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## Appendix 3

Assemblage datasheets Nos. 1-66

Addendum assemblage datasheets Nos. 67-70

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**Date of discovery:** Circa 1899

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** Unknown

**Context:** Burial

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**Composition:**

3 objects

2 bronze daggers

1 flat axe

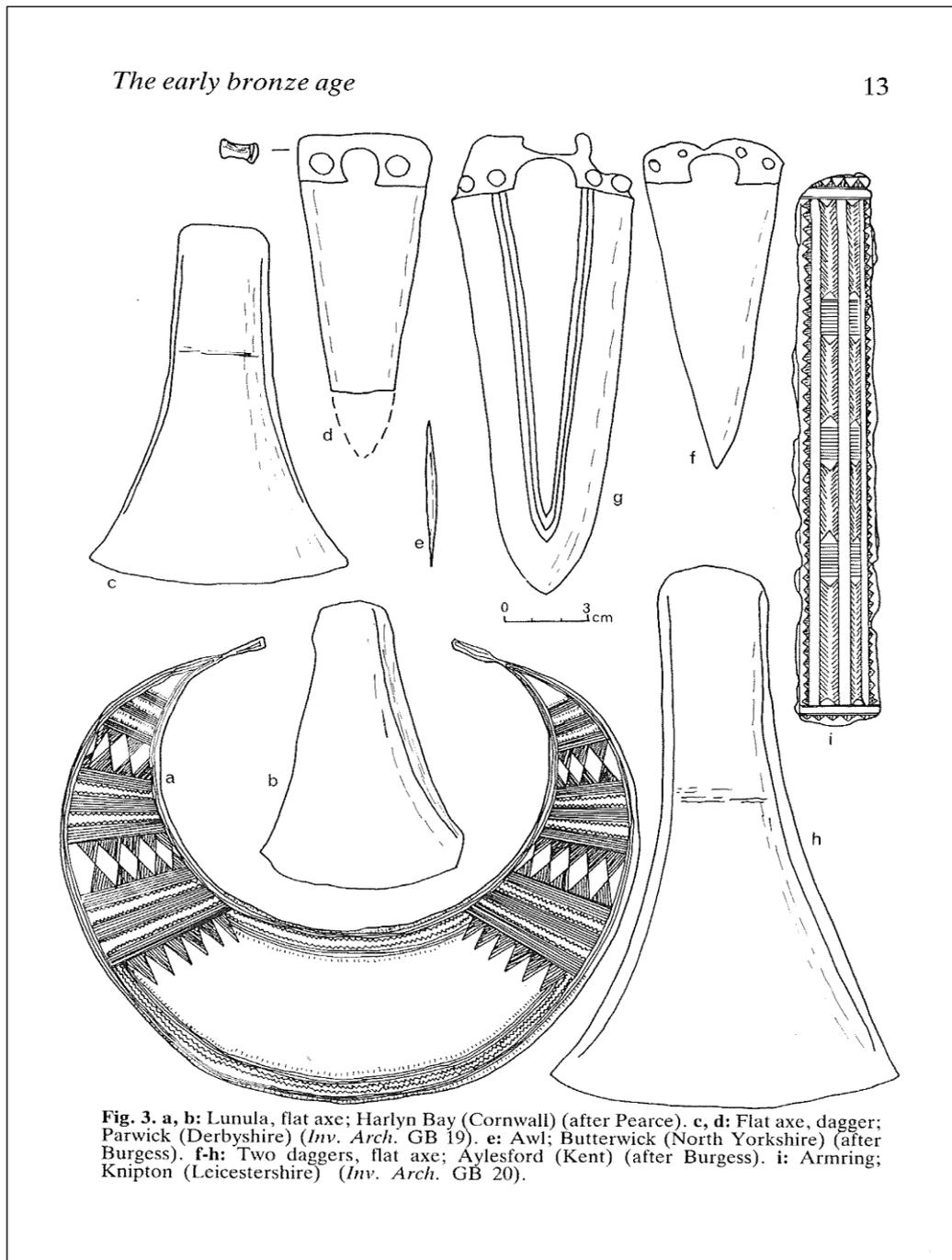
**References:**

Burgess and Coombs, 1979, p. 191

Pearce, 1984, 13

**Dating parameters:** Typology associated with the Wessex Series, suggests EBA

**Author's notes:**



[ds 1] Aylesford assemblage (f-h), two daggers and a flat axe from the assemblage (f and h)  
Pearce, 1984, 13

**Date of discovery:** 1985

**Finder(s):** Mr Ken Atkinson

**Location:** Pioneer Quarry, Whitehall Farm

**Grid reference:** TR04662194 superseding TR050219 for axe No.5

**OD:** +2-3m on flood plain

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Unknown, the stratigraphical context of the axes were destroyed during gravel extraction

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found on extraction by machinery from a flooded gravel pit 5-6 metres deep

**Current location of artefacts:** Four are with the British Museum; the fifth is in the temporary custody of Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit

**References:**

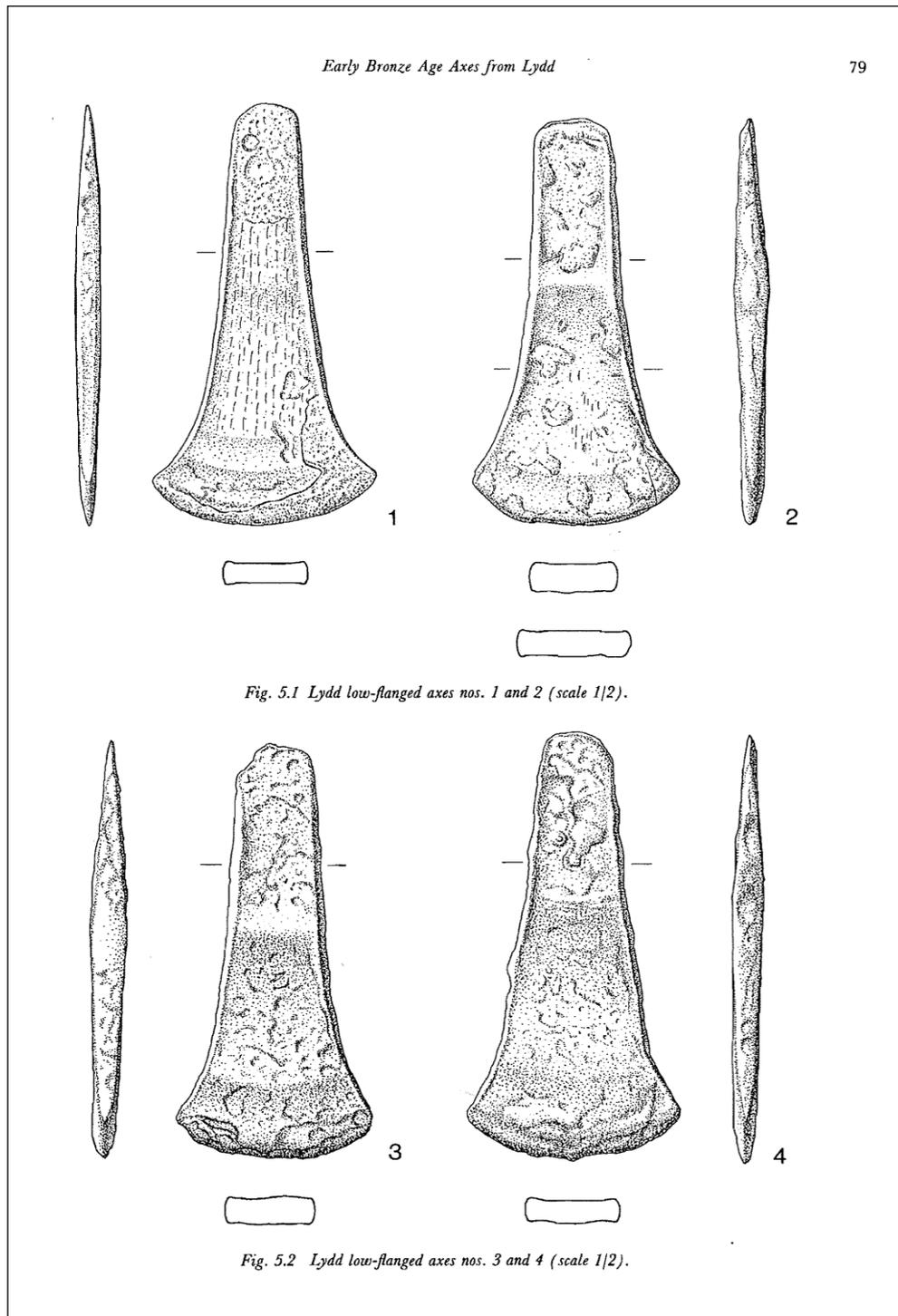
Burgess and Richardson, 1985, p. 46, 52 Fig. 5  
Needham, 1988, p. 77-82

**Composition:**

5 low-flanged axes, one broken in half

**Dating parameters:** Arreton Down (Isle of Wight) phase, EBA. Classified as class 4E axes, with groups or single specimens emanating from York, Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynedd and Cumbria. (Burgess and Richardson 1985, p. 46, 52 Fig. 5) However other associations are made with examples from Yorkshire, Dumfries and Galloway, and Glenalla, Co. Donegal and Trenovissik, Cornwall and Bandon, Co. Cork as well as Ballinacre, Co. Derry, Ireland.

Two single finds from Westbere and Medway Brassworks at Maidstone are also known of. Arreton Down type axes are in known concentrations from the Thames Valley, Sussex and Kent but the Lydd assemblage is the largest known.





Photograph of the [ds 2] Lydd group, courtesy of the British Museum [internet]  
<http://www.liv.ac.uk/geography/RomneyMarsh/RM%20Hum%20and%20Nat/H%26N%20Pop%20Ups/BronzeAxesLydd.htm>

**Date of discovery:** 1856

**Finder(s):** Mr F. W. Fry

**Location:** This assemblage was found in 1856 in the brickfield of Mr F. W. Fry, on the Union Road. Union Road in Buckland is now known as Coombe Valley Road (author). The road is a mile and a half long so it is difficult to place the find with even an approximate Grid Reference and there is no reference on OS maps to a 'brickfield'.

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** None

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** The group was broken up after recovery and the largest decorated axe at last count, was owned by the Headmaster of County School Camberley (1938), but the school no longer exists (author). The whereabouts of the remainder of the assemblage is held at Dover Museum.

**References:**

Burgess, and Colquhoun, 1988, 127  
Megaw and Hardy, 1938, p. 283

**Composition:**

4 objects

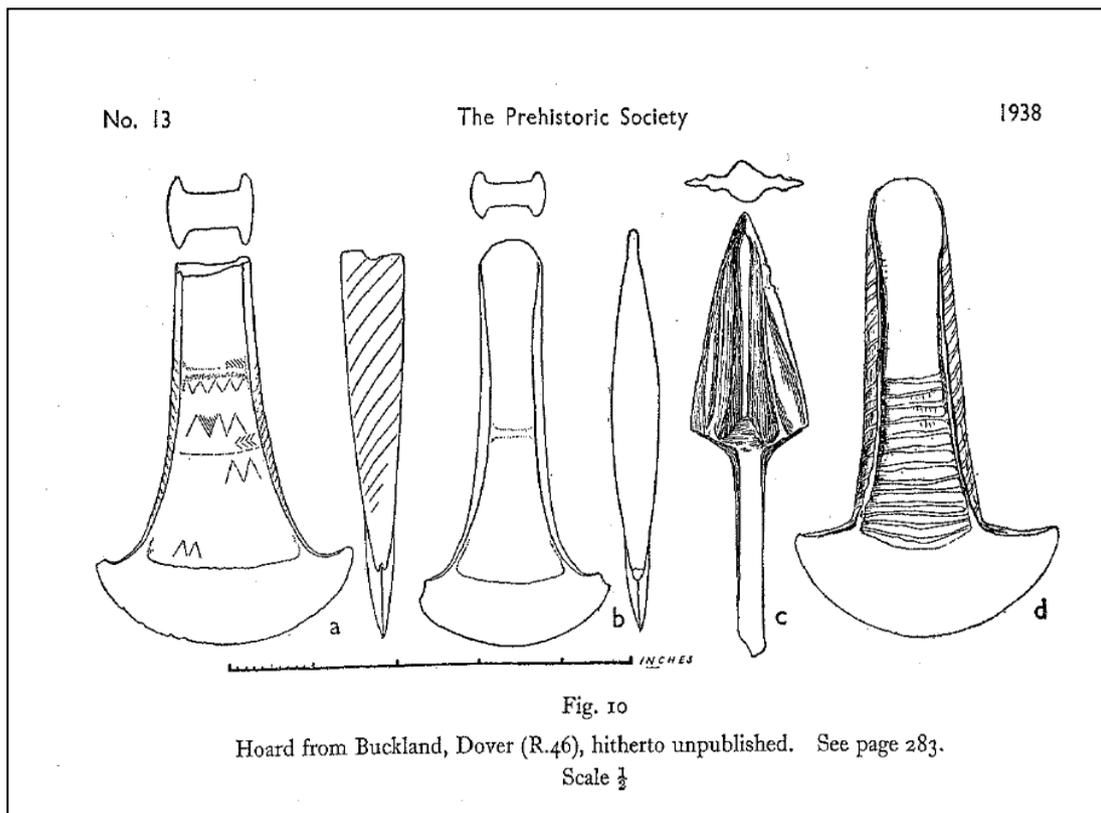
3 flanged axes

1 tanged spearhead

**Dating parameters:** EBA: Three flanged axes were found with a tanged spearhead with short blade and pronounced mid-rib. Two of the axes are similar in form to those from Westbury-on-Trym, although the other is unornamented, and more like the Plymstock axes. The largest axe has cabled sides and

Dating parameters (continued):

horizontal grooves on the faces; the second has cabled sides and faint traces of Type 3 on the faces. The typology of the assemblage suggests it can be attributed to MBA and it has been dated by Dover Museum to 1600 BC.



Part of the [ds 6] Buckland Brickfields assemblage. Megaw and Hardy, 1938, p. 284

**Date of discovery:** 1983

**Finder(s):** Unknown, partially recovered by J. Ogilvie

**Location:** Between modern-day Nash Farm and Overland Farm on arable land on a gentle slope facing north-east

**Grid Reference:** TQ273593

**OD:** +25m

**Nearest natural water source:** Ash Levels (floodplain) previously the Wantsum Channel, approximately 1 km north-west

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Random amateur metal detecting led to the discovery of several tin-bronze objects, not far from the surface, on arable land, near Overland, Ash-next-Sandwich. Subsequently, they were dispersed among local residents, but three were traced by Ogilvie.

**Current location of artefacts:** One palstave deposited with Canterbury Museum

**References:**

Ogilvie, 1986, pp. 66-67

**Composition:**

3 objects

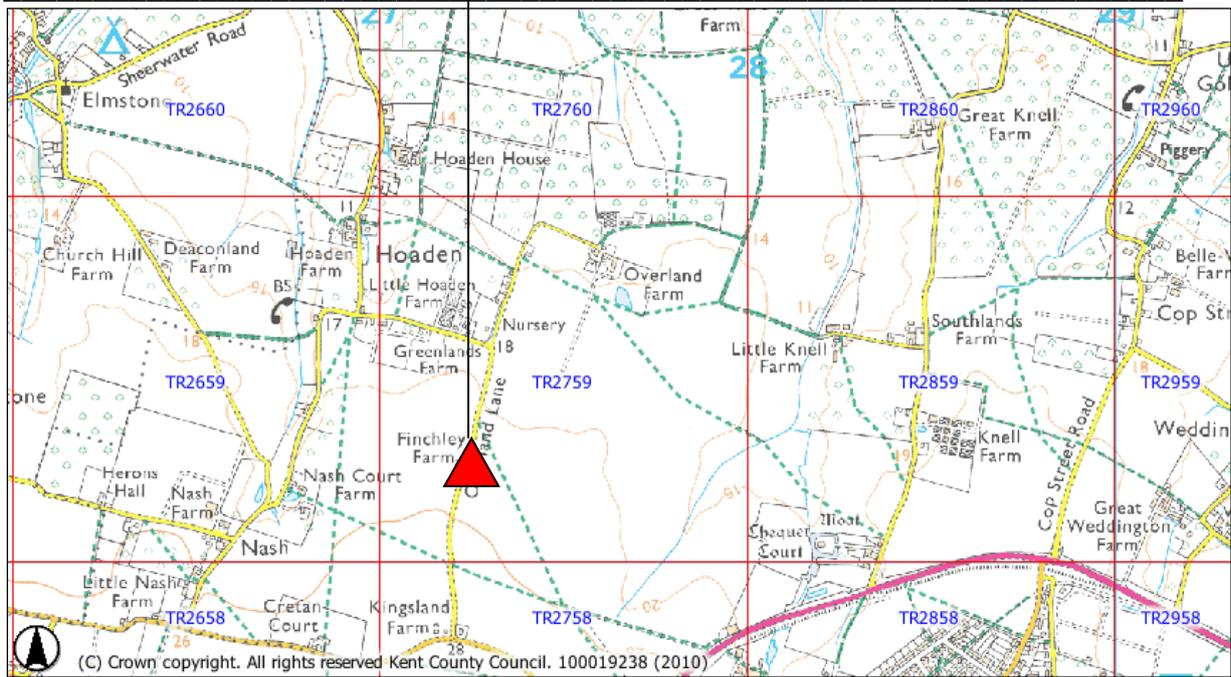
1. Palstave, complete
2. Palstave, complete with slightly raised borders along the flange
3. Palstave, complete with the shaft hollow on each side having three ill-defined longitudinal ridges

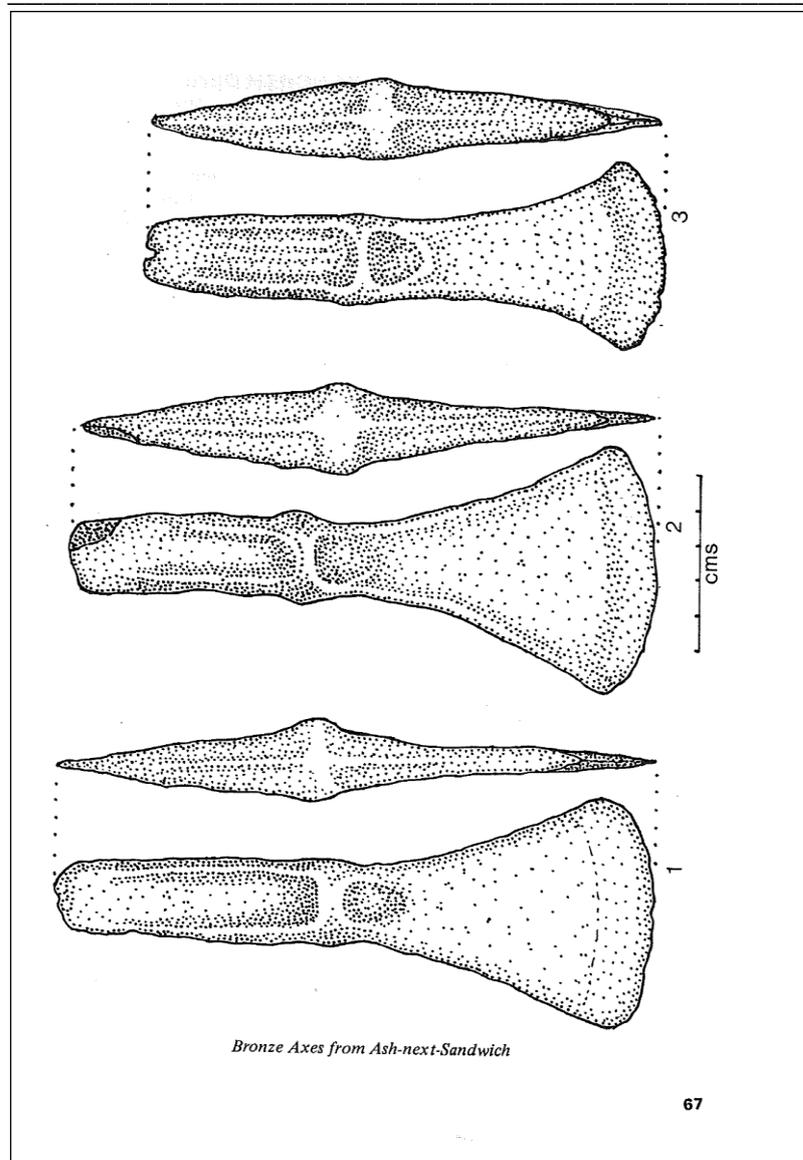
**Dating parameters:** Although Ogilvie gives no classification to the assemblage. It appears from the typology that the palstaves are most likely from the MBA period (Acton Park shield-type).

**Other comments:** From the illustration drawings of these three palstaves it would appear the blades are worn (see illustration below). Clearly, from Ogilvie's account there were certainly more than three objects from the assemblage which have been retained by other local residents. It is highly likely that the group was comprised of only palstaves, based on similar assemblages such as those from Birchington, St. Mildred's Bay and Westgate (shield pattern type) see [ds 4, 13 and 15]

(Also in very close proximity to the Hoaden I & II LBA assemblages - see [ds 35 & 36])

Ash-next-Sandwich (Ash)





[ds 3] Ash-next-Sandwich assemblage  
Ogilvie, 1986, p. 67

**Date of discovery:** 1904

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Southern Brickfield (now the playing fields at Birchington CE Primary School, Park Lane, Birchington)

**Grid reference:** TR304687

**OD:** +25m on level ground

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea (Minnis Bay) approximately 2 km north

**Context:** Fourteen intact tin-bronze palstaves which include patternisation. Two of the palstaves are from the same mould. Found within a largely complete bowl, three feet below the surface in a field. The decoration of the bowl consists of six rows of parallel grooves around the middle of the vessel, with a single row of stamped circles (two concentric rings) above and below.

**Association:** An EBA flat axe has also been recovered from Gore End, Birchington.

**Circumstances of recovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Powell-Cotton Museum at Quex Park, Birchington

**References:**

Powell-Cotton. and Crawford, 1924, pp. 220-226

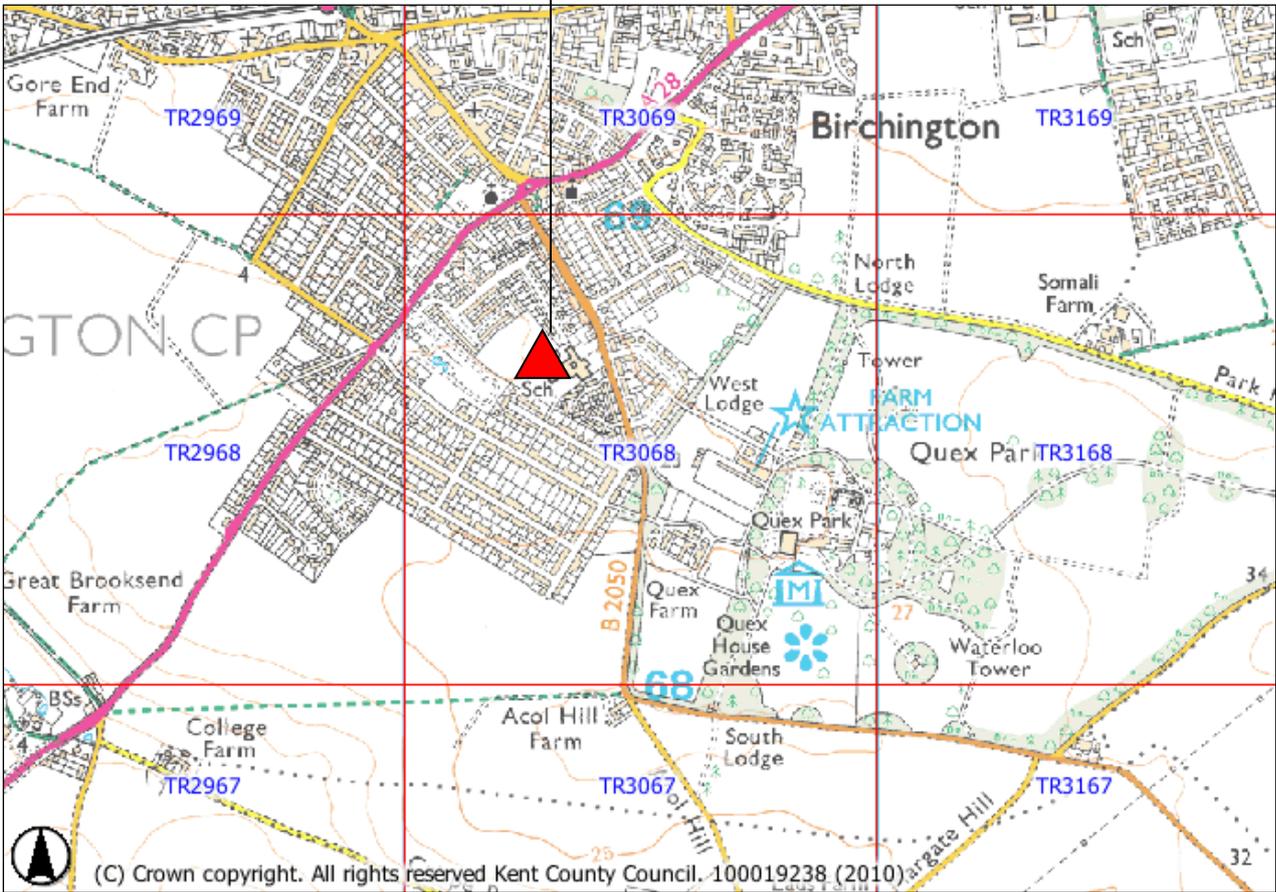
**Composition:**

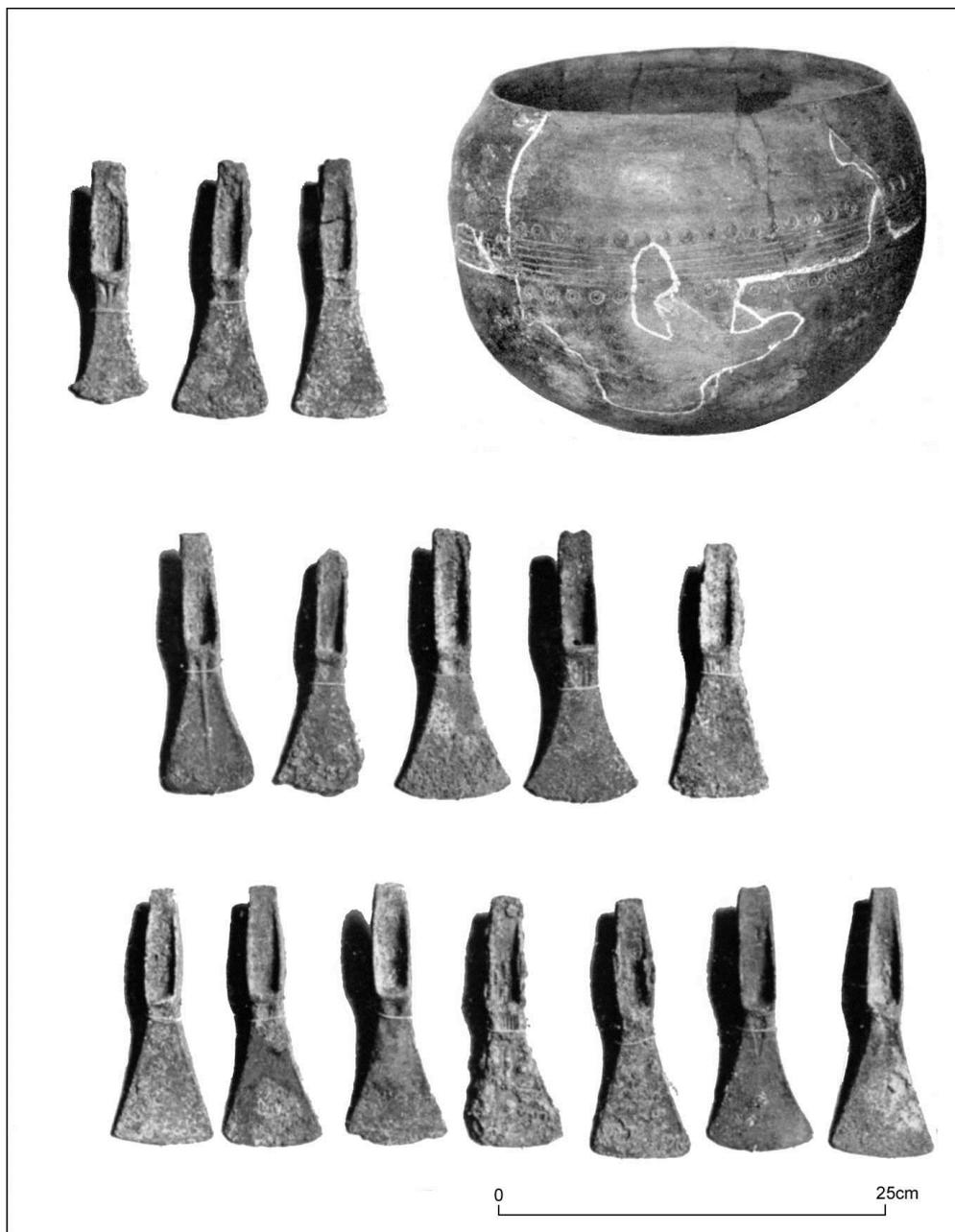
15 complete palstaves, 14 of Acton Park shield pattern (Group 2)

**Dating parameters:** MBA: The axes have been dated by the Powell-Cotton Museum at Quex Park to circa 1300-1100 BC

**Author's notes:** Birchington - from the old English 'bircen tun', meaning a farm where birch trees grow

Birchington





Photograph courtesy of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (Ges Moody) 2012

**Date of discovery:** 1992

**Finder(s):** Trust for Thanet Archaeology (now Thanet Archaeological Trust)

**Location:** South Cliff, Dumpton, Broadstairs. Located within a known Bronze Age settlement (see Fig 6 below)

**Grid Reference:** TR39206635

**OD:** 40-45m

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Found at the base of backfilled ditch, approximately 1.50 m. across and 1.10 deep with a flat bottom about 0.50 m. wide, four palstaves placed together on their sides, and arranged in an arc or fan shape. 'The four palstaves were broadly similar in form and were unused, broadly as cast although tidied up to a certain extent. The blades had never been sharpened; the palstaves had never been used. The assemblage had been covered by a large slab of tabular flint. A little higher up in the pit fill was another palstave, this time lying on its face, and with a bronze bracelet resting on top of it and another fragment nearby.' (Barber, M. 2003, p. 60)

The fill of the ditch is light brown silty loam with many chalk nodules.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Excavation of a bronze-age ditch

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Barber, 2003, 60

Perkins, 1994a, p. 6

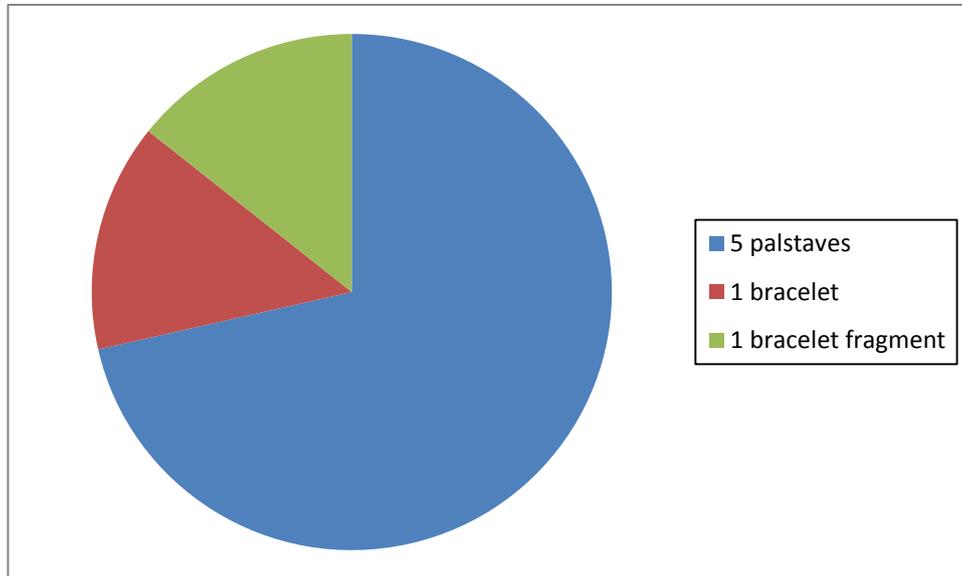
**Composition:**

5 palstaves

1 bracelet

1 bracelet fragment

**Dating parameters:** MBA

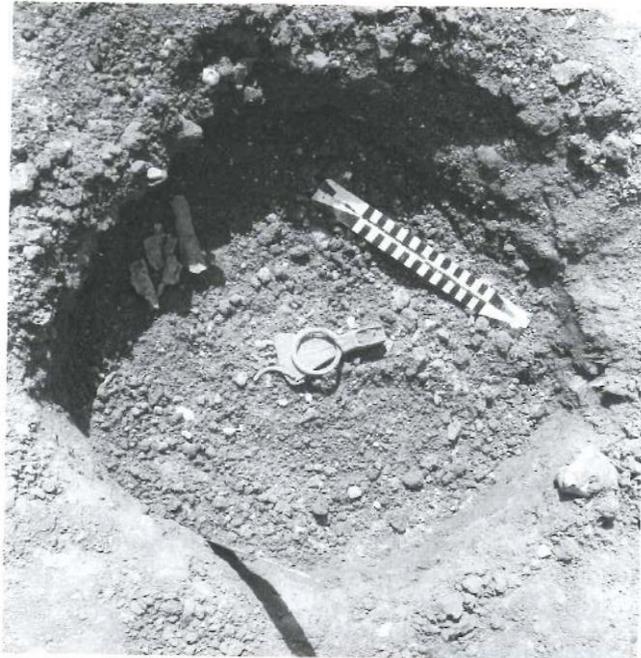


### Broadstairs





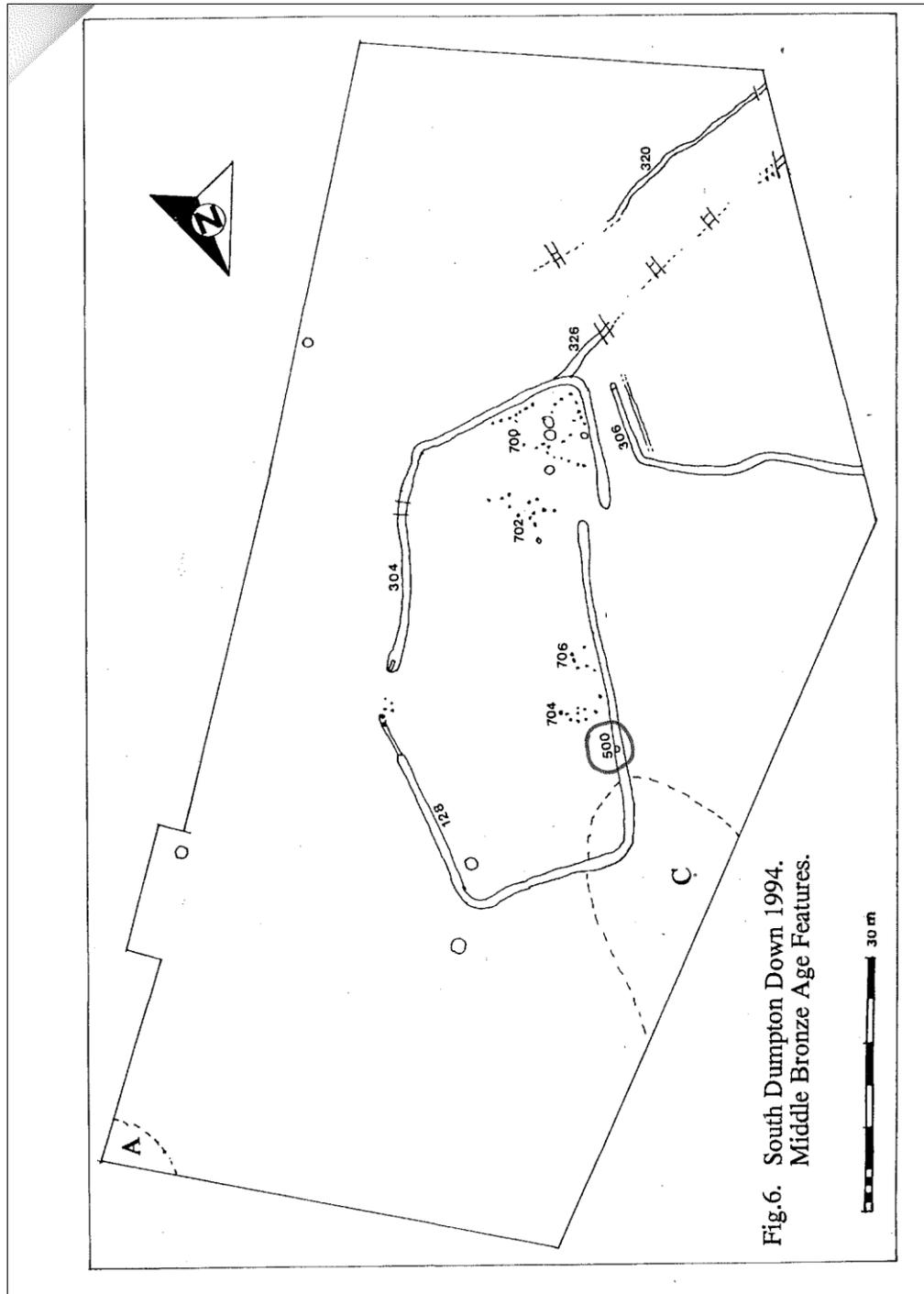
Photograph of Broadstairs assemblage courtesy of Thanet Trust for Archaeology (2014)



**12-13** *The upper and lower deposits found inserted into an enclosure ditch at South Dumpton Down on the Isle of Thanet, Kent.*  
© The Trust for Thanet Archaeology



Photographs of the Broadstairs assemblage before lifting. From Barber, 2003, 60



Plan of assemblage location in backfilled ditch (Pit 500, circled by author) from Perkins, 1994a, p. 9  
Courtesy of Thanet Trust for Archaeology

**Date of discovery:** May 1998

**Finder(s):** Mr Frank Gregory

**Location:** Farmland

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Stour, 2.2 km north-west

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum but whereabouts unknown (personal conversation with assistant curator, Dr Ben Roberts, 2011)

**References:** British Museum collection, Franks House, London. From National Bronze Age Finds Index

**Composition:**

4 objects

1 looped palstave

1 palstave with converging ribs

2 lumps of slag

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests MBA

[ds 8] **Dartford I**  
**(Tredegar Road) also known as the Leyton Cross 'hoard'**

1 of 3

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**Date of discovery:** 1986

**Finder(s):** Mr John Oliver (owner of the property)

**Location:** In the garden of a house in Tredegar Road, Wilmington, fairly close to Dartford Heath

**Grid reference:** TQ522726

**OD:** +30m on a gentle slope facing south

**Nearest natural water source:** River Cray, approximately 1 km west

**Context:** Found in a layer of sand and gravel two feet below the surface. Minute traces of textile weave can be seen on the blade of the razor which suggests the group was wrapped in cloth before being buried

**Circumstances of discovery:** While digging foundations for an extension at a property

**Current location of artefacts:** Dartford Borough Museum

**References:**

Brailsford, 1947, p. 175-177 and fig. 1

Still, M. Assistant Curator, Dartford Borough Museum; email of 23 March 2012

**Composition:**

4 objects

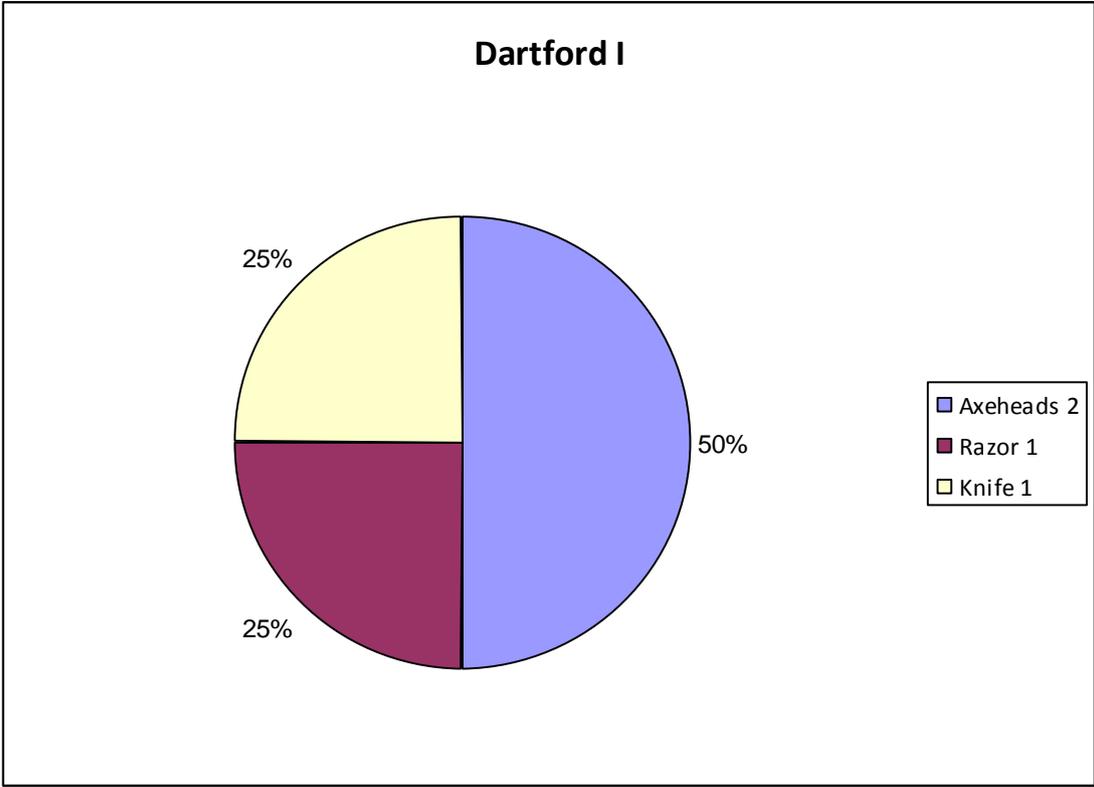
2 axe heads

1 tanged razor

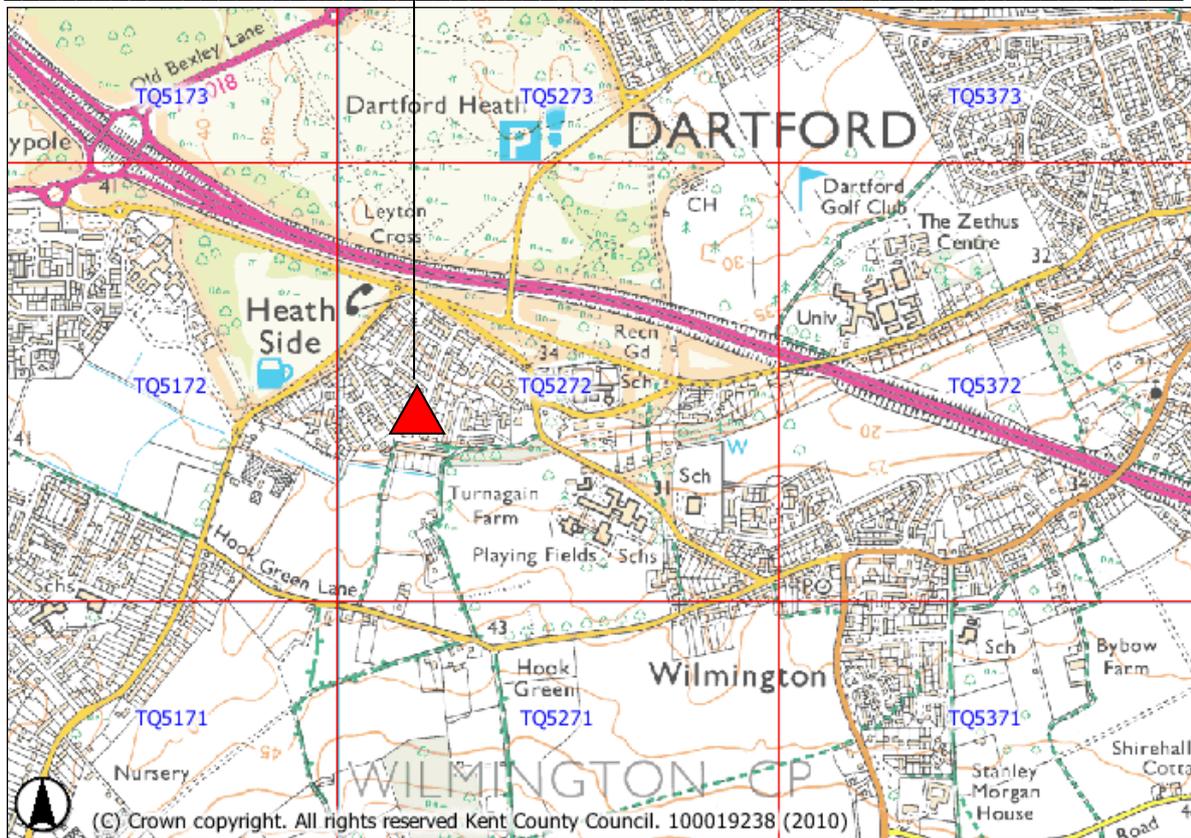
1 knife blade

**Dating parameters:** Undated

[ds 8] **Dartford I**  
**(Tredegar Road) also known as the Leyton Cross 'hoard'**



Dartford I  
(Tredagar Road)



**Date of discovery:** 1854-55

**Finder(s):** Mr S Stringer (?)

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** TQ7237

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Teisle, approx. 2 km due west and a natural spring at TQ72903750

**Context:** 'eight palstaves...laid out, one upon the other in twos.' (Jessup, 1930, 99)

And;

'Several bronze palstaves found near Goudhurst, Kent, three of them presented to the British Museum by Mr. S. Stringer. Eight were discovered piled up in regular order and they are in remarkably perfect preservation. They have no loops on the side.' (Franks, 1855, p.193)

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Jessup, 1930, 99

Franks, 1855, p. 193

**Composition:**

8 palstaves

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests MBA

**Date of discovery:** 1974

**Finder(s):** Dover Sub-Aqua Club

**Location:** Sea floor

**Grid reference:** TR34304470

**OD:** -6 to -10m

**Nearest natural water source:** In English Channel

**Context:** The assemblage is generally considered to be a cargo from a wrecked boat – which would be amongst the earliest known such sites in the world, however there are other possibilities: they might have resulted from coastal erosion (buried artefacts falling into the sea) or ritual activity (objects deliberately sacrificed to the waves). Provisional interpretation has seen this as a cargo of scrap collected from dispersed locations, mainly along the continental sea-board of the Channel and southern North Sea. It is noticeable that there was no evidence for the remains of a vessel (or ballast, fittings, plumb weights or pottery as compared to the Uluburun bronze-age wreck (Renfrew & Bahn, 1998, 358-9) as also observed by Barber (2003, 99).

**Circumstances of discovery:**

The Langdon Bay site was found in 1974 by Dover Sub-Aqua Club, 500m seaward of the famous white cliffs east of Dover Harbour. In May 1978 it was designated a "historic wreck" under the United Kingdom's Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. The British Museum and the National Maritime Museum then led investigations there between 1978 and 1984. Bronze tools, weapons, fittings and ornaments were recovered from 6–10m of water, under the direction of Keith Muckleroy.

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**References:**

- Barber, 2003, 47
- Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 14, 18, 134 and plates 137-143
- Coombs, 1976, pp. 193-5
- Muckleroy, 1981, pp. 275-297
- Needham, Parham and Frieman, 2013, pp. 150-154
- Parham, Needham and Palmer, 2006

**Composition:**

352 objects

109 palstaves

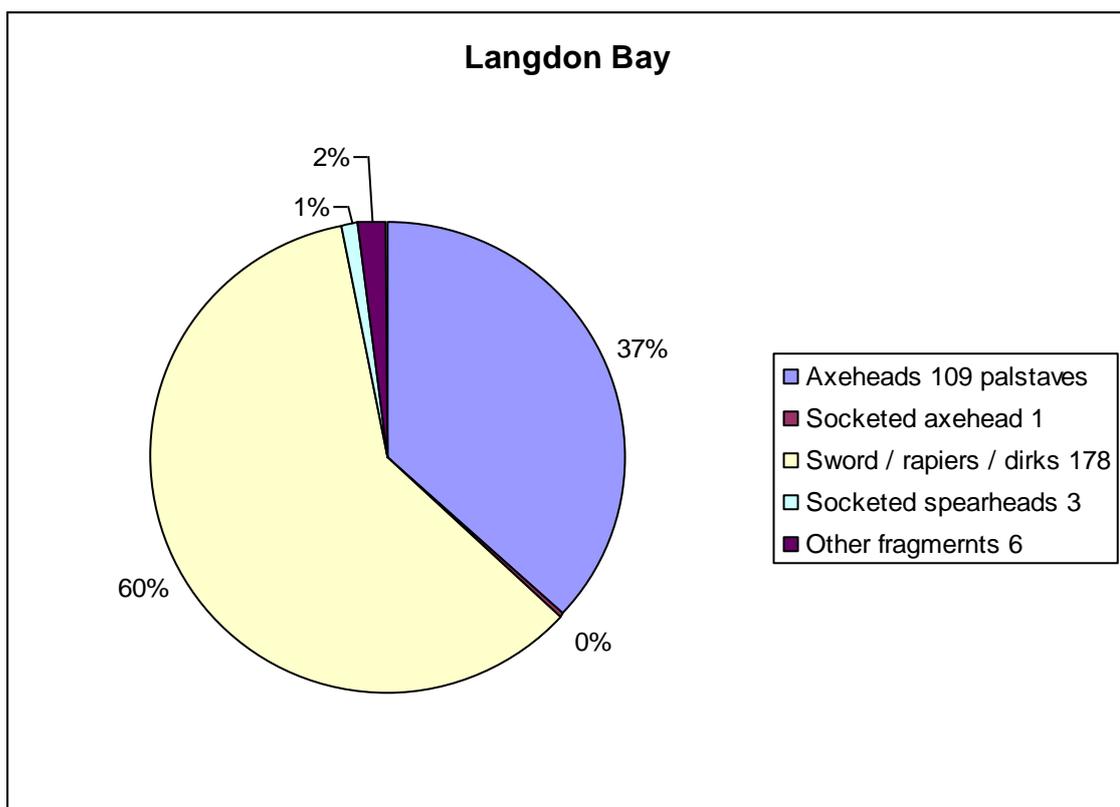
1 socketed axe head

178 swords / rapiers and dirks

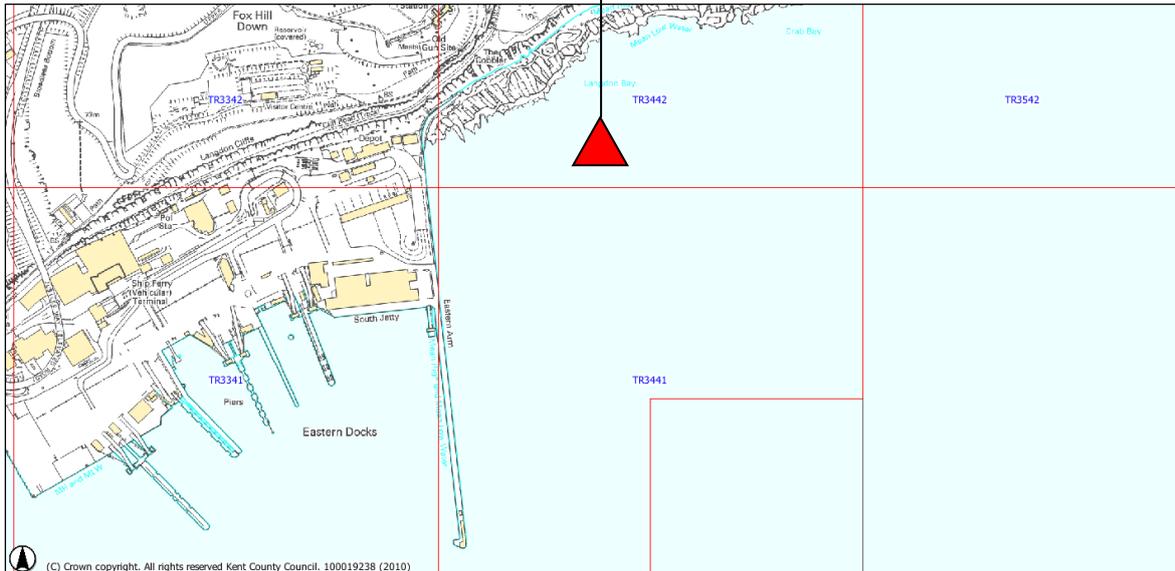
3 socketed spearheads

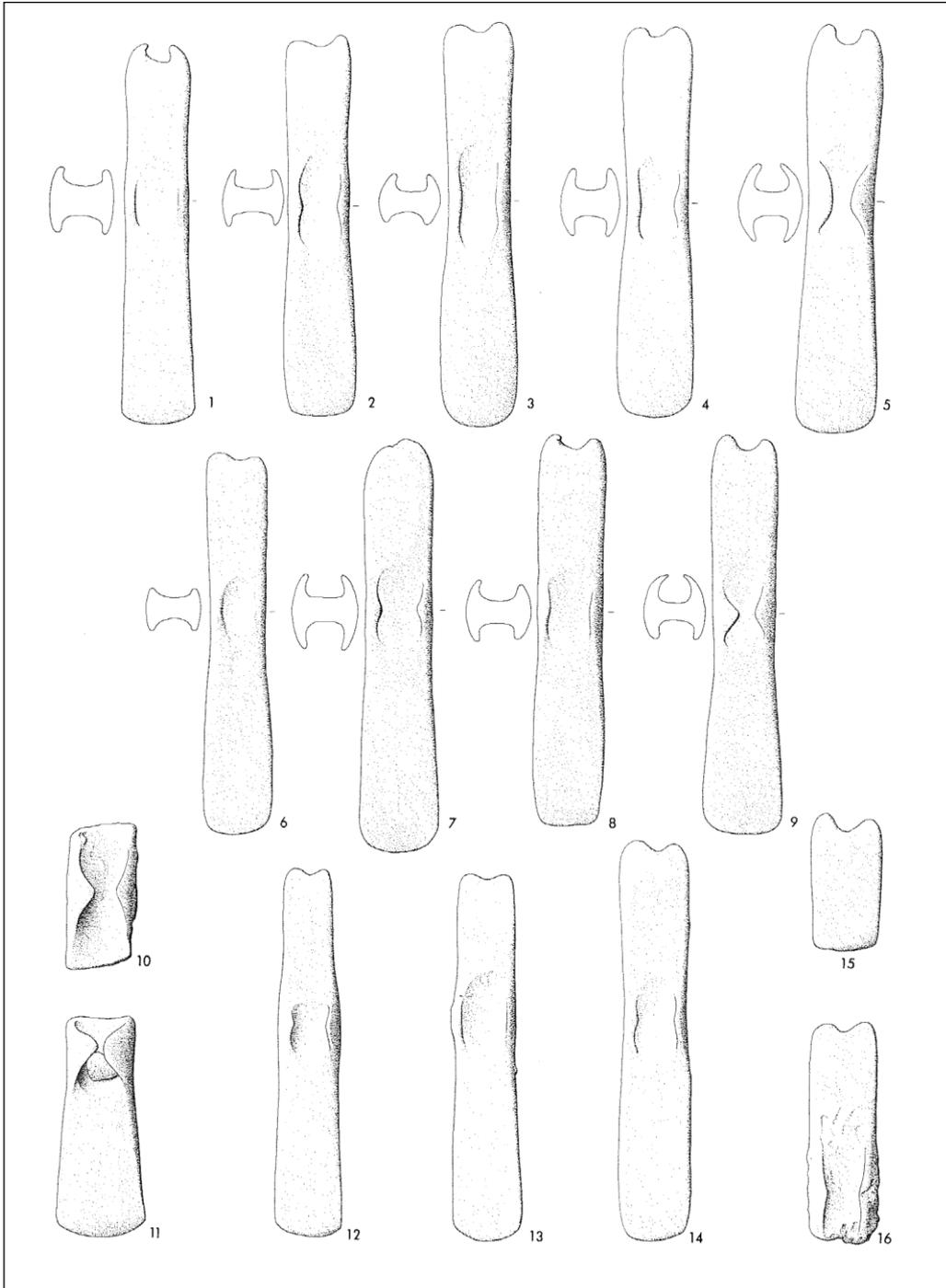
61 other fragments

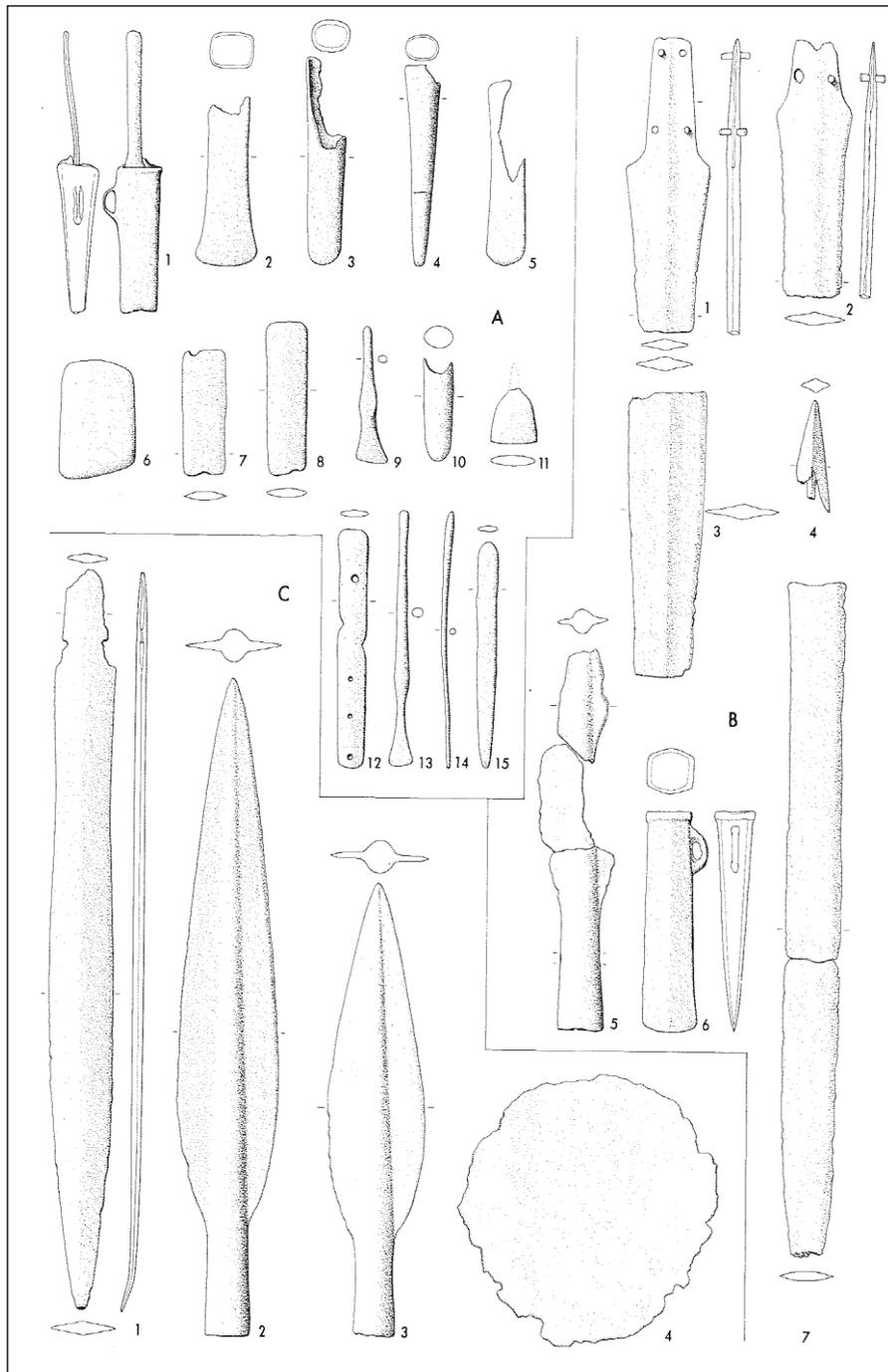
**Dating parameters:** Some 352 items make this by far one of the largest group of tin-bronze metalwork in northwest Europe for this LBA phase of the Bronze Age (Penard/Bronze Final I), with the exception of the recently discovered in-land 'super assemblage' at Boughton Malherbe ([ds 19]). It contains some types that are familiar in neighbouring continental regions, but extremely rare on British soil. Some of the specimens derive from a more common cross-channel metalworking inheritance and yet others that are rare at this date anywhere. Most of the preserved artefacts show smoothing of shape due to erosion by sea action.

