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**The late Iron Age and Roman pottery from
Thurnham Roman Villa, Thurnham, Kent**

by Malcolm Lyne

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1 INTRODUCTION

The main site excavation (ARC THM 98) yielded 13911 sherds (127673 g) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery from contexts: a further five sherds (64 g) of pottery were retrieved during the watching brief and 1384 sherds (4446 g) were recovered from environmental samples, but this material is not included in the quantification tables.

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket-microscope with artificial illumination source. Fabrics were coded using the systems created by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for late Iron Age, early Roman and late Roman wares from east Kent (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

2 FABRICS

Quantification of the pottery from all of the late Iron Age contexts by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric (Table 1) indicates that the local glauconitic fabrics, B9.1, B9.2 and B9.3 are the most significant and together make up just over half of the pottery by sherd count and slightly less by weight. The next most significant group of fabrics are the ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ones, B1, B2, B2.1 and B3, at 28% of the pottery by sherd count and 34% by weight: these come from a variety of sources in east Kent and the Weald.

Table 1: Quantification of fabrics from all late Iron Age features

Fabric		No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
LIAB4	Coarse calcined flint tempered	7	0.7	34	0.4
LIAB5	Fine calcined flint-tempered	5	0.5	26	0.3
LIAB8	Black, profuse silt-sized quartz, occasional flint and organic inclusions	5	0.5	42	0.5
MLIA2.1	Very-fine sand and calcined-flint	29	2.9	185	2.0
MLIA2.2	As MLIA2.1 with ferrous inclusions, high fired	31	3.1	409	4.5
B1	‘Belgic’ fine grog-tempered	49	5.0	266	2.9
B2	‘Belgic’ coarse grog-tempered	102	10.3	1373	15.2
B2.1	‘Belgic’ coarse grog-tempered (pale grog)	109	11.0	1176	13.0
B3	‘Belgic’ grog-tempered + sparse flint	15	1.5	256	2.8
B5	‘Belgic’ grog-tempered + sand	4	0.4	52	0.6
B5.1	‘Belgic’ grog and shell-tempered	15	1.5	486	5.4
B6	‘Belgic’ shell-tempered (?north Kent)	6	0.6	80	0.8
B8	‘Belgic’ fine sandy	6	0.6	62	0.7
B9	‘Belgic’ coarse sandy (glauconite & flint)	2	0.2	3	+
B9.1	‘Belgic’ coarse sandy (glauconite)	509	51.5	3959	43.8
B9.2	‘Belgic’ coarse sandy (glauconite & flint)	43	4.4	327	3.6
B9.3	‘Belgic’ sandy (glauconite and ‘white’ grog)	1	0.1	12	0.1
B16	Early Gaulish TR Fabric 3	3	0.3	1	+
BER5	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby fabric A (CAM. 114)	3	0.3	4	+
BER12	Early Gaulish TN and variants	3	0.3	2	+
BER15	Chaff-tempered ware	9	0.9	18	0.2

Fabric		No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
R7	Fine grey sandy	1	0.1	1	+
R16	Fine grey 'Upchurch'-type fabrics I and II	3	0.3	11	0.1
R17.1	Fine orange 'Upchurch'-type	1	0.1	1	+
R18.1	Fine purple/grey 'Upchurch'-type CC flagon (slipped)	1	0.1	4	+
R68	Patch Grove ware	3	0.3	16	0.2
R68.1	Patch Grove grog-tempered ware variant	6	0.6	152	1.7
R73	Coarse grey sandy ?Thameside	4	0.4	22	0.2
R73.3	Early Thameside medium sandy grey ware	1	0.1	2	+
R73.4	Early Thameside fine very sandy black to grey ware	10	1.0	48	0.5
R109	Other coarse ware	2	0.2	5	0.1
TOTAL		988		9035	

The calcined-flint and sand tempered fabrics MLIA2.1 and MLIA2.2 make up a mere 6% of the material between them. There are only nominal amounts of other fabrics, including shell-tempered wares (B6) from north Kent, Gallo-Belgic Terra Rubra fabric TR3 (B16), Terra Nigra (BER12) and white wares of Rigby fabric A (BER5). None of these minority fabrics account for more than 1% of the pottery from late Iron Age features.

A similar quantification of the much greater amount of pottery from Roman features (Table 2) is characterised by a very wide range of fabrics (123 altogether). Thameside products from the estuary of the River Medway, in fabrics B6, R14, R16, R17.1, R17.3, R18.1, R73, R73.1, R73.2, R73.3, R73.4, LR2.1, LR2.2, LR2.3 and LR2.4, account for just under 40% of the material by sherd count and represent the biggest single supplier of pottery to the villa. In contrast, Canterbury products in fabrics R5, R6.1, R6.3, R8.1, R8.2, R8.3 and R0 make up less than 6% of the quantified sherds.

Table 2: *Quantification of fabrics from all Roman and later features*

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
LIAB1	Profuse silt-sized quartz, sparse ferrous inclusions and occasional flint	12	0.1	168	0.1
LIAB4	Coarse calcined flint tempered	251	1.9	751	0.6
LIAB5	Fine calcined flint-tempered	12	0.1	140	0.1
LIAB6	Burnished black with mixed grog, shell and quartz	15	0.1	136	0.1
LIAB8	Black, profuse silt-sized quartz, occasional flint and organic inclusions	6	+	100	0.1
LIAB11	Grog, silt-sized quartz, occasional flint and chalk	1	+	40	+
MLIA2.1	Very-fine sand and calcined-flint	111	0.8	841	0.7
MLIA2.2	As MLIA2.1 with ferrous inclusions, high fired	620	4.8	6197	5.2
B1	'Belgic' fine grog-tempered	279	2.1	1909	1.6
B2	'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered	1865	14.4	18140	15.3
B2.1	'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered (pale grog)	413	3.2	4636	3.9
B2.3	'Belgic' very fine grog-tempered, usually highly burnished	4	+	46	+
B3	'Belgic' grog-tempered + sparse flint	51	0.4	577	0.5
B4	'Belgic' grog-tempered + chalk grits	4	+	62	0.1
B5	'Belgic' grog-tempered + sand	102	0.8	1170	1.0
B5.1	'Belgic' grog and shell-tempered	37	0.3	570	0.5
B5.2	'Belgic' sand and shell-tempered	1	+	24	+

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B6	'Belgic' shell-tempered (?north Kent)	656	5.1	9051	7.6
B8	'Belgic' fine sandy	110	0.8	807	0.7
B9	'Belgic' coarse sandy (glaucanite & flint)	30	0.2	146	0.1
B9.1	'Belgic' coarse sandy (glaucanite)	966	7.5	8381	7.0
B9.2	'Belgic' coarse sandy (glaucanite & flint)	164	1.3	1306	1.1
B9.3	'Belgic' sandy (glaucanite and 'white' grog)	7	0.1	114	0.1
B16	Early Gaulish TR Fabric 3	14	0.1	30	+
B17	White ware: Rigby fabric 1A	1	+	6	+
B19.1	Italian Dressel 1B/2-4 amphora	3	+	24	+
B21	Other coarse ware (unassigned)	25	0.2	272	0.2
BER6	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby fabric B (CAM 114)	2	+	13	+
BER7	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby (1995, 648) fabric IB	1	+	2	+
BER8	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby fabric 1C	5	+	42	+
BER9	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby IIA	1	+	2	+
BER10	Early Gaulish white ware: Rigby fabric IIB	11	0.1	65	0.1
BER11	Flagon White Ware: Rigby WW1	12	0.1	120	0.1
BER12	Early Gaulish TN and variants	9	0.1	66	0.1
BER15	Chaff-tempered ware	15	0.1	34	+
R1	Romanised grog-tempered native coarse ware	65	0.5	823	0.6
R4	Canterbury coarse grey sandy (N. Gaulish style)	14	0.1	92	0.1
R5	Canterbury coarse grey sandy	163	1.3	1950	1.6
R6.1	?Canterbury coarse orange sandy	84	0.6	557	0.5
R6.3	?Canterbury coarse buff sandy	125	0.9	728	0.6
R7	Fine grey sandy	5	+	26	+
R8.1	Fine orange sandy (some cc)	37	0.3	218	0.2
R8.2	Fine red sandy (some cc)	15	0.1	58	+
R8.3	Fine buff sandy (some cc)	134	1.0	797	0.7
R10	?Canterbury coarse/fine white/cream sandy	5	+	26	+
R13	Black burnished 1 (Dorset BB1 SED)	6	+	154	0.1
R14	Black burnished 2	814	6.3	6102	5.1
R14.1	Black burnished 2 (local)	4	+	52	+
R15	Verulamium white ware	34	0.3	452	0.4
R16	Fine grey 'Upchurch'-type fabrics I and II	1331	10.3	5784	4.9
R17.1	Fine orange 'Upchurch'-type	288	2.2	1608	1.3
R17.3	Fine buff 'Upchurch'-type	5	+	4	+
R18.1	Fine purple/grey 'Upchurch'-type CC flagon (slipped)	80	0.6	534	0.4
R19	?London fine with dark grey/black surfaces	1	+	2	+
R20	Lyons colour-coated	1	+	2	+
R23	Pompeian red wares (undifferentiated)	1	+	10	+
R25	Lower Rhineland Fabric I KOL CC	21	0.2	44	+
R26	Alice Holt type	19	0.1	104	0.1
R27	Mica dusted wares	1	+	4	+
R29	Highly micaceous wares	2	+	40	+
R31	South-east England lead glazed	1	+	2	+
R33	Colchester colour-coated COL CC2	7	0.1	13	+
R35	Central Gaulish 'Rhenish'	3	+	5	+
R36	Moselkeramik MOS BA	1	+	2	+
R37	Central Gaulish colour coated (white cream fabric)	6	+	18	+
R40	White slipped ware (Rigby WS1)	1	+	10	+
R41	Arretine (samian)	2	+	18	+
R42	Southern Gaulish samian	113	0.8	906	0.8
R43	Central Gaulish samian	86	0.6	714	0.6
R43.1	Les Martres de Veyre samian	3	+	8	+
R47	Italian Dressel 2-4 amphorae	3	+	292	0.2
R50	South Spanish Dressel 20 amphorae	98	0.7	4757	4.0
R56	South Gaulish Pelichet 47 amphorae	7	0.1	248	0.2
R61	Gaul fabric 1 mortaria	8	0.1	526	0.4
R62	?Kent fabric 2 mortaria	1	+	252	0.2
R63	?Colchester/Kent mortaria	2	+	96	0.1
R64	?Rhenish fabric 6/7 mortaria	1	+	226	0.2
R65	Verulamium fabric 8 mortaria	3	+	98	0.1
R67	Highgate Wood-type [fabric C]	5	+	32	+

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
R68	Patch Grove ware	502	3.9	9399	7.9
R68.1	Patch Grove grog-tempered ware variant	69	0.5	1618	1.3
R70	Pink/buff fine/coarse sandy	4	+	32	+
R71	Other pink buff wares (some CC)	3	+	8	+
R73	Coarse grey sandy ?Thameside	847	6.5	4721	4.0
R73.1	Black burnished type	5	+	52	+
R73.2	Early Thameside fine sandy grey ware	289	2.2	2270	1.9
R73.3	Early Thameside medium sandy grey ware	147	1.1	1080	0.9
R73.4	Early Thameside fine very sandy black to grey ware	68	0.5	381	0.3
R74.1	Coarse orange (some CC) ?source	4	+	32	+
R75	Other white/cream wares ?source	58	0.4	629	0.5
R81	Early Gaulish 'eggshell' Terra Nigra	6	+	7	+
R83	White ware: Rigby (1995, 648) fabric IIC	3	+	14	+
R88.93	Flagon white ware: Rigby (1995, 651-2) fabrics WW2-8 undifferentiated	6	+	20	+
R89	Flagon white ware: Rigby (1995, 651) fabric WW4	6	+	30	+
R96	Canterbury pink/buff sandy with flint	1	+	8	+
R98	Unid. amphorae	17	0.1	343	0.3
R99	Unid. mortaria	13	0.1	615	0.5
R100	Hard fired grey/black sandy ware (coarse)	2	+	28	+
R104	Fine grey 'silty' with quartz	10	0.1	38	+
R105	Coarse oxidised sandy ware with cream slip	7	0.1	34	+
R109	Other coarse ware	255	1.9	1543	1.3
R110	Other fine ware	5	+	23	+
R150	Unid. colour-coated fine sandy ware	6	+	154	0.1
LR1	?Local coarse grog-tempered	54	0.4	634	0.5
LR1.1	Probably local coarse grog-tempered (pale grog)	102	0.8	1196	1.0
LR1.3	Handmade soft grey/black (pale) grog-tempered	84	0.7	596	0.5
LR1.4	Handmade high-fired grey, grog-tempered	23	0.2	426	0.3
LR1.5	Fine sand tempered red/black with some grog	93	0.7	540	0.5
LR1.6	LR1.1 variant with pale grog and fine quartz	39	0.3	688	0.6
LR2.1	?Local fine grey sandy	60	0.4	801	0.7
LR2.2	?Local fine grey sandy overfired	353	2.7	2554	2.1
LR2.3	?Local coarse grey sandy	42	0.3	432	0.4
LR2.4	?Local coarse grey sandy overfired	11	0.1	160	0.1
LR3	?N. Kent coarse/fine shell-tempered	10	0.1	56	+
LR4	?Local flint/flint and sand-tempered	1	+	4	+
LR5	Alice Holt	113	0.9	1192	1.0
LR5.1	Alice Holt-type (?local/E. Kent)	4	+	58	+
LR6	Portchester 'D'/Tilford/Alice Holt III	44	0.3	449	0.4
LR10	Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated	113	0.9	1092	0.9
LR11	Nene Valley colour coated	5	+	20	+
LR12	New Forest colour coated (Fulford Fabric 1a)	2	+	13	+
LR13	Hadham oxidised	3	+	12	+
LR13.1	Much Hadham black slipped grey ware	1	+	20	+
LR17	Argonne	2	+	2	+
LR23	Oxfordshire fabric 4A (oxidised, white slipped) mortaria	9	0.1	232	0.1
TOTAL		12923		118638	

Grog-tempered east Sussex wares from the Weald to the south also seem to have been significant but there are difficulties in macroscopically distinguishing east Sussex ware body sherds from ones originating in east Kent in the period *c* AD 50-170. High-fired grog-and-grit tempered native coarse ware sherds of *c* AD 170-300 date from east Kent, however, make-up less than 1% of the pottery from Thurnham and suggest that the earlier contribution from that direction, as with the Romanised Canterbury products, was insignificant.

Samian wares from South, Central and Eastern Gaul are surprisingly insignificant in that they make-up less than 2% of the total pottery by sherd count. Imported colour-coated wares are equally insignificant; accounting for another 2%. Most of the fine wares used on the site during the late 1st to early 3rd centuries are in the more local grey Upchurch and Hoo fine ware fabrics R16, R17.1, R17.3 and R18.1 but even their presence is fairly insignificant (7%).

