

Kentish Sites and Sites of Kent

A miscellany of four archaeological excavations

Later prehistoric and Roman pottery from the route of the
Weatherlees - Margate - Broadstairs wastewater pipeline

By Grace Perpetua Jones



Archaeological sites along the Weatherlees – Margate – Broadstairs wastewater pipeline route, arranged from north to south (= Table 2.1)

Ref. in this report	Fieldwork Area Codes	NGR	Site/features	Date	Civil parish
Foreness Point	1-D	638400 171400	World War II defences	Modern	Margate
Kingsgate	D	639277 171006	Flint	Mixed, (discussed in Bronze Age chapter)	Broadstairs and St Peter's
Broadley Road	3	637697 169796	Mortuary enclosure (and ring-ditch)	Neolithic (and Bronze Age)	Margate (Northdown)
Star Lane	8	636007 167857	Bakery - Sunken Featured Building	Early Medieval (12th-13th century)	Manston
	8	636073 167915	Vessel 'burial' – mortuary-related?	Late Bronze Age	Manston
Coldswood Road	9	635585 166828	Casket cremation cemetery	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Manston
Cottington Road	14	634011 164328	Dual-rite cemetery	Romano-British	Minster
	14	633997 164324	Saxon sunken-featured building	Anglo-Saxon	Minster
	14	634072 164367	Pits	Neolithic	Minster
Cottington Hill	15	633845 164106	Inhumation graves	Romano-British	Minster
	15	633851 163986	Ditch terminus burial	Anglo-Saxon	Minster
Ebbsfleet Lane	16	633372 163331	Ditches and burials	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Minster
Weatherlees WTW (Ebbsfleet Lane)	Compound 16	633325	Ditches and burials	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Minster (Marshes)
		163082			
		633334 163088			
	Compound 16	633360 162976	'Midden deposit'	Late Bronze Age	Minster (Marshes)
	Compound 16	633360 162976	Ebbsfleet hoards	Late Bronze Age	Minster (Marshes)

Concordance of context numbers to fieldwork area codes and fieldwork area codes to context numbers

Context numbers	Fieldwork area code	Area	Context numbers
1000 – 1926	16	1-2	7600 – 7609
2000 – 2021	Manston Airport	3	7000 – 7115
3000 – 3767	Compound 16	3	7139 – 7145
5000 – 5340	15	3	7160 – 7166
6000 – 6438	14	3	7173 – 7175
7000 – 7115	3	3	7189 – 7193
7116 – 7138	7	3	7427 – 7462
7139 – 7145	3	7	7116 – 7138
7146 – 7159	7	7	7146 – 7159
7160 – 7166	3	7	7167 – 7172
7167 – 7172	7	7	7182
7173 – 7175	3	7	7463 – 7478
7176 – 7181	8	8	7176 – 7181
7182	7	8	7183 – 7188
7183 – 7188	8	8	7194 – 7426
7189 – 7193	3	8	7479 – 7539
7194 – 7426	8	9	8000 – 8479
7427 – 7462	3	Manston Airport	2000 – 2021
7463 – 7478	7	14	6000 – 6438
7479 – 7539	8	15	5000 – 5340
7600 – 7609	1-2	16 (car park)	8700 – 8769
7700 – 7946	1-D	16	1000 – 1926
8000 – 8479	9	Compound 16	3000 – 3767
8500 – 8630	D	Compound 16 (final bit)	8900 – 8915
8700 – 8769	16 (car park)	1-D	7700 – 7946
8861 – 8899	Joss Bay	D	8500 – 8630
8900 – 8915	Compound 16 (final bit)	Joss Bay	8861 – 8899
8920 – 8923	Joss Bay	Joss Bay	8920 – 8923

Later Prehistoric and Roman pottery from the route of the Weatherlees – Margate – Broadstairs wastewater pipeline

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Introduction

A total of 10,731 sherds, weighing 137,817 g, were identified as dating from the Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. This material was recovered from all sites along the route (Table Pot 1; the areas are here referred to by their fieldwork area codes; a concordance to the site names used in the publication is given at the beginning of the online specialist reports and Table 1 in the published volume); however, the largest assemblages were from Areas 14, 16 and Compound 16. Of the 620 contexts that produced pottery, 550 contained less than 30 sherds, the minimum number required for an estimation of phase (PCRG 1997, 21).

The report on the Bronze Age pottery is included in the main publication (Jones in Egging Dinwiddy and Schuster 2009), but the fabric descriptions are included in Appendix Pot 1.

Methodology

All pottery was fully analysed, according to guidelines recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). Analysis of fabric and form has followed the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system for pottery (Morris 1994). Where appropriate, Roman fabrics have been correlated with the CAT type series (Appendix Pot 1). Each rim type has been assigned an 'R' number; however, well-known type series have also been used, including the Dragendorff series for samian, and the Thompson (1982) form series for 'Belgic' wares in the South-East. Assemblages from all features that produced more than 30 sherds have been termed 'key groups' and examined in detail.

Chronology

The later prehistoric and Roman assemblage is dominated by Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age to Roman material. Two fabrics (F5 and F15) were identified as possibly being slightly earlier, of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. A single form was recorded in the F15 fabric, an undifferentiated rim (R25) whose orientation is uncertain; however, it appears to be from a neutral form, probably a tub-like vessel (ditch 3678: context 3484, intervention 3783 and context 3488, intervention 3487), Compound 16). The F5 fabric was represented by a single vessel (ON 502; Plate 2.9) with applied, finger-impressed cordon from Star Lane, and two other body sherds. Key groups of Late Bronze Age pottery came predominantly from features in Compound 16, and one pit in Area 8.

Only one feature was tentatively identified as Middle Iron Age, although a number of the Late Iron Age groups contained fabrics and forms that relate to this earlier period, these elements were not found without later components. The ceramics therefore

suggest a hiatus in activity from the end of the Late Bronze Age or beginning of the Early Iron Age to the later part of the Middle Iron Age, perhaps between *c* 600-300 BC. Many features from all sites (except Area 1-D, Area 7 and Joss Bay) produced small groups (less than 30 sherds) of pottery of later Middle Iron Age to Roman date, sometimes residual in Saxon or medieval features. No Romanised fabrics were recorded from Area D, however a number of pits and ditches are of probable Late Iron Age date. Key groups of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were present in ditches, pits and other features in Compound 16, Area 16 and Area 15. 'Belgic' forms and fabrics dominate the assemblages, with most of the material dating to the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. Thompson (1982, 4-5) has used the term 'Belgic' to define a style of pottery current in the south-east during this period, based on curves, corrugation and cordons, and typical of the 'Aylesford-Swarling' tradition. A range of jars, bowls, beakers, platters and a flask from this repertoire were present in the Margate assemblage. Although synonymous with grog-tempered pottery, flint-tempered fabrics were also used for 'Belgic' style vessels, the latter tending to be earlier in date. Vessels of this tradition had been placed in the cremation graves in the Area 9 cemetery, dating to the mid 1st century AD (*c* AD 43-60/70), many complete, some imported and some imitating imported forms. During the Flavian period, grog-tempered fabrics and the 'Belgic' forms decline, 'almost to the point of complete termination' (Pollard 1982, 66).

Amongst the pit and ditch features, few were dated later than the 1st century AD. Key groups that were came from Area 15, including ditch 5113 of mid to late 2nd century date, ditch 5331 of late 2nd to mid 3rd century date and ditch 5157 of late Roman date. The cremations of Area 14 could not be dated as closely, but are broadly of 2nd century AD date. Three inhumation burials of Area 14 contained accessory vessels. Two were children buried with small jars, one of early Roman date and one of mid 2nd to 3rd century date. An adult male had been buried with a samian jug from Eastern Gaul, of late 3rd to mid 4th century date (Bird, this volume). Two inhumations in Area 15 contained early Roman pottery, one of which dates to the 1st century AD. All other graves contained only residual pottery or none at all.

The Middle/Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

Middle to Late Iron Age fabrics

Without diagnostic forms for this period, distinguishing fabrics has been difficult. Many fabrics in use during the Middle to Late Iron Age continue in use into the Late Iron Age / early Roman period, however five seem to be associated only with this earlier phase. These are calcareous fabrics C2 and S1, grog and shell-tempered GS1, sandy Q13 and quartz and organic-tempered QV1. However, flint-tempered fabrics again dominate the phase, accounting for 70% of the total number of Middle to Late Iron Age sherds. Grog-tempered fabrics account for 15%, sandy wares for 14% and the calcareous wares for only 1%.

Late Iron Age to Roman Fabrics

The fabrics of the Late Iron Age to early Roman period (1st century BC to 1st century AD) are again dominated by flint-tempered wares (44% of the number and 40% of the weight), however sandy wares (33% / 35%) and grog-tempered wares (22% / 24%)

now play a much larger role. Calcareous wares remain at 1%. The flint-tempered wares of this period appear very similar to those from the Late Bronze Age, and without the association of diagnostic rim forms it can be very difficult to distinguish body sherds tempered with flint. This has led to the creation of fabrics F2/F8 and F4/F7, indicating coarse and fine flint-tempered fabrics that cannot be dated more closely than 'later prehistoric'. The Late Iron Age flint fabrics again contain sparse to common amounts of crushed, calcined flint, with the occasional addition of organic matter. Rare red iron oxides are visible in some of the fabrics. At Canterbury, flint-tempered wares 'continued to be produced in small quantities well into the first century AD, although their most important period of usage was probably in the first century BC and earlier years AD' (Pollard 1988, 43). The lack of flint-tempered fabrics from Richborough supports this suggestion (Pollard 1988, 45).

The sandy wares contain either very fine to fine, or medium to coarse-grained quartz, often with rare to sparse amounts of secondary inclusions including flint, red iron oxides, organic inclusions or argillaceous inclusions. The QG1 fabric contained 20% grog. The Q14 fabric contained abundant quartz and glauconite, as well as 15% calcareous inclusions. Fabrics Q8 and QG1 also contained sparse amounts of rounded inclusions that may be glauconite. Although outcrops of Greensand do not occur locally, the glauconite may have come from the Chalk. The grog-tempered wares are soft, soapy fabrics containing common to very common amounts of fine or coarse grog. Fabrics G3 and G4 also contained sparse amounts of shell or flint respectively, however these fabrics are represented by only small quantities of sherds. The G7 fabric contains more quartz than the other grog-tempered fabrics, this fabric is also seen in the Middle to Late Iron Age phase.

During the Late Iron Age both flint-tempered and grog-tempered fabrics were used in the production of pottery vessels in east Kent, with both fabrics used for 'Belgic' forms. At sites such as Highstead it has been noted that the grog-temper becomes increasingly used over time, with grog-tempered pottery dominating the Period 4C assemblages (25BC-AD 50) (Couldrey 2007, 179).

Romanised fabrics

Amphora

Amphora are represented only by the southern Spanish Baetician fabric from Dressel 20 vessels that carried olive oil (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 25). A total of 2046 sherds (55.8kg) were recovered from features across Areas 14, 15, 16 and Manston Airport, however most came from burials in Area 14.

