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**The late Iron Age and Roman pottery from Whitehill
Road (Zones 1 and 2), Southfleet, Kent
(ARC 330 98A, ARC SSR 98)**

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1 ZONE 1, WHITEHILL ROAD

1.1 Introduction

A moderate amount of pottery, 1441 sherds, weighing 15,972 g, was recovered from excavations at Whitehill Road (Zone 1). The majority of the sherds are late Iron Age to early Roman in date. The assemblage comprises local coarse wares and Gallo-Belgic imitation wares with a small amount of imported wares (Terra Rubra and samian). The condition of the material is variable, but generally average to worn. No surface treatments were recorded and the mean sherd weight is 11.1 g.

1.2 Methods of analysis

The pottery was recorded using a project-specific Access database. Fabric types were defined following the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) type series for Roman pottery. A scheme-wide type series was created for rim, base and handle forms, and this was linked where possible to standard regional vessel typologies (eg Marsh and Tyers 1978; Monaghan 1987). Details of decoration, surface treatment, manufacture, use-wear and condition were also recorded. Quantification in all cases is by number and weight of sherds.

1.3 Fabrics

Twenty-one different fabric types were recorded in six ware groups (Table 1). The fabrics are largely coarse, locally made wares comprising; oxidised wares (R8.1, R8.3, R74.1); grey wares (R7, R73, R100), fine grog-tempered wares (B1, B1.1), grog with flint (B3) and sand (B5), coarse grog-tempered wares (B2), shell-tempered wares (B6), Belgic fine sandy wares (B8), coarse sandy wares (B9), other coarse wares (B21) and other white/cream wares (R75). Fine reduced and oxidised wares from the Thameside and Upchurch kilns, and Verulamium region products, were all recorded. The coarse ware fabrics remained in use throughout the life of the Roman settlement, and dominated the 1st to 2nd century assemblages. A variety of sources for the grog- and shell-tempered wares may be represented within the assemblage but the majority of the vessels were probably of local or near-local manufacture. Fine wares were uncommon and few continental imports were recognised. A single sherd of South Gaulish samian ware (R42) and two fragments of Terra Rubra (B12) were the only examples of the latter.

Table 1: Zone 1 Quantification of fabric types by number of sherds and weight (g)

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B1	'Belgic' fine grog-tempered	52	3.6	522	3.3
B1.1	'Belgic' fine/coarse grog-tempered	3	0.2	33	0.2
B2	'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered	493	34.2	6133	38.4
B3	'Belgic' grog-tempered with sparse flint	7	0.5	401	2.5
B5	'Belgic' grog-tempered with sand	296	20.5	3072	19.2
B6	'Belgic' shell-tempered	450	31.2	4891	30.6
B8	'Belgic' fine sandy	1	0.1	6	+
B9	'Belgic' coarse sandy	24	1.7	360	2.3
B12	Early Gaulish TR Fabric 1 (A)	2	0.1	7	+
B21	Other coarse ware	12	0.8	170	1.1
R7	Fine grey sandy (some CC)	1	0.1	11	0.1
R8.1	Fine orange sandy (some CC)	9	0.6	125	0.8
R8.3	Fine buff sandy (some CC)	2	0.1	22	0.1
R15	Verulamium region ware - 'Brockley Hill'	1	0.1	8	0.1
R17.1	Fine orange 'Upchurch'-type (some CC)	32	2.2	32	0.2
R42	South Gaulish samian	1	0.1	7	+
R68	Patch Grove ware	2	0.1	6	+
R73	Coarse grey sandy ?Thameside	44	3.1	125	0.8
R74.1	?Coarse orange (some CC) ?source	2	0.1	11	0.1
R75	Other white/cream wares ?source	2	0.1	29	0.2
R100	Hard fired grey/black sandy ware (fine)	5	0.3	1	+
TOTAL		1441		15972	

1.4 Forms

Some 209 diagnostic sherds were identified. Seventy-five of these were rim sherds (totalling 9.49 EVEs), of which 51 were assigned to vessel type, although it is likely that the bulk of the remainder were from jars, the (large) majority vessel type in the assemblage. Table 2 shows the quantities of vessel forms, including detailed types where these could be identified. The correlation of broad vessel forms with fabric is set out in Table 3.