Table 2 does, of course, cover more than 350 years of pottery supply to the Thurnham villa during the Roman period and obscures considerable changes in such supply during that period. These changes will be dealt with below in the quantification of various individual assemblages, but what Table 2 does reveal is a marked decline in the use of pottery during the late Roman period. No more than 10-12% of the sherds can be attributed with any certainty to the last 150 years of activity on the site. This could be due in part to the destruction of the upper occupation levels by ploughing and it is noticeable that many of the surviving pottery sherds in Maidstone Museum from Ashbee's excavations on the site of the main villa building during the 1930s (Ashbee 1986) are of 4th century date. Nevertheless, the impression given by the CTRL excavation is that the 4th century occupation on the site was small-scale and localised in a largely abandoned villa complex.

3 FORMS/TYPES

The total pottery assemblage from late Iron Age features was quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Table 3). This reveals an assemblage totally dominated by cooking-pots and other jar forms (90%). The true percentage of such vessels is even higher if we regard beaker and flagon sherds in Romanised fabrics R16 and R18.1 and a South Gaulish samian Drag 27 sherd as intrusive rather than immediately post-Conquest imports to the site. Other late Iron Age forms comprise a Gallo-Belgic platter copy in fabric B2, a storage jar in fabric B2.1 and a cup or tazza in glauconitic fabric B9.1.

Table 3: Vessel types by fabric, all late Iron Age features. Quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl/ Dish	V Plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc Tazza?	Uncertain	Total
Fabric										
LIAB4		0.10								0.10
LIAB8		0.12								0.12
MLIA2.2		0.10								0.10
B1		0.55								0.55
B2		0.62		0.05						0.67
B2.1		0.46								0.46
B5		0.05								0.05
B5.1		0.22								0.22
B6		0.17								0.17
B9.1		3.29						0.16		3.45
R16			0.15							0.15
R18.1	0.19									0.19
R42						0.05				0.05

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl/ Dish	V Plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc Tazza?	Uncertain	Total
Total EVEs	0.19	5.68	0.15	0.05		0.05		0.16		6.28
%	3.0	90.4	2.4	0.8		0.8		2.6		

The lack of pre-Conquest Gallo-Belgic imports might suggest a lower social status for the Iron Age settlement compared with the nearby Hockers Lane one but a rim sherd from an Arretine Haltern 1A platter residual in Roman context 20137 (Fig. 2, No. 59, AD 1-40) indicates that at least one imported fine ware vessel was in use on the site before AD 43.

The total pottery assemblage from Roman features was also quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (Table 4). This also shows a predominance of cooking-pots and other jar forms, but not to the same extent as previously (56%). There is a considerably higher percentage of bowls and dishes than previously (22%): this and the presence of beakers, flagons, cups, mortaria and amphorae reflects the Romanisation of the inhabitants of the Thurnham farmstead and their adoption of Roman culinary practices.

Table 4: Vessel types by fabric, all Roman and later features. Quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/ plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph- hora	Total
Fabric										
LIAB4		0.12								0.12
LIAB5		0.33								0.33
LIAB6			0.03		0.14					0.17
LIAB11		0.12								0.12
MLIA2.1		0.50								0.50
MLIA2.2		4.98			0.11			0.07		5.16
B1		2.66	0.05	0.39	0.38	0.03				3.51
B2		9.45		0.20	0.90			0.52		11.07
B2.1	0.24	2.37	0.05		0.08	0.09		0.12		2.95
B2.3		0.10								0.10
B3		0.58								0.58
B4								0.12		0.12
B5		0.32			0.05			0.13		0.50
B5.1		0.69						0.07		0.76
B5.2		0.05								0.05
B6		0.85								0.85
B8		0.39	0.01							0.40
B9		0.12								0.12
B9.1		5.75	0.26	0.05	0.32			0.59 0.14 tazza?		7.11
B9.2		0.30						0.07		0.37
B9.3		0.14								0.14
B16			0.16							0.16
B21		0.17								0.17
BER12					0.18	0.09				0.27
BER15								0.05 crucible		0.05

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/ plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph- hora	Total
R1		0.41								0.41
R4		0.28								0.28
R5		0.62		0.51	0.05		0.07	0.16		1.41
R6.1	0.37	0.39			0.05		0.10			0.91
R6.3		0.10					1.25			1.35
R7					0.06					0.06
R8.1					0.06					0.06
R8.3	1.81		0.05		0.09					1.95
R10							0.09			0.09
R13		0.01		0.05	0.05					0.11
R14	0.21	3.44	0.64	5.86	1.97	0.07				12.19
R14.1				0.16						0.16
R16	0.99	4.33	5.27	1.54	1.58			0.10		13.81
R17.1	0.79	0.72			0.21		0.16			1.88
R18.1	0.42	0.15		0.87						1.44
R19			0.20							0.20
R25			0.20							0.20
R26		0.19								0.19
R33			0.06							0.06
R37			0.14							0.14
R41					0.17					0.17
R42				0.33	2.56	1.44				4.33
R43				0.31	0.99	1.63				2.93
R43.1					0.05					0.05
R50									0.37	0.37
R56								0.18		0.18
R61							0.42			0.42
R62							0.24			0.24
R63							0.10			0.10
R64							0.12			0.12
R65							0.36			0.36
R67		0.21	0.33							0.54
R68	0.18	2.97								3.15
R68.1		0.06	0.07							0.13
R70		0.28		0.06						0.34
R73		4.75	1.11	0.45	0.29			0.16		6.76
R73.2	0.09	3.74		0.15	0.10					4.08
R73.3		2.92		0.04	0.34					3.30
R73.4								0.17		0.17
R75					0.03			0.26		0.29
R81			0.08							0.08
R99								0.12		0.12
R104			0.18	0.23						0.41
R109	0.05	1.01		0.07				0.17		1.30
R110				0.05						0.05
LR1		0.28		0.17	0.15					0.60
LR1.1		1.03		0.06	0.33					1.42
LR1.3		0.32								0.32
LR1.5		0.39								0.39
LR1.6		0.29		0.06	0.21					0.56
LR2.1		0.86		0.19						1.05
LR2.2		0.88		0.05						0.93
LR2.3		0.31			0.05					0.36
LR2.4		0.05								0.05
LR3		0.29								0.29

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/ plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph- hora	Total
LR5		2.46			0.08					2.54
LR5.1					0.06					0.06
LR6		0.48			0.25					0.73
LR10				0.94				0.27		1.21
LR11			0.07							0.07
LR13			0.08							0.08
LR13.1	1.00									1.00
LR23							0.05			0.05
Total EVEs	6.15	64.21	9.04	12.79	11.94	3.35	2.96	3.47	0.37	114.28
%	5.4	56.2	7.9	11.2	10.4	2.9	2.6	3.0	0.3	

As with the quantification of the Roman pottery by sherd counts and their weights by fabric (Table 2), Table 4 highlights the paucity of samian on the site, although it is rather better represented by EVEs (6.5%) than by sherd count. The scarcity of amphorae (0.5%) is also emphasised. Dressel 20 amphora sherds form the bulk of the latter; with rim fragments from an example of Martin-Kilcher's form 23 (*c* AD 80-130) and an unusually small form 24 (*c* AD 100-150). The few other amphora fragments include pieces from at least one Gauloise 4 wine vessel from the Rhone valley, a handle from a furrowed-rim amphora of Peacock and Williams (1986) Class 55 from Normandy (*c* AD 150-250) and an Italian Dressel 2-4 example.

There are limits to what else can be inferred from Table 4: it does, however, reinforce the conclusion arrived at from Table 2, that there was a marked fall-off in the use of pottery on site after *c* AD 270.

4 CHRONOLOGY AND PHASING

4.1 Phase 2, 'Belgic' late Iron Age

Assemblage 1. From the fills of ditch 11470 (contexts 10943, 10944, 11487, 11492, 11493, 11652, 11653, 11654, 11888, 12316, 12317, 12466, 15224 and 15238) and ditches 10940 and 12580 (contexts 10692, 10792, 10824, 10828, 10902).

The 158 sherds (1655 g) of pottery from the various cuts across this ditch are quantified in Table 5: the low EVEs total of 1.00 for this assemblage makes it unsuitable for more detailed quantification using that method. There are very similar percentages of sherds in grog-tempered fabric B2.1 and glauconitic fabric B9.1, respectively 38% and 39% of the assemblage by sherd count. Closer examination, however, reveals that 44 of the 60 sherds in fabric B2.1 come from a single jar of Thompson (1982) type B2-1 recovered from context 11654 (Fig. 1, No. 3) and have exaggerated the significance of the fabric and understated the importance of the glauconitic wares. If one regards the 44 sherds from the one jar in fabric

B2.1 as one sherd, then the representation of glauconitic wares is in excess of 50%, though the grog-tempered fabrics (including B2) were better-represented by weight.

Table 5: Ditch 11470 fabric quantities

Fabric	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
MLIA2.1	4	2.5	42	2.5
MLIA2.2	1	0.6	1	0.1
B1	1	0.6	6	0.4
B2	9	5.7	530	32.0
B2.1	60	38.0	524	31.7
B3	4	2.5	54	3.3
B5	1	0.6	8	0.5
B9.1	62	39.2	442	26.7
B9.2	1	0.6	16	1.0
BER15	7	4.4	4	0.2
R73.3	4	2.5	18	1.1
R73.4	4	2.5	10	0.6
TOTAL	158		1655	

Apart from the above-mentioned vessel, the grog-tempered wares in fabrics B2 and B2.1 include an everted-rim jar of Thompson type B4-2 (Fig. 1, No. 4, *c* AD 30-50), a bead-rim jar of type C1-1 (Fig. 1, No. 2, *c* AD 1-50) and a bead-rim storage jar (Fig. 1, No. 1). The glauconitic wares include fragments from a combed bead-rim jar of type C1-2 (*c* 25 BC-AD 50), two very similar everted-rim jars of type C2-1 (Fig. 1, No. 6, *c* AD 10-50) and a vessel of unknown type with fine stabbed decoration (Fig. 1, No. 5). A rim sherd from a cup or tazza of Class E1 in quartz-sanded fabric B9.1 is also present (Fig. 1, No. 7, *c* 25 BC-AD 50) and may be from the Folkestone area. Calcined-flint and sand-tempered fabrics MLIA2.1 and MLIA2.2 from production sites around the estuary of the River Medway account for only 4% of the pottery: there are seven fragments of chaff-tempered salt-containers in fabric BER15 from the Folkestone area (Lyne forthcoming).

A further 31 sherds (293 g) of pottery came from context groups 10940 and 12580, which formed part of the same feature. This assemblage consisted entirely of sherds in fabrics MLIA2.2, B2 and B9.1, confirming the early emphasis of this ditch.

All of this material suggests that the earliest Phase 2 enclosure ditch was cut no earlier than fifty years before the Roman Conquest and was still in use as late as AD 30.

Assemblage 2. From the fills of ditch 10840 (contexts 10832, 10833, 10836, 10841, 10842, 10942, 10968, 10975, 11468, 11475, 11479, 11481, 11484, 11798, 11828, 12043, 12320, 12321, 12447, 15243, 15244, 15265, 15286, 15287 and 15301) and ditch 12585 (contexts 10789, 12065, 12066 and 12117).

The 276 sherds (2769 g) of pottery from the various cuts across this second enclosure ditch are quantified in Table 6. This shows glauconitic wares in fabrics B9.1 and B9.2 to be by far

the most significant element in the assemblage, accounting for 54% of the material present. Forms in fabric B9.1 are almost entirely restricted to barrel-shaped jars with beaded or weakly-everted rims and corrugated shoulders and covered by Thompson's types B2-1 and B2-2 (Fig. 1, Nos 11-13, 15-17). Other, minority, forms include fragments from a lid-seated bead-rim jar of type C5-1 (Fig. 1, No. 14, *c* AD 30-50) and another bead-rim jar but of Class C3 with combing all over its body (Fig. 1, No. 18).

Table 6: Ditch 10840 fabric quantities

Fabric	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
LIAB4	2	0.7	8	0.3
LIAB5	1	0.3	6	0.2
MLIA2.1	3	1.1	18	0.7
MLIA2.2	6	2.2	76	2.7
B1	14	5.1	117	4.2
B2	25	9.1	262	9.5
B2.1	32	11.6	352	12.7
B3	3	1.1	30	1.1
B5	2	0.7	32	1.2
B5.1	3	1.1	38	1.4
B6	5	1.8	76	2.7
B8	1	0.3	14	0.5
B9	1	0.3	1	0.1
B9.1	147	53.3	1445	52.2
B9.2	3	1.1	46	1.7
BER15	2	0.7	4	0.1
R6.1	1	0.3	2	0.1
R6.3	1	0.3	8	0.3
R16	1	0.3	4	0.1
R18.1	2	0.7	6	0.2
R42	3	1.1	15	0.5
R68	2	0.7	14	0.5
R68.1	4	1.4	134	4.8
R73	4	1.4	22	0.8
R73.3	3	1.1	4	0.1
R73.4	4	1.4	34	1.2
R109	1	0.3	1	0.1
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>276</i>		<i>2769</i>	

'Belgic' grog-tempered wares of fabrics B1, B2, B2.1 and B3 make up a further 27% of the assemblage: they include two combed bead-rim jars of type C1-2 in both fine fabric B1 and coarser siltstone grog-tempered fabric B2.1 (Fig. 1, Nos 8 and 9), as well as an everted rim jar in fabric B2 (Fig. 1, No. 10). Shell-tempered wares in fabric B6 make up less than 2% of the assemblage but include fragments from three bead-rim jars (Fig. 1, Nos 19-21, *c* AD 1-50). Other minority fabrics include fragments from another bead-rim jar of Monaghan (1987) type 3E8.2 in grog and silt tempered fabric B5 (Fig.1, No. 22, *c* AD 50-70), calcined-flint tempered fabrics LIAB4, 5, MLIA2.1 and 2.2 (4%) and sand-tempered fabrics B8 and 9 (1%).

The dating arrived at for the earlier ditch 11470 means that this recut must have been made after AD 30. The bead-rim jar in fabric B5 indicates continuing use after the Roman

Conquest, further evidence for which takes the form of Romanised sherds in South Gaulish samian fabric R42, Hoo fabric R18.1, fine Upchurch grey ware R16, early Thameside sandy grey wares R73.4 and R73.3 and Patch Grove ware fabric R68. These Romanised sherds include fragments from a collared flagon in fabric R18.1 (AD 43-80) and a South Gaulish Drag 27 cup (AD 43-110) and suggest that the ditch finally went out of use *c* AD 50-60.

A further 30 sherds (418 g) of pottery came from context group 12585, which formed part of the same feature. This assemblage consisted entirely of sherds in fabrics MLIA2.2, B2, B2.1, B3 and B9.1, confirming the early emphasis of this ditch.