Mortaria

Very small quantities of mortaria were recovered from the route, amounting to just ten sherds, 334g. Of these, five are from the Oxfordshire industries and were recorded from Areas 15 and 16. The Oxfordshire fabrics include whiteware, white-slipped redware and red/brown colour-coated mortaria, with a broad date range of the 2nd to 4th century. One rim sherd from the Rhineland was recovered from Area 9, and a rim from a Lower Nene Valley mortaria, of mid to late 3rd to 4th century date, was recovered from Area 16.

Imported finewares

The imported finewares (73 sherds, 1552 g) are dominated by samian vessels, imported from Gaul subsequent to the conquest (Pollard 1988, 33). Most are from the Central Gaulish industries (50 sherds, 445g), however products from Southern Gaul (13 sherds, 533g) and East Gaul (3 sherds, 553g) are also represented, the latter includes a complete Rheinzabern jug with a suggested date of late 3rd to mid 4th century (Bird, this volume). Other imported fabrics are all represented by three or fewer sherds from Areas 15 and 16, and comprise *Terra Nigra* and *Terra Rubra*, both distributed across south-east Britain during the late 1st century BC and 1st century AD, Central Gaulish colour-coat of 1st to 2nd century AD date and Moselkeramik / Trier Black-Slipped Ware of 2nd to 3rd century date. A similar picture is presented for Highstead, near Chislet, where colour-coated finewares of the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date are very rare and there is little East Gaulish samian (Green 2007, 216), although a Rheinzabern bowl was present (Taylor 2007, 242).

British finewares

Few British finewares were present in the assemblage (45 sherds, 810g). The most commonly occurring was the late Roman Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (20 sherds, 535g). Other fabrics include *Terra Nigra* imitations and six sherds in a buff-coloured ring-and-dot beaker fabric of late 1st to early 2nd century date (Davies *et al.* 1994, 142). The latter is common from sites in London but rare on other sites in south-east Britain, with only five sites known from Kent, each producing a single sherd, with the exception of Richborough with four sherds (Pollard 1988, 62).

Coarsewares

It has been difficult to distinguish between a number of the pre- and post-conquest coarseware fabrics, particularly the grog-tempered fabrics and sandy wares. The division has been based on associations with known forms or Roman fabrics, however fabric codes used in the later prehistoric fabric series have also been utilised for post-conquest wares as it was often not practical to separate them. The sandy fabrics may have been produced at Canterbury. Green (2007, 216) has suggested that Highstead was dependent on Canterbury 'for the vast majority of its 'kitchen' wares, as was most of east Kent from the mid Flavian to mid second century' (after Pollard 1988).

The unoxidised and reduced fabrics dominate the coarsewares, with grog-tempered wares still the most commonly occurring (G100, 274 sherds, 3900g). Coarse sandy wares were also frequently recorded (Q108, 240 sherds, 2572g). Other sandy fabrics include one containing abundant detrital quartz and other rock fragments (Q110, 62 sherds, 536g) and a fine sandy ware (Q109, 40 sherds, 276g). Coarse sandy greywares total 179 sherds (1811g, Q100 and Q105) and fine greywares amount to 76 sherds (403g, Q107). North Kent finewares, dated *c* 70-150 AD, possibly continuing until the end of the 2nd century AD, were also present (67 sherds, 338g). Shell-tempered wares were occasionally seen (19 sherds, 124g), a fabric more commonly seen on sites in West Kent during the later first century BC to late first century AD (Pollard 1988, 31), however the Margate fabrics include ten sherds of late shell-tempered ware, of the East Midlands tradition (4th century onwards), recovered from Area 15. Black

Burnished Ware from south-east Dorset was present in very small quantities (5 sherds, 121g).

A total of 413 sherds (2224g) sherds of coarse oxidised wares were recorded (Q101 and Q104). The whitewares (Q102, 263 sherds, 1384g) include a butt beaker in a fine fabric that may have been imported from *Gallia Belgica*, possibly even before the conquest, but it is has not been possible to ascertain the source. Seven sherds (20g) of Verulamium-region whiteware (Q106) were also present. Other oxidised fabrics include NFSE from Northern France (11 sherds, 46g) and white-slipped redware (Q103, 19 sherds, 550g).

Iron Age and Romano-British Forms

The Iron Age and Romano-British forms have been grouped together as a number were produced both before and after the conquest, and in some cases it is not possible to ascertain whether the first century AD forms are of pre- or post-conquest date.

Middle to Late Iron Age jar forms

R38: A flat-topped rim, internally expanded, on neutral profile vessel. Marlowe Car Park form 14 (Pollard 1995), Thompson C3.

R42: Flat-topped undifferentiated rim on a neutral-profile vessel.

R45: Neutral-profile vessel with internally-bevelled rim.

R53: Undifferentiated rim, squared, internal bevel. Neutral profile vessel.

R64: Neutral profile vessel with beaded rim, decorated with herringbone pattern.

R74: Slack-sided/neutral profile jar with flattened rim top and externally expanded rim.

R72: Upright rim with irregular, flattened top on slack-shouldered jar. MIA-LIA

With the possible exception of palaeochannel 1980 in Area 16, no features could be conclusively shown to be of Middle Iron Age date. However, a number of the Late Iron Age groups contained vessel forms that would not be out of place in a Middle Iron Age assemblage, often from features with quite mixed assemblages or material that had collected over a long period of time, such as the layers of depression 1785. The most common forms of Middle to Late Iron Age date are neutral profile vessels with flat-topped rims (R42), usually internally (R38, R45, R53) or externally (R74) expanded. Six of these vessels were produced using sandy fabrics, two in calcareous wares, two were flint-tempered and one grog-tempered. This type of form has its origins in the Middle Iron Age saucepan-pot continuum, but was developed and utilised into the Late Iron Age period.

Those with internally expanded rims (R38, R45, R53) are of Late Iron Age date, encompassed by Thompson (1982) 'Belgic' form C3, 'a hand-made form derived from earlier Iron Age, although it can be last into the later 1st cent AD' (Thompson 2007, 192). The form is recorded at Highstead (Form 3, Couldrey and Thompson 2007, 179), Marlowe Car Park, Canterbury (Pollard 1995, fig. 268.2, fig. 270.34) and West Malling (Jones, this volume, 'Plain jars with internally expanded, bevelled and in-turned rims'). A neutral-profile vessel with beaded rim and herringbone decoration (R64) in a sandy ware fabric is also of Late Iron Age date.

A slack-shouldered jar with an upright rim, flattened on top (R72), in a flint-tempered fabric is also of Middle to Late Iron Age date, but was recorded from a pit [1280] with

only nine sherds. Round-bodied / S-profiled jars with everted rims also straddle this divide, seen in the Middle Iron Age assemblage from Beechbrook Wood (Jones 2006) and the Late Iron Age assemblage from Hawkinge Airfield, Folkestone (Thompson 2001, fig. 3 R41-45). Late Iron Age examples from Highstead include the flint-tempered Form 20 (Couldrey 2007, fig. 102.9 and fig. 105.51). At Margate this form is recorded as R20, R50 and R52, with R52 indicating a later Middle Iron Age date and R20 and R50 a Late Iron Age date.

Late Iron Age jars

B2-1: Thompson (1982) form B2-1, rims of everted-rim jars with rippled shoulders.

R16: Everted rim jar.

R17: Bead rim jar.

R29: Upright, flat-topped rim from jar.

R34: Bead-rimmed jar with rusticated exterior. Early C1st BC.

R35: Flat-topped beaded rim from jar.

R36: Poorly formed everted rim from everted rim jar.

R40: Jar with upright neck and beaded rim.

R41: Lid-seated jar with everted rim.

R44: LIA jar with pulled rim. Well burnished exterior.

R47: Lid-seated jar with upright neck.

R52: Everted rim jar, probably of S-shaped profile.

R63: Bead-rimmed jar.

R65: Misc bead-rimmed jars

R67: Flat-topped, upright rim on vessel with sloping shoulder.

R68: Narrow-necked jar with bead rim.

R77: Everted rim jar.

R85: Lid-seated jar with in-turned channel-topped rim and corrugated exterior.

Of the 110 Iron Age and Roman jars recorded from Margate, 39 have beaded rims and appear to be of pre-conquest date (Thompson 1982, C1). The class includes examples with a rusticated exterior (R34); upright neck (R40); and narrow neck (R68) as well as more classic forms (R17, R35, R63, R65). They were made in flint-tempered fabrics (17 vessels), grog-tempered wares (12 vessels) and sandy wares (10 vessels). The rusticated jar adds to a growing body of evidence for the use of this technique in eastern Kent. There were 15 recorded instances of rusticated surfaces from the Margate assemblage (mostly on body sherds), and a further 26 which demonstrated a lumpy surface, but were not clear cases of rustication. The technique is described by Nigel Macpherson-Grant (1990, 63) as ‘the deliberate application of additional clay to roughen the exterior surfaces of some storage-jars and cooking-pots, presumably as a handling aid.’ It occurs widely on the Continent (*Esclabousée*) where it is thought to have originated in Belgium before being adopted in north-east France during the early La Tène period. At Highstead it was frequently used during Period 3 (600-400 BC, Couldrey 2007, 121) but the upper limit of this technique has been in question. In the Low Countries it continues in use throughout the Iron Age (Couldrey 2007, 121), and a recent discovery of a bead-rimmed jar from West Malling (Jones, this volume), suggests that it continued to be used into the early part of the 1st century BC in Kent. The R34 from Margate is further evidence of this.

Everted rim jars with rippled shoulders (Thompson 1982, form B2-1) were also relatively popular, with seven recorded in grog-tempered fabrics and one in a flint-tempered ware. Although this form continues in use into the post-conquest period,

handmade examples, such as the majority from Margate, tend to be typologically early (Thompson 1982, 118). Other jar forms are less represented and include the R44 jar with pulled rim (five examples were present in sandy wares and one in a flint-tempered fabric); four everted rim jars (R16, R36, R77, three are grog-tempered and one is in a sandy ware); jars with upright, flat-topped rims (R67, flint-tempered, paralleled at Highstead, Form 6, Couldrey 2007, fig. 103.28); lid-seated jars with an everted rim (R41, flint-tempered) or upright neck (R47, sandy ware) and one vessel with an in-turned channel topped rim and corrugated exterior (R85, sandy ware); and a jar with upright, flat-topped rim (R29, one flint-tempered example and one sandy).

Large jars that may have been used for storage include the R43, a grog-tempered necked jar with everted rim, paralleled by Marlowe Car Park form 20 (Pollard 1995); and the R71, a large jar with a heavy squared and beaded rim in a sandy ware.

Jars of 1st century AD date, post-conquest

R100: Bead-rimmed jar.

R48: Round-bodied jar with upright neck and everted rim.

R56: Round-bodied/ovoid jar with bead rim. AD43-75.

R58: Everted rim jar with rounded shoulder.

R61: Long-necked jar with beaded rim and at least two cordons. Rounded or possibly carinated shoulder.

R62: Lid-seated bead rim jar, cordons on exterior.

R80: Jar with short upright neck and everted rim. Quite a squat jar. Closest Monaghan (1987) form is a Class 3I.

R83: Upright-necked jar with beaded rim. C1st AD, could go into C2nd.

R86: Nearly complete wide-bodied jar with everted rim. Thompson C2-2.