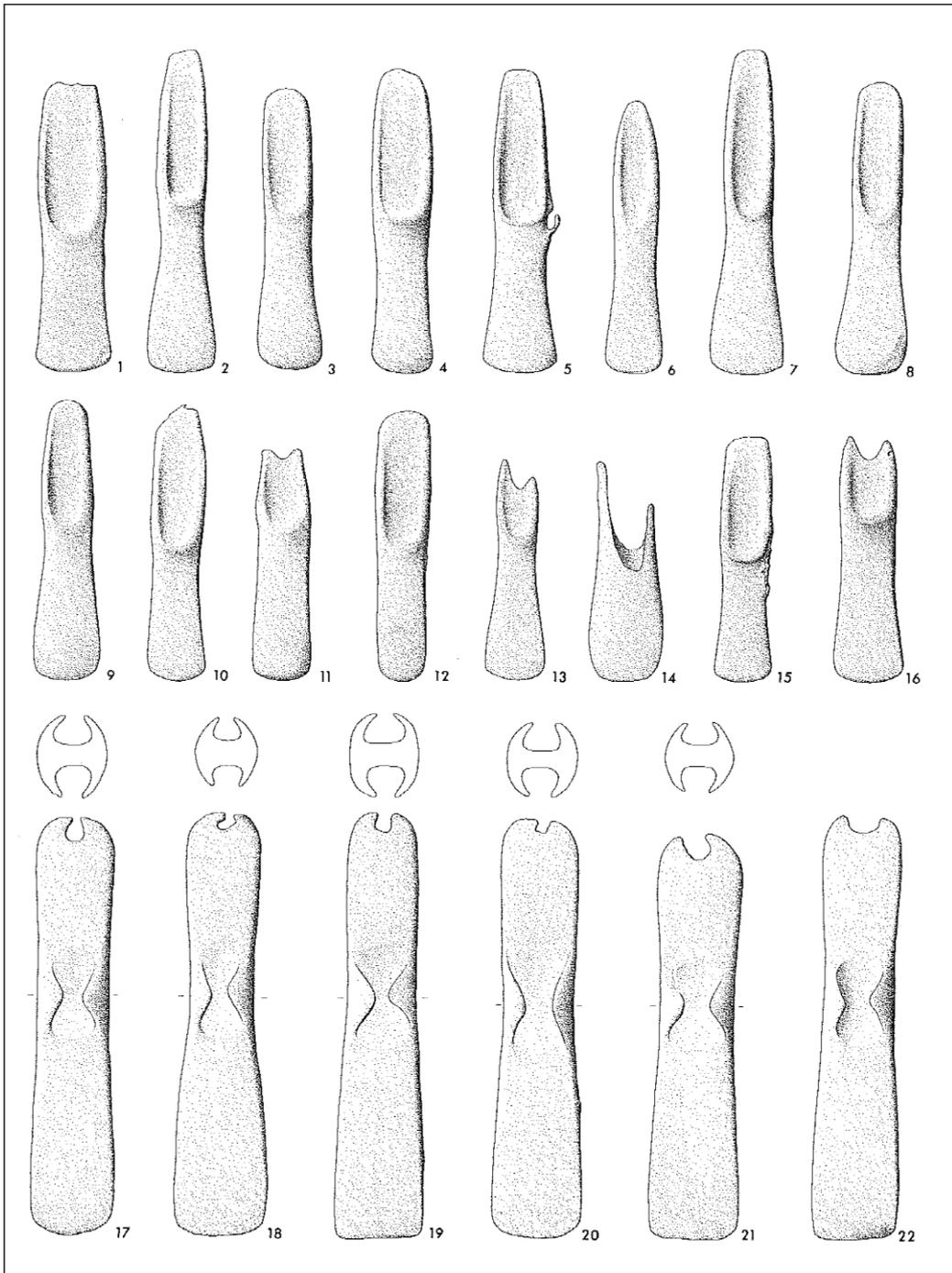


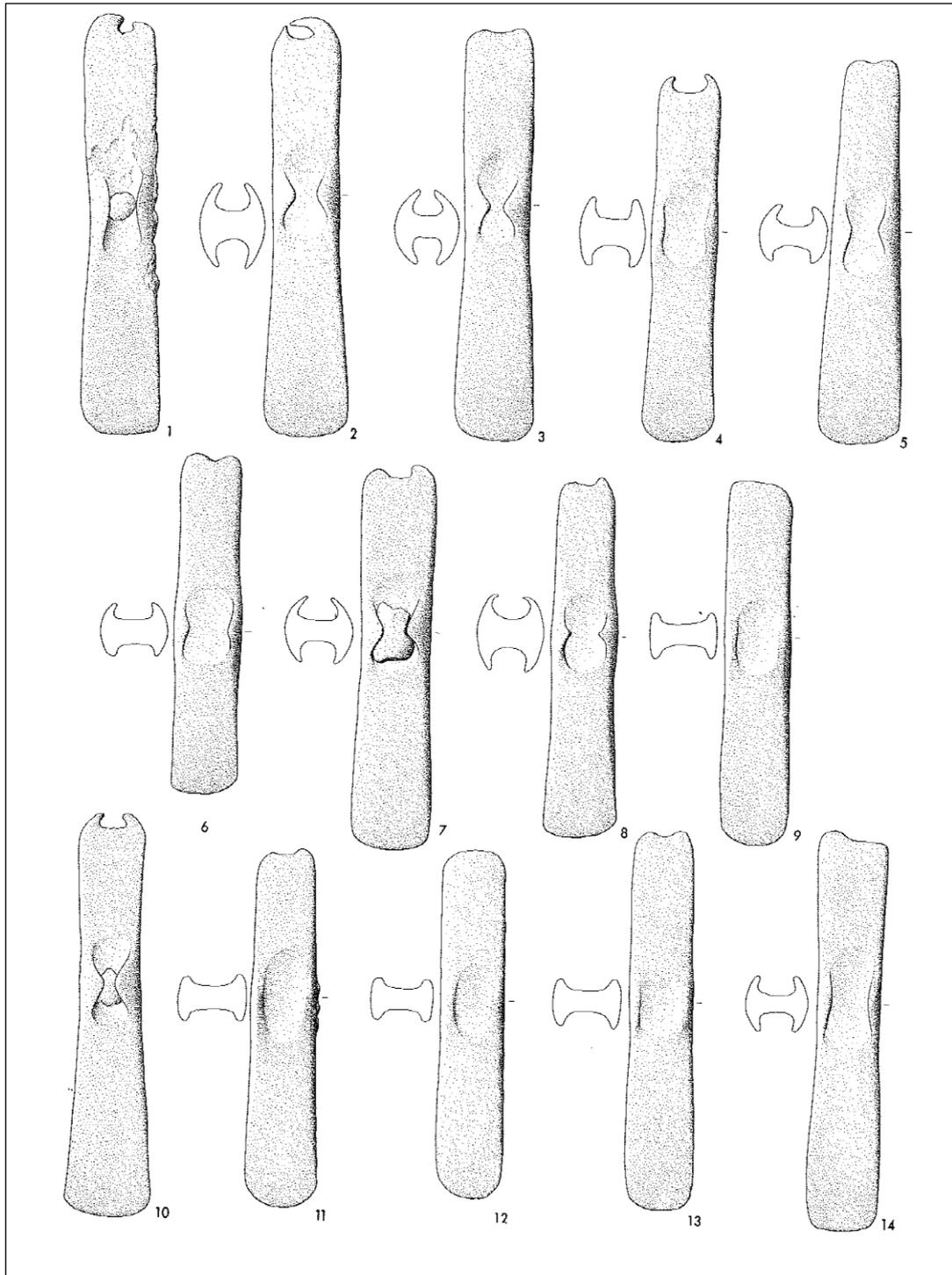
### Langdon Bay

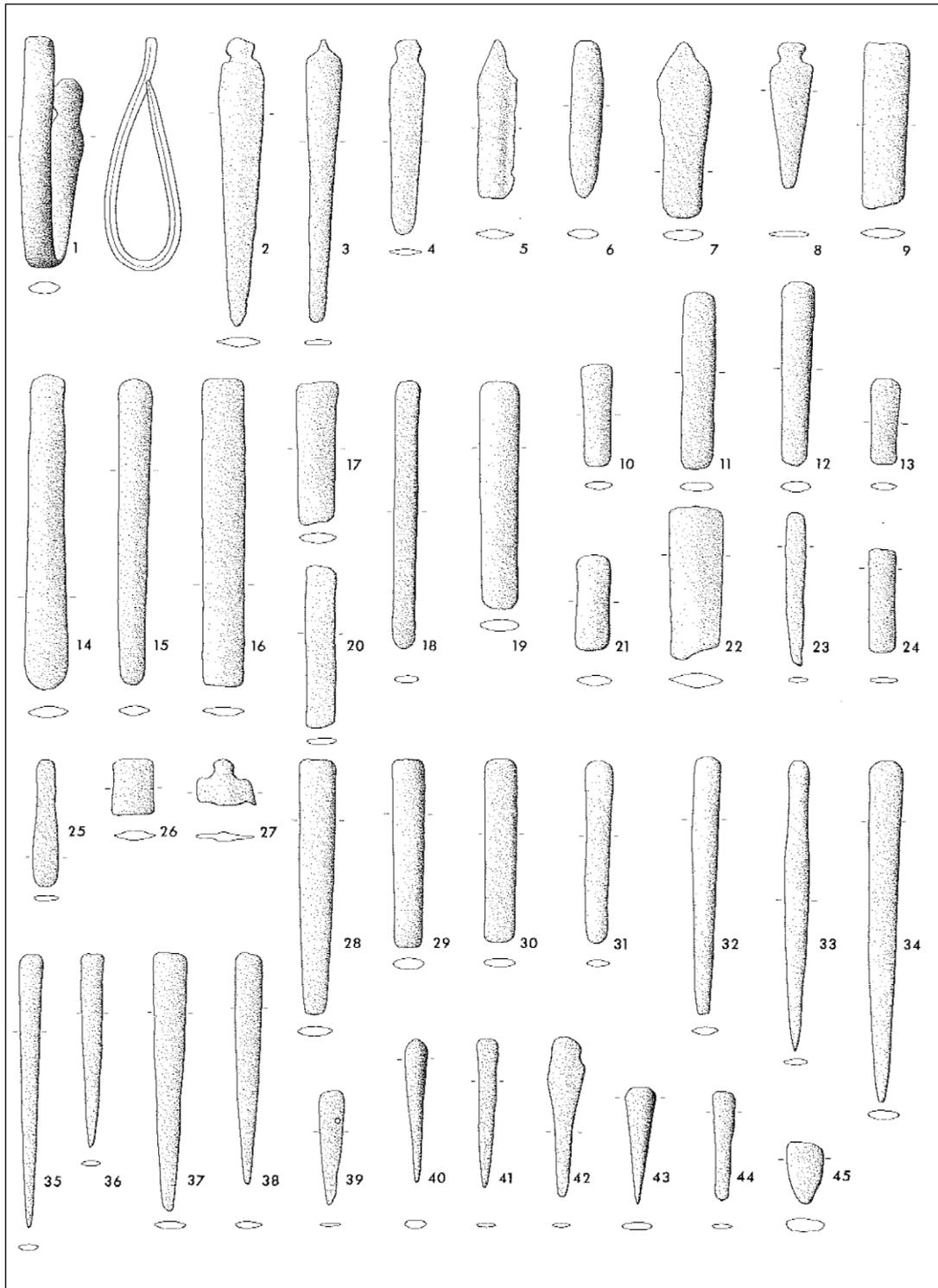


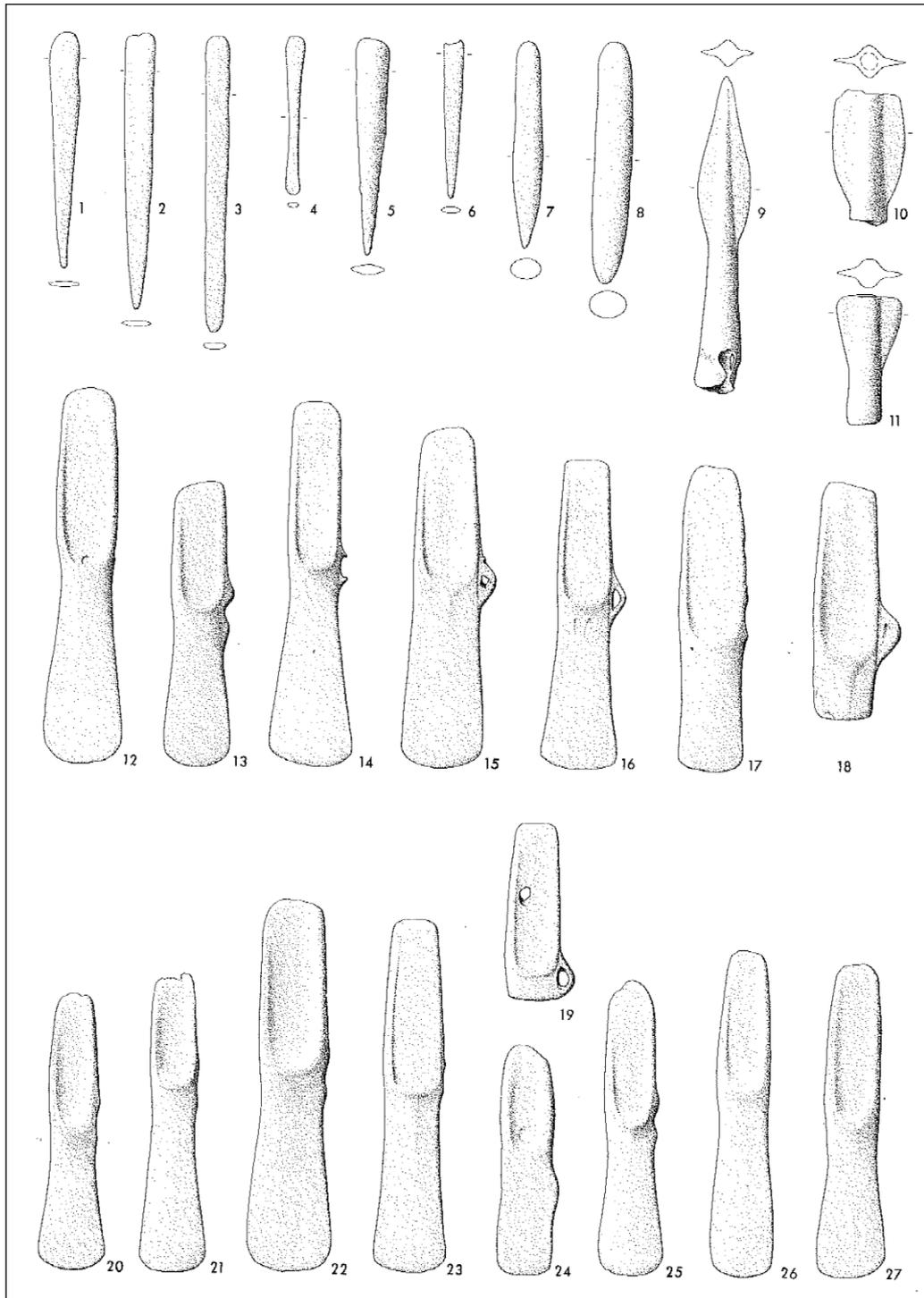












[ds 10] Langdon Bay assemblage from Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, plates 137-143

**Date of discovery:** September 1994 - February 1995

**Finder(s):** Carol Phillips, Roger Reid and John Love from Dover Archaeological Group

**Location:** Solley's Farm Ltd, on a valley floor

**Grid reference:** TR35204950

**OD:** +30m

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel approximately 5 km west

**Context:** Discovered at the base of plough soil in the upper fill of a Bronze Age ditch, running north-east to south-west.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector find of scattered hoard

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

Donated to the Museum by Donated by Mary and Roger Reid, Carol Phillips, John Love and Gavin Pettet

Artefact accession numbers; DOVRM1999.423, DOVRM1999.424, DOVRM1999.425, DOVRM1999.426, DOVRM1999.427 and DOVRM1999.428

**References:**

Dover Museum [Internet]

[http://www.dover.gov.uk/museum/information\\_resources/the\\_collection/ripple\\_hoard.aspx](http://www.dover.gov.uk/museum/information_resources/the_collection/ripple_hoard.aspx)

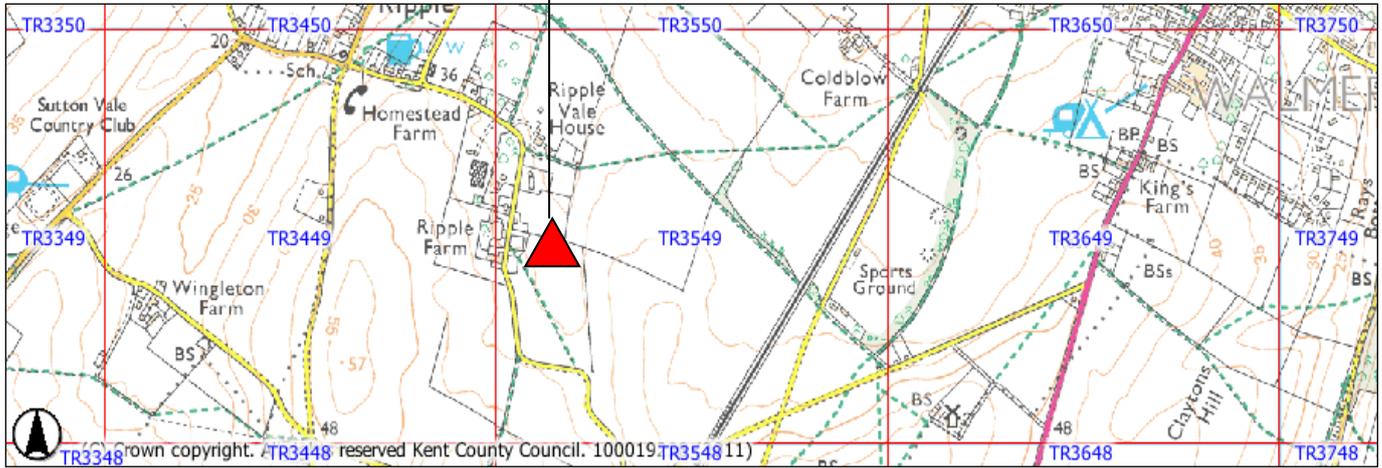
Parfitt, 1995 (un-paginated)

**Composition:**

5 un-looped winged palstaves, one (ribbed) variant similar to Chepstow (Gwent) and including three 'shield pattern' palstaves after Chepstow Bridge (Gloucestershire) typology

**Dating parameters:** Dover Museum dates to MBA

Ripple I



Photograph of the [ds 11] Ripple I assemblage, courtesy of Dover Museum

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Finder(s):** Mr Robin Williams

**Location:** Ripple area

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source** English Channel approximately 5 km west

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum (donated by Mr Robin Williams and Mr David Solley)

**References:** Dover Museum (display)

**Composition:**

6 objects

4 bracelets of various diameters not exceeding 8 cm

2 solid finger rings

**Dating parameters:** Typology 'Ornament Horizon' suggests MBA and Dover Museum date to 1350 BC



[ds 12] Ripple II 'Ornament Horizon' assemblage, Dover Museum. Photograph by author (2012).  
(No scale available as assemblage is within a sealed display unit)

**Date of discovery:** 1987

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Chalk wave-cut shelf under sand, on the eastern foreshore centred about 100m seaward of the present promenade

**Grid reference:** TR32807050

**OD:** +0.9m

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** The assemblage was discovered within the remains of a prehistoric settlement which covered an area of about 150m x 70m, consisting of pits, an in-filled ditch, and a preserved ancient horizon in which could be seen the trunks of fallen trees and what appeared to be the remains of huts. A surface scatter of pot-shards of Late Bronze Age and fabrics were sampled. As the feature was covered by brown loam from valley downwash it is conjectured that the assemblage had originally been deposited in a marsh.

A vanished feature of the cliff tops nearby to the east was a series of mounds known as 'Westgate Humps'. A local resident who remembers the site from boyhood said he now realises that the bumps were round barrows. Sadly, the mounds were removed by workmen in 1931 to provide material for a railway bridge embankment.

The palstaves were found laying in a row with their cutting edges vertical and pointing inshore on a line roughly south east. Two of the palstaves were fragmented in such a way that would normally require considerable force.

The silt around and under the palstaves was hand-sorted and passed through a number of sieves down to 300 microns aperture. Among the organic remains so isolated were pieces recognisable as birch bark, their inner surfaces bearing cast impressions left by palstaves, and fragments of what appeared to be grass blades. While reconstruction was not possible, these materials seem to have once formed some kind of container for the assemblage.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact. The site lies in front of a slipway constructed as part of a seaplane base in World War I. The assemblage was recovered under a controlled excavation from sticky blue-grey clay in a section of ditch that curved inshore, about 2m wide.

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Perkins, 1988, pp. 243-9

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**Composition:**

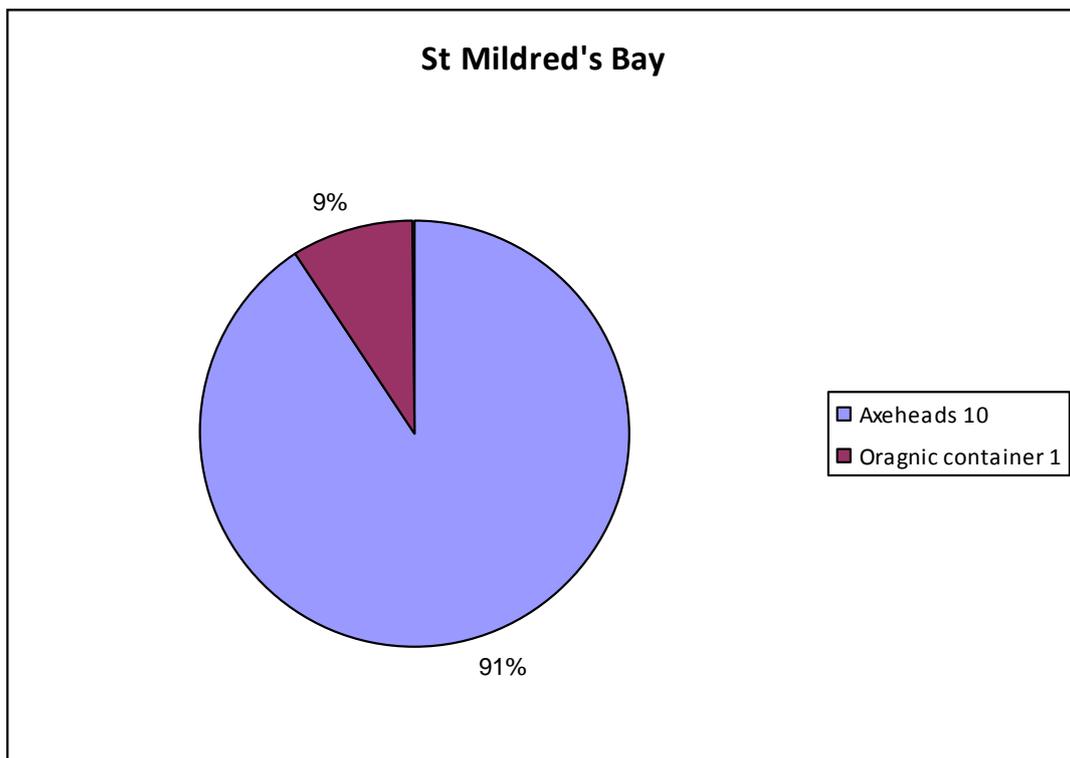
10 objects

7 complete palstaves

3 damaged palstaves (all broken in two at base of palstave blade)

**Other comments:** Perkins also suggests that the similarity in casting between the palstaves with those of the Birchington assemblage, suggests that some of the palstaves within both assemblages were cast from the same moulds. Most of the St. Mildred's Bay assemblage palstaves had decoration.

**Dating parameters:** An assemblage of ten un-looped, low-flanged palstaves, all of the Ornament Horizon within the Anglo-Welsh series, 1350-1250 BC, from a foreshore settlement (MBA)



St. Mildred's Bay



[ds 14] **Tilmanstone II**  
**(near Dover, also known as the 'Malmains Hoard')**

1 of 5

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**Date of discovery:** 1995

**Finders:** Mr M. Hibbert and Mr. G. Freeman and find spot subsequently excavated by Keith Parfitt

**Location:** 400m north-west of the Malmains farmhouse, on a north-east facing slope (chalk downland).  
Landowner Mr P. N. Tory

**Grid Reference:** TR29454927

**OD:** +80m

**Nearest natural water source:** North Stream in the Lydden Valley approximately 5 km north-west. There is also a causewayed camp enclosure at Tilmanstone and close to the Eastry henge monument as well as numerous barrows at Goodnestone and RAF Ash.

**Context:** From a small, roughly circular round pit, diameter of between 0.60m and 0.70m and about 0.24m deep into the chalk. The pit has deeply sloping sides and a fairly flat base. No other artefacts such as pottery were recovered.

'All but two of the of the bronze implements had originally been found within the pit, placed one on top of the other.' (Parfitt, 1995)

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**References:**

Barber, 2003, 46, 114 & 147

Parfitt, 1995, unpublished excavation report (Dover Museum)

**Composition:**

23 objects

1 riveted triangular dagger or dirk with one rivet (EBA)

1 part of an ingot

1 chisel

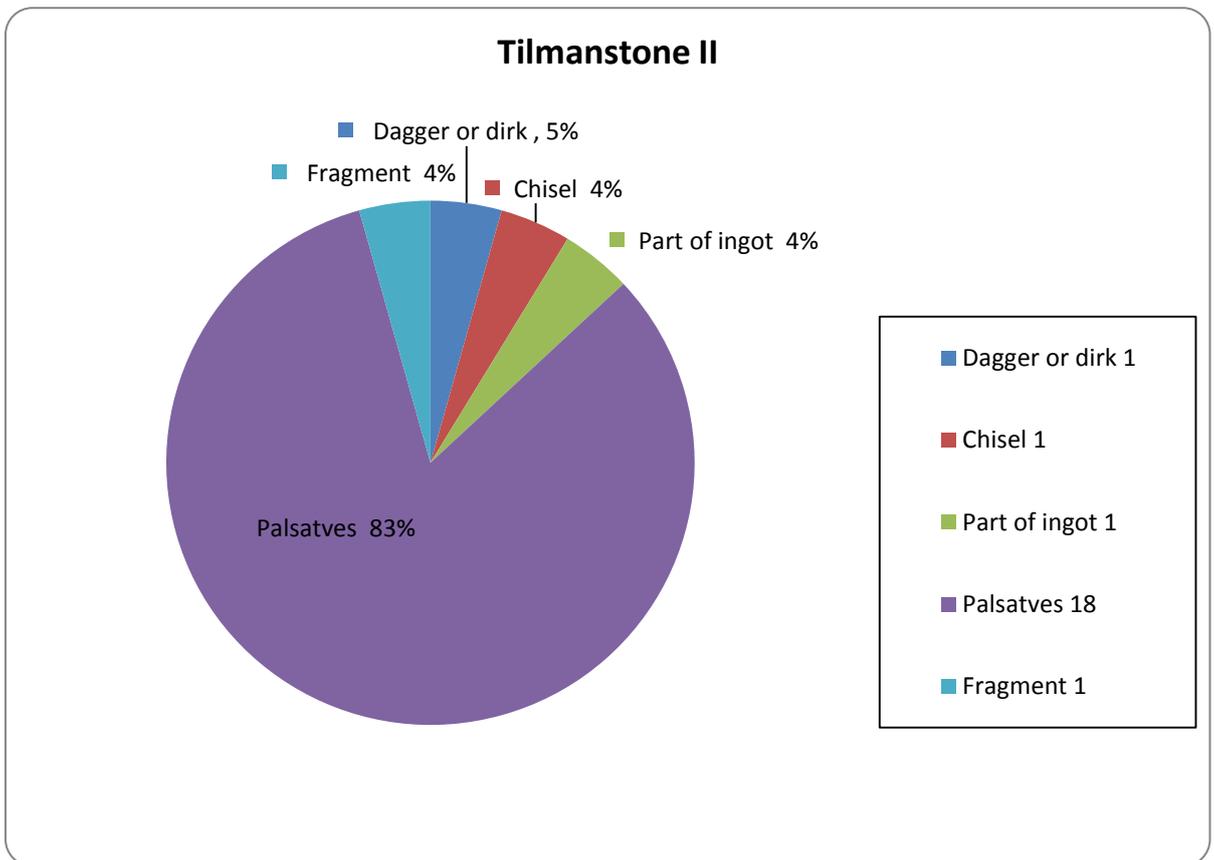
19 palstaves (MBA)

1 fragment

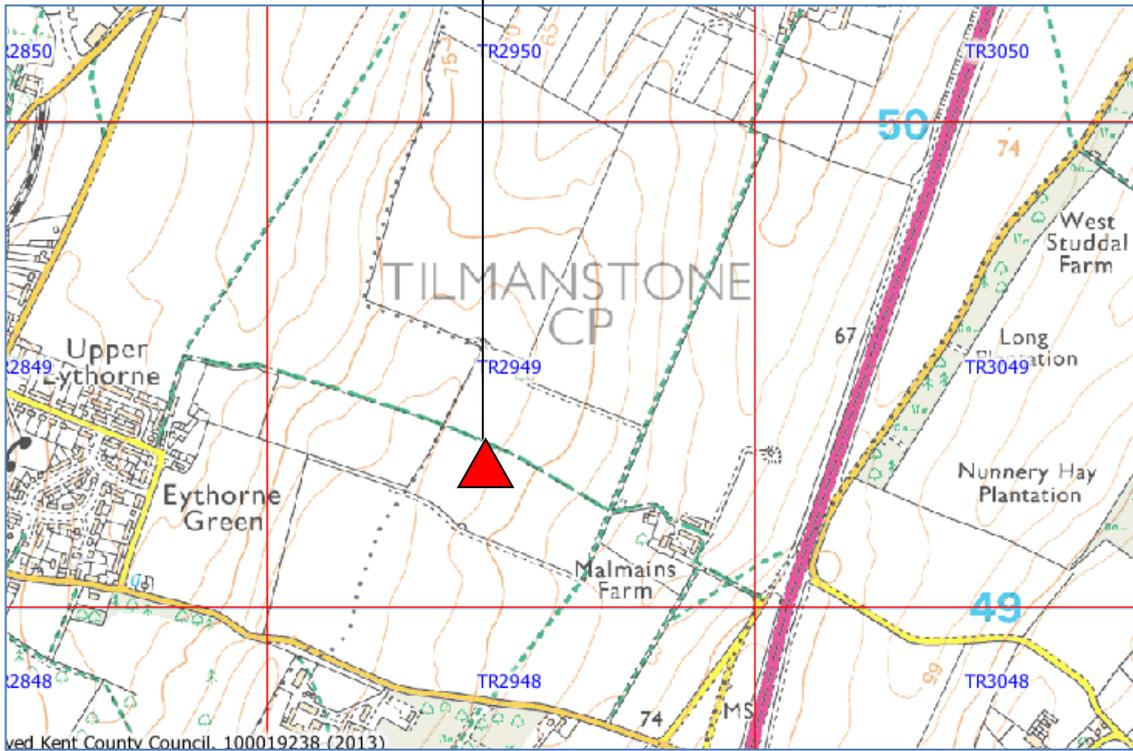
[ds 14] **Tilmanstone II**  
(near Dover, also known as the 'Malmains Hoard')

**Dating parameters:** Dover Museum has dated to circa 1400 B.C and labels this assemblage from EBA but there are contents not indicative of this period, but more inclined to later periods. The dirk / dagger may be confusing the issue with the dating as it is typically an earlier typology (EBA) and so it is possible that this is an MBA assemblage with much earlier items included.

**Author's comments:** Keith Parfitt also mentions in his excavation report that 'two of the implements had been recovered from plough-soil a few metres to the north-east and south-west of the main group' most probably as a result of plough action. In addition, another un-looped palstave had previously been recovered from the same field (1988) which is more than likely to have emanated from the same main group, and has therefore been included in the composition data above.



Tilmanstone II



[ds 14] Tilmanstone II  
(near Dover, also known as the 'Malmains Hoard')

4 of 5



Part of the [ds 14]Tilmanstone II assemblage. Dover Museum. Photographs by author (2012)  
(No scales available as items are in a sealed display)

[ds 14] Tilmanstone II  
(near Dover, also known as the 'Malmains Hoard')

5 of 5



The complete [ds 14] Tilmanstone II assemblage  
From Barber, 2003, 46

**Date of discovery:** 1724

**Finder:** Mr William Castle

**Location:** Sea cliffs at Westgate, east of Birchington (north Kent coast), exact location unknown.

'Mutrix Farm' (now used as farmland (2012) no longer exists but the author has a found record of it still in existence in 1914, part of which became Westgate Aerodrome for seaplanes which were launched off Westgate in World War One.

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** +4-5m

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** Unknown. The exact location of the assemblage is open to debate, but the discovery near cliffs on the north Thanet coast is endemic of later finds

**Circumstances of discovery:** As William Castle was digging a Seagate, or a gap through the cliff towards the sea to fetch up *Oare* or *Waure* (seaweed) for his farmland, he found the assemblage two feet below the surface on his own ploughed land.

*'They were of mixt Brass, or what they call Bell or Pot-metal, of several Sizes, and somewhat different Shapes, but both Sides alike, as they are here represented. The largest of them were 7 Inches one Quarter long, and 2 Inches three Quarters broad at the bottom. The lesser ones were 5 Inches in Length, and 2 Inches and one half in Breadth at the Bottom. Two of them had Ringles on one Side about the middle, which is of the thickest or deepest Part. Our Antiquaries are, I find, at a Loss to know what Use these Instruments were, tho' they seem to agree that they are either Roman or British, and most probably the former, they being found in such places, where the Britains, very likely, never were. The learned Montfaucon has described No. 4 of these with a Ringle, among the Roman Tools of Building, and is of Opinion, that it was a Chizel, with which they used to cut or hew Stones. But the great Objection to this Opinion is, that the Metal, of which these Instruments are made, seems not hard enough for such Work. That learned Man however observes, that the Ancients used some Temper, by which they made Brass as hard as Iron. But it is by looking on these Tools, if they are such, to be satisfied, that the Metal of which they are made, tho' somewhat harder than common Brass, is not so hard as Iron, nor hard enough to hew any Stone that is not soft and easy to be cut. Mr Gordon seems to have fancied them Roman Securis's or Axes; but I can't conceive that their Edges are sharp enough for the Work of such a Tool, nor, if they could be made for, how they could chop or cut with them: Tho' I confess, by Mr. Gordon's Draught, I can't certainly conclude it was the same Instrument with these. A learned and ingenious Friend conjectures, that this Instrument is a Roman Soldier's Chizel, which he used to sharpen the Stakes called Sudes and Valli, which were a Part of their*

**Circumstances of discovery (continued):**

*constant Sarcina, or their travelling Baggage, since they used them in their daily Encampments.'*

And that

*'The only Objection I have to it is, that the Nature of the Metal seems to make it impracticable to give such an Edge to these Tools, that they should be sharp enough to Wood. It is very plain by the very Sight of these Instruments, that they have as sharp an Edge as they can have, and one would think therefore, they were made to cut with.'* Lewis, 1736, 136-7.

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Lewis, 1736, pp. 136-7

**Composition:**

27 looped and un-looped palstaves with stop-ridges

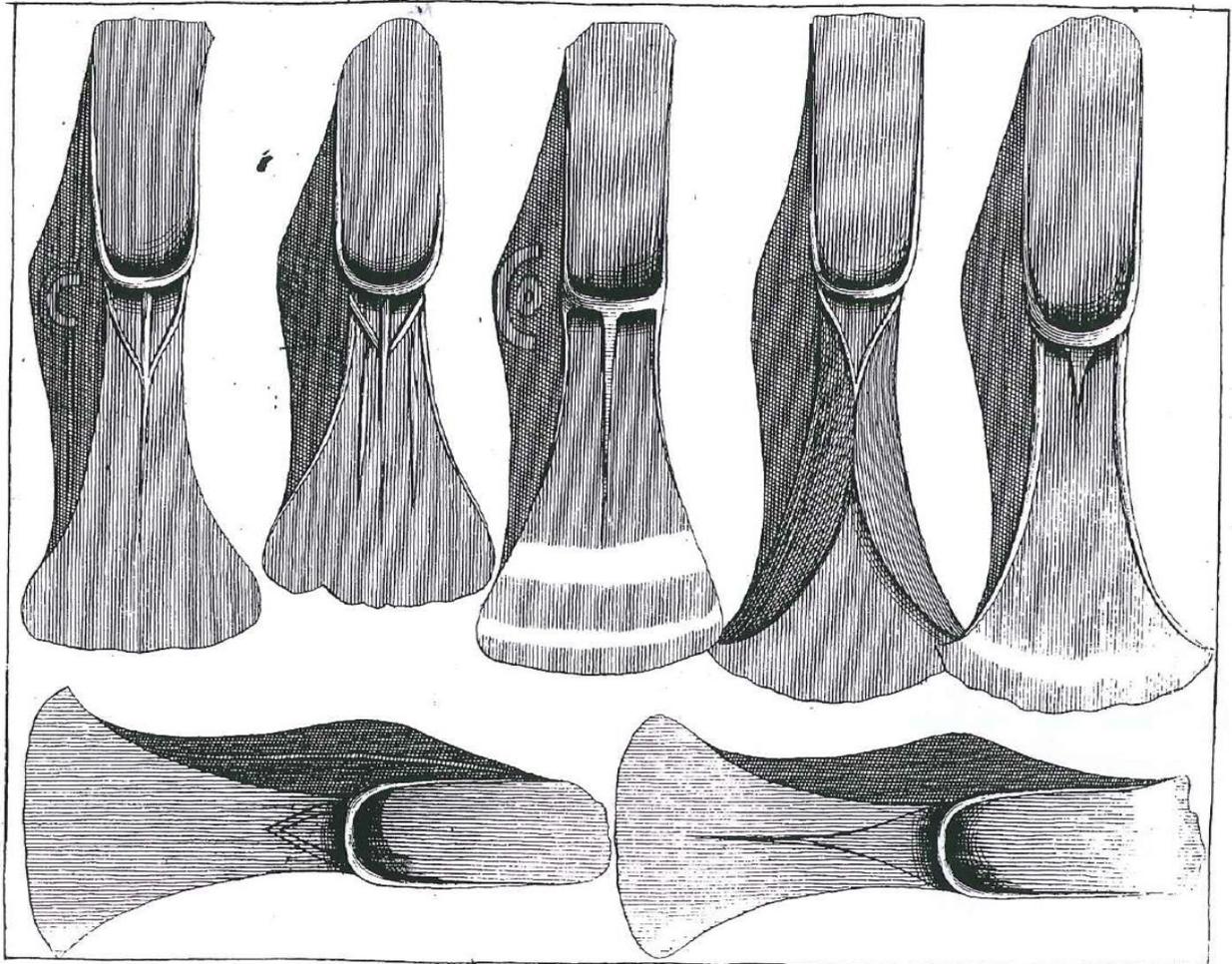
**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests MBA

**Author's notes:**

Taking into consideration the excellent drawings (artist unknown, but Gerald Moody believes they are by Stukeley – personal conversation, 2010, Birchington Library) some of the palstaves from this assemblage, and from the descriptions of them by Lewis, it is apparent these palstaves date from the MBA (looping in casts). Some of the palstaves appear to have used blades, others are in near-mint condition and none appear to be from the same mould, indeed each seems to have a very individual provenance.

The assemblage is considerable in size (27 artefacts) which is unusual for Thanet and in particular for EBA and MBA finds.

It is particularly interesting that Lewis and his fellow antiquarians were at a loss as to what the palstaves represented, their function was questioned, due partially by their size and metallurgical content. Nevertheless Lewis questioned the opinions of his contemporary antiquarians, and concluded, quite rightly as we know today, that the 'Instruments' were for cutting, not hewing. It is also worthy of note that in the mid-eighteenth century, all comparisons were with Roman finds and that the possibility that indigenous populations existed, or were incapable of making or acquiring metalwork, was discarded.



Part of the [ds 15] Westgate assemblage, drawings possibly by Stukeley  
From Lewis, 1736, pp. 136-7

**Date of discovery:** 1873

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** 'Home Wood Farm' (The author has been unable to identify the whereabouts of this Farm which does not currently exist under this name, and is not identified in the 1895 ordnance survey map of the area).

**Grid reference:** Within TQ8377

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** 'Allhallows, in the Hundred of Hoo, has lately yielded sundry bronze tools and weapons, which have come into the possession of Mr Humphry Wickham, of Strood. They were found in an earthen pot, two feet below the surface, by workmen that were digging a drain trench. There were lumps of pure copper in the pot, with the bronze implements.' Un-authored, 1874, 300

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found by agricultural labourers

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Burgess, C. and Colquhoun, I. 1988, 77  
Coombs, D. and Bradshaw, J. 1979, 190  
Un-authored, 1874, 300  
Wickham, H. 1877, 125

**Composition:**

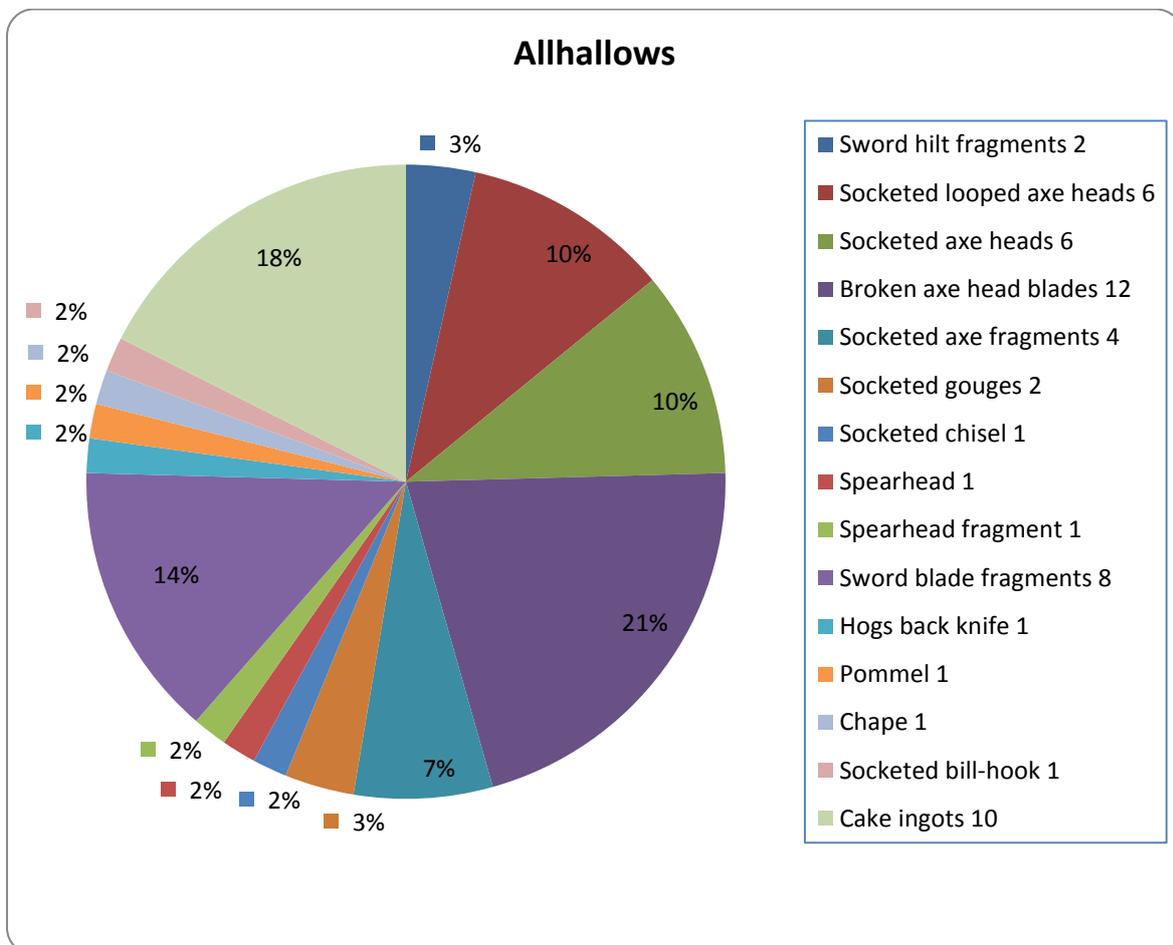
63 objects (author's observations at British Museum, as Archaeologia Cantiana only lists 53 items)

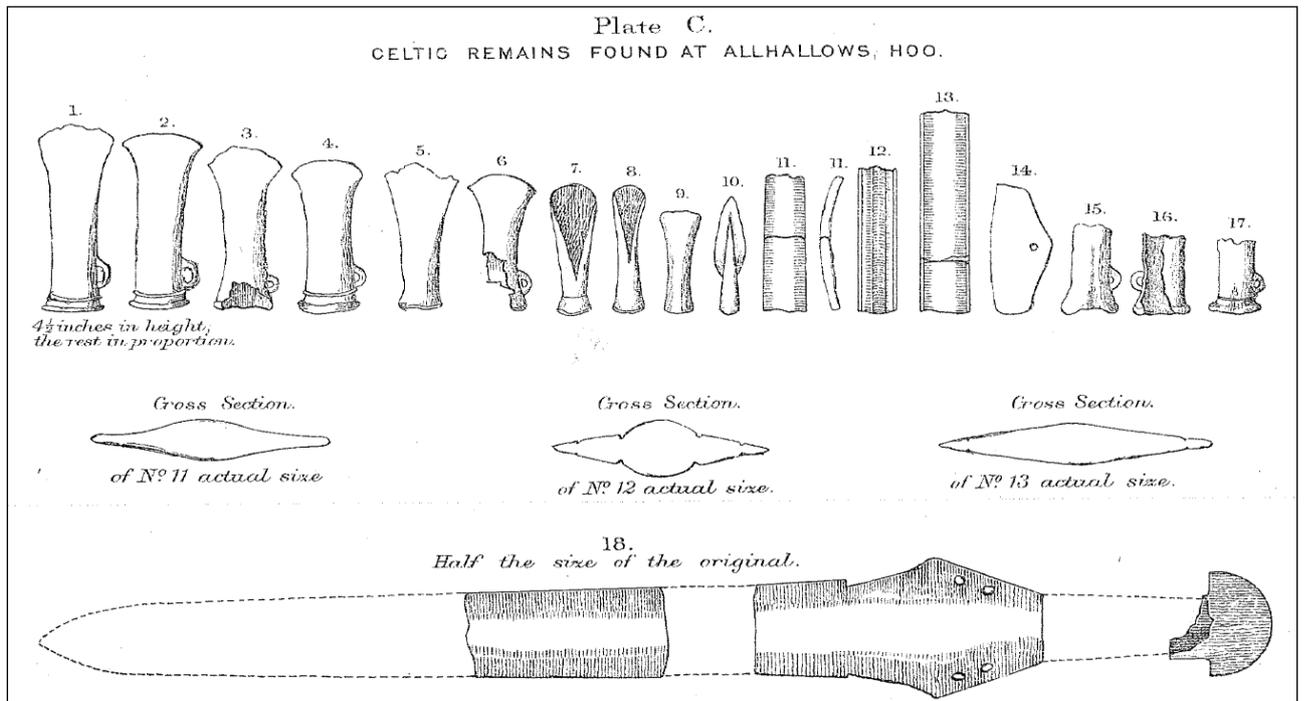
2 sword hilt fragments  
6 looped socketed axe heads  
6 socketed axe heads  
12 broken axe head blades  
4 socketed axe fragments  
2 socketed gouges  
1 socketed chisel  
1 spearhead  
1 spearhead fragment  
6 sword blade fragments (Ewart Park)

**Composition (continued):**

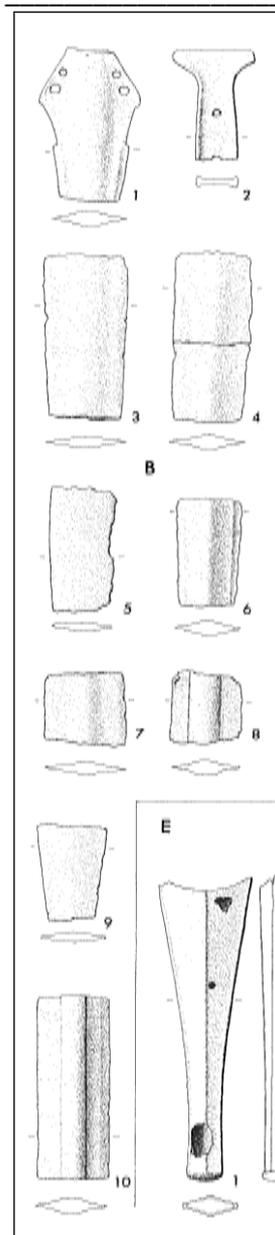
- 2 sword blade fragments (Carp's Tongue)
- 1 hogs back knife
- 1 pommel
- 1 chape
- 1 socketed 'bill-hook'
- 10 cake ingots (copper)
- 6 other unidentified items

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA





Part of the [ds16] Allhallows assemblage. Wickham, 1877, 124



Part of the [ds16] Allhallows assemblage (Home Wood Farm) excluding item E  
Burgess, and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 164



[ds16] The complete Allhallows assemblage. Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum

**Date of discovery:** 1930

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Wansunt Pit on Dartford Heath, to the west of Dartford Heath

**Grid reference:** TQ513737

**OD:** +25m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Cray, approximately 1 km northwest

**Context:** At Wansunt Pit on Dartford Heath, 16 complete bronze axes and other tool types were discovered. A point of particular significance is that Buckley's (the owners of the site) was an extension of the working where two hoards of Late Bronze Age gold penannular rings were found in 1906 and 1907, as recorded by Tester 1958, pp. 232-33). Another thirteen objects (unknown typology) with a further nine pieces were also recovered from a dealer claiming they had come from the site (probably via the workmen at the discovery) and additional objects must have followed as the British Museum hold 79 objects from the assemblage.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found by workmen in a sandpit, 5-6m below the surface

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Tester, 1958, pp. 232-33

British Museum (personal conversation with Assistant Curator, Dr Ben Roberts, 2011)

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 73

**Composition:**

79 objects

1 sword hilt

1 part of sword blade

28 winged socketed axes

17 broken and partial socketed axe heads

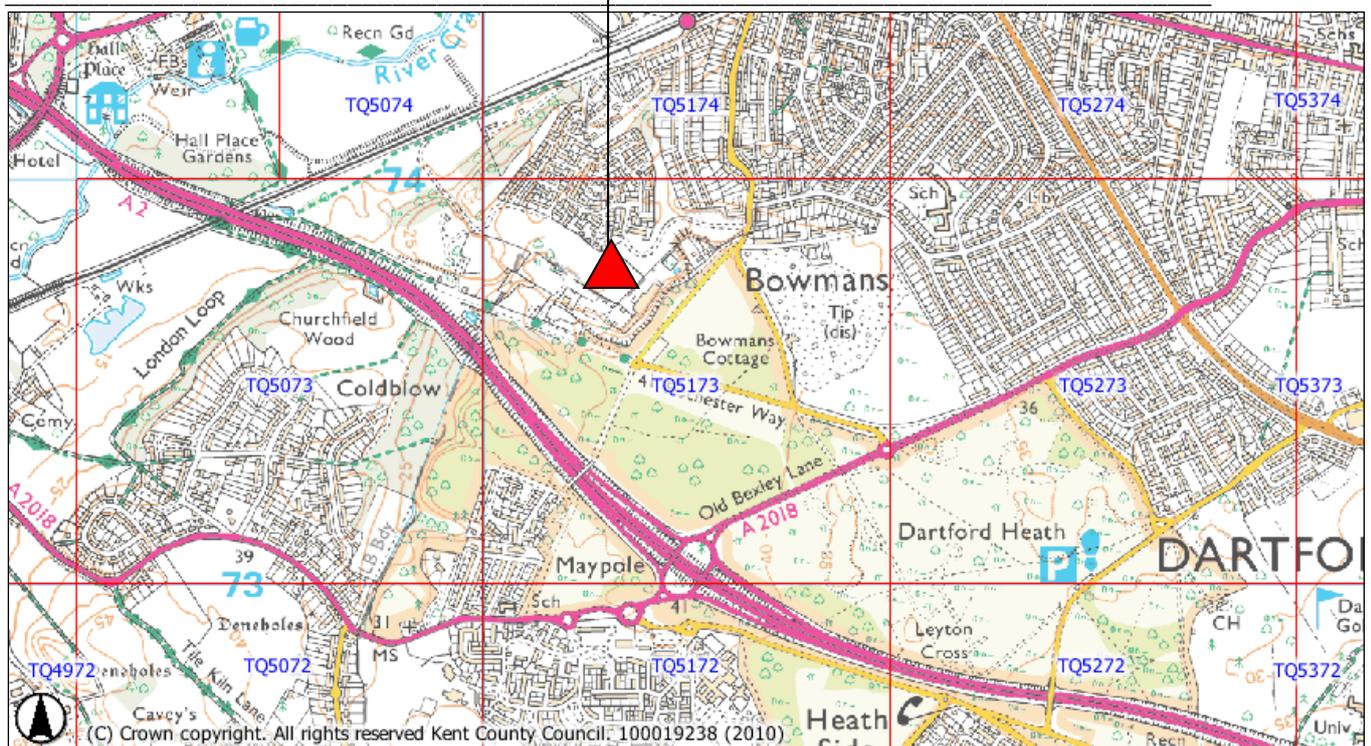
1 flat winged axe head

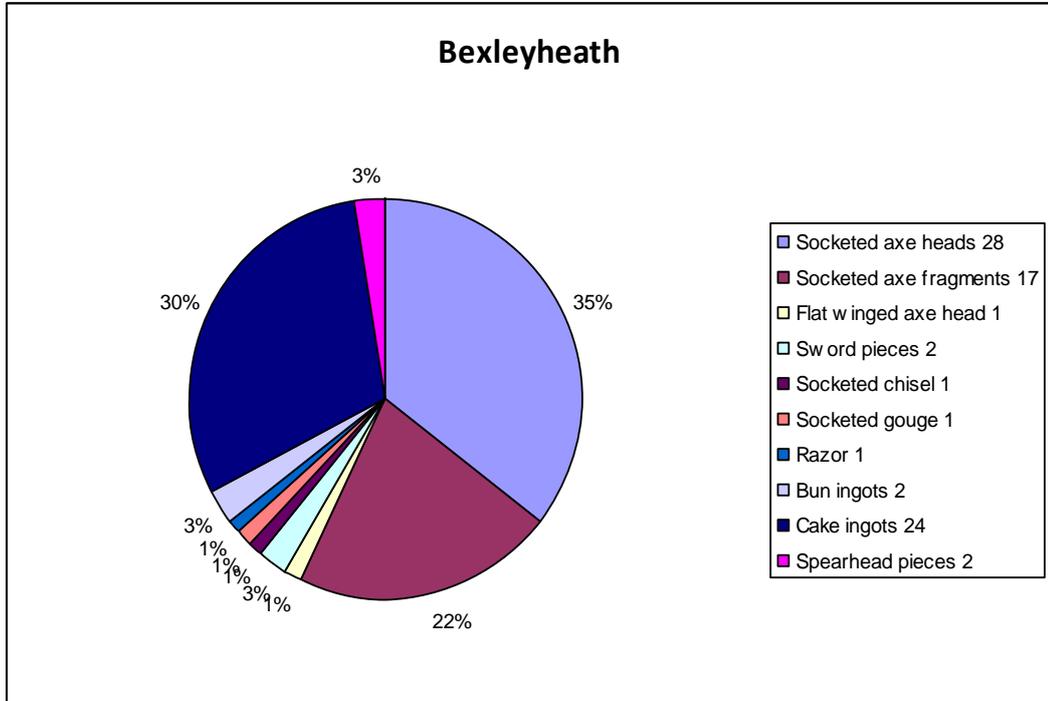
**Composition (continued):**

- 1 spearhead socket
- 1 spearhead without socket
- 1 socketed chisel
- 1 socketed gouge
- 1 razor
- 24 cake ingots
- 2 bun ingots

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

**Bexleyheath**





[ds17] Bexleyheath assemblage  
Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (2012)

[ds 17] **Bexleyheath**  
(also known as Bexley Heath or 'Wantsunt Pit')

4 of 4

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[ds17] Bexleyheath assemblage  
Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (2012)

**Date of discovery:** 1983

**Finder(s):** Unknown. Donated to the Museum in March 1993

**Location:** On the M2 between Bridge Woods & Borstal

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** Adjacent: River Medway

**Context:** Unknown:

**Circumstances of discovery:** Recovered during building work on the M2 motorway

**Current location of artefacts:** Four from the assemblage are at Rochester Guildhall Museum; the whereabouts of the remainder is unidentified

**References:**

Information provided by Stephen Nye (Curator), Rochester Guildhall Museum (2012)

**Composition:**

44 objects

3 socketed axes all with fragments packed into sockets

10 sword blade fragments

8 axe blade fragments

1 spear head

1 bronze 'button'

2 harness fittings

1 axe loop

5 socketed looped axes

1 disc

12 fragments

The four artefacts from the assemblage held at the Museum are the three socketed axe heads and complete spearhead. Details of these are provided by the Rochester Guildhall Museum thus:

Accession No: A2451

Socketed bronze spear-head; long leaf-shaped head; socket extends into spearhead forming central tapering ridge through object; small hole in socket for securing to shaft. LBA; L.144mm; W.33mm

Accession No: A2452

Socketed bronze axe-head, curved cutting edge; small loop near socket; clear casting seam apparent; thickened edge around top of socket. LBA; L.110mm; W.51mm

Accession No: A2453

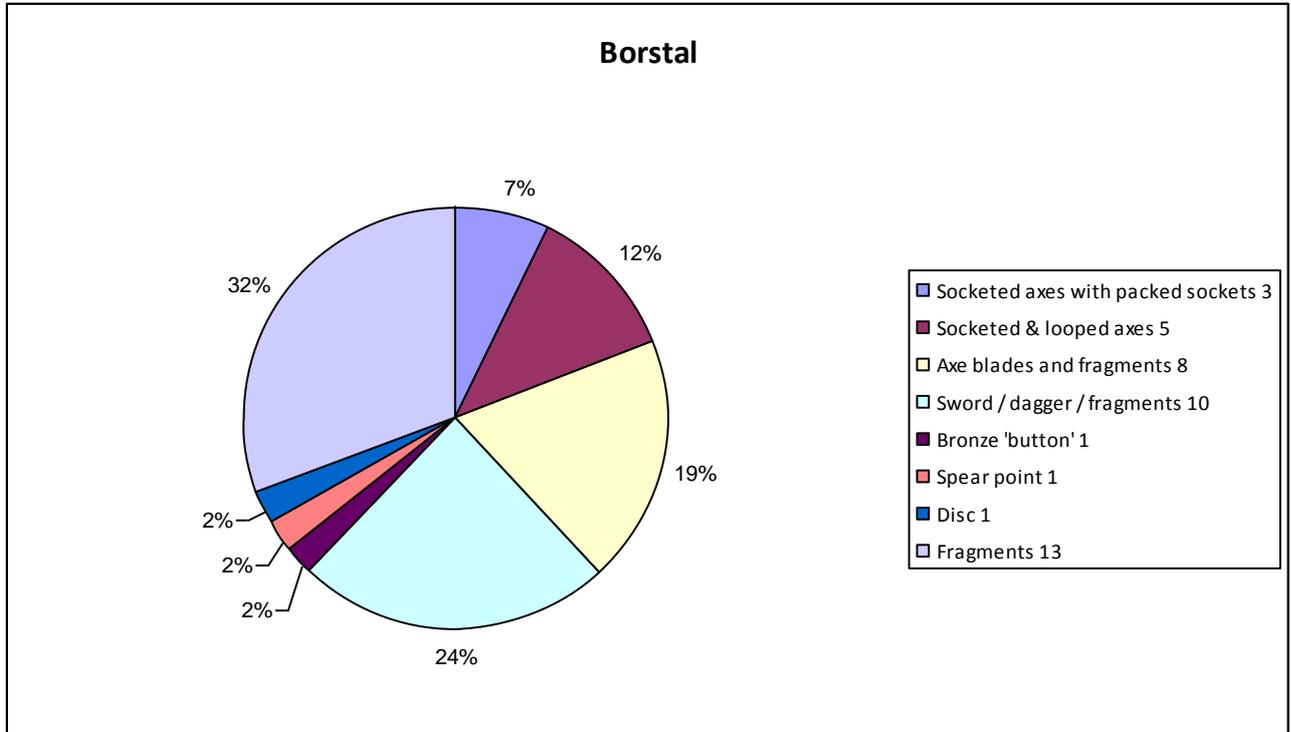
Socketed bronze axe-head, curved cutting edge; small loop near socket; clear casting seam apparent; thickened edge around top of socket. LBA; L.86mm; W.46mm

Accession No: A2454

Socketed bronze axe-head, curved cutting edge (damaged); small loop near socket; clear casting with seam apparent; thickened edge around top of socket; some ribbing; misaligned halves of mould resulting in 'flash', especially around loop on side. LBA; L.110mm; W.57mm

**Dating parameters:** Dated by Rochester Guildhall Museum to LBA

**Author's Notes:** 'Borstal', coming from the Anglo-Saxon *burg-steall* meaning "fort site" or "place of refuge" which more than likely refers to the hill there





Part of the [ds 18] Borstal assemblage. Photograph courtesy of Stephen Nye (Curator), Rochester Guildhall Museum (2012). Scale in centimetres

**Date of discovery:** December 2011

**Finder(s):** Messrs. Wayne Coomber and Nick Hales

**Location:** Farmer's field in Boughton Malherbe on south facing valley slope

**Grid reference:** TQ 88474970

**OD:** +132 m

**Nearest natural water source:** Great Stour, approximately 1 km north-east. A row of six natural springs line an escarpment 100 metres south, aligned on an east-west axis

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact. Declared Treasure Trove on Thursday 8 December 2011

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:** [internet]

[http://www.kentonline.co.uk/kentonline/news/2011/december/10/bronze\\_age\\_hoard\\_unearthed.aspx](http://www.kentonline.co.uk/kentonline/news/2011/december/10/bronze_age_hoard_unearthed.aspx) accessed 2012

[internet] <http://finds.org.uk/news/stories/article/id/225> accessed 2012

PAS reference KENT-15A293 [internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/457499> accessed 2012

**Composition:**

Number of items total 353

The British Museum has separated the assemblage in to four distinct pools which are listed as:

75 copper alloy weapon fragments

50 sword fragments

9 hogs backed knife fragments

15 socketed spearhead fragments

1 lozenge sectioned pommel piece

136 copper alloy tools and tool fragments

22 various double edged knives and fragments (socketed and tanged)

50 various socketed axes

41 winged axes

**Composition (continued):**

1 winged adze  
3 palstave fragments  
12 axe fragments  
1 chisel  
1 socketed hammer fragment  
5 socketed gouge fragments

42 copper alloy ornamentation;