Assemblage 3. From the fills of penannular gully 12500 (contexts 12390, 12393, 12480, 12482, 12493 and 12517)

The 24 sherds (206 g) of pottery from this feature constitute too small an assemblage for any kind of meaningful quantification but comprise 19 fragments in glauconitic fabric B9.1 and three in calcined-flint tempered fabric LIAB5 one in LIAB1 and one in B2.1. Only one rim, in B9.1, is present.

4.2 Phase 3. Early Roman *c* AD 50/60-100/120

Assemblage 4. From the fills of ditch 10770 (contexts 10682, 10683, 10693, 11301, 11591, 11592, 11645, 11646, 11776, 12538 and 12541).

The 203 sherds (2323 g) of pottery from this feature (Table 7) are mostly in sand and calcined-flint tempered MLIA2.2, ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered B2 and glauconitic B9.1 fabrics: these make up 34%, 15% and 18% of the assemblage respectively (by sherd count). The greatly increased number of vessels in wobbly, handmade fabric MLIA2.2 arriving at Thurnham after the Roman Conquest are made up entirely of bead-rim jars and include examples of Monaghan’s types 3E4 (Fig. 2, No. 23, *c* AD 30-70) and 3G3 (Fig. 2, No. 24, *c* AD 50-70). The vessels in fabric B2 include fragments from a bead-rim jar of Thompson type C1-1 (*c* AD 30-70), an everted-rim jar of type B2-1 with corrugated shoulder (Fig.2, No. 25, *c* 50 BC-AD 50), the similar but larger storage-jar version C6-1 (Fig. 2, No. 26, *c* 50 BC-AD 100), a lid of Class L3 (Fig. 2, No. 27, *c* AD 30-50) and a foot from a vessel of uncertain type (Fig. 2, No. 28).

Table 7: Ditch 10770 fabric quantities

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>% sherds</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>% weight</i>
LIAB6	2	1.0	26	1.1
MLIA2.2	1	34.0	703	30.3
B1	3	1.0	30	1.3
B2	6	15.3	481	20.7
B2.1	14	3.9	104	4.5
B3	25	2.5	52	2.2
B5	32	0.5	18	0.8

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>% sherds</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>% weight</i>
B9.1	3	17.7	470	20.2
B9.2	2	0.5	40	1.7
BER6	3	0.5	4	0.2
BER8	5	2.0	18	0.8
BER12	1	0.5	4	0.2
R1	1	1.5	40	1.7
R6.1	147	1.0	8	0.3
R6.3	3	0.5	1	0.1
R14	2	1.0	8	0.3
R16	1	0.5	1	0.1
R17.1	1	3.4	4	0.2
R18.1	1	2.5	14	0.6
R42	2	1.0	16	0.7
R68	3	4.9	236	10.2
R73	2	2.0	10	0.4
R75	4	1.5	28	1.2
R109	4	0.5	2	0.1
LR2.2	3	0.5	5	0.2
TOTAL	203		2323	

The sherds in glauconitic fabrics B9.1 and 9.2 include fragments from at least two necked jars (Fig. 2, No. 31) and a hollow pedestal foot (Fig. 2, No. 32). The presence of necked jars echoes the sequence at Snarkhurst Wood, where such forms replace barrel-shaped bead-rim and everted-rim jars with corrugated shoulders during the last years of local glauconitic ware production after the bead-rim jar market was lost to equivalent products in sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric MLIA2.2 from the Medway estuary.

Patch Grove wares make up a further 5% of the pottery and include fragments from a jug of Thompson Class G6 (Fig. 2, No. 29, *c* AD 5-45) and a large everted rim storage-jar (Fig. 2, No. 30, *c* AD 30-150).

Fine imported Gallo-Belgic wares include fragments from a Terra Nigra CAM 14 platter in fabric BER12 (*c* AD 43-70) and a butt-beaker in Rigby Fabric 1C (BER8, *c* AD 30-80): South Gaulish samian sherds from a Drag 17c platter (*c* AD 30-50) and a Drag 27 cup are also present, as is the top of a ring-necked flagon in oxidised Canterbury fabric R6.1 (*c* AD 70-100).

The pottery indicates a date range of *c* AD 50/60–70/80 for the life of this ditch.

Assemblage 5. From the fills of ditch 10660 (contexts 10641, 10642, 10643, 10687, 10797, 10798, 11317, 11318, 11520, 11586, 12101, 12203, 12455, 12537, 12540, 12542 and 12543)
The 914 sherds (7888 g) of pottery from the various cuts across this ditch totalled 8.14 EVEs and formed a group large enough for quantification by this measure (Table 8). The percentage of wares in glauconitic fabric B9.1 is markedly down on that for ditch 10770 (5%), as is that for the calcined flint and sand-tempered fabric MLIA2.2 (19%). Despite this, however, the

latter remains the most significant single fabric in the assemblage and continues to be represented, for the most part, by wobbly bead-rim jars. Grog-tempered fabrics B1, B2 and B2.1 account for 19% of the assemblage between them and include fragments from a neck-cordoned bowl of Thompson type D1-1 in fine fabric B1 (Fig. 2, No. 33, *c* 25 BC-AD 50), two necked jars in fabric B2 (Fig. 2, Nos 34 and 35, *c* AD 70-150), a Gallo-Belgic platter copy of Thompson type G1-12 (Fig. 2, No. 36, *c* AD 10-60) and an everted-rim jar of Thompson type C2-1 in fabric B2-1 (Fig. 2, No. 37, *c* AD 1-60). A lid-seated jar in polished fabric B2.3 is an import from the Ashford area (Fig. 2, No. 38, *c* AD 50-170): fragments from a lid in fabric B5-1 (Fig. 2, No. 39, *c* AD 1-60) may also be from elsewhere in Kent.

Table 8: Ditch 10660, vessel types by fabric, quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/ plate	VI Cup	VII Mort- arium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph- hora	Total	%
Fabric											
LIAB.5		0.14								0.14	1.7
MLIA2.2		1.39			0.11			0.02		1.52	18.7
B1		0.18								0.18	2.2
B2		1.13			0.05					1.18	14.5
B2.1		0.08			0.03					0.11	1.4
B2.3		0.10								0.10	1.2
B3		0.07								0.07	0.9
B5.1								0.07		0.07	0.9
B8		0.05								0.05	0.6
B9.1		0.45								0.45	5.5
BER12			0.09							0.09	1.1
R1		0.11								0.11	1.4
R5		0.07								0.07	0.9
R6.1	0.10									0.10	1.2
R10							0.09			0.09	1.1
R14		0.07		0.27						0.34	4.2
R16		0.38	0.64		0.17					1.19	14.6
R17.1							0.05			0.05	0.6
R42					0.41	0.15				0.56	6.9
R43				0.05		0.07				0.12	1.5
R61							0.03			0.03	0.4
R63							0.05			0.05	0.6
R68		0.18								0.18	2.2
R70		0.28								0.28	3.4
R73		0.28			0.05					0.33	4.1
R73.3		0.07			0.06					0.13	1.6
R75							0.06			0.06	0.7
R104			0.18							0.18	2.2
R109		0.19						0.12		0.31	3.8
Total		5.22	0.91	0.32	0.88	0.22	0.28	0.21		8.14	
%		64.1	11.2	3.9	10.8	2.7	3.5	2.6			

Fine wares include a butt-beaker of Monaghan type 2B2 (*c* AD 43-90), a bowl of type 4H1 (*c* AD 70-130), a necked-bowl of type 4A3 (*c* AD 43-90) and a dish of type 7A2 (Fig. 2, No. 40, *c* AD 43-100) in fine Upchurch fabric R16. This fabric is considerably more significant here (15%) than in ditch 10770 (1%). South Gaulish samian forms include

Drag15/17 and Drag 18 dishes (*c* AD 43-85 and AD 43-90 respectively), a Drag 42 dish (*c* AD 70-110) and Drag 27 cups (*c* AD 43-110). Other fine wares include fragments in TR3 fabric and a Terra Nigra CAM 56C cup in Terra Nigra fabric BER12 (*c* AD 30-65). A honey-jar in hard pink fabric R70 fired buff-pink (Fig. 2, No. 41) may originate in the Otford kiln (Pearce 1930; *c* AD 50-100) as its fabric is very similar to that of surviving flagons in Maidstone Museum.

An appreciable percentage of the pottery from this ditch is residual and either derived from late Iron Age occupation deposits cut through by the ditch or from old vessels remaining in use well into the Roman period. Other fragments suggest a date of *c* AD 70-100 for the feature, with a few sherds in Central Gaulish samian (AD 120-200) and BB2 (*c* AD 110-250) from contexts 12101 and 12203 probably being the result of either later disturbance to the top fills of the ditch or its final levelling later on in the 2nd century.

Assemblage 6. From the fills of ditch 20400 (contexts 11932, 11934, 11937, 11938, 11939, 11941, 20001, 20002, 20049, 20051, 20137, 20155, 20165, 20166, 20168, 20169, 20173, 20174, 20175, 20176, 20178, 20179, 20184, 20227, 20233, 20237, 20239, 20247, 20248, 20252, 20257, 20271, 20291, 20308, 20341, 20343, 20344, 20345, 20346, 20347, 20377, 20395, 20431 and 20487)

The assemblage (732 sherds, 6210 g) from this ditch was large enough (8.68 EVEs) for quantification by this measure (Table 9). The fabric breakdown of this assemblage is somewhat different from those from enclosure ditches 10770 and 10660 in that there are only nominal amounts of pottery from vessels in flint and sand tempered fabrics MLIA2.2 and glauconitic fabric B9.1 (1% and 3% respectively). There is instead a much higher percentage of jars, bowls, dishes in fine grey Upchurch fabric R16 (32%), including examples of Monaghan's beaker types 2I4.1 (Fig. 2, No. 53, *c* AD 90-150) and 2G1 (Fig. 2, No. 54, *c* AD 60-130), bowl types 5B0.2 (Fig. 2, No. 55, *c* AD 50-70) and 5B6.2 (Fig. 2, No. 56, *c* AD 70-130), and dish types 7A1 (Fig. 2, No. 57, *c* AD 43-120) and 7A2 (*c* AD 43-130).

Table 9: Ditch 20400, vessel types by fabric, quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph-hora	Total	%
Fabric											
MLIA2.1		0.33								0.33	3.8
MLIA2.2		0.11								0.11	1.3
B1		0.11		0.39						0.50	5.8
B2		0.48								0.48	5.5
B2.1		0.07								0.07	0.8
B4								0.12		0.12	1.4
B5.1		0.05								0.05	0.6
B6		0.05								0.05	0.6
B9.1		0.22		0.05						0.27	3.1
B16			0.11							0.11	1.3

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph-hora	Total	%
R5				0.14						0.14	1.6
R6.3	1.00									1.00	11.5
R8.1		0.06								0.06	0.7
R16		0.34	0.89	0.65	0.85					2.73	31.5
R19			0.20							0.20	2.3
R41					0.17					0.17	2.0
R42				0.05	0.23	0.53				0.81	9.3
R73.2		0.68								0.68	7.8
R73.3		0.71								0.71	8.2
R109		0.09								0.09	1.0
Total	1.00	3.30	1.20	1.28	1.25	0.53		0.12		8.68	
%	11.5	38.0	13.8	14.7	14.4	6.1		1.4			

Other fine wares include South Gaulish samian bowl form Drag 29 (*c* AD 43-85), dish forms Drag 15/17 (*c* AD 43-85) and Drag 18/31 (*c* AD 90-110), and two Drag 27 cups: one of these is stamped VII (*c* AD 70-95). Two fragments from an Arretine platter of Haltern type IA (Fig. 2, No. 59) of pre-Conquest date are also present as are body sherds from a flagon in Hoo fabric R17.1 and an everted rim beaker in fine micaceous London fabric R19 (Fig. 2, No. 58, *c* AD 50-120).

Coarse wares come from a variety of sources. The vessel fragments in fabrics MLIA2.1, MLIA2.2 and B9.1 include one from a furrowed bead-rim jar in fabric MLIA2.1 (Fig. 2, No. 46, *c* AD 30-70) and are accompanied by much of a necked bowl of Thompson type D1-1 (Fig. 2, No. 43, *c* 25 BC-AD 50) in fabric B1 and a barrel-jar of type B5-2 in black fabric B2 (Fig. 2, No. 44, *c* 25 BC-AD 50). The fresh condition of these two fragmentary vessels suggests that they are not residual but possibly old pots remaining in use after AD 50. Romanised Thameside grey coarse wares of later date in fabrics R73.2 and 73.3 make up 16% of the assemblage by EVE and include fragments from three bead-rim jars of late 1st-century date (Fig. 2, Nos 47-49) and a necked jar (Fig. 2, No. 50, *c* AD 50-90). Canterbury products are poorly represented but include the complete top of an oxidised sand-tempered ring-necked flagon in fabric R6.3 (Fig. 2, No. 51, *c* AD 70-125). A bead-rim jar in fine sanded orange fabric fired black with sparse crushed ferruginous red sandstone (up to 5 mm) and chert inclusions may be of local origin (Fig. 2, No. 60, *c* AD 30-70).

Assemblage 7. From the (mostly) sealed soil horizons (group 11670) beneath and comprising the clay levelling for the ?temple (contexts 10807, 10864, 10865, 10871, 10875, 10936, 11326, 11356, 11392, 11707, 11713, 11722, 11865, 11913, 11961, 12013 and uncertain context 11722)

The 232 sherds (1786 g) of pottery from the sealed soil horizons are important in that they constitute the only well-sealed non-ditch assemblage relating to the late Iron Age occupation.

In combination with the material from the levelling layers themselves (giving a total of 329 sherds weighing 2639 g) they provide a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the possible temple, although this is complicated by the presence of one or two sherds that appear to be intrusive. As with Assemblages 1 and 2 from the late Iron Age enclosure ditches, glauconitic wares make up nearly half of all the pottery (44% of sherds) and ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ware fabrics a further 30%.

The latest sherds include six fresh joining fragments from a Drag 18 platter in South Gaulish samian from context 10936, indicating a date of *c* AD 70 at the earliest for the construction of the building. Other fabrics include fine Upchurch wares, early Thameside sandy grey wares R73.3 and R73.4 and Patch Grove ware fabric R68. None of this and the other Romanised fabrics in the assemblage need be later than late 1st century in date, with the exception of a single fragment of fabric R1, ‘native coarse ware’, for which a late 2nd-3rd century date is likely. This sherd is most probably intrusive. The remainder of the material would be consistent with the samian ware early Flavian *terminus post quem* for the overlying structure, but a slightly later date is also possible.