Table 2: Zone 1 Vessel Forms

Vessel form group	Marsh & Tyers form	Monaghan form	Number	EVE
Flagon	IA.3	1E5.2	1	0.29
Bead rim jars	IIA	3E1.4	2 (22)	0.21
		3E2.2	4 (8)	0.39
		3E3.2	1 (2)	0.10
		-	2 (1)	0.13
	IIA.1	-	1	0.09
	IIA.2	-	3 (5)	0.28
	IIA.4	-	1 (4)	0.15
	IIA.8	3E1.3	1 (4)	0.15
		3E3.3	1	0.14
	IIA.10	3E.1	1 (14)	0.59
		3E1.2	1 (2)	0.14
	IIA.11	-	1	0.10
		3E3.2	1 (3)	0.25
		3F6.1	0 (1)	
		3E7.1	2 (5)	0.25
		3F4.1	1 (3)	0.15
		3F1.2	0 (1)	
	3F1.4	3 (1)	0.34	
IIA.14	-	2 (6)	0.20	

Vessel form group	Marsh & Tyers form	Monaghan form	Number	EVE
Necked jars (with sharply carinated shoulders)	IIC.1	3I5.1	2 (3)	0.29
		3A1.4	1	0.15
	IIC.2	3A1.1	1 (2)	0.48
		3A1.3	1	0.06
Necked, round shouldered jars	IID.1	-	1	0.20
Round bodied jars (burnished decoration on shoulder)	IIE	4A2.2	5 (23)	1.09
Jars (with everted rims)	IIF.1	3I2.2	1	0.14
Necked Jars	IIG	-	1 (3)	0.30
		3I5.1	1	0.15
	IIG.2	-	0 (1)	
Large storage jars	IIM	3D1.3	2 (7)	0.28
Butt beakers	IIIA	2B2.5	2 (8)	0.24
Beakers	IIIC	2A4.12	1 (3)	0.14
Dishes	IV	(Drag 18)	1	0.09
Plates	VA	7F1.1	2 (6)	0.17
Lids	L	-	1	0.30
Uncertain/unidentified (probably mostly jars)			24	1.61
Total			75 (134)	9.49

Table 3: Zone 1 Vessel form/fabric correlation (by vessel rim count)

Form	I Flagon	II Jar	III Beaker	IV Bowl/ Dish	VA Plate	L Lid	Uniden- tified	Total no. vessels
Fabric								
B1		3					2	5
B1.1		1						1
B2	1	11			2	1	9	24
B3		1					1	2
B5		2	2				3	7
B6		22					5	27
B21		2						2
R8.1		1					2	3
R42				1				1
R68							1	1
R73			1				1	2
TOTAL	1	43	3	1	2	1	24	75

1.4.1 Jars

The most common vessel type was the grog- and shell-tempered jar, generally with a beaded rim. Many jars were fragmentary and were classified at the broadest levels (forms IIA, IIM etc.). Seven bead rim jar sub-types (IIA) were identified, falling within a date range from 1st to mid-late 2nd century AD. With the exception of seven jars in grog and other coarse-tempered wares that came from ditches 86 (Fig. 1, No. 3), 513 (Fig. 1, No. 2), 885 (Fig. 1, Nos 13 and 14) and 799 (Fig. 1, No. 7) bead rim jars were made in coarse shell-tempered wares. Examples came from ditches 799 and 885 (Fig 1, Nos 8 and 15 respectively) and from pits 803 (Fig. 1, Nos 21 and 22) and 869.

Three necked jars (IIG) were identified, though only two were represented by rims. Two grog-tempered necked jars came from ditches 86 (Fig. 1 No. 4) and 514. A single coarse oxidised jar came from ditch 799. Five necked jars with carinated shoulders (IIC) were

recorded. Two sub-types were present, both largely grog-tempered. Type IIC.1 came from ditch 767 (Fig. 1, No. 6) and 797, and a sand and grog example came from pit 803. A single grog-tempered type IIC.2 narrow necked jar came from ditch 799 (Fig. 1, No. 9). Five round bodied jars (IIE) were identified. A grog and flint tempered example came from ditch 904 (Fig. 1, No. 20), a grog and sand-tempered example from pit 803 and coarse grog-tempered jars from pit 869 and ditches 799 and 885. Three storage jars (IIM) were also in grog or shell-tempered fabrics; a grog-tempered example came from ditch 885 (Fig. 1, No. 16), and a shell-tempered jar from pit 869, while a further coarse-tempered jar from pit 803 had no rim.