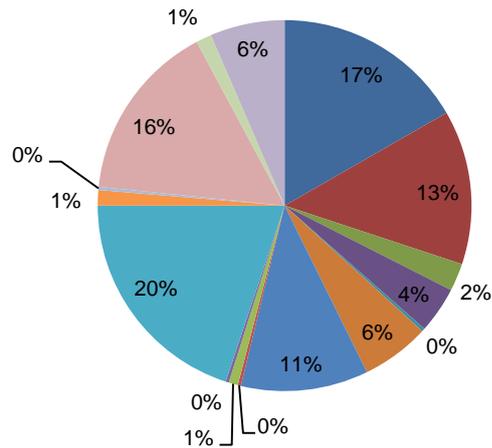
2 bugle shaped objects  
1 looped decorative end piece  
1 bucket neck fragment  
1 decorated slotted box and piece  
1 large oval-headed nail  
1 hub cap  
5 decorated plaques  
1 grooved sheet fragment  
5 varied buttons  
24 solid and hollow cast rings and bracelets

71 copper alloy production objects and fragments;

3 end winged axe moulds  
58 ingot fragments  
10 casting waste fragments  
28 copper alloy miscellaneous objects and fragments  
23 miscellaneous sheet fragments  
5 miscellaneous objects

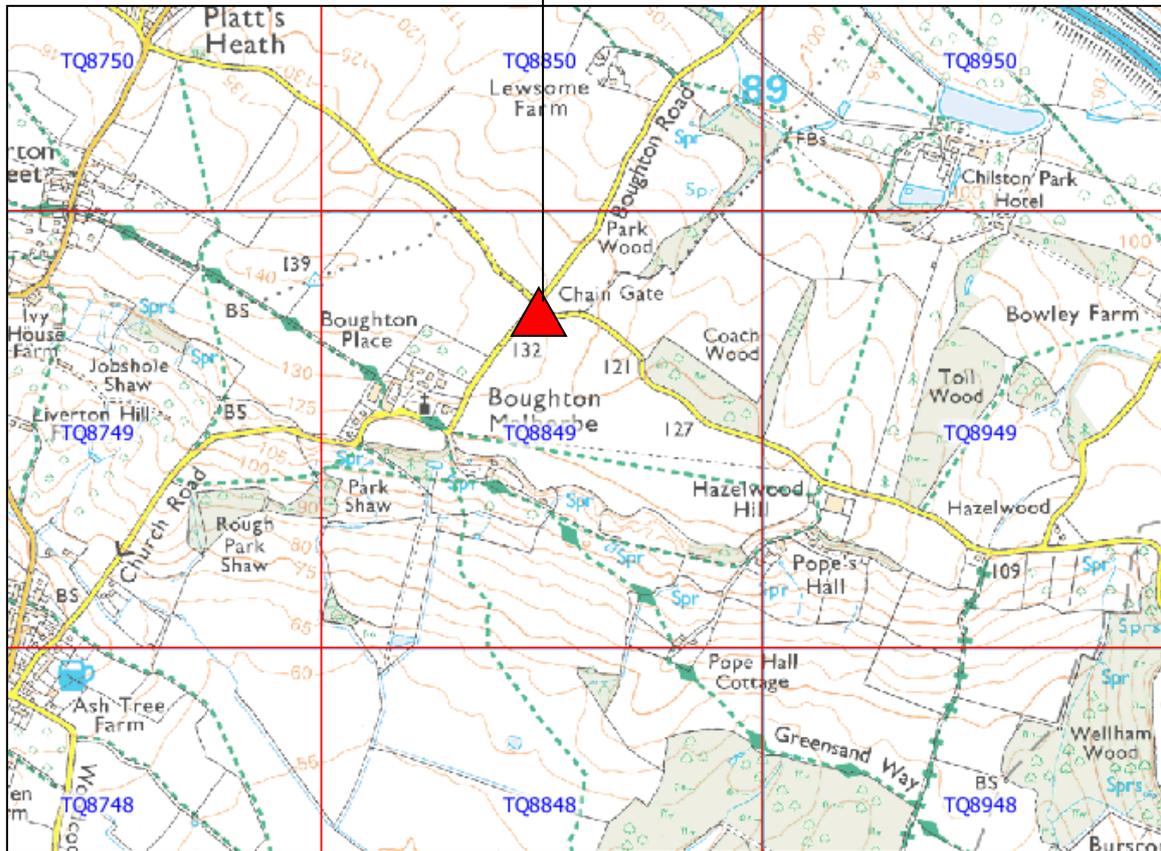
**Dating parameters:** LBA (British Museum places at 875 to 800 BC)

### Boughton Malherbe



- Socketed axes and fragments 62
- Sword fragments 50
- Hos backed knife fragments 9
- Socketed spearhead fragments 15
- Pommel /hilt 1
- Double edged knife fragments 22
- Winged axes 41
- Winged adze 1
- Palstave fragments 3
- Chisel 1
- Other fragments 74
- Varied buttons 5
- Socketed hammer 1
- Ingot fragments 58
- Socketed gouge fragments 5
- Rings and bracelets 24

### Boughton Malherbe





Some of the 345 Bronze Age implements found in Boughton Malherbe  
Pictures: Mr Wayne Coomber

[Internet]

[http://www.kentonline.co.uk/kentonline/news/2011/december/10/bronze\\_age\\_hoard\\_unearthed.aspx](http://www.kentonline.co.uk/kentonline/news/2011/december/10/bronze_age_hoard_unearthed.aspx)



Photographs courtesy of the British Museum, from PAS record Kent-15A293  
[Internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/457499>



Photographs courtesy of the British Museum, from PAS record Kent-15A293  
[internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/457499>

**Date of discovery:** 1913

**Finder(s):** Mr Julian Knight of Dashwood and acquired by Canon William Greenwell

**Location:**

Riverbed, off Broadness (River Medway) off the west side of Broadness, between Greenhithe and Northfleet

**Grid reference:** within TQ6076

**OD:** Below sea level

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway

**Context:**

Possible marine or semi-marine environment, however the original deposition may have been on land that was subsequently inundated by the course of the river, as the artefacts were recovered from below the superficial alluvial peat and clay beds

**Circumstances of discovery:**

The artefacts came from the first few feet of deep ballast, below the superficial alluvial peat and clay deposits in the river bed by dredging of the channel

**Current location of artefacts:**

The group is currently held by the British Museum

**References:**

Ashbee, 2005, 147

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 126 and Plate 167 L

Dr. Ben Roberts (British Museum) email of 15 November 2010 and author's visit of 26 May 2011

**Composition:**

42 objects

5 complete barbed spearheads

5 fragments of barbed spearheads

7 fillet-defined spearheads

1 pegged spearhead with channelled, leaf blade

6 lanceolate leaf spearheads

1 broad elliptic leaf spearhead

1 socketed flame-shaped spearhead

**Composition (continued):**

- 2 spearhead fragments
- 9 tubular ferrules
- 1 point of leaf-shaped sword
- 1 chape
- 1 knife with ribbed tang
- 1 tanged chisel
- 1 bronze stud

**Dating parameters:**

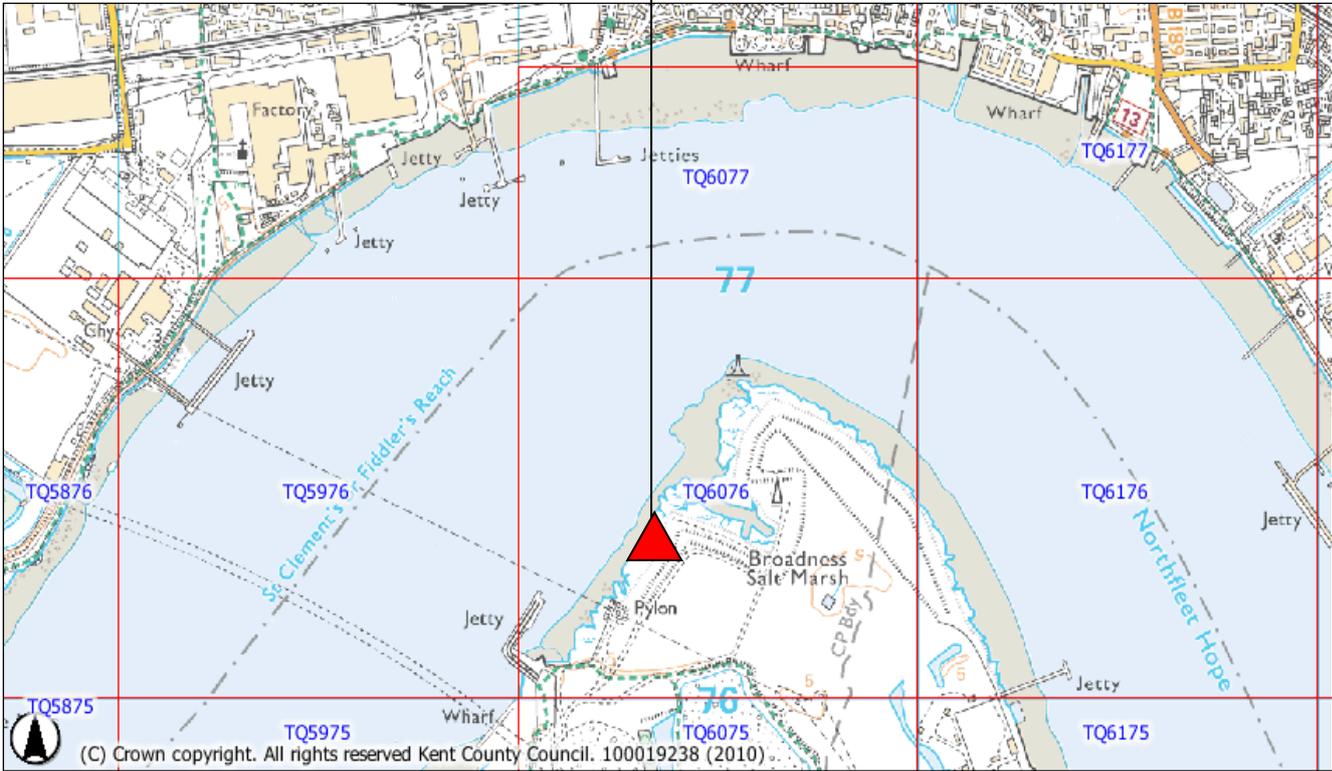
Typology, based on the barbed spearheads and other spearhead fragments, Type II, Wilburton metalwork phase (LBA) but includes some MBA typology (c. 1100-950 BC)

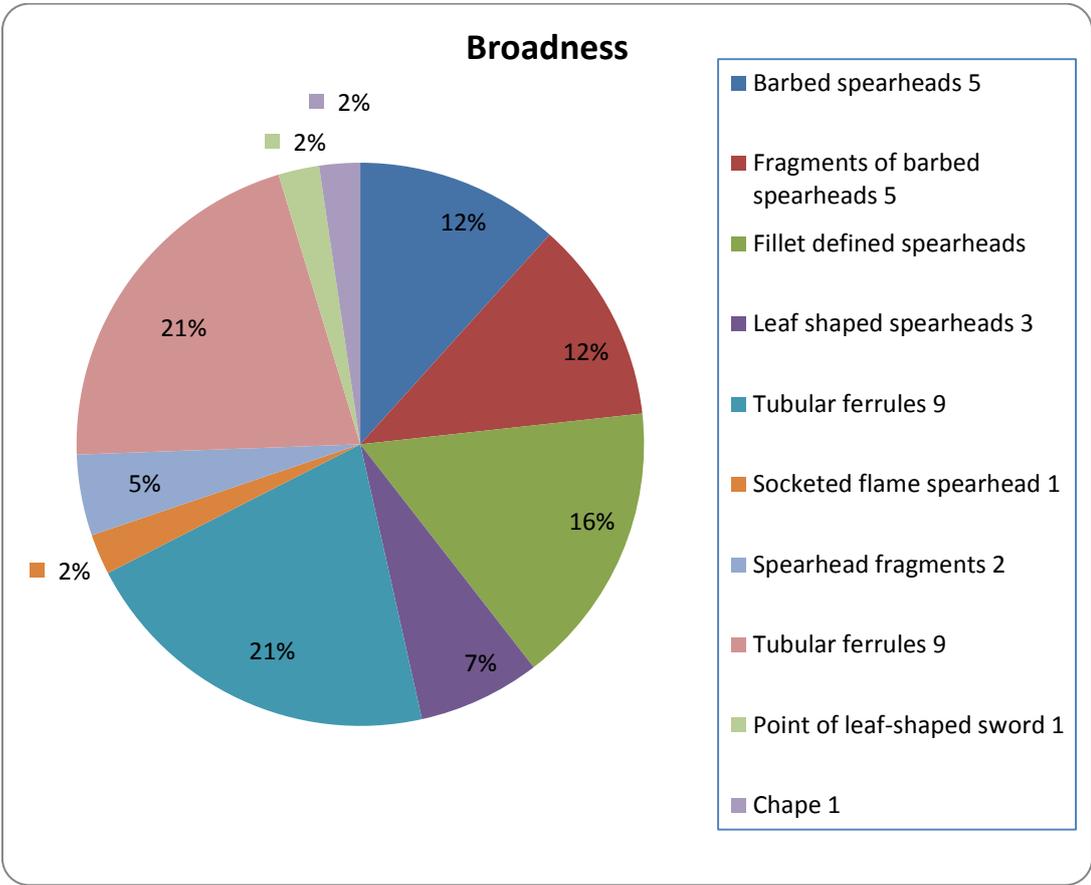
**Other comments:**

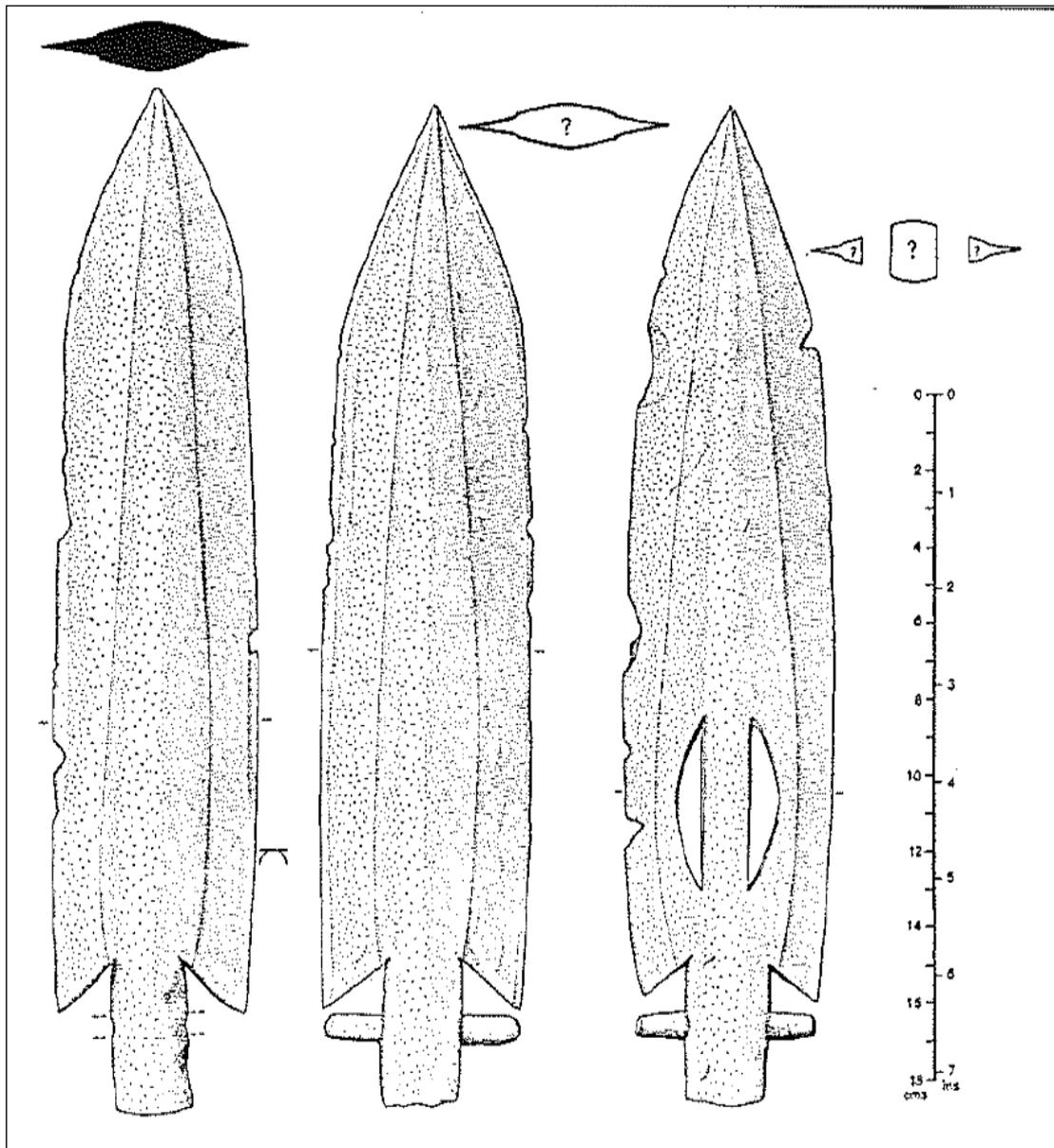
Burgess states that the list of artefacts from the dredging is incomplete. Also, the barbed spearheads are the only examples from among all the assemblages in the subject area. The finder's name is on the reverse of one of the objects.

The Broadness group is also similar to that of the Broadward Hoard (Wilburton Phase, within 1140BC-1020BC - MBA), found in July 1867 during drainage operations in a marshy field called "Lower Moor" near to Broadward Hall in the Clun Valley on the Shropshire/Herefordshire border. The assemblage was found among animal bones which could indicate an association with hunting, particularly as the spearheads were barbed.

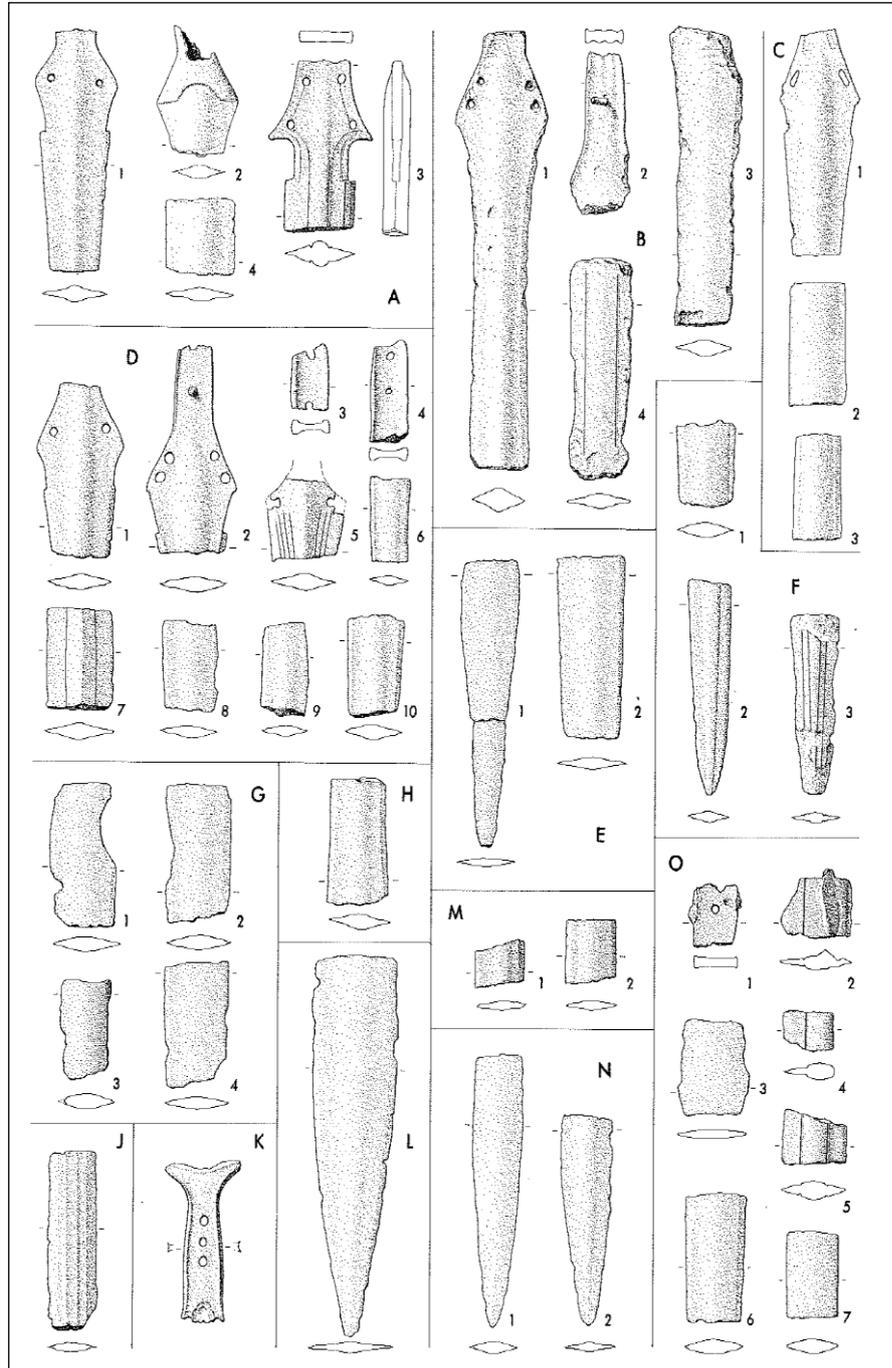
**Broadness**







A selection of three barbed bronze spearheads from the [ds 20] Broadness assemblage from Ashbee, 2005, 147



Part of the [ds 20] Broadness assemblage (L) Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 167 L



Part of the [ds 20] Broadness assemblage. Scale in inches. Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (2012)



Part of the [ds 20] Broadness assemblage (right). Photograph: author. Courtesy of the British Museum (2012)

**Date of discovery:** 2003

**Finder(s):** Mr Graham Healy

**Location:** Side of valley slope facing north

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** +20m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Stour, 2 km due south and the North Sea (Reculver) 3 km due north, which was west of the northern mouth of the Wantsum Channel

**Context:** Two dispersed groups. Chislet has known MBA ditches around an enclosure and may be associated with Bronze Age settlement in this area

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contacts

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Worrell, 2003, 34-35

**Composition:**

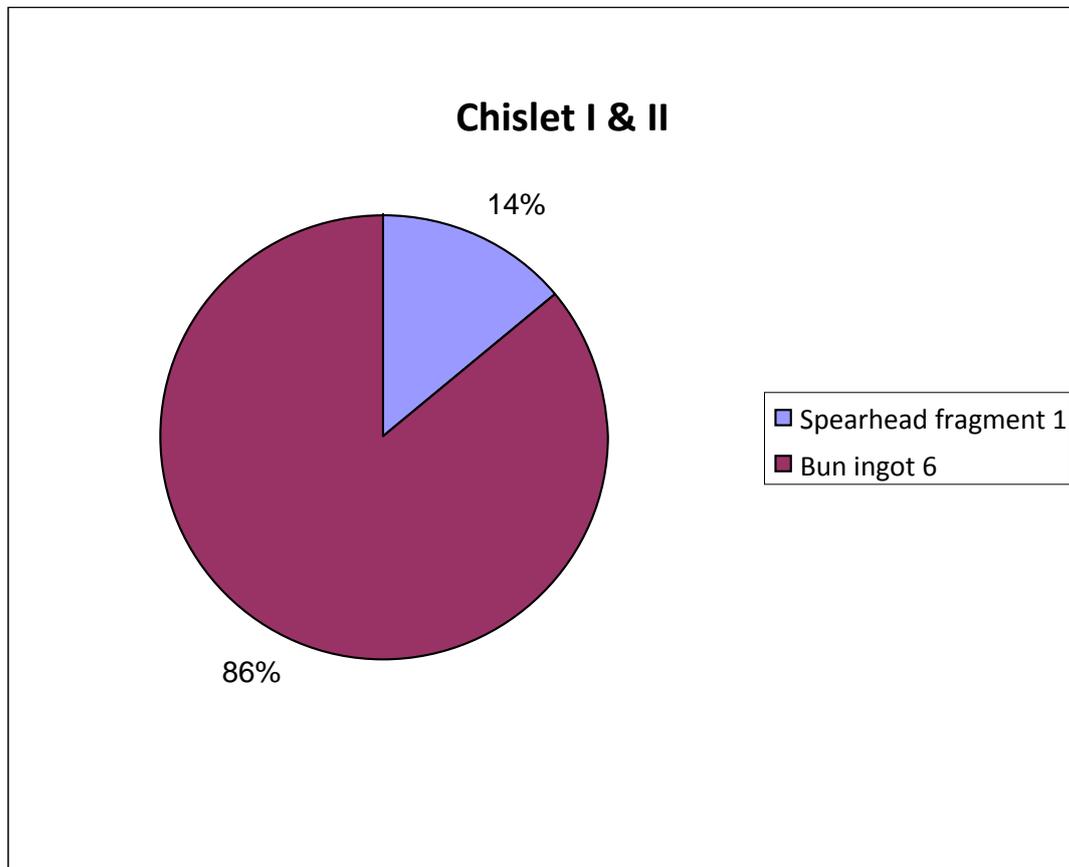
Group I

Several pieces of bun ingot

Group II

1 spearhead

A few pieces of ingot



Part of [ds 21 & ds 22] Chislet I & II assemblages  
Worrell, 2003, Fig. 17

**Date of discovery:** 1876

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Hop Garden in Chislet Park Farm (now Chislet Business Park (author))

**Grid reference:** TR209628

**OD:** +15-20 m on south-facing gentle slope

**Nearest natural water source:** Sarre-Penn stream (50m north) and the River Stour approximately 1 km due south

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:**

(1876)

Some workmen, not belonging to the district, were employed on extensive drainage work, when the labourers came upon the assemblage. Some were thrown away as useless. Five only were preserved, and these were sold to an old rag and bone man who happened to be in the neighbourhood with his cart and donkey. He bought them as waste metal and J. Parry of Canterbury, an antiquarian, purchased them from him and gave them to J. Brent. Two chisel-shaped bronze weapons or tools were apparently subsequently discovered at the same location.

(2002)

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Brett Aggregates Division to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of gravel extraction at Highstead Farm Quarry, Chislet. The work was carried out in two broad phases between 2001 and 2002.

The initial fieldwork was in April 2001, and comprised a watching brief during topsoil stripping, mapping/planning and limited excavation. A total of 24 probably prehistoric features were revealed. An arrangement of four, probably Middle-Late Bronze Age, narrow curving ditches apparently enclosed an area measuring c. 70mx20m. Within the enclosure lay seven probable pyre deposits/cremations, two pits and four post-holes, together with a possible furnace and associated stoke hole. A further eight probably prehistoric features lay outside the ditches, comprising a Middle Bronze Age inurned cremation, two probable pyre deposits/cremations, four pits and a post-hole.

Subsequent stages of fieldwork comprising further watching briefs, mapping and excavations were carried out between May-October 2001. The work revealed remains dating from the Bronze Age to Post-Medieval. The earliest identified features dated to the Middle Bronze Age and included a pit within a possible ritual area or site of ploughed out barrow, partly enclosed by curving ditches. A possible settlement site and extensive cremation/pyre deposit cemetery dated to the Late Bronze Age.

**Circumstances of discovery (continued):**

(2002)

Some Early Iron Age possibly funerary activity was also identified. A small perhaps Roman field system was superimposed upon the prehistoric remains.

Between September-October 2002, a further watching brief identified extensive prehistoric remains dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age, together with an area of possible medieval settlement and a Post-medieval ditch. A large quantity of fire-cracked flint beside a channel perhaps represented the site of a Bronze Age 'burnt mound'. At least three prehistoric track ways were identified, including a possible drove way, together with two discrete groups of pits and post-holes.

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

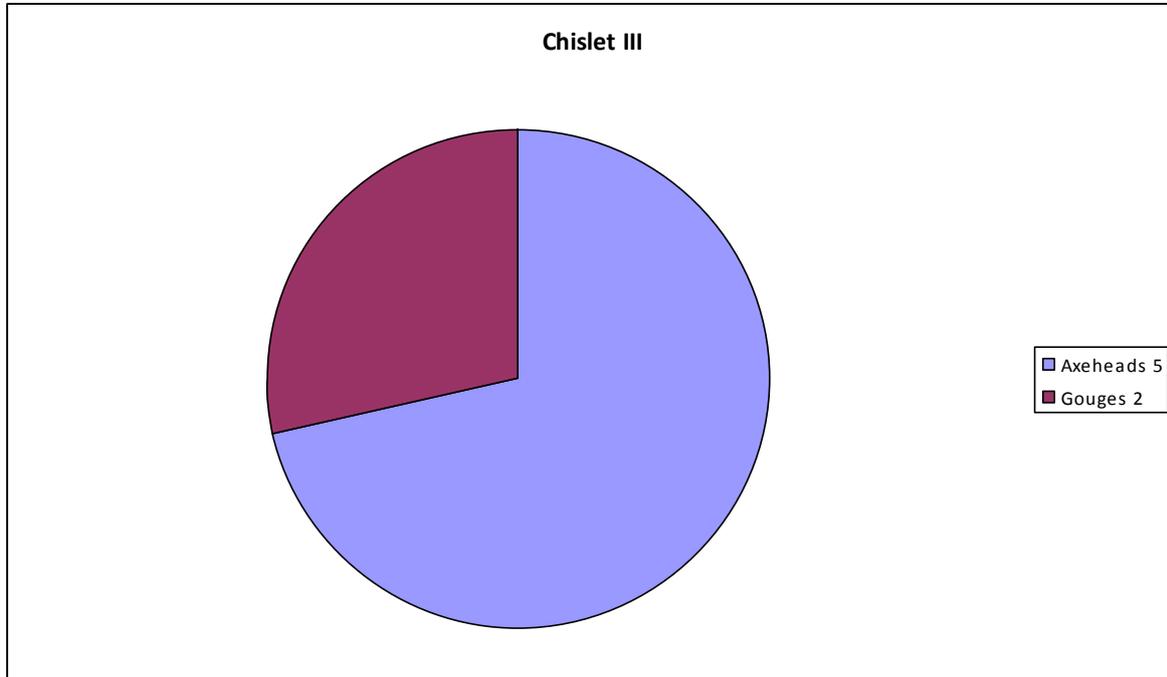
Brent, 1876, p.23  
Priestley-Bell, 2002

**Composition:**

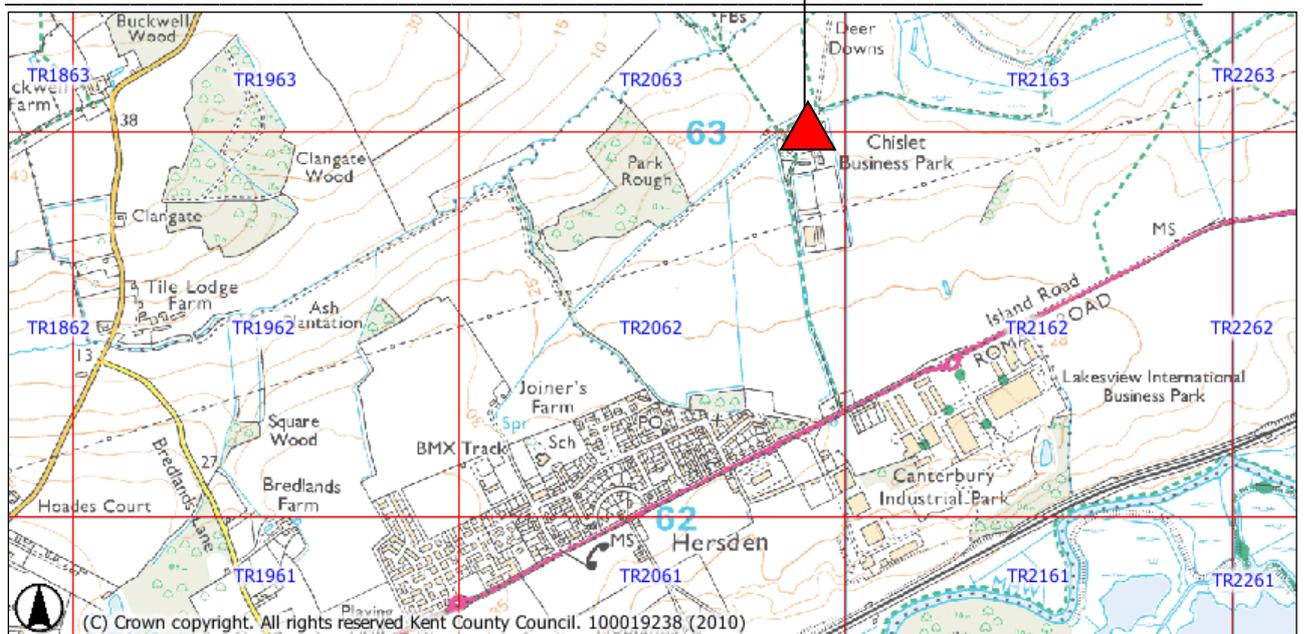
7 objects;

5 bronze axe heads  
2 bronze gouges

**Dating parameters:** Associated settlement suggests MBA to LBA, but typology is unknown



### Chislet III



**Date of discovery:** circa 1890

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** West of Manor Farm (Quarry Cottages)

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Thames, 2 km due west

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Turner, 1998, p. 163

**Composition:**

8 items

2 axe heads

3 axe head fragments

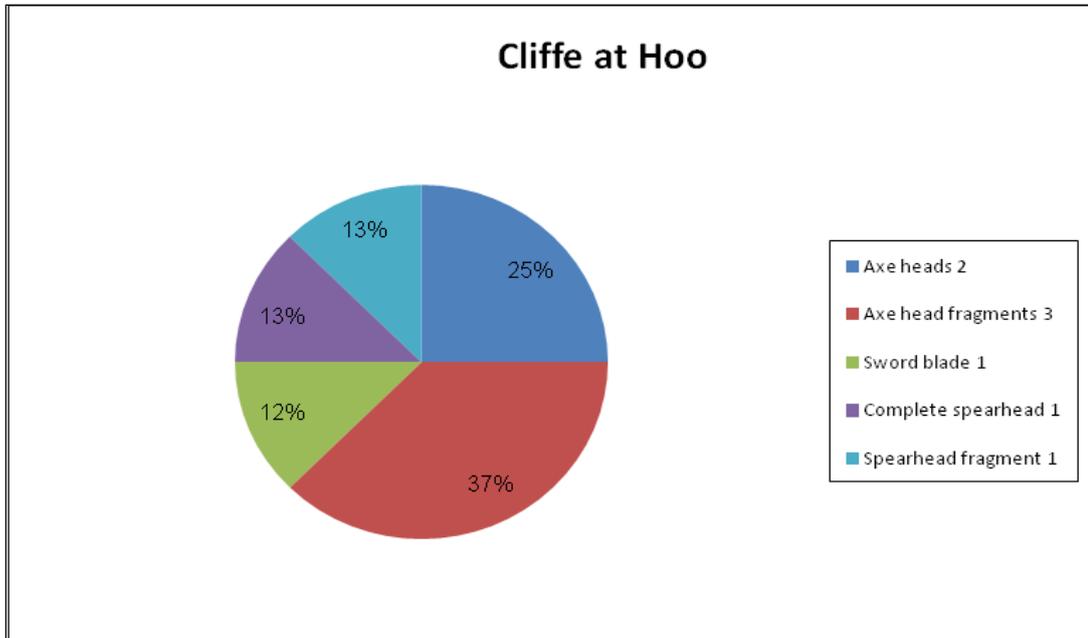
1 sword blade

1 complete spearhead

1 fragment of spearhead (unspecified)

References are also made concerning 'small tools' but no details are forthcoming

**Dating parameters:** LBA: Ewart Park Phase / Carp's Tongue Phase



**Date of discovery:** September 2009

**Finder(s):** Mr James Burford-Day

**Location:** Field

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Unknown. A Bronze Age cremation has been excavated in the Cliffs End vicinity.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact (Thanet & Wantsum Metal Detector's Club)

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

McKinley et al. (forthcoming 2015)

Un-authored. [internet] <http://www.courier.co.uk/Pupil-discovers-trove-Bronze-Age-treasure/story-11996119-detail/story.html>

**Composition:**

31 copper ingots

**Dating parameters:** British Museum date to LBA

**Author's Notes:**

Awarded as Treasure Trove April 2011 – awaiting analysis from British Museum

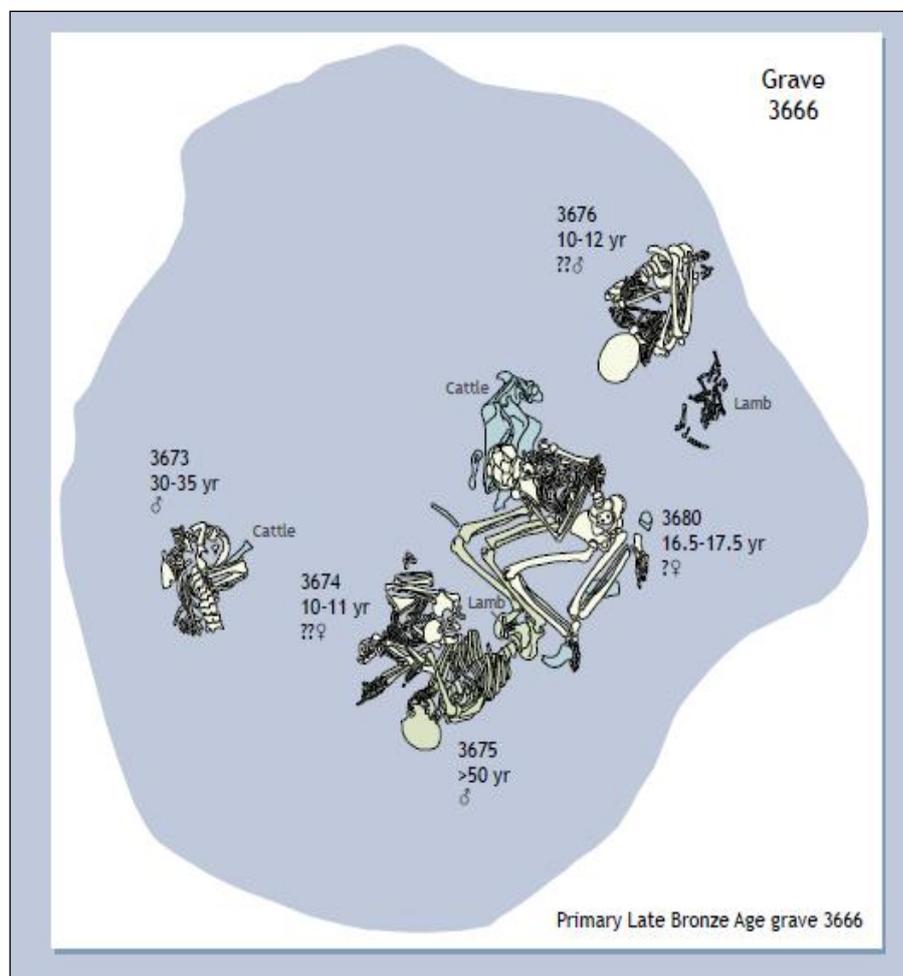
In July 2004 Wessex Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Millwood Designer Homes to excavate land at Cliffs End Farm, Ramsgate. Earlier investigations had shown that the site had been occupied during the Early and Late Bronze Age. This excavation took seven months. The excavation report is forthcoming (2015), however LBA graves have been located in the vicinity;

Strontium- and oxygen-isotope analyses revealed evidence for migrations from the Western Mediterranean and 'Scandinavia'; locals from Kent were also represented in the assemblage. These long distances are made

**Author's Notes (continued):**

all the more remarkable as they were undertaken when some of the individuals were between the ages of three and twelve. These individuals were dated to the Late Bronze Age, Early and Middle Iron Age suggesting that the importance of the Cliffs End site persisted.' - See more at:

[http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/kent/ramsgate/cliffs\\_end#sthash.lyqrdKDn.dpuf](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/kent/ramsgate/cliffs_end#sthash.lyqrdKDn.dpuf)



From Wessex Archaeology [Internet]

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/system/files/Cliffs%20End%20Farm2.pdf>



From Wessex Archaeology [Internet]

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/system/files/Cliffs%20End%20Farm2.pdf>

**Date of discovery:** September – December 2003

**Finder(s):** Jim Bishop

**Location:** Farmland – in plough soil

**Grid Reference:** TR06654978

**OD:** 0m - valley floor (orientation North-South) in flood plain

**Nearest natural water source:** Adjacent to stream in flood plain

**Context:** Found in a shallow pit just below the plough soil. According to the finder, the pieces of cast copper cake were mainly deposited in the bottom of the pit, with the other artefacts mixed above. Unusually one axe head had its socket crammed with bronze scraps and then the opening squeezed closed retaining the pieces within. There was no evidence of a container.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact. Three pieces dispersed from the assemblage were located in the September of 2003 and the main assemblage in December 2003 was recovered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT)

**Current location of artefacts:** Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Canterbury Museum hope to acquire (FLO)

**References:**

Richardson, 2004, pp. 38-39

Worrell, 2003, pp. 26-40

**Composition:**

185 objects

48 axe heads (including fragments of)

33 sword or dagger fragments

33 cast copper cake fragments

14 spearheads (including fragments of)

4 rings

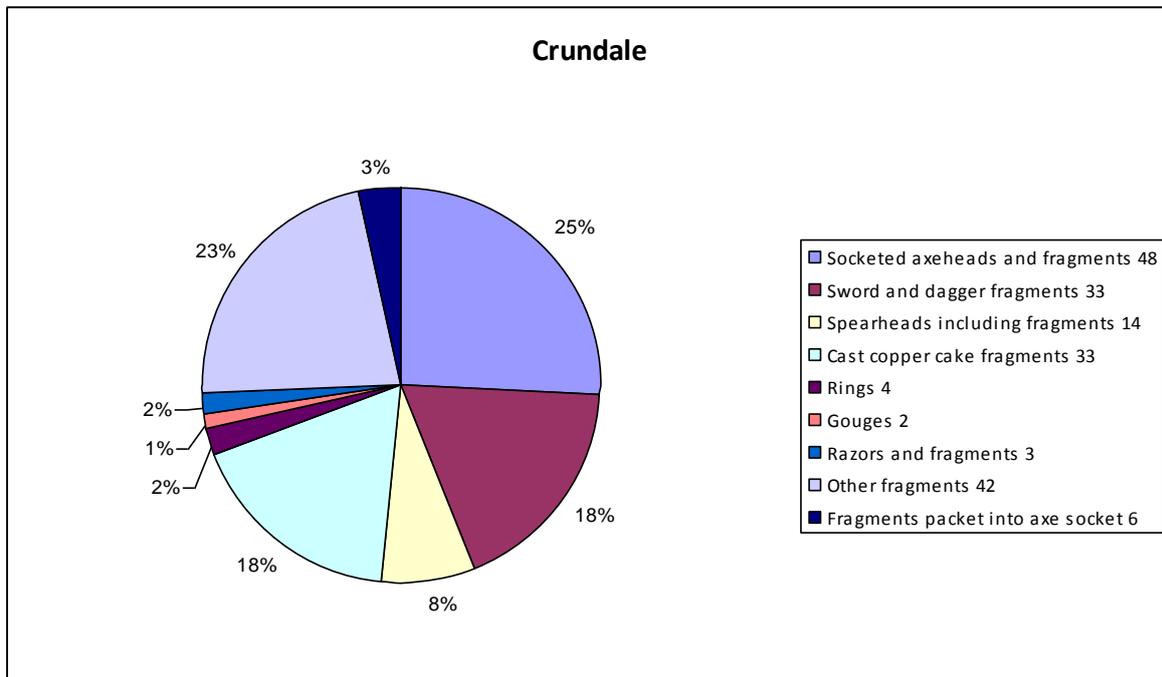
3 razors (including fragments of)

2 gouges

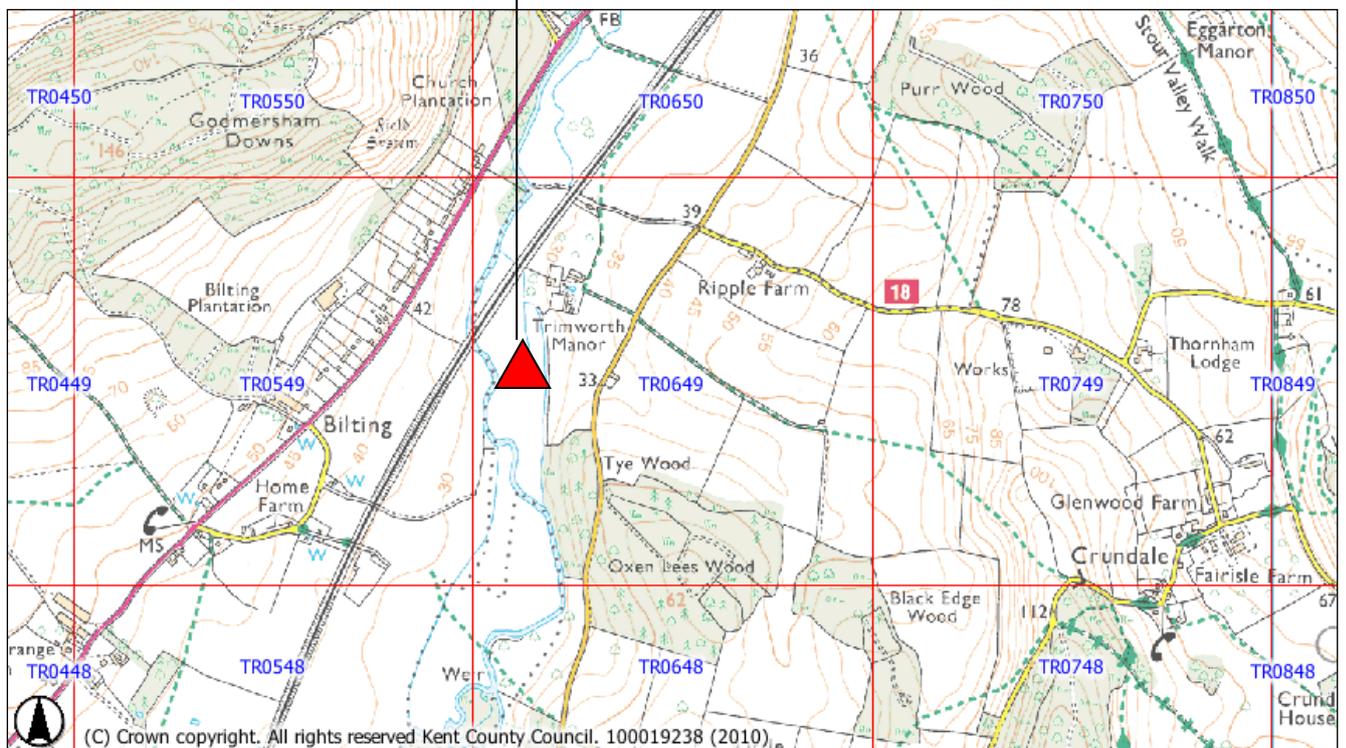
42 other objects and fragments

6 objects inserted into sockets

**Dating parameters:** LBA



### Crundale





Photograph of the [ds 26] Crundale assemblage from 'Archaeology in Europe' [Internet]  
<http://www.archeurope.com/index.php?page=the-crundale-bronze-age-hoard>

**Date of discovery:** 1946

**Finder(s):** Henry Peachey Esq.

**Location:** Near Watling Street (A296), Dartford

**Grid reference:** TQ513737

**OD:** + 40m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Cray, approximately 1 km north-west

**Context:** Recovered from an ancient sandpit 15-20 feet (approx. 3 metres) from the surface

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found in 1935 during the course of road work near Watling Street

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Brailsford, 1947, pp. 175-177

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 104

Tester, 1958, pp. 232-233

**Composition:**

33 objects

1 shoulder and upper part of sword blade

6 damaged socketed axes

3 socketed axe fragments

1 fragment of looped palstave

1 fragment winged axe

1 button sickle

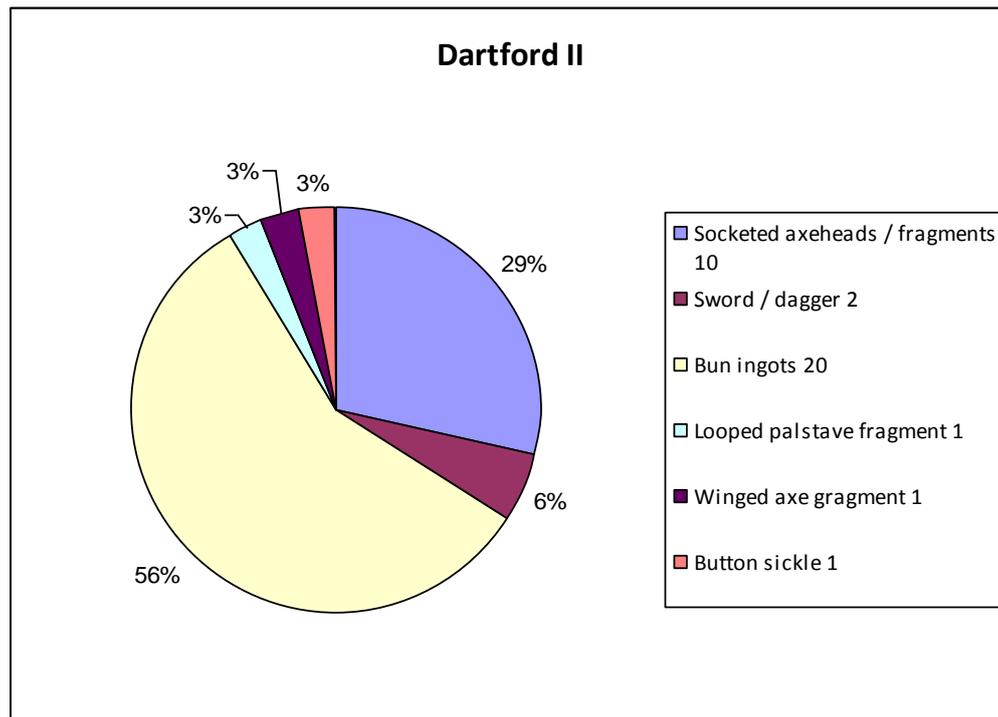
20 bun shaped ingots

**Dating parameters:** British Museum dates to LBA

**Author's Notes:** The contents described in Antiquaries Journal XI (1931) (Plate XXVI) pp. 170-171 is larger than the assemblage in the British Museum. In the Journal it is reported that there were 16 complete socketed axes, 4 of which it is thought are from the same mould. In addition, it is reported

**Author's Notes (continued):**

there was one copper-cake recovered, but the assemblage in the British Museum holds 20. It is likely that there has been some additions and omissions from the assemblage currently held.





[ds 27] Dartford II assemblage (top segment) Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum

[ds 28] **Ebbsfleet I**  
**(Ebbs Fleet) (also known as the 'Minster hoard' by the British Museum)**

1 of 6

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**Date of discovery:** January 1893

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Ebbsfleet Farm

**Grid reference:** TR33506310

**OD:** +5m

**Nearest natural water source:** Site is on bank of a floodplain – previously the northern bank of the Wantsum Channel. Minster stream runs nearby, to the south-west

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum and the Royal Museum, Canterbury.

On exhibition in Canterbury is part of the assemblage, comprising four looped and socketed axes, three spearheads and a winged axe, Accession numbers RM 2045-2066. Remainder with British Museum, Accession number BM 93, 4-26. (4, 5)

**References:**

Godwin and Clark, 1940, p.62

Jessup, 1930, 111

National Monuments Record No. 469539

Payne, (1895, L

**Composition:**

172 objects (the quantity of items listed in the references do not correspond with the assemblage held by the British Museum and I have therefore listed them as per the physical collection)

35 socketed looped axe heads  
6 socketed un-looped axe heads  
22 sword blade fragments  
10 sword hilt fragments  
1 complete flat axe head (EBA)  
24 axe head blade fragments  
6 looped palstaves (MBA)

[ds 28] **Ebbsfleet I (Ebbs Fleet) (also known as the 'Minster hoard' by the British Museum)**

2 of 6

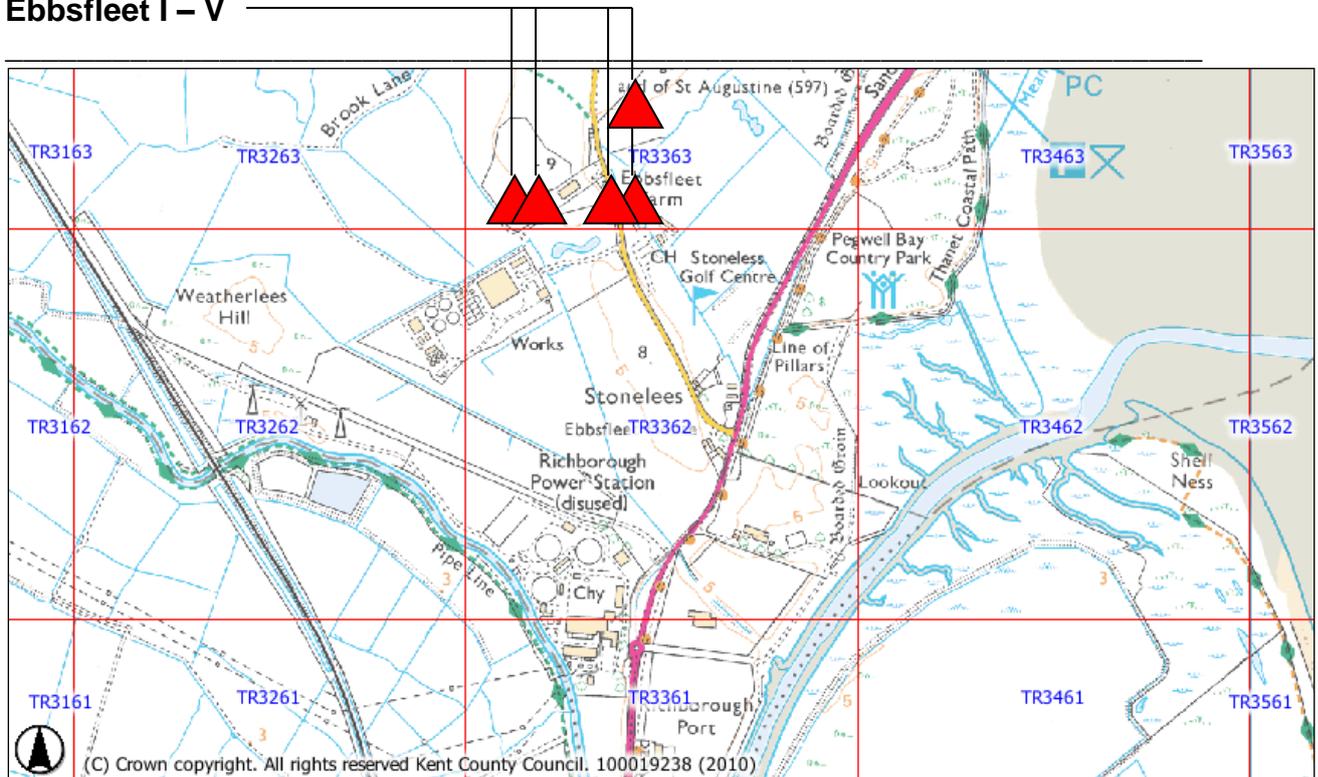
**Composition (continued):**

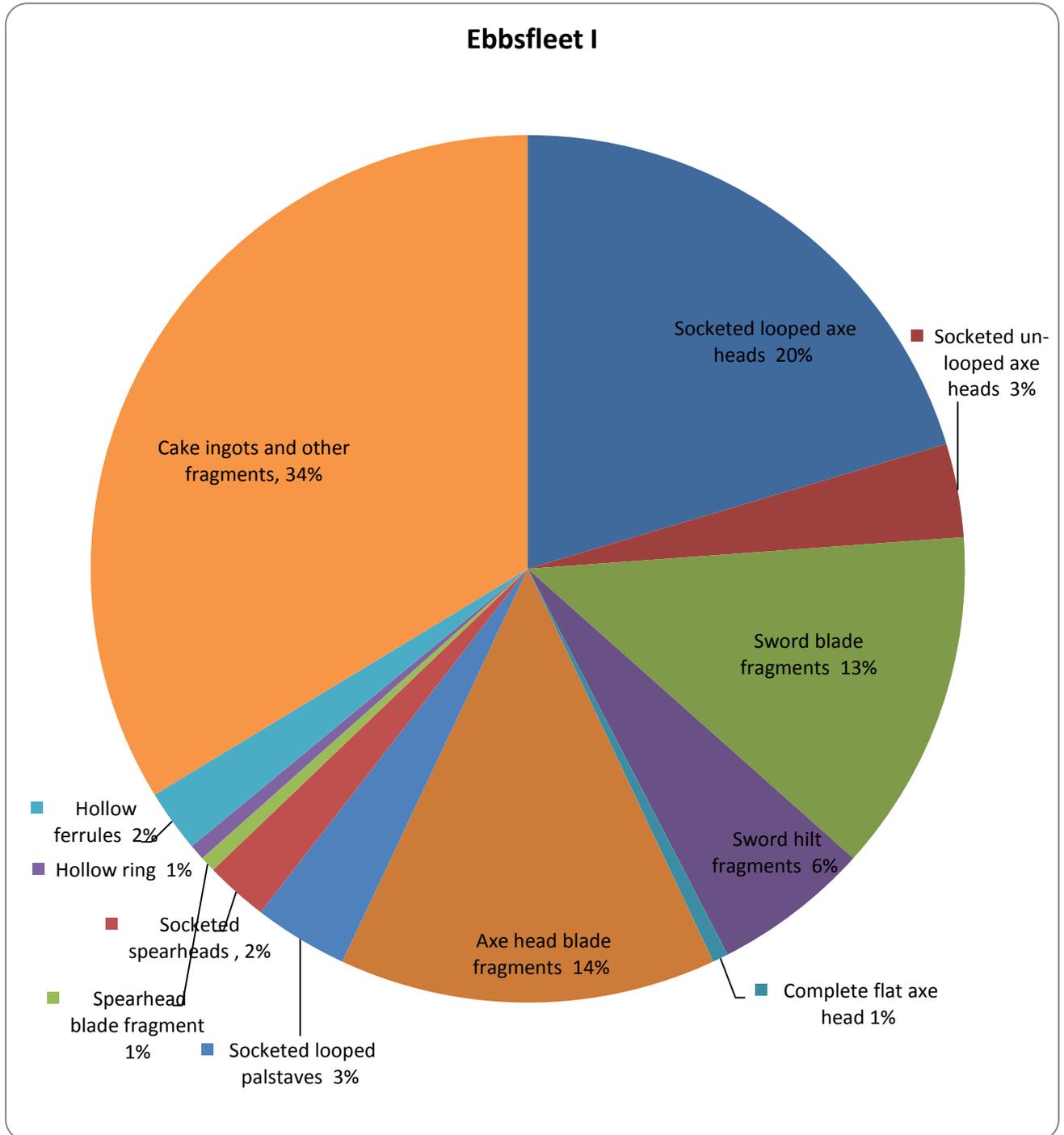
- 4 socketed spearheads
- 1 spearhead blade fragment
- 1 hollow ring
- 4 hollow ferrules
- 58 cake ingots and other fragments

**Dating parameters:**

British Museum dates to LBA and interestingly contains some earlier (MBA) items

**Ebbsfleet I – V**





[ds 28] Ebbsfleet I (Ebbs Fleet) (also known as the 'Minster hoard' by the British Museum)

4 of 6



[ds 28] Ebbsfleet I assemblage (Part 1) Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum



[ds 28] Ebbsfleet I assemblage (Part 2). Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum

[ds 28] **Ebbsfleet I (Ebbs Fleet) (also known as the 'Minster hoard' by the British Museum)**

6 of 6

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Ebbsfleet I assemblage [ds 28] (Part 3). Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum

**Date of discovery:** 1890

**Finder:** Unknown

**Location:** Ebbs Fleet Farm

**Grid reference:** Within TR3363

**OD:** +6m

**Nearest natural water source:** Site is on the bank of a floodplain – previously the Wantsum Channel

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum, unable to identify assemblage in collection, possibly under a different name (personal conversation with Dr. Ben Roberts, British Museum, 2011)

**References:** British Museum

### **Composition**

179 objects

4 swords each of hilts and upper blades only

61 socketed axes

10 palstaves (MBA)

30 sword fragments

8 spearheads

3 bugles

1 sickle

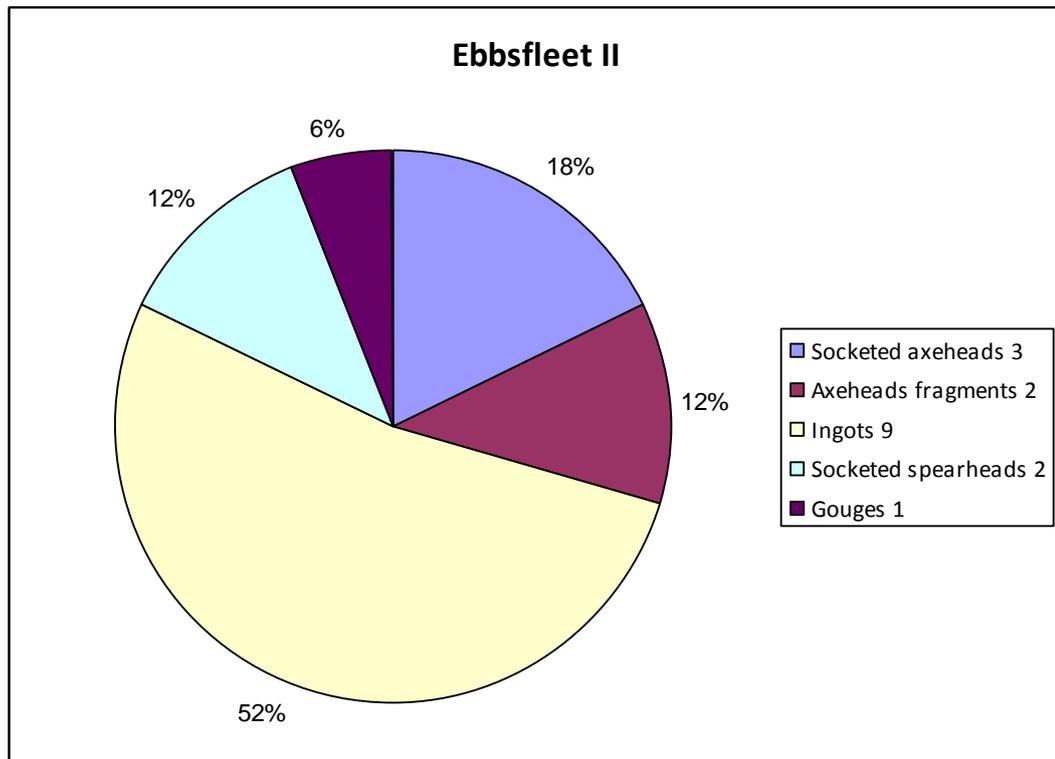
1 socketed knife

1 pierced disc with short tube

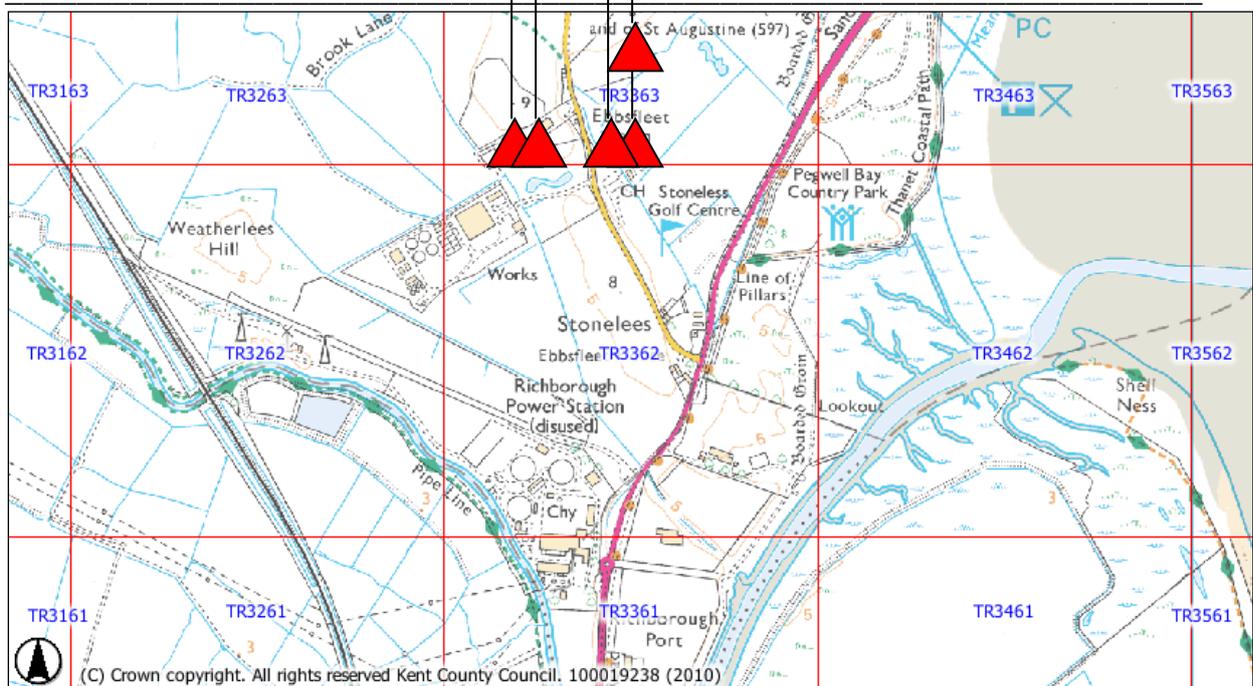
60 pieces scrap metal

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

**Author's notes:** Contains earlier MBA material



### Ebbsfleet I – V



**Date of discovery:** 2004 and 2005

**Finder(s):** Wessex Archaeology

**Location:** Ebbs Fleet Farm

**Grid reference:** Within TR633348 and TR163032

**OD:** +6m

**Nearest natural water source:** Site is on bank of a floodplain – previously the northern shore of the Wantsum Channel

**Context:** Find A (Ebbsfleet IV) was concentrated within an area of 1m<sup>2</sup>, find B (Ebbsfleet V) was found 25 m to the south) concentrated within an area of 0.25m<sup>2</sup> with additional outlying objects up to 4m away.