4.3 Phase 4 and 5. *c* AD 120-250

Assemblage 8. From the fills of ditch 10610 behind the stone villa building (contexts 10497, 10498, 10499, 10604, 10608, 10609, 10616, 11319 and 11331)

The 897 sherds (10167 g) of pottery from this feature were quantified by EVEs (Table 10). This quantification shows a marked change in the nature of pottery supply to the villa during the early years of the 2nd century: BB2 (fabric R14) vessels from the kilns around the estuary of the River Medway now make up 36% of the pottery in this assemblage, with a marked predominance of bead-rim bowls of Monaghan’s types 5C2 (Fig. 3, No. 71, *c* AD 120/50-210), 5C4.5 (Fig. 3, No. 67, *c* AD 150-250), 5C7.1 (Fig. 3, No. 70, *c* AD 170-230), 5D1.6 (Fig. 3, No. 68, *c* AD 120-180) and 5D2 (Fig. 3, No. 69, *c* AD 120-180) with and without acute lattice decoration. Other BB2 forms include a necked-jar of type 3H1-4 (Fig. 3, No. 65, *c* AD 100-250), everted-rim cooking-pots of types 3J9 and 3J0-5 (*c* AD 120-200 and 170-250 respectively) and dishes of types 5E2.2 (Fig. 3, No. 72, *c* AD 110/20-210/300) and 5E2.4 (Fig. 3, No. 73, *c* AD 120-270).

Table 10: Ditch 10610, vessel types by fabric, quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amphhora	Total	%
Fabric											
B2		1.29			0.17			0.19		1.65	17.4
B9.1		0.16								0.16	1.7
R5								0.16		0.16	1.7
R14		0.46	0.54	2.17	0.26					3.43	36.1
R16			1.02							1.02	10.7

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amphhora	Total	%
R42					0.38	0.30				0.68	7.2
R43				0.05		0.53				0.58	6.1
R62							0.24			0.24	2.5
R68		0.89								0.89	9.4
R73.2		0.41								0.41	4.3
R73.3		0.17						0.06		0.23	2.4
R109								0.05		0.05	0.5
Total		3.38	1.56	2.22	0.81	0.83	0.24	0.46		9.50	
%		35.6	16.4	23.4	8.5	8.7	2.6	4.8			

The same pottery production centres also supplied sandy grey wares in fabrics R73.2 and 73.3 (7%) and fine grey wares in Fabric R16 (11%). The sandy Thameside grey ware vessels include a bead-rim jar similar to London form 498 (cf Davies *et al.* 1994, 94) and Monaghan type 3F2.3 (*c* AD 50-90) and a necked-jar of type 3H1 (*c* AD 100-270). The grey fine ware vessels in Fabric R16 include poppyhead beakers of Monaghan Classes 2A1 (*c* AD 70-90) and 2A3 (Fig. 3, No. 74, *c* AD 100/10-130/50), a combed beaker of Class 2H1 (Fig. 3, No. 75, *c* AD 80/90-120/30) and an everted-rim beaker of Class 2I3 (Fig. 3, No. 76, *c* AD 120-150/90).

Grog-tempered wares in fabric B2 make up 17% of the assemblage and comprise vessels from a variety of sources including the Weald. These vessels include an everted rim jar of Thompson type C2-2 (Fig. 3, No. 61, *c* 50 BC-AD 70), a lid-seated jar of type C5-3 (Fig. 3, No. 62, *c* AD 1-50) and a straight-sided dish in the east Sussex ware variant (*c* AD 150-250). Oxidised Patch Grove wares from the Otford area in grog-tempered fabric R68 make up a further 9% of the material and include the greater part of a necked-bowl of Pollard (1988) type 19 (Fig. 3, No. 63, *c* AD 70-130) and an everted rim storage jar (*c* AD 50-150).

Canterbury products are represented by fragments from a single lid in sandy grey ware fabric R5 (*c* AD 70-175) and body sherds from a flagon in fabric R8.3 (*c* AD 150-250). A mortarium in cream-buff fabric R62 may be a Rochester product (Fig. 3, No. 77, *c* AD 100-150, Hartley 1972).

South Gaulish samian ware (7%) includes dishes of Drag form 36 (*c* AD 70-110) and cups of Drag forms 35 and 33a (*c* AD 43-110). Central Gaulish samian ware forms include the bowl Drag 37 (*c* AD 120-200) and cup Drag 33 (*c* AD 120-200). This feature therefore contains a significantly higher proportion of samian ware than any other major assemblage on the site.

Assemblage 9. From the fills of ditch 12545 (contexts 10796, 10872, 10935, 11303, 11325, 11641, 11642 and 12546).

The 174 sherd (2790 g) pottery assemblage from this partial replacement of ditch 10660 has a very similar fabric make-up to that of Assemblage 5. There is a near absence of sherds in glauconitic fabric B9.1 (2%) and, as with Assemblage 5, sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric MLIA2.2 is the most significant (19%). Other significant fabrics are grog-tempered B2 (15%), shell-tempered B6 (17%), fine Upchurch grey ware R16 (9%), sandy Canterbury grey ware R5 (7%) and early Thameside sandy grey ware R73.3 (6%). Vessel forms include a fine cordoned bowl of Monaghan Class 4J1 (*c* AD 43-120) and a bowl of type 5B0.2 (*c* AD 50-70) in Upchurch fabric R16, a fine everted-rim beaker in black fabric B1 with burnished acute latticing on its shoulder (Fig. 3, No. 78, *c* AD 50-100) and a neck-cordoned jar in fabric R73.3 (*c* AD 50-100).

Fine wares include South Gaulish samian forms Drag18 (*c* AD 43-90), 27 (*c* AD 43-110) and 35 (*c* AD 70-110) and a CAM 84 girth beaker in TR3 fabric (*c* AD 20-55).

The fact that this assemblage represents little development in ceramic character compared to earlier groups is of some interest. It might suggest that little or no occupational activity took place in the vicinity of ditch 12545 during its period of use, but this seems unlikely to have been the case.

Assemblage 10. From the fills of pit 20495 truncated by the villa extension 20160 (contexts 20042, 20043, 20044, 20045, 20046, 20048, 20101, 20311, 20312 and 20334)

The 193 sherd (1282 g) assemblage from this feature is heavily broken up and for the most part residual. It is, however, important in that it has the potential to provide the earliest possible date for the construction of the stone villa extension. The latest sherds from the pit include fragments from two 'pie-dishes' in BB2 fabric with acute-lattice decoration (*c* AD 120-180), a Central Gaulish samian Drag 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150) and a lid-seated jar of Monaghan Class 4L1 in BB2 fabric (*c* AD 140-230/300), suggesting a date of *c* AD 140-180 for the construction of the extension.

Assemblage 11a. From construction contexts relating to the bath block added to the southern end of the villa

The bathhouse was excavated by Elizabeth Pirie in 1958 (Pirie 1960). Very few sherds came from constructional contexts: these include fragments from a latticed 'pie-dish' (*ibid.*, 167, 2a, *c* AD 120-180), a Central Gaulish samian Drag 36 platter (*ibid.*, 168, 3, *c* AD 120-200) and a rim sherd from a jar of Monaghan type 3H1.3 (wrongly identified as from a platter) in grey

Thameside fabric R73 (ibid., fig. 5-1, *c* AD 170-230). These fragments indicate that the bath block was constructed after AD 170.

Assemblage 11b. From the occupation deposits within the bath block

Fresh sherds from several part-complete vessels came from the floors of the apses. These include the greater part of a rouletted poppyhead beaker of Monaghan type 2A6.5 in fine Upchurch grey ware fabric R16 from the floor of the first apse (Pirie 1960, fig. 5-5, *c* AD 190-230) and a plain 'pie-dish' of type 5C2.1 (*c* AD 150-210) and a dish of class 5F3 (*c* AD 130-230) in BB2 fabric R14 from that of the third apse. These vessels suggest that the bath-block had a very short life and was abandoned by AD 230. The presence of a coin of Postumus on the floor of the building does, however, indicate continued usage of some sort into the 260s.

Assemblage 12. From construction contexts for the aisled building 15000 (contexts 15062, 15077, 15102, 15131, 15134, 15136, 15191, 15278, 15391, 15393 and 15397)

These contexts yielded very little pottery (36 sherds, 459 g) nearly all of which is residual and of little use for dating. The wall foundation cuts produced 10 sherds (212 g) of this material, entirely residual in nature. The sherds from the north-east wall foundation cut 15396 do, however, include some of the rim from an unusual Rhone Valley mortarium (Fig. 3, No. 79, *c* AD 50-85).

The rest of the sherds come from the packing of postholes 15036, 15059, 15078, 15085, 15140 and 15192 for the aisle posts. The residual material includes a sherd from a fine cordoned bowl of Monaghan Class 4J1 in fabric R73.2 from the packing of posthole 15085 (Fig. 3, No. 80, *c* AD 70-120) and a dish of Class 7A3 from that for posthole 15192. Of greater significance, however, is a small rim fragment from a dish of Monaghan type 5E3.1 in BB2 fabric R14 (*c* AD 130-230) from the packing for posthole 15036, dating the construction of the barn to the second quarter of the 2nd century at the earliest. Seven sherds (64 g), including pieces dated after *c* AD 170 (and in one case after *c* AD 270) came from thin deposits at the top of the postpit fills and presumably post-dated the construction of the building.

Assemblage 13. From the occupation deposits within room 15290 at the western end of the aisled building (contexts 15001, 15186, 15187, 15206, 15207, 15209, 15263, 15264, 15272, 15275 and 15308)

The various occupation horizons within this room yielded a large assemblage (829 sherds, 6018 g, 6.36 EVEs) of 2nd to early 3rd-century date. The EVEs quantification of this material (Table 11) shows that Thameside products in fabrics R14, R16, R17.1, R18.1, R73, R73.2 and

R73.3 account for 61% of it; a figure only slightly higher than the 54% of such wares from the contemporary ditch 10610 (Assemblage 7).

Table 11: Room 15290 in the aisled building, vessel types by fabric, quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph-hora	Total	%
Fabric											
B1		0.05			0.03					0.08	1.3
B2		0.68			0.13					0.81	12.7
B2.1		0.11								0.11	1.7
B5.1		0.35								0.35	5.5
R5		0.13								0.13	2.0
R14		0.37	0.10	0.59	0.14					1.20	18.9
R16		0.51	0.50	0.10						1.11	17.5
R17.1	0.10									0.10	1.6
R18.1	0.15	0.15								0.30	4.7
R43					0.32	0.37				0.69	10.8
R68		0.26								0.26	4.1
R73		0.52	0.06	0.07	0.14					0.79	12.4
R73.2		0.20								0.20	3.1
R73.3		0.14								0.14	2.2
LR2.2		0.09								0.09	1.4
Total	0.25	3.56	0.66	0.76	0.76	0.37				6.36	
%	3.9	56.1	10.4	11.9	11.9	5.8					

Wares in BB2 fabric R14 include examples of Monaghan's cooking pot type 3J2.3 (Fig. 3, No. 87, *c* AD 120-200), bowl types 5D7.1 (Fig. 3, No. 89, *c* AD 120-180), 5D4 (Fig. 3, No. 90, *c* AD 110-180) and 5C6-1 (Fig.3, No. 91, *c* AD 190-240), and dish types 5F3 (*c* AD 130-230), 5F7 (Fig. 3, No. 92, *c* AD 170-230) and 5E0.1 (Fig. 3, No. 93, *c* AD 170-230). Other BB2 forms include a flanged bowl variant not in Monaghan's corpus (Fig. 3, No. 88, *c* AD 100-160) and a ?CAM 406 beaker (Fig. 3, No. 94, *c* AD 150-250). Forms in sandy Thameside fabrics R73 and R73.2 include bead-rim jar type 3F2.4 (Fig. 3, No. 95, *c* AD 70-150) and convex-sided dish type 5E2.3 (Fig. 3, No. 96, *c* AD 110-300). Fragments from a cavetto-rim jar of type 3H6.1 (*c* AD 180-250) in surface-reddened fabric LR2.2 are also present.

Forms in fine Upchurch grey ware fabric R16 include jar type 4A2.2 (*c* AD 120-200), beaker types 2A3 (*c* AD 100-150) and 2G0.4 (*c* AD 70-100), a Drag 27 cup copy of type 3H1-2 (Fig. 4, No. 97, *c* AD 90-130) and a bowl of type 5B1.1 (Fig. 4, No. 98, *c* AD 140-250).

'Belgic' grog-tempered wares in fabrics B1, B2 and B2.1 make up a further 16% of the assemblage; a figure very similar to the 17% of the assemblage from ditch 10610. Some at least of the vessels in fabric B2 may in fact be imports from the Weald: they include a straight-sided dish similar to late 2nd-century examples from Meeching School, Newhaven (Green 1976, fig. 31-166) and elsewhere in east Sussex, and the shoulder from a jar of

Thompson type B2-4 with incised arcading similar to that found on some east Sussex ware vessels (Fig. 3, No. 82). A residual bead-rim jar fragment of Thompson Class C4 in fabric B2.1 (Fig. 3, No. 81, *c* AD 30-100) has traces of resin on its shoulder and may have been used as packaging for some kind of commodity brought to the site from the Canterbury area.

Vessels in minority fabrics include two lid-seated bead rim jars in grog- and shell-tempered fabric B5.1 from north-east Kent (Fig. 3, Nos 84 and 85, *c* AD 70-150), a necked-bowl of Pollard type 19 in Patch Grove ware (Fig. 3, No. 83, *c* AD 70-130) and a lid-seated jar in sandy grey Canterbury fabric R5 (Fig. 3, No. 86, *c* AD 130-175). All the samian ware (11%) comes from Central Gaul and includes a Drag 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150), a Drag 27 cup (*c* AD 120-150) and a Drag 33 cup (*c* AD 120-200).

A further context, 15212, may have lain within the western room of the building or possibly predated its construction. An assemblage of 52 sherds (658 g) was primarily of slightly earlier date than the bulk of material assigned to Assemblage 13.

Assemblage 14. From the packing around the aisle posts in 14 post building 11250 (Contexts 11094, 11149, 11196, 11241, 11244, 11268 and 11286)

These contexts produced a total of 43 sherds (615 g) of pottery, most of which is residual in nature. The packing (11094) around posthole 11125 did, however, yield a rim sherd from a pie-dish of either Monaghan Class 5C4 or 5D4 in BB2 fabric R14 (*c* AD 120-250). The packing around posthole 11242 (context 11241) yielded a 22 sherd (225 g) assemblage, most of which was abraded but included fresh fragments from a necked jar in east Sussex ware (Fig. 4, No. 99) and a latticed 'pie-dish' of Monaghan Class 5D4 (Fig. 4, No. 100, *c* AD 120-170). The packing around posthole 11285 (context 11286) produced a fresh fragment from a Central Gaulish Drag 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150). A date during the second quarter of the 2nd century for the construction of the building seems indicated by these sherds.