Bead-rimmed jars continued to be recorded into the early Roman period (R100, three examples). Other jars of post-conquest date include two round-bodied jars with upright neck and everted rim (R48; Thompson 1982, C2-3; Green 2007, fig. 126.347-350); fourteen round-bodied jars with bead rim (R56; Green, 2007, 217, fig. 125.332, dated at Marlowe Car Park to Period 2, *c.* 70/80-100/110); an everted rim jar with rounded shoulder (R58; paralleled at Highstead, Form 11, Couldrey and Thompson 2007, fig. 101.6 and Green 2007, fig. 126.347-350); three long-necked jars with beaded rims and at least two cordons (R61; Green 2007, fig. 126.334); a lid-seated bead-rimmed jar with cordons (R62; Thompson 1982, D3-4; Green 2007, fig. 125.333); three squat jars with short upright neck and everted rim (R80), similar to Monaghan (1987) form 3I; and two upright-necked jars with beaded rims (R83). The majority of these vessels were made from sandy fabrics, with the exception of one R48, three R56, the R58 and one R83 which were grog-tempered, the other R83 was flint-tempered. A nearly complete wide-bodied jar with everted rim from a child's grave [6166] belongs to Thompson's (1982) C2-2 group. It is found at Margate in a grog-tempered, handmade fabric.

Miscellaneous Romano-British jars

R79: Miscellaneous upright-necked jars.

R82: Nearly complete very small everted rim jar.

R43: Necked storage jar with everted rim. Marlowe Car Park Form 20 (Pollard 1995). LIA

R71: Large jar with squared, bead, heavy rim. LIA.

R75: RB storage jar rim, C1st - 4th AD.

Romano-British jar forms that could not be closely dated include 11 upright-necked jars (R79), four in grog-tempered fabrics, three greyware examples, two in a coarse sandy ware and two in a fine sandy ware; and a grog-tempered storage jar (R75). There was also one very small everted rim jar in a white slipped-redware, that had been placed in a child's grave (R82, grave 6060, ON 470) and is probably of mid 2nd to 3rd century date.

Late Iron Age to early Roman bowls

R104: Monaghan (1987) Type 4H1: carinated bowls loosely imitating Dr. 30 AD 80/90-130.

R105: London form IVA: bowls with distinctive moulded flange on the rim, usually with a carinated body although some round-bodied examples occur. Early Flavian to approx 150AD).

R33: Necked, cordoned wide-mouthed bowl. Thompson (1982) D1-1, C1st BC- C1st AD.

R37: Carinated bowl with short upright rim decorated with horizontal rows of crescent-shaped impressions, not fingernails, probably made with the end of a stick or other implement. LIA

R49: Carinated bowl with concave neck and flat-topped rim. LIA.

R59: Miniature carinated bowl with bead rim. C1st AD.

R90: Wide mouthed bowl/jar with beaded rim, long sloping neck and slight lid-seating. C1st AD, could be either side of the Conquest.

R91: Carinated bowl with out-turned rim and rippled neck. Monaghan (1987) Class 4G, AD 50/70 - 130.

R94: Bowl with upright neck, everted rim and rounded shoulder. Closest form is a Thompson D1-4, 'wide mouthed bowls'. C1st AD.

R98: Flat-rimmed bowl with carinated body.

The bowls include carinated forms of Late Iron Age and early Roman date. One example has a short upright rim and had been decorated with horizontal rows of crescent-shaped impressions, probably made with the end of a stick or other implement (R37, sandy ware, ditch 1892). A miniature carinated bowl with beaded rim (R59; Thompson 1982, S5) in a grog-tempered fabric is of post-conquest date. Other carinated bowl forms include two loosely imitating samian form 30 (R104; Monaghan 1987, 4H1, AD 80/90-130); a bowl with an out-turned rim and rippled neck (R91; Monaghan 1987, 4G, AD 50/70 - 130) and a small bowl with flat rim and carinated body (R98) in a greyware fabric from grave 5166. Also present were five bowls with distinctive moulded flange on the rim, usually with a carinated body (R105; Marsh and Tyers 1978, form IVA, early Flavian to mid 2nd century).

A nearly complete carinated bowl was recorded from ditch 1385 (R49, Fig. 2.22), made from a very fine sandy fabric. Although the bowl's surface is quite smooth there are no clear traces of surface treatment, but this may be a factor of post-depositional conditions. The lower half of the vessel is plain, whilst the upper side of the carination is marked by a groove, there is then a 19mm wide band and then a cordon. The band is decorated with a tooled zig-zag line running all the way around. This form of zig-zag decoration is present on Aylesford style vessels illustrated by Birchall (1965, nos. 47, 56, 86, 90, 119, 212 and 288). The neck is upstanding, gently concave and slightly corrugated. The rim is flat-topped, marginally out-turned and slightly externally thickened, although not beaded. The centre of the base had been perforated by a single

central and circular post-firing hole, 11-12mm diameter. The form is part of Thompson (1982) group D1-2.

Five cordoned wide-mouthed bowls (R33; Thompson 1982, D1-1) date from the late 1st century BC into the 1st century AD. They are all in sandy fabrics and are all wheelthrown. The form is paralleled at West Malling by the R18 and R26 (Jones, this volume). A variant of this form is represented by the grog-tempered R94 with upright neck, everted rim and rounded shoulder. A wide-mouthed bowl/jar with beaded rim, long sloping neck and slight lid-seating (R90, grog-tempered) could also date from either side of the conquest.

Middle to Late Roman bowls

R103: Flat-rimmed bowl (AD 120-200+).

Mon 5D: BB2 triangular-rimmed bowl (AD 110-200+).

R87: Drop-flanged bowl (late Roman).

C51: Young (1977) form C51: flanged bowl copying Dr 38. 240-400 +.

Middle Roman bowl forms include a flat-rimmed bowl (R103, AD 120-200+) and a triangular-rimmed bowl (Monaghan 1978, class 5D, 110-200+) in a BB2 fabric. The Late Roman forms come from Area 15 and comprise a drop-flanged bowl in a shell-tempered ware (R87) from the subsoil and two flanged bowls, copying samian form 38, in an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (Young 1977, C51), from ditches 5157 and 5173.

Roman dishes

R88: RB Plain-rimmed dish, curved wall.

WA type 20: BB1 dog dish

Two dish forms were present in the assemblage. Four were plain-rimmed dishes with curved walls (R88), three of which were in a grog-tempered fabric and one in a sandy ware. These vessels date from the Hadrianic period to the 4th century. The other dish form is a Black Burnished Ware (BB1) dog-dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 20).

Platters

CAM 16: Platter with roundly curved, concave wall.

R30: Straight-walled platter, copying Gallo-Belgic form CAM 1. Thompson (1982) G1-1.

G1-5: Thompson (1982) G1-5: copy of CAM 5, platter with splayed wall with overhanging rim and two internal mouldings. 1st century AD.

G1-6: Copy of Gallo-Belgic forms CAM 7 & 8, compact dishes with deep offset vertical wall and internal moulding.

R57: Thompson G1-7, copies of CAM 12, with straight or convex outplayed wall and one internal offset. C1st AD.

Copy of 15/17: Native copy of a samian platter, form 15/71.

Mon 7A: Monaghan 1987 Type 7A: platter with footring and beaded rim. AD 43-120.

The platters are all of 1st century AD date. One was an imported *Terra Nigra* CAM 16 form, with rounded, curved wall, the rest are local copies of imported forms. They

include one example of a straight-walled platter copying CAM 1 (R30; Thompson 1982 G1-1, sandy ware) of pre-conquest date; a copy of the CAM 5 platter with splayed wall, overhanging rim and internal mouldings (Thompson 1982, G1-5, sandy ware); two examples of the G1-6, the grog-tempered version of the CAM 7 and 8 platter which is most commonly seen in Kent in post-conquest contexts; one copy of CAM 12 (R57; Thompson 1982, G1-7, grog-tempered, which may be of pre- or post-conquest date); and a grog-tempered copy of a samian form 15/17. Also present was a single example of platter with footring and beaded rim (Monaghan 1987, 7A) in the North Kent fine greyware fabric of early Roman date.

Cups

CAM 56: Cup, copying Loeschcke 7 & 8, c AD 10-65 (Thompson 1982, G3-1).

Two examples of the CAM 56 were present in the assemblage, both in *Terra Nigra* type fabrics. One accompanied cremation burial 8202, the other cremation burial 8273. The form is a copy of Loeschcke 7 and 8, occurring at Colchester in *Terra Rubra* (CAM 56A and 56B) and *Terra Nigra* (CAM 56C), being ‘common abroad from Augustus to Claudius’, and imported to Britain both before and after the conquest (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 227).

Beakers

CAM 113: Butt-beaker.

Mon 2G: Monaghan Class 2G, carinated beakers, this class is 70-120/130, finer distinctions exist.

R92: Everted rim beaker, body is quite straight-sided, not rounded. Groove at base of rim. RB.

R93: Cornice-rim beaker (RB)

Two whiteware butt beakers (CAM 113) had been placed with cremation graves in Area 9. That from grave 8199 is represented by less than half of the body and the rim is missing. The fabric is very fine and it is likely that this vessel was imported. The beaker from grave 8273 is in a coarser sandy whiteware fabric and is probably a local copy. Butt-beakers in fine sandy wares are ‘predominant amongst ‘Gallo-Belgic’wares in Kent, along with platters in *Terra Nigra* (Pollard 1988, 36). Other beaker forms include two carinated beakers (Monaghan 1987, 2G, AD 70-120/130), both in North Kent fine greyware; a cornice rim beaker (R93) in Central Gaulish colour-coated ware (1st to 2nd century AD) and a fine greyware everted rim beaker (R92).

Flagons / flasks

IB4: Large, wide-mouthed one-handled vessels, the upper ring is more prominent than the lower ones. 1st half of 2nd century.

E3-6: Thompson (1982) E3-6, small true flasks with high narrow neck. C1st AD, most are pre-Conquest.

R101: Pulley-rim flagon (cf Pollard 1988, fig. 28 no. 77). Early Roman.

R102: Ring-necked flagon, London IB2, Flavian to Hadrianic.

Four flagons and one flask were present in the assemblage. The flagons all date to the early Roman period and include ring-necked (Marsh and Tyers 1978, form IB2, Flavian to Hadrianic) and pulley-rim (cf Pollard 1988, fig. 28 no. 77) varieties of the Flavian-Trajanic, as well as one large, wide-mouthed one-handled vessel, where the upper ring is more prominent than the lower ones (Marsh and Tyers 1978, form IB4). Although the Claudian conquest did not bring about 'rapid, radical change in the production and distribution of pottery in Kent...there is a strong possibility that the widespread adoption of the flagon was a direct result of the conquest' (Pollard 1988, 57). The small, complete flask (Thompson 1982, E3-6) in a fine, grog-tempered fabric, had been placed with an adult male in an inhumation burial, Area 15. This form of vessel has a high, narrow neck and dates to the 1st century AD, with most examples coming from pre-conquest contexts (Thompson 1982, 405).

Lids

Lid with groove under rim

Three lids were present in the assemblage, one of Late Iron Age date, in a sandy fabric, and two Romano-British examples in oxidised ware.