In both cases the assemblages appear to overlie Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age features and deposits and thus may post-date the settlement in this area, although a date in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC might fall at the beginning of the pottery sequence. Neither of the groups appeared to have been buried in pits, and the evidence is particularly clear in the case of assemblage B (Ebbsfleet V). Here, a concentration of objects was found together at the base of the subsoil, just above the interface with the natural, with further, smaller elements scattered around with some overlying or in the surface of a 'midden deposit'. The inference might be that they were placed on the ground surface (possibly in a bag) and perhaps covered with a small mound of soil which has subsequently suffered some minor disturbance as a result of ploughing.

Despite careful searching no fragments of crucibles, moulds or bronze droplets were found and no actual evidence of metalworking has so far been forthcoming.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Controlled excavation and archaeological evaluation

**Current location of artefacts:** Wessex Archaeological Trust (2012)

**References:**

Andrews and Lawson, 2004, p. 37-38

Andrews, Jones and Schuster, 2009

#### **Ebbsfleet IV**

##### **Composition:**

13 objects

3 socketed axes

1 lead object

1 perforated lead object

1 copper alloy 'anvil'

6 ingot fragments

1 sword fragment

#### **Ebbsfleet V**

##### **Composition:**

18 objects

1 socketed chisel

3 socketed axes

2 socketed axe fragments

1 socketed gouge

2 spearhead fragments

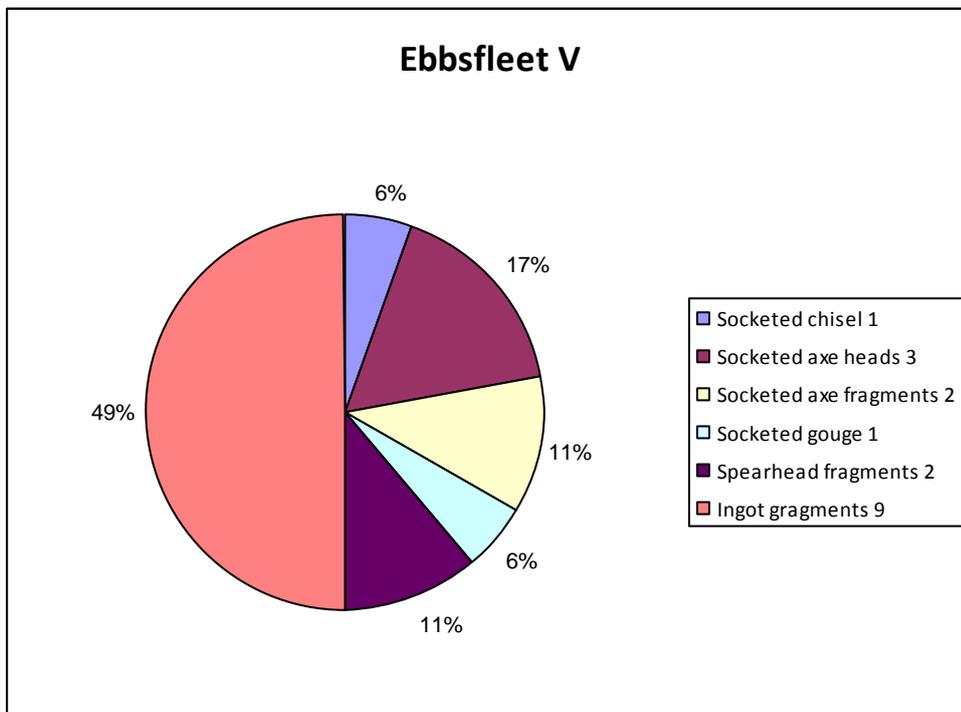
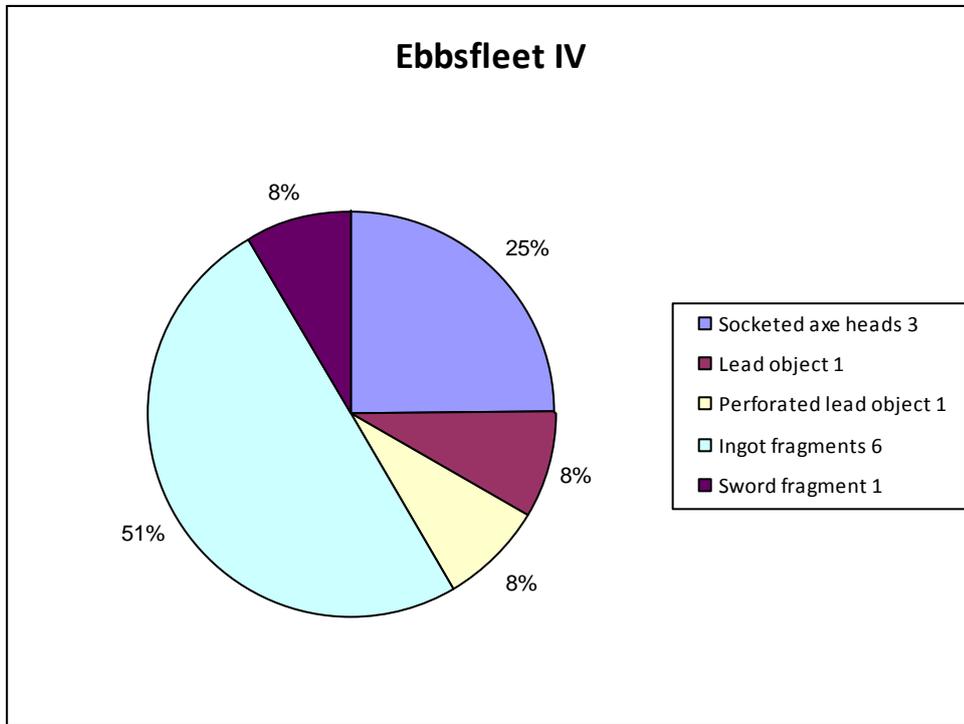
9 ingot fragments

##### **Dating parameters**

**IV and V:** LBA (1100 - 700 BC), Wessex Archaeological Trust Report 24, 2009

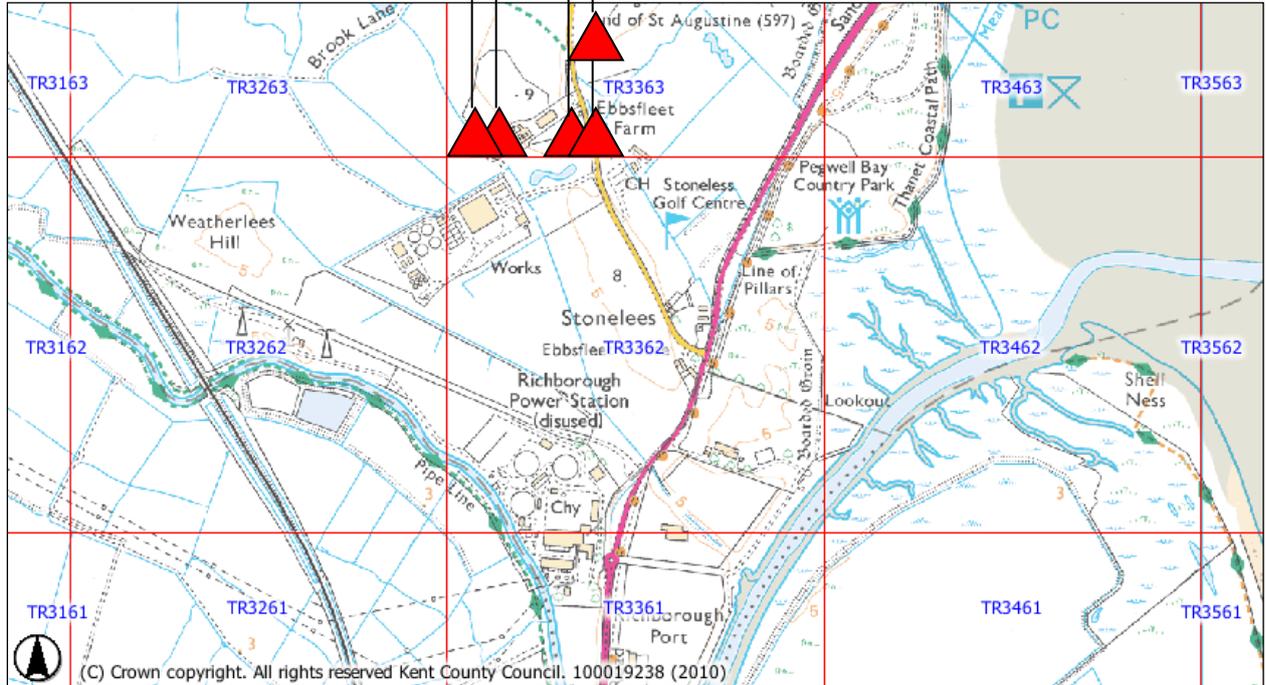
##### **Other comments:**

Both assemblages were dated more precisely to the 8th century BC. A number of assemblages have been found on Thanet, but the Ebbsfleet area stands out with five assemblages found to date, emphasizing the importance of the Ebbsfleet peninsula. 'The number of ingots is evidence of an efficient industry that was producing weapons and tools, as well as recycling scrap metal.' (Andrews and Lawson, 2004, 80). This somewhat contradicts Andrews and Lawson's conclusion however, that the absence of crucibles, moulds or bronze droplets shows there was no evidence of metalwork on the Ebbsfleet site. Some scatter (three items) were found close to assemblages IV and V, which consist of mould cast-offs and ingot slag which may suggest some low volume production of tin-bronze work, but this is open to debate.



[ds 30 & 31] **Ebbsfleet IV and V**  
**(Ebbs Fleet) (Weatherlees Water Treatment Works)**

**Ebbsfleet I – V**





[ds 30] Ebbsfleet IV assemblage. Photograph courtesy of Wessex Archaeology (no scale provided)



[ds 31] Ebbsfleet V assemblage – photograph courtesy of Wessex Archaeology  
(no scale provided)

**Date of recovery:** 1999

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Plateau floodplain ('Bogshole Levels') in a residential area

**Grid Reference:** TR19846695

**OD:** +38m on plateau floodplain

**Nearest natural water source:** Natural spring and ford in grid reference TR2065

**Controlled excavation:** Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) (Trench 8)

**Context:** Assemblage recovered from a roughly oval-shaped pit, the fill of which contained twenty-seven copper alloy objects among five potsherds which are considered to be in association with the assemblage, and were of a fabric type that was used throughout the mid to late Bronze Age period and therefore possibly part of a 'container' present. The assemblage is within a Bronze Age settlement site.

**Circumstances of recovery:** Discovered in a trench as part of excavations of a Bronze Age settlement site

**Current location of artefacts:** CAT, undergoing analysis

**Dating:** The only datable fragments from the Bogshole Lane bronze assemblage are of the period circa 850 – 700 B.C. Many of the bronze fragments were not diagnostic in terms of style and type. One possible exception, however, was part of a kite-shaped spear head, the shape of which is more typical of an earlier style.

**References:**

Allen, 1998/99, pp. 12-13

Barber, (n.d.)

Helm, 2011

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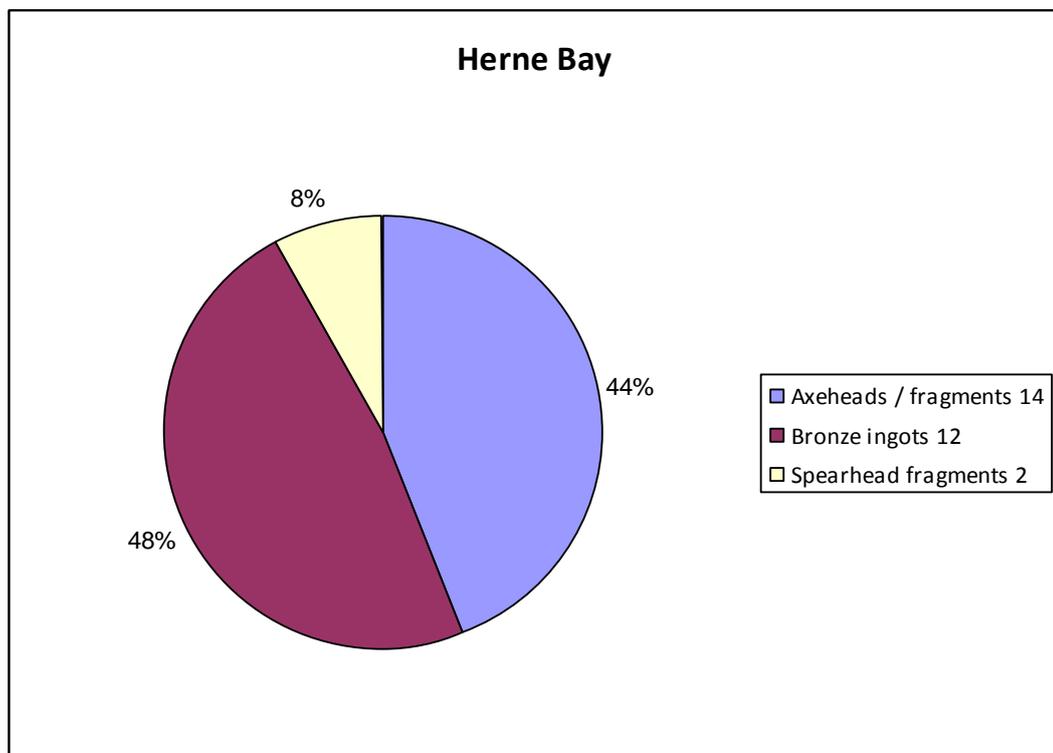
**Composition:**

27 objects

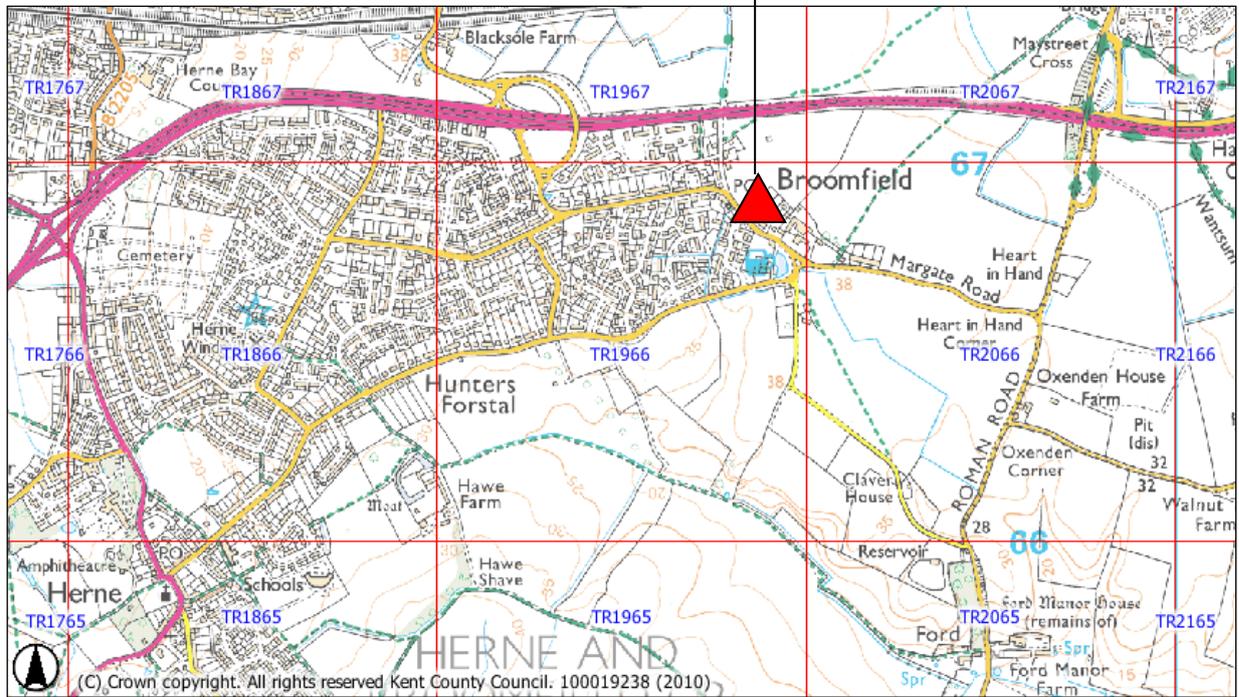
- 1 incomplete body of a socketed axe head
- 1 lower body and blade of a socketed axe head
- 1 mouth and body of a socketed axe head
- 1 upper portion of one side of a socketed axe head
- 1 blade end of a socketed axe head
- 1 corroded lower portion of blade of socketed axe head
- 1 blade fragment
- 1 upper body of a winged axe
- 1 part of socketed spearhead
- 1 socket of pegged spearhead
- 16 copper alloy ingots
- 1 casting waste

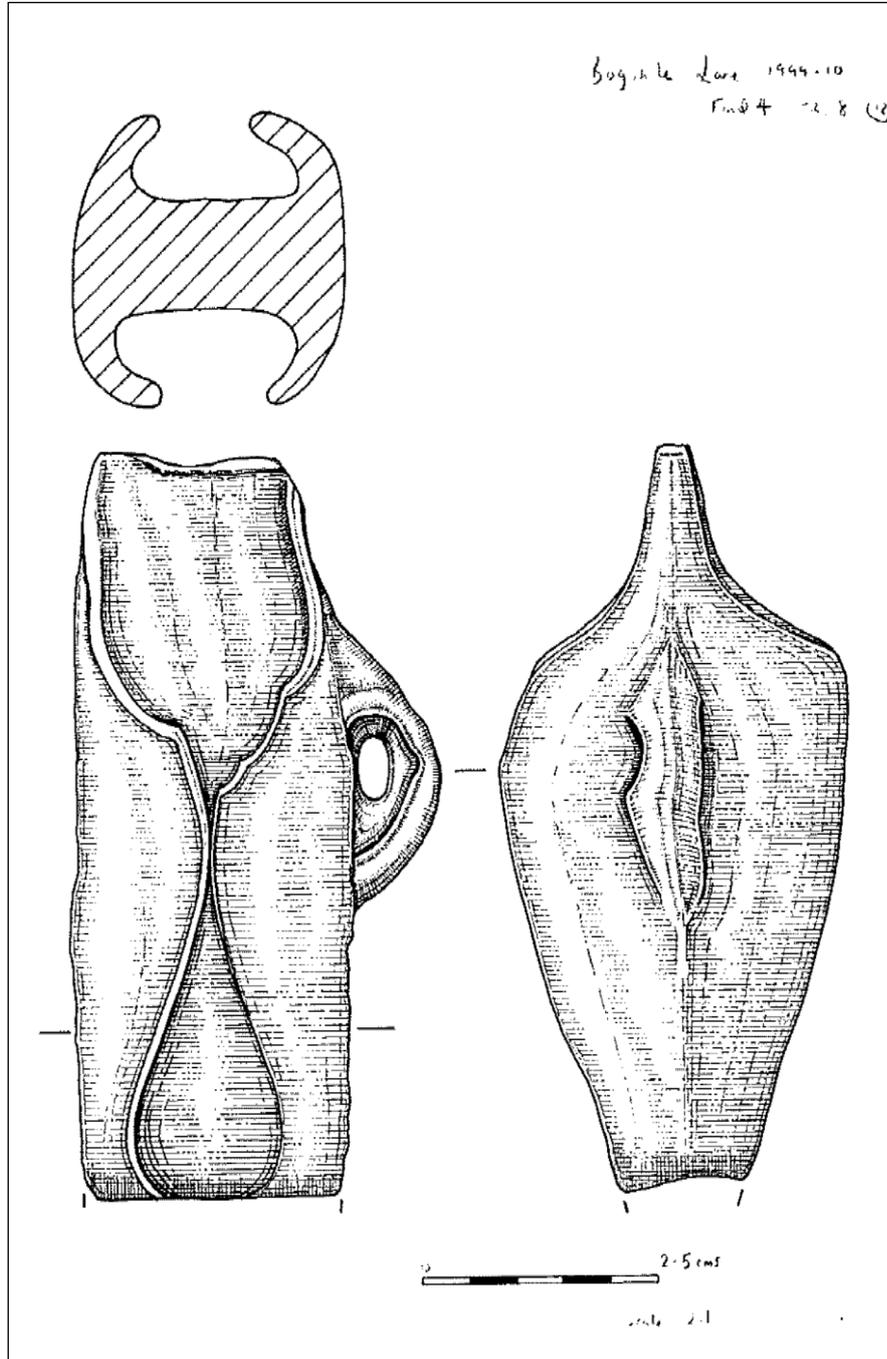
**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

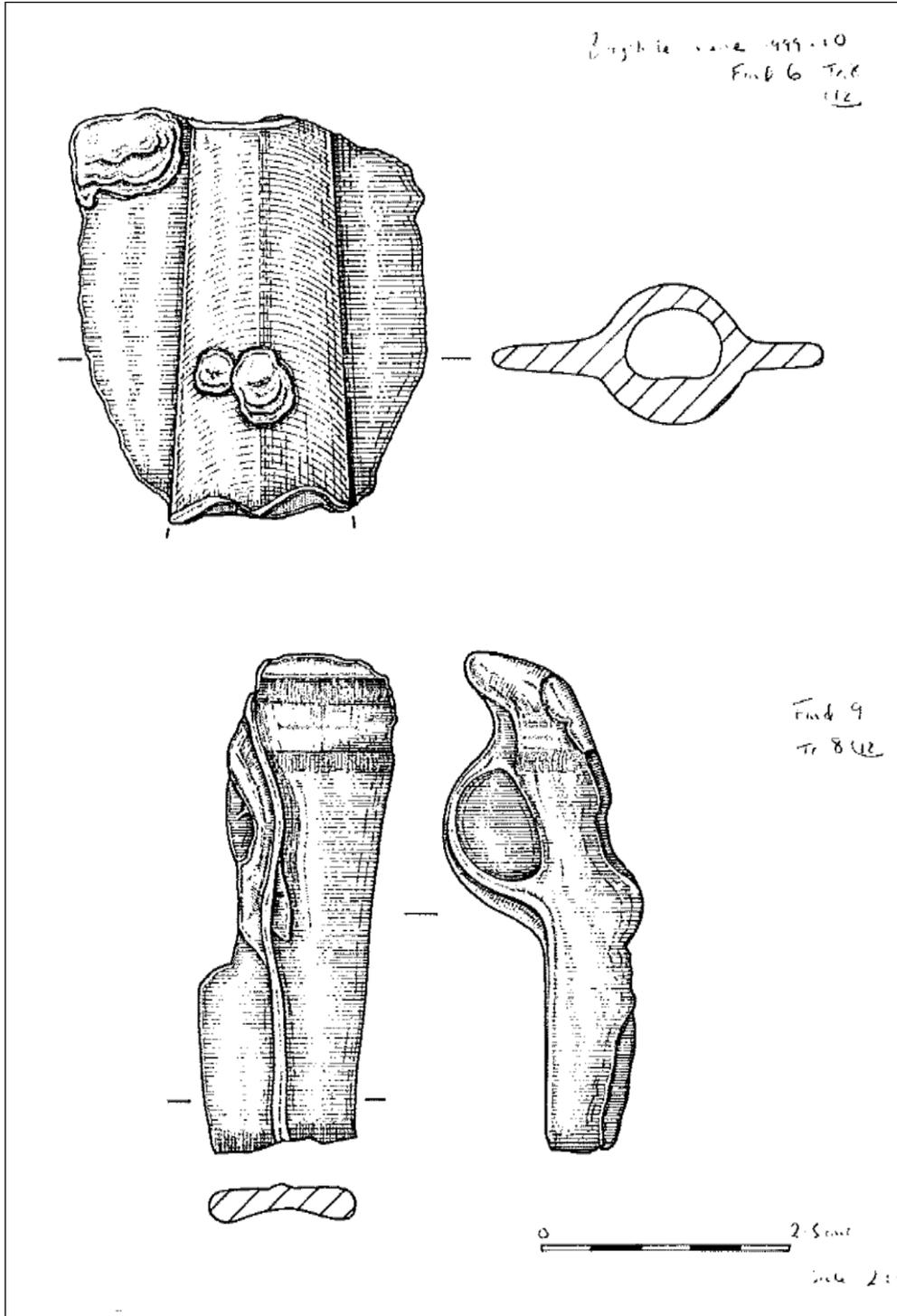
**Author's notes:** Herne Bay – the name Herne comes from Old English *hyrne*, meaning 'corner'

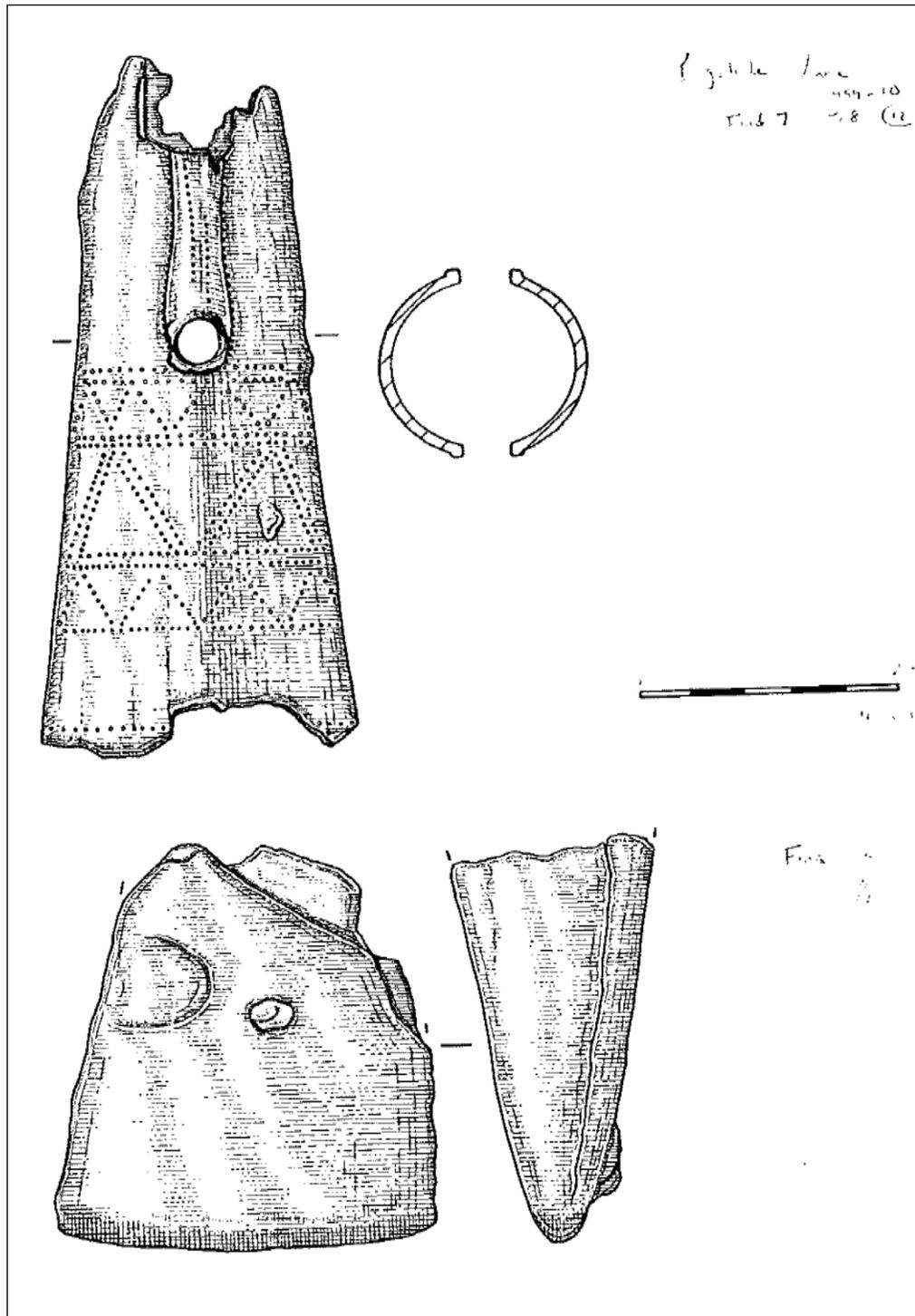


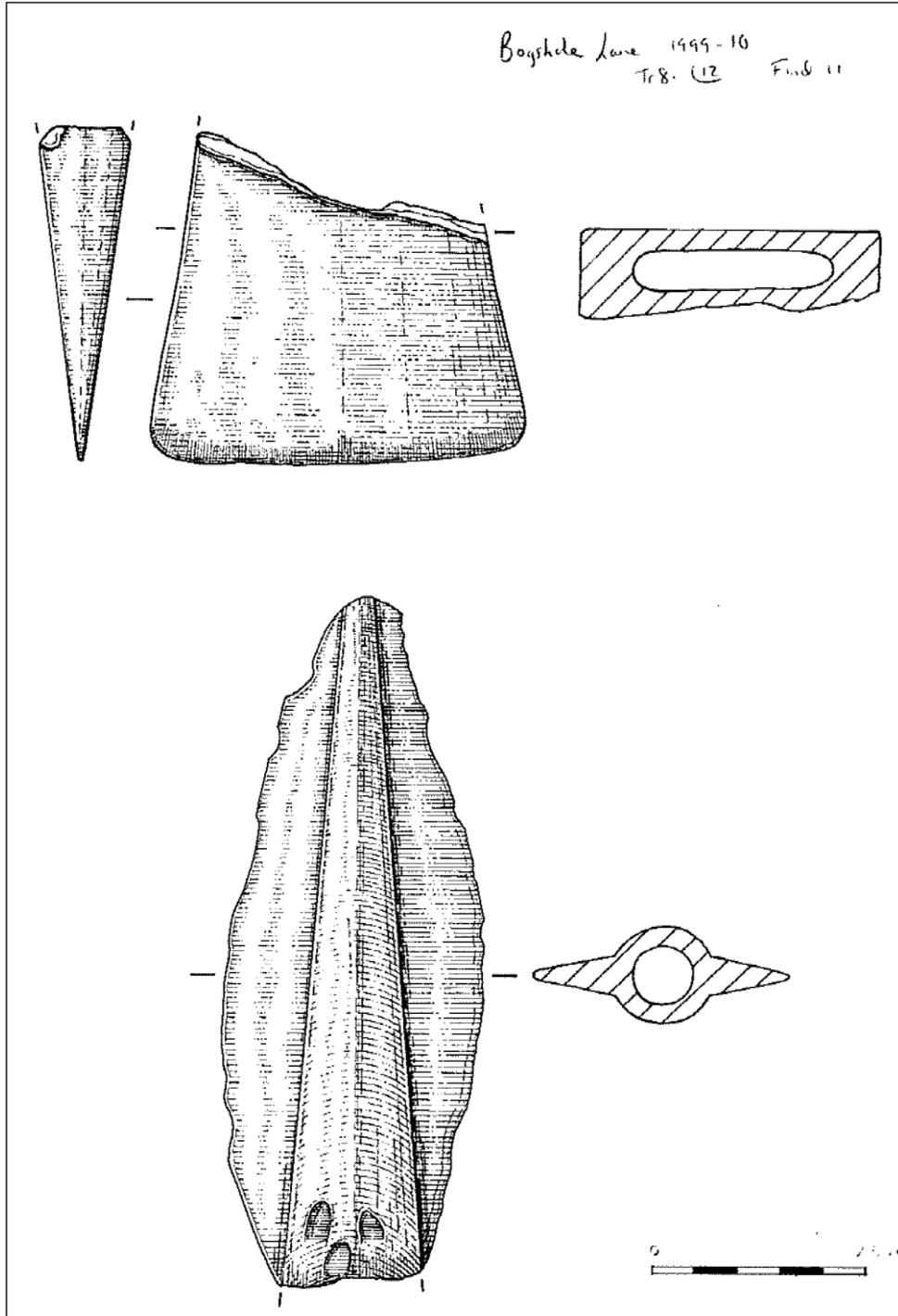
Herne Bay I

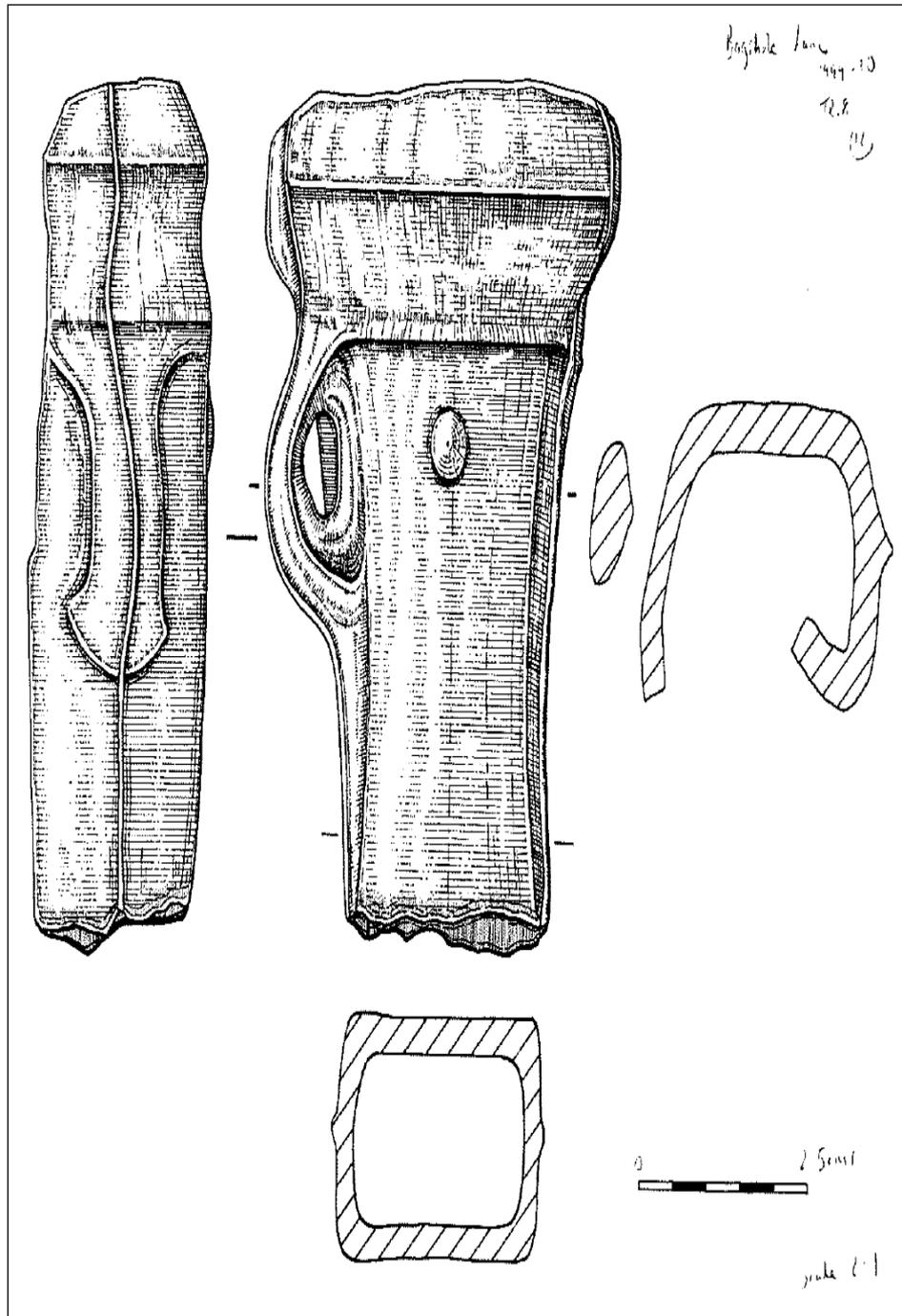












Illustrations courtesy of Dr R. Helm. Excavation Report, Canterbury Archaeological Trust (C.A.T.) 2011

**Date of discovery:** 1 February 1981

**Finder(s):** Mr G Wimble

**Location:** Ploughed field on steep slope facing south

**Grid Reference:** TR216675

**OD:** +25m

**Nearest natural water source:** North Stream, approximately 1 km south-east

**Context:** Dispersed assemblage

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact. Fragments found at a depth of 10cm distributed along a straight plough-line. Items 1-3 found above the NGR. Item 4 found 60 feet (18.29m) east in adjoining field.

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum (location unknown – personal conversation with Dr. Ben Roberts, 2011)

**References:** British Museum collection, Franks House. From National Bronze Age Finds card Index (2012)

**Composition:**

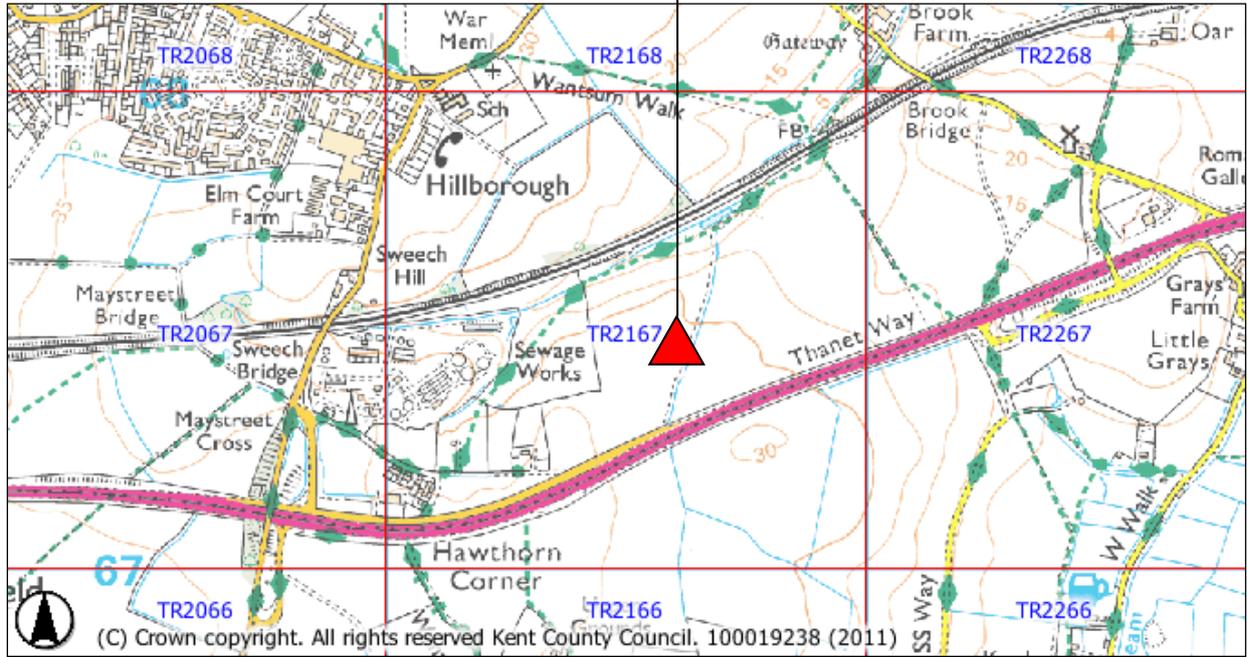
4 objects;

3 ingot fragments

1 waste blob

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

Herne Bay II



**Date of discovery:** 1906

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Quarry, northwest of Lower Higham

**Grid reference:** TQ70317366

**OD:** +10m

**Nearest natural water source:** Inland. Nearest natural water source is Shorne Marshes (adjacent) or River Medway, approximately 10 km distant

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** During excavations for gravel south of the British Uralite Company's Works

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

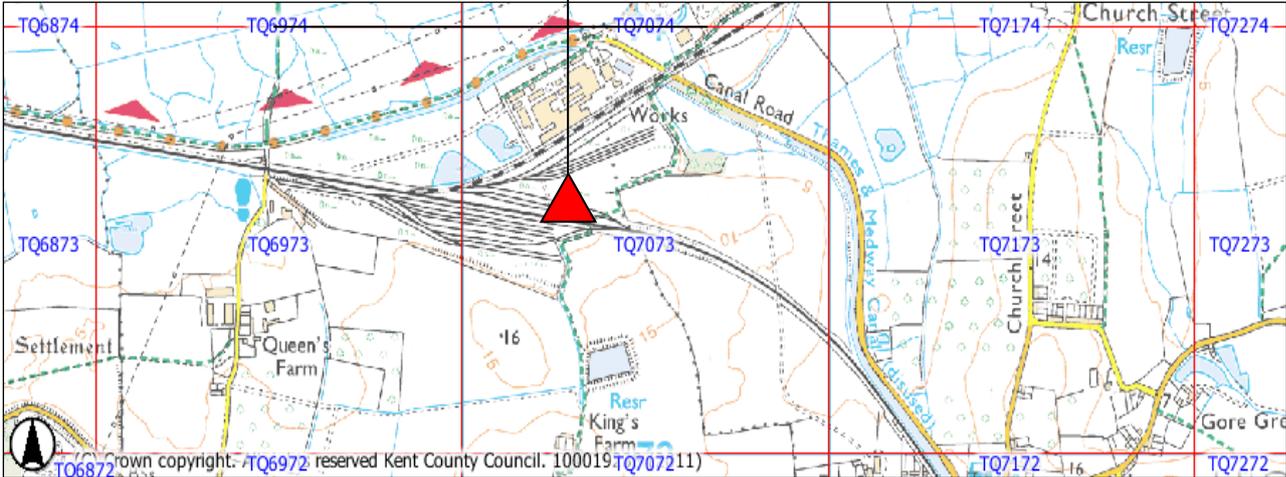
Burgess and Coombs, 1979, p. 188  
National Monuments Record No. 416830

**Composition:**

The exact content of the Higham-at-Hoo assemblage is unknown; 'Various socketed 'celts' (axe heads) and lumps of tin-bronze were recovered'

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

Higham at Hoo



**Date of discovery:** 1974

**Finder(s):** Farm labourers, on land owned by Mr Lewis Hayward

**Location:** The find spot was on a low mound of gravelly loam, about 8 metres above sea level, close to where the arable land joins the embanked (southern) marshes that were once the Wantsum Channel. The find spot is on a gentle slope facing north towards the River Wantsum.

**Grid reference:** TQ267598

**OD:** On a low mound, at approximately +8m

**Nearest natural water source:** Southern shore of the River Wantsum (previously the Wantsum Channel) approximately 1km north

**Context:** The items recovered came from a dispersed assemblage created as a result of a potato harvesting machine. Seven items were recovered from farm labourers attending the field, but there may have been more.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Farm labourers found a dispersed assemblage

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum are unable to locate assemblage at Franks House, possibly under a different name (from a personal conversation with Dr. Ben Roberts)

**References:**

Champion and Ogilvie, 1977, pp. 195-199 and fig. 1

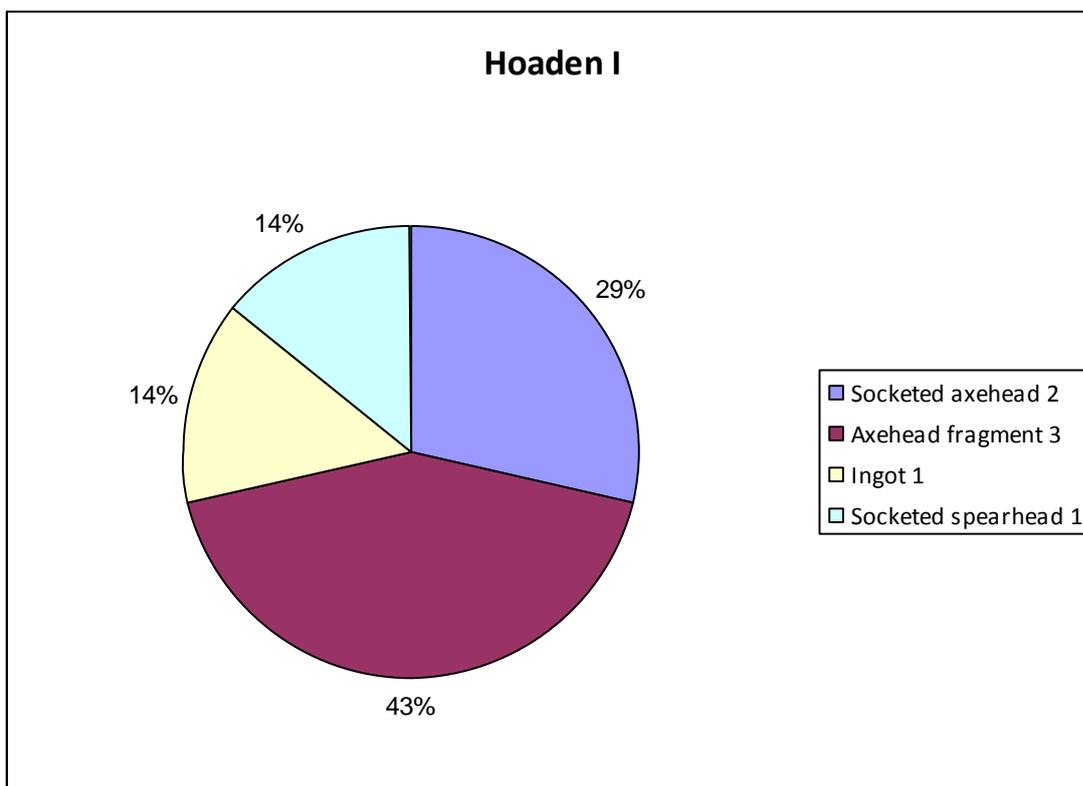
**Composition:**

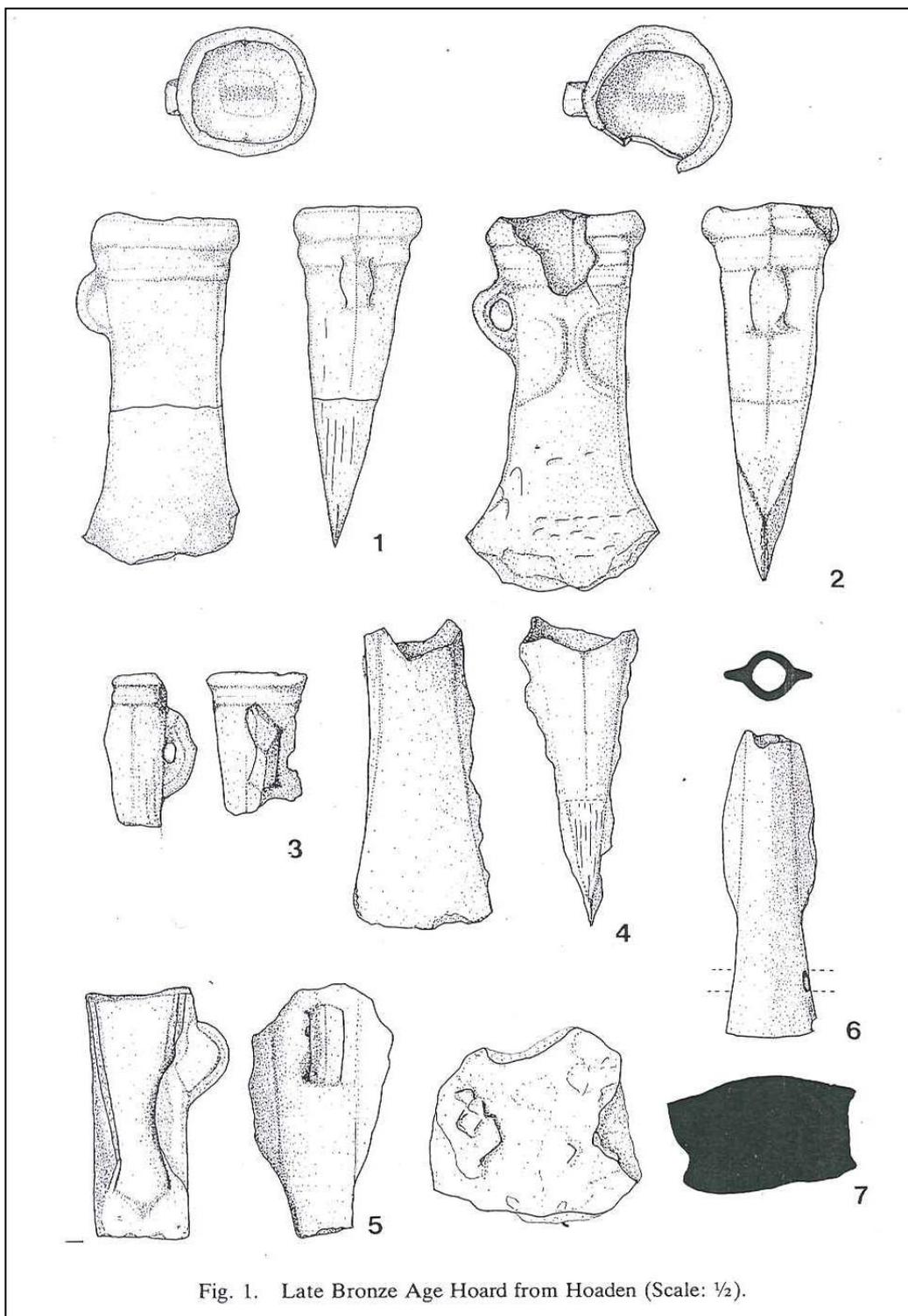
7 objects;

- 1 socketed axe, damaged blade
- 1 socketed axe, ribbed wing decoration
- 1 socketed axe mouth fragment
- 1 socketed axe blade fragment
- 1 winged axe fragment
- 1 socketed plain leaf-shaped spearhead
- 1 fragment of metal from plano-convex ingot

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA

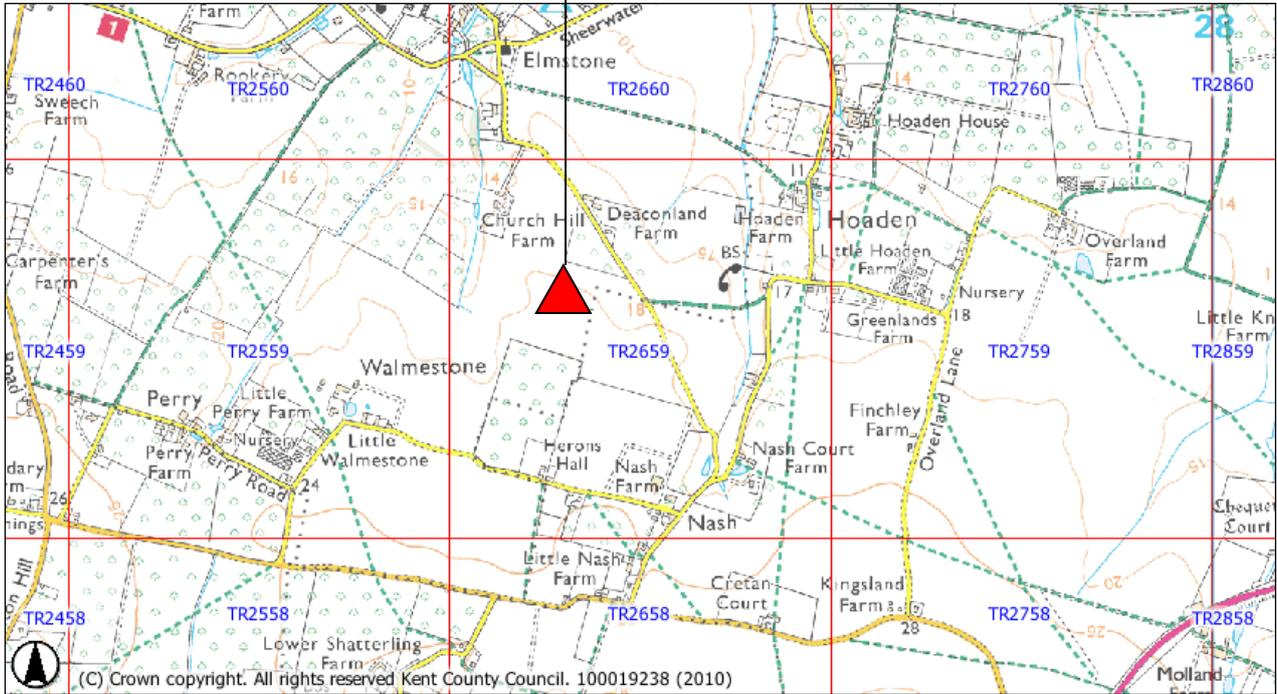
**Author's notes:** Champion notes that the socketed axe with ribbed wing decoration, although in the style of Carp's Tongue assemblages in Kent, Essex and the Thames Valley, it has no exact parallel with any other axe found. The sea level given by Champion (+8m) conflicts with the OD on the OS map (+18m)





[ds 36] Hoaden I assemblage; from Champion and Ogilvie, 1977, 195-199, fig. 1

Hoaden I



**Date of discovery:** 2007

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Gentle slope facing north

**Grid reference:** TQ26195944

**OD:** +18m

**Nearest natural water source:** Southern shore of the River Wantsum (previously the Wantsum Channel) approximately 1km north

**Context:** None, although two pieces of thick pottery were also located and may possibly be evidence for a container

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact. Dispersed hoard discovered scattered in plough soil across an area of around 20 square feet, with some objects visible on the surface

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**Composition:**

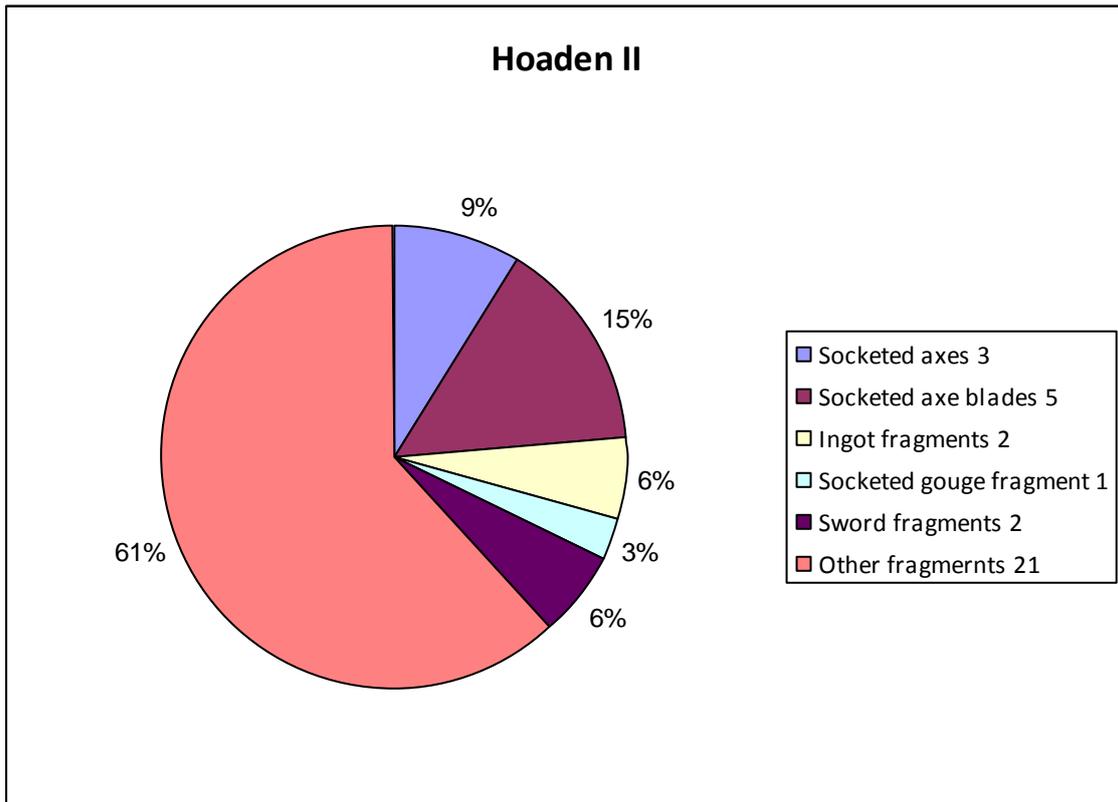
34 objects

- 1 complete socketed axe (Plainseau type)
- 2 complete socketed axes
- 1 bronze ingot fragment
- 1 bronze plano-convex ingot fragment
- 14 bronze fragments
- 5 bronze socketed axe blades
- 1 bronze palstave stop-ridge fragment (MBA)
- 1 bronze socketed gouge fragment
- 2 bronze sword fragments
- 1 bronze socketed axe loop and collar fragment
- 1 bronze curved sheet fragment
- 4 bronze socket fragments

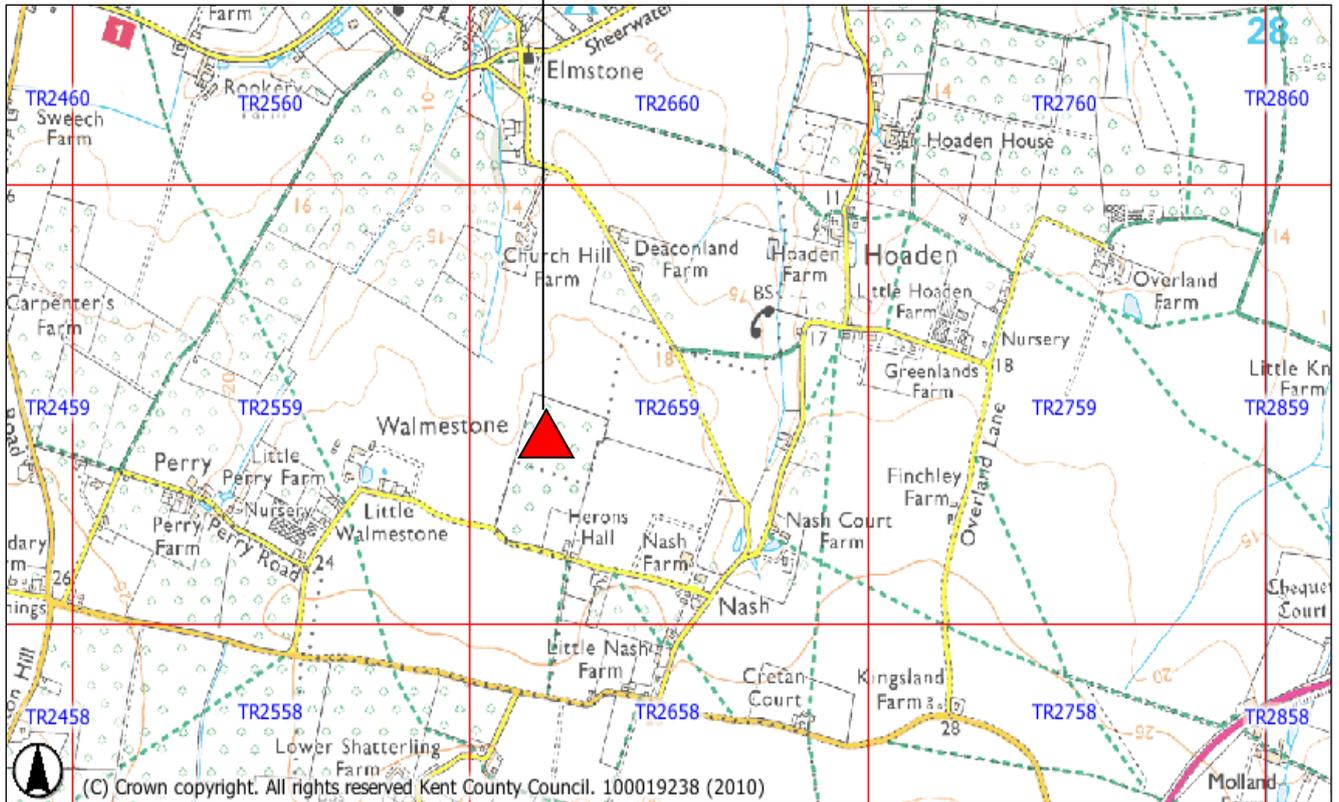
**References:**

PAS reference: Find no. 197702 [Internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/images/image/id/289252>

**Dating parameters:** LBA: The assemblage shows similarities with those found at Drieul, Somme, north-west France and also with one in the Minnis Bay assemblage. PAS date to Ewart Park metalwork phase (1000-800 BC). Includes an MBA palstave fragment.