Assemblage 15. From the fills of eavesdrip gully 11240 along the northern edge of the 14 post building (contexts 10472, 11036, 11219, 11233, 11235 and 12460)

One hundred and twelve of the 134 sherds (1008 g) of pottery from this gully came from fill context 11235 and include 18 fresh fragments from a jar of Monaghan Class 4A2 (*c* AD 120-240) and sherds from plain 'pie-dishes' of Class 5C1 (*c* AD 150-250) and type 5C2.2 (*c* AD 150-210). Two fresh fragments from a roughcast indented beaker with corniced rim in Sinzig fabric R33 are also present (*c* AD 130-250). None of the sherds from this feature needs to be later than the mid-3rd century in date. This suggests that the building was in use from *c* AD 130 to *c* AD 250; a date-range similar to that indicated for the aisled building.

4.4 Phase 6. Late Roman. c AD 250-400

Assemblage 16. From the metal-working area in room 20000 of the stone villa (contexts 20056, 20058, 20073, 20089, 20093, 20095, 20097, 20098, 20103, 20105, 20108, 20109, 20111, 20112, 20129 and 20145)

The 472 sherd (3570 g) pottery assemblage retrieved from contexts connected with the iron-working activities in this room is one of only two pottery groups of any significance from the villa extension and dates to a time when normal domestic occupation had ceased and the building was being used for industrial activities. The assemblage is quantified in Tables 12 and 13.

Table 12: Iron working room, fabric quantities

Fabric	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight)
MLIA2.1	3	0.6	38	1.1
MLIA2.2	16	3.4	154	4.3
B1	4	0.8	20	0.6
B2	15	3.2	140	3.9
B5	1	0.2	8	0.2
B5.1	1	0.2	14	0.4
B6	1	0.2	12	0.3
B8	5	1.1	34	1.0
B9.1	3	0.6	68	1.9
B9.2	4	0.8	54	1.5
R5	3	0.6	18	0.5
R6.1	3	0.6	24	0.7
R13	3	0.6	44	1.2
R14	54	11.4	466	13.1
R16	71	15.0	237	6.6
R17.1	20	4.2	146	4.1
R18.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
R25	17	3.6	30	0.8
R43	4	0.8	24	0.7
R68	2	0.4	64	1.8
R73	72	15.3	452	12.7
R73.2	4	0.8	72	2.0
R73.3	5	1.1	34	1.0
R73.4	1	0.2	1	+
R105	2	0.4	8	0.2
R109	5	1.1	34	1.0
R110	1	0.2	6	0.2
LR1	8	1.7	66	1.8
LR1.1	23	4.9	336	9.4
LR2.1	10	2.1	46	1.3
LR2.2	97	20.6	796	22.2
LR5	8	1.7	84	2.4
LR10	3	0.6	14	0.4
LR12	1	0.2	2	0.1
LR13.1	1	0.2	20	0.6
TOTAL	472		3570	

Table 13: Iron working room vessel types by fabric, quantification by EVEs

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl	IV/V Dish/plate	VI Cup	VII Mortarium	IX Misc (lid)	X Amph-hora	Total	%
Fabric											
MLIA2.2		0.09								0.09	2.0
R13				0.05	0.05					0.10	2.2
R14		0.40		0.24	0.10					0.74	16.3
R16			0.18							0.18	4.0
R17.1	0.11	0.50								0.61	13.4
R43					0.07	0.17				0.24	5.3
R73		0.41	0.07							0.48	10.6
R73.3		0.03		0.04						0.07	1.5
LR1.1		0.24			0.09					0.33	7.3
LR2.1		0.10								0.10	2.2
LR2.2		0.38								0.38	8.4
LR5		0.22								0.22	4.8
LR13.1	1.00									1.00	22.0
Total	1.11	2.37	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.17				4.54	
%	24.4	52.2	5.5	7.3	6.8	3.8					

The biggest single component of the assemblage consists of vessel fragments from the Thameside kilns of North Kent (70.8% by sherd count) in fabrics R14, R16, R17.1, R73, R73.2, R73.3, R73.4, LR2.1 and LR2.2. BB2 vessels in fabric R14 include a necked-jar (Fig. 4, No. 104) paralleled at the Oakleigh Farm kilns at Higham in Pollard's Class GFXVI (Pollard 1983, fig. 15 no. 70, *c* AD 250-300), a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl of Monaghan Class 5A5 (Fig. 4, No. 105, *c* AD 240/70-370) and another example (Fig. 4, No. 106) of Pollard's Class GFV (Pollard 1983, fig. 13 no. 24, *c* AD 240/70-300). Other Thameside products include an everted-rim jar (Fig. 4, No. 107) of Pollard's Oakleigh Farm Class GFXVI (*ibid.*, fig. 15 no. 74, *c* AD 200-370) in grey ware fabric R73, a jar with rolled-over rim in fabric LR2.2 (Fig. 4, No. 108, *c* AD 180-250) and a beaker of Monaghan Class 2C (*c* AD 250-280) in fine grey ware Upchurch fabric R16.

Some of the grog-tempered vessel fragments are clearly residual in nature but late Roman grog-tempered wares in fabrics LR1 and LR1.1 now make up 7% of the assemblage by sherd count (10.7% by weight) and include fresh sherds from two everted-rim jars of Lyne (1994) type 7A1 (Fig. 4, Nos 101 and 102, *c* AD 270-300) and a straight-sided dish (*c* AD 270-370).

Vessels in minority fabrics include a developed BB1 beaded-and-flanged bowl (*c* AD 270-350), an everted-rim jar in white-slipped Alice Holt/Farnham ware (Fig. 4, No. 109, *c* AD 270-400), a rouletted pentice-beaker of Young (1977) type C23 (*c* AD 270-400) and a flagon with flanged neck in Much Hadham black-slipped fabric LR13.1 (Fig. 4, No. 110, *c* AD 170-270). Thirteen fresh, joining sherds from a neck-cordoned bowl of Monaghan's Class 4F2 (*c* AD 43-90) in either oxidised fine ware fabric R17.1 or refired fabric R16 from iron-

working hearth 20098 and the fill of posthole 20146 appear to be from an old pot used in industrial processes.

A date range of *c* AD 240-370 seems indicated for this assemblage, which has a predominance of jar/cooking-pot fragments and very few from dishes, bowls or fine wares.

Assemblage 17. From oven 20036 within room 20030 (contexts 20037 and 20067)

The 88 sherds (1098 g) of pottery associated with this structure tend to be very fresh and come from comparatively few vessels. These pots include fragments from a beaded-and-flanged bowl in grog-tempered Canterbury fabric LR1 (Fig. 4, No. 111, *c* AD 370-420), a convex-sided dish of similar fabric and date (Fig. 4, No. 112) and a similar convex-sided dish in siltstone-grog tempered fabric LR1.1 (Fig. 4, No. 113, *c* AD 370-420). Thameside sandy grey wares are now represented by a single jar with pendant rim in the coarse late fabric LR2.3 (Fig. 4, No. 114, *c* AD 270-370) and there is nearly all of a tiny hook-rimmed jar in pimply coarse grey Alice Holt/Farnham ware fabric LR5 (Fig. 4, No. 115, *c* AD 300-420), a larger, similar example (Fig. 4, No. 116) and a horizontally-rilled hook-rim jar in Portchester D/Overwey buff-grey fabric LR6 (*c* AD 330-420).

The fine wares are represented by fragments from Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl forms C51 (*c* AD 240-400) and C79 (*c* AD 340-400) and an Oxfordshire white-slipped mortarium of form WC4.1 (*c* AD 240-300). A ?pentice-beaker rim sherd in Much Hadham oxidised fabric (LR13; Fig. 4, No. 117, *c* AD 250-400) is also present.

This collection indicates that the oven was backfilled after AD 370. The presence of two tiny convex-sided deep dishes (Fig. 4, Nos 112 and 113) and an equally tiny hook-rim jar (Fig. 4, No. 115) may be indicative of an early 5th century date for some of the material, as it has been noted elsewhere in the south-east of Britain that small poorly-finished pots are characteristic of latest Roman/sub-Roman assemblages.

Assemblage 18. From the fills of grave 10640 behind the stone villa (contexts 10627, 10629, 10631 and 10634)

This burial included two vessels deposited as grave-goods (10629, 10631), as well as seven residual sherds. The two vessels are a tiny rouletted beaker of Monaghan Class 2C2 in rough grey Thameside fabric R73 (Fig.4, No. 118, *c* AD 250-280) and a straight-sided dish of type 5E1.5 in polished black BB2 fabric R14 with a star graffito (not shown) on its side (Fig.4, No. 119, AD 170-300). There is a possibility that the dish had been ritually broken before deposition as a small portion was missing. These two vessels suggest that the interment was made at some time during the late 3rd century.

Assemblage 19. From the post-pipe fills of the aisled building (contexts 15018, 15021, 15037, 15050, 15054, 15063, 15064, 15073, 15081, 15082, 15083, 15106, 15133 and 15190)

These aisled building post-demolition contexts yielded 169 sherds (1829 g) of pottery. Much of this material is residual and derived from occupation within the building, but the fill (15018) of post pipe 15023 yielded a large knife-trimmed sherd from an everted-rim jar in brown-black fabric R1 from north-east Kent (*c* AD 170-300). The fill (15037) of post pipe 15036 contained a rim fragment from a late Roman siltstone grog-tempered jar in fabric LR1.1 (*c* AD 270-400) and jar sherds in late Thameside sandy fabrics LR2.3 and LR2.4 (*c* AD 270-370). These and a fragment from an indeterminate vessel in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (AD 240-400) suggest that the aisled building was demolished at some time during the late 3rd century.

Assemblage 20. From the upper fill of well 12370 and occupation relating to the final cobbled area in the hollow south of the well (contexts 11578, 12357, 12358, 12361, 12363, 12366 and 12369)

The 274 sherds (2402 g) of pottery from these contexts, and particularly the upper fill of the well, include significant quantities of residual material. The 108 sherd assemblage from the final cobbling itself (context 12363) does, however, have a predominance of 4th century pottery, including 36 sherds in handmade west Kent sand-and-grog tempered fabric LR1.6 (Lyne 1994, Industry 8A). These sherds come from three everted-rim jars (Fig. 4, No. 120, *c* AD 270-420), a beaded and flanged bowl (Fig. 4, No. 121, *c* AD 270-420) and a convex-sided dish (Fig. 4, No. 122, *c* AD 300-420) and indicate trading contacts with the Orpington-Dartford area. Other coarse wares include fragments from a beaded and flanged bowl of Monaghan type 5A5.1 in BB2 fabric R14 (Fig. 4, No. 123, *c* AD 240-370), a hook-rimmed Thameside jar in fabric LR2.1 (*c* AD 270-370), a horizontally-rilled jar in grey Alice Holt/Farnham ware fabric LR5 (*c* AD 330-420) and a horizontally-rilled jar (*c* AD 330-420) and deep convex-sided dish in blackened Overwey/Portchester D fabric LR6 (Fig. 4, No. 124, *c* AD 370-420).

The few fine ware sherds include fragments from bowls of Oxfordshire red colour-coated types C51 (*c* AD 240-400) and C75 (*c* AD 325-400) and a bead-rim beaker of uncertain type in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated fabric LR11 (*c* AD 250-400).

This assemblage indicates that the final cobbling was laid down at some time after AD 330 and remained in use until the end of the 4th century or later.

Assemblage 21. From the contexts relating to the usage and demolition of corn drier 10340 (contexts 10347, 10395, 10444, 11016, 11026, 11031, 11039, 11085)

The 144 sherds (850 g) of pottery from the corn-drier are for the most part residual and probably derived from occupation within the earlier 14 post building, but include 37 fragments from the base of the south-western drying chamber in soft handmade fabric LR1.3 with profuse white and grey grog filler fired patchy grey/white. A date after *c* AD 370 for vessels in this unusual fabric, which is also present in Assemblage 23, is likely.

Assemblage 22. From cart ruts 12695 and 12700 in terrace and cobbled surface 11220 to the north of corn drier 10340 (context 11191)

The 18 sherds (169 g) of pottery from rut 11192 include three fresh jar sherds in high-fired late Roman grog-tempered ware, two jar fragments in siltstone grog tempered fabric LR1.1 (*c* AD 270-400), two fragments from a horizontally-rilled jar of Pollard (1988) type 212 in pimply blue-grey fabric LR5 (Fig. 4, No. 125, *c* AD 330-420) and four sherds from another horizontally-rilled jar and a convex-sided dish of Alice Holt type 6A.10 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979) in buff-pink Overwey/Portchester D fabric LR6 (Fig. 4, No. 126, *c* AD 330-420). A very fine-sanded handmade sherd fired black with brown surfaces could conceivably be early Saxon in date.

Assemblage 23. From terrace and cobbled surface 11220 and overlying silting deposit 11030 (contexts 11044 and 11143)

The 433 sherd (3893 g) assemblage from this deposit is quantified in Table 14. The fabric breakdown is markedly different from that for 3rd century and earlier assemblages in that the most significant group of fabrics is now that of late Roman grog-tempered wares LR1, LR1.1, LR1.3, LR1.4 and LR1.5 (46% by sherd count). Forms in these fabrics include a lid-seated bowl/jar sherd in fabric LR1.1 (Fig. 4, No. 127), two crude handmade jars with everted and hooked rims in patchy fabric LR1.3 (Fig 4, Nos 128 and 129), a hollow pedestal base in similar fabric (Fig. 4, No. 130) and three necked jars in sand and grog-tempered fabric LR1.5 (Fig 4, Nos 131-133), all with a date range of *c* AD 370-420. Twenty-three fresh body sherds from a crude thick-walled cooking-pot in high-fired siltstone-grog-tempered fabric LR1.4 with rounded base fired grey with patchy surface-reddening are paralleled at Burgess Hill in Sussex (Lyne 1999, fabric C.2A) in a ditch assemblage dated after AD 370, which also included the rounded base of an early Saxon cooking-pot in a sandy fabric (*ibid.*, 54).

Table 14: Silting deposit 11030, fabric quantities

Fabric	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B2	1	0.2	6	0.2
R14	21	4.8	93	2.4
R16	22	5.1	43	1.1
R17.1	3	0.7	31	0.8
R33	1	0.2	1	0.1
R43	4	0.9	30	0.8
R43.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
R50	7	1.6	587	15.1
R68	7	1.6	89	2.3
R73	35	8.1	309	7.9
R73.2	21	4.8	81	2.1
R75	1	0.2	4	0.1
R98	2	0.5	33	0.8
R99	4	0.9	151	3.9
R109	11	2.5	32	0.8
LR1	20	4.6	124	3.2
LR1.1	18	4.2	87	2.2
LR1.3	47	10.9	486	12.4
LR1.4	23	5.3	426	10.8
LR1.5	93	21.5	540	13.8
LE2.2	3	0.7	8	0.2
LR5	22	5.1	171	4.4
LR5.1	2	0.5	47	1.2
LR6	6	1.4	84	2.2
LR10	54	12.5	403	10.4
LR12	1	0.2	11	0.3
LR17	2	0.5	2	0.1
LR23	1	0.2	10	0.3
TOTAL	433		3893	

Thameside fabrics R14, R16, R17.1, R73, R73.2 and LR2.2 now account for only 24% of the pottery by sherd count and include 19 fragments from a single ‘pie-dish’ of Class 5C2 in fabric R73 (Fig.4, No. 139, *c* AD 150-210). This old vessel seems freshly broken: it had either remained in use for nearly 200 years or been retrieved from somewhere else on the site for reuse at a time when good quality pottery was becoming increasingly difficult to acquire.