Mortaria

R73: Lower Nene Valley mortaria in buff ware (cf Hartley and Perrin 1999, 132, fig. 78 M43 and M44, typologically late 3rd to 4th).

R95: Mortaria, probably Rhineland, with high bead and heavy horizontal flange, with ridge behind flange.

Only two mortaria rims were recorded: a Lower Nene Valley vessel in buff ware from ditch 1877, Area 16 (R73, cf Perrin 1999, fig. 78 M43 and M44, typologically late 3rd to 4th century) and a vessel with high bead, heavy horizontal flange, with ridge behind the flange (R95), probably a Rhineland product, recovered from ditch 8391, Area 9.

Samian

Form 15/17: Samian form Dr. 15/17, platter with quarter-moulding internally at the junction of the wall and the floor. C1st, decline during Flavian.

Form 18/31: Samian form 18/31. Transitional plate (18) / bowl (31) form. South Gaulish are approx 90-110, Les Martres 100-120 and other Central Gaulish are c 120-150 AD.

18/31 series: Part of 18/31 series.

Form 27: Samian form 27. A cup with a double curved wall and a beaded rim. C1st to c AD 150/160.

Form 32: Samian dish with plain curving sides and footring. Mostly late 2nd century.

Form 33: Samian form 33, conical cup with footstand. Mid to late 2nd century.

Form 37: Samian form 37, hemispherical decorated bowl, AD 70 to late 2nd century.

R84: East Gaulish jug.

The earliest samian form from the Margate sites is the form 15/17 platter. Four vessels were recorded, all from the workshops of southern Gaul. Two had been placed in graves (Area 9, graves 8206 and 8208), one was recovered from ditch 3317 (Compound 16) and the other from layer 1785 in Area 16. Central Gaulish vessel,

broadly of 1st to 2nd century date, include a form 37 hemispherical bowl (layer 1079, Area 16) and two form 27 cups (layer 1799, Area 16 and tree-throw hole 8056, Area 9). Two vessels from the 18/31 series, of early to mid 2nd century date, were also present in Central Gaulish fabrics, one grave 6005 (Area 14) and one from ditch fill 8413, Area 9. Mid to late 2nd-century vessels include three form 33 cups (two from layer 1785, Area 16 and one from ditch 5113, Area 15) and one form 32 dish. The latter is not exactly paralleled in the Dragendorff series, but is closest to a form 32. It had been placed in cenotaph pit 6027, Area 14 (Fig. 2.50). These vessels were again from workshops in Central Gaul. The latest samian form is a complete jug from the Rheinzabern workshop of Eastern Gaul, which accompanied the inhumation burial of an adult in grave 6049, Area 14. This vessel is thought to be of late 3rd to mid 4th century date, some time after the import of Rheinzabern samian ceased (Bird, this volume).

Miscellaneous, LIA/ERB (rims, usually broken at the neck)

- R13: Upright or slightly everted rim from vessel of uncertain profile.
- R14: Rim fragment, externally expanded and flat-topped.
- R15: Upright rim with very slight and extremely irregular bead rim.
- R20: Everted rim, rounded top, broken at the neck.
- R28: Upright or slightly everted rim, externally expanded.
- R31: Squared, in-turned rim with slight/irregular bead.
- R32: Short, everted rim fragment, BU both sides so probable bowl.
- R39: Slightly everted rim on necked vessel, unknown form. Neck is corrugated.
- R50: Upright/very slightly everted rim from round-bodied vessel.
- R51: A catch-all code for upright or everted rims of MIA or LMIA date.
- R54: Medium-necked vessel with rounded rim, probably carinated.
- R55: Carinated vessel with beaded rim. Form uncertain as <5% of rim present.
- R60: Upright-necked vessel with beaded rim, small rim diameter (80mm). C1st AD, post-conquest.
- R66: Vessel with short, upright neck and very slightly everted rim. Orientation uncertain but sherd is burnished on both sides so probably a bowl.
- R69: Plain rounded rim, probably from ovoid jar but orientation is uncertain.
- R70: Tiny rim fragment from possible cup or flagon top.
- R76: Inturned, undifferentiated rim on round-bodied vessel.
- R78: Slightly everted and slightly beaded rim, from probable round-bodied bowl.
- R81: Miscellaneous small jars or beakers with everted rims.
- R89: Uncertain form, possible lid, deeply corrugated exterior, internal lip. RB.
- R96: Everted rim with triangular-shaped bead, from probable butt-beaker.

Pottery from cemeteries

Area 9 Cremation Graves

Grave 8195

Grave 8195 contained the unurned cremation burial of adult, possibly female. An accessory vessel has been placed to the south (ON 606: 6 sherds, 459g). This was a globular-bodied flagon in a coarse, sandy oxidised fabric, the origin of the vessel is unknown. Although much of the vessel was recovered, it was not possible to ascertain if it originally had one handle or two, and although there is a hint of a ring on the

neck, the vessel is broken beyond this and it was not possible to identify the form or the date. Two other sherds from fill 8196 are from a different vessel, of a very similar fabric to object 610 in grave 8198, however without cross-context joins it is not possible to confirm if they are from this vessel.

Grave 8198

Grave 8198 contained the unurned cremation burial of a subadult or adult over 13 years in age. A flagon in an oxidised ware fabric was present on the eastern side of the grave (ON 610: 50 sherds, 211g), but the vessel was in too fragmentary a state to ascertain the form or date.

Grave 8199

Grave 8198 contained a casket cremation burial of an adult, apparently contained within an organic container. Outside of the casket, on its southern side, two vessels had been placed. Object 611 (Fig. 2.34) is a nearly complete (43 sherds, 371g) grog-tempered platter with a footring base (Thompson 1982, G1-6). Thompson (1982, 459) notes that that this grog-tempered version of the CAM 7/8 is mostly of post-conquest date. A 'V'-shaped chip was noted on the rim, perhaps representing deliberate damage, however at least 20% of the rim is missing. Object 612 ((Fig. 2.34, 70 sherds, 191g) is a whiteware butt beaker, the rim is missing. The fabric is very fine and this vessel may have been imported from *Gallia Belgica*, possibly even before the conquest, although the grave dates to the middle to the 1st century AD.

Grave 8202

Grave 8202 contained the cremation burial of an adult, probably male, which appeared to be held within an organic bag or container. It was accompanied by a possible box containing burnt suckling pig remains and two ceramic vessels. ON 620 appeared to be associated with the human burial, and ON 625 with the pig. ON 620 ((Fig. 2.35, Plate 2.14), 16 sherds, 454g) is a native copy of a samian form 15/17 in a grog-tempered fabric. The vessel is highly abraded and only traces of the original surface remain, the rim is chipped. ON 625 (Fig. 2.35) is a CAM 56 cup with an illiterate square-shaped stamp on the inside of the base. It had been made from a fine greyware fabric, a *Terra Nigra* type imitation. One side of the base is worn and chips were noted on both sides of the rim, possibly made deliberately in antiquity. A very similar vessel accompanied cremation 8273. Both vessels are of mid 1st century AD date, AD 40-60 or even AD 40-50.

Grave 8206

Grave 8206 contained the cremated remains of a female adult, placed within a casket with a samian platter (ON 649, Fig. 2.36, Plate 2.15, 3 sherds, 271g). This vessel is a complete but highly abraded form 15/17, from a southern Gaul workshop. It had been stamped but only S.....IVS is now visible. A chip had been taken from the rim.

Grave 8208

Grave 8208 contained the cremated remains of an adult, probably placed within an organic container that was then placed within a casket with two accessory vessels. ON 639 is a highly fragmented (125 sherds, 111g, MSW 0.89g) oxidised ware vessel with orange surfaces and an unoxidised grey core. The vessel was thin-walled, probably a beaker, but the sherds are far too abraded to reconstruct. The rim is everted with a triangular-shaped beaded end. ON 640 (Fig. 2.37, Plate 2.16, 216g) is a complete

South Gaulish samian platter, form 15/17, stamped TERTIVS.FE. Brenda Dickinson lists the stamp TERTIVS from Colchester as *c* AD 45-60 (Dickinson 1991, 130). The rim top is very abraded, with little of the slip remaining, and a chip has been taken from the rim. The ring of the base is also worn.

Grave 8273

Grave 8273 contained the cremated remains of an adult female, accompanied by three ceramic vessels and three rosette-type brooches, two identical. ON 651 (Fig. 2.38) is a CAM 56 cup, in a *Terra Nigra* type fabric. It is now in seven pieces (93g) but is complete apart from one chip from the body and 10% of the rim. Given the chips taken out of many of the vessel rims from this cemetery, this may represent a deliberate action. The footring base has a square-shaped stamp on the interior, V.I. It is very similar to a vessel from grave 8202. ON 652 (Fig. 2.38, 22 sherds, 321g) is a complete, grog-tempered platter (G1-6), of the same form as that from grave 8199. There are two fairly big 'V'-shaped nicks out of the rim (about 7% each) and one very small chip. One area of the rim is also very worn. ON 653 (Fig. 2.38) is a whiteware butt beaker. The fabric is quite sandy and is probably a local copy of the form rather than an imported vessel.

Ditch 8455

The terminus of ditch 8455, which enclosed the cremation burials, contained 95 sherds (845g) from a collared flagon with ribbed handle in a whiteware fabric (Fig. 2.21). It is possibly complete but is highly abraded and could not be reconstructed. The vessel is of 1st century AD date, post-conquest.

Area 14 Inhumation Graves

Grave 6049

Grave 6049 contained the coffined remains of an adult, possibly a male, buried with a jug from the Rheinzabern workshop in eastern Gaul (Fig. 2.40, Plate 2.13, ON 464, 547g). The vessel is now very abraded, with a soft and powdery surface. It holds 37 fluid ounces (nearly 2 pints), 1050ml. The jug is thought to be unique amongst British assemblages and may be of late 3rd to mid 4th century date (Bird, this volume). Such a late date, after the bulk of imports had ceased, has led Joanna Bird to suggest that it may have been 'brought into Britain as a personal possession', which may suggest a Continental origin for the deceased, however the possibility that it may be a late import cannot be discounted (Bird, this volume). The same context also produced 15 tiny oxidised flakes (9g) and one sandy body sherd (5g), whilst context 6047 contained one Dressel 20 flake (17g), three flint-tempered fragments (3g) and eight coarse sandy sherds (86g), one of which is an everted rim, probably from a jar.

Grave 6060

Grave 6060 contained the coffined burial of an infant/juvenile, buried with a very small everted rim jar (Fig. 2.41, Plate 2.17, ON 470, 2 sherds, 151g) that had been placed at the child's feet. The vessel is in a white-slipped redware fabric, however the source is unknown. The rim is slightly wonky and sloping, part is missing, broken off in antiquity. This may represent a similar practice to the chipping of the rims seen on vessels from the earlier cremation cemetery of Area 9. The vessel is probably of mid 2nd to 3rd century date. Small quantities of pottery were present in the other fills. Context 6061 contained six flint-tempered sherds (15g), two grog-tempered (4g) and

two oxidised ware fragments (1g), all very abraded and small. Context 6062 produced two Dressel 20 sherds (420g).