Hoaden II



[ds 36] Hoaden II  
(also known as the 'Preston hoard')

4 of 4



[ds 36] Hoaden II assemblage  
[Internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/images/image/id/289252>

**Date of discovery:** March 2003

**Finder(s):** David Button. (This was the first metal detector contact reported in the country since the Treasure Act came into force on 1 January 2003)

**Location:** Farmland, ploughed heavy clay soil

**Grid reference:** TQ852535

**OD:** Hollingbourne I & II; +85 m on steep slope facing south

**Nearest natural water source:** Natural springs at head of valley, 0.8km due east in TQ8653

**Context:** Dispersed assemblage (Hollingbourne I) and a pit (Hollingbourne II). Hollingbourne I from ploughed soil (dispersed) and Hollingbourne II from a pit in the same vicinity. The initial finds were three ingots and an axe head which had been disturbed by ploughing, distributed around an 'in-situ' group of metal work. The latter consisted of three socketed axe heads, all placed vertically, blade downwards, with a complex of ingots, spearheads and a blade wedged in between them. A total of 35 late Bronze Age metal artefacts were recovered from the site, comprising 12 axe heads or parts of axe heads, 6 lengths of blade, 2 spearheads, 2 sword/dagger handles and 13 ingots. The finds are comparable to the material recovered from the Monkton Court Farm assemblage.

**Circumstances of recovery:** Controlled excavation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Lenham Archaeological Society, Kent County Council Heritage Conservation, Maidstone Area Archaeological Group and North Downs Young Archaeologists Club. The finds were declared Treasure at a coroner's inquest in Maidstone on 2nd April 2004, coroner Roger Sykes declaring that on the balance of the evidence presented he considered the finds to constitute two separate 'hoards'.

**Current location of artefacts:** Maidstone Museum

**References:**

Richardson, 2003, pp. 1-2

**Composition:**

There are discrepancies in the number of items reported as recovered, Kent County Council reporting that the first find was of 15 items which was followed by a further search that recovered another 17 items in the original pit in which they were deposited. Canterbury Archaeological Trust however reported that after a piece on the surface was found further signals were immediately noted, and these were plotted and then dug. This resulted in the finding of a further 11 Bronze Age artefacts, consisting

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**Composition (continued):**

of 4 socketed axe heads, 4 lengths of double-edged blade, 2 ingots of un-worked metal and part of one sword or dagger handle.

35 objects

12 axe heads and fragments

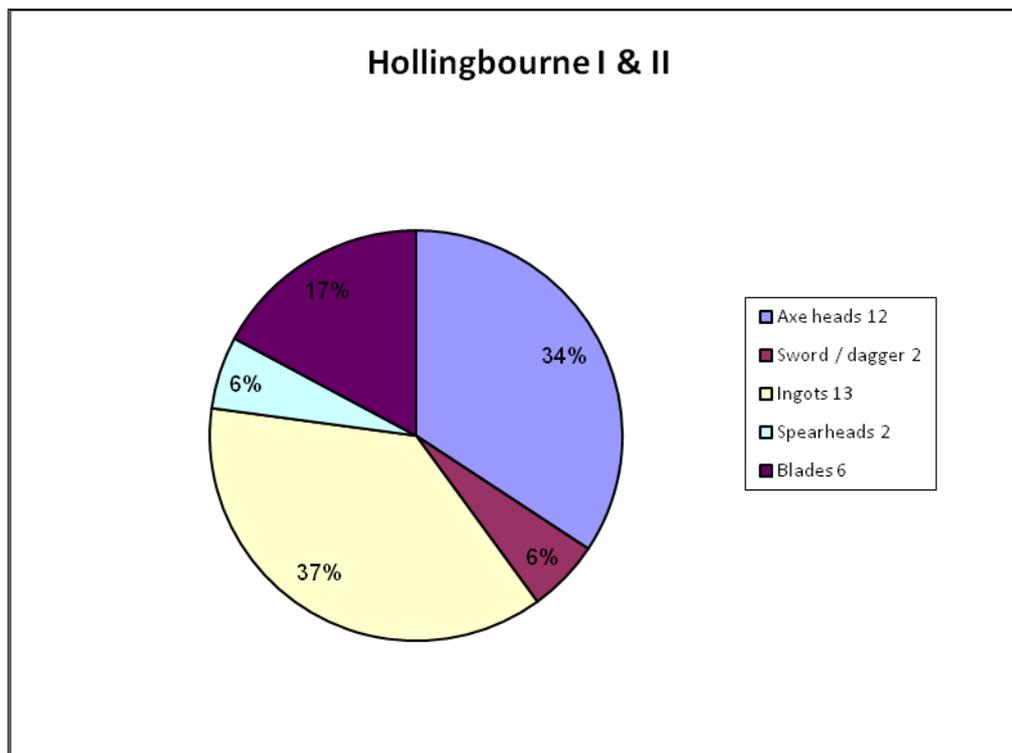
6 sword blade fragments (Carp's Tongue)

2 spearheads

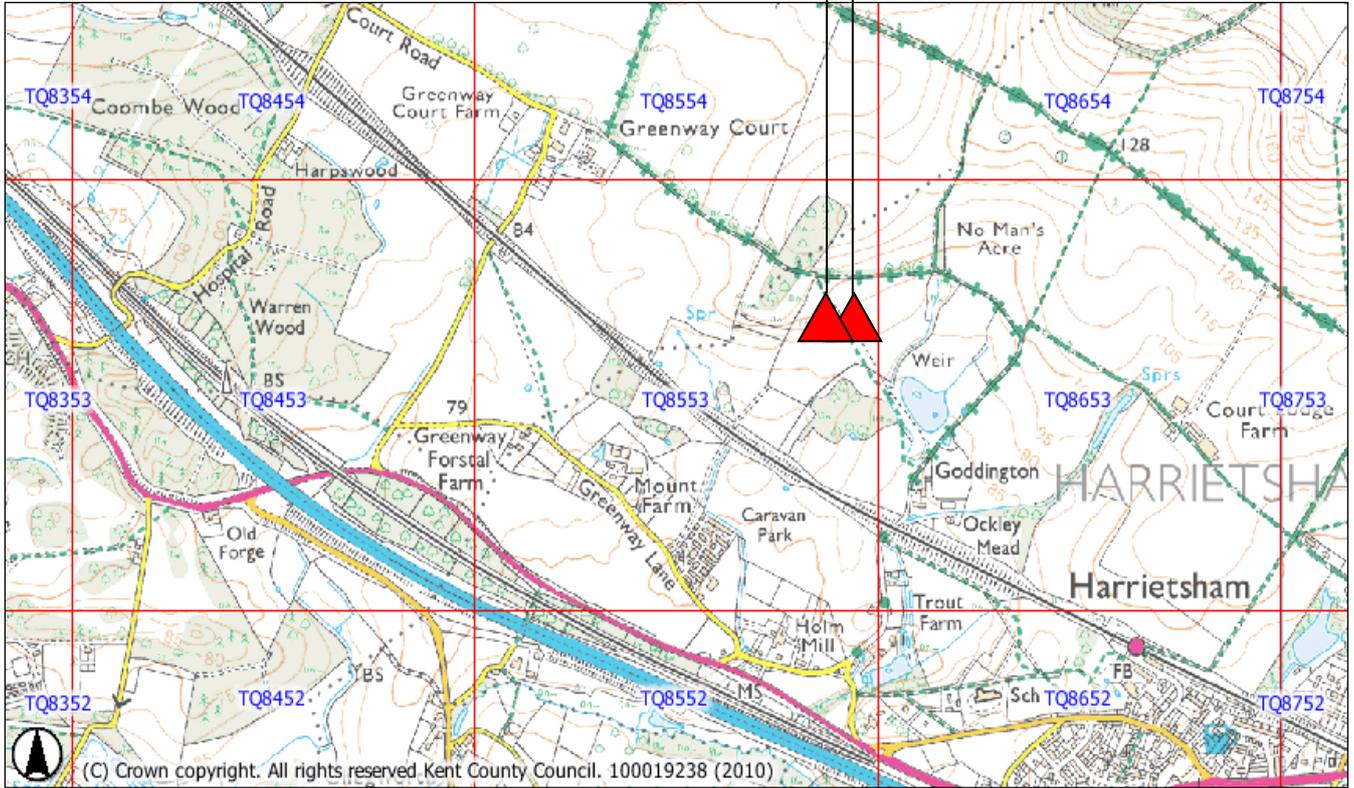
2 sword / dagger handles

13 ingots

**Dating parameters:** LBA, within the Carp's Tongue Complex industry, circa 920-800 BC



Hollingbourne I & II





[ds 37] Hollingbourne I group in situ before lifting

[Internet] [http://www.finds.org.uk/documents/Resource\\_December\\_2003.pdf](http://www.finds.org.uk/documents/Resource_December_2003.pdf)

**Date of discovery:** 1873

**Finder(s):** Workmen

**Location:** Whitehall Farm

**Grid reference:** TQ819749

**OD:** +10m on south facing gentle slope

**Nearest natural water source:** A creek approximately 1km south-east

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found by workmen cutting a trench for the purpose of laying a water main on Whitehall Farm

**Current location of artefacts:** Guildhall Museum, Rochester

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, pl. 165

Stephen Nye, Assistant Curator, Guildhall Museum, Rochester (2012)

**Composition:**

149 objects

1 sword hilt and upper blade

18 complete socketed axes

22 socketed axe fragments

8 spearhead fragments

6 complete gouges

12 sword blade fragments

9 socketed knife fragments

6 rapier blade fragments

1 chape

1 button rounder

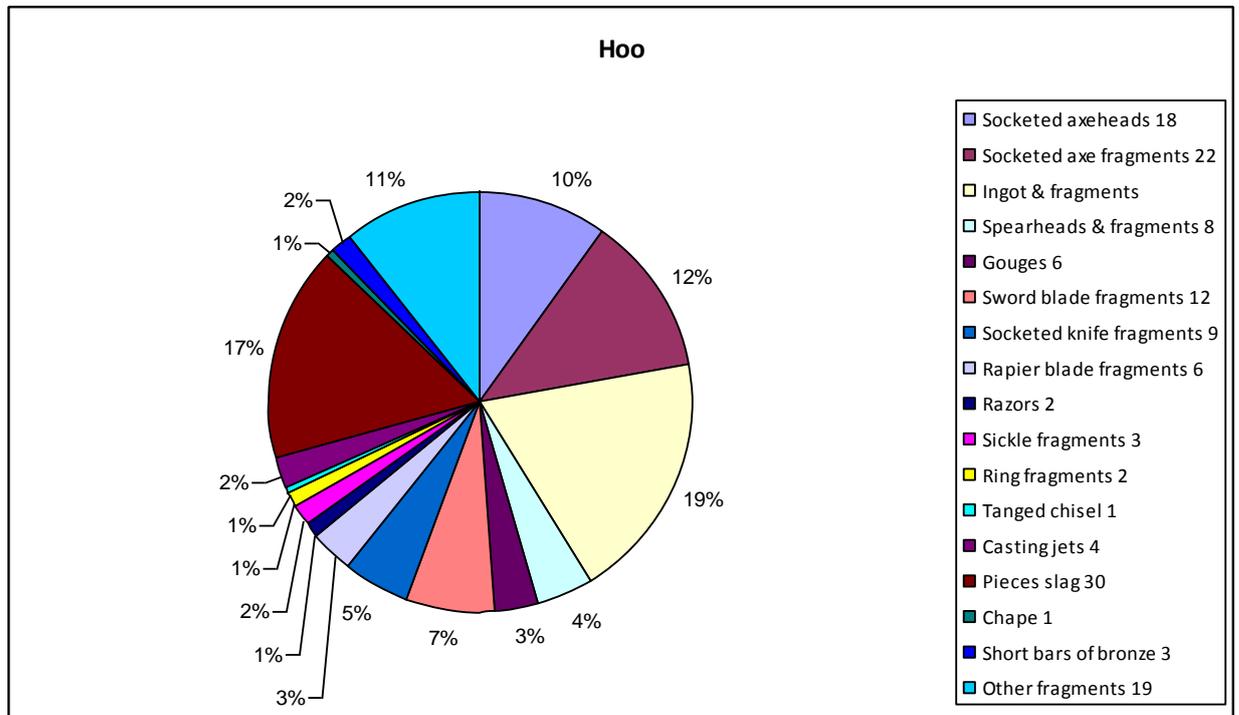
2 fragments of rings

1 socketed chisel

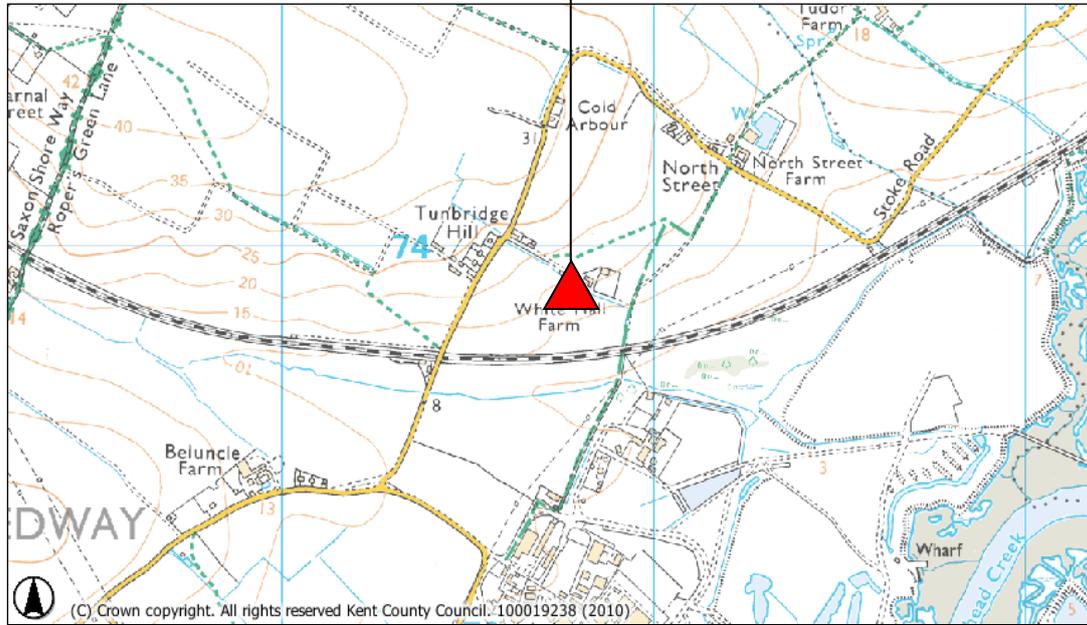
**Composition (continued):**

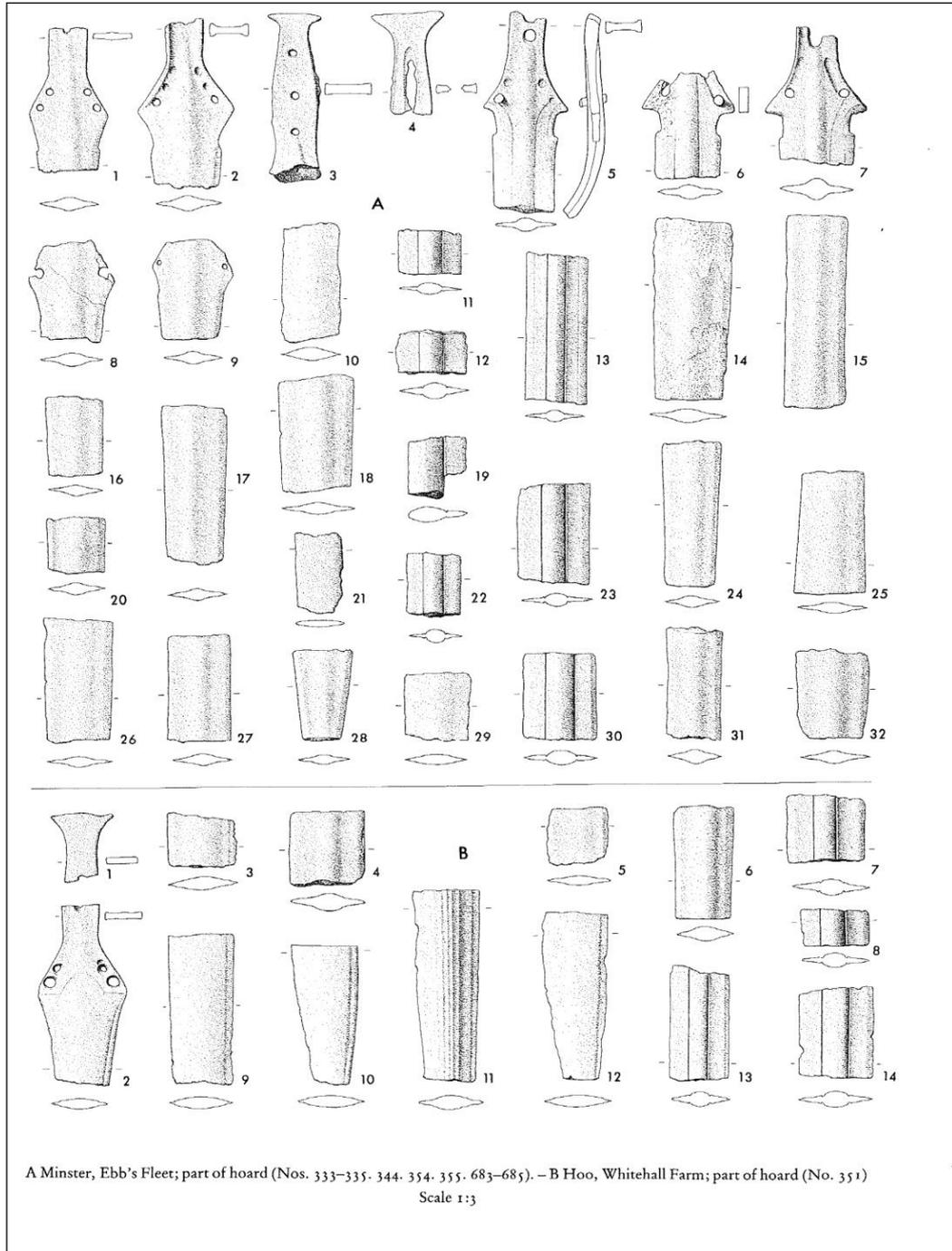
- 1 tanged chisel
- 2 razors
- 1 butt end ferrule
- 4 incomplete gouges
- 3 sickle fragments
- 4 casting jets
- 20-30 pieces of slag
- 3 short bars
- 14 other fragments

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



Hoo





Part of [ds 39] Hoo assemblage (B)  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, pl. 165



Part of the [ds 39] Hoo assemblage. Photograph courtesy of the Assistant Curator, Stephen Nye, Guildhall Museum, Rochester (2012). No scale given.

**Date of discovery:** 1973

**Finder(s):** Medway Water Board

**Location:** South of White Hall Farm on gentle south facing slope overlooking Dam Head creek

**Grid reference:** TQ80957376

**OD:** +5m

**Nearest natural water source:** Damhead Creek, approximately 1 km south west, adjacent to the River Medway

**Context:** 'It appears that the founder had been forcing the points of some of the weapons into the axe sockets in order to break them up for many of the socketed axes contain broken fragments.' (Moad, 1974)

**Circumstances of discovery:** Discovered while laying a water main. Found by workmen laying a water main approximately 3 ft (0.90m) below ground surface

**Current location of artefacts:** Guildhall Museum, Rochester

**References:**

Moad, 1974, Vol. 37

Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd., 2009b, p.2

Stephen Nye, Assistant Curator, Guildhall Museum, Rochester; email of 15 December 2009

**Composition:**

174 items

54 axe heads and fragments

15 spearheads and fragments

31 sword/dagger fragments

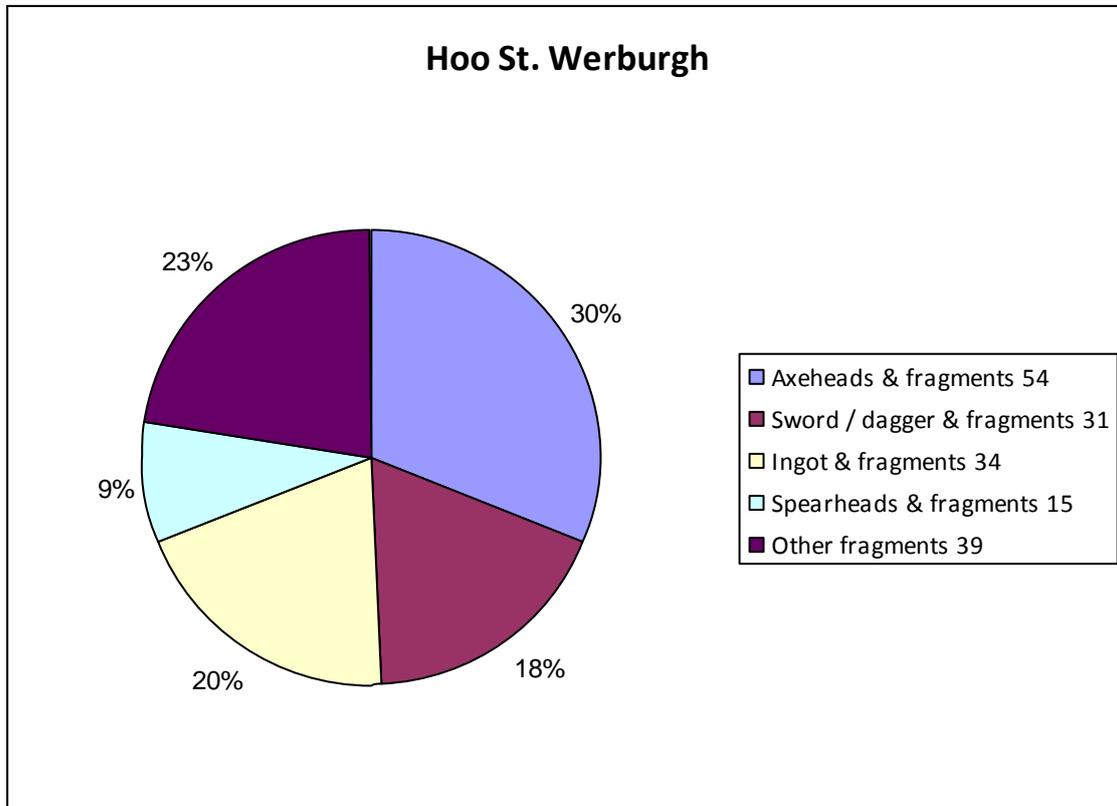
1 complete bun ingot

34 fragments bun ingots

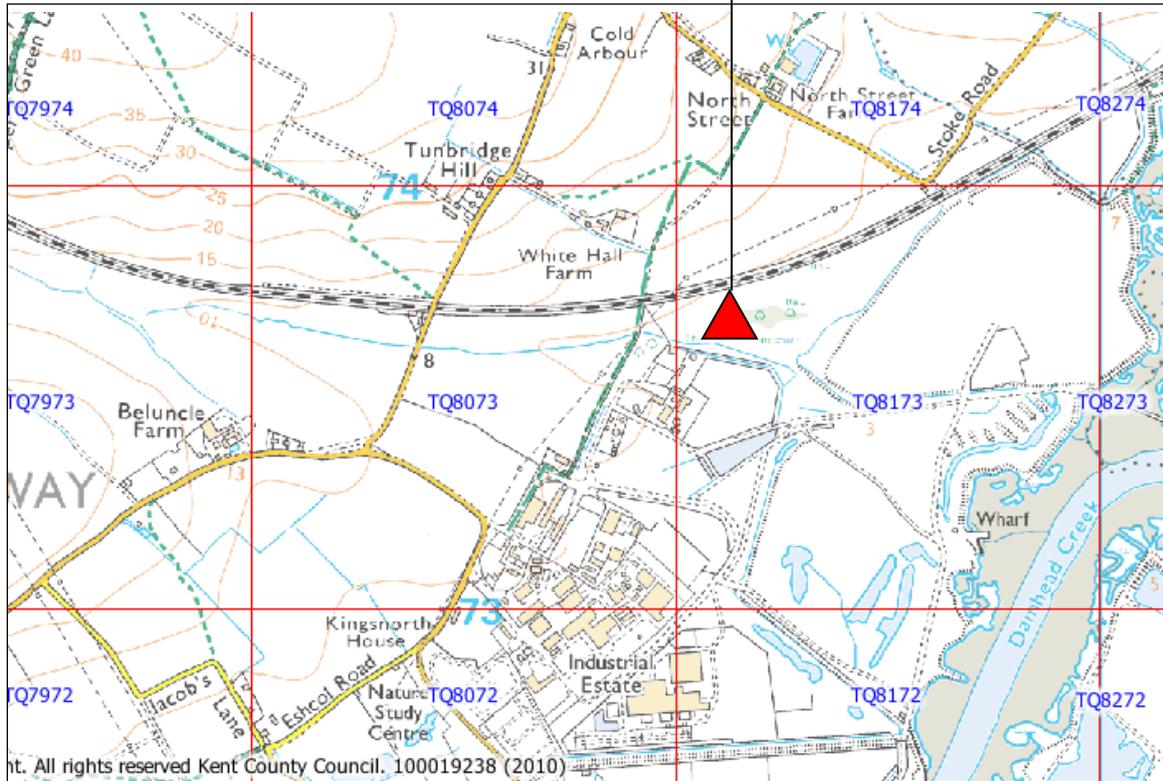
39 other objects

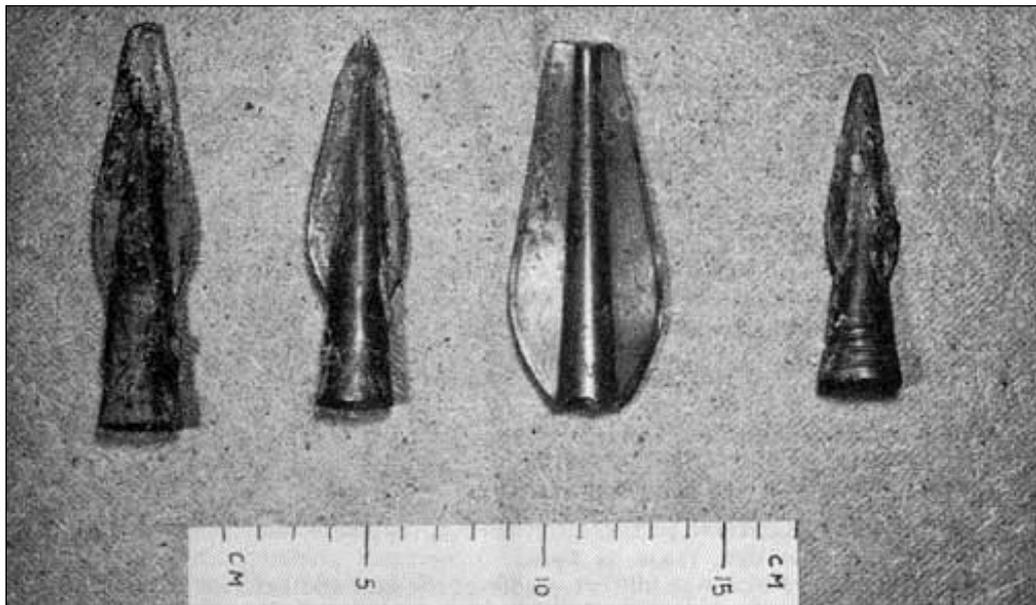
**Author's comments:** The Guildhall Museum lists 174 items; however Moad quotes 165 items in his KAR article

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



### Hoo St Werburgh





Part of the [ds 40] Hoo St Werburgh assemblage. Photographs supplied courtesy of Stephen Nye, Assistant Curator of the Guildhall Museum, Rochester (2012). Scale in cm.

[ds 41] **Hundred of Hoo**  
**(also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St. Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)**

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1 of 6

**Date of discovery:** circa 1747

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Little Coombe Farm

**Grid reference:** TQ70317366. 'Little Coombe Farm' does not appear on contemporary or modern maps however it has been identified by Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd. in their Damhead Creek 2 Archaeological Background Report 2009

**OD:** +10m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway 1 km due south

**Context:** All found in "a cist or box."

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Evans, 1881, 95  
Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd., 2009, p. 14  
Penes Canon Greenwell, 1942, p. 348  
Wickham, 1877, pp. 122-125

**Composition:**

81+ objects;

2 socketed knives  
60 palstaves (MBA)  
1 socketed axe head (LBA)  
2 punches  
1 large spear-head, with lunate openings (barbed trident)  
1 razor  
1 lunate knife  
2 broken swords  
1 looped pin

[ds 41] **Hundred of Hoo**  
**(also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St. Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)**

2 of 6

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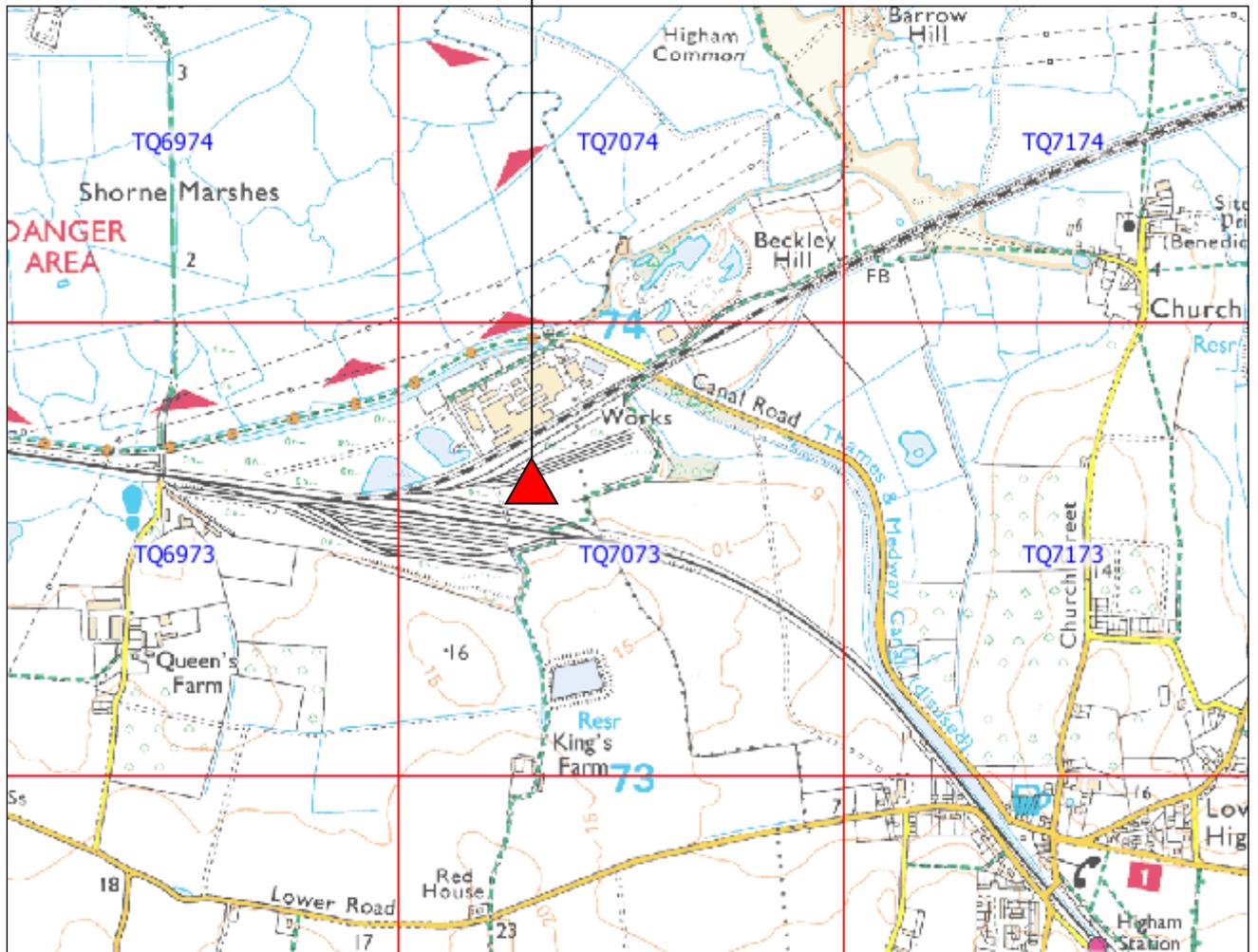
**Composition (continued):**

1 socketed chisel  
2 rings (MBA)  
2 broken hammers  
1 cauldron ring  
1 clasp  
2 flat axes  
2 large discs  
Leaf shaped spear-heads  
Flat sickles  
Amber beads  
Multiple sword blade fragments

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA with earlier items

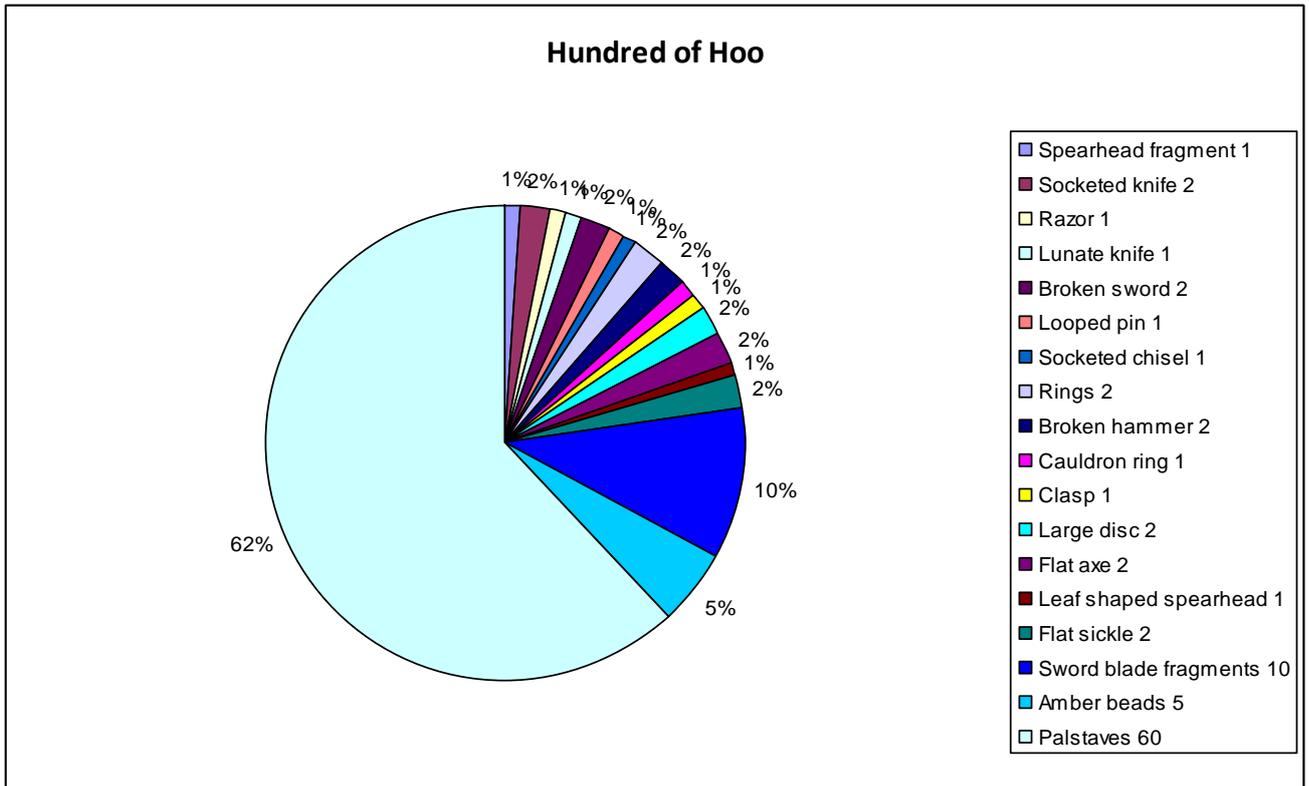
[ds 41] Hundred of Hoo  
(also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St.  
Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)

Hundred of Hoo



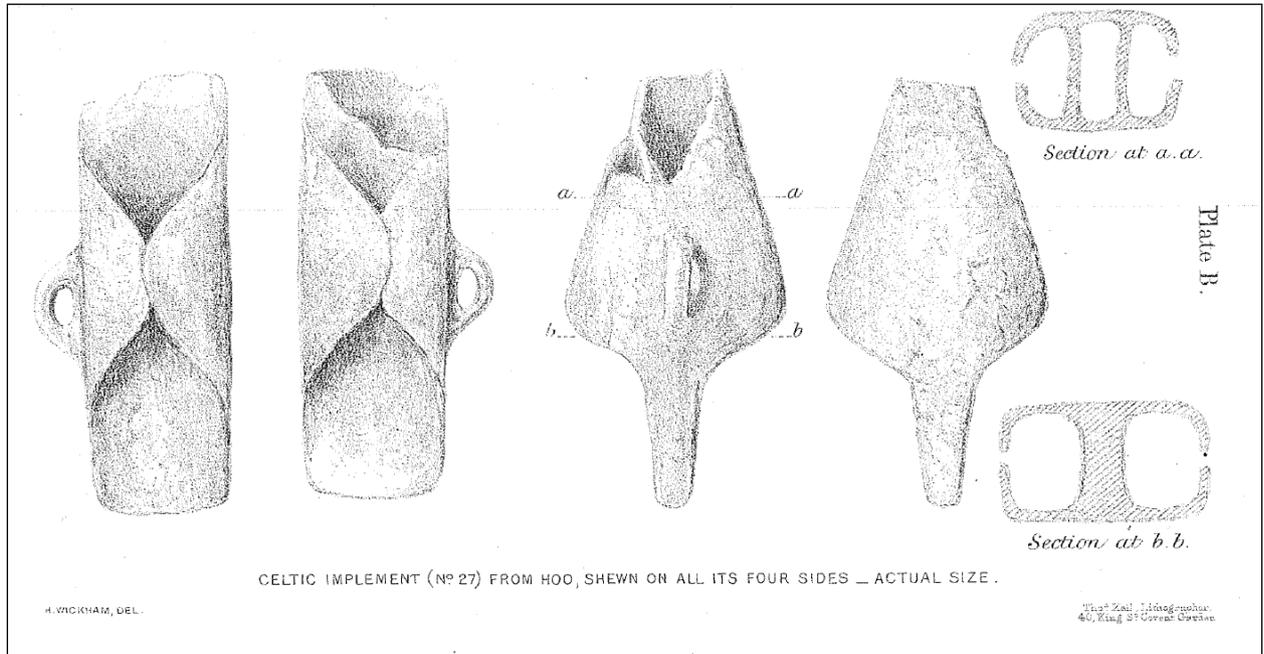
[ds 41] Hundred of Hoo  
(also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St. Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)

4 of 6



[ds 41] Hundred of Hoo  
(also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St.  
Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)

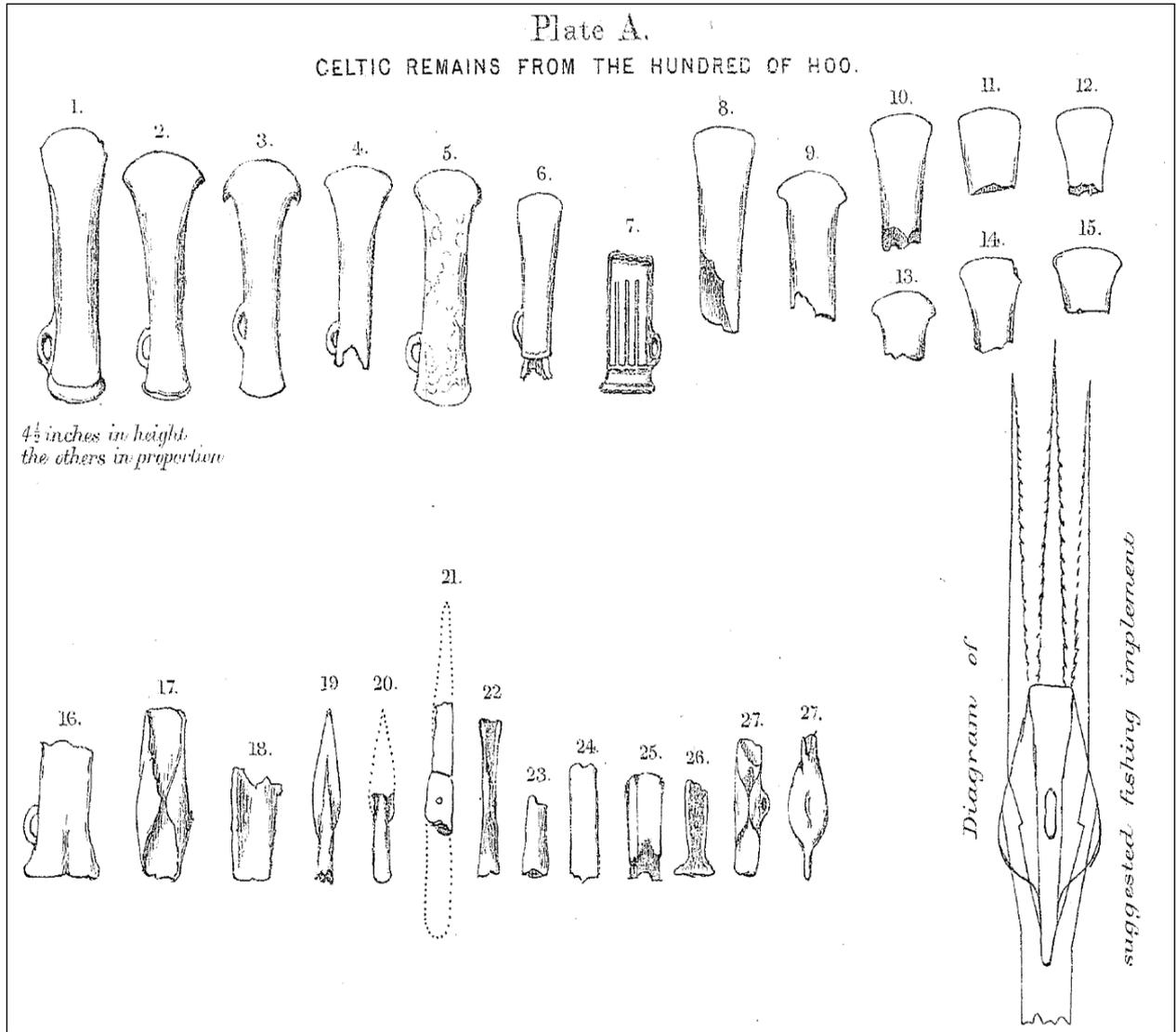
5 of 6



Samples from the [ds 41] Hundred of Hoo assemblage  
Wickham, 1877, p. 124

[ds 41] Hundred of Hoo  
 (also known as Little Coombe Farm & Allhallows Hundred of Hoo or St.  
 Mary's Hoo or St. Mary's at Hoo)

6 of 6



Samples from the [ds 41] Hundred of Hoo assemblage  
 Wickham, 1877, p. 122

**Date of discovery:** Circa 1871

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown. Purchased at auction by Sir John Evans

**Current location of artefacts:** Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Museum Accession No. AN1927.2490-2519

**References:**

Evans, 1881, 442

Jessup, 1930, 108-109

Pearce, 1984, 51

Brent, 1873, 376

**Acquisition history:**

Purchased at auction by Sir John Evans and presented to the Ashmolean Museum by his son, Sir Arthur Evans in 1927

**Composition:**

31 objects;

13 socketed axes

2 gouges

1 perforated disc

1 ferrule

2 pointed tools

1 single edged knife

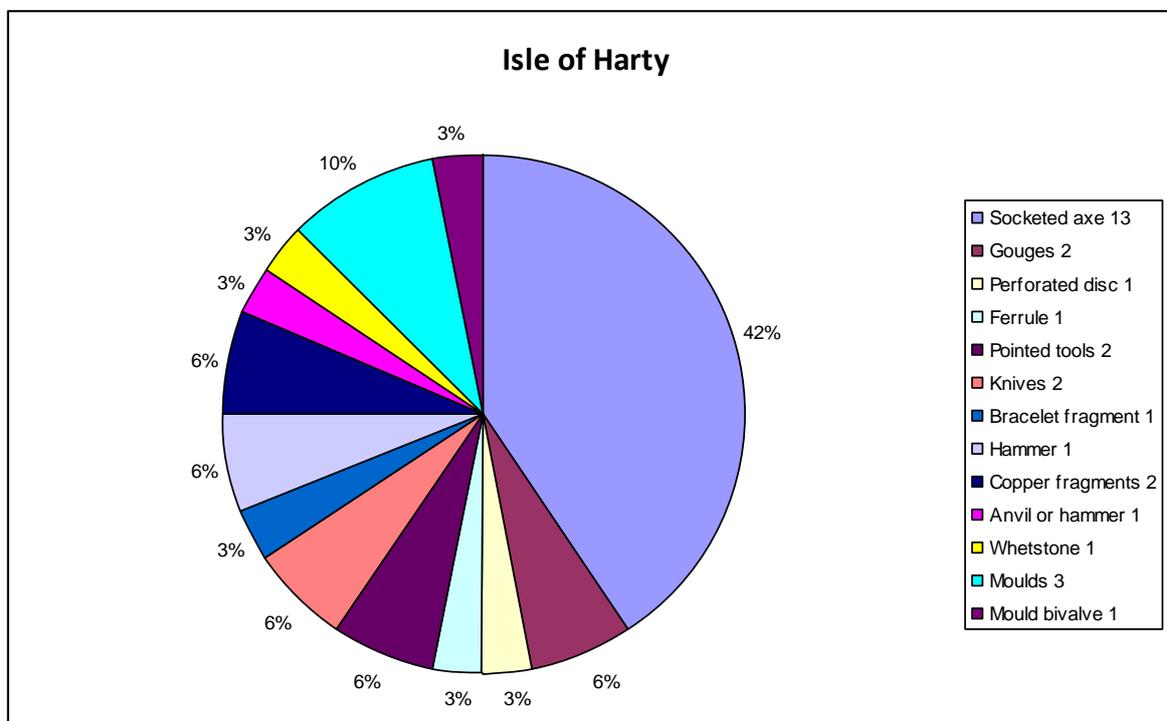
1 double edged knife

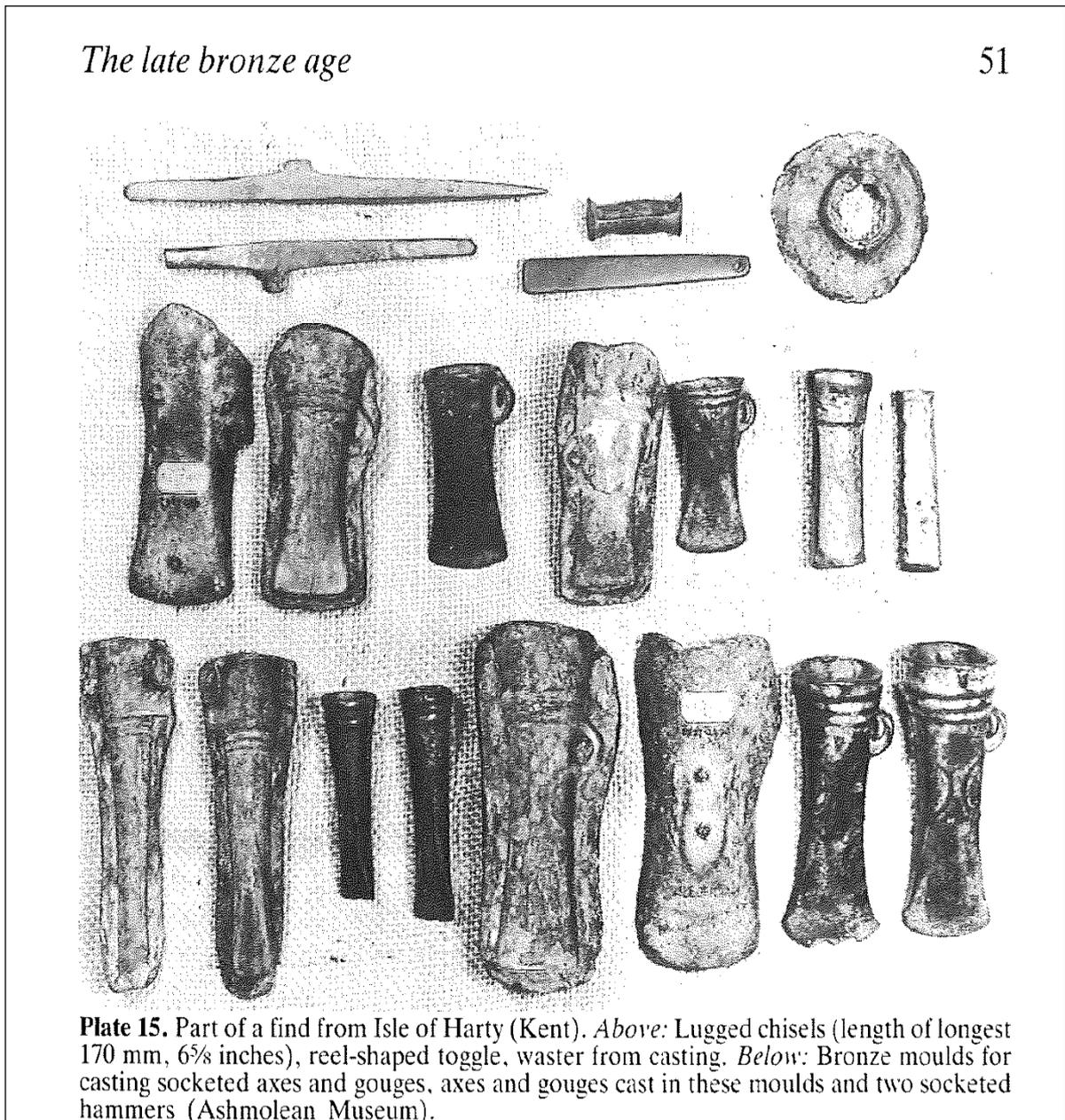
1 part of bracelet

**Composition (continued):**

1 hammer or anvil  
 1 small hammer  
 2 pieces rough copper  
 1 whetstone  
 3 sets (bivalves) of mould, one with lead lining  
 1 bivalve of mould

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA





**Date of discovery:** March 2004

**Finder(s):** Mrs Gill Davies & Mr G. Gandon

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** Tributary to the Great Stow river, 0.5 km due south

**Context:** Dispersed assemblage

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector find in plough soil at a depth of 30cm within an area of approximately 20m<sup>2</sup>

**Current location of artefacts:** In possession of the finders

**References:**

Richardson, 2004, pp. 38-39

PAS Record ID: KENT-AE05E5 [internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database>

**Composition:**

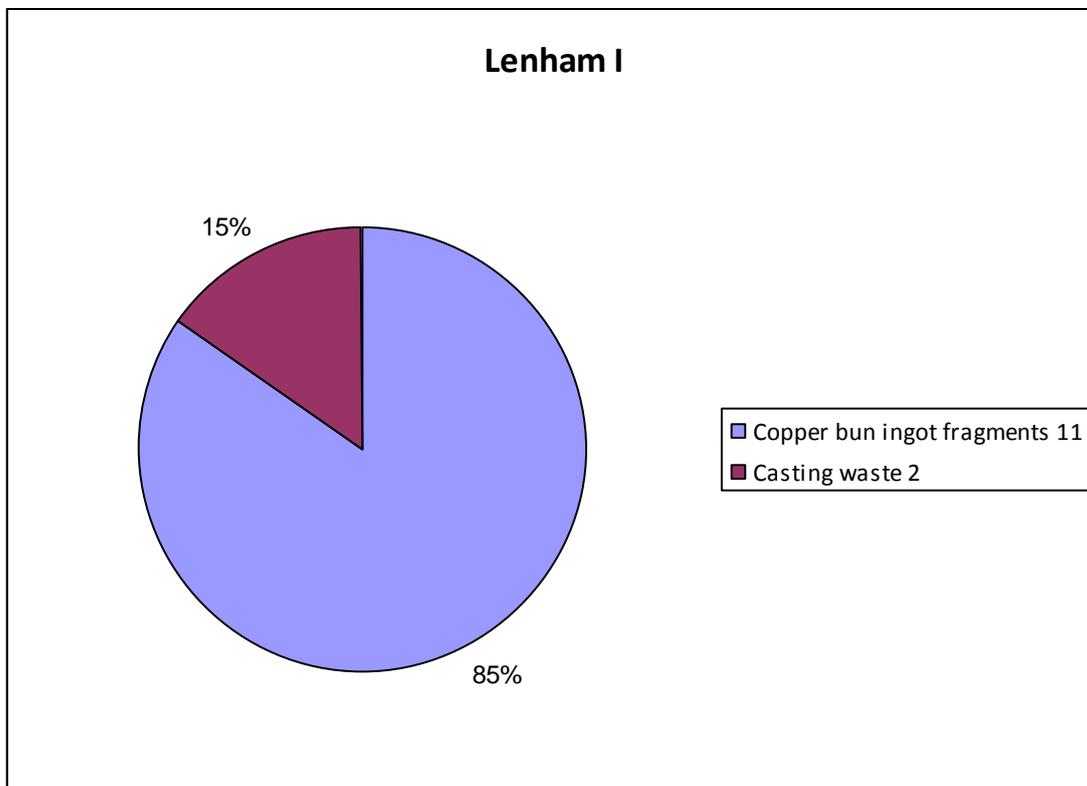
13 objects although PAS lists 12

7 bun ingot fragments – plano-convex (pure copper)

4 bun ingot fragments (pure copper)

2 casting waste (copper alloy or slag)

**Dating parameters:** Unknown but associated with other LBA hoards



**Date of discovery:** Unknown

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** On a spur facing south

**Grid Reference:** TQ92455100

**OD:** +115m

**Nearest natural water source:** Tributary to the Great Stow river, 0.5 km due south

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Evidence of this assemblage from Lenham was provided by one finder in the form of a photograph (unavailable). According to the PAS this shows three socketed axe heads (one complete, one broken and the blade of another) and 18 pieces of cast copper bun ingot. These finds were made prior to the extension of the Treasure Act, and the land is no longer accessible to the finder for metal detecting. However, it is hoped that a full record of the existing finds can be made in due course.

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

PAS [internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database>

**Composition:**

21 objects

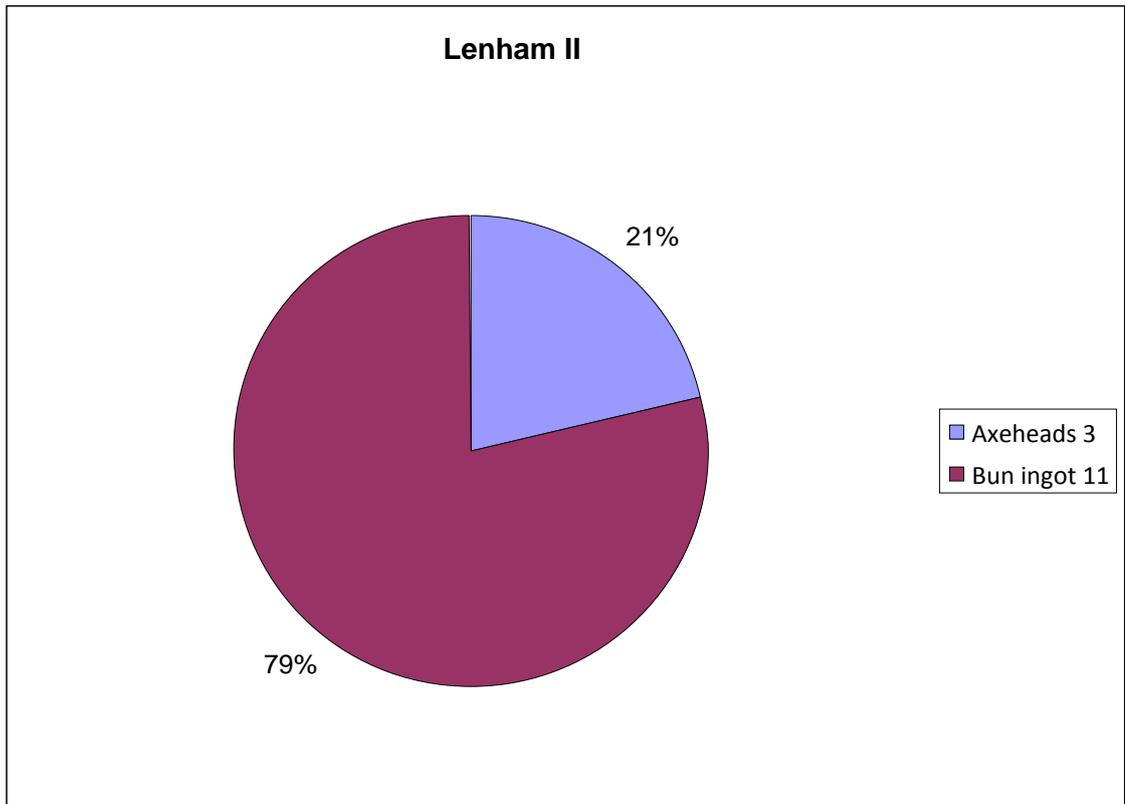
1 complete socketed axe

1 socketed axe damaged

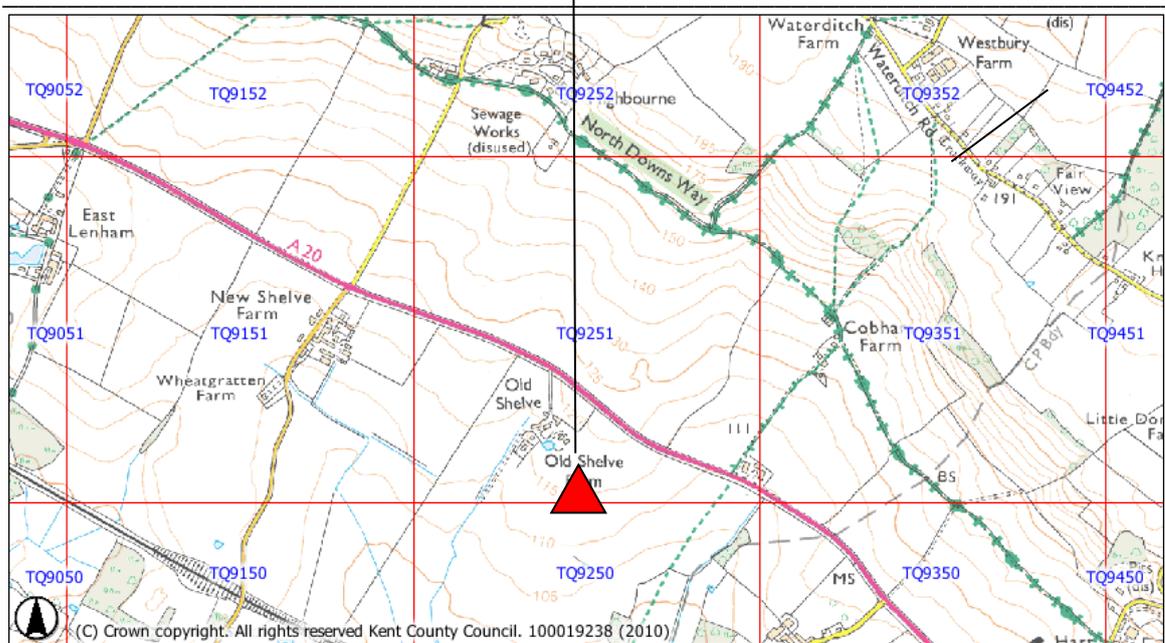
1 socketed axe blade

18 bun ingots

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



### Lenham II



**Date of discovery:** 1858

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Within TQ7444

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Teise, approximately 3 km due west

**Context:** Found in a pot described as an urn

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Maidstone Museum (Acc. No.1993.62)

**References:**

Beale Poste, 1858, pp. 257-262, plate 13, 1

Coombs and Bradshaw, 1979, p. 190

**Composition:**

216 objects although only 91 were present at Maidstone Museum when viewed by author

1 sickle

3 axe blades

1 piece of buckle

1 socketed axe with fragments packed into socket

1 knife blade

1 ferrule

1 casting jet

8 rings (MBA)

4 pins

4 spear head pieces

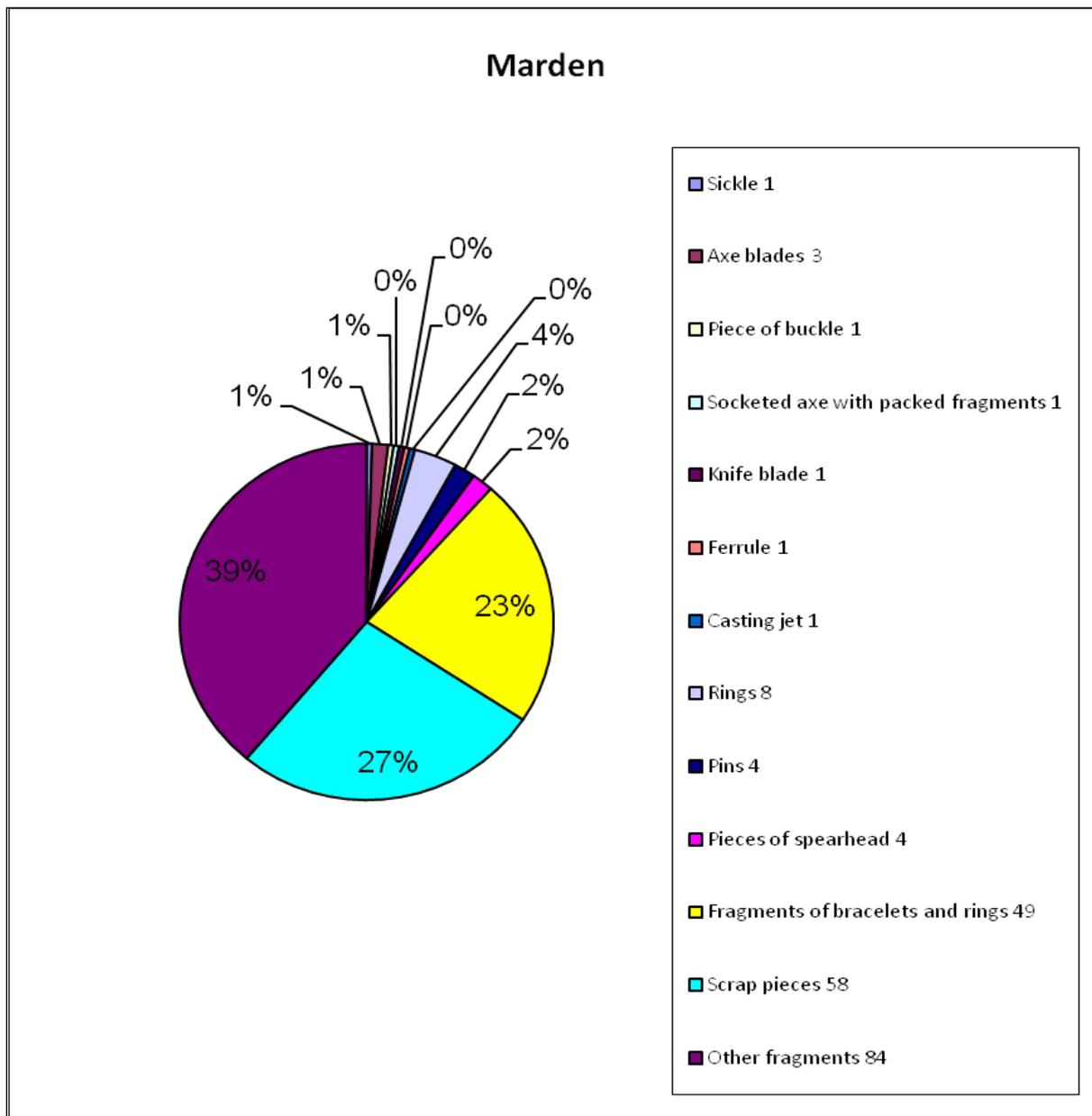
49 fragments of bracelets and rings (MBA)

58 scrap pieces and melted rings (MBA)

84 fragments

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA with a large proportion or earlier 'Ornament Horizon' MBA material

**Author's notes:** Marden (Kent) is not to be associated with or connected to the Marden BA evidence from Marden, Wiltshire. Marden itself is located on the flood plain of the River Beult, a tributary of the River Medway









The [ds 45] Marden assemblage. Maidstone Museum. Photographs by the author (2012). Scale in centimetres

**Date of discovery:** 1938

**Finder(s):** Mr Jimmy Beck and Mr R. Grace (possibly the same R. Grace who became Flt.-Lt. R. C. Grace that reported on the Sturry assemblage [ds 58] in 1944

**Location:** Minnis Bay

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** The site was excavated and revealed two stages: (a) a harvesting and working floor with adjacent storage pits, (b) possible 'pile dwelling'. The report does not make clear which stage the assemblage belongs to. The settlement proved to be compact, comprising more than twenty more or less circular huts grouped round a central quadrangle. Quantities of woodwork and of wattle were revealed. Pottery recovered is characteristic of the Late Bronze- Early Iron Age transition. Tin-bronze, flint, bone and wooden objects were also found. Remains of ox, horse and sheep or goat were recognised.