Alice Holt/Farnham grey wares account for a further 5% of the pottery and are represented entirely by hook-rimmed jars, with or without horizontal body rilling (Fig. 4, Nos 134 and 135). Minority coarse wares include fragments from a horizontally-rilled jar (Fig. 4, No. 136, *c* AD 330-420) and a convex-sided dish (Fig. 4, No. 137, *c* AD 330-420) in oxidised Portchester D/Overwey fabric LR6 and a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in Fabric LR5.1 (Fig. 4, No. 138, *c* AD 350-420).

Fine wares include fragments from a bowl of Young (1977) type C51 (*c* AD 240-400) and a mortarium of type C100 (AD 300-400) in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware; both showing signs of burning. One fragment from a closed form in New Forest colour-coated

fabric LR12 (*c* AD 260-400), two from an Argonne ware vessel of uncertain form (*c* AD 370-400) and one from a mortarium in Oxfordshire white colour-coated ware (*c* AD 240-400) are also present.

It is possible that this assemblage accumulated during the early 5th century. The fact that Late Roman grog-tempered wares make-up half of the sherds present and come very largely from vessels in unusual and poorly-prepared fabrics LR1.3 and LR1.4 suggests that much of this pottery is of very local origin and made at a time when Romanised wheel-turned wares were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Vessels in a fabric very similar to LR1.4 do, however, come from late contexts at Lullingstone villa in west Kent (Pollard 1987, 206-7, fabric 66).

5 THE SAMIAN WARE

As already noted, amounts of samian ware from the site are small (206 sherds, 1648 g) and can be subdivided into South Gaulish products, dated *c* AD 43-110, and Central Gaulish ones dated *c* AD 100-200, plus two Argonne sherds.

The 115 South Gaulish sherds are all from La Graufesenque products and are quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents in Table 15. This indicates supply to Thurnham throughout the mid to late 1st century, with cups making up 52.1%, dishes 40.6% and bowls a mere 7.3% of the total assemblage. Cup forms comprise examples of Drag 27, Drag 33 and 33a and Drag 35, the Drag 27 being the most common South Gaulish samian form from Thurnham. The dish forms comprise examples of Drag.15/17 (*c* AD 43-85), Drag 18 (*c* AD 43-90), Drag 18/31 and Drag 18/31R (*c* AD 90-110), Drag 36 and 42 (*c* AD 70-110). Most unusually a Drag 17c fragment (*c* AD 30-50) is also present amongst the sherds from ditch 10770 and may be from a pre-Conquest import residual in its context. A deficiency of decorated South Gaulish samian forms accounts in part for the poor showing of bowls; there being only 13 fragments from such vessels. Such bowl forms that there are comprise examples of Drag 29 (*c* AD 43-85), Drag 30 (*c* AD 43-110), Drag 37 (*c* AD 70-110), Ritterling 12 (*c* AD 43-80) and Curle 11 (*c* AD 70-110).

Table 15: South and Central Gaulish samian ware (c AD 43-200), quantification by EVEs

Form	La Graufesenque	% SG	Les Martres de Veyre	Lezoux	% CG
Beakers					
Drag 67				+	
Cups					
Drag 27	1.10	25.1		0.23	8.1
Drag 33	0.09	2.1		1.26	44.4
Drag 33a	0.30	6.8			
Drag 35	0.79	18.0		0.07	2.5
Bowls					
Drag 29	0.05	1.1			
Drag 30	+				
Drag 37	0.03	0.7		0.20	7.0

Form	La Graufesenque	% SG	Les Martres de Veyre	Lezoux	% CG
Drag 38				0.11	3.9
Ritt 13	0.13	0.3			
Curle 11	0.11	2.5			
Dishes					
Drag 15/17	0.52	11.9			
Drag 17c	0.05	1.1			
Drag 18	0.41	9.4			
Drag 18/31	0.26	5.9	0.05	0.53	20.4
Drag 18/31R	+				
Drag 31				0.33	11.6
Drag 31R				+	
Drag 36	0.40	9.1		0.06	2.1
Drag 42	0.14	3.2			
Total	4.38		0.05	2.79	

Note: + = present but not represented by rim

The 86 Central Gaulish samian sherds are also quantified in Table 15. All are from Lezoux, with the exception of three Drag 18/31 dish fragments from Les Martres de Veyre, dated *c* AD 100-120. Cups total 55.9%, dishes 33% and bowls 11.1% of the assemblage. Cup forms comprise examples of forms Drag 27 (*c* AD 120-150), Drag 33 (*c* AD 120-200) and Drag 35. Drag 33 was by far the most common Central Gaulish form on the site (44.4% of EVEs of fabric R43). Dish forms comprise examples of Drag 18/31 (*c* AD 100-150), Drag 31 (*c* AD 150-200), Drag.31R (*c* AD 160-200) and Drag 36 (*c* AD 120-200). The deficiency in decorated samian bowl forms continued through the 2nd century; there being only six Drag 37 fragments. The only other bowl form is Drag 38 (*c* AD 140-200).

The small quantities of samian sherds, in particular of decorated vessels, may be indicative of low social status, although this contradicts the evidence of the rebuilds and additions to what was a fairly substantial farmhouse. An alternative explanation may be poor communications and limited access to suppliers of samian ware. There is some support for this latter explanation in a general dearth of fine wares on the site, other than Upchurch grey wares and their oxidised Hoo equivalents from around the estuary of the River Medway only 15 kilometres to the north of Thurnham.

There are only two stamps, identified by Brenda Dickinson: A South Gaulish Drag 27g from context 20174 is stamped IPAI? (late Neronian or early Flavian) and a Les Martres de Veyre Drag 18/31 from context 10625 bears the incomplete stamp PATER]CLOSFE of Paterclus ii die 10a'' (*c* AD 110-120).

6 GENERAL DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 2. *c* AD 1-50/60

The Thurnham occupation site, like its neighbours at Hockers Lane and Snarkhurst Wood, relied on the producers of local glauconitic-sand tempered wares for most of its pottery. The main production centre for such wares is known to have been somewhere in the Maidstone area, so it is perhaps surprising to find that such wares account for little over half of all of the late Iron Age pottery from these three Channel Tunnel Rail Link sites. One explanation for this may be that glauconitic ware production levels were too low to meet the demands of customers, allowing other producers to obtain significant shares of the local market. Another possibility is that the makers of glauconitic wares also used other fillers in some of their pots. We know that they used a mixture of calcined-flint and glauconitic sand (Fabric B9.2) in some of their storage jars and other vessels and two pots from Thurnham (Fig. 5, No. 141), residual in a pre-Flavian Roman context, are in glauconitic sand and grog tempered fabric B9.3. It may be that these and some at least of the purely grog-tempered wares in fabrics B2 and B2.1 were also made by the local potters.

These grog-tempered wares in fabrics B1, B2, B2.1 and B3 are difficult to source given the variable natures of their fillers but make up more than a quarter of all of the pottery from late Iron Age features. The fact that only 14 fragments are combed and 7 are furrowed out of the 174 grog-tempered sherds from ditches 11470 and 10840 indicates that very little, if any, of this pottery comes from east Kent; where combing and furrowing is prevalent on all but the finest grog-tempered wares during the late Iron Age.

Tiny numbers of sherds from bead-rim jars in grog and sand tempered fabric B5, grog and shell tempered fabric B5.1 and shell-tempered fabric B6 (2%) indicate limited trade contacts with coastal north-west Kent west of the Medway. Only slightly greater numbers of sherds from poorly-finished bead-rim jars in fabrics MLIA2.1 and 2.2 (6%) indicate similarly insignificant connections with pottery producers around the estuary of the Medway itself. These unimportant coastal pottery suppliers may, however, have been engaged in more significant trade in salt with the Thurnham settlement: supply of this commodity from the Folkestone area is indicated by the presence of nine salt container fragments in chaff-tempered fabric BER15. These container fragments are found on virtually all Late Iron Age occupation sites in Kent and were identified by Macpherson-Grant (1980) as coming from a source in east Kent. Unpublished excavations at the Dollands Moor site near Folkestone (Lyne forthcoming) produced abnormally large quantities of such container fragments, hinting at a local source, perhaps at salterns on Romney Marsh immediately to the south.

None of the very few Gallo-Belgic imports need be earlier than the Roman Conquest and, together with the presence of a few wheel-turned Romanised sherds in fabrics R16,

R17.1, R73, R73.3 and R73.4 in the late Iron Age assemblages, suggest that the Phase 2 occupation continued for perhaps as much as ten years after AD 43. A fragment from a Dressel 1B or 2.4 amphora in Campanian fabric B19.1 was recovered from a cleaning layer located within the Iron Age enclosure (context 12429) and suggests that at least one such container, either filled with wine or empty for use as a storage vessel, was brought on to the site during this phase.

6.2 Phase 3. Early Roman. c AD 50/60-120

This phase saw a series of changes in the supply of pottery to Thurnham. Ditch 10770 had a short life at the beginning of the phase and is dated *c* AD 50/60-70/80. Appreciable quantities of glauconitic wares are present in Assemblage 4 from that feature but are very much less significant than previously: they may represent old pots, residual in use. The most significant fabric now is calcined-flint and sand tempered fabric MLIA2.2 from production sites around the estuary of the River Medway. Vessels in this fabric consist almost entirely of poorly-made bead-rim jars with heavy knife trimming but fired to a high temperature. These vessels make up more than a third of the pre-Flavian pottery and are accompanied by small numbers of sherds from beakers and flagons in fabrics R16, R17.1 and R18.1 from the same source. The kilns around the Medway estuary had, with the collapse of local pottery production, become the most significant single pottery supplier to Thurnham in the years immediately after the Roman Conquest.

Grog-tempered ware cooking pots and lids of uncertain but possibly Wealden origin also continued to be significant and much smaller quantities of pottery in oxidised fabrics R68 and R68.1 (mainly storage-jars and cooking-pots) were supplied from the Patch Grove ware kilns in the Otford area. Canterbury products continued to be insignificant in importance, not only as regards 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares but also the newly introduced Romanised sandy wares. There are just three sherds from sandy oxidised Canterbury flagons in fabrics R6.1 and 6.3.

Six sherds from a Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra CAM 14 platter and white ware butt-beaker represent small-scale importation of fine wares from north-eastern Gaul. Equally, the South Gaulish samian ware assemblage is notable for the absence of most pre-Flavian forms, such as Drag 24/25 and Ritterling 8 and 9. It could also be argued that the very unusual Drag 17c platter from ditch 10770 was a late Iron Age import and that very little samian was brought on to the site during the first 20 years of Phase 3.

Other rare pre-Flavian imports from elsewhere on the site include a Lyon ware cup, represented by a solitary sherd (AD 43-70), black eggshell ware beaker body sherds (AD 43-75), a CAM 56C cup in Terra Nigra (*c* AD 30-65), girth-beaker body sherds in TR3 (*c* AD

20-55) and white ware flagon and butt-beaker sherds in Rigby's Gallo-Belgic fabrics IB, IC, IIA, IIB and Rhenish WW1 (Rigby and Freestone 1995)

The period between AD 70 and 120 is characterised by the cessation of importation of sand and calcined-flint tempered bead-rim jars in fabric MLIA2.2 and the disappearance of the, by now, most certainly residual glauconitic wares. Instead there is increased importation of sand-tempered Thameside cooking-pots in fabrics R73.2 and R73.3 and a variety of grey and oxidised Upchurch/Hoo fine ware forms in fabrics R16 and 17.1, including jars, bowls, dishes, beakers and flagons. Products from around the Medway estuary make up 44% of the pottery from ditch 10660 and 53% of that from ditch 20400 and form a sharp contrast with the 2% and 14% of Canterbury products in fabrics R5, R6.1, R6.3 and R8.1 from the same ditches. The percentage of such products from ditch 20400 is considerably distorted upwards by the presence of a complete flagon top in fabric R6.3. It seems clear that there was very little trade in pottery from Canterbury, with what there was comprising one or two lid-seated cooking-pots and carinated bowls in sandy grey fabric R5 and a few flagons in fabrics R6.1, R6.3 and R8.1. The flagons may, however, have been used as packaging for wine or some other product emanating not from the kilns themselves but from a vineyard elsewhere in east Kent.

Grog-tempered wares from largely unknown sources continue to be a significant component of assemblages from the site but include fragments from at least one lid-seated jar in fabric B2.3 from the Ashford area. Of the rest, some at least are from east Kent and others may have a Wealden origin.

Most of the South Gaulish La Graufesenque samian ware was imported to the site during this period, constituting 7% of the assemblage from ditch 10660 and 9% of that from ditch 20400.

Rare imports include a honey jar from the Otford Progress kiln 28 kilometres to the west of Thurnham (Fig. 2, No. 41), at least two Central Gaulish white ware roughcast beakers with black colour-coat (*c* AD 60-120) and a single mica-dusted sherd of uncertain origin.

A marked differences in form and fabric breakdown between the broadly contemporary assemblages from ditches 10660 and 20400 may be due to different types of activity associated with the two areas. The assemblage from ditch 10660 on the east side of the farmyard has a predominance of coarse cooking-pots (57%) with relatively few open forms (15%) and mortaria from as many as five different sources (3%). Fine wares in fabrics BER12, R16, R17.1, R42 and R43 account for just a quarter of the pottery. Ditch 20400 behind the proto villa yielded an altogether higher status assemblage: coarse cooking-pots constitute a far smaller element (32%), with open forms considerably up on those from ditch 10660 (29%). There is a much higher percentage of fine wares (45%), but no mortaria.

The assemblage from Ditch 10660 may have included a high proportion of wares used for food processing and industrial activities by part of the villa population: this is in contrast to the fine table ware dominated material discarded by the inhabitants of the proto-villa and dumped in the ditch behind the building.

6.3 Phases 4 and 5. *c* AD 120-250

The beginning of this phase saw the Thameside kilns expand the range of fabrics employed to include BB2 black-burnished ware fabric R14. The introduction of these BB2 wares had an almost immediate impact on pottery supply to Thurnham; an impact highlighted by the pottery assemblage from ditch 10610 behind the new stone villa. Thameside products make up just over half of all of the pottery with BB2 cooking-pots, bead-rim bowls, straight-sided dishes and beakers alone accounting for 36% of it. This rapid success in BB2 trading after AD 120/30 manifests itself all over Kent, Surrey and in London and coincides with large scale supply of such wares to the Roman army in the north of Britain. The reason for this success is unknown but may have had something to do with the fact that the cooking-pots, bowls and dishes owe nothing to local native ceramic traditions but seem to be designed purely with practical considerations in mind. Of the other Thameside products, fine grey Upchurch wares still account for more than 10% of all the pottery but are now made up very largely of beakers and other closed forms: sandy grey wares make up a further 7% and consist entirely of cooking-pots and lids.