1.4.2 Flagon

A single grog-tempered collared flagon (IA.3) (Fig. 1, No. 12) was recovered from ditch 885 dating from mid to late first century (Marsh and Tyers 1978, Fig. 232; IA3).

1.4.3 Beakers

Three beakers were identified. A grog and sand tempered butt beaker (IIIA) came from ditch 885 (Fig. 1, No. 19) and a grog-tempered rim from the same context was either from a butt beaker or a necked jar. Both date from mid to late 1st century AD. A further butt beaker came from pit 869. A grey ware rim from ditch 764 (Fig. 1, No. 2), also possibly from a beaker form (IIIC), was more likely from a necked jar.

1.4.4 Dishes/Platters

A single sherd from a South Gaulish Drag 18 was recovered from pit 869. A platter (VA) fragment (Fig. 1, No. 11) from ditch 799 was in coarse grog-tempered fabric B2 (Marsh and Tyers 1978, Fig. 242; VA). A further similar fragment came from ditch 885. The same feature also produced a sherd of a Gallo-Belgic imitation platter (also in fabric B2) with a possible stamp. This was fragmentary and very worn, however, and consequently quite illegible.

1.4.5 Lids

Two conjoining sherds in grog-tempered fabric B2 were recovered from ditches 514 and 764. They have a ledge on the interior and are burnished on the exterior and are possibly from a high lid. No other examples of lids were noted.

1.5 Reuse

A grog-tempered base sherd, probably from a jar, had three holes drilled into it after firing (Fig. 1, No. 17). It was recovered from ditch 885.

1.6 Context, chronology and phasing

The overall distribution of Roman pottery is relatively sparse across the site, although fairly high concentrations of material occurred in a few features. Of the 18 features producing

pottery, only 7 yielded more than 20 sherds. The largest group came from ditch 885 which produced 575 sherds amounting to almost half of the total site assemblage by weight (7839 g). Smaller but still significant groups came from pits 803 (235 sherds) and 869 (116 sherds) and from ditches 86 (80 sherds) 764 (43 sherds), 767 (111 sherds) and 799 (146 sherds).

The pit 803 assemblage was provisionally interpreted as relating to cooking activity, but although large sherds from a cordoned jar are present, the range and diversity of the pottery present indicates that this assemblage is derived from more general domestic rubbish rather than that solely associated with cooking.

Three Ceramic Phases have been defined for this assemblage (Table 4). A Hofheim flagon, butt beakers, the Terra Rubra platter and coarse wares vessels such as simple bead rim jar forms are dated to the pre-Flavian period (CP1) and include a pre-Conquest component. Three bead rim jar forms (with low shoulder and no groove, with high shoulder and a groove under the rim, and with square rims), an ovoid beaker and a necked jar and a round-bodied jar are probably Flavian (CP2) in date. Very few sherds are diagnostically of 2nd-century rather than earlier date, but some of the coarse ware fabrics and forms have date ranges that extend into the 2nd century. A number of groups are assigned somewhat tentatively to a third phase (CP3), dated to the 2nd century AD.

Table 4: Zone 1 Ceramic Phases

Ceramic Phases	Context groups containing material of this date
CP 1 (AD 1-75)	158, 803, 804, 782, 868, 870, 880, 881
CP 2 (AD 75-100)	512, 515, 520, 760, 764, 772, 797, 800, 803, 804, 860, 868, 870, 876, 880, 881, 882, 902
CP 3 (AD 100-200)	158, 515, 800, 803, 804, 880

Table 4 shows that a number of the context groups were quite mixed. In particular groups 803, 804 and 880, assigned to Ceramic Phase 3, included material dating from both the earlier phases, while context 158, also of Ceramic Phase 3, contained sherds of Ceramic Phase 1 date. Given the dominance of the earlier material in the assemblage as a whole, however, it is not particularly surprising that it would occur residually in later features.

