

Chapter 6: Ceramic Finds

ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY

by Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

The site produced some 73,000 sherds (*c* 850 kg), mainly of 1st- to 3rd-century Roman pottery, from stratified contexts. Area C yielded just over 3600 sherds (24 kg) of hand-retrieved pottery, but the overwhelming bulk of the material (*c* 69,000 sherds, 819 kg) came from Area B features. These included a few medieval pottery assemblages from a small occupation site at the south-west end of Area B (246 sherds, 3150 g, including 4 sherds probably of 16th-century date). Sieving of environmental samples produced a further 3092 sherds (17,586 g) of pottery.

Methodology and report format

All the context assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. The Roman fabrics were classified using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's coding (those with B, BER, R and LR prefixes: see Macpherson-Grant, *et al.* 1995) with additions. The fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. Finer fabrics were additionally examined using a x30 pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source.

Many of the assemblages are too small for more precise quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975), but seven of the larger ones were so quantified and the results incorporated in the report below. The sieved pottery is excluded from quantification tables because of the different methods employed to retrieve it.

The fabrics represented in the assemblage are listed and discussed first. This is followed by the listing, illustration (where appropriate) and discussion of selected groups/assemblages in chronological sequence, with material from Area C presented before that from Area B. The selection of the assemblages for discussion is based on their importance in either archaeological or ceramic terms, or both. Pottery from burials (except 8160) is catalogued and discussed separately, in association with the other evidence for those burials.

Fabrics

'Belgic'/Romanised Native wares

Handmade and tournetted grog-tempered wares constitute the largest single component of pottery assemblages from the site throughout its Roman occu-

pation. Such wares appear to have made up more than three-quarters of the pottery in use on the site during the mid-late 1st century, dropping to just over half during the 2nd century. There was a further decline in the significance of such wares to around 40% during the period *c* AD 200-270, with the late 3rd to early 4th century assemblage from the uppermost fills of water-hole 796 suggesting the beginnings of a revival in their use. The following fabric variants are present:

- B1 'Belgic' fine grog-tempered ware. One sherd only recorded.
- B2 'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered ware with profuse 1 to 4 mm crushed grog. Vessels in this handmade and tournette-finished fabric tend to be fired brown to black with lumpy surfaces, although some are partially oxidised. Pots in this somewhat variable fabric come from a variety of sources, including east Kent, the Weald of Sussex and the Ouse valley in the same county. The 1st- and early 2nd-century vessels in this fabric are mainly east Kent types but are supplanted by East Sussex ware forms during the 2nd and early 3rd centuries. East Sussex Ware sometimes has small amounts of ironstone, chert grit and quartz as well as grog and where this is present the coding **B2/ESW** is used. Large storage-jars of the period *c* AD 50-150 tend to be oxidised and are frequently decorated with combing.
- B2.1 'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered wares with additional sparse white siltstone grog. Wares in this fabric variant tend to be fairly uncommon over much of east Kent and their much greater frequency at Westhawk Farm may be indicative of a local or Wealden source.
- B2.4 Tournette-finished grog-tempered fabric with superior polished finish, fired reddish-brown with black smudges and with frequent lid-seating on both jars and bowls. Vessels from this unknown source are absent from most sites in east Kent but have been seen by the author in assemblages from other, unpublished, sites in the Ashford area such as Waterbrook Farm (Lyne forthcoming a) and the Harville villa at Wye (J Bradshaw pers. comm.). Wares of this type appear *c* AD 120 and continue in circulation until after AD 170. They are probably of local manufacture.
- B6 Soft, patchily fired fabric tempered with moderate crushed shell. Perhaps a north Kent product. One sherd only.
- B8 'Belgic' fine-sanded soot-soaked wares from south-east Kent. 'Belgic' wares with sand

filler are characteristic of the Folkestone area in south-east Kent, where they are common during the late Iron Age and mid to late 1st century (Thompson 1982, 14). At Ashford, however, they are surprisingly rare and represented by a mere handful of pots from 1st-century contexts.

BER1 'Stuppington Lane' (Canterbury) type coarse sandy fabric, tempered with 'black sand' - probably Glauconite. A single sherd from Westhawk Farm is tentatively assigned to this source.

Early Gallo-Belgic and Central Gaulish fine ware imports

Mid 1st-century continental fine ware imports are quite rare on the site and largely restricted to a few white ware flagon and butt-beaker fragments; there is no *terra rubra*.

B17 Hard white or cream, or occasionally pink, fabric with smooth surfaces. Rigby (1995, 648) white ware fabric 1A. Gallo-Belgic, perhaps from Picardy, and usually pre-Conquest. The butt-beaker and flagon sherds encountered here (contexts 7200 and 7575) are assigned to the immediately post-Conquest period.

BER5 Hard fine fabric with variable quantities of very fine clear quartz sand, cf. Rigby (1995, 651) fabric WW1. ?Central or North Gaul, c AD 10-50. Butt-beaker and flagon fragments are present and are likely to be post-Conquest.

BER7 Hard off-white fabric with very fine quartz filler and smooth surfaces. Rigby (1995, 648) fabric 1B. Gallo-Belgic. c AD 43-70. There is a butt-beaker fragment from the fill of hollow-way 840 and flagon fragments from the fill of pit 640.

BER10 Soft cream fabric with very fine quartz filler and smooth surfaces. Gallo-Belgic from North Gaul (?Picardy). Rigby fabric IIB (1995). Dated c AD 43-70. Represented by a few flagon and butt-beaker sherds. Fragments of one such vessel from a fill of waterhole 10460 (7832) have traces of resin lining indicating the flagon's use as a container for wine or some other liquid commodity (Fig. 6.2, no. 24).

BER11 Hard white to pink near sand-free fabric with soft red to black ferrous inclusions. ?Rhenish white ware. Rigby fabric WW1 (1995). 1st century. Represented by a few flagon fragments from plot division gully 10270 and elsewhere.

BER12 Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra*. A rim sherd of a platter of uncertain form in the assemblage from ditch fill context 9107 is the only fragment in this fabric, apart from the micaceous *terra nigra* platter from the late Iron Age burial, 9200.

Early Roman wares

R1 'Native coarse ware' (Pollard 1995, 704). Vessels, mainly knife-trimmed jars, in this somewhat variable handmade and tournette-finished fabric replaced 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares over much of east Kent during the third quarter of the 2nd century. The fabric is characterised by profuse, angular, up to 2 mm, grey grog filler with a little sand and rounded black ferrous inclusions and is fired to a high temperature. The very large quantities at Ickham and Monkton suggest manufacture on coastal sites in the vicinity of the Wantsum Channel during the period c AD 170-300; vessels in the fabric are common in early 3rd-century assemblages from sites in the Folkestone area. Such wares are, however, very rare at Westhawk Farm and there are just a handful of sherds from a few 3rd-century contexts.

R5 Canterbury sandy grey wares. Lid-seated and carinated bowls, jars and other forms were supplied to Westhawk Farm in small, but persistent quantities from c AD 70 to 175 or later.

R5.1 Pale grey to off-white sandy fabric with sparse brown and black ferrous inclusions, fired rough darker grey. Vessel forms associated with this fabric are similar to those in fabric R5 and it may be that fabric R5.1 is a variant Canterbury grey ware product.

R6 Canterbury oxidised sandy wares. Flagons and *lagenae* in the three colour variants - 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 (fired orange, red and buff respectively) - were supplied to the site in significant quantities between c AD 70 and 200+. Mortaria in fabric R6.1 were also supplied between c AD 100 and 150. Other forms are rare. Fragments from a flagon in orange fabric R6.1 from boundary gully 9100 have traces of internal resin lining and may suggest that some at least of these vessels came to the site as packaging for locally-produced wine.

R8.2 Miscellaneous fine sanded red wares. Fragments from a lid-seated jar in this rare fabric of unknown origin come from ditch 1700.

R13 BB1 ware from Poole Harbour (Farrar 1973). Bowls, dishes and cooking-pots in this handmade black fabric with profuse 0.3 mm to 1 mm quartz filler and occasional shale, chert and gypsum inclusions appear in small quantities at Ashford during the late 3rd century just before the abandonment of most of the excavated part of the Roman town.