The next most common group of wares continue to be those in grog-tempered fabrics B2 and B2.1, including east Sussex ware vessels: cooking-pots and storage vessels from the Otford area in Patch Grove ware are also present.

Although ditch 10610 was first dug *c* AD 120 the majority of the samian vessels from it are still South Gaulish and earlier than AD 110. They emphasise the long survival of such fine wares and remind us that there are two forms of residuality; as old redeposited rubbish and as vessels broken and discarded after a long period in use. Contemporary Central Gaulish samian is also present.

Minority fabrics from ditch 10610 and elsewhere on the site include one or two sandy grey ware Canterbury products in fabric R5, but these were probably only in use up until the last quarter of the 2nd century if the situation elsewhere in rural Kent is anything to go by (Pollard 1988, 95). The late 2nd century did, however, see a continuation in supply of a few fine oxidised Canterbury flagons and other forms in fabrics R8.1, R8.2 and R8.3 and the appearance of a few jars in high-fired, handmade Native Coarse Ware from north-east Kent after AD 170. Five residual sherds from one or more poppyhead beakers in Highgate Wood C fabric add to Pollard's findings of a thin scatter of such wares across Kent (1988, fig. 32). Other rare fine wares include white Cologne fabric with black colour-coat (*c* AD 130-250),

represented by perhaps three roughcast cornice-rim bag-beakers and hunt-cups, a Colchester roughcast indented beaker (*c* AD 130-250) and a Central Gaulish black colour-coat beaker (*c* AD 150-200). Only one Thurnham sherd is from a Moselkeramik beaker (*c* AD 200-270), a very low figure for any 3rd-century occupation site in south-east Britain, perhaps suggesting that little if any Moselle wine was supplied to the site.

6.4 Phase 6. *c* AD 250-400+

Assemblage 16, from the metalworking deposits within the villa, is the only 3rd to early-4th century one of any note from the site. It shows the Thameside kilns continuing to be the main source of coarse pottery for Thurnham and now accounting for roughly three quarters of all of the wares in use. A new Thameside coarse ware fabric LR2.2 fired grey with superficial surface reddening made its appearance after AD 180 and is characteristic of 3rd and early 4th century assemblages in Kent: over a quarter of all of the sherds from the iron-working room are in this fabric.

Small quantities of handmade black-burnished BB1 cooking pots, bowls and dishes from production sites around Poole Harbour were also traded to the site during the late 3rd century, perhaps on the back of salt supply. Assemblage 16 also includes a few sherds from jars and dishes in late Roman grog-tempered fabrics LR1 and LR1.1, the latter probably originating in east Kent near the Saxon Shore fort at Lympne (Lyne 1994, Industry 7A) and datable to *c* AD 250/70-420. The few sherds in the earlier grog-tempered fabric B2 are residual.

A few jar fragments in late Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware (*c* AD 270-400), together with a handful of fragments from vessels in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (AD 240-400), New Forest purple colour-coated ware (*c* AD 260-400) and Much Hadham grey ware (*c* AD 250-400), mark the beginning of a major change in pottery supply to Thurnham during the late 3rd century in the purchasing of pottery from further and further afield. This change is not confined to Thurnham but is found on sites right across Kent and, together with the appearance of handmade late Roman grog-tempered wares, may be a consequence of the increased inability of a declining Thameside pottery industry to meet local demand.

The post-AD 370 assemblage from oven 20036 dates to after the collapse of the Thameside industry: it includes a mere six sherds from that source, all of which could be residual. The most significant suppliers of coarse pottery are now the Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware industry situated 100 kilometres to the west on the Hampshire/Surrey border and the handmade grog-tempered ware producing industries of east Kent (Lyne 1994, Industries 7A and 7B) between 30 and 50 kilometres to the east of Thurnham. Not all of the handmade grog-tempered wares in use at Thurnham during the later 4th century came from east Kent however. The pottery from over the cobbled area adjacent to well 12370 (Assemblage 20)

includes sherds from at least three jars and a bowl in sand-and-grog tempered fabric from somewhere in the Dartford area of west Kent (Lyne 1994, Industry 8A).

The horizontally-rilled jars and convex-sided dishes in buff, sandy Overwey/Portchester D fabric, represented by sherds in Assemblages 17 and 20 and from elsewhere on the site, may come from the Overwey kilns (Clark 1950) but could equally-well come from elsewhere in south-east England: recent research into their unusual non-centralised distribution pattern (Lyne 1994, 473-4) has suggested that such wares may have been produced by itinerant potters moving around to meet local needs at a time when demand for pottery was in decline.

Fine and specialist wares dated after AD 370 include Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowls and mortaria in white and white-slipped wares from the same source, Much Hadham oxidised beakers from east Hertfordshire near Bishops Stortford and Lower Nene Valley colour-coated beakers and other forms, originating 135, 120 and 155 kilometres from Thurnham respectively. There are no late imported fine wares from the Continent.

Assemblages 21, 22 and 23 from the corn-drier and terraced cobbled surface to its north may well be early 5th century in date and include the latest wares in use on the site at the time of the total collapse of pottery manufacture in the Romano-British tradition. Approximately half of all the pottery and three-quarters of the post-AD 370 element is now in a variety of handmade grog-tempered fabrics and includes fresh fragments from jars, bowls and dishes in fabric LR1 from the Canterbury area (Lyne 1994, Industry 7B), fabric LR1.1 from an unknown source near Lympne (*ibid.*, Industry 7A), fabric LR1.4 from somewhere in the Weald of east Sussex (Lyne 1999, fabric C2A) and fabrics LR1.3 and LR1.5 of more local origin. Fabric LR1.3 is particularly crude and could be the result of household production.

Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware sherds are present in such small quantities as to suggest that pottery from this source had ceased being supplied to Thurnham: the few sherds, however, tend to be fresh and mostly come from three horizontally-rilled and plain hook-rimmed jars, which may have been old vessels still in use. Similarly small numbers of sherds come from a convex-sided dish and two horizontally-rilled jars in Overwey/Portchester D fabric. More than 150 of the sherds in these assemblages are clearly residual and for the most part abraded. Nineteen of such sherds are, however, fresh and come from a 'pie-dish' of Monaghan Class 5C2 (Monaghan 1987, *c* AD 150-210): they suggest that old pots were being recovered and pressed into use again at a time when it was becoming increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to obtain new vessels of any quality. This phenomenon has also been encountered in the uppermost fills of the Verulamium theatre (Lyne 1994, 510) and at Cadbury-Congresbury (Rahtz *et al.* 1992, 4.17)

Fine and specialised wares come from much the same sources as in the late 4th century but are for the most part represented by just one or two residual sherds, including the

only two fragments of late Argonne samian from the site. Two of the Oxfordshire red colour-coated vessels, a C51 bowl and a C100 mortarium, are, however, represented by 25 sherds each and may be vessels which were in contemporary use; they are both heavily burnt.

We see here a community making use of a variety of crude, handmade grog-tempered wares of native character and owing little to the Romano-British potting tradition other than the retention of debased versions of the beaded-and-flanged bowl form. Some of the last wheel-turned Romano-British pots were still cherished and supplemented by old vessels retrieved from ?burials or by scavenging amongst the old villa buildings to the west. How long did this state of affairs continue? The presence of a tiny sherd of possible early Saxon pottery in Assemblage 22 suggests that the occupation north of the corn-drier could have continued into the mid-5th century.

7 CATALOGUE

Assemblage 1 (Fig. 1)

1. Bead-rim storage-jar in reddish-brown, grog-tempered fabric B2 with decorated shoulder cordon. Ext. rim diameter 300 mm. Paralleled in Phase 2 at Farningham Hill (Couldrey 1984, fig. 18, nos 82 and 83). *c* 25 BC-AD 50. Context 11492.
2. Bead-rim jar of Thompson type C1-1 in black fabric B2 fired buff-brown. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 1-50. Context 11654.
3. Necked jar of Thompson type B2-1 in polished brown-black very fine fabric B2.1 variant with a shoulder cordon. *c* 50 BC-AD 50. Context 11654.
4. Everted-rim jar of Thompson type B4.2 in polished brown-black fabric B2.1. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. Context 11888.
5. Body sherd from closed-form in glauconitic black fabric B9.1 with stabbed decoration. Context 11492.
6. Necked-jar of Thompson (1982) type C2.1 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Context 11888.
7. Rim sherd from ?cup of Thompson Class E1 in patchy brown/grey-black fabric B9. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* 25 BC-AD 50. Context 10944.

Assemblage 2 (Fig. 1)

8. Bead-rim jar of Thompson type C1-2 in pink fabric B1 fired black externally with a combed body. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. Context 15265.
9. Another example in buff oxidised fabric B2.1 with combing on its body. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. Context 15265.
10. Everted rim from jar in polished black fabric B2. Context 10842.
11. Bead-rim jar with corrugated shoulder of Thompson type B2-2 in brown glauconitic fabric B9.1 fired black. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Paralleled in grave 17 of the Swarling late Iron Age cemetery (Bushe Fox 1925, Pl. VIII no. 19), in association with a pair of La Tene III fibulae. *c* 50-1 BC. Context 10968.
12. Another, much smaller, example in similar fabric. Context 10968.
13. Another example with less-developed bead-rim in similar fabric with polished rim and corrugated shoulder above linear chevron burnishing on its body. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Context 10968. Fragments of another similarly-decorated example are present in the assemblage from context 12047.
14. Lid-seated bead-rim of Thompson type C5.1 in similar fabric. *c* AD 30-50. Context 11481.

15. Everted-rim jar of type B2.1 with corrugated shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Context 11798.
16. Another example with weaker everted rim in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. Context 11798.
17. Another example in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. Context 15286.
18. Bead-rim jar of type C3 in similar fabric with combing on its body. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. Context 12320.
19. Simple bead-rim jar of Thompson Class C3 in shell-tempered fabric B6. Paralleled in Phase 2 at Farningham Hill (Couldrey 1984, fig. 17 no. 72). *c* AD 1-50. Context 11468.
20. Another, more-developed, example in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Also paralleled in Phase 2 at Farningham Hill (*ibid.*, fig. 17 no. 71). *c* AD 1-50. Context 11468.
21. Squared-off bead-rim from large jar in similar fabric. Paralleled at Keston (Cooper 1991, fig. 62, no. 254) and elsewhere in Kent. *c* 50 BC-AD 50. Context 15286.
22. Bead-rim jar of Monaghan (1987) type 3E8.2 in grog and silt tempered fabric B5. *c* AD 50-70. Context 11828.

Assemblage 4 (Fig. 2)

23. Greater part of crude bead-rim jar of Monaghan type 3E.4 in handmade sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric MLIA2.2 fired black. *c* AD 30-70. Context 10693.
24. Bead-rim jar in similar fabric fired patchy grey/orange but of Monaghan type 3G3 with a carinated shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. *c* AD 50-70. Context 10693.
25. Everted-rim jar of Thompson type B2-1 with corrugated shoulder, in brown-black grog-tempered fabric B2. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. Context 10693.
26. Everted-rim storage-jar of Thompson type C6-1 with corrugated shoulder in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 300 mm. Context 11591.
27. Lid of type L3 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 30-50. Context 11591.
28. Foot from vessel in patchy black/red fabric B2. *c* AD 1-70. Context 11592.
29. Rim from jug of Thompson Class G6 in Patch Grove ware fabric R68. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 5-45. Context 10693.
30. Everted-rim storage-jar in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 300 mm. *c* AD 30-150. Context 11591.
31. Rim from necked-jar in black glauconitic fabric B9.1. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. Context 10693.
32. Hollow pedestal base in black glauconitic fabric B9.1. Context 10693.

Assemblage 5 (Fig. 2)

33. Neck-cordoned bowl of Thompson type D1-1 in polished black fabric B1 with lightly-combed decoration on the shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. *c* 25 BC-AD 50. Context 11318.
34. Necked jar in brown-black fabric B2. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 70-150. Context 10643.
35. Smaller example in similar fabric with polished exterior. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 70-150. Context 10643.
36. Gallo-Belgic platter copy of Thompson type G1-12 in similar fabric fired patchy black/buff. *c* AD 10-60. Context 11520.
37. Everted rim jar of Thompson type C2.1 in grey-black fabric B2.1. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 1-60. Context 11317.
38. Lid-seated jar in polished brown/black fabric B2.3. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 50-170. Context 11317.
39. Lid of Thompson class L6 in polished black fabric B5.1. *c* AD 1-60. Context 11318.
40. Dish of Monaghan Class 7A2 in grey fabric R16. *c* AD 43-100. Context 10643.
41. Honey-jar rim in hard pink ?Otford fabric fired buff-pink. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 50-70. Context 11586.

42. Cup of CAM 56C form in Terra Nigra fabric BER12. Ext. rim diameter 80 mm. *c* AD 30-65. Context 11317.

Assemblage 6 (Fig. 2)

43. Much of necked-bowl of Thompson type D1-1 in brown-black grog-tempered fabric B1 with light vertical combing. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. 25 BC-AD 50. Context 20174.

44. Much of polished bead-rim jar of Thompson type B5-2 in black fabric B2. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* 25 BC-AD 50. Context 20175.

45. Bead-rim jar in fabric B2.1 with diagonal body furrowing. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* 50 BC-AD 50. Context 20239.

46. Bead-rim jar in orange fabric MLIA2.1 variant fired rough black with diagonal body furrowing below horizontal shoulder groove. Ext. rim diameter 130 mm. *c* AD 30-70. Context 20174.

47. Bead-rim jar in reddish-brown fabric R73.3 fired black. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 50-70. Context 20174.

48. Bead-rim jar in rough patchy brown/black fabric R73.3. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 50-150. Context 20377.

49. Bead-rim jar in grey fabric R73.2. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 50-150. Context 20237.

50. Jar in grey fabric R73.2 with traces of black paint or resin around rim and on girth. *c* AD 50-90. Contexts 20175 and 20176.

51. Ring-necked flagon in sandy oxidised Canterbury fabric R6.3. Ext. rim diameter 45 mm. *c* AD 70-125. Context 20174.

52. Small beaker with weak everted rim in grey Upchurch fabric R16. Ext. rim diameter 80 mm. *c* AD 50-120. Context 20168.

53. Everted-rim beaker of Monaghan type 2I4.1 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 90-150. Context 20174.