1.7 General Discussion

The assemblage is dominated by locally made grog and shell-tempered fabrics of late Iron Age to early Roman date. Together these 'Belgic' fabrics comprised 93% of the assemblage by sherd count (96.5% by weight). Even allowing for some post-Conquest production, and the fact that some of the associated vessel forms may have been of Flavian date rather than earlier, these figures suggest a significant late Iron Age aspect to activity on the site, although the evidence of the vessel forms tends to suggest that this did not predate the 1st century AD. These early fabrics were principally used for bead rim jars and storage jars, with a single

flagon and small amounts of carinated and butt beakers, dishes and platters. The latter were augmented by single vessels in South Gaulish samian ware and Terra Rubra. The presence of the latter is noteworthy given the general character of the assemblage, which appears to be of low status.

The range of forms and fabrics suggests occupation through the 1st century AD and possibly as late as the later 2nd century (the overall date ranges of some fabrics, such as R73, extend later than this) although the earlier pottery dominates. Few fabrics can be assigned with certainty solely to Ceramic Phase 3 and there is nothing that can be specifically dated to the later 2nd century. The presence of early 2nd century pottery in the hill wash overlying one of the ditch fills, suggests that the ditches had gone out of use by this period or shortly thereafter.

Table 5: Zone 1 Quantification by context, feature, number, weight and dates

CONTEXT	Feature	Number	Weight (g)	Date minimum	Date
158	Ditch 86	36	311	0	160
316	Ditch 319	4	36	0	160
511	Ditch 510	1	1	43	200
512	Ditch 968	7	78	43	200
515	Ditch 514	13	88	0	160
516	Ditch 86	44	113	0	160
518	Layer 517	17	63	0	200
520	Ditch 513	5	60	0	100
760	Ditch 510	7	41	0	100
762	Ditch 513	4	52	0	200
764	Ditch	43	115	43	200
765	Ditch 767	47	382	30	70
766	Ditch 767	23	204	43	100
772	Ditch 767	41	287	0	100
782	Ditch 763	20	121	43	160
797	Pit 796	25	216	43	100
800	Ditch 799	82	789	0	160
802	Pit 803	24	214	0	200
803	Pit	211	2149	10	200
804	Pit 869	116	1210	30	200
860	Ditch 799	12	313	0	70
868	Ditch 799	26	366	43	130
870	Ditch 885	369	3969	10	160
876	Ditch 799	22	300	43	200
877	Ditch 799	4	4	43	200
880	Ditch 885	140	2435	40	200
881	Ditch 885	66	1435	-10	160
882	Ditch 799	26	525	0	130
896	Pit 894	3	2	43	200
902	Ditch 904	3	93	43	200
TOTAL		1441	15972		

2 ZONE 2, SOUTH OF STATION ROAD AND SPRINGHEAD TEMPLE

2.1 Introduction

A moderate amount of material, 491 sherds (4033 g) was recovered from excavation at South of Station Road and ARC 330 98A (Zone 2). The majority of the sherds were early Roman in date with a small amount of late Iron material. The assemblages consisted largely of coarse wares with a small amount of imports and imitation Gallo-Belgic wares. The condition of the material was variable, but generally average to worn. No surface treatments were recorded and the mean sherd weight is 8.2 g.

2.2 Methods of analysis

The pottery was recorded using a project-specific Access database. Fabric types were defined following the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) type series for Roman pottery. A scheme-wide type series was created for rim, base and handle forms, and this was linked where possible to vessel forms whose definition followed nationally recommended nomenclature (eg Marsh and Tyers 1978; Monaghan 1987). Details of decoration, surface treatment, manufacture, use-wear and condition were also recorded. Quantification is by number and weight of sherds.