Grave 6093

Grave 6093 (adult male) contained only residual pottery of 1st to 2nd century date. Backfill 6094 produced seven sherds (116g) from a grog-tempered upright necked jar with beaded rim (R83), ten sandy body sherds (59g), and two sherds from the base of a mortaria, possibly a Canterbury product (Canterbury fabrics 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E). Fill 6099 contained another sherd of the same mortaria fabric (19g).

Grave 6154

Grave 6154 (subadult/adult) contained two sherds (4g) of abraded and residual flint-tempered pottery in the backfill.

Grave 6156

Grave 6156 (adult, possibly male) contained four Dressel 20 sherds (156g), four sandy crumbs (6g) and one flint-tempered fragment (1g) from the backfill.

Grave 6166

Grave 6166 contained the coffined burial of an infant or juvenile. The child had been buried with a small everted rim jar in a grog-tempered fabric (Fig. 2.46, ON 754, 26 sherds, 242g, Thompson 1982, C2-2), of early Roman date. The vessel is unoxidised and handmade. There is wear on side of the base and the wall. Only 75% of the rim is present, it is therefore not possible to ascertain if the rim had been modified in anyway. One abraded oxidised ware body sherd was also present (1g).

Grave 6169

Grave 6169 (adult female) contained only residual pottery. Backfill 6170 produced two flint-tempered body sherds (21g), two sandy ware sherds (5g), two oxidised ware (7g) and the tip of a greyware rim (1g).

Grave 6165

Adult grave 6165 contained one Roman sandy sherd (6g) from backfill 6173.

Area 14 Cremation Graves

Grave 6003

Cremation burial 6005, an adult female, was contained within ceramic vessel ON 400a (Fig. 2.39, 134 sherds, 1881g), a wide-mouthed jar with short upright neck and everted rim (R80) in a coarse sandy fabric. The vessel was not closely datable but appears to be of 1st to 2nd century AD date. Within the upper fill of this vessel was part of a second vessel, a samian plate/bowl (ON 400b, form 18/31) from Central Gaul, of early to mid 2nd century date (AD 120-150, 8 sherds, 85g). This may have been used to seal the cinerary urn.

Grave 6006

Burial 6008 represents the cremated remains of a subadult or adult, more than 13 years of age, possibly female, within an everted rim jar with wide mouth (Fig. 2.39, R80, ON 406, 110 sherds, 3164g). The vessel is very similar to that from grave 6003 but without the neck. The fabric of the vessel is sand-and grog-gritted, vertical wiping

marks are present on the lower half of the vessel. It is of late 1st to early 2nd century date.

Grave 6009

The cremated remains of an infant and an adult, the latter may be a female, were placed within a Dressel 20 amphora (ON 418: 421 sherds, 6395g). Six sherds, 16g, in an oxidised fabric and one small flat-topped rim fragment (2g) in a flint-tempered fabric were also recorded as part of ON 418. The amphora pieces are small and abraded, with a MSW of 15.2g.

Grave 6012

The cremated remains of an adult female and an infant were contained with a Dressel 20 amphora (ON 424, 175 sherds, 6511g). The vessel is highly abraded and fragmentary (MSW 37.2g), the base is present but not the rim. One sherd displays four large finger-impressions on the interior. A further 15 sherds (477g) of Dressel 20 were recorded as ON 417, overlying ON 424 (context 6011). Also present were six greyware sherds, with fine grog inclusions in the fabric, from a very round bodied vessel, probably a small jar or beaker (ON 427, 28g, context 6018).

Grave 6015

A Dressel 20 amphora from grave 6015 had been used to contain the cremated remains of an adult female and an infant (ON 420, 103 sherds, 17959g). The sherds are in far better condition than those from the other cremation burials in Area 14. They are much larger (MSW 174.4g), with less surface abrasion, and fewer are laminating. They include the base but not the rim. One sandy sherd was recorded from context 6015 as part of object 420. There were also four sherds, 40g, from a greyware vessel whose fabric also contained fine grog (context 6017). Grave fill 6016 produced a further five greyware sherds (13g), including the rim from a little everted rim from a small jar or beaker (R81).

Grave 6019

The cremated remains of an adult were contained within a Dressel 20 amphora (ON 425). The vessel is in very poor condition, highly abraded and laminating, and most sherds exist only as flakes (840 sherds, 5816g, MSW 6.9g). They include the base but not the rim. It contained small numbers of other sherds (1 sherd, 1g of flint-tempered pottery, 1 sherd, 1g of oxidised ware; 11 sherds, 142g, of grog-tempered pottery).

Grave 6022

Grave 6022 represents the cremated remains of an adult female that were placed within a Dressel 20 amphora (ON 429). A total of 338 sherds (16002g) was recorded. These are in poor condition and are laminating, with a high number of flakes. The average sherd weight is 47.3g. Context 6024 also produced three small sherds (each 3g) in other fabrics. Grave fill 6023 contained 66 tiny fragments of Dressel 20 (79g).

Grave 6025

Grave 6025 represents a very disturbed urned cremation burial. The vessel form could not be identified and only body sherds remain (ON 437, 56 sherds, 491g). The fabric contained an abundance of detrital material, especially quartz. It is probably of 1st to 2nd century date. Eight greyware sherds (75g) were also present in context 6026, including a small fragment from an everted rim jar.

Cenotaph pit 6027

Pit 6027 contained much (16 sherds, 209g) of a highly abraded samian dish (Fig. 2.50, ON 431) from one of the central Gaulish workshops. The vessel form is not exactly paralleled in the Dragendorff series, however the closest form is a shallow 32. It has a plain rim, curved wall and footring base and is probably of late 2nd century date.

Area 15 Inhumation Graves

Grave 5163

Grave 5163 contained the inhumation burial of an adult male, accompanied by a complete small flask in a fine grog-tempered fabric (Fig. 2.51, Plate 2.18, ON 227, 381g). The vessel has a beaded rim, upright neck and low carinated waist (Thompson 1982 E3-6). At least three cordons are present above the waist and there is one band of diagonal lines, probably once burnished. The vessel is of 1st century AD date, and could possibly be pre-conquest.

Grave 5166

Grave 5166 contained the truncated inhumation burial of an infant or juvenile with two complete vessels (Plate 2.19). ON 225 (Fig. 2.52) is a flat-rimmed carinated bowl (R98) in a coarse, sandy greyware fabric. A chip is missing from the rim (see also grave 6060). ON 226 (Fig. 2.52) is a small globular beaker with a very short everted rim (R97, similar to CAM 105), again in a coarse sandy greyware fabric. Both vessels are of early Roman date.

Area 16 Inhumation Grave

Grave 1110

Inhumation grave 1110 contained only residual pottery, of early Roman date. Context 1112 produced three sherds (16g) of flint-tempered pottery, one oxidised ware sherd (3g), two grog-tempered (14g), and two sandy sherds (27g), one from a bead-rim jar with squared, inturned rim. Context 1111 contained one sandy crumb (1g).

Compound 16 Inhumation Graves

Grave 3121

Inhumation grave 3121 contained residual pottery. Context 3123 produced a mix of flint-tempered (9 sherds, 134g) and grog-tempered (13 sherds, 129g) pottery. The grog-tempered comprise two joining rim sherds from a bead-rimmed jar, there are also a number of body sherds with horizontal combing/furrowing which are probably from the same vessel, most are sooted, including the rim. Two of the other body sherds have a scored exterior. A single small flint-tempered body sherd (1g) was recovered from 3122.

Grave 3308

Inhumation grave 3308 produced only residual pottery, Late Iron Age in date. Context 3310 contained 27 sherds (458g) of pottery, most of which were flint-tempered body sherds. There were two rims, one is externally thickened (R28) and one is an upright flat-topped rim from a very large storage jar, more than 500mm in diameter (R29).

Discussion of cinerary urns and accessory vessels

Area 9 cremation cemetery

A total of 12 accessory vessels were recorded from the Area 9 cremation burials. Where vessels can be dated, all are of 1st century AD date and appear to be very close to, but just after, the conquest, *c* AD 43-60/70. These comprised two flagons, five platters, two butt-beakers, two cups and one unidentified beaker, from seven graves. Three burials were accompanied by a single vessel, a flagon in graves 8195 and 8198 and a stamped samian platter (form 15/17) in grave 8206. A further three burials contained two vessels: a platter and butt-beaker in grave 8199, a platter and cup in grave 8202 and platter and possible beaker in grave 8208. One grave contained three accessory vessels: a cup, a platter and a beaker (grave 8273). Therefore, graves with only one vessel contain a flagon or platter, whilst those with more than one vessel all contain a plate and one or two drinking vessels (cup or beaker). Flagons were not associated with other vessels in any of the graves. A collared flagon with ribbed handle, possibly complete, had also been placed at the terminus of the enclosure ditch surrounding the cemetery (ditch 8455). At least two of the vessels are imports (two stamped samian platters), a possible third represented by an incomplete butt-beaker in a very fine whiteware fabric. Three platters are grog-tempered imitations of samian form 15/17 and CAM form 7/8. The two cups are imitations of *Terra Nigra* CAM 56 vessels, and one butt-beaker was also locally produced.

These vessels demonstrate either the ability to obtain fine, imported wares or a desire to imitate them. Philpott (1991, 35) has commented on the preference for the inclusion of jar (usually as a cinerary urn), flagon, beaker and dish forms in cremation graves across south-east England. He adds that this combination of vessels ‘probably represented the usual Romano-British table setting’ (Philpott 1991, 35); ‘a meal set out for the deceased’ (Philpott 1991, 112) and that it represents ‘an appropriate level of furnishing for the deceased’ (Philpott 1991, 35).

Where the rims were present or could be reconstructed, it was evident that one or more chips had been taken from the rim during antiquity. Philpott (1991, 36) has noted that ‘there appears to have been no stigma attached to the use of imperfect or used vessels as grave goods’. In the Eastern Cemetery of London, Barber and Bowsher found that 23% of the 3rd century vessels in graves were damaged in some way, suggesting that ‘when choosing vessels for burial, damaged pieces were chosen fairly frequently’ (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 122). The frequency that damaged rims are present on vessels from the Area 9 cemetery suggests that such modification may represent deliberate alteration rather than damage through the original use of the vessel, perhaps a ritual ‘killing’ of the vessel, implying ‘that the pot itself rather than the contents was offered as a gift to the deceased’ (Philpott 1991, 112).

Area 14 inhumation cemetery

Three inhumation graves in Area 14 contained accessory vessels, but unlike those from the Area 9 cremation cemetery, they were of wide-ranging date. The complete samian jug from the Rheinzabern workshop of eastern Gaul, which accompanied an adult male in grave 6049, is of late 3rd to mid 4th century date. A late date can also be suggested for grave 6093 on the basis of a copper alloy buckle, of mid 4th century

date or later (Jones, this volume). Single very small everted rim jars accompanied the inhumation burials of two children. That from grave 6166 is probably of early Roman date, whilst the vessel from grave 6060 may be later, of mid 2nd to 3rd century date. A chip was missing from the samian jug, and parts of the rims of the two small jars were missing, possibly representing a continuation of the tradition of modifying vessels noted from the cremation cemetery in Area 9.