R14 Thameside BB2 ware (Monaghan 1987). Medium grey to black fabric with profuse ill-sorted fine-to-medium sub-angular grey, colourless and milky quartz filler, fired polished black with brown margins. The overwhelming predominance of undecorated 'pie-dishes' (c AD 170-250) and near absence of those with burnished lattice decoration (c AD 120-180) suggests that BB2 was a late arrival on the scene

- at Westhawk Farm, perhaps not appearing until *c* AD 170 when Canterbury grey ware production went into terminal decline. Significant quantities of dishes and bowls in this ware were supplied to the site during the late Antonine period and early 3rd century.
- R16 Upchurch ware (Monaghan 1987). Wheel-turned, sand-free, medium-grey fabric with soft brown and grey grog inclusions. Biconical vessels, beakers, flasks and open forms in this fabric make up the bulk of the fine wares supplied to the site during the period *c* AD 50-270.
- R17 Fine orange Upchurch/Hoo fabric (Monaghan 1987). Small, but persistent quantities of flagons in this oxidised version of Upchurch ware were supplied to the site during the same period. Their rarity compared with products in reduced Upchurch ware may have been due to a preference for oxidised fabric R6 flagons (and their putative contents) from the somewhat nearer Canterbury kilns.
- R25 Cologne ware. Hard, near sand-free white fabric with dark-grey to orange colour-coat. Very small quantities of roughcast beakers and hunt-cups were supplied to the site between *c* AD 130 and 200 or later.
- R31 Very fine grey ware with green glaze over white barbotine decoration. A single sherd of this probable Staines-area fabric came from the fill of posthole 239 in structure J. Dated *c* AD 70-150.
- R32 Argonne colour-coated ware. Two sherds from the lower part of a roughcast beaker in this sand-free orange fabric with glossy reddish-brown to black colour-coat came from pit 9817. Dated *c* AD 130-200.
- R33 Colchester colour-coated ware. Small quantities of roughcast and other types of beakers in this reddish-brown fabric with matt grey to brown colour-coat were supplied to the site between *c* AD 130 and the early 3rd century.
- R35 Central Gaulish fine dark colour-coated ware (Symonds 1992). A very small number of beakers and at least one Ritterling 8/Drag. 40 cup copies in this late 2nd-century fabric are present.
- R36 *Moselkeramik* (Symonds 1992). A few beakers in this thin-walled, orange/grey, sandwich-fired fabric with metallic colour-coat were supplied to the site during the period *c* AD 200-275, possibly in conjunction with barrels of Moselle wine.
- R37 Central Gaulish colour-coated white ware. Hard white to buff sand-free fabric with mica and dark-brown/orange/black colour-coat. A few beaker sherds come from the site, including fragments of a hairpin beaker from the primary silts of ditch 40 (Fig. 6.2, no. 17). *c* AD 70-150.
- R42 La Graufesenque South Gaulish samian ware. Dated *c* AD 43-110.
- R43 Central Gaulish Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux samian ware. Dated *c* AD 90-200.
- R46 East Gaulish samian ware. Dated *c* AD 140-260.
- R50 Baetican Dressel 20 amphora fabric. Appreciable quantities of Dressel 20 amphora sherds were found in contexts across the site, ranging in date between the 1st and 3rd centuries. It may be that some of these fragments come from amphorae re-used as plunge pots in the ironworking process, rather than from examples brought in loaded with olive oil.
- R56 South Gaulish Gauloise 4 amphora fabric. Quantities of sherds in this fabric are far fewer than those in fabric R50 and mostly from 1st-century contexts.
- R63 Kent/Colchester cream-buff ware mortaria (Hartley 1972). A few of these *c* AD 100-150 dated mortaria in cream fabric with crushed flint trituration grits came from contexts 22, 876, 1317, 7122, 7126 and elsewhere. Believed to originate in the Rochester area.
- R64 Rhenish mortarium fabric. Three wall-sided mortarium sherds in this very fine sanded buff fabric came from occupation spread 7279.
- R65 Verulamium Region white ware. Small numbers of flagons and mortaria in this sandy, oxidised fabric arrived on the site during the period *c* AD 70-150. Traces of resin lining on examples from other sites suggest that the flagons may have been marketed as packaging for wine or some other liquid commodity.
- R68 Patchgrove ware. Vessels in this oxidised grog-tempered fabric are rare in east Kent: all of the fragments from Westhawk Farm belong to large, two-handled *lagenae*, which come mainly from late 1st-century contexts.
- R71 Miscellaneous oxidised sand-tempered wares.
- R73 Miscellaneous sandy grey wares most of which are probably Thameside products. The suffix 'cse' is used for the coarse variants in this range.
- R75 Miscellaneous white wares.
- R81 Black Eggshell ware (Green 1980). A large part of an elaborate carinated beaker in this fabric came from the fill of pit 7530 and three further sherds from posthole 7748.
- R88 General category for a number of pale flagon fabrics of uncertain origin and of late 1st to 2nd century date (Rigby 1995, Fabric WW3). A few of the Westhawk Farm flagon sherds belong in this category and include the variants: **R88A** - sand-free pale orange fabric fired creamy-yellow with grey and pink patches. Some large, fresh possible kiln waster sherds from ring-neck flagons came from pit 5176 and nearby gully 5178 in Area C (nos 1-4). Mid-late 1st century - and **R88B** - very fine-sanded orange flagon fabric with localised cream-buff slip, chiefly on the handles and necks of vessels. A number of sherds came from the 2nd-century midden 7126/7127 and waterhole fill 7314 (no. 170). Vessels in this fabric variant may also be of local manufacture.
- R89 Soft powdery cream, beige or pink fabric used for flagons, honey-pots and, as Hartley's fabric

- 1, for mortaria (Hartley 1977). Rigby's fabric WW4 (1995). Late 1st to early 2nd century. A few *lagena* sherds are present in the pottery from the site. Probably from Picardy.
- R95 Amiens region pentice beaker fabric. Two beaker sherds are present in the large occupation spread assemblage from context 7279, dated *c* AD 170-270.
- R98 Miscellaneous amphorae.
- R99 Miscellaneous mortaria.
- R110 Miscellaneous fine wares.
- R113 Gauloise 12 amphorae.
- G238 Gillam 238 mortaria (Hartley 1977, Group II). Both undeveloped (*c* AD 60-80) and developed mortaria (*c* AD 80-150) in this cream fabric with quartz, flint and limestone trituration grits are present in very small quantities at Westhawk Farm. Bavai in Gallia Belgica appears to have been a major source.
- G255 Gillam 255 mortaria (Hartley 1978). Stubby-flanged mortaria of this type in powdery cream fabric are represented by examples from pit 1233 and ditch 1265, *c* AD 160-230
- Hardham Grey fabric with slightly 'oatmeal' appearance, produced at Hardham in East Sussex. Sherds possibly in this fabric occur in Phase 4 context 8857.
- NFSE A blanket term, as used in London (Davies, *et al.* 1994, 62), for mortaria and flagons in fine buff fabrics deriving either from south-east England or northern France/Belgium. The overall category includes mortaria of Gillam type 238, recorded here as a separate category (G238 above). Only a single sherd was noted, from a Phase 4 context.
- RDBK Buff ring-and-dot beaker fabric, as defined in London (Davies, *et al.* 1994, 142-145). Found in a single Phase 2-3 context (50), but apparently used for a bowl imitating samian form Curle 11.
- Late Roman wares**
- LR1.1 Late Roman coarse grog-tempered ware with off-white siltstone grog. The distribution of wares of this type (Lyne 1994) suggests that they were made somewhere in the vicinity of Lympne from *c* AD 270 to 400 or later. They are significant in the mid to late 3rd-century assemblages from Westhawk Farm and particularly in the assemblages from the fills of waterhole 796. Some earlier storage-jars were also made in this fabric.
- LR2.2 Fine-grey, sand-tempered Thameside fabric with superficial surface reddening. Cooking-pots in this distinctive fabric appeared *c* AD 180 and were distributed across Kent in large quantities until the early 4th century. A few examples are present in 3rd-century assemblages from Westhawk Farm.
- LR2.4 Coarse version of the same fabric.
- LR5.1 Alice Holt/Farnham industry type grey ware, but slightly coarser and of east Kent origin, possibly from Preston-by-Wingham. A very rare fabric at Westhawk Farm and represented by no more than three sherds from late 3rd- to early 4th-century contexts. Dated *c* AD 270-370.
- LR6 Portchester D/Overwey sandy buff/orange fabric (Fulford 1975; Lyne and Jefferies 1979). Distinctive cream-to-buff surfaced fabric with profuse coarse to very coarse multi-coloured quartz and ironstone sand filler. Two horizontally-rilled jar sherds in this mid to late 4th-century fabric came from pit 415 in the centre of the temple.
- LR10 Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, AD 240-400. Only five small sherds came from the site, one from Phase 7 context, 417, the remainder in unphased contexts.
- LR11 Lower Nene Valley colour-coat wares. A few sherds from beakers in this fabric are present in 3rd-century features on the site and a complete beaker was present in the late burial 5028.
- LR13 Hadham oxidised ware. There are two flagon sherds from fill 9311 of the 3rd-century pit or waterhole, 8479.
- LR21 Lower Nene Valley white ware. This fabric is represented by a single mortarium from waterhole 796, fill 275.
- Salt container briquetage**
- BER15 Chaff-tempered fabric, fired patchy white/purple/grey. Handmade salt container sherds in this distinctive fabric are fairly frequent on Late Iron Age and Early Roman sites in Kent. Little cups or bowls in this fabric were used to transport sea-salt to Canterbury until *c* AD 70 (Macpherson-Grant 1980), but transport in similar containers seems to have continued for somewhat longer at Ashford. The largest assemblages of such container fragments come from the 1988 Channel Tunnel site at Folkestone and the latest evidence suggests a source at or near Lydd on Romney Marsh.
- Medieval wares**
- M.1 Wheel-turned very fine-sanded grey-black fabric fired rough reddish-brown to black. *c* AD 1250-1350.
- M.2 Similar, but with sparse additional shell filler.
- Quantification**
- The overall quantities of pottery fabrics by phase are set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2, expressed as percentages