2.3 fabrics

Nineteen different fabric types were recorded (Table 6). The assemblage was dominated by coarse grog- and shell-tempered fabrics (B2 and B6). Both of these fabrics may have remained in use throughout the life of the Roman settlement. A variety of sources for the grog-tempered wares may be represented within the assemblage but the majority of the vessels were probably of local or near-local manufacture. Products of a number of known British sources were represented in the assemblage. Fine reduced and oxidised wares came from London and the Thameside kilns, including Upchurch, and shelly wares from south Essex/north-west Kent. Fine wares were uncommon and few continental imports were recognised. Small quantities of South Gaulish samian (fabric R42) and Terra Rubra (fabric B12) were identified.

Table 6: Zone 2 Quantification of fabrics by sherd count and weight (g)

Fabric Type	Fabric Name	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B1	'Belgic' fine grog-tempered	1	0.2	4	0.1
B2	'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered	98	20.0	989	24.5
B5	'Belgic' grog-tempered with sand	2	0.4	9	0.2
B6	'Belgic' shell-tempered	184	37.5	1569	38.9
B8	'Belgic' fine sandy	1	0.2	14	0.3
B9	'Belgic' coarse sandy	44	9.0	162	4.0
B12	Early Gaulish TR Fabric 1 (A)	1	0.2	8	0.2
B21	Other coarse ware	3	0.6	49	1.2

Fabric Type	Fabric Name	No. sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
R8.1	Fine orange sandy (some CC)	4	0.8	22	0.5
R8.2	Fine red sandy (some CC)	1	0.2	7	0.2
R16	Fine grey 'Upchurch' fabrics I and II	13	2.6	29	0.7
R17.1	Fine orange 'Upchurch'-type	23	4.7	47	1.2
R42	South Gaulish samian ware	5	1.0	77	1.9
R68	Patch Grove grog-tempered ware	3	0.6	42	1.0
R69	South Essex/north-west Kent shelly	59	12.0	738	18.3
R73	Coarse grey sandy ?Thameside	45	9.2	223	5.5
R73.1	Black-burnished type	2	0.4	16	0.4
R74.1	?Coarse orange (some CC) ?source	1	0.2	26	0.6
R106	Coarse oxidised colour-coated	1	0.2	2	+
TOTAL		491		4033	

2.4 Forms

Forty-five diagnostic sherds were identified, but these included only 21 rims of which in turn only 8 were assignable to specific vessel types. Table 7 shows the quantities of vessel forms, including detailed types where these could be identified. The correlation of broad vessel forms with fabric is set out in Table 8. Five different vessel types were recorded (Table 7).

Table 7: Zone 2 Quantification of vessel forms

Vessel form group	Marsh and Tyers form	Monaghan form	Number of rims (egs without rims in brackets)	EVE
Bead Rim Jars	IIA.1	3F1.4	1	0.08
	IIA.11	-	1 (2)	0.14
Necked Jars	IIG.2	3A1.3	2 (8)	0.39
Large Storage Jars	IIM	3D2.1	2 (4)	0.07
		3D3.2	1	0.09
Platters	VB	7A2.1	1	0.03
Uncertain/unidentified (probably mostly jars)			13	0.61
Total			21 (14)	1.41

Table 8: Zone 2 Vessel form/fabric correlation (by vessel rim count)

Form	II Jar	VA Platter	Unidentified	Total no vessels
Fabric				
B1			1	1
B2	2			2
B6	5		5	10
B8			1	
B9			1	2
B12		1		1
B21			1	1
R73			4	4
TOTAL	7	1	13	21

2.4.1 Jars

The most common vessel class was the jar, many examples of which were in shell-tempered fabrics. Many jars are fragmentary and were classified at the broadest levels (forms IIA, IIM etc.). Four bead rim jars (IIA) were recovered. A shell tempered jars came from ditch SG 117 (Fig. 2, No. 11), and two from oven SG 114 (Fig. 2, Nos 4 and 5). These jars date from the

early-mid 1st to mid 2nd century. A fourth example in a coarse-tempered fabric, also from oven SG 114 (Fig. 2, No. 7), had horizontal combed decoration. Similar comb-decorated jars have been recorded at Cooling (Pollard 1988, fig. 12, nos 1 and 2).

Two necked jars (IIG) with cordoned decoration were recovered. These comprised a coarse grog-tempered jar from ditch SG 116 (Fig. 2, No. 9) and a shell tempered jar from oven SG 114 (Fig. 2, No. 6). Both can be dated to the mid-late 1st century.