Area 14 cremation cemetery

Eight cremation burials from Area 14 had been placed in cinerary urns. The vessels used for grave 6003 (an adult female) and grave 6006 (a subadult or adult, possibly female) were very similar, coarseware jars with everted rims of 1st to 2nd century date. Part of a samian plate/bowl (form 18/31) of early to mid 2nd century date was present in the upper fill of the vessel in grave 6003, possibly used to seal the cinerary urn. Grave 6025 had been disturbed and the vessel form could not be ascertained, but it had been made from a coarse fabric containing abundant detrital inclusions.

Five graves contained a Dressel 20 amphora reused as a cinerary urn. The vessel from grave 6019 held the cremated remains of an adult, that from grave 6022 held an adult female. The amphorae from graves 6012 and 6015 contained an infant and adult female, both with part of a small jar or beaker in a greyware fabric, which may represent accessory vessels. Grave 6009 also contained the remains of an infant and an adult, possibly a female. In each case the rim and handles of the vessel had been removed, as is commonly seen in such burials, to allow the cremated remains and any grave goods to be placed inside (Philpott 1991, 23).

Although burials within amphorae are relatively common in the south-east, particularly Kent, 'few cemeteries produce more than a handful of examples' (Philpott 1991, 22) and most are of mid to late 2nd century date.

A cenotaph pit (6027) from Area 14 contained the highly abraded remains of a samian dish from central Gaul, of late 2nd century date.

Area 15 inhumations

Two inhumation graves from Area 15 contained accessory vessels. Grave 5163 contained an adult male with a small flask, of 1st century AD date, whilst grave 5166 contained an infant or juvenile with two relatively small early Roman vessels: a chipped flat-rimmed bowl and a globular beaker.

Other Iron Age and Romano-British features

Compound 16

Two ditches in Compound 16 (3752 and 3733) produced groups of more than 30 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The material from ditch 3752 was undiagnostic, with a mix of flint-tempered, grog-tempered and sandy fabrics, as well as Roman oxidised wares, but no identifiable forms. Most of the pottery from ditch 3733 (294 sherds, 2554g) is Late Iron Age in character, dominated by flint-tempered fabrics (69% by count), followed by grog-tempered fabrics (23%), with smaller

quantities of sandy wares (6%) and oxidised fabrics (2%). The rims are mostly undiagnostic and broken at the neck, but include a grog-tempered everted rim jar (R16) and a sandy ware bead-rimmed jar (R17). The only post-conquest fabrics are five sherds of whiteware (NFSE) from the tertiary fill (context 3145, fill 3751), an imported fabric from Northern France, which comes in immediately post conquest (AD 50-60). A burial cut into the backfill of this section of the ditch (intervention 3131) has been radiocarbon dated to 93BC-AD 61 (95%), and the NFSE sherds suggest the burial is at the upper limit of this range. No other Romanised fabrics were present in the ditch, suggesting that the final infilling of this ditch took place immediately post conquest.

Area 16

Area 16 produced the largest number of features of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, with 21 containing more than 30 sherds. Pottery of later Middle Iron Age was present in several, including palaeochannels 1138 and 1890, ditches 1384 and 1892, pit 1787 and the layers within depression 1785.

Palaeochannels

The pottery from palaeochannel 1138 (161 sherds, 1194g) is mixed. Most is of Middle to Late Iron Age date, however Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material and Roman greyware sherds were also present. The assemblage from palaeochannel 1890 is relatively undiagnostic, with no identifiable forms, however the dominance of flint-tempered fabrics and lack of Romanised wares, together with evidence from surface treatments including one red-finished sherd, a combed sherd, three with finger wiping and one with a 'lumpy' surface suggest a Middle Iron Age date.

Ditches

Ditch 1384

Fill group 1822 contained pottery of later Middle to Late Iron Age date. Forms include a jar with pulled rim in a sandy fabric (R44); a bead-rimmed jar in a flint-tempered fabric (R63) and a saucepan pot style vessel with internal bevel in a shell-tempered fabric (R45). Throughout the ditch as a whole, flint-tempered fabrics and sandy wares are present in equal proportions (71 and 72 sherds respectively) with very small quantities of grog-tempered pottery (6 sherds) and one shelly sherd. The only other identifiable forms were an everted rim jar, probably of S-shaped profile (R52) and a bead-rimmed jar (R65). Some sherds were decorated with tooled vertical and wavy lines.

Ditch 1892

A large but mixed group of pottery (254 sherds, 2903g) was recovered from ditch 1892, ranging in date from the later Middle or Late Iron Age to the Roman period. Fill group 1896 contained mostly flint-tempered fabrics and surface treatments include scoring and rustication. The identifiable forms are predominantly of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date, comprising four bead-rimmed jars (R34, R35, R100), one of which is rusticated (R34), and two necked and cordoned wide-mouthed jars (R33). Small quantities of Romanised material were also present, including a pulley-wheel flagon (R101) and greyware, oxidised and white-slipped redware body sherds. Fill

group 1895 produced an assemblage of similar date range, including a rim and body sherd from a carinated bowl with short upright rim (R37). It has been decorated with horizontal rows of crescent-shaped impressions, probably made with the end of a stick or bone. Parallels for this form have not been forthcoming but it is unlikely to be any later in date than 50 BC. A buff ring-necked flagon (R102) was also present.

Ditch 1716

Ditch 1716 contained pottery of 1st century AD date. The fabrics are wide-ranging, predominantly sandy wares, fine greyware, flint-tempered and grog-tempered. Single sherds of Central Gaulish samian, *Terra Nigra*, Roman oxidised ware and a calcareous fabric were also present. The fine greyware sherds are of north Kent origin and include much of a carinated beaker as well as the base from a beaker with rouletted decoration, probably a similar form. Other vessels include an upright-necked beaded jar (R40) in a sandy fabric; a carinated vessel with beaded rim (R55) in a flint-tempered fabric; two long-necked cordoned jars (R61) in sandy wares; a round-bodied jar with upright neck and everted rim (R48), also in a sandy fabric; a flint-tempered vessel with sloping shoulder and upright rim (R67); two round-bodied jars with beaded rims (R56), one in a grog-tempered fabric and one in a sandy ware; and one sandy ware platter with splayed wall, imitating a CAM 5 (Thompson 1982, G1-5).

Ditch 1385

Ditch 1385 produced 300 sherds, 3096g, mostly from fill group 1386, comprising a mix of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, predominantly the earlier period. Sandy wares and grog-tempered fabrics dominate, however flint-tempered fabrics and Romanised oxidised wares were also fairly frequently seen. Greywares, amphora and samian occur in smaller quantities. The forms include four bead-rimmed jars (R100, R17); a round-bodied jar with short upright neck and everted rim, decorated with slashed diagonal lines around the base of the neck (R48); a jar with upright neck and beaded rim (R40); a lid-seated jar with upright neck (R47); and a grooved-rim bowl (R105) split across contexts 1140 and 1142 (fill group 1832). A nearly complete carinated 'Belgic'-style decorated bowl was present in context 1374 (R49, described above). The base has been perforated by a single central and circular post-firing hole, 11-12mm diameter. The other fills of this ditch produced much smaller quantities of material, the greatest amount coming from 1387 (37 sherds, 190g), including a Verulamium-region whiteware ring-necked flagon (R102).

Ditch 1887

Fill group 1889 produced a total of 147 sherds, 1908g, of 1st century AD pottery, post-conquest. The fabrics are dominated by sandy wares (90 sherds), with lesser quantities of grog-tempered pottery (31 sherds); flint-tempered (5 sherds); Roman reduced (15 sherds) and oxidised wares (3 sherds) and amphora (3 sherds, Dressel 20). The group from context 1008 is no later in date than AD 75, however identifiable forms from other contexts in this group indicate the assemblage goes into the last quarter of the 1st century AD. The ditch includes North Kent finewares which are not normally seen before AD 70, however it is likely that the sherds from this ditch are from the early stages of the industry. The identifiable forms in this fabric are a carinated bowl, copy of samian form 30 (context 1019, Monaghan 1987 4H1, AD 80/90-130) and a platter (context 1006, Monaghan 1987 7A, AD 43-120).

The sandy wares include five round-bodied jars with beaded rims (R56), including one decorated with tooled horizontal lines (PRN 1055); one upright-necked vessel with beaded rim (R60); one long-necked jar with beaded rim and at least two cordons (R61); one lid-seated bead-rim jar with cordons on the exterior (R62) and a lid. The grog-tempered wares comprise a CAM 12 style platter (R57, Thompson 1982, G1-7); everted rim jar with rounded shoulder (R58); and a miniature carinated bowl with bead rim (R59, ON 14, Fig. 2.22). The bowl had been completely ground down on the base from repetitive action. A small number of sherds displayed combed or furrowed surfaces, and several from context 1078 were burnt.

Ditch 1388

A small assemblage of 53 sherds, 436g, was recorded from ditch 1388, of 1st century AD date, post-conquest. It includes grog-tempered and flint-tempered pottery, sandy wares and two sherds of Dressel 20, some sherds were burnt. One identifiable form was present, a neutral-profile / barrel-shaped vessel with small bead rim (R64), decorated with at least three tooled horizontal lines, diagonal tooled lines between them create a herringbone-pattern. The vessel had soot deposits on the exterior and burnt residue on interior, indicating it had been used for cooking.

Ditch 1897

Ditch 1897 produced 53 sherds (325g) of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, including sandy wares, grog-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics and one calcareous sherd. Some of the sherds are scored, others corrugated, and vessel forms include two bead-rim jars (R56 and R65).

Ditch 1885

Fill group 1886 contained 41 sherds, 306g, of 1st century AD date, post-conquest. The material comprised sandy wares, grog-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics, and Roman reduced and oxidised wares. Identifiable forms include a necked, cordoned wide-mouthed bowl (R33, Thompson 1982 D1-1) in an oxidised ware; a *Terra Nigra* CAM 16 platter and a bead-rimmed jar in a sandy ware (R56). The North Kent greyware fabric is also present, including a very small rim fragment that may be from a fine cordoned bowl.

Ditch 1918

Fill group 1919 produced an early Roman group of 34 sherds, 249g, comprising flint- and grog-tempered fabrics, sandy wares (including a narrow-necked jar with beaded rim) and Roman oxidised wares. A single sherd of Black Burnished Ware from the Poole Harbour/Wareham region was also identified; however, this may be earlier than AD 120. First-century AD sherds of BB1 have been identified at Springhead (R. Seager Smith pers. comm.).

Ditch 1389

Ditch 1389 produced a total of 75 sherds, 795g. The secondary fills contained predominantly Late Iron Age pottery, with only one Roman sandy sherd. This comprised a mix of grog-tempered, flint-tempered and sandy wares, including a round-bodied jar with beaded rim (R56) and three everted rim jars with rippled shoulders (B2-1), two of which were burnt. A number of sherds have combed exteriors. However, pottery from the upper fill has a later flavour, with eight sherds of Roman pottery.

Ditch 1158

A total of 66 sherds, 813g, of pottery was recovered from ditch 1158. The group was dominated grog-tempered wares, with smaller quantities of sandy wares and only one flint-tempered sherd. The forms include two bead rim jars (R65), one jar with upright neck and bead rim (R40) and one round-bodied jar with beaded rim (R56). The use of combing, scoring and cordons was also recorded. The group dates to the 1st century AD date, and a single greyware sherd from context 1159 suggests it is quite close to the conquest period.