**Circumstances of discovery:**

The assemblage was discovered at a depth of 30 cm – 3 cm in a man-made gravel bank. It was found during the last months of the year by sporadic digging carried out by the finders of a Bronze Age site in which the assemblage was found. The Bronze Age settlement was excavated by Mr F. H. Worsfold, under the advice of Mr Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum and with the help of Dr F. B. Byrom and Messrs R. Grace, R. Carr and J. Beck, the actual discoverers of the site.

**Current location of artefacts:**

The British Museum subsequently took over the excavation of the site and now owns the assemblage

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 126-127

Powell-Cotton and Penfold, 1939, pp. 191-203

Worsfold, 1943, pp. 28-47,28ff and Plate 167, C

**Composition:**

69 objects

1 socketed dagger

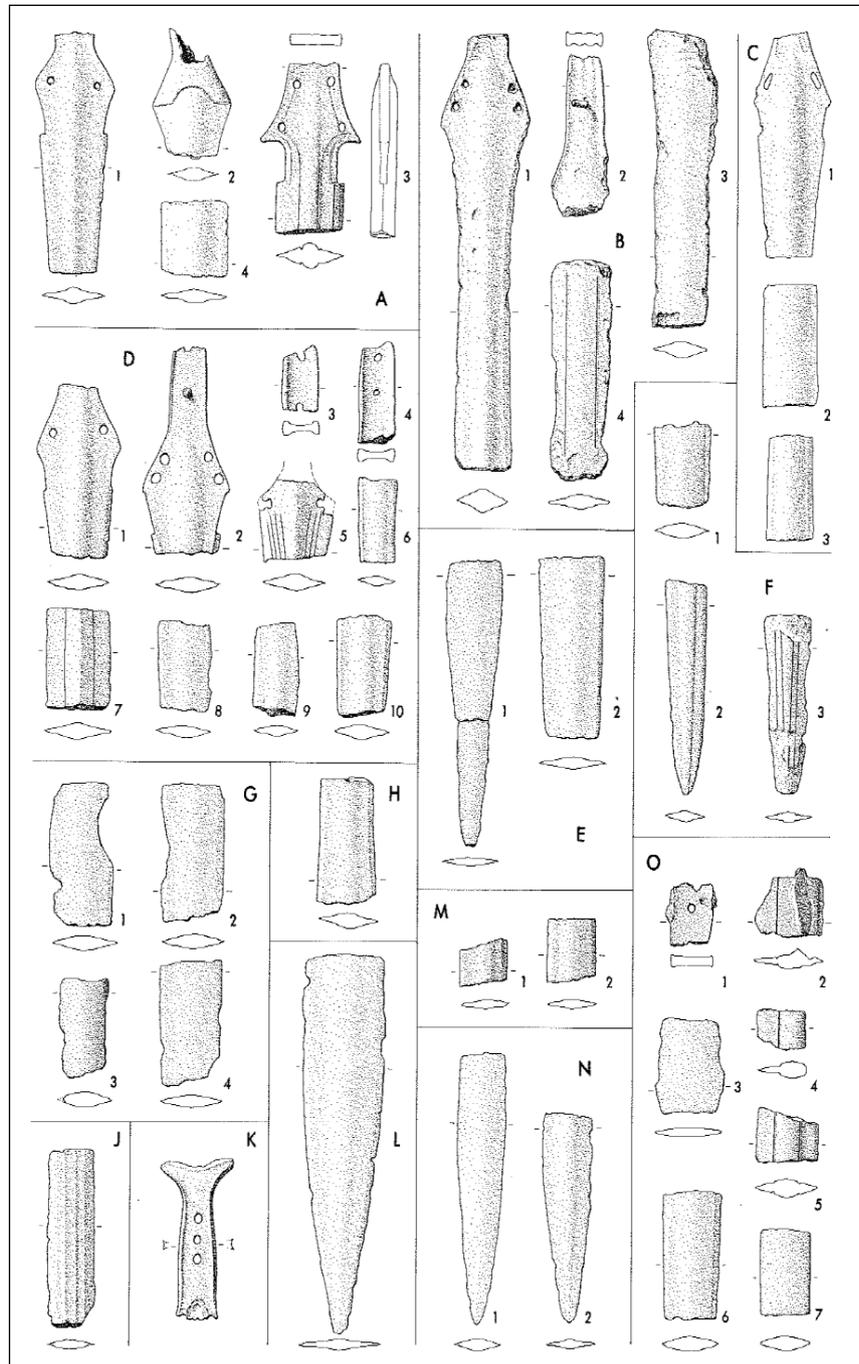
**Composition (continued):**

1 sword hilt fragment  
3 blade fragments  
1 chape  
1 socketed spearhead  
1 socket of spearhead  
2 blade tips  
10 socketed axes  
9 socketed axe fragments  
4 winged axes  
2 socketed gouges  
2 socketed chisels  
1 socketed hammer  
3 'button' sickles  
3 plain rings (MBA)  
1 hollow cast bracelet (MBA)  
4 solid cast bracelets (MBA)  
1 solid cast bead  
1 bronze pin damaged  
6 hammered roundels  
5 sheets thin bronze foil sheets  
2 twisted bronze wire  
1 solid cast double ring (MBA)  
1 fragment cauldron handle clip  
1 fragment cake  
1 jet or runner

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA but includes some MBA typology

**Other comments:** Sadly, Jimmy Beck died two years later after the discoveries, in 1940, when only 15





A. part of [ds 46] Minnis Bay assemblage. D. part of Saltwood assemblage. F. part of Swalecliffe assemblage. K. part of Bucklands assemblage. L. part of Broadness assemblage  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, from Plate 167

**Date of discovery:** Early 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Abbey Wood Farm is now known as Abbey Farm, overlooking the old Wantsum Channel, the northern shoreline of which is 500m to the south

**Grid reference:** Within TR3164

**OD:** +16 – 18m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Wanstum, although there is a natural spring nearby

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 165  
Read, 1904, 39-40

**Composition:**

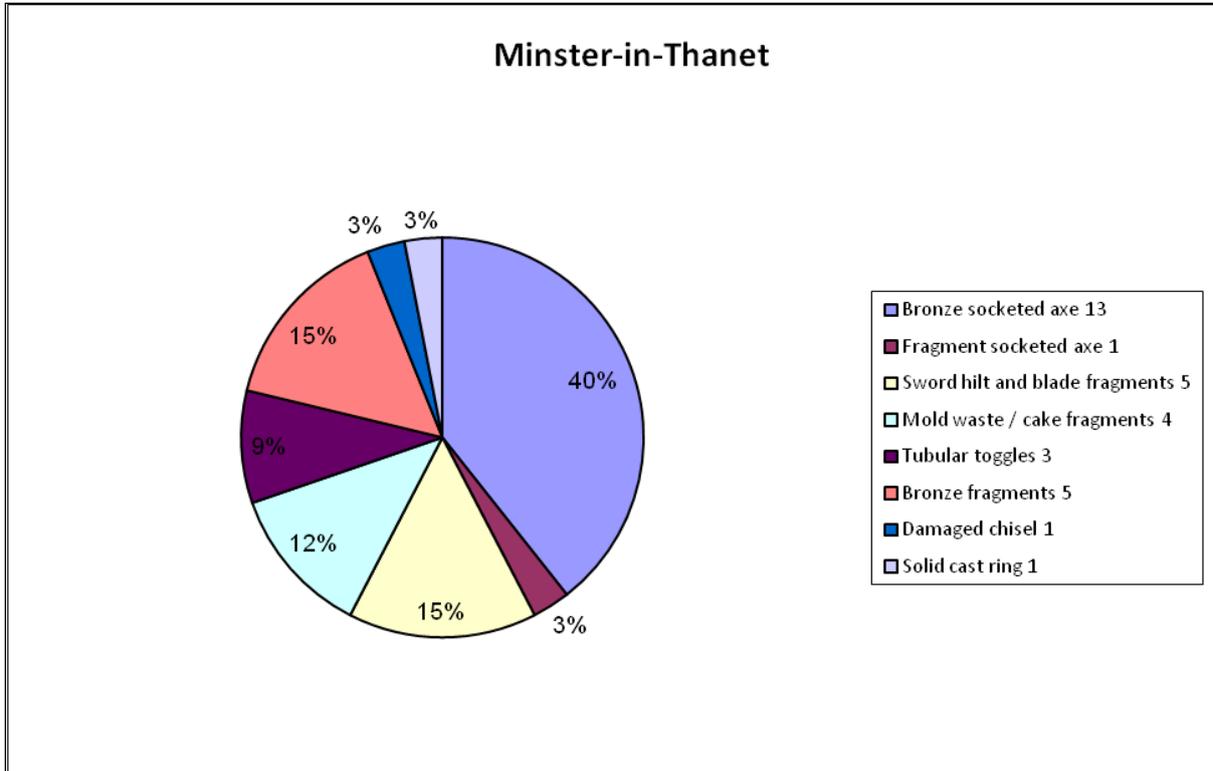
33 objects

- 13 socketed axes
- 1 fragment of socketed axe
- 1 sword hilt with three rivet holes
- 4 sword blade fragments
- 2 cast mould waste
- 2 fragments cake
- 3 tubular toggles
- 1 solid cast ring
- 1 pronged fragment
- 1 damaged chisel
- 1 solid oval platter with circular hole, centre top
- 3 unidentified fragments

**Dating parameters:** British Museum dates to LBA

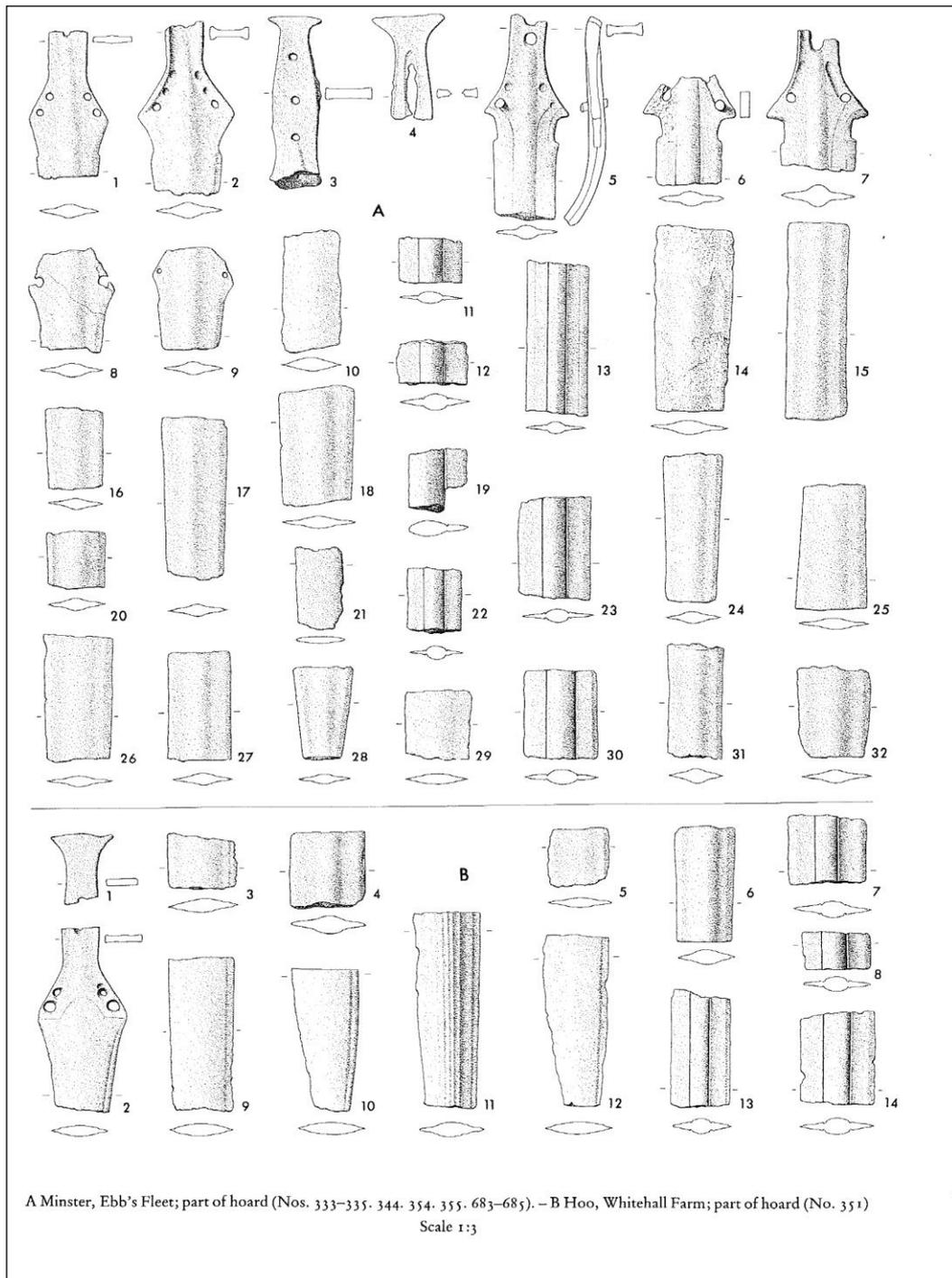
[ds 47] **Minster-in-Thanet**  
(also known as Abbey Wood Farm or Abbey Farm)

2 of 5



[ds 47] **Minster-in-Thanet**  
(also known as **Abbey Wood Farm** or **Abbey Farm**)

3 of 5



[ds 47] **Minster-in-Thanet assemblage (A)**  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 165

[ds 47] **Minster-in-Thanet**  
(also known as **Abbey Wood Farm** or **Abbey Farm**)

4 of 5



[ds 47] Minster-in-Thanet assemblage, Part 1. Photograph: author, 2012. Courtesy of the British Museum.  
No scale available



**Date of discovery:** 1981 and September 1990

**Finder(s):** Thanet and Wantsum Relic Association (TWRA)

**Location:** Field in downland arable use. Geology: Head Brickearth over Upper Chalk

**Grid Reference:** TR2773565540

**OD:** +14 m on gentle slope facing north (spur)

**Nearest natural water source:** Floodplain at Grid Reference TR2864 (previously the Wantsum Channel) approximately 1km south-east

**Context:** Metal detector find followed by a controlled excavation. The site is well known for Late Bronze Age settlement including the Monkton area which has evidence for multiple ploughed out round barrows and ditches with other ritual deposits and includes LBA enclosure boundary ditches. (Perkins et al. 1994 p. 306)

**Circumstances of discovery:** 'Several items were initially discovered near the main hoard in 1981 by a member of the TWRA using a metal detector. This was followed a controlled excavation in 1990 of a deliberately excavated pit with a calcined base, along with a considerable amount of ash-slag in and around the assemblage, suggesting that it was 'in an area used for smelting and metalworking.' Perkins et al, 1994b, pp. 237-316

**Current location of artefacts:** Thanet and Wantsum District Metal Detecting Club (TAWDMC)

**References:**

Perkins, 1991, pp. 252, 254, 255 and 257  
Perkins et al, 1994b, pp. 237-316

**Composition:**

57 objects

- 10 sword and rapier fragments
- 1 blade fragment packed into the socket of axe
- 2 spearhead fragments
- 1 spearhead fragment packed into socket of axe
- 1 spearhead shaft fragment packed into socket of axe
- 1 scabbard mount
- 1 cast plate probably a chape or scabbard fitting
- 9 socketed axes

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**Composition (continued):**

15 socketed axe fragments, blades and socket mouths

1 bulb-ended ferule – possibly a flesh hook

1 toggle – possibly a horse fitting or whistle

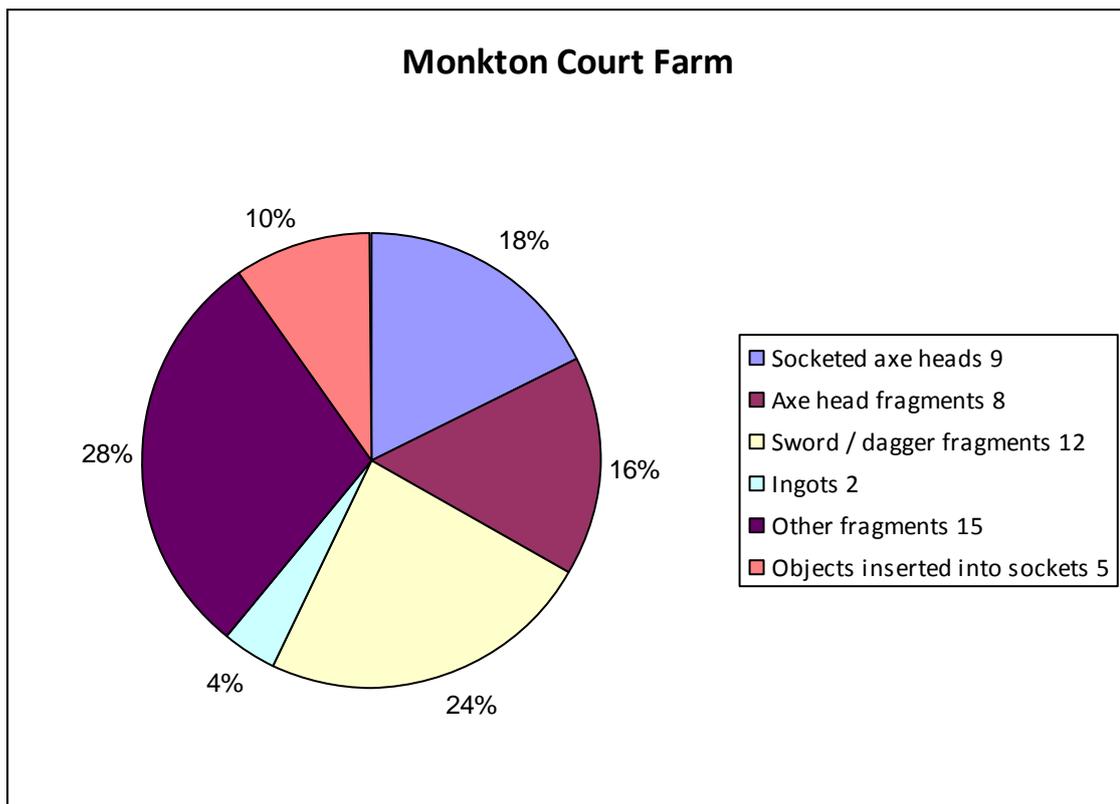
6 other fragments of tools

2 fragments of ring packed into socket of axe

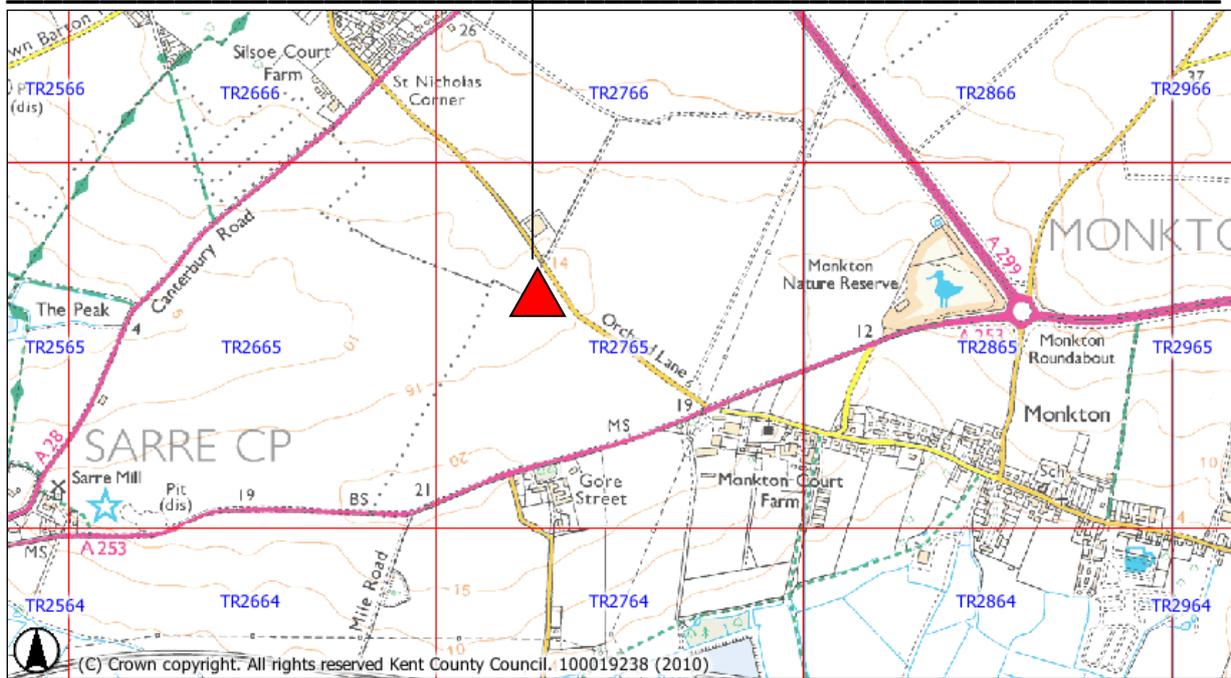
2 bun ingot fragments

4 rod fragments packed into socket of axe with ring fragments

**Dating parameters:** LBA - Ewart Park phase assemblage of bronzes including Carp's Tongue swords dating the collection to c. 700 BC



Monkton Court Farm



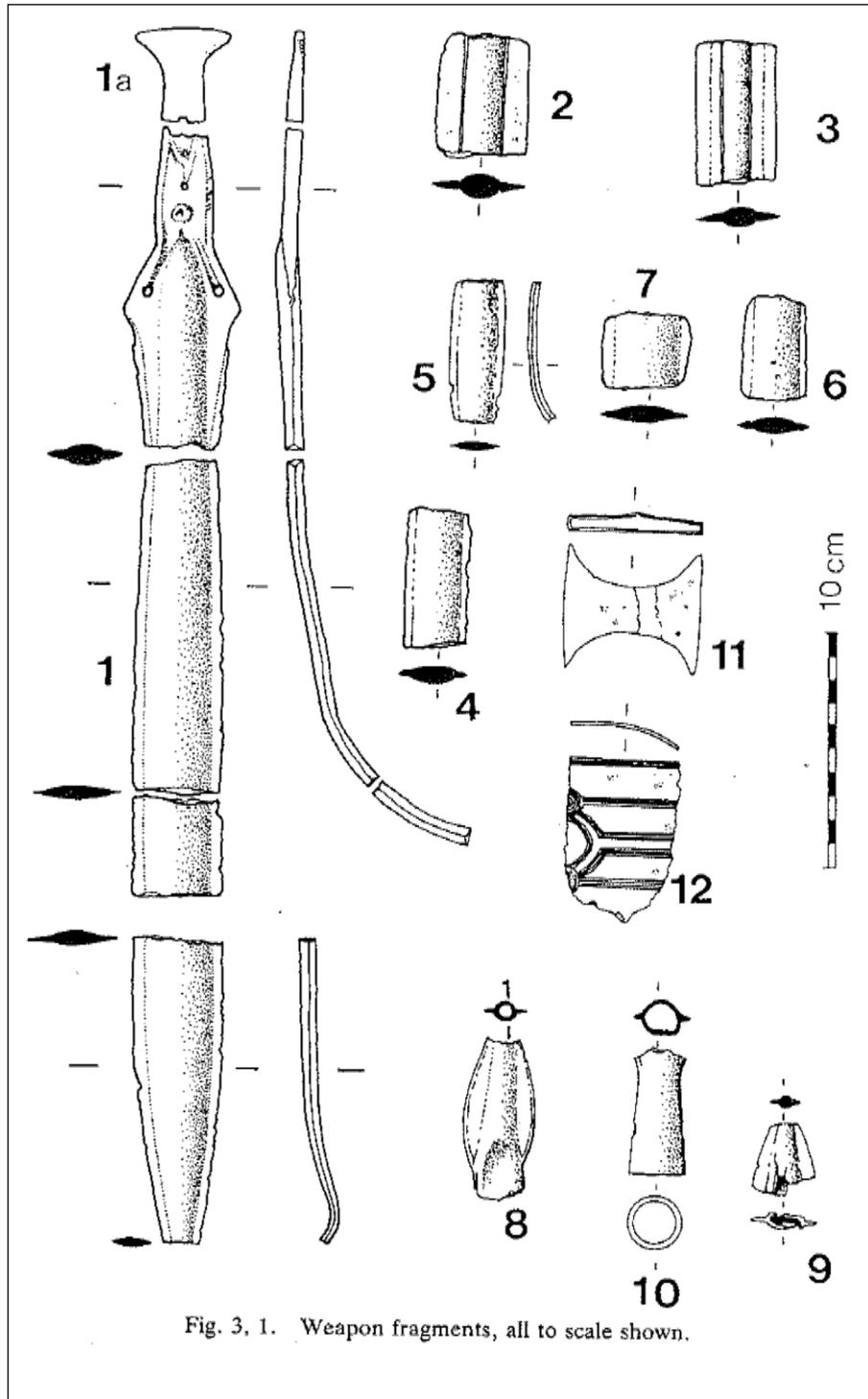


Fig. 3. 1. Weapon fragments, all to scale shown.

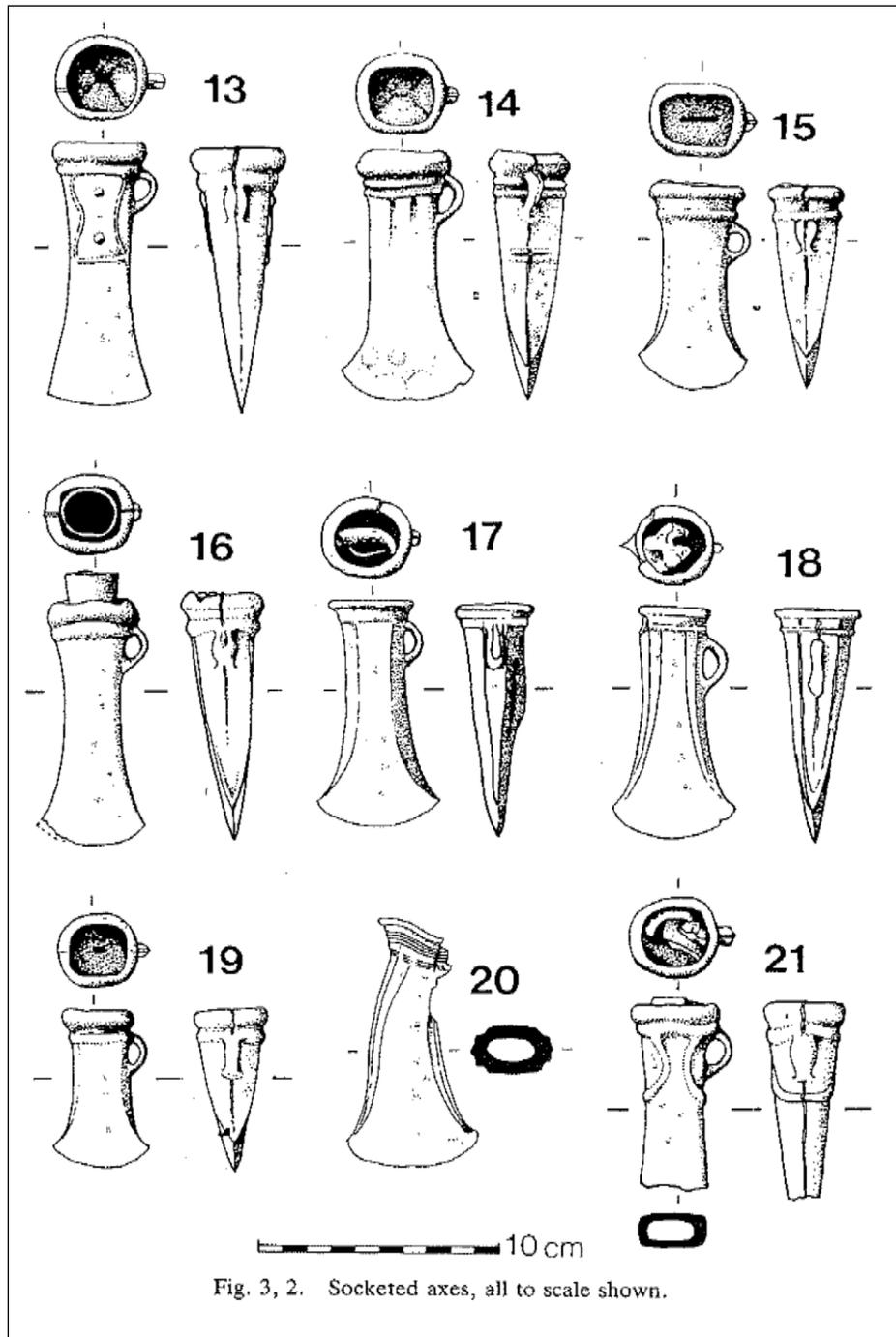
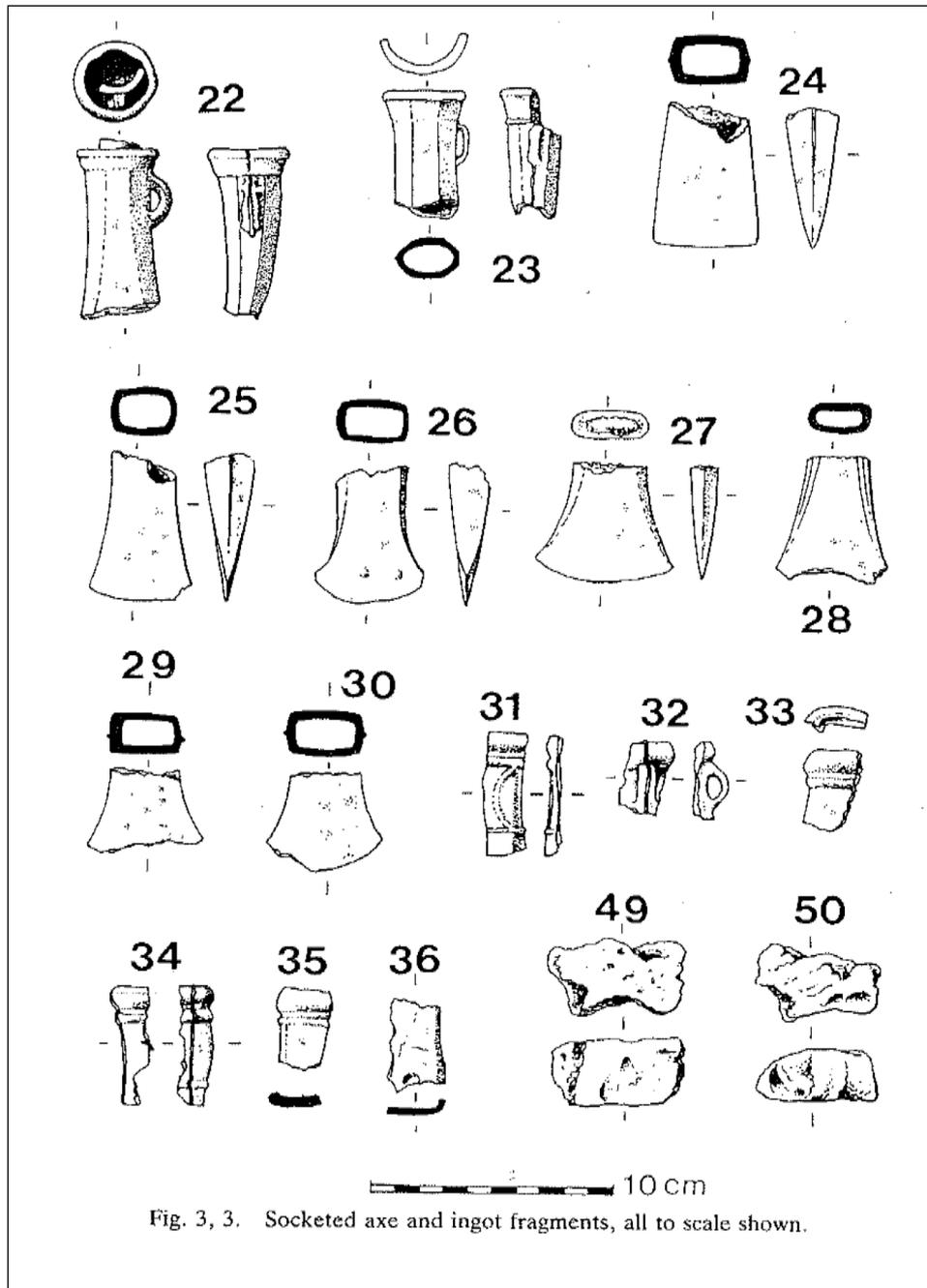


Fig. 3, 2. Socketed axes, all to scale shown.



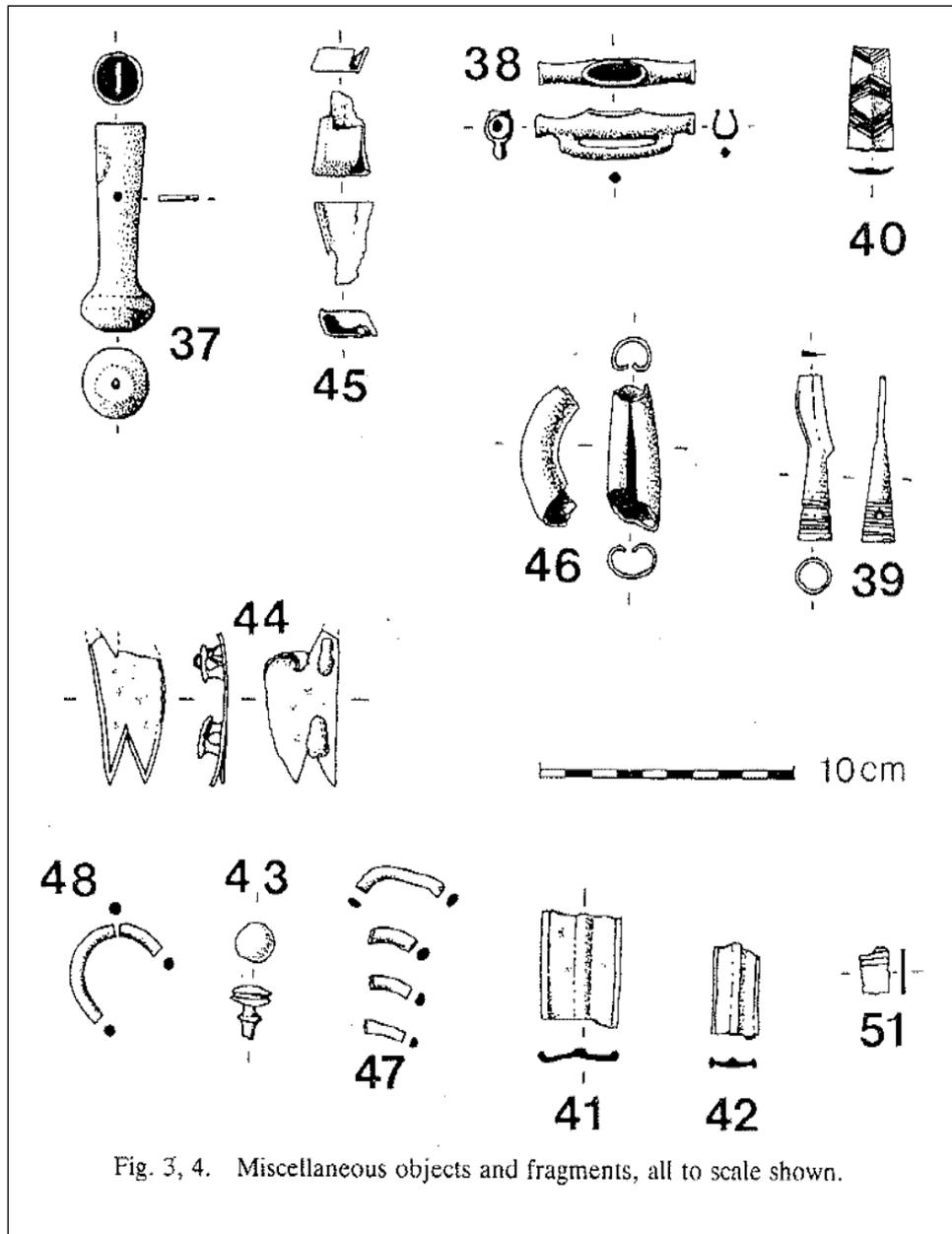


Fig. 3, 4. Miscellaneous objects and fragments, all to scale shown.

**Date of Discovery:** October 2007

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** In topsoil of a garden on a gentle slope facing north

**Grid reference:** TQ6598456881

**OD:** +95-100m

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway, approximately 5 km north-east

**Context:** Items scattered in topsoil approximately 5m<sup>2</sup>.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** Maidstone Museum

**References:**

PAS record KENT-C2ABB7 [internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/200136>  
Fox, 1939, pp. 136-162

**Composition:**

26 objects

1 socketed axe –complete but worn, blade unsharpened

6 socketed axes

7 bronze fragments

4 socketed axe blades

1 socketed axe mouth and body part

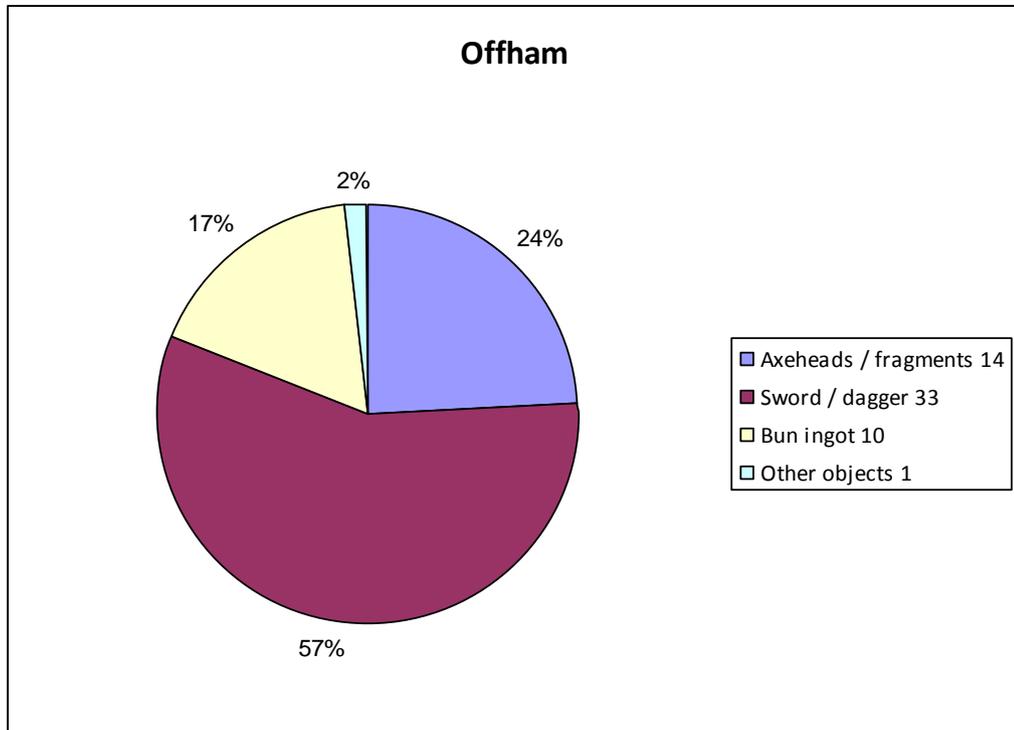
3 bronze plano-convex ingot fragments

2 bronze socketed axe fragment

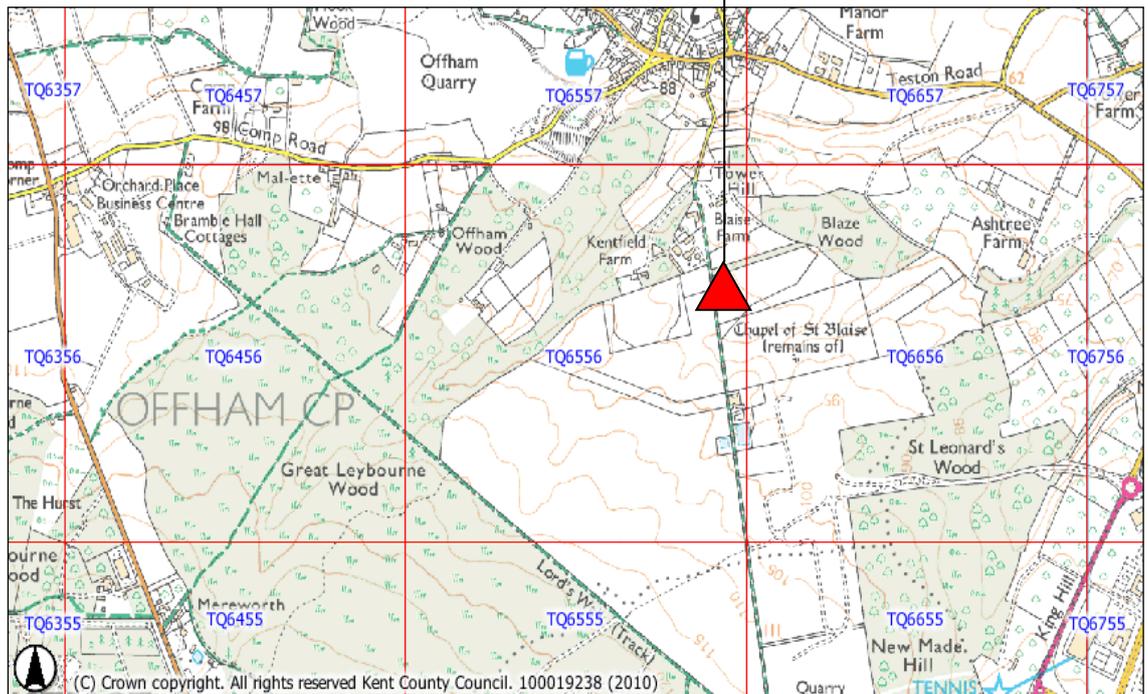
2 bronze sickle fragments (possibly older)

One of the complete South-eastern type socketed axes (No. 9 in the PAS report) was noted of being a rare type, but has associations with those from the Stourmouth and Wateringbury assemblages.

**Dating parameters:** LBA. Ewart Park metal phase (1000-800 BC) (Needham 1990; Needham et al. 1997). With the exception of the potential riveted sickle (Fox 1939, 137-139 possibly Group A) which may be older.



### Offham





Part of the [ds 49] Offham assemblage. Scale is in centimetres.  
[internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/200136>

**Date of discovery:** July 2005

**Finder(s):** 'Nighthawk'

**Location:** Archaeological site, (former) Ellington Girls School, Ramsgate

**Grid reference:** TR63721652

**OD:** +25m

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Large amount of pottery recovered with assemblage and could be the original container. Two palstaves axes had also been discovered in the local area (date unknown). The assemblage is located in a Bronze Age settlement site.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found while metal-detecting without permission on an archaeological site in July 2005; the addenda later seized by police.

**Current location of artefacts:** Powell Cotton Museum, Quex Park, Birchington, Kent

**References:**

Boden, 2007, pp. 27-9

Worrell, 2005, pp. 38-40

Lehoërff, 2012, 147

**Composition:**

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 72mm.
2. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, blade edge intact. Length: 92.1mm.
3. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, but large chip removed from mouth and upper body on one face and side. Length: 108.95mm.
4. Socketed axe, small, complete. Double mouth moulding. Length: 80.6mm.
5. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete, considerable damage at mouth and upper body. Length: 108.9mm.
6. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class B. Incomplete, missing loop, mouth and upper body on part of one face and side. At least three ribs on surviving face. Length: 101.25mm.
7. Socketed axe, small, complete. Very expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Length: 73.3mm.
8. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, apart from the blade tip on one side is missing. Length: 85.4mm.
9. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete, part of the mouth and one blade tip is missing. Both faces squashed. Length: 100.9mm.

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**Composition (continued):**

10. Socketed axe, probably South-eastern Class B. Incomplete, considerable damage to mouth and upper body. Very expanded corrosion chipped blade edge. Length: 94.4mm.
11. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 76.75mm.
12. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 53mm.
13. Socketed axe, narrow. Incomplete, haft end missing. Expanded blade. Length: 66.6mm.
14. Socketed axe. Incomplete, haft end missing. Considerable damage to burred blade edge. Length: 77.5mm.
15. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment; the loop and part of one face and side present. Length: 66.4mm.
16. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment; loop, part of the mouth, one face and both sides present. Length: 43.2mm.
17. Socketed axe, fragment. Part of mouth and one side. Length: 37.3mm.
18. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Part of mouth one side and the loop are present. Length: 37.1mm.
19. Socketed axe. Blade end, cutting edge missing. Face crushed. Length: 46.6mm.
20. Socketed axe, fragment. Lower blade, edge intact. Both faces crushed at the break. Length: 39.9mm.
21. Socketed axe, fragment. Lower blade. Expanded blade, edge mostly intact. Pushed in at the break on one face. Length: 61.65mm.
22. Socketed axe, incomplete. Body and blade end. Blade tip missing on one side. Length: 78.6mm.
23. Socketed axe, fragment. Part of one face and side. Length: 17mm.
24. Socketed axe, fragment, possibly South-eastern Class D. Part of mouth, one side and face. Length: 24.3mm.
25. Uncertain form. Straight side, edge folded over. Length: 37.45mm.
26. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 40.8mm.
27. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, expanded blade, edge intact. Squashed in on one face at break. Length: 61.8mm.
28. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 46.7mm.
29. Socketed implement of uncertain form, fragment. Mouth fragment. Length: 20.15mm.
30. Socketed implement of uncertain form, body fragment. Length: 13.6mm.
31. Socketed implement of uncertain form, body fragment. Dimensions: 26.8 x 17.9mm.
32. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge missing. Length: 48mm.
33. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 45.55mm.
34. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Walls of uneven thickness at break. Length: 41.5mm.
35. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, part of loop surviving. Expanded blade, edge chipped, slight blade tip hollows. Length: 68.9mm.
36. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end, edge mostly intact. Narrow socket. Length: 30.7mm.
37. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Surfaces pushed in at the break. Length: 48.15mm.
38. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Walls of uneven thickness at break. Length: 37.5mm.
39. Side-winged axe, incomplete. Loop intact. Side wings complete, haft and blade broken. Length: 61.4mm.

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**Composition (continued):**

40. Socketed knife, incomplete, lower blade missing. One blade edge intact, the other has corrosion chips. The handle has two circular rivet holes in each side of the face. Length: 85mm; blade width: 26.95mm.
41. Socketed knife, incomplete. Tip of the blade missing. Blade edges intact. The handle has two circular rivet holes in each side of the face. Blade narrowed through re-sharpening. Length: 107.25mm; blade width: 15.5–29.8mm.
42. Socketed gouge, complete. Circular socket, single mouth moulding. The furrow tip is 17.3mm wide and the furrow is 52.4mm long. Length: 93mm.
43. Bugle-shaped fitting. Kidney-shaped, with central aperture and rectangular loop. Hollow, with internal seam and angular outer side. Length: 35.6mm.
44. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 45.5mm.
45. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 28.15mm.
46. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges mostly intact, but some slight corrosion chipping. Length: 109.5mm.
47. Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 41.1mm.
48. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade end fragment, tip missing. Length: 54.6mm.
49. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Length: 60.75mm.
50. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 81.8mm.
51. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Length: 71.8mm.
52. Sword, Ewart Park type. Hilt, shoulder and blade fragment. One circular rivet and trace of second on the hilt. Length: 106.8mm.
53. Sword, Ewart Park type. Hilt, shoulder and blade fragment. One circular rivet on the hilt and two circular rivets on the shoulder. Length: 96.6mm.
54. Spearhead; incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, half of which is missing. Blade edges mostly intact, but some corrosion chipping. Length: 94.25mm.
55. Spearhead, incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, socket incomplete. Blade edge intact on one side but corrosion chipped on the other side. Length: 114.7mm.
56. Spearhead, incomplete. Flame-shaped blade, tip missing and socket incomplete. Two circular rivets on the sides of the socket. Length: 86.5mm.
57. Spearhead, incomplete. Much of blade and part of the socket missing. Socket and midrib squashed. Blade edge intact on one side but corrosion chipped on the other side. Length: 75mm.
- 58 - 78. Ingot fragments. Mainly plano-convex, including 8 edge fragments. Thicknesses: 11 – 34.3mm.
79. 45 body sherds, Bronze Age pottery. Mid to dark fabric with small to large chalk inclusions.

**Addendum:**

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete small axe. Double mouth moulding, almost circular head. Vestige of two casting jet stumps. Length: 89.9mm; blade width: 33.45mm.
2. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple mouth moulding. Slightly expanded blade. Length: 108.8mm; blade width: 39.85mm.
3. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple mouth moulding. Expanded blade, poorly defined wing tip hollows. Length: 93.3mm; blade width: 41.8mm.

---

**Addendum (continued):**

4. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete small axe. Double mouth moulding, sub-square mouth. Slightly expanded blade, edge damaged. L: 74.3mm B. loop: 10mm W. blade: 33.9mm
5. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment, mouth and upper body with part of one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Dull gold patina. Length: 46.6mm.
6. Socketed axe. Fragment, lower blade end. Dull gold patina. Length: 44.9mm; blade width: 37.1mm.
7. Spearhead, complete. Leaf-shaped blade, blade edges mostly intact. Rivet holes on either side of socket. Below the rivet holes are two panels of concentric grooves enclosing finer lines. Length: 119.7mm.
8. Socketed axe. Fragment, mouth, loop, part of one face and side. Double mouth moulding, broad loop. L: 39.5mm B. loop: 12.1mm
9. Six body sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Dark grey core, small chalk inclusions, burnished surfaces.

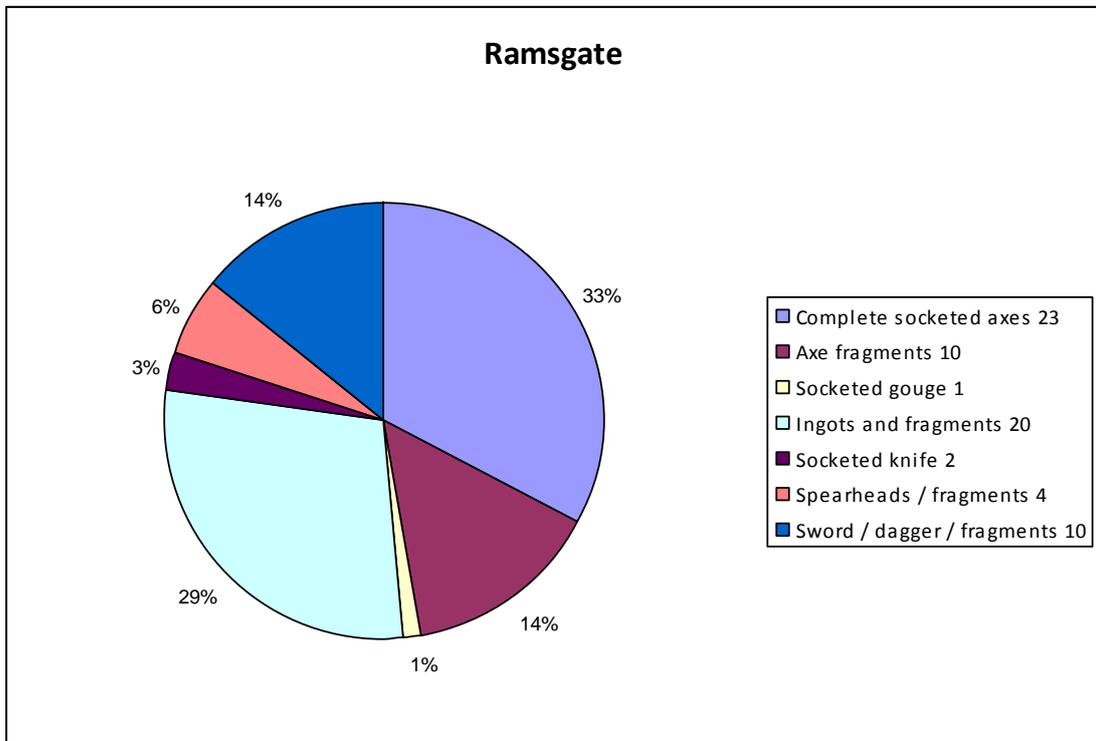
**Composition:**

86 objects

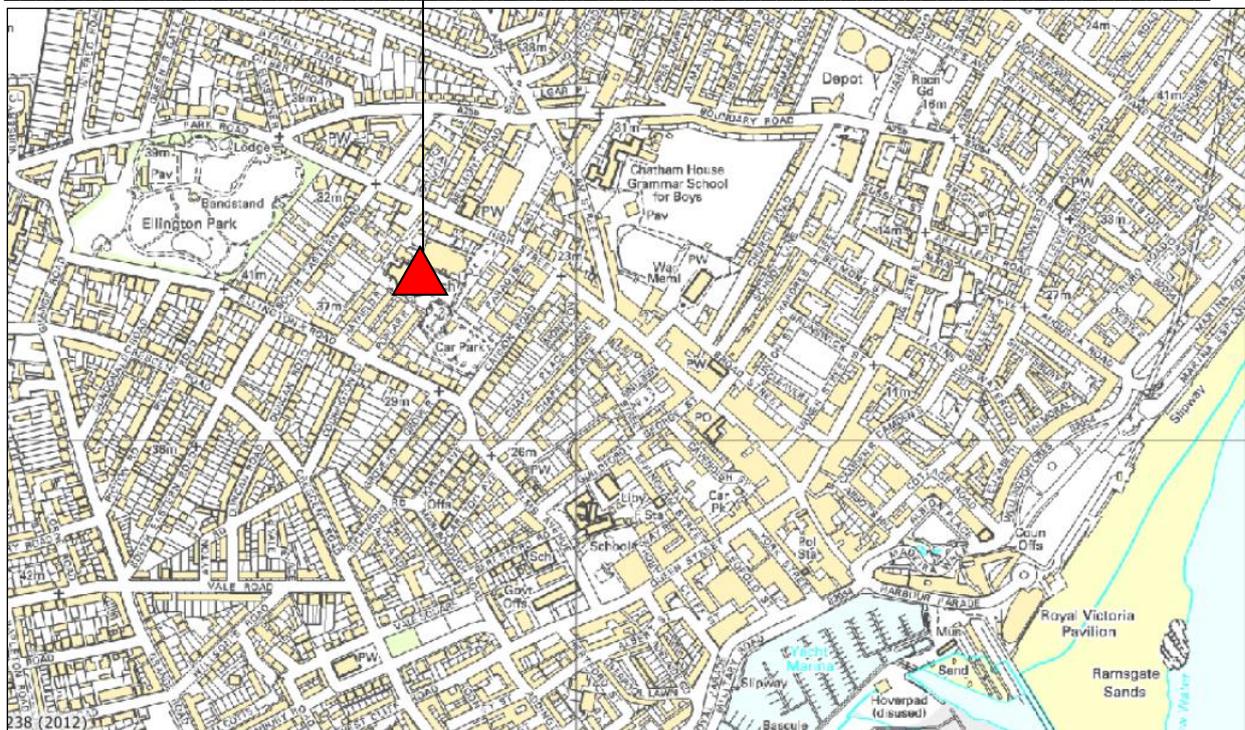
- 7 complete socketed axes
- 23 socketed axes –incomplete or damaged
- 1 winged axe with loop - incomplete
- 12 socketed axe fragments
- 1 complete spearhead
- 4 incomplete spearheads
- 10 sword fragments
- 1 socketed gouge
- 1 incomplete socketed knife
- 3 other fragments
- 20 plano-convex ingot fragments
- 6 burnished pot sherds

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA. The majority of the artefacts are Ewart Park phase type, which commonly occur in LBA assemblages in south-eastern England.

**Author's notes:** No illustrations or photographs available as the assemblage is currently on 'European Tour' along with the Dover Bronze Age Boat (2012)



### Ramsgate



4



Part of the Ramsgate [ds 50] assemblage. From Lehoërf, 2012, 147

**Date of discovery:** 2004

**Finder(s):** Mr Cliff Bradshaw (also the finder of the Ringlemere gold cup) assisted by the Dover Archaeology Group

**Location:** Ringlemere Farm, on a gentle slope facing north-east in plough soil; (Drainless Road, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent CT13 OPS)

**Grid reference:** TR294568

**OD:** +20m

**Nearest natural water source:** Stonar and Sandwich approximately 4 km east

**Context:** Dispersed assemblage

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact, after locating a single fragment of socketed axe head during a field-walking survey which led to a group of bun ingot fragments and some copper alloy waste dispersed in the plough soil. It is hoped that geophysical survey will determine whether any of the hoard remains in situ but no further results have been published to date.