Table 6.1 Pottery: Fabrics by phase: Percentage of period or phase sherd count for each fabric (Roman fabrics only) (+ = less than 0.1%).

Fabric	Period 1										Period 2							Period 3			Period 4		Total	%			
	Phase										Phase							5-6	6	7							
	0	1	2	2-3	2-4	2-5	3	3-4	3-5	4	4-5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)						
Prehistoric				(1)	(2)			(2)	(7)														(54)				
B1			+	5.3	6.1	5.5	8.3	13.1	4.9	2.3	6.0	2.1											1		+		
B2	2.7		5.3	1.9		0.5	0.3	3.4		0.2	0.8	9										13.4		1	3219	4.4	
B2 var			1.4																							0.4	
B2/2.1			1.4																							0.4	
B2/R1	4.4		61.1	54.3	66.6	44.8	49.6		48.6	36.8	37.1	31.3	20.0									41.9		32719	44.8	0.2	
B2/R1 var												11.3														+	
B2/R1/B2.1	9.6					2.5		2.5																2467		3.4	
B2/R1/LR1	0.2																									+	
B2/ESW						0.1		0.3	0.3	2.1																0.8	
B2.1	57.3		15.4	18.6	21.4	17.5	14.9	23.8	13.3	14.0	7.1	54.2	80.0													13.6	
B2.1 var			1.8																							0.1	
B2.1/R1			0.9	0.1		0.2	2.7	3.2	0.9	4.9	1.5															+	
B2.1/LR1.1																										0.2	
B3																											1.4
B5																											+
B6																											+
B8			0.6	0.3																							+
B8/R73				0.3						0.1																	0.1
B11.ELG			100																								+
B17			0.5																								+
BER	0.1		0.2			2.2																					0.4
BER1																											+
BER5				0.3						0.1																	+
BER7																											+
BER10			0.3																								+
BER11			0.1																								+
BER12																											+
BER15																											+
R1			0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.3	0.1																	+
R5			0.3							0.2	1.0	0.3	0.8														0.2
R5/73			0.1	0.4		1.3	1.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	1.8																2.3
R6			0.3																								+
R6.1			0.6	3.9		0.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.1															+
R6.2	19.1		0.4			2.7	1.2	1.1		0.1	0.1																2.0
R6.3			0.4	0.6		2.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2																+
R6.3 var																											1.1
R8.1																											+
R8.2																											+
R13				0.1																							+
R14			1.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.3	1.3	2.4	3.5	2.1															+
R14/73																											1.6
																											+

(Continued on next page)

Table 6.1 (Continued).

Fabric	Period 1										Period 2							Period 3							Total	%																	
	Phase										Phase							Phase																									
	0	1	2	2-3	2-4&2-5	3	3-4	3-5	4	4-5	5	5-6	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1			2	3	4	5	6	7											
R16	15.7	5.2	7.9	5.7	1.9	7.1	4.8	13.0	14.8	14.3	17.4	4.2	19.5	29.6	5.9	9025	12.4																										
R16 cse									0.1	0.3																										38	0.1						
R17		0.6	0.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.7		0.9	2.2	1.5		2.0		2.0	1112	1.5																										
R17 var													0.1		0.1																												
R22									+																																		
R25						0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1																																
R27											+																																
R31									+																																		
R32									+																																		
R33									0.3	+																																	
R35									+																																		
R36									+																																		
R37						0.2			+																																		
R42			0.8	0.9		1.1	1.0		0.3	0.4	0.2		0.1		4.3	394	0.5																										
R42/43						+			+	+																																	
R43			0.3	0.2		0.7	1.2	0.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	0.8	1189	1.6																										
R46						+			0.2	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.4																														
R46.1									+																																		
R50			0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0		1.0		0.8	807	1.1																										
R56						0.3		4.3	+	+	+		0.5		2.0	82	0.1																										
R61						0.1			+																																		
R62									+																																		
R63									+																																		
R64									+																																		
R65						0.1			+				0.2		0.4	43	0.1																										
R68						+			+				0.2			24																											
R70									+																																		
R71									+																																		
R73			0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	4.3	0.8	2.1	3.7	2.1	5.4	1.4	1.6	999	1.4																										
R73 cse						0.1			0.1																																		
R74									0.1																																		
R74.3									+																																		

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R75	0.1						0.1						0.1																									139	0.2													
R81							0.1			0.1		0.6		0.2		0.2		0.1																					9	+												
R95							+											+																					2	+												
R98							+																																	9	+											
R99							0.1				0.2		0.1																											90	0.1											
R109																																								1	+											
R110																																								4	+											
R113																																									12	+										
Flint																																									1	+										
G238																																									20	+										
G255																																									17	+										
HARDHAM														0.2																										68	0.1											
NFSE																																									1	+										
RDBK																																									2	+										
LR1.1	1.4						+						2.2		0.1																									864	1.2											
LR2																																										180	0.2									
LR2.1										1.1		0.4		0.2																											21	+										
LR2.2												0.1																														30	+									
LR2.3																																											2	+								
LR2.4																																										2	+									
LR5																																										2	+									
LR5.1																																										3	+									
LR6																																										1	+									
LR10																																											3	+								
LR11																																											5	+								
LR13																																											11	+								
MISC	0.2									0.5																																	3	+								
MISC FINE	1.9																																												732	1.0						
Medieval	(6)																																										41	0.1								
TOTAL Roman fabrics only	1165	23	2918	4885	476	12394	3449	187	28423	4703	11741	48	2205	71	(418)																											(426)							73035			
%age of assemblage	1.6	+	4.0	6.7	0.7	17.0	4.7	0.3	38.9	6.4	16.1	0.1	3.0	0.1	+																																				0.3	

Table 6.2 Pottery: Fabrics by phase: Percentage of period or phase weight total for each fabric (Roman fabrics only) (+ = less than 0.1%).