Two storage jars (IIM) were identified: a grog-tempered vessel again from the assemblage in the oven features SG 114 (Fig. 2, No. 3) was dated mid-late 1st century and a shell-tempered jar from pit 59 dated from mid 1st to mid 2nd century.

2.4.2 Dishes and Platters

Five sherds of South Gaulish samian may all have been from dishes, but the only identifiable form was a Drag 18 from pit 35. Pit 33 produced a sherd from a platter (VB) with external moulding in a Terra Rubra fabric (B12, Fig. 2, No. 1). This fragment might be from a vessel of Cam type 5, dated *c* 30 BC–AD 25. Terra Rubra wares are relatively scarce in west Kent. The presence of this vessel is therefore of note.

2.5 Context, chronology and phasing

The overall distribution of Roman pottery is relatively sparse across the site. Of 16 features producing pottery (13 at ARC SSR 99 and 3 at ARC 330 98A), only 7 yielded more than 20 sherds (Table 9).

Table 9: Zone 2 Quantification by context, feature, number, weight and dates

Site	CONTEXT	Feature	Number	Weight (g)	Date minimum	Date maximum
ARC SSR 99	10	Ditch 9, SG 116	3	15	-50	100
	12	Ditch 14, SG 117	78	325	0	160
	13	Ditch 9, SG 116	1	13	100	150
	18	Ditch 9, SG 116	8	11	-50	100
	24	Ditch 25, SG 113	1	3	-50	100
	27	Ditch 9, SG 116	10	99	-50	100
	31	Pit 32, SG 109	13	218	40	70
	35	Oven 36, SG 114	108	1061	-50	170
	39	Ditch 9, SG 116	48	865	-50	170
	42	Oven 36, SG 114	9	25	-50	100
	49	Oven 36, SG 114	63	177	-50	100
	56	Pit 32, SG 109	1	4	-50	100
	60	Oven 36, SG 115	39	327	40	150
	62	Oven 36, SG 115	18	257	-50	100
	63	Oven 36, SG 115	4	183	-50	100
65	Oven 36, SG 115	1	10	-50	100	
ARC 330 98A	370	Posthole 371, SG 1050	19	158	0	160
	296	Ditch 297, SG 2001	39	199	0	160
	1066	Pit 1067, SG 2031	23	243	-50	100
TOTAL	486	4193				

At ARC SSR 99, the most significant quantity of material came from pit 35 (108 sherds). This included coarse grog- and shell-tempered fabrics comprising bead rim and necked jars, a South Gaulish Drag 18 dish and a possible flagon/jar base. Smaller quantities of grog and shell-tempered sherds came from pit 11 (78 sherds) and pit 48 (63 sherds). From cut 40 (30 sherds), grog tempered storage and bead rim jar sherds and South Gaulish samian were identified. Pit 59 (25 sherds) had sherds from both a shell-tempered storage vessel and Upchurch jars. Two features recorded during the watching brief (ARC 330 98A) also contained over 20 sherds. Ditch 297 had 39 sherds from a single vessel in Thameside grey ware fabric R73 and pit 1067 had 23 sherds, including coarse grog- and shell-tempered wares and smaller quantities of coarse reduced and oxidised fabrics.

Three Ceramic Phases (CP) have been identified on the basis of the London dating (Marsh and Tyers 1978) of parallels for the vessel forms present here. Coarse wares including bead rim, storage and necked jars with cordons date to the pre-Flavian period (CP 1), but also appear in later periods (CP 2-3). At least some of these vessels may be pre-Conquest, and the Terra Rubra platter is also likely to belong to this period. Bead rim jars with low shoulders and no groove are considered to be Flavian (CP 2) in date. The South Gaulish samian could belong to either phase, although the Drag 18 is likely to be Flavian. A small number of sherds, such as those in fabric R73.1, are by definition 2nd century (or later) and therefore of CP3, but there is very little material that is necessarily of this date and nothing that is likely to postdate the late 2nd century at the latest. A correlation of ceramic phase dates with the contents of some of the principal context groups (Table 10) shows that these are quite mixed with some groups (eg from contexts 12 and 39) containing material assigned to all three ceramic phases.