Ditch 1905

A small assemblage of 33 sherds, 227g, included flint-tempered, grog-tempered and sandy ware sherds, as well as oxidised and reduced Roman fabrics and one sherd of South Gaulish samian, indicating an early Roman date for the group.

Ditch 1908

Ditch 1908 produced 54 sherds, 651g, of Late Iron Age pottery. The fabrics were mostly flint-tempered, however sandy wares and grog-tempered fabrics were also present. Diagnostic forms include two bead-rimmed jars (R65), a jar with rippled shoulder (B2-1) and a round-bodied vessel with inturned, undifferentiated rim and irregularly applied channel (R76). Other decorative techniques noted include cordoning, surface treatments comprised wiping and scoring.

Pits

Pit 1787

Fill 1786 contained 39 sherds (239g), all in flint-tempered fabrics, including the upper part of a round-bodied vessel with slightly everted rim (R50). It had been well smoothed on the exterior but left rough on the interior, suggesting it may be a jar rather than a bowl. A footring base from another vessel was also recovered from this pit. This group probably dates to the 2nd or 1st century BC.

Pit 1230

This pit contained 37 sherds, 384g, of Late Iron Age pottery. There was a mix of sandy wares, grog-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics, including an upright-necked vessel with beaded rim, probably of 1st century AD date.

Pit 1746

Context 1745 contained 31 sherds (176g) of Late Iron Age flint-tempered pottery, including a rim from an everted rim jar and one from a possible bowl with slightly everted and beaded rim.

Pit 1753

Context 1752 produced a relatively large Late Iron Age assemblage (81 sherds, 1347g), including many over-fired flint-tempered sherds and a small number of sandy wares. The forms include three large bead-rimmed jars (R65); an everted rim from a round-bodied, presumably S-profiled jar with traces of burnished diagonal line decoration on the exterior (R20); and four sherds from probable bowl with slightly everted and beaded rim (R78).

Layers in depression 1785

A large group of pottery was recorded from context group 1785 (contexts 1770, 1774 and 1783) and associated layers 1790 and 1792. This alluvial / fluvial deposit in the southern part of Area 16, produced 369 sherds, weighing 4995g (MSW 13.5g). The pottery included a range of later Middle to Late Iron Age fabrics including grog-tempered, flint-tempered and sandy wares, as well as Romanised greywares, oxidised wares and samian. The Iron Age rims are predominantly of Late Iron Age date and include vessels of neutral profile with flat-topped (R42), internally bevelled (R45) or internally expanded (R38) rims; rounded bodied vessels with everted rims (R20, R50, R52); a lid-seated jar (R41); a necked storage jar (R43); an upright-necked jar with beaded rim (R40) and two vessels with everted rim and corrugated neck (R39). A number of these Iron Age vessel forms were used during the Middle and Late Iron Age periods, however the group appears to be predominantly of 1st century BC to 1st century AD date. Romano-British forms include a greyware flat-rimmed bowl and an everted rim jar; two Central Gaulish samian cups (form 33, mid to late 2nd century AD); and a Southern Gaulish samian platter (form 15/17, 1st century AD).

The lower deposit of this depression (contexts 1784, 1789, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1799 and 1800) also produced a similar mixed assemblage, totalling 146 sherds, 2006g. Of note is the presence of a complete base from context 1789 which appears to have been deliberately chopped to form a disc shape, of 85mm diameter, indicating evidence of reuse.

Area 15

Ditch 5113

Ditch 5113 produced a total of 112 sherds (1444g) of pottery. Identifiable vessels include an early Roman fine greyware carinated bowl (R91, a late 1st century AD grog-tempered bowl (R94); and a fine greyware everted rim beaker (R92). Imported material comprises part of a Central Gaulish form 33 cup with two rivet repair holes; two sherds from a Central Gaulish colour-coated cornice-rim beaker with roughcast decoration (R93, of 1st to 2nd century AD date) and one sherd of *Terra Rubra* (1st century AD). Although much of the material from this ditch is of mid to late 1st century AD, the presence of the form 33 samian cup pushes the group into the mid to late 2nd century AD.

Ditch 5157

Ditch 5157 contained a total of 33 sherds, 760g, of late Roman pottery, including a complete profile of an Oxford colour-coated ware bowl (C51). This vessel was worn under the rim and interior, and may have been used as a mortarium. A body sherd from an Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria was also recorded.

Ditch 5331

Ditch 5331 contained 37 sherds (666g) of Roman pottery, including 23 sherds from the lower part of a grog-and sand-gritted vessel which had been burnt, and one body sherd of *Moselkeramik*, dated late 2nd to mid 3rd century date.

Ditch 5324

Ditch 5324 contained only six sherds, however one small sandy sherd is noteworthy as glue is present on the break, indicating a repair to this vessel.

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Table Pot 2. Form and fabric group, by number of vessels.

Fabric/form	Imported fineware	Mortaria	British fineware	RB reduced	RB oxidised	Sandy	Grog	Flint	Calcareous	Total
Vessels of Neutral Profile (MIA-LIA)										
R38									1	1
R42						2				2
R45							1	1	1	3
R53						2				2
R64						1				1
R74						1		1		2
Jars (MIA-LIA)										
R72								1		1
Jars (LIA)										
B2-1							7	1		8
R16								1		1
R17						1	3	1		5
R29						1		1		2
R34								1		1
R35							1	1		2
R36						1				1
R40						3	1	2		6
R41								1		1
R44						5		1		6
R47						1				1
R52						1		2		3
R63							1	2		3
R65						4	6	10		20
R67								3		3
R68						2				2
R77							2			2
R85						1				1
Jars (1st century AD, post-conquest)										
R100				1	2					3
R48						1	1			2
R56						11	3			14
R58							1			1
R61						3				3
R62						1				1
R80				1		2				3
R83							1	1		2
R86							1			1
Jars (RB unspecified)										
R79				3		4	4			11
R82					1					1

Fabric/ form	Imported fineware	Mortaria	British fineware	RB reduced	RB oxidised	Sandy	Grog	Flint	Calcareous	Total
Storage Jars (LIA-RB)										
R43							1			1
R71						1				1
R75							1			1
Bowls										
C51			2							2
R104				2						2
Mon 5D				1						1
R105				3	2					5
R103				1						1
R104				2						2
R33					2	3				5
R37						1				1
R49						1				1
R59							1			1
R87									1	1
R90							1			1
R91				1						1
R94							1			1
R98				1						1
Dishes										
R88						1	3			4
WA type 20				1						1
Platters										
CAM 16	1									1
R30						1				1
G1-5						1				1
G1-6							2			2
R57							1			1
copy of 15/17								1		1
Mon 7A				1						1
Cups										
CAM 56			2							2
Beakers										
CAM 113	1				1					2
Mon 2G				2						2
R92				1						1
R93	1									1

Fabric/ form	Imported fineware	Mortaria	British fineware	RB reduced	RB oxidised	Sandy	Grog	Flint	Calcareou s	Total
Flagons / Flasks										
IB4					1					1
E3-6							1			1
R101					1					1
R102					2					2
Lids										
LID					2	1				3
Mortaria										
R73		1								1
R95		1								1
Samian										
Form 15/17	4									
Form 18/31	1									
18/31 series	1									
Form 27	2									
Form 32	1									
Form 33	3									
Form 37	1									
R84	1									
Miscellaneous (rims, usually broken at the neck)										
R13						6	2	17		25
R14						1		11		12
R15								3		3
R20						2		6		8
R28								2		2
R31						1		1		2
R32						2		1		3
R39						2				2
R50								3		3
R51						2		3		5
R54							1			1
R55								1		1
R60						3				3
R66								1		1
R69						1				1
R70					1					1
R76						1				1
R78								2		2
R81				1						1
R89					1					1
R96					1					1

Appendix Pot 1. Later prehistoric and Roman fabrics

Where possible, fabrics have been correlated with the Canterbury fabric/ware codes (CAT).

Imported Finewares

- E111: Terra Rubra (type unspecified).
- E128: Central Gaulish colour coat (CAT: R22).
- Q111: Moselkeramik / Trier black-slipped ware (CAT: R36).
- TN: Terra Nigra (CAT: BER12.ELG).

Samian

- E300: Samian, source unspecified.
- E301: South Gaulish samian, source unspecified (CAT: R42).
- E304: Central Gaulish samian (CAT: R43).
- E308: East Gaulish (source unspecified, CAT: R46).
- E309: East Gaulish (Rheinzabern).

British Finewares

- E159: British colour-coat, unassigned.
- E170: Oxfordshire colour coat (CAT: LR10).
- E176: Nene Valley colour-coated ware (CAT: LR11).

Amphora

- Dressel 20: Dressel 20 (CAT: R50).

Mortaria

- E200: Mortaria, source unspecified (CAT: R99).
- E205: Rhineland mortaria.
- E209: Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria (CAT: LR22).
- E210: Oxfordshire white-slipped redware.
- E211: Oxfordshire red/brown colour coat mortaria.
- LNVM: Lower Nene Valley buff mortaria, mid to late 3rd to 4th century AD (CAT: LR21).

RB Reduced Wares

- E101: South-east Dorset Black Burnished Ware (CAT: R13).
- Q100: RB greyware.
- Q105: Hard sandy greyware with coarse-sized grains.
- Q107: Fine greyware.
- NKFW: North Kent fine wares, fabric date range is c 70-150 AD, possibly up to end of 2nd centuries.

RB Oxidised Wares

- E126: Pompeian-red ware, C1st AD (CAT R23).
- RDBK: Ring-and-dot beaker fabrics (Davies *et al.* 1994, 142), buff-coloured finewares, dominates late Neronian and Flavian assemblages in London, sharp decline in early 2nd century.
- NFSE: RB whiteware from Northern France, comes in approx 50/60 AD, up to c 150/160.
- Q101: RB oxidised ware.
- Q102: RB whiteware.
- Q103: White-slipped redware.
- Q104: RB oxidised ware with coarse-sized grains.
- Q106: Verulamium-region whiteware (CAT: R15).

Sandy wares (later prehistoric and Roman)

- Q1: A soft, sandy fineware fabric containing a common amount (20%) of medium and coarse-grained quartz, sub-angular, moderately sorted in a fine sandy clay matrix and sparse (5%) flint, angular, up to 1mm, and rare (1%) rounded red iron oxides, up to 1mm.
- Q2: A soft, silty fabric containing an abundance (50%) of very fine to fine-sized quartz, angular (where visible), well sorted.