Fabric	Period 2														Period 3	Period 4	Total	%
	Phase																	
	0	1	2	2-3	2-4 & 2-5	3	3-4	3-5	4	4-5	5	5-6	6	7				
Prehistoric			(4)	(10)				(4)	(180)		(14)		(4)				(502)	
B1			0.8														298	
B2	2.1		4.9	8.3	5.1	4.6	13.7	2.6	3.0	6.6	1.9					18.8	34904	
B2 var				1.1		0.2	0.3		0.2	0.7	0.1					0.4	2248	
B2/2.1	0.4		0.4				3.1										1468	
B2/R1	46.0		47.7	72.4	31.2	43.3	46.3	28.0	44.8	30.9	30.7	19.9	2.4		1.8	30.3	342417	
B2/R1 var						2.3			+	+							36	
B2/R1/B2.1	3.1								2.4		9.2						21957	
B2/R1/LR1	0.2								0.4	0.6	+		10.2			38	11097	
B2/ESW						+		41.4	22.1	20.7	16.2	70.8	4.5		98.2		179515	
B2.1	18.1		30.8	3.7	49.1	31.8	21.7										606	
B2.1 var				1.2													106	
B2.1/R1			0.2			0.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	9.7	2.5		0.2			2.6	23189	
B2.1/LR1.1	1.4												13.3			0.4	10	
B3																	16	
B5						+											2	
B6										0.1	+						434	
B8			0.4	0.2		+	0.1		+								106	
B8/R73				0.2													909	
B11.ELG		100															106	
B17			0.3														2292	
BER	+		0.1	0.1		1.5			+	+			+				4	
BER1																	96	
BER5				0.1		+	+		+								26	
BER7						+	+		+								368	
BER10			0.7	0.2		+			+								107	
BER11			0.2	+		+			+								14	
BER12						+											282	
BER15	0.1		+	0.1		+	+		0.1	+	+				0.1		5319	
R1	+			+		0.1	0.3		0.6	2.2	1.0		1.0				14576	
R5	0.3		1.0	0.1		0.8	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.5		0.1				8	
R5/73	+								+								124	
R6			0.1			+			+								9582	
R6.1	0.6		0.5	1.4		1.3	0.6	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7				70	
R6.2									+	+							4170	
R6.3	0.1		0.2	0.5		0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6		0.6				182	
R6.3 var									0.1								58	
R8.1									+								126	
R8.2						+			+								470	
R13			0.6	0.2		0.1	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5				15004	
R14	2.4					0.1	0.2		1.4	3.2	4.7		4.3	1.4			1.7	

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R14/73																				148										+	5.2		
R16	(50)	1.8	4.2	2.1	0.4	2.4	1.3	7.1	6.4	+	6.5	7.2	1.5	9.5	6.1	8.7	44769														+	5.2	
R16 cse		0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.1		0.5	+	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.2		0.4	372														+	1.0	
R17		0.1	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.1		0.5	+	0.6	2.5	0.9	0.2		0.4	8286														+	1.0	
R17 var									0.5								106														+		
R22									+	0.1	+						1														+		
R25									0.1		+						265														+		
R27									0.1		+						6														+		
R31									+								1														+		
R32									+								24														+		
R33									0.1		+						365														+		
R35									+								89									0.1					+		
R36									+								67									+					+		
R37									+								145									+					+		
R42		1.4	1.0	0.8					0.3		0.2	0.1					4096						2.7								+	0.5	
R42/43									+		+						11														+		
R43	(86)	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.5	1.2	0.9	2.5		1.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	5.2	1.7	15386														+	1.8	
R46									0.1		0.2	1.3	5.9	2.2			3368															0.4	
R46.1									+								21																
R50		7.9	4.4	4.3	7.1	4.0	3.3	0.5	5.6		3.0	4.6		3.3			39249					8.0										4.6	
R56		0.8				0.4		2.6	+		0.1	0.1		0.4			1298					5.7										0.2	
R61						0.3			+								430															+	
R62											0.1						62															+	
R63									0.2								778															0.1	
R64		0.5							0.1								970															0.1	
R65		6.7				0.1			+		0.1						1282					0.3										0.1	
R68		0.4	0.6			0.3			0.1					0.3			1148															0.1	
R70									+								12															+	
R71									+								1343															0.2	
R73		0.1				0.3	0.2	3.1	0.5		1.3	3.2	0.8	4.7	0.9	9401																1.1	
R73 cse									+								70															+	
R74									+								120																+
R74.3									+								48																+
R75									+								1142																0.1
R80.81		+							0.1		0.5	0.2					52																+
R95									+								3																+
R98									+								394																+
R99						0.1			0.2		0.5	0.1	1.1			2203																	0.3
R109						0.3			0.2							40																	+
R110									+								12																+
R113									+								156																+
Flint									+								2																+
G238		0.8							0.1								738																0.1
G255						0.2			0.1		0.4	0.2					418																+
HARDHAM									0.1								360																+
NFSE									+								10																+
RDBK									0.1								30																+
LR1.1		2.3							0.3		6.6	3.5			77.3	28121																	3.3
LR2									0.2		0.3	0.4				1363																	0.2

(Continued on next page)

Table 6.2 (Continued).

Fabric	Period 1										Period 2							Period 3	Period 4	Total	%
	0	1	2	2-3	2-4 & 2-5	3	3-4	3-5	4	4-5	5	5-6	6	7							
LR2.1								0.1	0.1	+			0.2					409	0.1		
LR2.2								+		0.1			0.2					302	+		
LR2.3								+					0.1					79	+		
LR2.4									+				+					18	+		
LR5								+					+					28	+		
LR5.1													+					4	+		
LR6							0.4							1.6				20	+		
LR10														1.4				34	+		
LR11								+	+	+			0.8					451	0.1		
LR13	0.1		0.3	+		1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5			0.1	5.4				26	+		
MISC	1.8					+			0.2				0.1					3917	0.5		
MISC FINE									+				+					209	+		
Medieval	(38)			(56)					58094	115254	472	54864			(5086)						
TOTAL	766	13546	909	35738	49882	3824	150202	41121	1548	316717	58094	115254	472	54864	882	2343	846618				
Roman fabrics only	0.1	1.6	0.1	4.2	5.9	0.5	17.7	4.9	0.2	37.4	6.9	13.6	0.1	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.3				

of the total material in each phase by sherd count and weight respectively. These tables represent the background against which the more specific data extracted from selected assemblages below should be viewed.

Assemblages from Area C

Note that the pottery from graves in this area is listed in the grave catalogue (see Chapter 8).

Assemblage 1 (Fig. 6.1). From the fill 5175 of pit 5176 (Period 2, Phase 3). This context produced 164 sherds (1698 g) of pottery, all of which is derived from at least four flagons in fabric R88A and includes large, fresh fragments:

- 1 **Ring-neck flagon** in sand-free pale orange fabric R88A fired creamy yellow with grey patches. Rim D: 90 mm. Context 5175 (feature 5176) Phase 3.
- 2 **Ring-neck flagon**. Similar fabric (R88A) fired grey with cream-yellow surfaces. Rim D: 90 mm. Context 5175 (feature 5176) Phase 3.
- 3 **Ring-neck flagon** Fabric R88A fired cream. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 5175 (feature 5176) Phase 3.
- 4 **Ring-neck flagon**. Fabric R88A of uncertain rim diameter. Context 5175 (feature 5176) Phase 3.

The nearby gully 5178 produced a further 64 sherds from yet another flagon in this fabric fired patchy pink-red/cream-buff. The patchy firing of the sherds suggests that they could be wasters from a nearby kiln, although this is by no means certain. This material could be at any time between AD 70 and 200 but furrowed jar sherds in association with the fragments from gully 5178 suggest a date in the late 1st century.

Assemblages from Area B

Period 1: Prehistoric

Pit 791, posthole 1130 and soil spread 8242 between them produced 46 sherds of calcined-flint tempered pottery (462 g). Some of the sherds are abraded. This material lacks diagnostic fragments, but its general character, and the thickness of many of the sherds, is consistent with a middle Bronze Age date. Posthole 1130, which produced 7 sherds (176 g) of this pottery, is assigned to Period 2, Phase 4, and the prehistoric pottery is presumably redeposited.

Period 2, Phase 2 (AD 43-70)

From building A and ?related ditches

Assemblage 2 (Fig. 6.1). From a deposit (context 9543) overlying the fills of ditch 9480, which was a component of the possible Bronze Age field system. This deposit produced 68 sherds (572 g) of early-looking material, including fragments from an Upchurch fine ware beaker and much of the following vessel:

- 5 **Cordoned jar** with black paint on the neck, in brown-grey grog-tempered fabric B2.1. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9543, Phase 2.

Assemblage 3 (Table 6.3; Fig. 6.1). From the fills (contexts 8767, 8791, 8793, 8879 and 8849) of the penannular eaves-drip gully 8790 around circular Building A. The fills of this feature produced 495 sherds (4236 g) of pottery mostly of pre-Flavian character; suggesting that the building was contemporary with deposit 9543 which overlay prehistoric ditch 9480. The assemblage has an overwhelming predominance of grog-tempered sherds (92.2%) by sherd count including:

- 6 **Necked bowl** in brown-black fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 8793 (Group 8790) Phase 2.
- 7 **Jar with undercut bead-rim** in fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 879 (Group 8790) Phase 2.
- 8 **Necked and cordoned jar** in fabric B2/R1 fired black. Context 879 (Group 8790) Phase 2.
- 9 **Type 3 foot-ring platter** (Stead and Rigby 1989) in fabric B2/R1 fired black. Dated *c* AD 50-80. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 887 (Group 8790) Phase 2.