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

Needham, 2004, p. 39  
British Museum Collections Database no. 2005, 0607.1-15

**Composition**

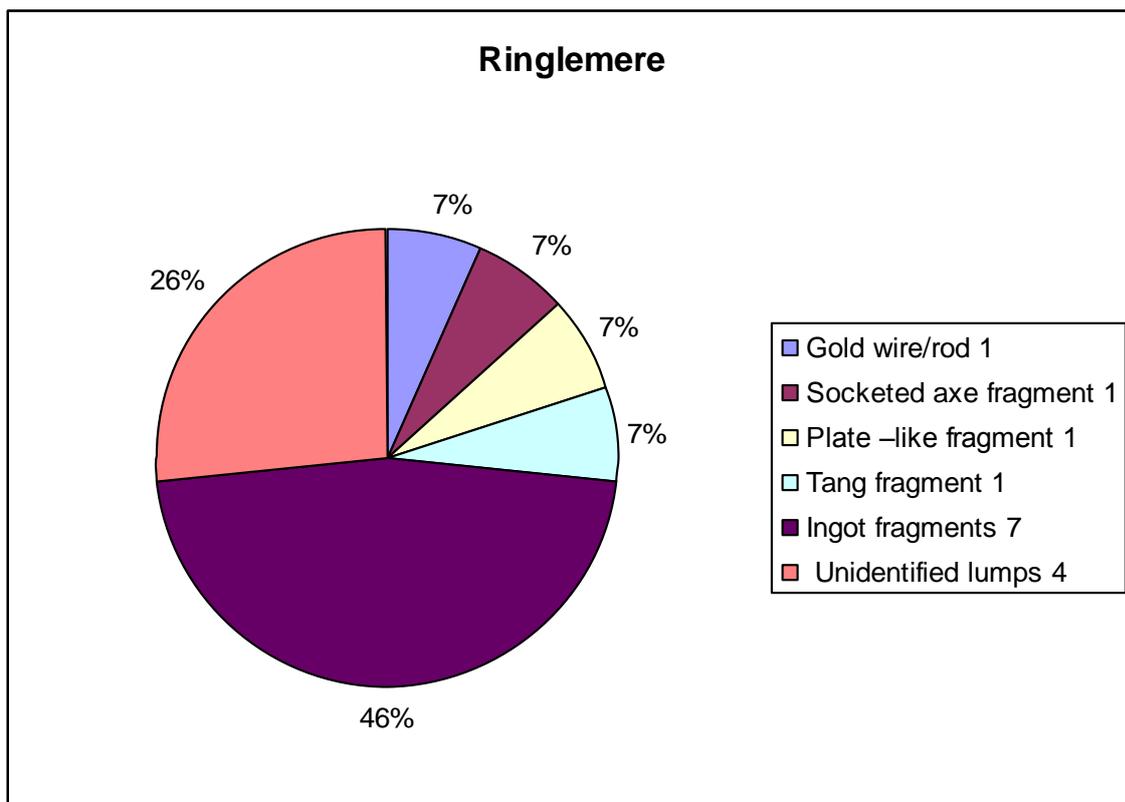
15 objects

- 1 gold wire/rod
- 1 socketed axe fragment
- 1 plate-like fragment
- 1 tang fragment
- 7 ingot fragments
- 4 unidentified lumps

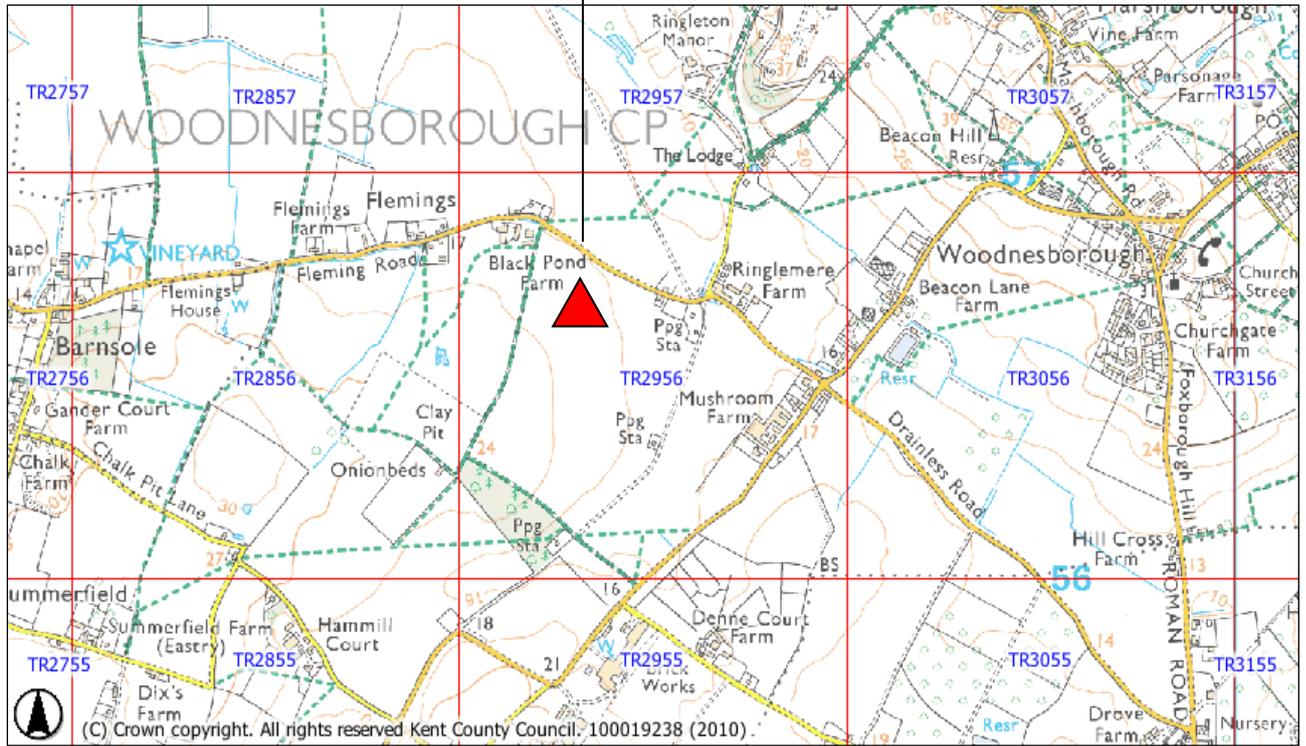
**Dating parameters:**

According to Needham the socketed axe is the only securely datable object among the group, belonging to the Ewart stage of the Late Bronze Age, c. 1000-800 BC. 'However, all but one of the remaining copper-alloy objects would be entirely consistent with such a date. The ingot fragments are typical of the form frequently encountered in LBA hoards, while the smaller lumps, which are prills or waste, can also be matched in many contemporary contexts. The gold rod is undiagnostic. Its composition is consistent with a Bronze Age date, but not necessarily exactly contemporary with the base metalwork. Its composition does not, however, match that of the Early Bronze Age cup found 150m away. Of the base-metal objects, all but one is most likely, but not certainly, to be a dispersed assemblage of Late Bronze Age date. The gold wire is likely to be ancient and, indeed, Bronze Age. One copper alloy object has not been identified but is thought to belong to a later period. This suggests that the assemblage is no way associated with the Ringlemere cup.' (Needham, 2004, p.39)

**Author's notes:** It is interesting that the gold wire/rod artefact has been deliberately omitted from the assemblage photographic record (see below).



Ringlemere









Photographs of the [ds 51] Ringlemere assemblage, courtesy of the British of Museum (2012). The gold wire/rod specimen has, unusually, not been included by the BM in these photographs

**Date of discovery:** Unknown

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Burgess & Colquhoun state it is with the British Museum however the Museum claim they have no record of it on their database. It is possible the assemblage is under a different name (cross reference with Stoke-at-Hoo [ds 56]).

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 128

Jessup, 1930, 108

**Composition:**

Burgess and Colquhoun state this assemblage is in fact the Stoke-at-Hoo assemblage [ds 56]. Although the assemblages are similar, they are not identical and are therefore listed separately;

39 objects;

5 sword fragments

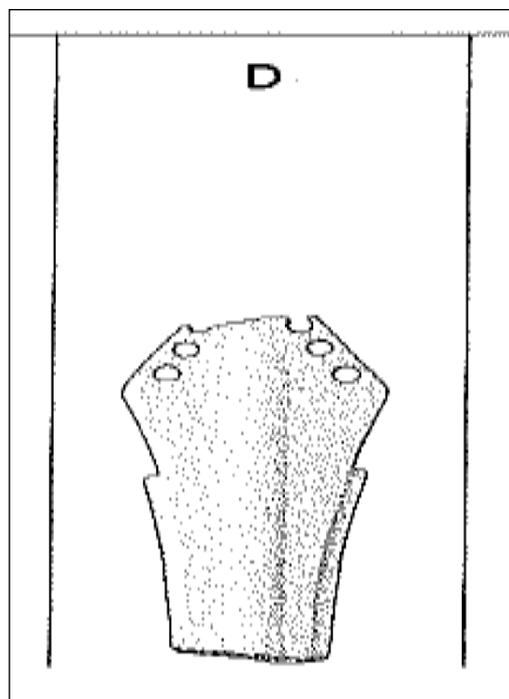
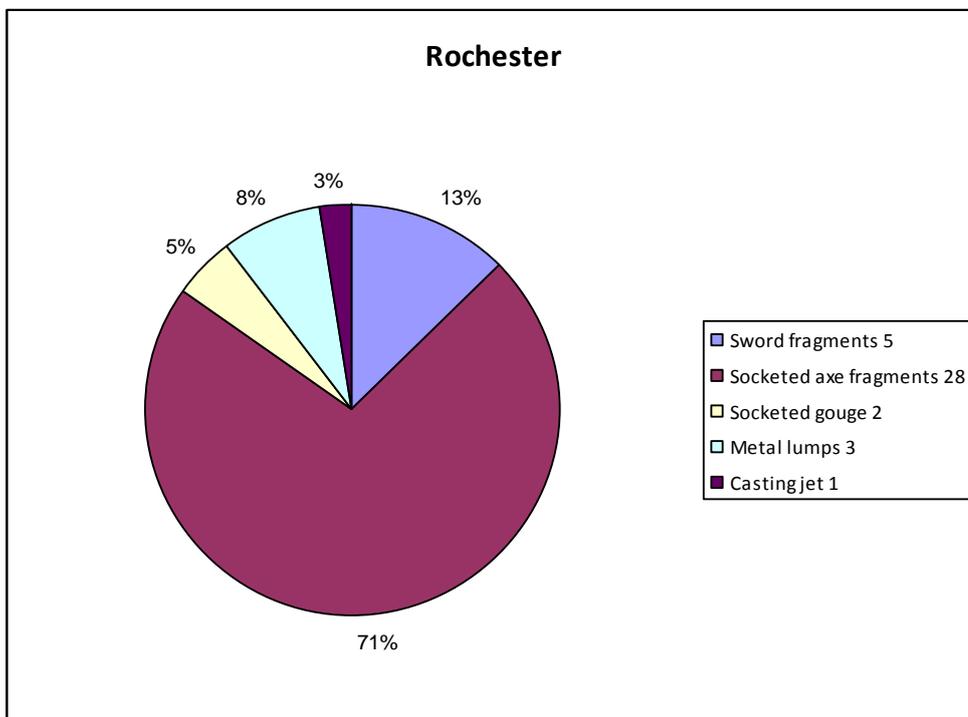
28 socketed axe fragments

2 socketed gouges

3 three metal lumps

1 casting jet

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



Sword hilt fragment from the [ds 52] Rochester assemblage  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 126-7

**Date of discovery:** 1872

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Hayne Wood (now known as Heane or Heane's Wood), at the extreme end of a south facing spur

**Grid Reference:** TR16453595

**OD:** +75m

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Discovered during excavations for the branch line of the S.E. Railway to Hythe and Sandgate, 1872, in Heane Wood. There was once a railway running through part of the wood and a tunnel was constructed and named the Hayne Tunnel but both the railway and the tunnel are now disused

**Current location of artefacts:** According to Needham, part of the assemblage is in Folkestone Museum. Part of the assemblage remains in private hands (Mr Lemmon earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (NBI)) and is not included in the composition list below (information from Hythe Library). One axe went to the British Museum (Ass. No. 1879 3-12 1)

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, 77  
Mrs Leigh Lindsey, CSA. Hythe Library, email of 30/3/2010  
O'Neill Osborne, 1939, pp.202-206  
Waller, 1874, pp. 230-231

**Composition:**

38 objects

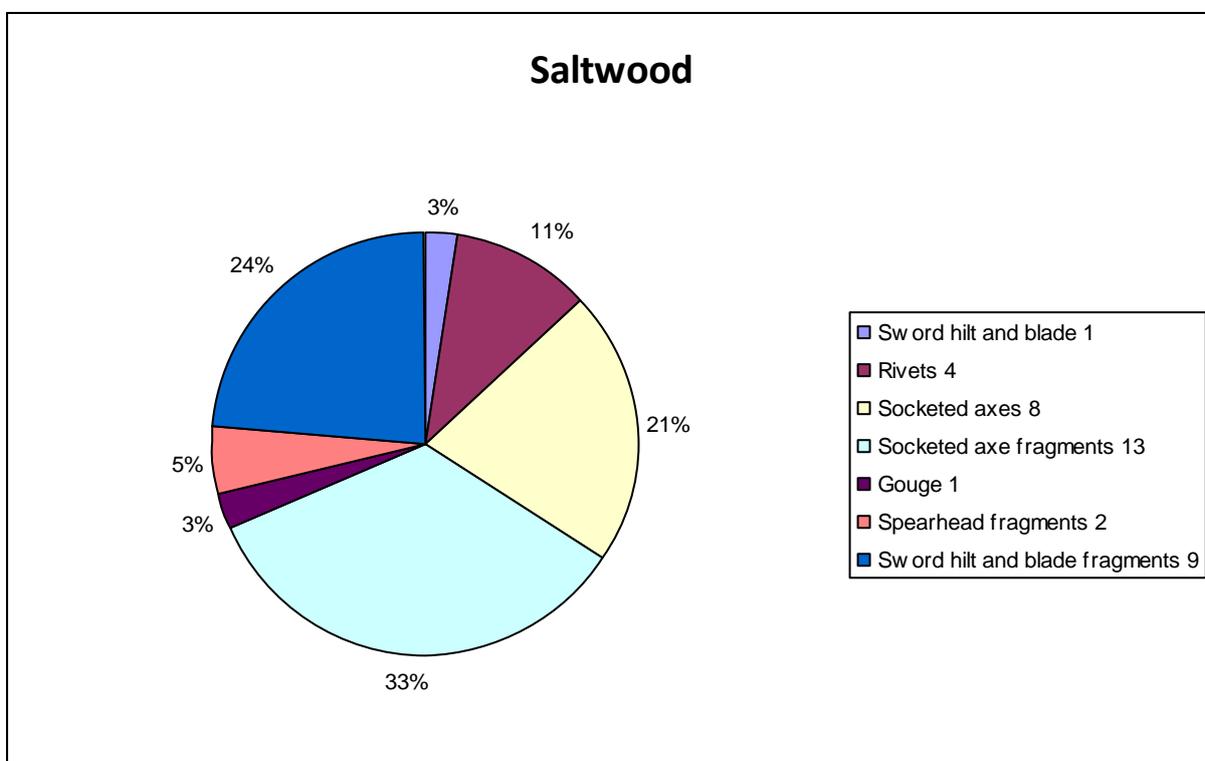
1 sword hilt and upper blade  
4 rivets  
8 socketed axes

**Composition (continued):**

13 socketed axe fragments  
1 gouge  
2 spearhead fragments  
9 sword hilt and blade fragments

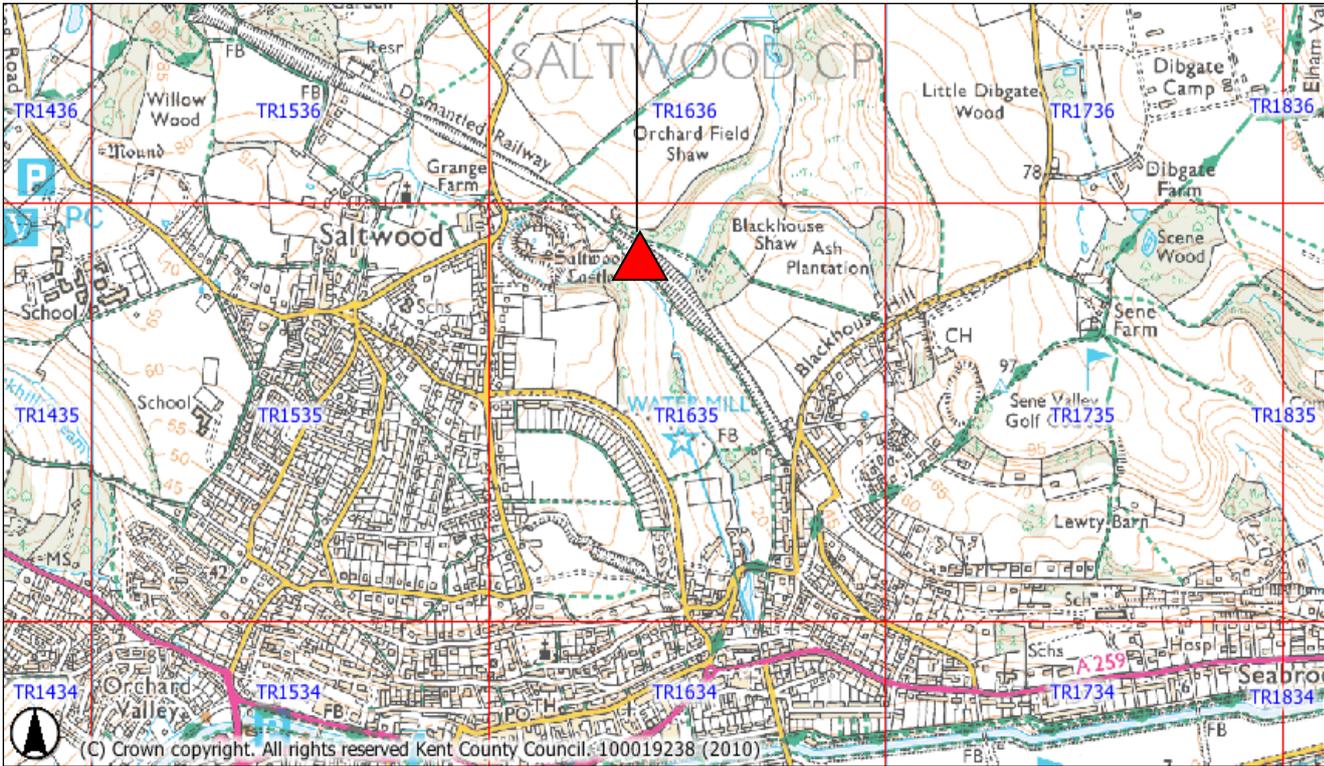
**Dating parameters:**

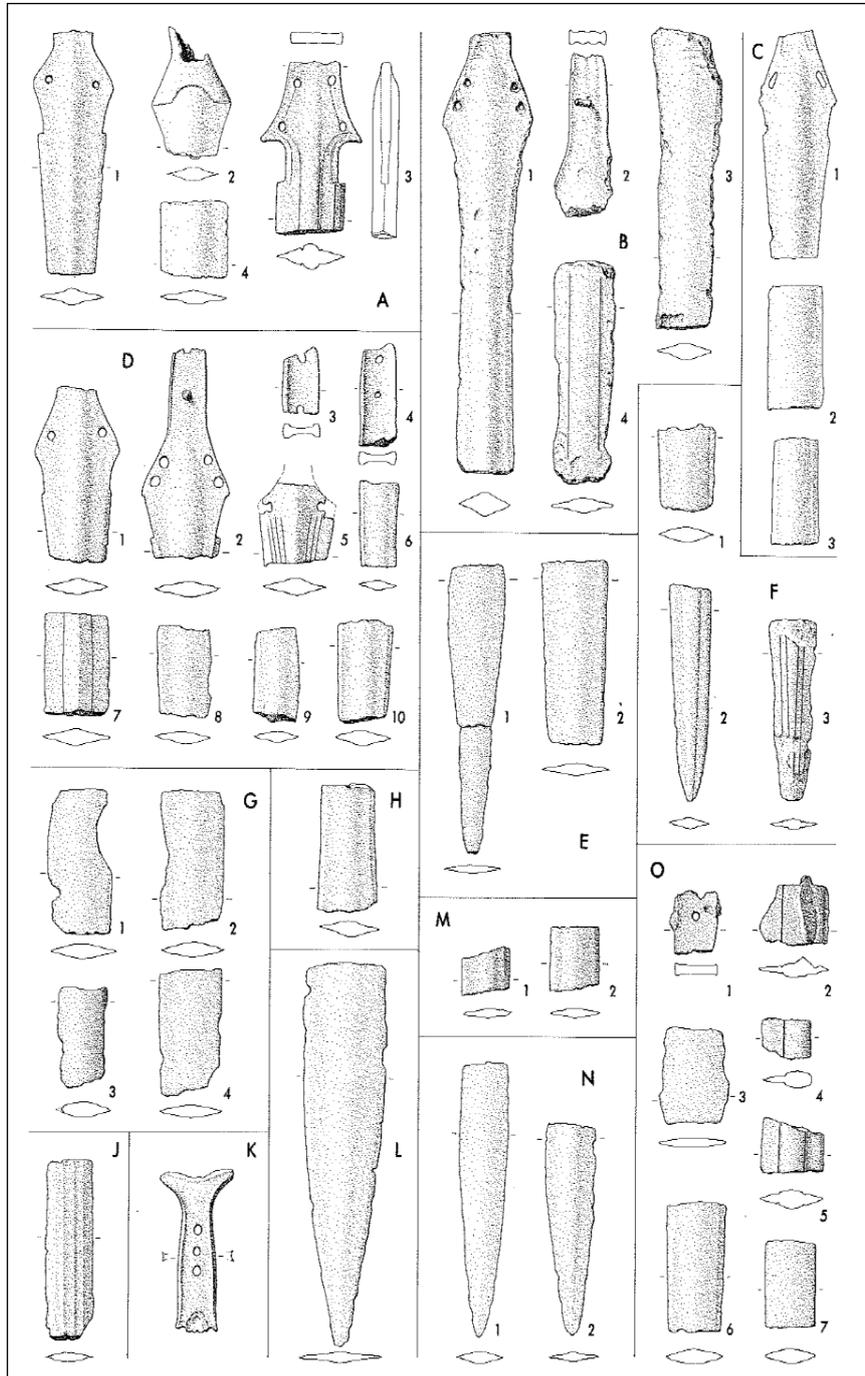
Typology indicates LBA



[ds 53] Saltwood  
(also known as 'The Hayne Wood Hoard') Saltwood, Hythe

Saltwood





D. Part of the [ds 53] Saltwood assemblage. Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988 Plate 167

**Date of discovery:** 1982

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** South of the farmhouse in plough soil abutting the chalk pit, and a few metres east of the eastern cliff of the pit. Overburden of brick earth is 1m depth to natural chalk.

**Grid reference:** TR270678

**OD:** +10m on a gentle slope facing north

**Nearest natural water source:** Southern bank of Wade Marsh (previously the Wantsum Channel)

**Context:** Unknown. Shards of Deveral-Rimbury pottery were found 300m east of the spot in 1978.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detectors find; 23 objects total with outlying fragments suggesting a dispersed cluster. A metal detecting survey is carried out annually after every heavy ploughing and the cauldron legs and feet were recovered subsequent to the main finds in such a manner.

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

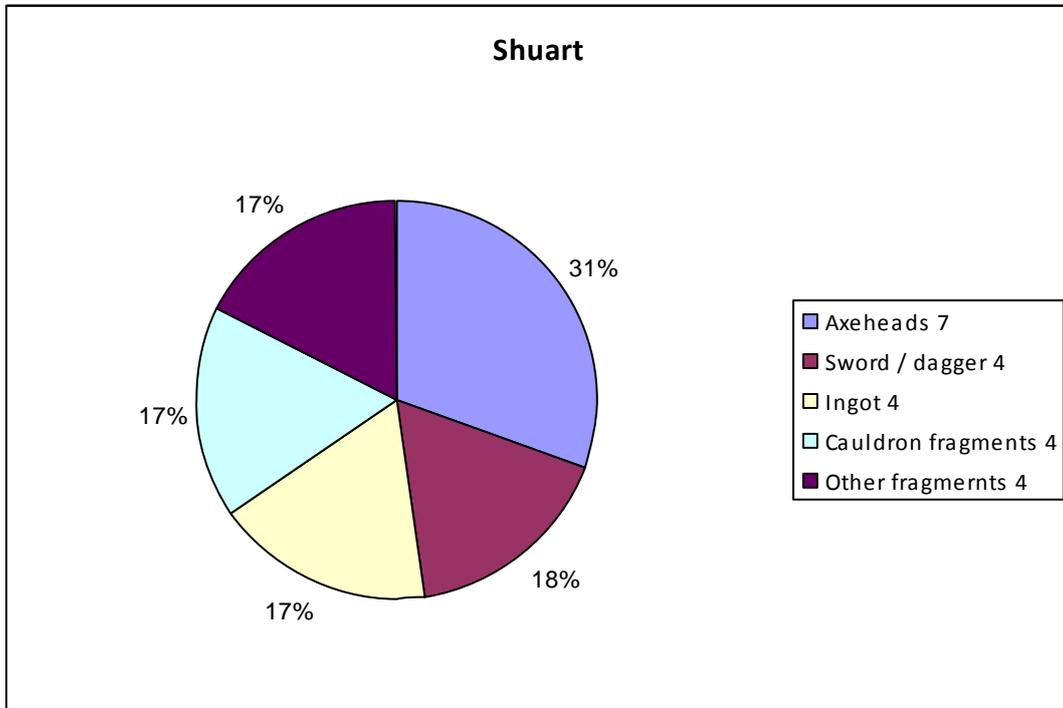
Perkins, 1989, p. 201

**Composition:**

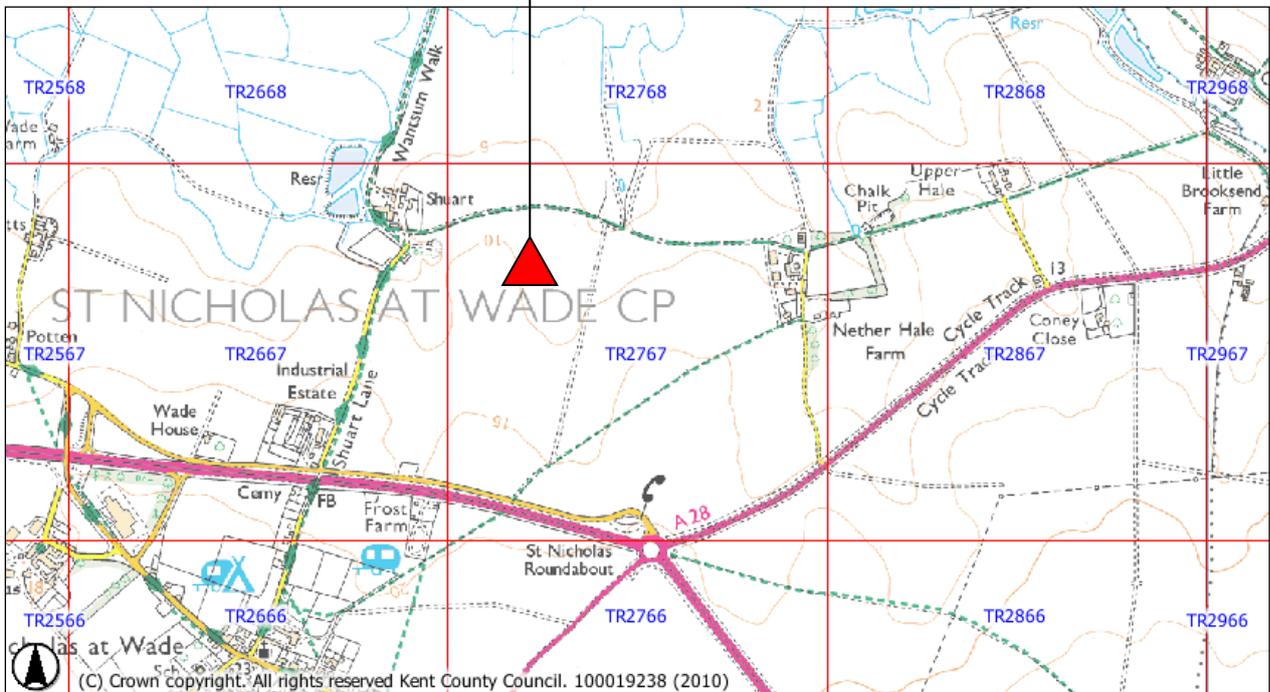
25 objects

- 3 complete but damaged socketed axes
- 1 incomplete damaged socketed axe
- 2 socketed axe blade fragments
- 1 fragment socketed axe of mouth and side loop
- 1 part of cutting edge of blade from axe or chisel
- 1 part of socket mouth from axe or chisel
- 2 socketed axe fragments
- 5 fragments of blade
- 2 cauldron legs
- 2 cauldron feet
- 4 fragments of plano-convex ingot
- 1 possible fragment of ring-handle from bucket or cauldron

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



### Shuart



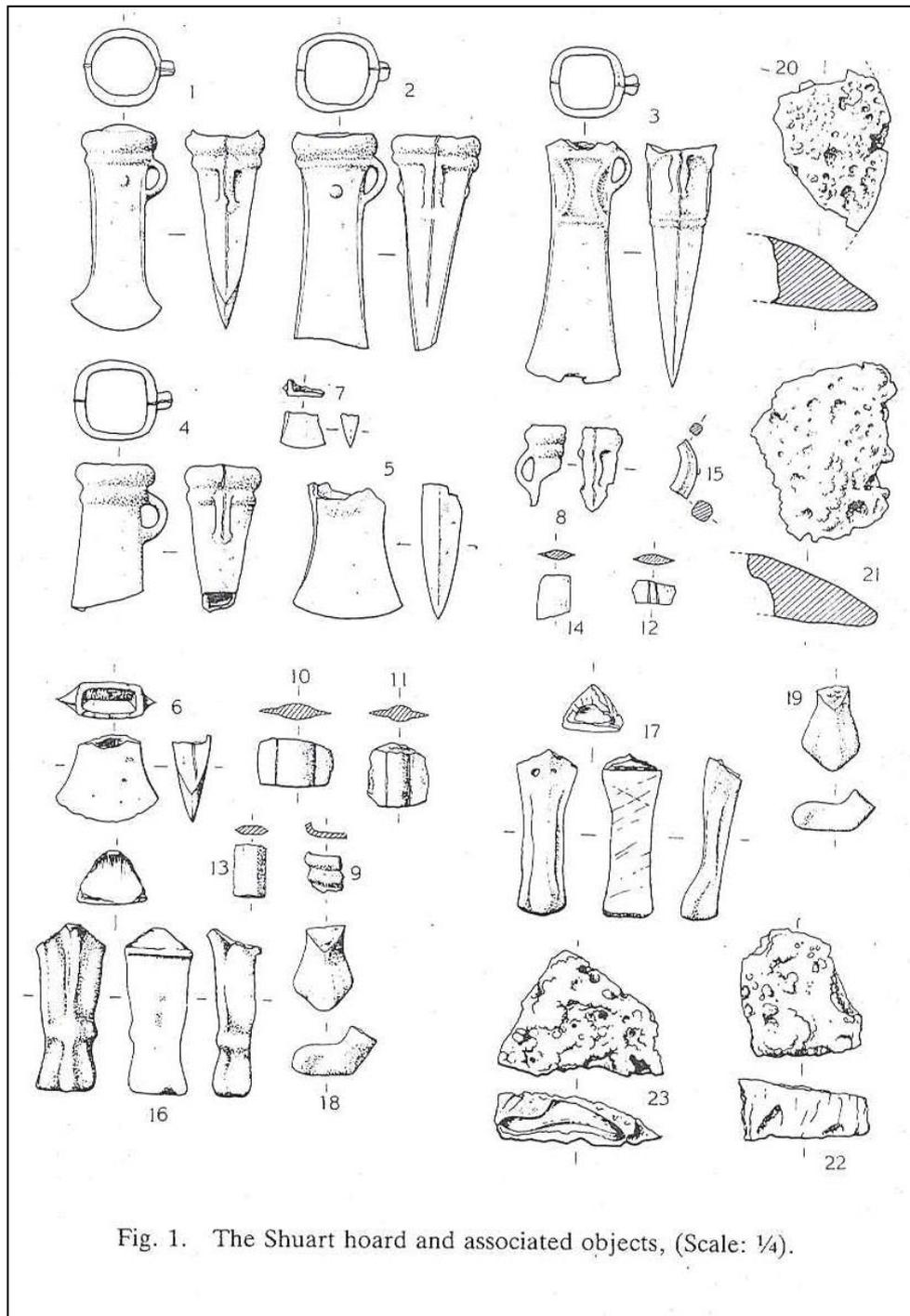


Fig. 1. The Shuart hoard and associated objects, (Scale: 1/4).

**Date of discovery:** 1824 and 1828

**Finder(s):** Rev. W. Vallance

**Location:** Brickfields (Murston), Sittingbourne

**Grid reference:** TQ90786410

**OD:** +5m

**Nearest natural water source:** Milton Creek (adjacent)

**Context:** The assemblages were found in two urns, one of them containing four socketed bronze axe heads and a gouge, with about 30 lbs (13.6 kg) of pure copper lumps. In the other urn were a broken bronze blade, measuring 12 ½ inches in length and six bronze rings, from 1½ inches to 2 in diameter.

**Circumstances of discovery:** The two urns may possibly be associated with an inhumation burial underneath. The first assemblage was found some time previous to the second in the brickfields at Sittingbourne found again by Mr. Vallance (July 16, 1828). This comprised a bronze gouge and four socketed axe heads, much resembling the axe-head from the Pan Shoal (Whitstable). These are also now in the Dover Museum. They are noted in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, p. 101, wherein Mr. C. R. Smith informs us 'these celts were also found in an urn, together with thirty pounds' weight of bronze or bell-metal. Another urn, close by, contained a bronze dagger about 12 inches long, and six bronze rings, which, as some of them were 2 inches wide, could not be called finger-rings'.

An inhumation also lay about 12 feet (3.65 metres) directly below the surface.

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**References:**

Brent, 1876, pp. 22-23

Burgess and Coombs, 1979, p. 190

National Monument Report No. TQ 96 SW 23, Identifier: 420115. Accessed on 30 March 2011

Jessup, 1930, 108

Smith, 1948, p. 101

**Composition:**

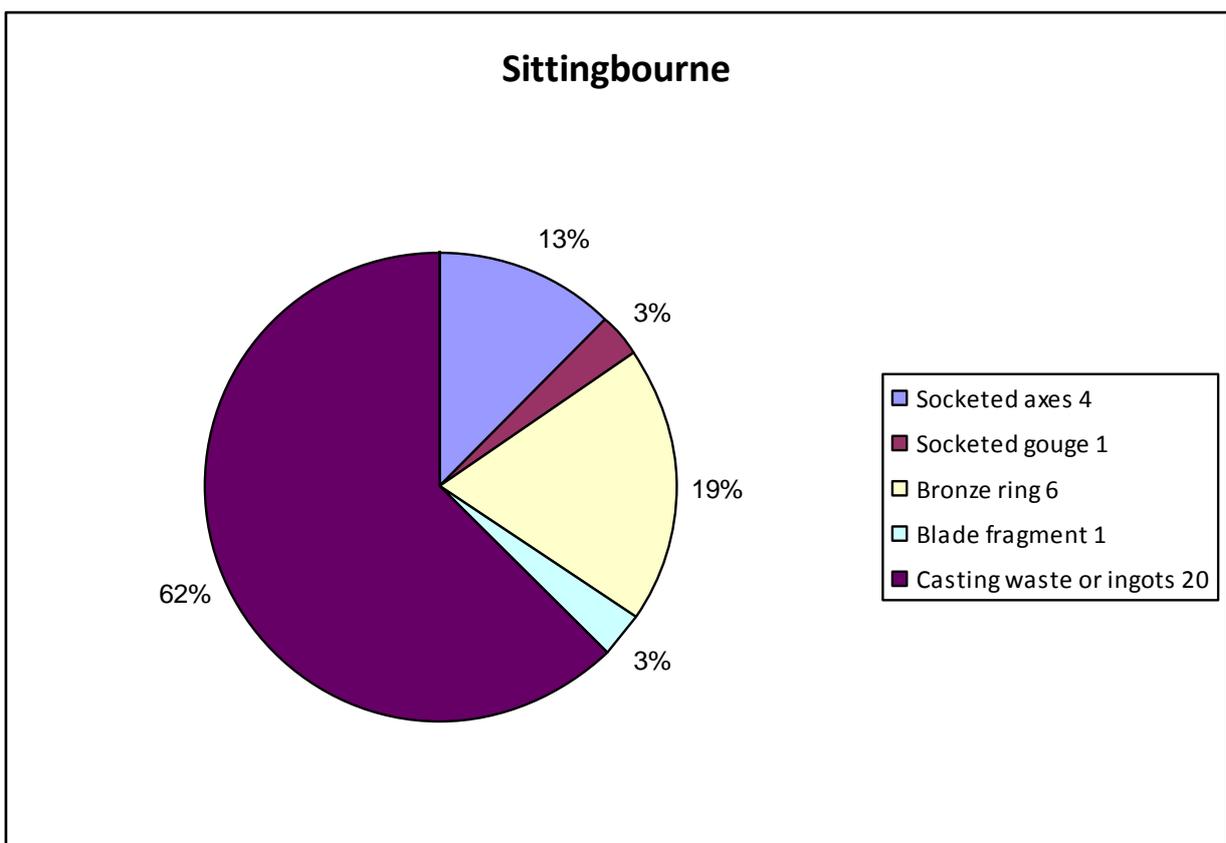
12 objects plus significant tin-bronze 'ingot' deposit

- 4 socketed axes
- 1 socketed gouge
- 1 fragment blade
- 6 bronze rings (MBA)
- 30lbs tin-bronze metal (13.6 kg)

**Dating parameters:** LBA

**Other comments:**

The tin-bronze metal 'ingot' element is the largest amount found in a single assemblage in Kent. Contains earlier MBA typology.





**Date of recovery:** 1893

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Burgess and Colquhoun state it is with the British Museum however the Museum claims they have no record of it on their database. It is possible the assemblage is under a different name (see Rochester [ds 37])

**References:**

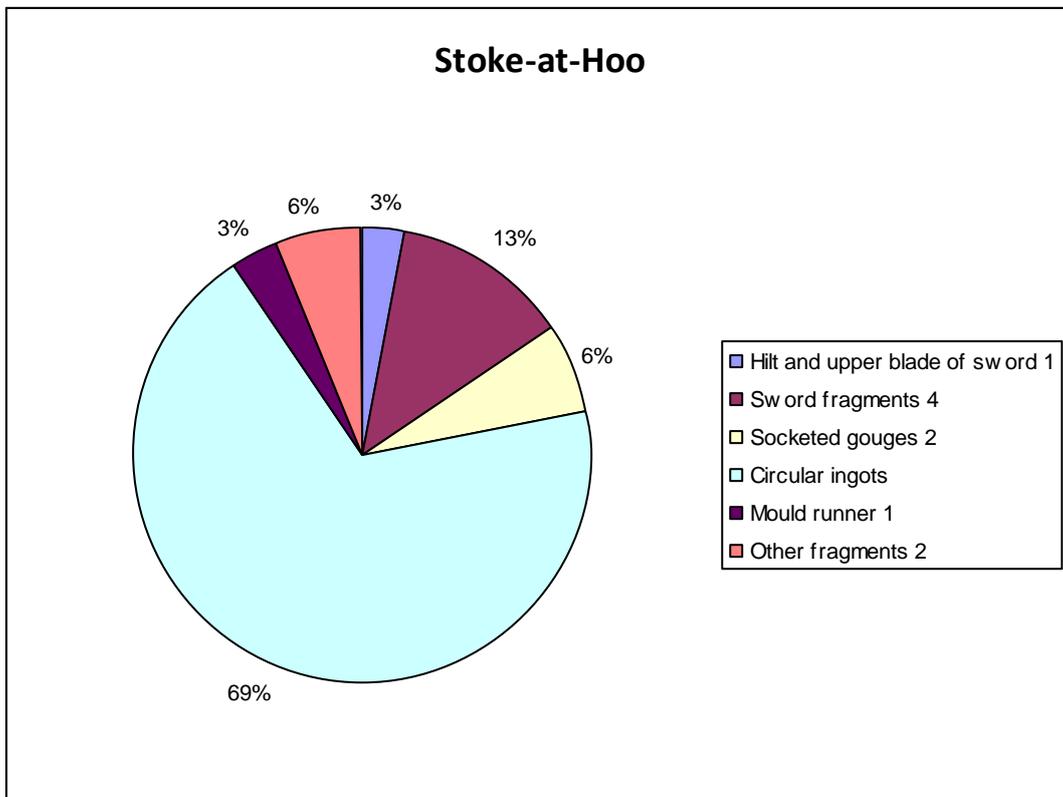
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, plate 164

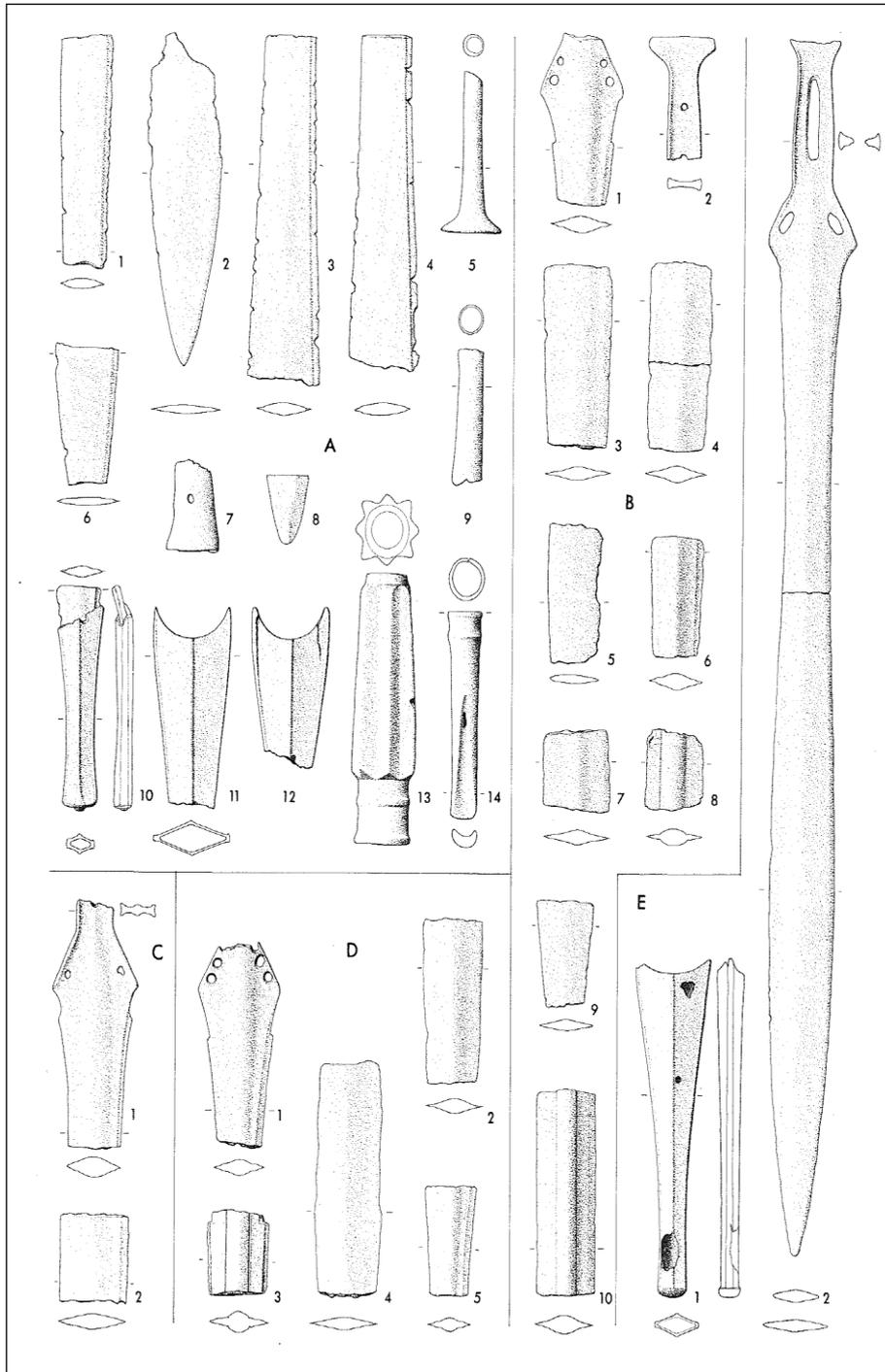
**Composition:**

32 objects

- 1 hilt and upper blade of sword
- 4 sword fragments
- 2 socketed gouges
- 1 fragment of socketed axe mould
- 1 mould runner
- 1 fragment of bronze sheet
- 22 circular ingots

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA





Part of [ds 56] Stoke-at-Hoo assemblage (D)  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 164

**Date of discovery:** 1963

**Finder(s):** Messrs. Coy and Bradshaw

**Location:** The find spot is on low piece of headland at East Stourmouth (in the rear garden of the 'Rising Sun' public house)

**Grid Reference:** TR26466250

**OD:** +2m

**Nearest natural water source:** Adjacent to the Stourmouth Stream on what was once the bank of the southern shore of the Wantsum Channel

**Context:** The publican informed Mr. Bradshaw that the assemblage had been found in a black pot, which Mr Coy described as having a finger-tip decoration. Unfortunately the pot was broken and lost

**Circumstances of discovery:** Whilst excavating the rear garden to create a drainage ditch

**Current location of artefacts:** Rochester Museum (1979)

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, plate 168  
Coombs and Bradshaw, 1979, pp. 181-189  
Coy, 1965, p. 1

**Composition:**

42 objects

- 8 blade fragments
- 1 hog back knife more than half
- 2 complete tanged chisel/knife
- 1 socketed gouge, broken and damaged
- 1 complete socketed gouge
- 1 socketed axe – complete but damaged and 6 fragments
- 2 faceted axes 2 – 1 complete and 1 one partial
- 2 pellet decorated axes – complete with damage to blades and one fragment
- 1 winged decorated axe
- 1 'Lappenmuster' axe fragment
- 1 rib decorated axe fragment
- 3 spearhead fragments

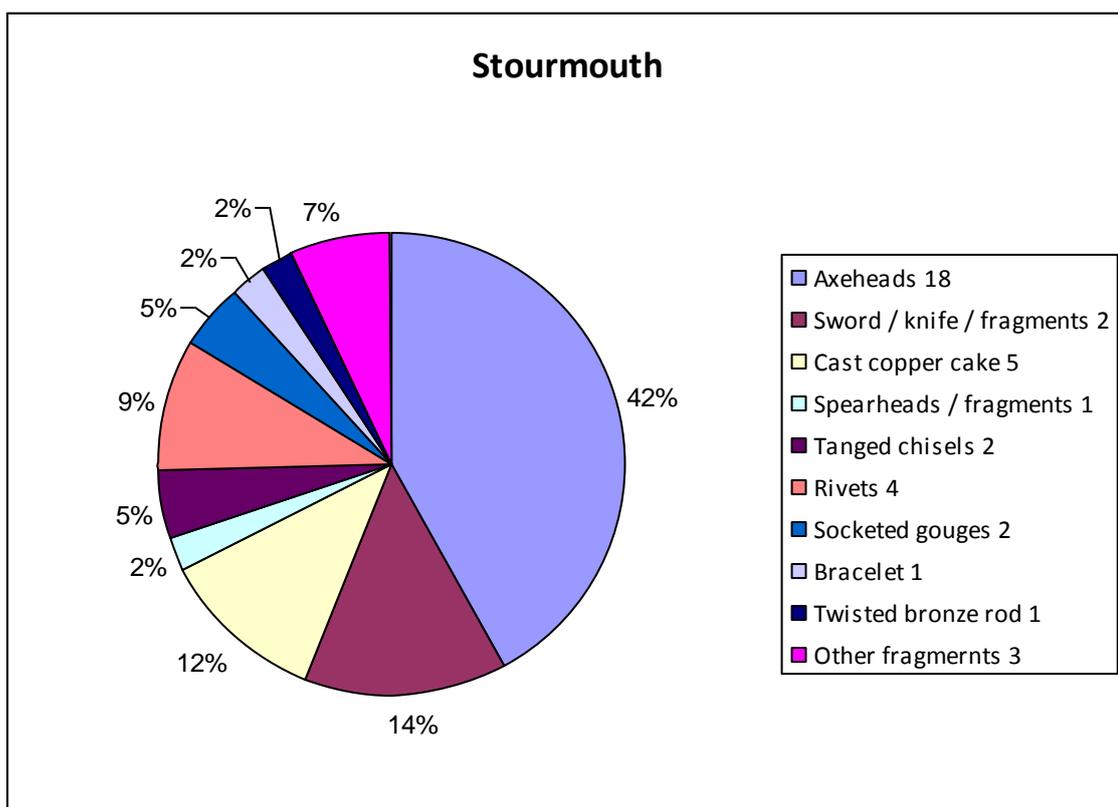
**Composition (continued):**

1 fragment  
1 sword fragment (Carp's Tongue phase hilt)  
3 bracelet fragments  
1 casting jet  
11 copper bun ingots  
1 unusual socketed object with rivet holes – possibly pommel mount or from scabbard mount

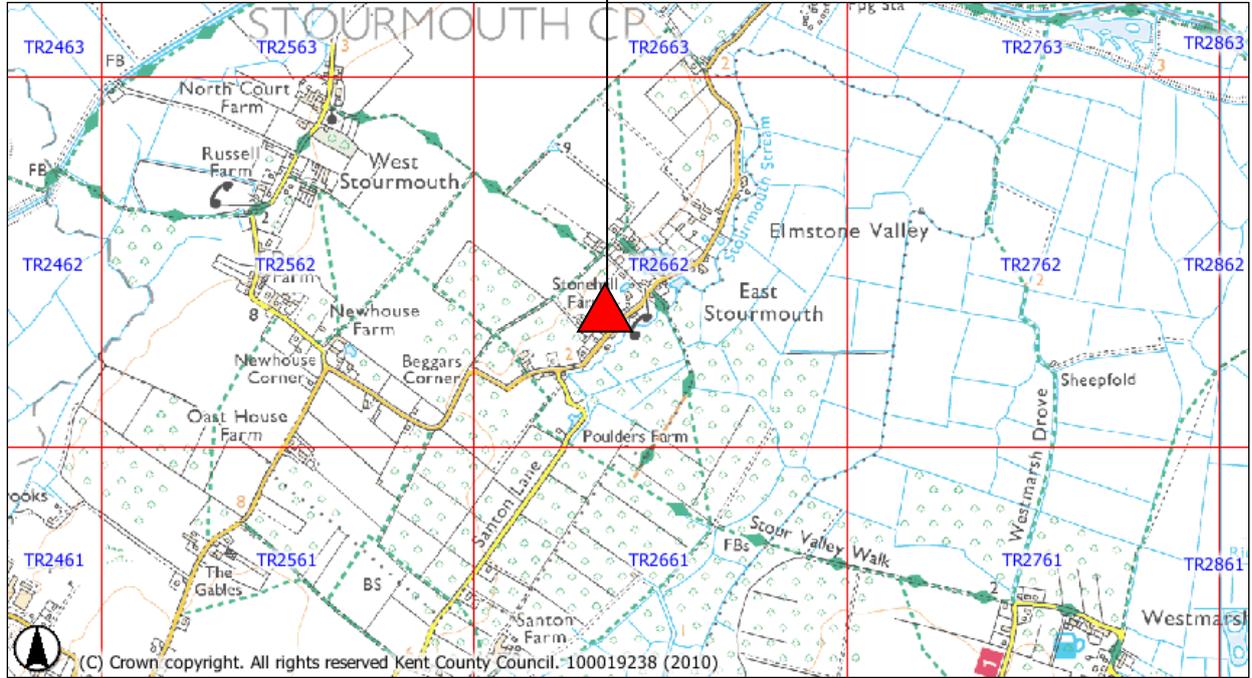
**Other comments:**

A single sword blade fragment was also recovered in Stourmouth in 2006 by a metal detectorist; the fragment of the sword blade may be associated with the assemblage [internet]  
<http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/395784>

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA



Stourmouth



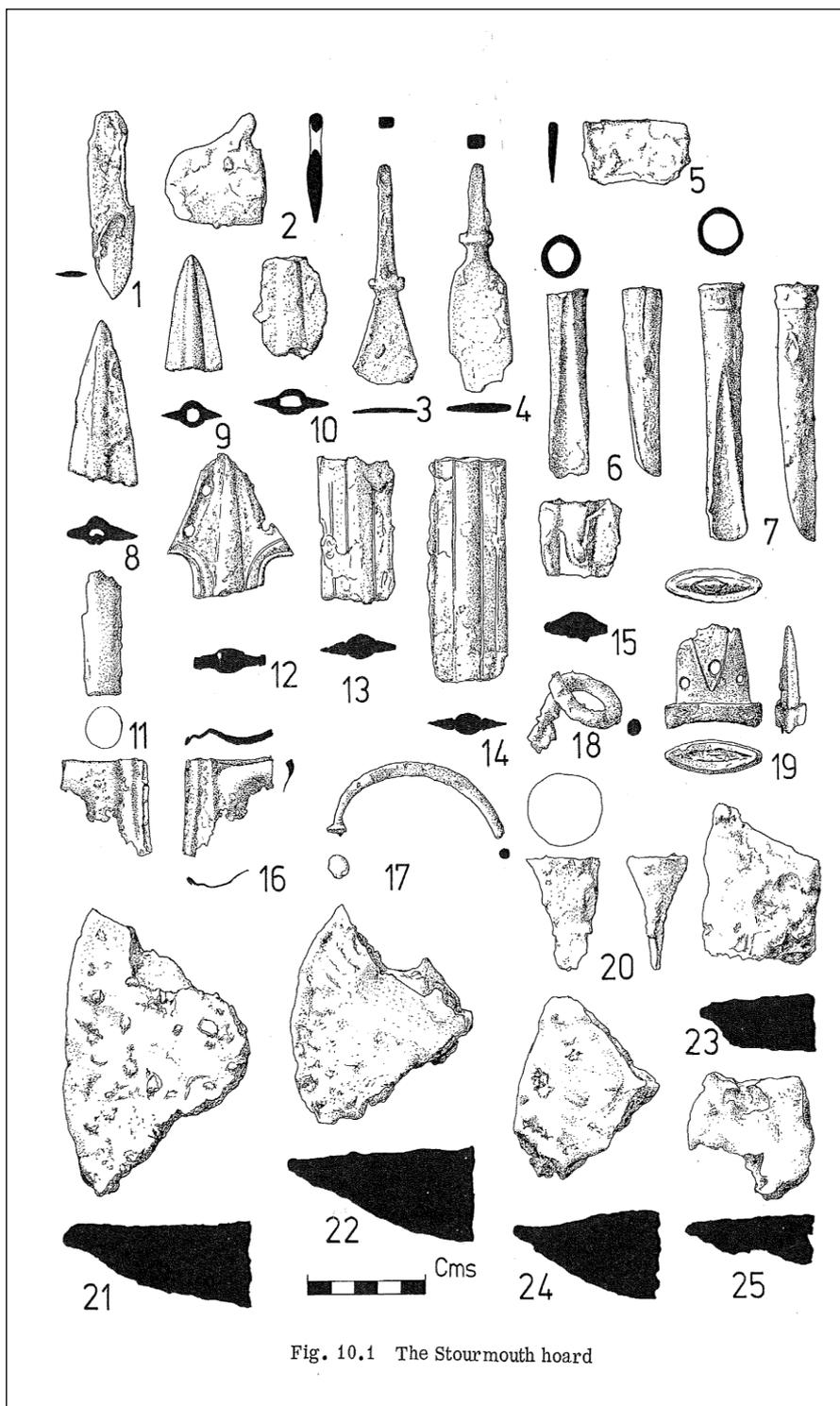


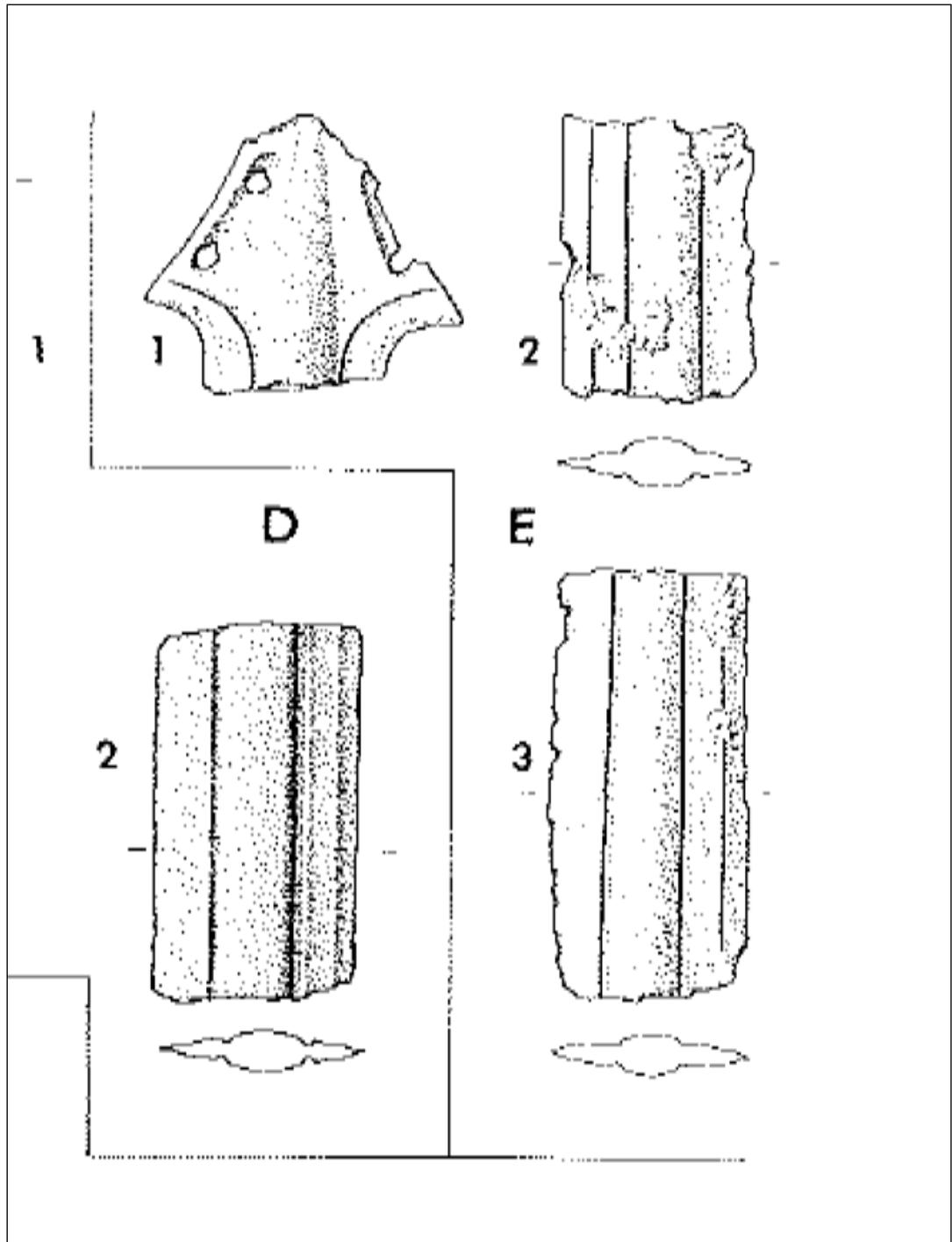
Fig. 10.1 The Stourmouth hoard

From Coombs and Bradshaw, 1979. p. 181



Fig. 10.2 The Stourmouth hoard

From Coombs and Bradshaw, 1979, p. 181



Part of the Stourmouth [ds 42] assemblage (E)  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, Plate 168

**Date of discovery:** 1943

**Finder(s):** Unknown. Secured for Canterbury Museum by Dr. A. Godfrey Ince, Fellow of the Museum

**Location:** In the top-soil of a sand pit, between the roots of a tree, 300 yards (274 metres) north of Broadoak Railway Crossing, close to the boundary between Nackington and Sturry on the north bank of the River Stour, on a gentle slope facing south

**Grid Reference:** TR60801780

**OD:** Reported at +50 feet (+15m)

**Nearest natural water source:** River Stour and 'Fordwic' (Fordwich) to the south

**Context:** Unknown. A subsequent visit by Dr. Ince and Flt.-Lt R. F. Jessup FSA noted that there was no evidence for a container in the pit

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown.