- Q3: A soft, granular fabric containing a common amount (25%) of quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular, coarse-grained, well sorted; a moderate amount of red iron oxides, sub-rounded, up to 1mm, well sorted.
- Q4: A soft, sandy fabric with a common amount (20-25%) of linear voids from organic inclusions and a sparse amount of calcined, angular flint (7%), <1.5mm, poorly sorted, in a sandy clay matrix.
- Q5: A soft, fine sandy fabric containing a sparse amount (7%) of red iron inclusions, rounded, up to 2mm, in a very fine sandy clay matrix. May contain up to 3% very fine flint and/or organic material.
- Q6: A soft sandy fabric containing an abundant amount (40%) of sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse-sized quartz grains, well sorted.
- Q7: A soft silty fabric containing a sparse amount (3%) of argillaceous inclusions or grog, 2mm or less, rare organic inclusions, now burnt out, 4mm or less, and very occasional rounded coarse-sized quartz, in a fine sandy clay matrix.
- Q8: A soft, sandy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of sub-angular to angular coarse-sized quartz grains, well-sorted; and a moderate amount (10%) of calcined, angular flint, less than 2mm, most are around 1mm, moderately sorted. Also has a rare amount (2%) of rounded coarse-sized grains of glauconite, that are visible on the surface. Probably LIA, very similar to the Q6 fabric but with flint.
- Q9: A soft, smooth fabric containing a rare amount (2%) of argillaceous inclusions that look like grog, sub-angular, less than 1mm, in a fine sandy clay matrix with a moderate amount (10-15%) of sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular quartz.
- Q10: A soft, silty fabric, no visible inclusions, very fine sandy clay matrix. LIA.
- Q11: A hard, sandy fabric containing a very common to abundant amount (30-40%) of coarse-sized sub-angular quartz, well sorted; sparse (5-7%) platy shell, 2mm and less, and rare inclusions of sub-rounded flint and sandstone.
- Q12: A hard, slightly micaceous fabric containing an abundance (40%) of medium to coarse-grained quartz, sub-angular, and a sparse amount (7%) of rounded red ferric inclusions, 0.5mm.
- Q13: A soft, silty fabric containing a sparse to moderate amount (7-10%) of angular sandstone fragments, 2mm and less, moderately sorted, in a fine sandy clay matrix with occasional coarse sized quartz grains. M-LIA.
- Q14: A hard, sandy fabric containing an abundance (40%) of coarse-sized sub-angular quartz grains and medium-grained rounded glauconite, well sorted, with a moderate amount (15%) of sub-angular calcareous inclusions, moderately sorted. LIA.
- Q15: A soft, sandy fabric characterised by a fine sandy clay matrix with a sparse amount (7%) of rounded to sub-angular red iron inclusions, up to 2mm, poorly sorted, and occasional (up to 3%) rounded argillaceous inclusions, up to 2mm, well sorted. 43-70 AD.
- Q2/7/10: Sandy fabric of uncertain date.
- Q108: RB coarse sandy ware (where distinguishable from LIA).
- Q109: RB fine sandy ware.
- Q110: A hard, slightly soapy fabric containing an abundant amount (40%) of detrital quartz and other rock fragments, rounded to sub-angular, very variable in size, up to 5mm, poorly sorted. ERB.
- Q99: Sandy sherds, too small to ascertain fabric.
- QF99: Fabric with a moderate to common amount (15-20%) of sub-R to R quartz, coarse to very coarse, and a sparse amount (7%) of angular flint, 1mm and less.
- QG1: A very coarse, sandy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of sub-angular quartz, medium to coarse-grained, well sorted, with a sparse amount (7%) of fine to medium-grained black inclusions, probably glauconite. Also a common amount (20%) of grog, sub-angular, up to 3mm, poorly sorted.
- QV1: A soft, silty fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of linear voids from burnt out organic inclusions, up to 5mm in length, occasional pieces of angular, burnt flint are present, up to 2mm, all in a fine sandy clay matrix.

Flint-tempered fabrics (later prehistoric and Roman)

- LBAF1: A soft, sandy fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of calcined flint, angular, up to 3mm, moderately sorted, in a matrix of abundant (50%) quartz, sub-angular to angular, very fine to coarse grained, poorly sorted; rare (2%) iron oxides, up to 1mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular.

- LBAF2: A soft, sandy fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of calcined flint, angular, up to 2mm, poorly sorted, in a silty clay matrix with sparse (5-7%) organic voids, up to 1mm, sparse (3-5%) iron inclusions, up to 2mm, sub-rounded, moderately sorted.
- LBAF3: A soft, sandy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of calcined flint, angular, up to 2mm, poorly sorted, in a fine sandy clay matrix with occasional rounded iron oxides, up to 1mm.
- F4: A soft, silty fineware fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of calcined flint, angular, up to 1mm, well sorted; sparse (3%) argillaceous inclusions (grog/clay pellets), sub-rounded, up to 1mm, in a silty clay matrix; sparse (5-7%) burnt out organic material, up to 1mm.
- F5: A soft, harsh fabric containing a moderate amount (15%) of calcined, angular flint, up to 7mm, poorly sorted; sparse (7%) burnt out organic inclusions, up to 2mm.
- F6: A soft, smooth fabric containing a very common to abundant amount (30-40%) of angular, calcined flint, very poorly sorted with fragments up to 2mm but most are very fine, <0.5mm. Silty clay matrix. LBA
- F7: A fabric of possible LIA date which is very similar to LBA F4. It is soft and smooth, and contains a moderate to common amount (15-20%) of calcined, angular flint, <1.5mm, poorly sorted but mostly very small, with a sparse amount of voids from organic inclusions, 4mm and less, in a very fine sandy clay matrix. Quite a smooth fracture.
- F8: A soft fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of calcined, angular flint, < or equal to 2mm, poorly sorted but many pieces are on the larger side, sparse (3%) red iron inclusions, rounded, <or equal to 1mm, very hackly fracture. A catch-all fabric for coarse flint-tempered sherds of probable LIA date.
- F9: A soft, silty fabric containing a sparse amount of flint (3-5%), mostly calcined and angular, in a fine sandy clay matrix. Probably of LIA date.
- F10: A soft but slightly harsh fabric containing a common to very common amount (25-30%) of calcined, angular flint, moderately sorted, up to 2mm.
- F11: A soft, slightly soapy and rough fabric containing a moderate amount (10-15%) of calcined, angular flint, 2mm or less, well sorted, and a moderate amount (15%) of organic inclusions, now burnt out.
- F12: A soft and smooth fabric containing a moderate to common amount (15-20%) of calcined, angular flint, 2mm or less, moderately sorted, and a moderate amount (10-15%) of voids from burnt out organic inclusions in a silty clay matrix. LIA.
- F13: A soft, fairly smooth fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of calcined, angular flint, less than 2mm, moderately sorted and a sparse amount of organic inclusions, in a silty clay matrix. LBA.
- F14: A soft, silty fabric containing a sparse amount (7%) of calcined, angular flint, 4mm and less, poorly sorted, and a sparse amount (7%) of burnt out organic material, 2mm and less, in a fine sandy clay matrix with 5-7% coarse-sized sub-angular grains.
- F15: A soft, harsh fabric containing a very common to abundant amount (30-40%) of angular, calcined flint, 4mm and less, poorly sorted, in a silty clay matrix, no quartz grains visible at X10. Most of the sherds are thick walled, approx 13mm, more than the LBA fabrics, this one is dated M-LBA. Some rounded argillaceous lumps visible on ox ext surfaces, not visible in break.
- F16: A hard, rough fabric containing a very common amount of sub-angular to angular flint, most is grey or white and appears calcined, but there are also some red and black detrital fragments, in a silty clay matrix.
- F17: A soft, silty fabric containing a moderate to common amount (15-25%) of calcined, angular flint, up to 7mm in length, in a coarse sandy clay matrix, with a sparse to moderate amount of organic inclusions. A catch all fabric for general flint and organic tempered fabrics of M-LIA date, very similar to F12.
- F2/F8: Coarse flint-tempered ware of LBA or LIA date.
- F4/F7: Fine flint-tempered ware of LBA or LIA date.
- F99: Flint-tempered fabric, too small to ascertain type.

Grog-tempered (later prehistoric and Roman)

- G1: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of grog, angular, up to 2mm, well sorted; sparse (3%) calcined flint, up to 1mm, in a silty clay matrix.
- G2: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of grog, angular, 2mm or less, moderately sorted in a silty clay matrix (CAT: B2).

- G3: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of grog, up to 3mm but mostly 1mm or less, sub-rounded, moderately sorted, and a sparse amount (7%) of platy shell, <2mm.
- G4: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount of grog (20%), sub-angular to angular, oxidised with flint-inclusions and unoxidised, 4mm or less, poorly sorted, and a sparse amount (7%) of flint, angular, 1.5mm or less. LIA/ERB.
- G5: A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of sub-angular to angular grog, mostly 1mm, well-sorted; in a sandy clay matrix, a sparse amount (3-5%) of sub-rounded to rounded quartz grains are visible.
- G6: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of sub-rounded to sub-angular grog, 1mm or less, well sorted, in a silty clay matrix with occasional coarse rounded quartz grains. LIA/ERB.
- G7: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of grog, sub-angular, up to 5mm, poorly sorted, in a very fine sandy clay matrix with occasional sub-rounded quartz grains. A sandier version of G2. M-LIA.
- G100: Grog-tempered, though to be of RB date.
- G99: Grog-tempered fabric, sherd too small or abraded to be identified.
- GS1: A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of angular grog, up to 3mm, some seem to be shell-tempered, also a moderate amount (15%) of platy shell (up to 2mm), both are poorly sorted, in a silty clay matrix.

Calcareous wares

- C1: A soft, silty fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of calcareous inclusions, mostly shell, angular, 2mm and less, moderately sorted with a moderate amount (15%) of calcined, angular flint, 1mm and less, moderately sorted with occasional coarse-sized quartz grains and iron inclusions in a silty clay matrix.
- C2: A soft silty fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of sub-angular to angular calcareous inclusions, 3mm and less, moderately sorted in a silty clay matrix.
- S1: A soft, silty fabric containing a common to very common (25-30%) of shell, platy and crushed fragments, 2mm and less, poorly sorted, in a silty clay matrix. M-LIA.
- S2: A soft, slightly sandy fabric containing a moderate amount (10-15%) of shell, up to 4mm, poorly sorted in a silty/very fine sandy clay matrix with occasional coarse-sized quartz grains.
- S3: A soft, silty fabric containing an abundance (40%) of very finely crushed shell, mostly less than 1mm, well sorted; also sparse (3%) angular flint, less than 2mm, and occasional very coarse quartz grains, sub-angular, 2mm, in a silty clay matrix.
- S100: Late shell-tempered ware of East Midlands tradition, mid C4th +.
- S99: Leached shelly fabric, too abraded to describe fabric. Probably LIA/ERB

This volume presents the results of archaeological investigations undertaken at four sites in Kent. The two 'linear' schemes: the West Malling and Leybourne Bypass and Weatherlees-Margate-Broadstairs Wastewater Pipeline, provided transects across the landscape revealing settlement and cemetery evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date. Two Bronze Age metalwork hoards were also recovered and a variety of World War II features.

Medieval settlement remains included sunken-featured buildings at West Malling, Fulston Manor, and Star Lane, Manston, that appear to belong to a type of building specific to Kent that had combined uses as bakeries, brewhouses, and/or kitchens. A short study of these, their distribution, form and possible functions, is included.

In addition to evidence for Bronze Age occupation, Manston Road, Ramsgate produced Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence with six sunken-featured buildings and a sizeable assemblage of domestic items.



Online specialist report
to accompany
Wessex Archaeology
Report 24:

ISBN 978-1-874350-50-7

[http://www.wessexarch.co.uk
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