Imported wares include fragments from a South Gaulish samian Drag. 18 platter (*c* AD 43-90) and a Drag. 29 bowl (*c* AD 43-85), as well as a biconical vessel in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 45-130).

From boundary ditches 40/860 and 8620

Assemblage 4 (Table 6.4; Fig. 6.1). From the primary silts (contexts 9, 60, 180, 822, 836, 892 and 926) of ditch 40/860. The primary silts produced a total of 532 sherds (7938 g) of pottery, which were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. Table 6.4 reveals an assemblage totally dominated by 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares (82% by sherd count), with just a few fragments in the sandy soot-soaked 'Belgic' fabric B8 characteristic of the Folkestone area of Kent (Thompson 1982). The fine ware imports include the lower part of a rouletted butt-beaker in grey Upchurch fabric R16 (*c* AD 45-80), as well as fragments from a South Gaulish samian Drag. 27 cup (*c* AD 43-110) and Drag. 18 platter (*c* AD 43-90). The following pieces are also present:

- 10 **Bead-rim jar** of Thompson type B5-5 (1982) in patchy brown/black fabric B2.1 with traces of resin on upper half. Complete. Vessels of this type tend to be pre-Conquest in date. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 60 (Group 40) Phase 2.
- 11 **Slack-profiled jar** with weakly everted-rim in black fabric B2 with polished patchy black/brown exterior. Rim D: 180 mm. Contexts 892 and 926 (Group 860) Phase 2.
- 12 **Cordoned jar** of Thompson type B2-1 in patchy brown/black/orange fabric B2.1. Late Iron Age-AD 60. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 9 (Group 40) Phase 2.
- 13 **Cordoned jar**, of type C8-1 with finger-impressed cordon around shoulder, in similar fabric (B2.1), fired grey with polished black surfaces. Late Iron

The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm

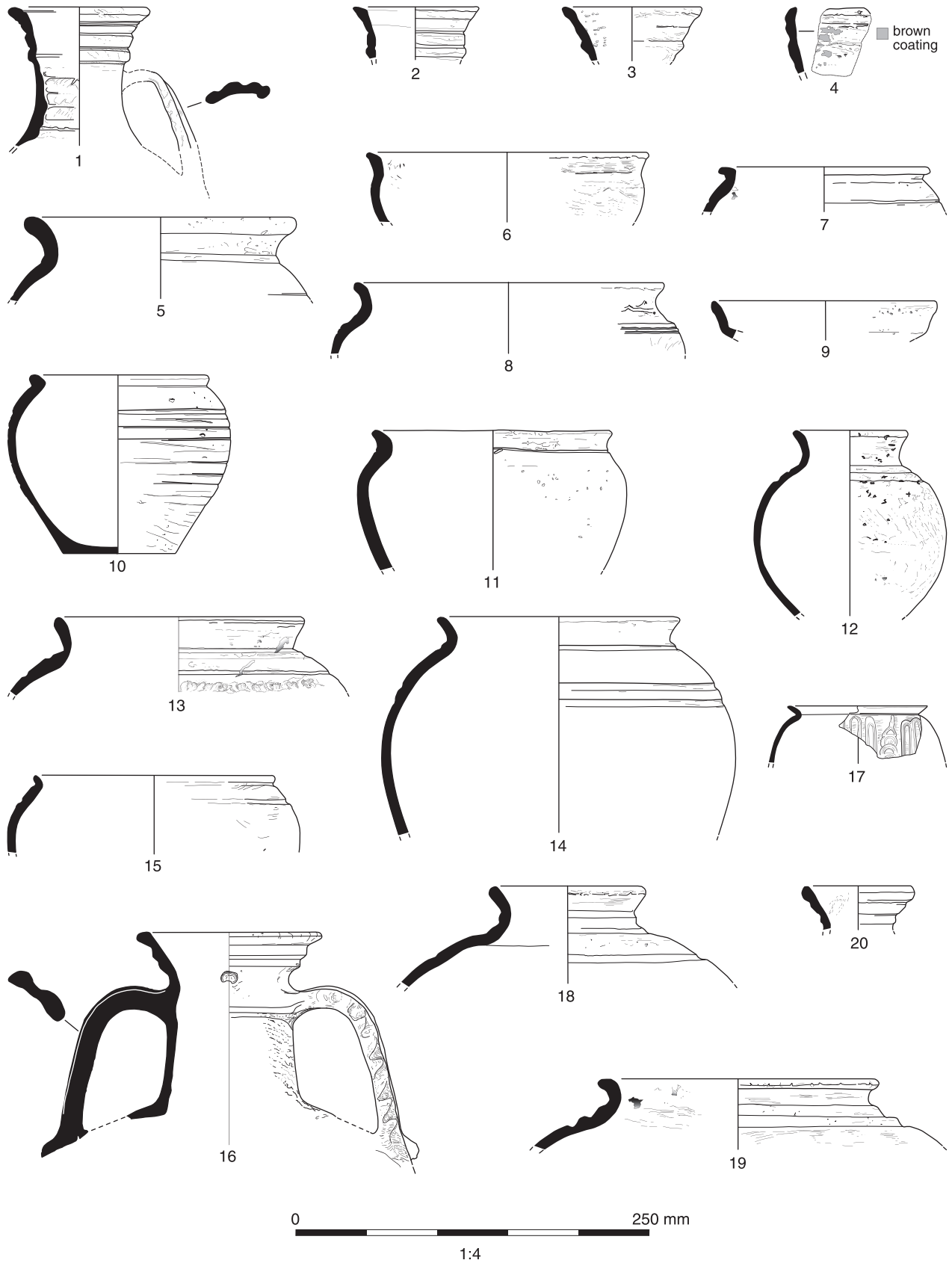


Figure 6.1 Roman pottery (Assemblage 1: nos 1-4; Assemblage 2: no. 5; Assemblage 3: nos 6-9; Assemblage 4: nos 10-17; Assemblage 5: nos 18-20).

Table 6.3 Pottery assemblage 3: Fabric quantification by sherd count and weight.

Fabric	Sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B2	422	85.3	3645	86.0
B2.1 Store-jar	34	6.9	388	9.1
B2.1	3	0.6	62	1.5
R16	25	5.1	61	1.4
R17	2	0.4	2	0.1
R42	7	1.4	34	0.8
R50	1	0.2	42	1.0
MISC	1	0.2	2	0.1
Total	495		4236	

Age-AD 50. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9 (Group 40) Phase 2.

- 14 **Cordoned jar** with shoulder groove in grey-fired fabric B2, polished black. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9 (Group 40) Phase 2.
- 15 **Bead-rim beaker** in similar fabric (B2), fired patchy orange/grey. Late Iron Age-AD 50. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 836 (Group 40) Phase 2.
- 16 **Ring-neck lagena** in orange fabric R17 with two finger-impressed strap-handles. The type is absent from Monaghan's corpus (1987), but the rim treatment suggests a date-range of *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 9 (Group 40) Phase 2.
- 17 **Hairpin beaker** in Central Gaulish White ware fabric R37 with black colour-coat. Dated *c* AD 60-120. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 9 (Group 40) Phase 2.

The make-up of this assemblage suggests that the ditch was cut at about the time of the Roman Conquest or slightly earlier and that its primary silts were still receiving pottery until after AD 60. The primary fill (context 8569) of the continuation of this ditch - ditch 8700 - produced a further 29 sherds (438 g) of pottery, including flagon fragments in sandy buff Canterbury fabric (*c* AD 70+).

A further length of ditch passing under the later road looks in plan like a continuation of ditch 8700, but the character of its fill suggests that it was pre-historic in origin. The fill (context 7052) produced 12 sherds (76 g) of pottery, including a jar fragment in the largely late Iron Age/pre-Flavian soot-soaked sandy fabric B8 and combed grog-tempered closed form sherds. This material was presumably intrusive.

From the roadside and enclosure ditches

Assemblage 5 (Fig. 6.1). From the primary fills (contexts 7015, 7890, 7921, 8224, 8294, 8279, 8426, 8496, 8578, 8984, 9071, 9626, 10268 and 10426) of the first roadside ditch 8950. Most of the primary siltings in the sections through the fills of ditch 8950 were lacking in pottery, but a total of 216 sherds (4314 g) was recovered. The sherds include fragments from Dressel 20 olive-oil amphorae, a grey Upchurch fine ware

Table 6.4 Pottery assemblage 4: Fabric quantification by sherd count and weight.