**Current location of artefacts:** Canterbury Museum and the British Museum indicate they are not in possession of this assemblage

**References:**

Grace, 1944, pp. 148-9  
Jessup, 1944, pp. 55-56  
Turner, 1998, pp. 172 & 175 (Fig. 1)

**Composition:**

18 objects

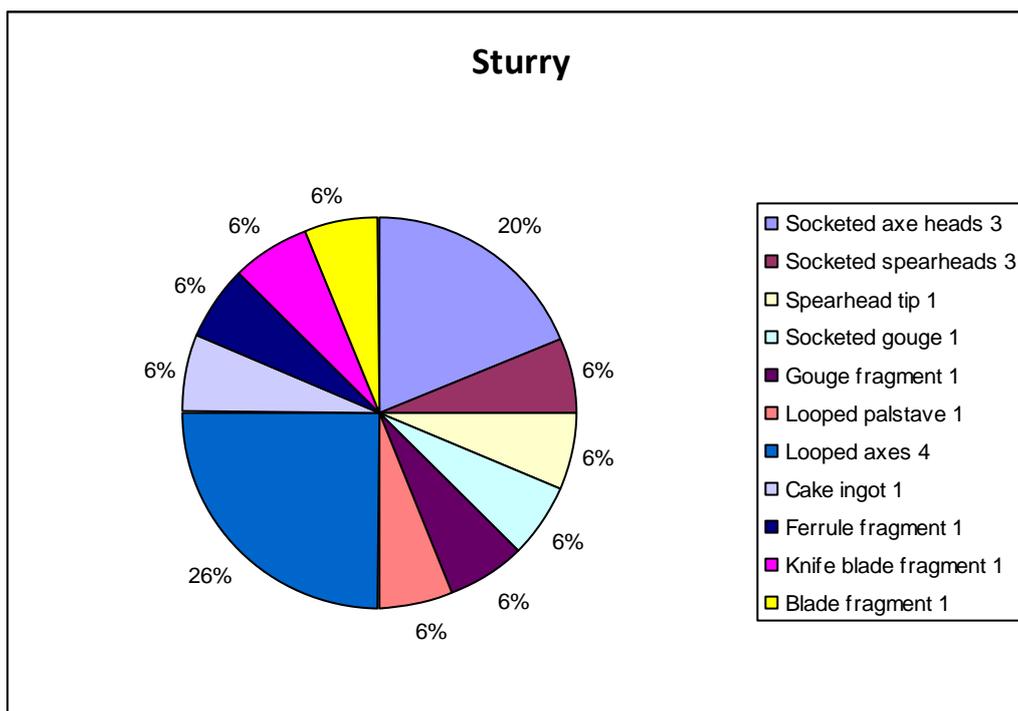
3 socketed axe heads  
3 socketed leaf-shaped spearheads  
1 spearhead tip  
1 socketed gouge  
1 piece of a gouge  
1 looped palstave with stop-ridge (MBA)  
4 looped and winged axes (two from the same mould) (MBA)  
1 cake ingot  
1 fragment of ferrule

**Composition (continued):**

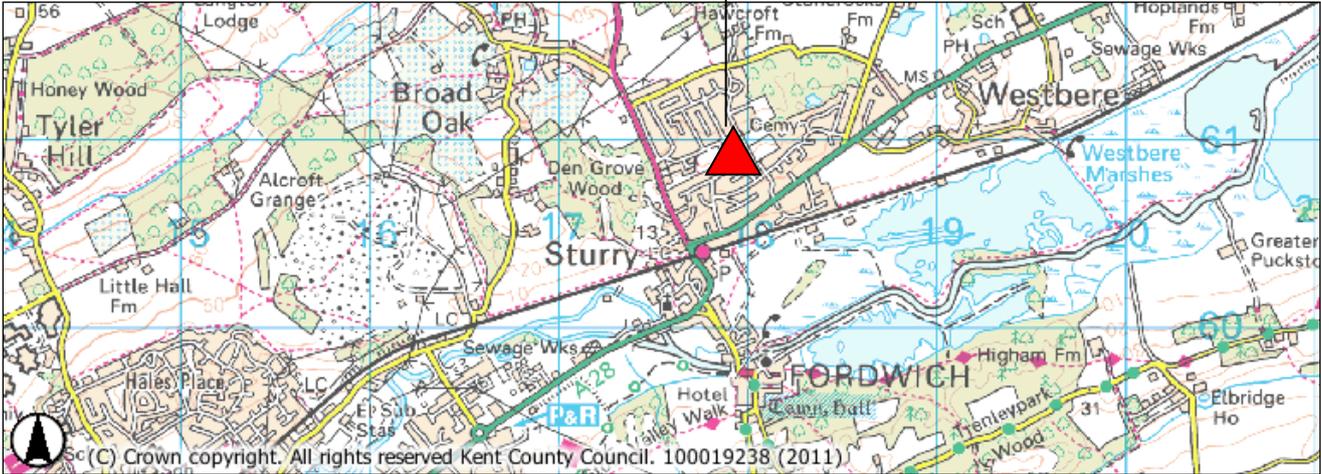
1 tip of single-edge knife blade  
1 blade fragment

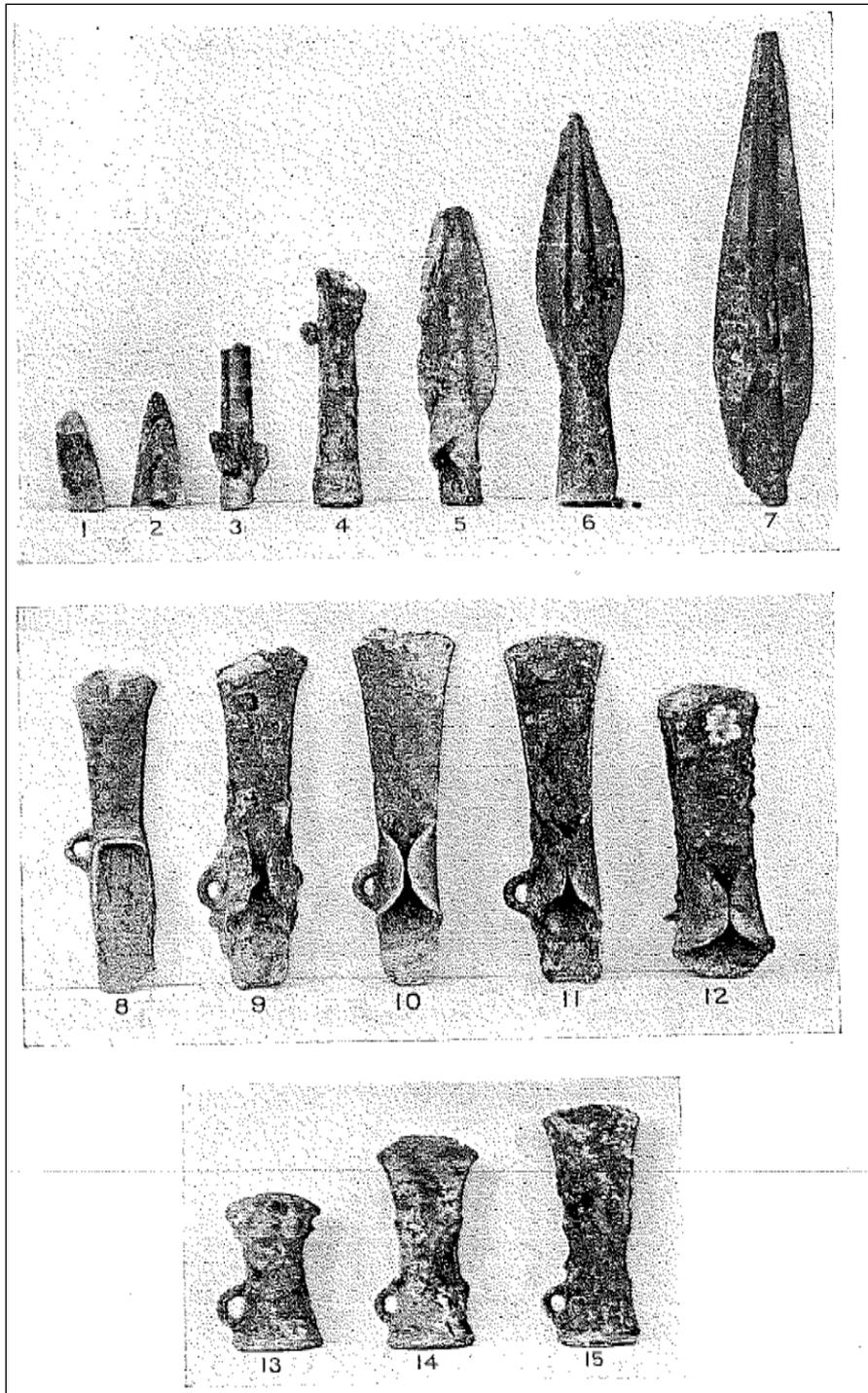
**Dating parameters:** LBA, due to the typology of some of the objects as Turner lists fifteen objects as representing Wilburton Phase and one from Ewart Park/Carp's Tongue phase (Turner's italics for these in her Table 4, denotes 'a LBA hoard which is believed to represent a chronological period other than the Ewart Park Phase).'

**Other comments:** The assemblage contains a high proportion of MBA typology, (palstave and winged and looped axes). The original report suggests 17 objects but the texts from the Antiquaries Journal No. 24 total 18.

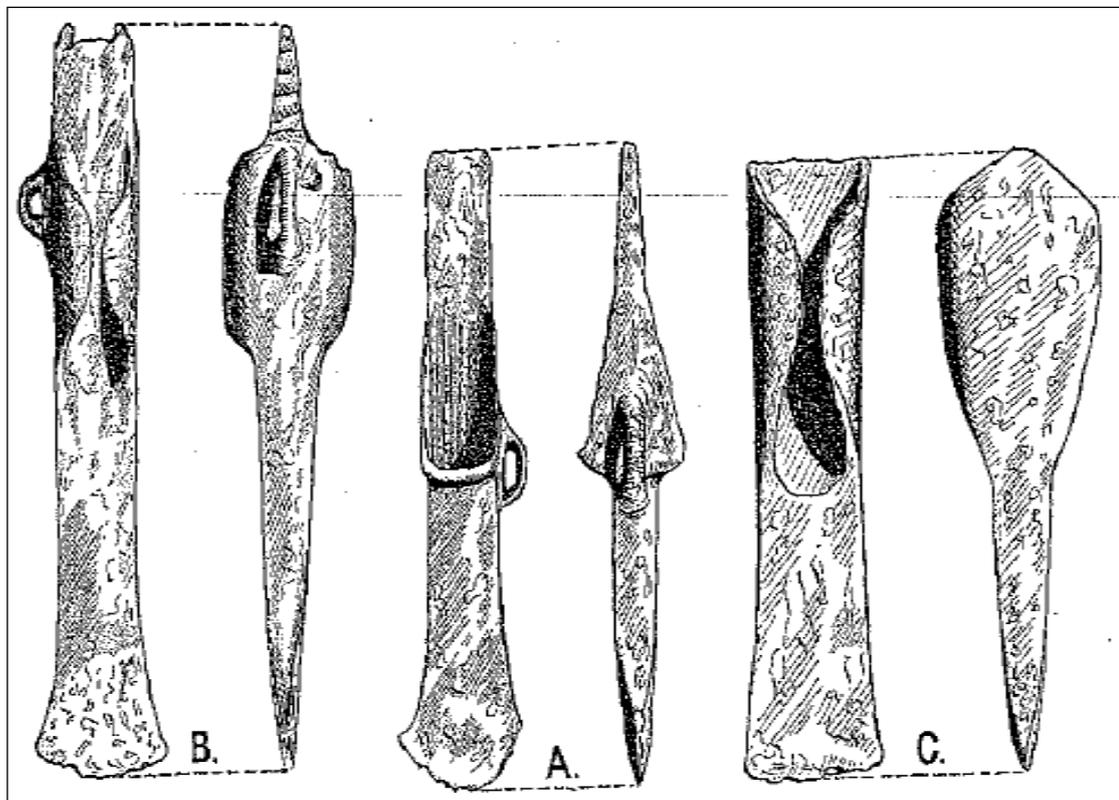


**Sturry**





From Jessup, 1944, p. 57, plate XIII



From Grace, 1944, p. 149. Scale 1/3

**Date of discovery:** 1922

**Finder:** Unknown

**Location:** Found at the foot of a clay cliff

**Grid reference:** Within TR6813

**OD:** Sea level

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum. The collection tray notes that 36 other items from the assemblage are missing.

**References:**

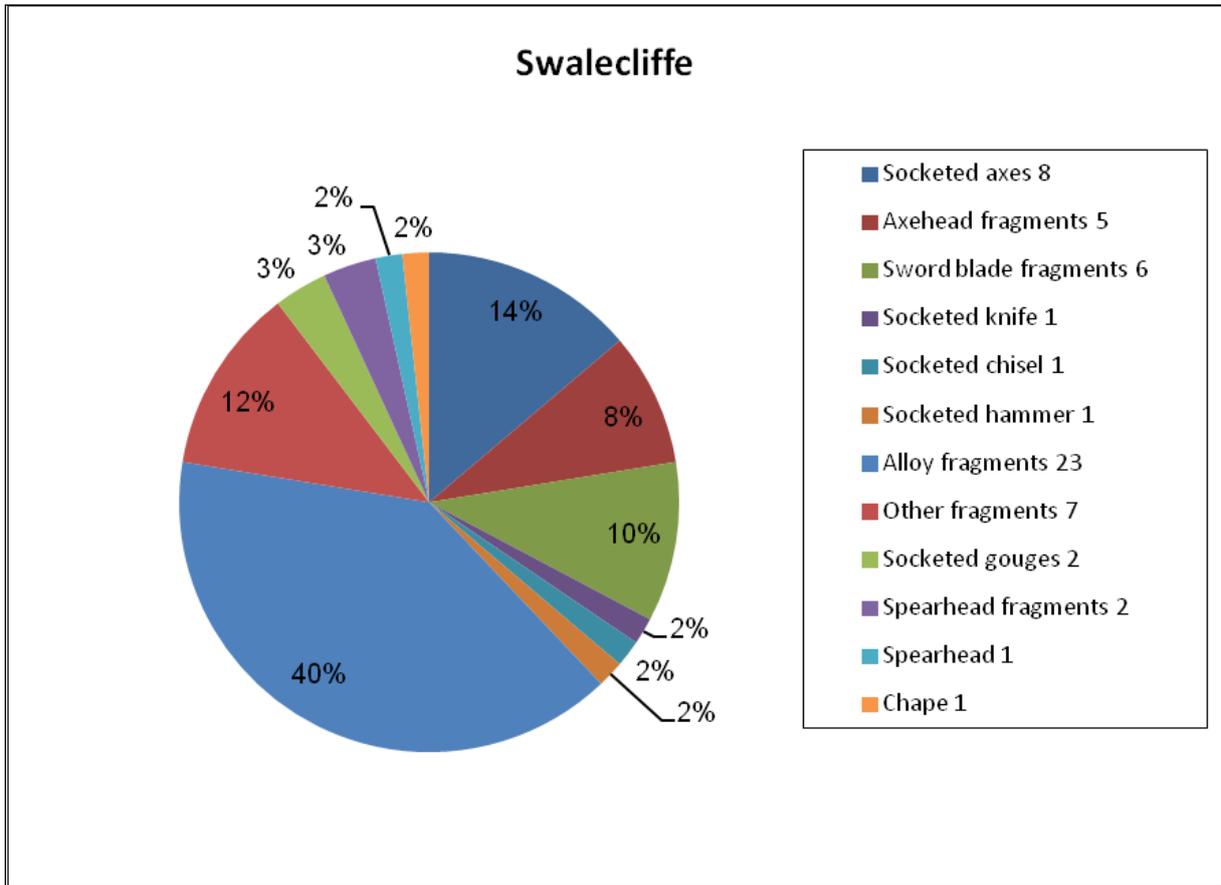
British Museum (1922, 2-6) Plate 167, F  
Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, pp. 126-127

**Composition:**

58 fragments

- 8 socketed axes
- 5 axe head fragments
- 6 sword blade fragments
- 1 socketed knife
- 1 socketed chisel
- 1 socketed hammer
- 2 socketed gouges
- 2 spearhead fragments
- 1 spearhead
- 23 fragments of metal
- 1 bag shaped chape
- 7 unregistered fragments

**Dating parameters:** Dated by British Museum to LBA





The Swalecliffe [ds 59] assemblage. Photograph: author (2012). Courtesy of the British Museum (no scale available)

**Date of discovery:** 1955

**Finder:** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** North Sea

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

Burgess and Colquhoun, 1988, pp. 126-127

**Composition:**

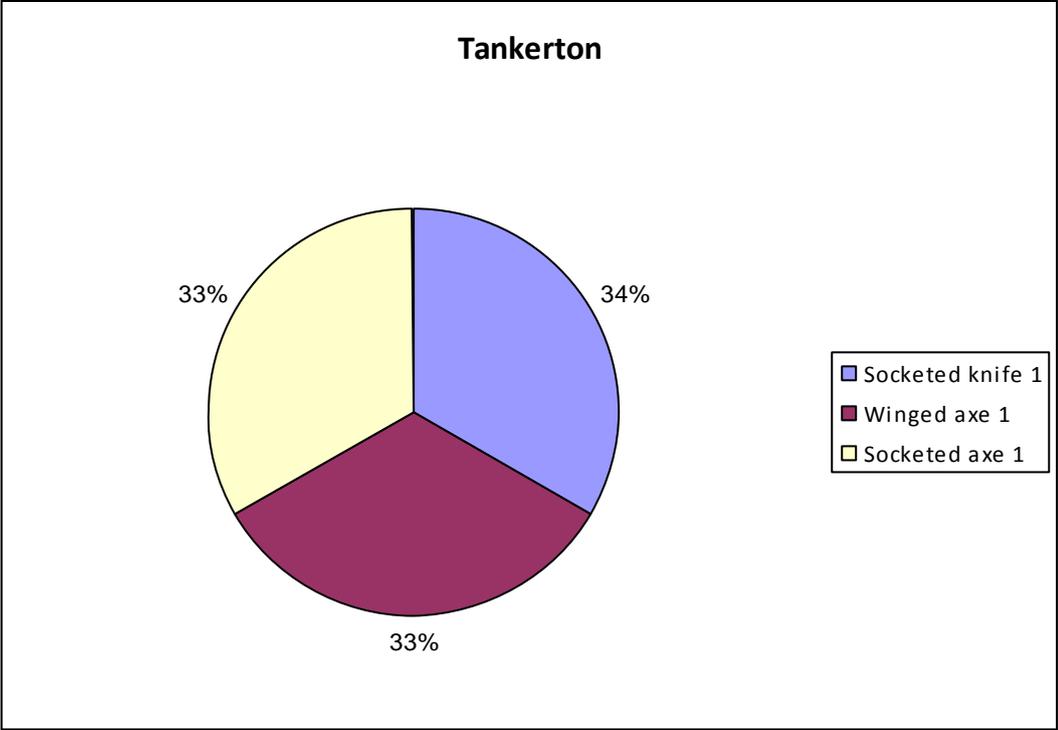
3 objects

1 socketed knife

1 winged axe (MBA)

1 socketed axe

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA but includes a winged axe which could be from MBA or earlier.



**Date of discovery:** October 2004

**Finder(s):** Mr V. Burrows and Mr J. Walker

**Location:** Field

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** North Stream in the Lydden Valley approximately 5 km north-west

**Context:** Dispersed cluster of 21 pieces. A single palstave has also been recovered from the local vicinity. There is also a causewayed camp enclosure at Tilmanstone and close to the Eastry henge monument as well as numerous barrows at Goodnestone and RAF Ash.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal-detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**References:**

Worrell, 2004b, pp. 39-40

**Composition:**

28 objects

1 socketed axe, South East class A: Incomplete small axe; two joining fragments with a recent break. Double mouth moulding with casting flashes intact. Blade-edge corrosion, which is chipped and missing in places. Expanded blade, blade tip hollows developed. Ridge down centre of the internal face

1 blade fragment

1 bracelet fragment

2 short rod fragments

12 ingot fragments

4 melted lumps (one is pure copper)

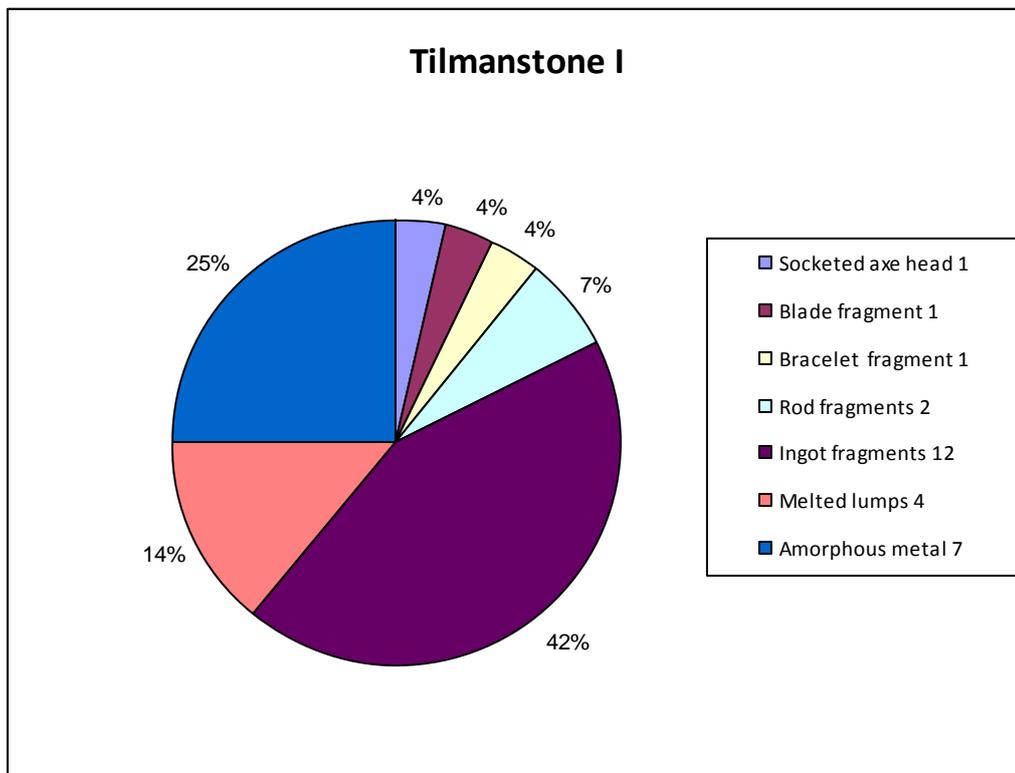
7 fragments of amorphous metal

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA but only the socketed axe and bracelet fragments can be surely dated to LBA (similar to those in the Crundale assemblage [ds 26])

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**Other comments:**

One ingot fragment is slightly unusual both in form and general appearance. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of this object revealed a composition of pure copper which is rarely found in assemblages



**Date of discovery:** 1997

**Finders:** Messrs. Ian Sargent, Dave Ford and Roger Reid

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid Reference:** Within TR2847

**OD:** +85-100m

**Nearest natural water source:** None. Nearest is the English Channel approximately 12.5 km south-east

**Context:** Evidence of a container: Packed into a flint tempered (poor quality clay) pot

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact. Assemblage was dispersed by ploughing action, but the detectorists identified the nucleus of the assemblage

**Current location of artefacts:** Dover Museum

**References:**

Dover Museum display and author's notes below

**Composition:**

350 objects

341 fragments of bronze sword blades

1 spearhead socket with rivet holes and crushed at one end

1 ferrule

2 chisels or punches

3 buttons

1 pin

1 palstave (MBA)

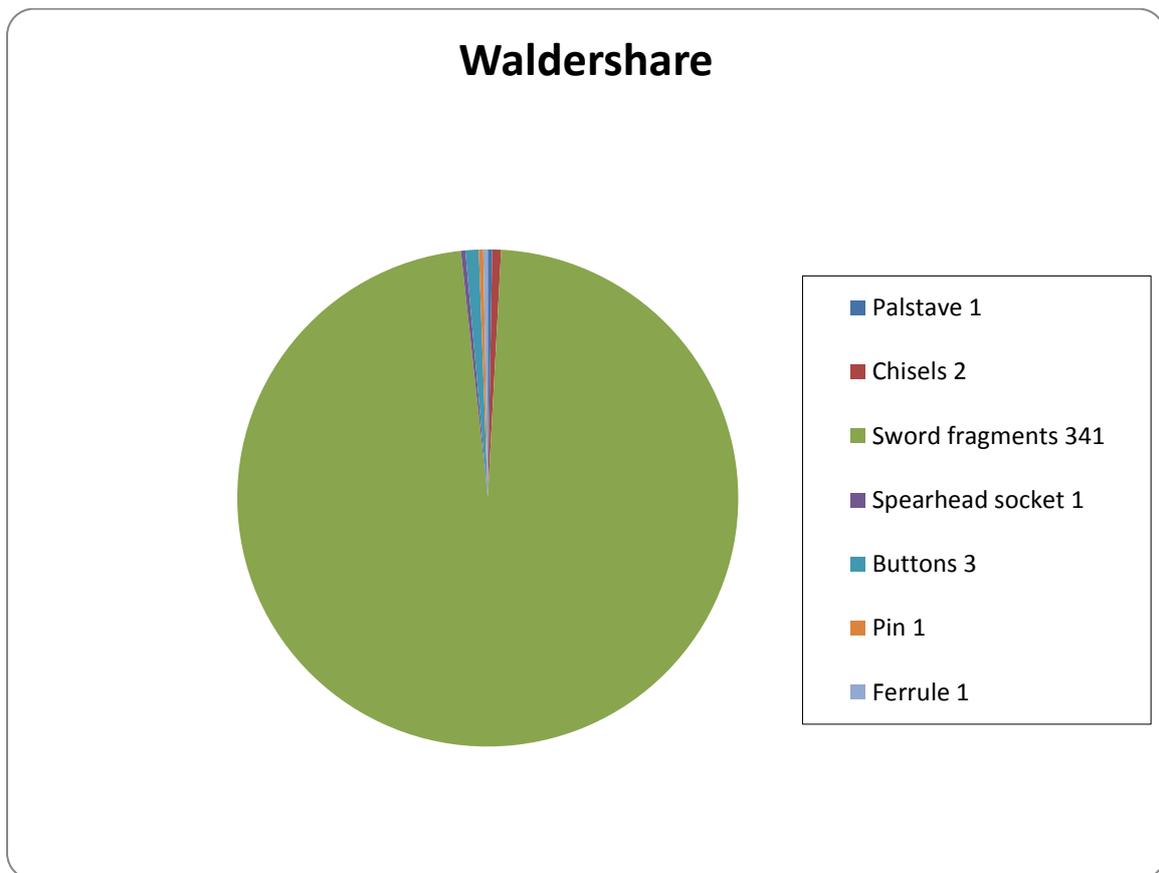
**Dating parameters:** Typology of artefacts – tubular pieces and sword fragments dated by Dover Museum to LBA but includes main body of an earlier palstave

**Other comments:** Not reported to PAS

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**Author's observations:**

Primarily sword fragments, varying between one inch in diameter, to a few larger pieces up to one and a half to two inches in diameter but no greater. One spearhead socket crushed at one end. One palstave (not looped) which is badly damaged with the cutting edge lost but no sign of corrosion. Two chisel shaped items, reminiscent of giant nails with flat heads, but the bodies of which are four-point 'star' shaped tapering to a damaged point, which could be punches, or as Dr Ward has suggested, spear chapes.





The Waldershare [ds 62] assemblage, Dover Museum. Photograph by the author (2012)  
(No available scale as assemblage is within a sealed display case)

**Date of discovery:** 27 February 1855

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Wickham Park (Kent)

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Thames, 20 km north-east

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:** Franks House (British Museum) - Bronze Age (Kent) card record system. Access by courtesy of the curator, Dr Ben Roberts (2011)

**Composition:**

34 objects

1 looped socketed axe head

3 socketed axe heads

3 looped palstaves (MBA)

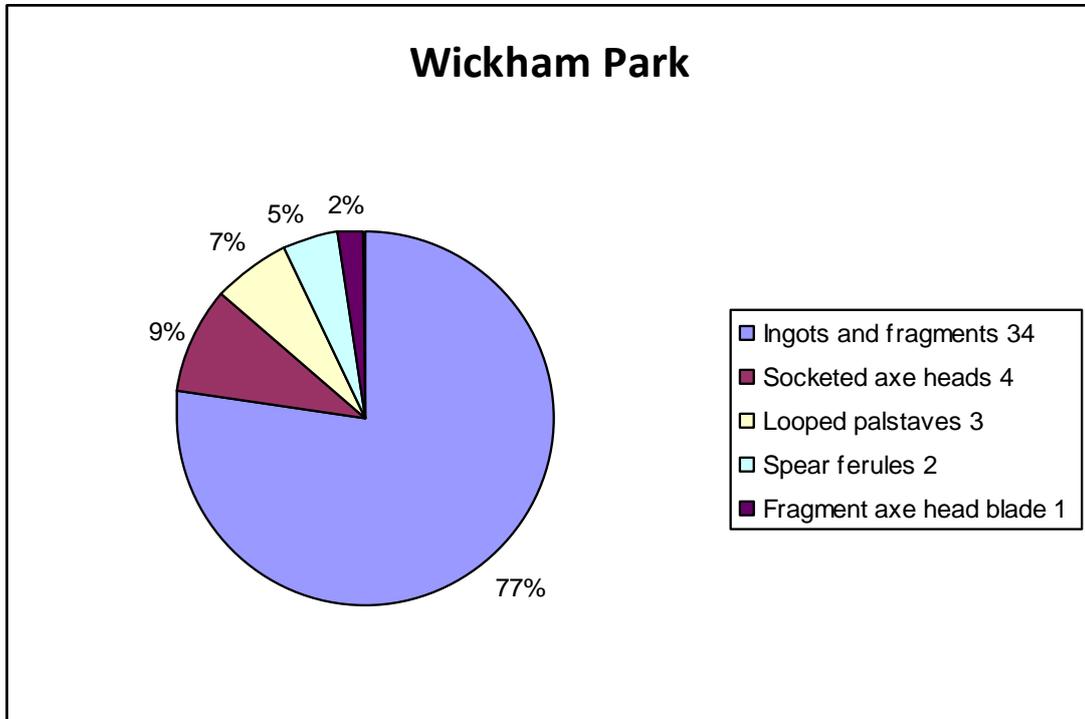
2 spear ferules

1 fragment axe head blade

1 socketed button ended ferule

23 ingots and fragments

**Dating parameters:** Dated by British Museum to LBA but contains MBA palstave specimens





Wickham Park [ds 63] assemblage. Photograph: author (2012) courtesy of the British Museum (no scale available)

**Date of discovery:** 2008

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown

**Grid reference:** TR242550

**OD:** +35m on gentle slope facing north-east

**Nearest natural water source:** The Little Stour River, approximately 2.2 km north-east

**Context:** Consisting of one partial axe head and four fragments of ingot, all coming from one hole (pit), approximately two and a half feet down (0.762m)

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

**References:**

PAS Report Ref: 249945 [internet] <http://finds.org.uk/database>

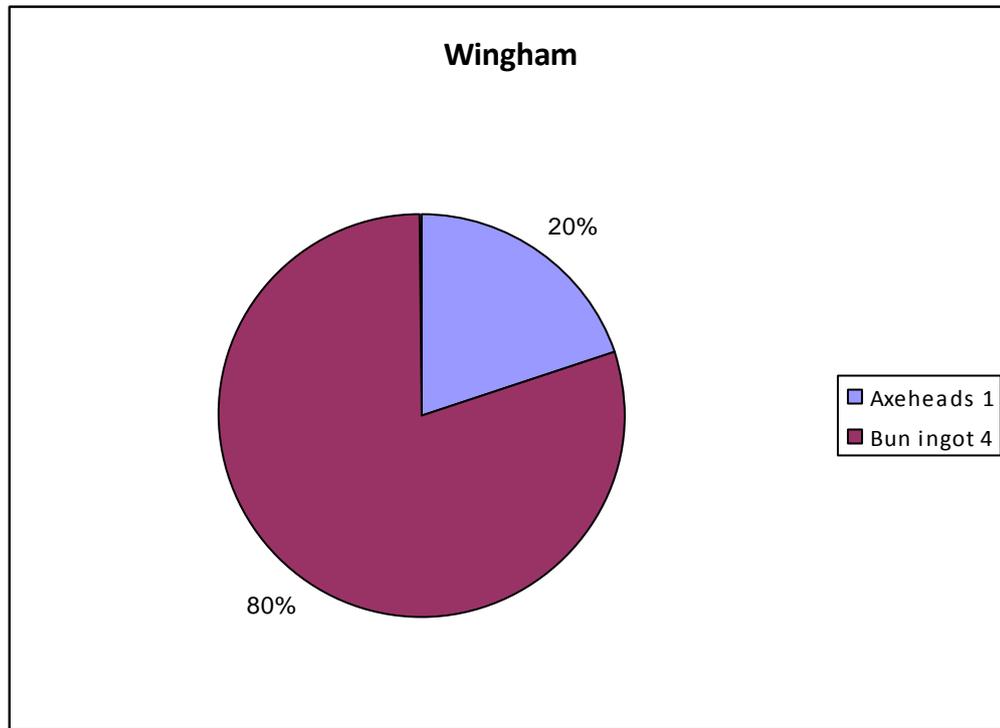
**Composition:**

5 objects

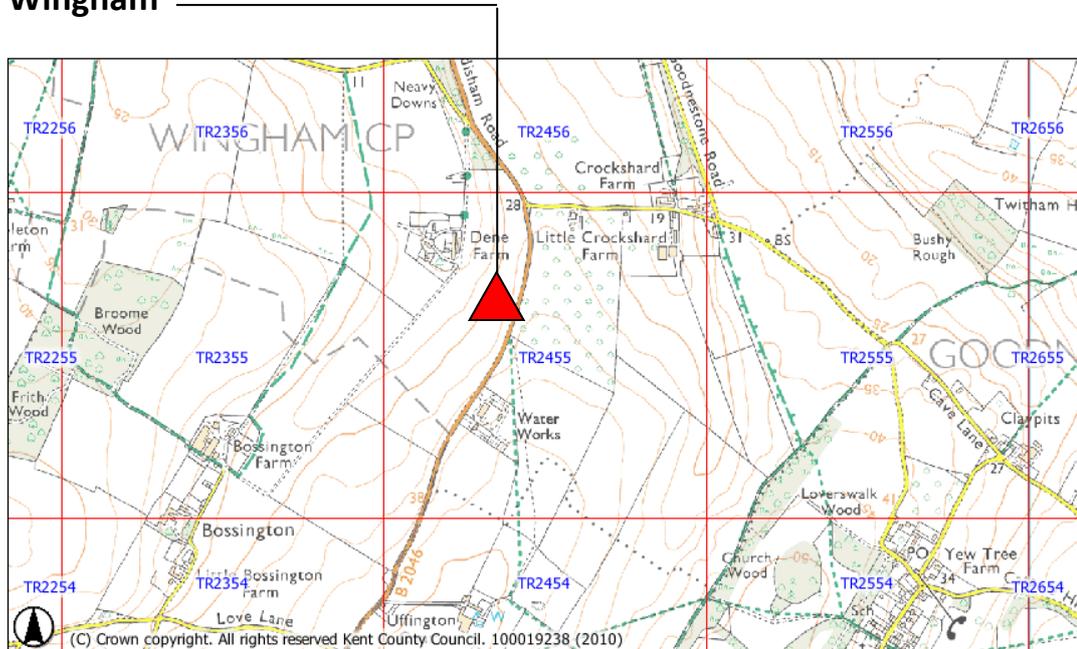
1 partial axe head

4 fragments of ingot

**Dating parameters:** Typology suggests LBA (ingots)



### Wingham



**Date of discovery:** 1992

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Ebbs Fleet Farm

**Grid reference:** Within TQ8377

**OD:** +6m

**Nearest natural water source:** Site is on the bank of a floodplain. In the Bronze Age this would have been the north bank of the Wantsum Channel

**Context:** Five objects found that lay within an area of 1m<sup>2</sup> (10.76 square feet) in a uniform mixture of Thanet Beds sand at a depth of approximately 0.8 m. No stratigraphical sequence could be distinguished and, in particular, no pit in which they were buried. More extensive stripping around the assemblage revealed no further objects suggesting only very limited dispersal through ploughing

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

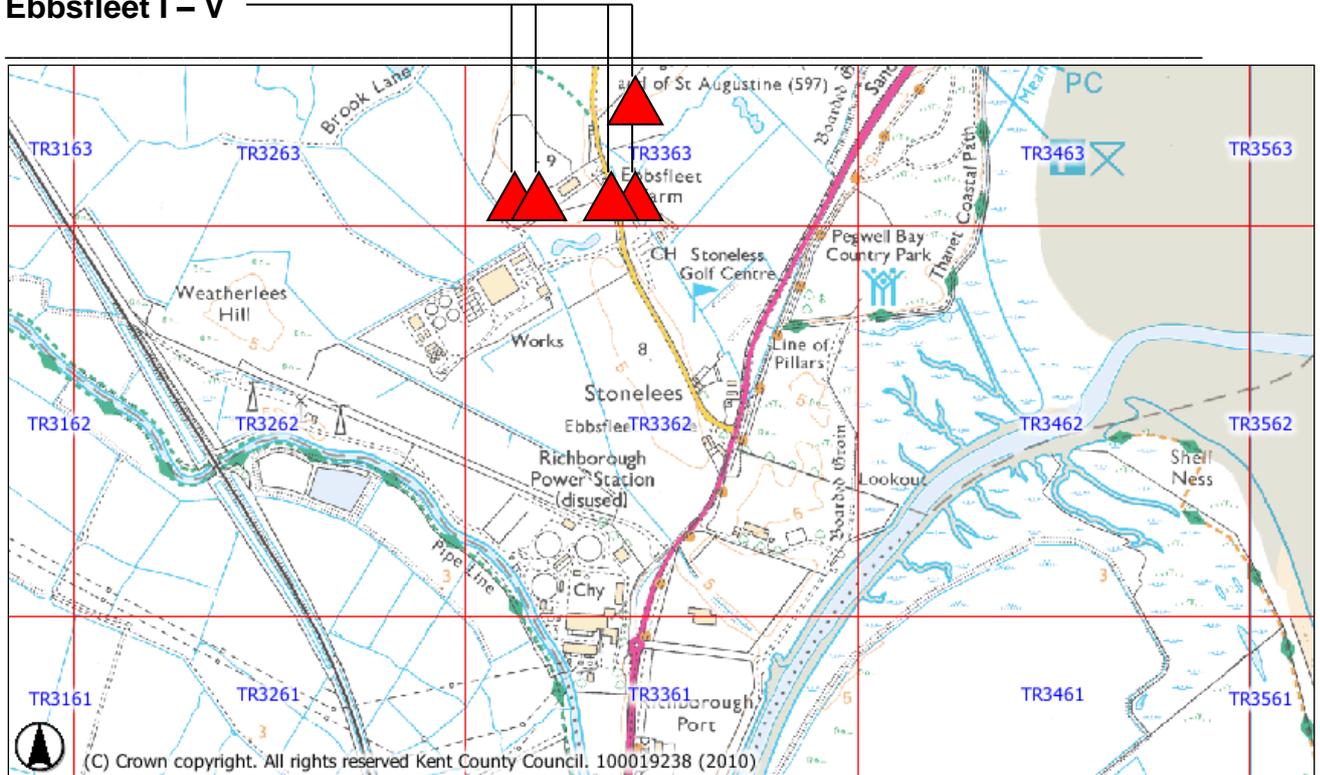
**References:**

Andrews and Lawson, 2004, p. 37-38

**Composition:** 5 objects

**Dating parameters:** Unknown

Ebbsfleet I – V



**Date of discovery:** 1875

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Unknown (Hoo Peninsula)

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** River Medway

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Unknown

**Current location of artefacts:** Unknown

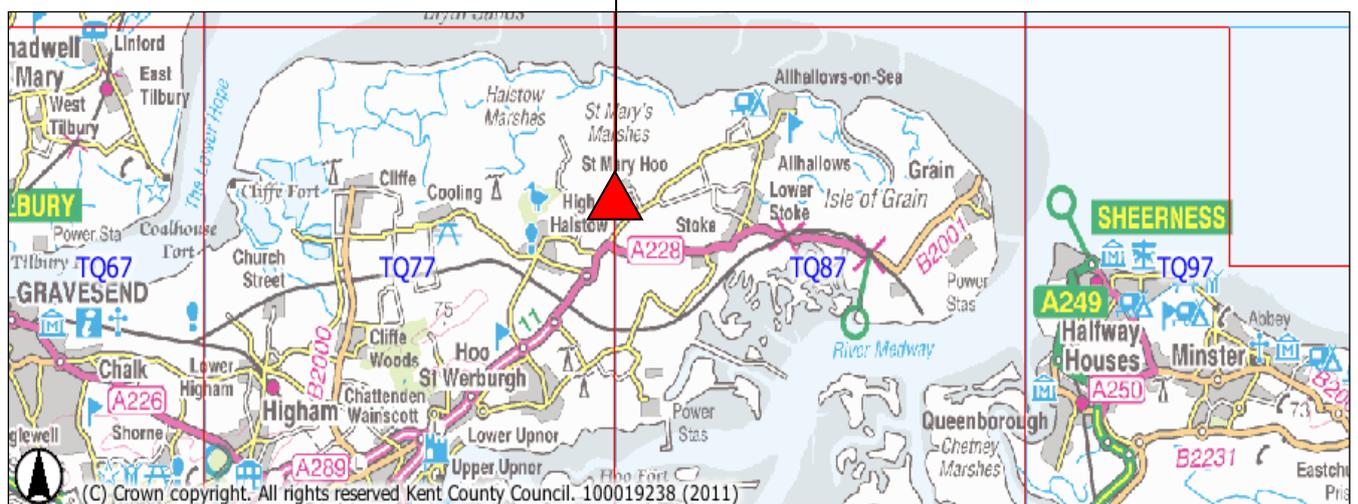
**References:**

Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd., June 2009b, p. 2

**Composition:** Unknown

**Dating parameters** Unknown

## St Mary's Hoo



# Addendum

[ds 67] **Aylesford II**

1 of 2

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**Date of discovery:**

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Junction of Vicarage Road and Mount Pleasant Road, near Aylesford Post Office

**Grid reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:**

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:**

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum

**References:**

HER Monument No. 415457

**Composition:**

Four looped and socketed axes. One with a square mouth and three ribs on the face, another has bevelled sides and splayed cutting edge.

**Dating parameters:** LBA

**Date of discovery:** 1 January 2000

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Lenham

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:**

**Context:** Dispersed assemblage

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** Returned to finder

**References:** Recorded and indentified by Dr Andrew Richardson

PAS identifiers: KENT-8CF725, KENT-8D44F3, KENT-8D53D7 and KENT-8D80E4

**Composition:**

22 items:

4 copper alloy socketed axe heads

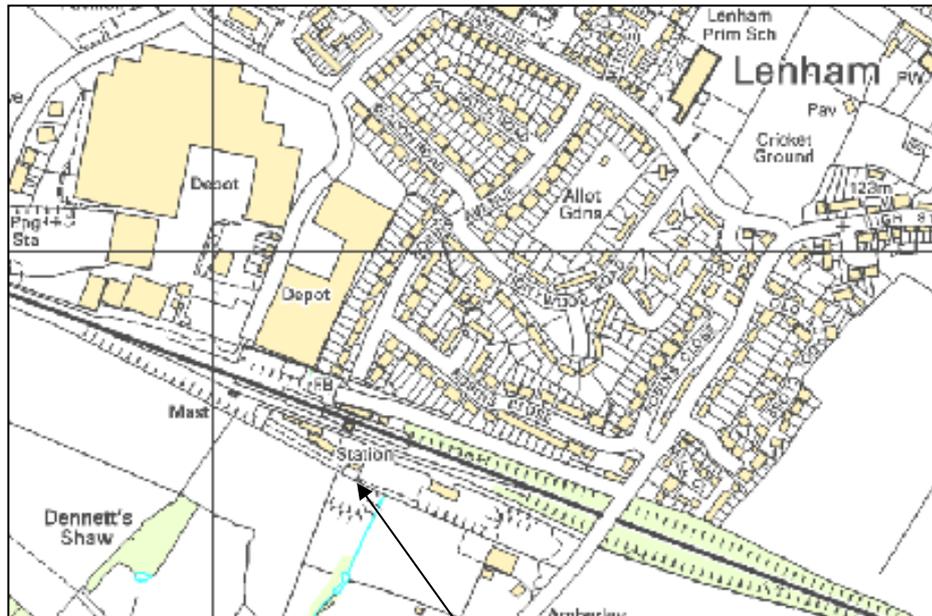
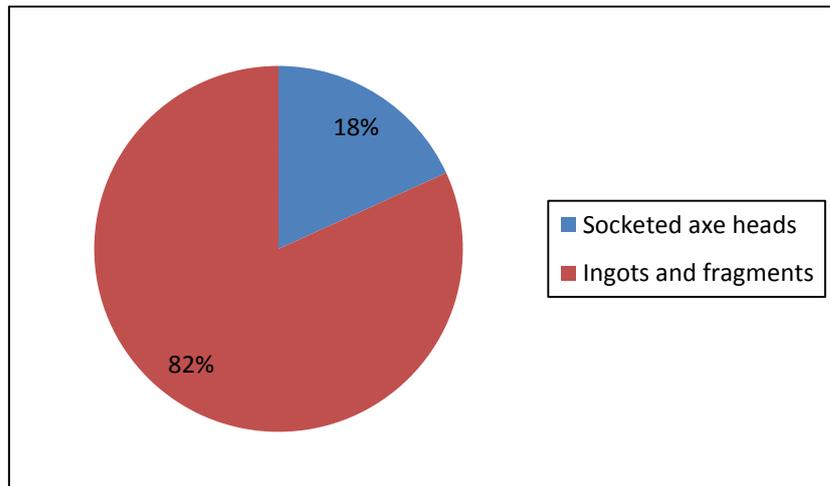
18 cast copper 'bun' ingot fragments, of varying thickness, weight and condition. 9 fragments appear to be plano-convex edge fragments from the edge of the bun, albeit they do not appear to be from the same bun.

Details of the 4 socketed axe heads have not been provided by PAS, or photographed

Individual ingot details as follows:

5. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 23.25mm, Wt: ???g).
6. Plano-conves edge fragment (Th: 25.32mm, Wt: ???g).
7. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 26.78mm, Wt: ???g).
8. Ingot fragment (Th: 23.32mm, Wt: 99.48g).
9. Possible plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 27.93mm, Wt: 91.66g).
10. Ingot fragment (Th: 20.10mm, Wt: 100.12g).
11. Ingot fragment (Th: 18.30mm, Wt: 56.26g).
12. Ingot fragment (Th: 21.04mm, Wt: 102.39g).
13. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 22.46mm, 154.63g).
14. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 14.84mm, Wt: 80.48g).
15. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 21.11mm, Wt: 89.95g).
16. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 25.26mm, Wt: ???g).
17. Ingot fragment (Th: 16.84mm, Wt: 31.25g).
18. Plano-convex edge fragment (Th: 23.58mm, Wt: 99.29g).
19. Ingot fragment (Th: 19.13mm, Wt: 87.09g).
20. Ingot fragment (Th: 14.38mm, Wt: 106.15g).
21. Ingot fragment (Th: 28.87mm, Wt: ???g).
22. Ingot fragment (Th:13.33mm, Wt: 9.45g).

Dating parameters: Dated from: Circa 1000 BC to Circa 800 BC (LBA)



Lenham and Station area



Photographs of Lenham III (Lenham Station) assemblage (PAS)

**Date of discovery:** 2011

**Finder(s):** Unknown

**Location:** Staple, Dover

**Grid Reference:** Unknown

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:** English Channel

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector find

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum (PAS)

**References:**

Roberts, 2011, PAS Unique ID: KENT-EBE952

Turner, 2010, pp. 67-90

**Composition:**

21 objects including:

2 end winged axe fragments

7 socketed axe fragments

1 socketed fragment

3 copper alloy fragments

1 sheet metal fragment

7 ingot fragments located across a 40m spread

1. Copper alloy end winged axe fragment comprising the upper body and the butt. The upper part of the butt is missing. The wings are intact and slightly bent inwards on both sides. The patina is green.

Length: 86.21mm; Maximum Width: 35.18mm; Maximum Thickness: 32.41mm; Weight: 244.7g

2. Copper alloy end winged axe fragment comprising the butt. The upper part of the butt is broken off. The wings are intact apart from the bottom part of one wing. The loop is slightly damaged. The patina is green.

Length: 58.17mm; Maximum Width: 38.28mm; Maximum Thickness: 34.73mm; Weight: 160.5g

3. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the upper body and collar. One face of the body is missing, and the part that is broken is bent inwards. The section of the socket mouth that remains shows that it was square shaped. The loop is broken off. Casting seams are slightly visible on both sides. The body surface is damaged. The patina is green.

Length: 74.91mm; Maximum Width: 47.09mm; Maximum Thickness: 21.71mm; Weight: 158.3g

4. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising a section of the collar with the loop. Casting seems slightly visible on the loop. The patina is light green.

Length: 39.10mm; Maximum Width: 19.60mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.42mm; Weight: 14.8g

5. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment, probably from socketed axe comprising a section of the upper body and the mouth. Single collared. The surface is damaged around the mouth. The patina is green.

Length: 50.73mm; Maximum Width: 24.29mm; Maximum Thickness: 6.30mm; Weight: 19.8g

6. Copper alloy socketed hammer fragment comprising only the bottom part. Casting seams are slightly visible on both sides. The edge is beveled. Part of the surface is very irregular. The section although obstructed seems square. The patina is olive green.

Length: 44.54mm; Maximum Width: 29.69mm; Maximum Thickness: 21.98mm; Weight: 111.2g

7. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the blade. The cutting edge is very damaged and notched. The patina is green.

Length: 32.57mm; Maximum Width: 41.92mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.61mm; Weight: 49.0g

8. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the lower body and blade. The socket is square shaped .The cutting edge seems to be completely broken. The fragment surface and edges are very damaged and corroded. The patina is light green.

Length: 50.13mm; Maximum Width: 34.92mm; Maximum Thickness: 15.91mm; Weight: 94.0g

9. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the blade. The cutting edge is slightly notched and corroded. The blade surface although very obstructed presents marks possibly from grinding or done by other objects. The patina is light green.

Length: 25.22mm; Maximum Width: 47.09mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.93mm; Weight: 29.8g

10. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment. Comprising the lower body and the blade. The socket although obstructed seems rectangular shaped. The cutting edge is notched. The surface is very damaged and presents what could be marks of use or made with by other tools. The patina is green.

Length: 43.98mm; Maximum Width: 46.61mm; Maximum Thickness: 14.55mm; Weight: 83.2g

11. Copper alloy fragment. Irregular shaped with jagged edges. No decoration. Greyish green patina.

Length: 33.19mm; Maximum Width: 22.95mm; Maximum Thickness: 7.54mm; Weight: 17.2g

12. Copper alloy fragment. Irregular shape with jagged edges. No decoration. Circular perforation present on one surface. Greyish green patina.

Length: 30.27mm; Maximum Width: 18.12mm; Maximum Thickness: 6.10mm; Weight: 10.6g

13. Copper alloy fragment. The fragment seems to have been bent. Irregular shape. No decoration. Greyish green patina.

Length: 23.76mm; Maximum Width: 17.87mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.84mm; Weight: 5.1g

14. Copper alloy sheet metal fragment. No decoration. Slightly bent profile. Blunt edges and one of the as a semi-circular shape. Greyish green patina.

Length: 13.52mm; Maximum Width: 8.75mm; Maximum Thickness: 1.88mm; Weight: 0.4g

15. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 46.07mm; Maximum Width: 40.04mm; Maximum Thickness: 29.36mm; Weight: 137.4g

16. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 28.63mm; Maximum Width: 21.99mm; Maximum Thickness: 8.80mm; Weight: 8.6g

17. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 28.18mm; Maximum Width: 25.21mm; Maximum Thickness: 12.61mm; Weight: 31.0g

18. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 50.50mm; Maximum Width: 33.04mm; Maximum Thickness: 23.65mm; Weight: 145.1g

19. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 56.23mm; Maximum Width: 49.97mm; Maximum Thickness: 18.39mm; Weight: 162.9g

20. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

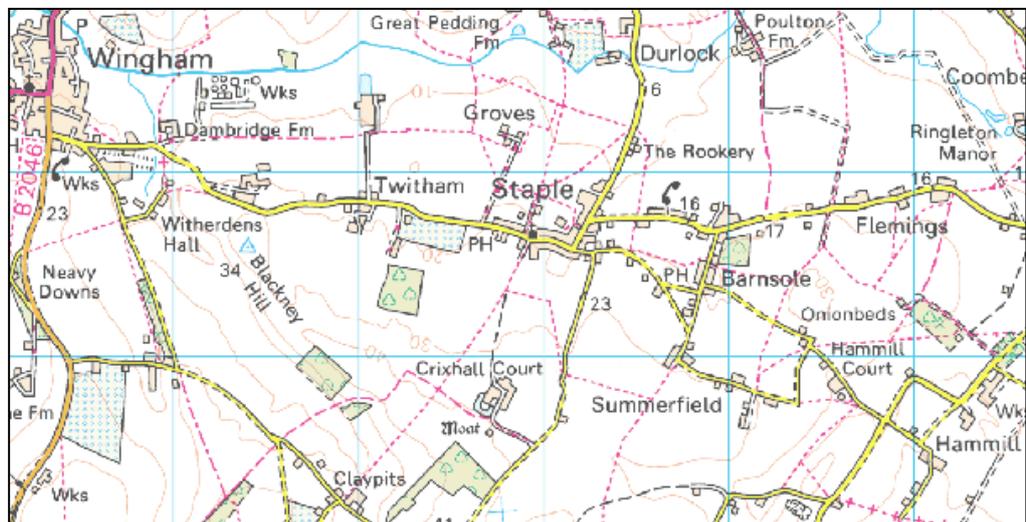
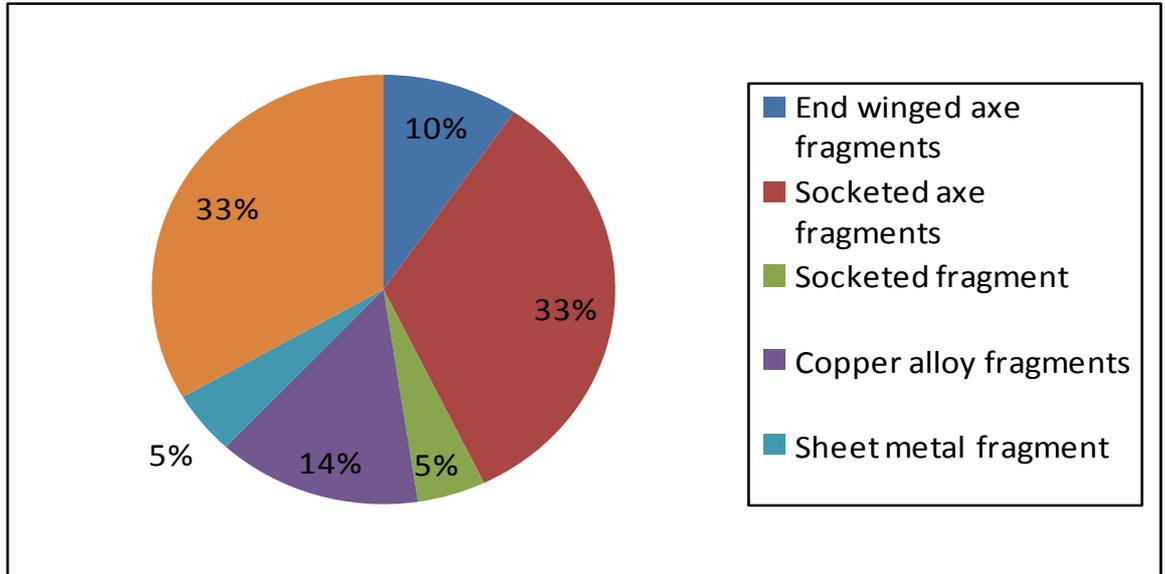
Length: 54.39mm; Maximum Width: 43.54mm; Maximum Thickness: 16.69mm; Weight: 148.5g

21. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 64.51mm; Maximum Width: 36.19mm; Maximum Thickness: 22.23mm; Weight: 203.8g

**Dating parameters: LBA**

The objects in the 'Staple' assemblage can be dated to the Ewart Park metalwork phase (c. 1000-800 BC) of the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the socketed axe fragments and the end winged axe fragments. It represents one of the many Ewart Park metalwork phase hoards featuring end-winged axes, socketed axes and copper alloy ingot fragments to have been found in recent years in East Kent such as the Crundale hoard (TAR 2003, 22-25) to add to earlier finds in Kent (see Turner 2010, 69-70 for review of end winged axe hoards in Kent)



The Staple area, near Wingham, Kent



Photographs of the Staple assemblage from PAS

**Date of discovery:** 2011

**Finder(s):** Restricted information by PAS

**Location:** Stockbury, near Maidstone

**Grid Reference:** Unmasked grid reference accurate to a 100 metre square

**OD:** Unknown

**Nearest natural water source:**

**Context:** Unknown

**Circumstances of discovery:** Metal detector contact

**Current location of artefacts:** British Museum (PAS)

**References:** PAS: Unique ID: KENT-916575. Treasure case number: 2011T456

**Composition:**

27 objects

- 1 socketed axe
- 4 socketed axe fragments
- 2 end-winged axe fragments
- 2 spearhead fragments
- 1 knife blade fragment
- 1 sword hilt fragment
- 1 Carp's tongue sword blade fragment
- 1 sword blade fragment
- 1 pinhead fragment
- 2 rings
- 2 copper alloy fragments
- 1 casting fragment
- 8 copper alloy ingot fragments

1. Copper alloy socketed axe of South-eastern type. Double mouth-moulding, with square mouth and internal ribs on both faces. Single pellet decoration on both surfaces near the collar. Prominent casting seams on both sides. The cutting edge is notched, and one face of the blade surface presents horizontal and vertical grinding marks. The surface is corroded and the patina is green with bronze showing.

Length: 112.37mm; Maximum Width: 41.48mm; Maximum Thickness: 38.10mm; Weight: 276.7g

2. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the blade and a section of the lower body. The cutting edge is notched with one tip of the blade worn off. The surface of the blade is corroded. Horizontal grinding marks are present on one side of the blade. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 72.87mm; Maximum Width: 38.89mm; Maximum Thickness: 17.08mm; Weight: 73.9g

3. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising part of the collar and the loop. Double mouth moulding. Casting seams prominent above the loop. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 39.39mm; Maximum Width: 32.03mm; Maximum Thickness: 20.75mm; Weight: 31.8g

4. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising a section of the collar and part of the upper body. It is probably from faceted axe with a double-mouth moulding. The mouth section appears to have been square. The patina is brownish green

Length: 45.25mm; Maximum Width: 24.92mm; Maximum Thickness: 5.65mm; Weight: 26.5g

5. Copper alloy blade fragment probably from end-winged axe. The blade has a depression on the break section which suggests it was hollow. The cutting edge is very straight and slightly notched. The surface is corroded. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 39.48mm; Maximum Width: 33.19mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.76mm; Weight: 69.7g

6. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment comprising the lower part of the body missing the blade. Casting seams visible on the remaining side. The break is jagged. It appears to have an inside rib on one side, although not very pronounced. The socket wall thickens from the mouth to the bottom break. The section seems so have been sub-rectangular. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 49.93mm; Maximum Width: 26.78mm; Maximum Thickness: 18.71mm; Weight: 50.9g

7. Copper alloy blade fragment probably from end-winged axe. The cutting edge is broken but seems to have been very straight. The blade is rectangular shaped but with a jagged break. Some marks are present on the surfaces which appear to be the result of use. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 30.53mm; Maximum Width: 38.40mm; Maximum Thickness: 12.69mm; Weight: 47.6g

8. Copper alloy socketed spearhead fragment missing the blade tip and the socket. Both edges are notched. The midrib has marks probably made by other tools. The patina is olive green.

Length: 76.27mm; Maximum Width: 32.74mm; Maximum Thickness: 16.87mm; Weight: 55.6g

9. Copper alloy blade fragment from socketed spearhead. Two grooves run parallel and along the midrib. Both edges of the blade are broken. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 30.35mm; Maximum Width: 20.20mm; Maximum Thickness: 10.03mm; Weight: 14.8g

10. Copper alloy blade top fragment probably from a knife although missing the tip. It has a very thin section with bevelled edges. The edges are notched probably from use. The patina is olive green.

Length: 51.50mm; Maximum Width: 34.33mm; Maximum Thickness: 5.77mm; Weight: 47.2g

11. Copper alloy sword hilt fragment. Four vestigial holes and one intact hole are present. Both edges are bent and one of them is broken. The patina is light green.

Length: 48.84mm; Maximum Width: 30.54mm; Maximum Thickness: 8.24mm; Weight: 43.9g

12. Copper alloy sword blade fragment. Slightly notched edges. The patina is green.

Length: 17.14mm; Maximum Width: 36.05mm; Maximum Thickness: 7.23mm; Weight: 17.7g

13. Copper alloy Carp's Tongue blade fragment. Groove defined midrib. One edge is broken and the other one is notched. The patina is olive green.

Length: 23.37mm; Maximum Width: 34.57mm; Maximum Thickness: 7.56mm; Weight: 23.1g

14. Copper alloy pin head fragment missing the body. There is a hole present in the centre of the pinhead top. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 15.77mm; Maximum Diameter: 16.76mm; Minimum Diameter: 7.14mm Weight: 16.0 g

15. Copper alloy ring. A rib goes across the external side of the cord. The section seems to be rectangular shaped. The patina is brown.

Maximum Diameter: 28.55mm; Minimum Diameter: 26.58; Cord Thickness: 2.19mm; Weight: 4.1g

16. Copper alloy ring. Hollow section. Casting seam visible across the external surface. Jagged break on the edges on one side. The patina is dark green.

Maximum Diameter: 30.22mm; Minimum Diameter: 29.74mm; Thickness: 7.59mm; Weight: 23.1g

17. Copper alloy casting fragment.

Length: 54.51mm; Maximum Width: 31.32mm; Maximum Thickness: 22.57mm; Weight: 110.8g

18. Copper alloy fragment possibly from socketed object. No decoration. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 27.14mm; Maximum Width: 16.73mm; Maximum Thickness: 6.07mm; Weight: 13.2g

19. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 64.43mm; Maximum Width: 44.07mm; Maximum Thickness: 24.31mm; Weight: 221.2g

20. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 44.54mm; Maximum Width: 38.43mm; Maximum Thickness: 25.66mm; Weight: 179.3g

21. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 38.96mm; Maximum Width: 31.04mm; Maximum Thickness: 13.85mm; Weight: 52.0g

22. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 35.92mm; Maximum Width: 32.06mm; Maximum Thickness: 17.73mm; Weight: 58.2g

23. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 35.16mm; Maximum Width: 25.71mm; Maximum Thickness: 16.39mm; Weight: 47.9g

24. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 27.03mm; Maximum Width: 19.44mm; Maximum Thickness: 10.81mm; Weight: 21.7g

25. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 22.45mm; Maximum Width: 21.25mm; Maximum Thickness: 16.46mm; Weight: 25.3g

26. Copper alloy ingot fragment.

Length: 26.81mm; Maximum Width: 16.11mm; Maximum Thickness: 14.02mm; Weight: 22.1g

27. Copper alloy fragment. Found inside socketed axe (No 1). Parallel edges. One end is semi circular shaped and the other concave. No decoration. The patina is greyish green.

Length: 31.76mm; Maximum Width: 20.44mm; Maximum Thickness: 6.96mm; Weight: 24.3g

**Dating parameters: LBA**

The objects qualify as Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act (1996) (Designation Order 2002).