54. Biconical beaker of type Monaghan type 2G1. Ext. rim diameter 80 mm. *c* AD 60-130. Context 20176.

55. Bowl of Monaghan type 5B0.2 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 50-70. Context 20174.

56. Bowl of type 5B6.2 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 70-130. Context 20174.

57. Platter of type 7A1 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 43-120. Context 20174.

58. Thin-walled everted-rim beaker in sand-free fabric R19. Ext. rim diameter 60 mm. *c* AD 50-120. Context 20377.

59. Haltern type 1A platter in Arretine fabric R41. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. Context 20137.

60. Bead-rim jar in very fine sanded orange fabric with occasional ferruginous red sandstone up to 5 mm and crushed chert inclusions, fired black. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. *c* AD 30-70. Context 20174.

Assemblage 8 (Fig. 3)

61. Everted rim jar of Thompson type C2-2 in black fabric B2 with vertically combed body below polished shoulder and rim. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* 50 BC-AD 70. Context 10498.

62. Lid-seated jar of Thompson type C5-3 in fabric B2. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. *c* AD 1-250. Context 10616.

63. Necked bowl with corrugated neck of Pollard type 19 in grey fabric R68 fired smooth brown. Ext. rim diameter 240 mm. Paralleled on numerous sites in west Kent including Lullingstone, where dated *c* AD 70-130 (Pollard 1987, type IVM.2(3)). Contexts 10497 and 10499.

64. Lid in sandy grey Canterbury fabric R5. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 70-175. Context 10609.

65. Hook-rim jar of Monaghan type 3H1-4 in BB2 fabric R14. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 100-250/300. Context 10609.
66. Everted-rim cooking-pot of Monaghan type 3J0-5 in BB2 fabric R14 with acute lattice on the body. *c* AD 120-200. Context 10609.
67. Pie-dish of Monaghan type 5C4.5 in black BB2 fabric R14. *c* AD 150-250. Context 10608.
68. Pie-dish of type 5D1.6 with acute-lattice decoration in similar fabric. *c* AD 120-180. Context 10609.
69. Similar dish but of Class 5D2 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. *c* AD 120-180. Context 10609.
70. Pie-dish of type 5C7.1 in similar fabric. *c* AD 170-230. Context 10609.
71. Pie-dish of Class 5C2 in similar fabric. *c* AD 120/150-210. Context 10609.
72. Dish of Monaghan type 5E2.2 in similar fabric. *c* AD 110/20-210/300. Context 10609.
73. Dish of Monaghan type 5E2.4 in similar fabric. *c* AD 120-270. Context 10616.
74. Poppyhead beaker of Monaghan Class 2A3 in fine Upchurch grey ware fabric R16. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 100/110-130/50. Context 10616.
75. Body sherd from beaker of Monaghan Class 2H1 in similar fabric with combed decoration. *c* AD 80/90-120/30. Context 10609.
76. Everted-rim beaker of Monaghan Class 2I3 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 70 mm. *c* AD 120-150/90. Context 10616.
77. Hooked flange mortarium in soft cream-buff fabric R62. Ext. rim diameter 280 mm. *c* AD 100-150. Context 10609.

Assemblage 9 (Fig. 3)

78. Everted-rim jar in black fabric B1 variant with shoulder band of deeply impressed acute-lattice below horizontal groove. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. Context 11641.

Assemblage 12 (Fig. 3)

79. Mortarium in cream-buff Rhone Valley fabric with quartz, felspar and mica trituration grits (Davies *et al.* 1994, 71). Ext. rim diameter 260 mm. *c* AD 50-85. Context 15397.
80. Fine cordoned bowl of Monaghan Class 4J1 in rough grey fabric R73.2 with surface reddening. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 70-120. Context 15131.

Assemblage 13 (Figs 3 and 4)

Figure 3

81. Bead-rim jar of Thompson Class C4 in brown-black fabric B2.1 with resin on the shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. This is probably from the Canterbury area. Class C4 bead-rim jars from Canterbury are very rare at Thurnham, with the resin indicating the possible use of the vessel as packaging for some unspecified product. *c* AD 30-100. Context 15207.
82. Shoulder sherd from jar of Thompson type B2.4 with corrugated neck, in fabric B2 variant with incised arcading similar to that found on east Sussex ware vessels found at Seaford (Green 1980, fig. 28, 18). *c* AD 50-100. Context 15187.
83. Necked bowl of Pollard (1988) type 19 in grey-brown Fabric R68. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 50-150. Context 15207.
84. Bead-rim jar with rim top reeding in grey grog and shell tempered fabric B5.1 fired lumpy buff-brown. Ext. rim diameter 130 mm. *c* AD 70-150. Context 15207.
85. Another variant in similar fabric. *c* AD 70-150. Context 15001.
86. Lid-seated jar in sandy grey Canterbury fabric R5. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. *c* AD 130-175. Context 15001.

87. Everted-rim cooking-pot of Monaghan type 3J2.3 in black BB2 fabric R14. *c* AD 120-200. Context 15001.
88. Flanged bowl of London type 669 (Davies *et al.* 1994, fig. 100) in black BB2 fabric R14. *c* AD 100-160. Context 15207.
89. Bead-rim bowl of Monaghan type 5D7.1 in black fabric R14 with wavy burnished line on the exterior. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 120-180. Context 15001.
90. Bead rim bowl of Monaghan Class 5D4 in grey fabric R14 variant fired flecky blue-black with vertical lines burnished on its exterior. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 110-180. Context 15263.
91. Bead rim bowl of Monaghan type 5C6.1 in black fabric R14. *c* AD 190-240. Context 15263.
92. Dish of Monaghan Class 5F7 in similar fabric. *c* AD 170-230. Context 15263.
93. Dish of Monaghan type 5E0.1 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 170-230. Context 15001.
94. Beaker of ?CAM 406 form (Symonds and Wade 1999, fig. 175) in BB2 fabric. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 150-250. Context 15207.
95. Bead rim jar of Monaghan type 3F2.4 in grey-black fabric R73.2. *c* AD 70-50. Context 15001.
96. Convex-sided dish of Monaghan type 5E2.3 in very-fine-sanded grey fabric R73. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 110-300. Context 15001.

Figure 4

97. Drag 27 copy of Monaghan type 3H1.2 in fine grey fabric R16. *c* AD 90-130. Context 15001.
98. Drag 38 bowl copy of Monaghan type 5B1.1 in similar fabric. *c* AD 140-250. Context 15001.

Assemblage 14 (Fig. 4)

99. Necked-jar in east Sussex ware variant of grog-tempered fabric B2 fired black. Ext. rim diameter 130 mm. Context 11241.
100. 'Pie-dish' of Monaghan Class 5D4 in BB2 fabric R14 with external lattice. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 110-170. Context 11241.

Assemblage 16 (Fig. 4)

101. Handmade necked-jar of Lyne (1994) type 7A1 in polished black/brown fabric LR1.1. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 270-300. Context 20058.
102. Another example in similar fabric. *c* AD 270-300. Context 20089.
103. Straight-sided dish in BB1 fabric R13. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. *c* AD 200-270. Context 20112.
104. Necked-jar of Pollard Class GFXVI (Pollard 1983, fig. 15 no. 70) in BB2 fabric R14. *c* AD 250-300. Context 20058.
105. Developed beaded and flanged bowl of Monaghan Class 5A5 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 240/70-370. Context 20058.
106. Another example but of Pollard Class GFV (Pollard 1983, fig. 13 no. 24) in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 240/70-300. Context 20058.
107. Everted rim jar of Pollard Class GFXVI with heavily-beaded everted rim (Pollard 1983, fig. 15 no. 74) in grey Thameside fabric R73. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 200-370. Context 20058.
108. Jar with rolled over rim in late Thameside grey ware fabric LR2.2 with reddened surfaces. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. *c* AD 180-250. Context 20058.
109. Everted-rim jar of Lyne and Jefferies (1979) type 3B.10 in fabric LR5 with slate-coloured slip on the rim and shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 270-400. Context 20058.

110. Flanged neck flagon of Pollard (1988) type 169 in Hadham black-slipped grey ware fabric LR13.1. Ext. rim diameter 25 mm. *c* AD 170-270. Context 20058.

Assemblage 17 (Fig. 4)

111. Beaded and flanged bowl of Pollard (1988) type 205 in patchy black/buff fabric LR1. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. Paralleled at Canterbury, Richborough and elsewhere in east Kent and at Lullingstone (Pollard 1987, fig. 83 no. 313). *c* AD 370-420. Context 20037.

112. Convex-sided dish in grog-tempered fabric LR1 fired polished black. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 20037.

113. Convex-sided dish in siltstone-grog tempered fabric LR1.1 fired polished brown-black. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 20037.

114. Jar with pendant rim in pimply sandy grey fabric LR2.3. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 270-370. Context 20067.

115. Greater part of small hook-rim jar of Lyne and Jefferies (1979) class 3C in high-fired pimply-grey fabric LR5. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 300-400. Contexts 20037 and 20067.

116. Larger example in similar fabric fired pimply blue-grey. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 300-400. Context 20037.

117. Rim from ?pentice-beaker in Much Hadham oxidised ware fabric LR13. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 250-400. Context 20067

Assemblage 18 (Fig. 4)

118. Complete pentice beaker of Monaghan Class 2C2 in rough grey Thameside fabric R73 with rouletting on its girth. Ext. rim diameter 60 mm. *c* AD 280-350. Context 10629.

119. Shattered but near-complete dish of Monaghan type 5E1.5 in polished black BB2 fabric with star graffito on the side. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 170-300. Context 10631.

Assemblage 20 (Fig. 4)

120. Everted-rim jar in handmade grog and sand tempered fabric LR1.6. *c* AD 270-420. Context 12363.

121. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne (1994) type 8A.6 with stubby flange and exaggerated bead in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. A west Kent product, paralleled at the unpublished St Pauls Cray cemetery site in an occupation horizon which also produced five coins ranging in date between AD 335 and 360. A further example comes from the highest level in the Lullingstone bath-block (Pollard 1987, fig. 83 no. 310). *c* AD 270-420. Context 12363.

122. Convex-sided dish of Lyne (1994) type 8A.11 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *c* AD 300-400. Paralleled at Lullingstone villa in late 4th century baths destruction levels (Pollard 1987, fig. 82 no. 285). Context 12363.

123. Developed beaded-and-flanged bowl of Monaghan (1987) type 5A5.1 in BB2 fabric. Ext. rim diameter 180 mm. *c* AD 240-350. Context 12363.

124. Deep convex-sided dish-bowl of Lyne and Jefferies (1979) type 6A.10 in heavily-blackened Overwey/Portchester D fabric. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 12363.

Assemblage 22 (Fig. 4)

125. Horizontally-rilled jar of Pollard (1988) type 212 in pimply blue-grey fabric LR5. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 330-420. Context 11191.

126. Convex-sided dish in buff-pink fabric LR6 with heavily blackened exterior. *c* AD 330-420. Context 11191.

Assemblage 23 (Fig. 4)

127. Rim sherd from slack-profiled lid-seated jar or bowl in patchy buff/ brown/grey fabric LR1.1. Possibly similar to an incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl in similar fabric from the dark earth at the Marlowe Car Park site in Canterbury (Pollard 1995, fig. 319 no. 582). Ext. rim diameter 240 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
128. Crude handmade hook-rim jar in patchy black/red/buff-grey fabric LR1.3 with very-profuse buff grog filler up to 3 mm. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
129. Smaller example in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
130. High, hollow pedestal base in similar fabric fired patchy black/orange-brown. There is a central perforation and a trace of a further one in the lower part of the vessel outside the pedestal, both formed pre-firing. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
131. Wheel-turned necked jar in very-fine-sanded patchy red/black fabric LR1.5 with additional sparse brown and red grog up to 3 mm. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
132. Another example in similar fabric fired black. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
133. Hook-rim jar in grey similar fabric fired reddish-brown. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 370-420. Context 11044.
134. Necked and horizontally-rilled jar of Lyne and Jefferies (1979) Class 3C in grey Alice Holt/Farnham ware fabric LR5. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. *c* AD 300-420. Context 11044.
135. Hook rimmed jar in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 160 mm. *c* AD 300-420. Context 11044.
136. Hook-rimmed jar in buff Portchester D/Overwey fabric LR6. *c* AD 330-420. Context 11044.
137. Deep convex-sided dish in coarse reddish-brown fabric LR6 variant with profuse multi-coloured quartz filler (up to 1 mm) and rim edge blackening. Ext. rim diameter 220 mm. *c* AD 330-420. Context 11044.
138. Developed beaded and flanged bowl similar to Alice Holt/Farnham type 5B-8 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 46) in rough dirty-grey fabric LR5.1 without internal black/white slip, fired black externally. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 350-420. Context 11044.
139. 'Pie dish' of Monaghan Class 5C2 in rough very-fine-sanded grey fabric R73. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. *c* AD 150-210. Context 11044.

Miscellaneous sherds (Fig. 5)

140. Slack-profiled jar in glauconitic sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric B9.2. Ext. rim diameter 70 mm. Paralleled in calcined-flint tempered ware at the Aylesford cemetery (Thompson 1982, fig. 7c no. 1391). 150-1 BC. Context 11616.
141. Jar of Thompson Class B2-1 with corrugated shoulder in grog and glauconitic-sand tempered fabric B9.3. Ext. rim diameter 160mm. Paralleled in Ditch A at Borden (Thompson 1982, fig. 18 no. 1123). *c* AD 30-50. Context 11392.
142. Jar fragment with roller-stamped diamond patterning in black fabric B9.1. *c* 50 BC-AD 50. Context 11625.
143. Drag 27 cup copy in polished black glauconitic fabric B9.1. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. This vessel has a triangular-sectioned rim in imitation of a La Graufesenque Drag 27 variant dated *c* AD 40-60 (Polak 2000, fig. 6.61-c) and raises the possibility that the local production of glauconitic wares may have continued until AD 60. Context 12013.
144. Rim of Thompson Class 6 jug in grey grog-tempered fabric B1 fired cream, imitating CAM form 165. Ext. rim diameter 160mm. *c* AD 30-50. Context 10706.
145. Leg from tripod vessel in black fabric MLIA2.2 fired rough-smoothed buff-grey. *c* AD 30-70. Context 15329.

146. Greater part of small necked storage-jar of Pollard (1988) type 21 in Patch Grove fabric R68 with stabbed cordon around the base of the neck and another around the girth. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. *c* AD 30-150. Context 12377 in bottom of votive pit 10547.

147. Part of lid-seated jar in buff-pink to orange Canterbury fabric R6.1. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. *c* AD 50-75. Paralleled at St Stephen's Road Kiln 2 (Jenkins 1956, fig. 8 no. 23). Context 10939.

148a and b. Rim and body sherds from small flagon or bottle in orange fabric R17 with stamped circles around the upper surface. The body sherd has the mould-impressed forequarters of a horse or other quadruped. Ext. rim diameter 80 mm. Context 10648.

149. Large sherd from Colchester CAM 497 hooked flange mortarium with wheat-ear stamp, in buff-brown fabric R63 with calcined flint trituration grits. *c* AD 140-180. Context 12101.

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