Fabric	Sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight
B2	331	62.2	4173	52.6
B2.1	106	19.9	2650	33.4
B8	15	2.8	106	1.3
R6.1	14	2.6	48	0.6
R16	27	5.1	260	3.3
R17	28	5.3	534	6.7
R37	4	0.8	27	0.3
R42	3	0.6	40	0.5
R50	3	0.6	96	1.2
R71	1	0.2	4	0.1
Total	532		7938	

7A2 platter (*c* AD 43-140) and a South Gaulish samian Drag. 36 bowl (*c* AD 70-110). The nature of the fills is such that some of the later material could easily have been intrusive.

- 18 **Narrow-mouthed-jar** of Thompson type B3-8 in brown-black, grog-tempered ware fabric B2/R1. Much of this vessel is present. Dated *c* AD 43-100. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 8486 (feature 8950) Phase 2.
- 19 **Jar with corrugated neck** in black fabric B2.1, fired patchy black/buff externally. As Pollard type 29 (1988), but undecorated. Dated *c* AD 43-150. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 8578 (feature 8950) Phase 2.
- 20 **Ring-necked flagon** in buff Canterbury sand-tempered fabric R6.3. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 8984 (feature 8950) Phase 2.

Assemblage 6. From the fills (contexts 7591, 7759, 7905, 7937, 7965, 8004, 8005, 8084, 8093, 8094 and 9015) of ditch 8620 south-east of the road. The various cuts across the fills of this ditch yielded 239 sherds (3544 g) of pottery of broadly similar make-up and date to that from ditch 40/860/8700 (Assemblage 4) across the road. This material includes body sherds from a barrel-beaker in sandy black Folkestone area fabric B8 (*c* late Iron Age-AD 60), a rim sherd from another example in black grog-tempered ware, bead-rim jars in similar fabric, a South Gaulish samian Drag. 29 bowl (*c* AD 50-70) and a Drag. 18 platter (*c* AD 43-90).

From the waterholes

Assemblage 7 (Fig. 6.2). From the upper fill (context 7832) of waterhole 10460. The lower fills of this feature were lacking in pottery, but the upper fill yielded 204 sherds (4464 g) of pre-Flavian pottery including the following:

- 21 Lower part of a **cordoned butt-beaker copy**, of King Harry Lane type 1K10 (Stead and Rigby 1989) in patchy orange/grey/black fabric B2.1. Dated *c* AD 10-50. Context 7832 (Group 10460) Phase 2.
- 22 **Necked-jar/bowl** of Thompson type G2-3 (1982) in black-brown fabric B2 with orange patches.

Dated *c* AD 10-50. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 7832 (Group 10460) Phase 2.

- 23 **Barrel jar** of Thompson type B5-3 in grey-black fabric B2.1. Dated *c* 1-AD 50. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7832 (Group 10460) Phase 2.
- 24 Complete top of **ring-necked flagon** in white ware fabric R88. The presence of internal resin lining indicates that the vessel was probably traded to the site containing wine. Dated *c* AD 50-80. Rim D: 70 mm. Context 7832 (Group 10460) Phase 2.
- 25 **Biconical vessel** of Monaghan form 2G2-3 (1987) in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 45-100. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 7832 (Group 10460) Phase 2.

The assemblage also includes the lower three-quarters of a jar in grog-tempered ware with external scratched decoration that was probably deposited around AD 50-60.

Period 2, Phase 3 (AD 70-150)

From the roadside and enclosure ditches

Assemblage 8 (Fig. 6.2). From the upper fills (contexts 172, 740, 741, 742, 752, 753, 821, 924 and 925) of ditch 860. The upper fills of ditch 860 produced a total of 552 sherds (6773 g) of pottery with a very similar fabric breakdown to that of Assemblage 4. The grog-tempered ware fabrics B2 and B2.1 account for a virtually identical 82% of the assemblage by sherd count, with Canterbury, Upchurch and South Gaulish samian products making up most of the rest. The samian includes fragments from Drag. 29 bowls, Drag. 18 platters and a Drag. 27 cup. There are also fragments from Hoo flagons and Canterbury flagons in fabrics R6.1 and 6.3, as well as the following unusual vessel.

- 26 **Tiny bowl** with in-turned rim in sandy buff-orange fabric R6.1. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 172, (Group 860) Phase 3.

There is nothing that needs be later than *c* AD 80-90.

Assemblage 9 (Table 6.5; Fig. 6.2). From the upper fills of ditches 8950 and 10070. The various fill contexts produced a total of 1880 sherds (26010 g) of pottery; a large enough assemblage for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVE) based on rims. The quantification of Assemblage 9 (Table 6.5) is based therefore on a different methodology to that used for Assemblages 3 and 4 (Tables 6.3 and 6.4) above. The difference in quantification methodology notwithstanding, the figures suggest that grog-tempered wares have declined in the significance to less than 60% of the entire assemblage, and conversely that imported wares have increased in significance, when Assemblage 9 is compared to assemblages 3 and 4. There are very few open forms and most of these are in South Gaulish samian.

The imported wares include fragments from various vessels: South Gaulish Drag. 35 (*c* AD 70-110),

Drag. 36 (*c* AD 70-110), Drag. 18 (*c* AD 43-90) and Drag. 67 (*c* AD 70-110) forms, a Martres-de-Veyre Drag. 36 (*c* AD 90-120) platter and Central Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150), sandy orange Canterbury flagon sherds, chaff-tempered salt-container fragments and Upchurch biconical vessels (*c* AD 45-130). The following are also present:

- 27 **Mortarium**, developed Gillam Type 238, in cream-buff fabric (G238). Two large fresh sherds are present. Dated *c* AD 80-150. Rim D: 300 mm. Context 8294 (Group 10070) Phase 3.
- 28 **Everted-rim jar** with multiple cordoned shoulder in patchy black/red, grog-tempered fabric. Fabric B2/R1. Much of this vessel is present. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7011 (Group 8950) Phase 3.
- 29 **Bead-rim jar** with corrugated neck, in black grog-tempered fabric B2.1, fired brown externally. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7920 (Group 8950) Phase 3.
- 30 **Necked and cordoned bowl** in black fabric B2.1 with external polish. One of several examples. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 7920 (Group 8950) Phase 3.
- 31 **Cordoned jar** with lid-seated rim in brown-black fabric B2.3. Most of this vessel is present. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 10115 (Group 10070) Phase 3.
- 32 **Pulley-rim flagon** in sandy buff Canterbury fabric R6.3. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 60 mm. Context 7918 (Group 8950) Phase 3.
- 33 **Triangular-section rim flagon** in pinkish-cream sandy fabric R6.3. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 7918 (Group 8950) Phase 3.
- 34 **Ring-necked flagon** in black-cored red Hoo fabric R17. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 9922 (Group 10070) Phase 3.
- 35 **Mortarium** in sandy orange Canterbury fabric R6.1. Dated *c* AD 100-150. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 10441 (Group 10070) Phase 3.

A fragment of a grog-tempered, girth-cordoned jar from the Newhaven area of East Sussex is also present. The latest dated fragment is of a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter from the uppermost ditch fill (context 10115) in cut 10112 and suggests that the feature remained in use until just after AD 120.

From the structures and related features

Assemblage 10 (Figs 6.2 and 6.3). From the fills (contexts 103, 104, 111, 112, 150, 722, 1402, 1501 and 1502) of the first enclosure gully (110/200) around structure I. Enclosure gully 200 and its north-western extension 110 cutting ditch 40 produced a total of 207 sherds (3488 g) of excavated and 21 sherds (106 g) of sieved pottery. This material includes fragments from South Gaulish samian Drag. 29 and Drag. 37 bowls (*c* AD 43-85 and AD 70-110) and a Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 90-110), a jar of Monaghan Type 4A1 (*c* AD 70-120) and a biconical vessel (*c* AD 50-130) in fine Upchurch grey ware, and fragments from a flagon in sandy buff Canterbury fabric R6.3. Pieces from the following vessels are also present:

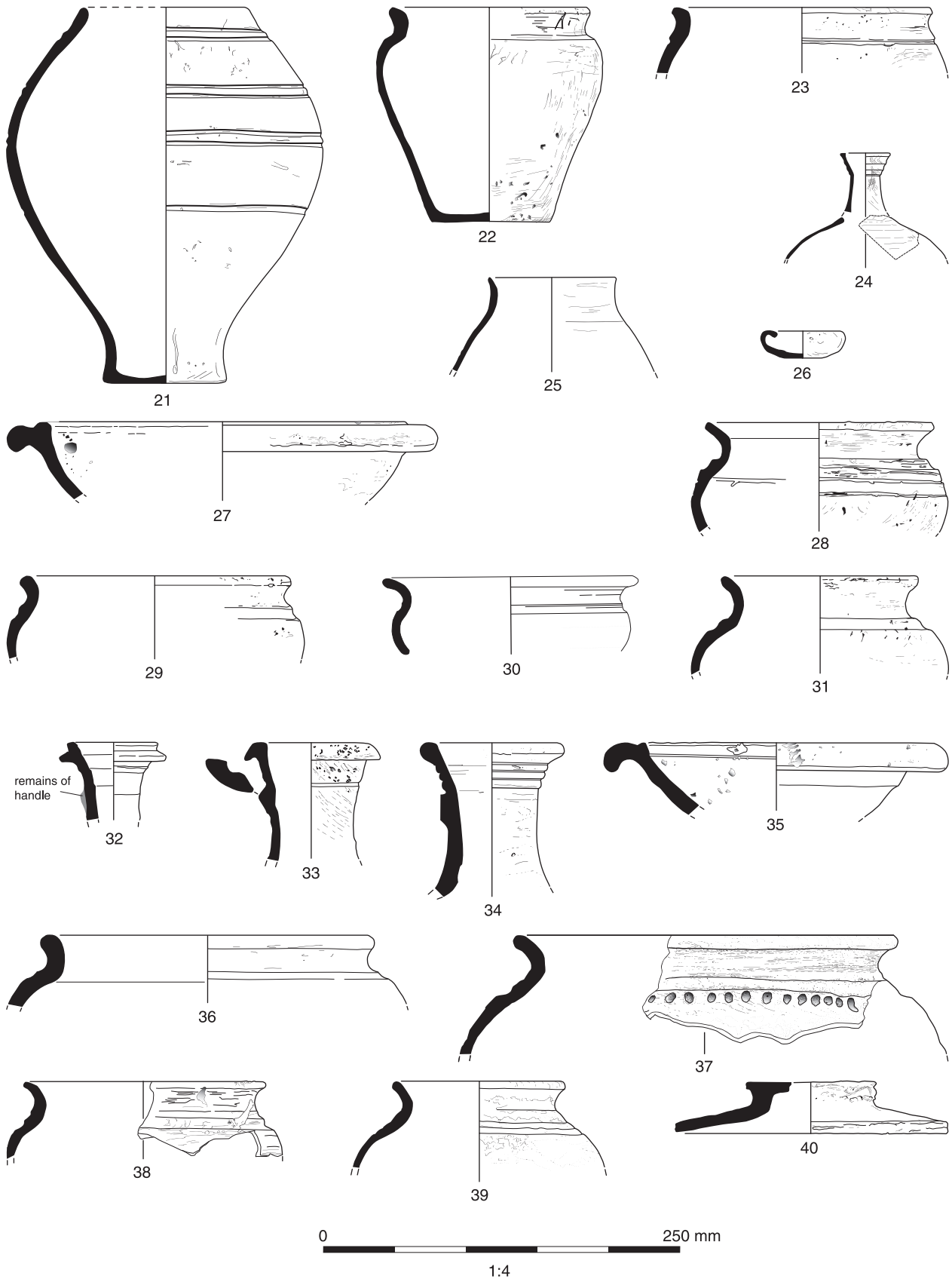


Figure 6.2 Roman pottery (Assemblage 7: nos 21-25; Assemblage 8: no. 26; Assemblage 9: nos 27-35; Assemblage 10: nos 36-40 continues).

Table 6.5 Pottery assemblage 9: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs (+ = present, though lacking rim).

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2	3.78	0.05	0.07		+		3.90	46.0
B2.1	0.62		0.09				0.71	8.4
B2.3	0.32						0.32	3.8
R6.1						Mortarium 0.17	0.17	2.0
R6.3						Flagon 0.61	0.61	7.2
R16	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.42			0.65	7.7
R17						Flagon 1.00	1.00	11.8
R42			0.36				0.36	4.2
R43			0.10				0.10	1.2
R71	0.12						0.12	1.4
R75						Flagon 0.54	0.54	6.3
Total	4.95	0.10	0.69	0.42	+	2.32	8.48	
%	58.4	1.2	8.1	5.0		27.3		

- 36 **Cordoned jar** in black fabric B2. Rim D: 220 mm. Primary silting, Context 1502 (Group 200) Phase 3.
- 37 **Jar with corrugated neck and stabbed shoulder** in high-fired, blue-grey fabric B2.1. Several large fresh sherds from this vessel are present. Rim D: 270 mm. Primary silting, Context 103 (Group 110) Phase 3.
- 38 **Jar**, smaller version in black fabric B2.4, fired polished reddish-brown. Rim D: 160 mm. Primary silting, Context 112 (Group 110) Phase 3.
- 39 **Cordoned-jar** in grey fabric B2.1 with black paint around its neck. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 111 (Group 110) Phase 3.
- 40 **Lid** in grey-brown, grog-tempered fabric B2. ?Re-fired. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 1501 (Group 200) Phase 3.
- 41 **Jar** in brown-black, grog-tempered fabric B2.1 with weak bead-rim flattened and polished on its upper surface for lid seating. Context 1501 (Group 200) Phase 3.
- 42 **Necked and cordoned jar** in patchy orange/black fabric B2. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 1501 (Group 200) Phase 3.

The pottery from this feature suggests a date of *c* AD 80-120+. A later series of enclosure gullies (300, 1400, 1610, 1620 and 8850) yielded very little pottery (46 sherds, 764 g). These fragments include a Central Gaulish Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150), a reeded-rim bowl in Canterbury sandy grey ware (*c* AD 120-175) and a fragment from a BB2 vessel. These sherds indicate that structure I remained in use during the second quarter of the 2nd century.

The interior of the structure I enclosure produced very little pottery indeed, perhaps indicating that it was entirely given over to industrial activity. Pit 316 contained a large truncated storage jar in patchy-fired grog-tempered fabric B2.1 (*c* AD 43-150); the 23 sherds from pit 483 included fresh fragments from the following two vessels:

- 43 **Lid-seated hemispherical bowl** in polished reddish-brown/black fabric B2.4. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 482 (feature 483) Phase 3.

- 44 **Bead-rim beaker** in patchy grey/black polished fabric B2.1. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 480 (feature 483) Phase 3.

Assemblage 11 (Fig. 6.3). From the fills (contexts 7013, 7886, 8566, 8943 and 9627) of ditch 8960/8690. Feature 8690 was linked to the enclosure gullies around Structure I and was therefore contemporary with the life of that structure. It extended to the line of the Canterbury road. A possible continuation to the south-west, though perhaps later in date, was roadside ditch 8960, a recut of the Phase 2 roadside ditch 8950. Ditch 8960/8690 yielded 105 sherds (1380 g) of pottery, including chips of Central Gaulish samian, a Verulamium region white ware amphora rim sherd of Frere type 1948 (1984; *c* AD 105-115) and the following pieces:

- 45 **Mortarium** in sandy orange Canterbury fabric R6.1. Dated *c* AD 100-150. Exterior rim D: 240 mm. Context 7886 (Group 8960) Phase 3.
- 46 **Segmental flanged bowl** of Monaghan type 5B3 (1987) in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Two large, fresh sherds are present. Dated *c* AD 70-130. Rim D: 190 mm. Context 7886 (Group 8960) Phase 3.
- 47 **Necked and cordoned bowl** of Monaghan type 4B0.1 with girth carination, in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 70-130. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8943 (Group 8690) Phase 3.

Other Upchurch fine grey ware sherds include fragments of a beaker of Monaghan type 2H1 (*c.* AD 80-130) and an everted rim beaker dated to post AD 120. Amounts of pottery are rather small, but they suggest a date of *c* AD 120-150 for this ditch.