Table 10: Zone 2 Ceramic Phases and contexts

Ceramic Phases	Context groups containing material of this date
CP 1 (AD 1-75)	12, 31, 39, 60
CP 2 (AD 75-100)	12, 31, 35, 39, 60
CP 3 (AD 100-200)	12, 39

2.6 General Discussion

The assemblages from Zones 2 and 1 are broadly similar, they both comprise predominantly coarse locally made wares with small amount of samian ware, Terra Rubra and other fine wares, and pottery from known sources like Patchgrove (west Kent) and south Essex/north-west Kent shelly ware. The assemblage from Zone 2 is, however, smaller than that from Zone 1 and is less diverse in both fabric and form.

The local grog and shell tempered fabrics were used for bead rim and storage jars. Platters/dishes occurred in Terra Rubra and South Gaulish samian ware, but overall the

assemblage was probably dominated by jars. The limited range of forms and fabrics is consistent with occupation during the late Iron Age-early Roman period, commencing in the early 1st century AD and perhaps continuing until some time in the later 2nd century AD. While a later date is not impossible, no component of the assemblage need have postdated the 2nd century. This assemblage points to a low status settlement site using the locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as cooking and storing food. The Terra Rubra fragment is the only surprise in this context.

3 CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED VESSELS

Assemblage from Zone 1 (Fig. 1)

1. Storage jar, fabric B21. Context 520, ditch 513 SG 1001.
2. Necked jar, fabric R73. Context 764, ditch SG 1006.
3. Plain bead rim jar, fabric B1. Context 158, ditch 86 SG 1012.
4. Necked jar with cordoned decoration, fabric B1. Context 158, ditch 86 SG 1012.
5. Inturned square rim, bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 765, ditch 767 SG 1014.
6. Carinated jar, fabric B2. Context 766, ditch 767 SG 1014.
7. Plain, inturned jar rim, fabric B1. Context 876, ditch 799 SG 1020.
8. Bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 882, ditch 799 SG1020.
9. Narrow necked jar with cordoned decoration, fabric B2. Context 860, ditch 799 SG1020.
10. Beaker rim, fabric R8.1. Context 800, ditch 799 SG1020.
11. Dish, fabric B2. Context 868, ditch 799 SG1020.
12. Flagon, fabric B2. Context 870, ditch 885 SG1022.
13. Simple bead rim jar, fabric B21. Context 880, ditch 885 SG1022.
14. Flat topped bead rim jar, fabric B2. Context 870, ditch 885 SG 1022.
15. Hooked/pointed bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 880, ditch 885 SG1022.
16. Storage jar with impressed decoration, fabric B2. context 880, ditch 885 SG1022.
17. Perforated base, fabric B2. Context 881, ditch 885 SG 1022.
18. Necked jar or butt-beaker related form with cordon on neck and fine burnished lattice decoration below, fabric B2. Context 880, ditch 885 SG1022.
19. Butt beaker rim and decorated sherd, not joining, fabric B5. Context 880, ditch 885 SG1022.
20. Rounded bowl with cordon at base of neck, fabric B3. Context 902, ditch 904 SG1022.
21. Flat square rim, bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 803, pit SG 1025.
22. Bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 803, pit SG 1025.

Assemblage from Zone 2 (Fig. 2)

1. Rim from Terra Rubra platter, fabric B12. Context 31, fill of pit SG 109.
2. Decorated sherd, fabric B6. Context 31, fill of pit SG 109.
3. Storage jar rim, fabric B2. Context 40, fill of oven SG 114.
4. Bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 40, fill of oven SG 114.
5. Bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 35, fill of oven SG 114.
6. Necked jar rim with cordoned decoration, fabric B6. Context 35. fill of oven SG 114.
7. Rounded bowl rim with combed decoration, fabric B21. Context 40, fill of oven SG 114.
8. Decorated sherd, fabric R69. Context 35, fill of oven SG 114.
9. Necked jar rim, fabric B2. Context 13, fill of ditch SG 116.
10. Decorated sherd, fabric B6. Context 39, fill of ditch SG 116.
11. Bead rim jar, fabric B6. Context 12, fill of ditch SG 117.

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