Assemblage 12. From the fills (contexts 71, 87, 90, 91, 94, 174, 185, 414, 424 and 453) of ditch 70 around the temple precinct. This ditch produced very little pottery (42 sherds, 234 g), most of which is heavily broken-up and includes nothing that needs be later than AD 100. The sherds are made up almost entirely of featureless body sherds, but include two sherds from a South Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 90-

Chapter Six

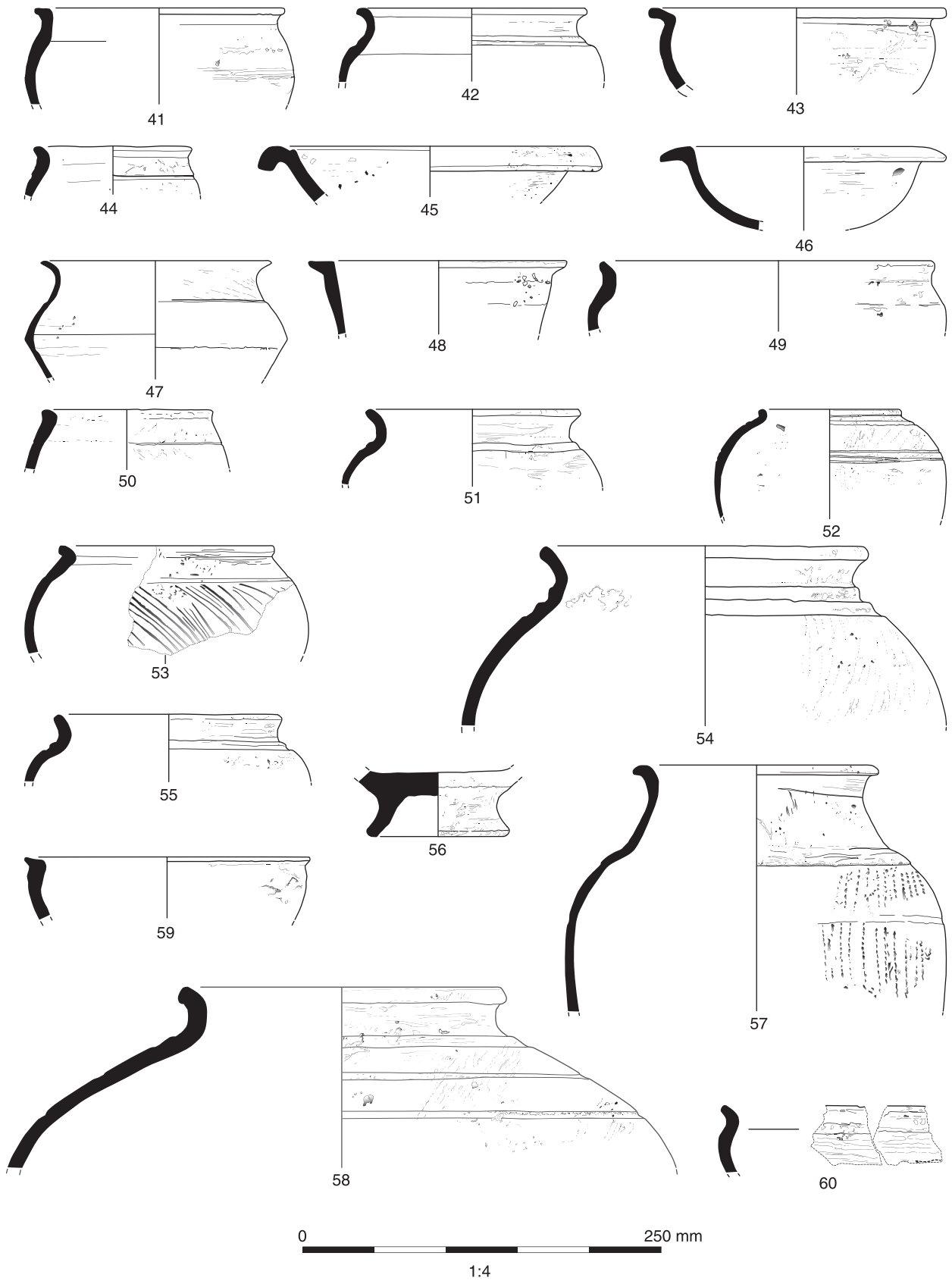


Figure 6.3 Roman pottery (Assemblage 10 (cont.): nos 41-44; Assemblage 11: nos 45-47; Assemblage 13: no. 48; Assemblage 15: no. 49; Assemblage 16: nos 50-51; Assemblage 17: nos 52-60 continues).

110). It is possible that all of this material is residual, as the only sherds in a constructional context from the temple itself are two fragments of Central Gaulish samian (*c* AD 120-200) from the packing of post-hole 278 (context 279).

Assemblage 13 (Fig. 6.3). From the fills (contexts 7372, 7395 and 7406) of the eaves drip gully 8250 for structure H. The 139 sherds (1138 g) of pottery from this feature include a bead-rim jar fragment in grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric B2.1 (*c* AD 43-100), a sherd in sandy black Folkestone region fabric B8 (*c* AD 43-100), 13 sherds from a Cologne beaker (*c* AD 130-200), a fragment from an East Gaulish samian Drag. 38 bowl (*c* AD 140-230) and a number of fresh fragments from the following vessel:

- 48 **Flanged bowl** in polished patchy brown-black grog-tempered fabric B2.3. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7372 (Group 8250) Phase 3.

Assemblage 14. From the fills (contexts 8623, 8625, 8627 and 8629) of the eaves-drip gully 9990 for structure K. The 112 sherds (1224 g) of pottery from the gully are almost entirely made up of grog-tempered sherds. The assemblage includes the greater part of a flanged bowl with chamfered base in fabric B2.3 (*c* AD 120-170), a fragment from a reeded-rim carinated bowl in Canterbury grey ware (*c* AD 130-175) and a fragment from a South Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 90-110), suggesting that this building was functioning during the early 2nd century.

Assemblage 15 (Fig. 6.3). From the fill (context 8235) of the central posthole 8236 for structure L. This assemblage, which comprises 46 sherds (510 g), is probably constructional in that most of the sherds come from one pot, which may have been used as packing:

- 49 **Slack-profiled jar** in oxidised buff-brown, grog-tempered fabric B2. This vessel is very poorly made and irregular in finish and may be pre-Flavian in date. Context 8235 (feature 8236) Phase 3.

Assemblage 16 (Fig. 6.3). From the fills (contexts 8138, 8144, 8176, 8183 and 8185) of the penannular eaves-drip gully 8270 for structure L. The six cuts across the gully produced 57 sherds (544 g) of excavated and 22 sherds (90 g) of sieved pottery, including 5 fragments from combed, grog-tempered storage jars, a polished lid-seated jar in grog-tempered fabric (*c* AD 120-150) and the following:

- 50 **Bead-rim jar** in brown-black fabric B2.1. Dated *c* AD 43-100. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 8176 (Group 8270) Phase 3.
51 **Necked and cordoned jar** in fabric B2.1. Rim D: 150 mm. Context 8176 (Group 8270) Phase 3.

This assemblage suggests that structure L was occupied at the same time as structure K.

From pits

Assemblage 17 (Table 6.6; Figs 6.3 and 6.4). From the fills (contexts 808, 809, 843, 865, 872, 873, 874, 943, 944 and 948) of pit 844. The 537 sherds (17,875 g) of pottery from this pit constitute an assemblage large enough for quantification by EVEs.

The assemblage includes many grog-tempered storage-jar sherds from at least three such vessels, fragments from Dressel 20 amphorae, South Gaulish Drag. 18 platters (*c* AD 43-90), a Drag. 37 bowl (*c* AD 70-110) and Drag. 27 cups (*c* AD 43-110), an Upchurch fine grey ware biconical vessel (*c* AD 43-130) and the following:

- 52 **Cordoned bead-rim jar** of Thompson form B5-5 (1982) in grey fabric B2.1, fired patchy black/brown. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 873 (feature 844) Phase 3.
53 **Bead-rim jar** in black fabric B2 with diagonal slashed decoration on the body. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 873 (feature 844) Phase 3.
54 **Everted rim jar with corrugated neck** in black fabric B2.1 with whitened exterior. Context 874 (feature 844) Phase 3.
55 **Cordoned jar** of Thompson type B2.1 in black fabric B2. One of several. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 843 (feature 844) Phase 3.
56 **Pedestal base** in fabric B2.1 fired black with patchy reddish-brown/black surfaces. Context 874 (feature 844) Phase 3.
57 **Butt-beaker copy** of Thompson form G5-5 in black fabric B2.1 with comb-stabbed decoration on the body in imitation of rouletting. Dated *c* AD 43-80. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 873 (feature 844) Phase 3.
58 **Large narrow-necked storage jar** in oxidised buff-brown fabric B2. Rim D: 260 mm. Context 874 (feature 844) Phase 3.
59 **Flanged bowl** of Thompson form G2-3 in black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 808 (feature 844) Phase 3.
60 **Flanged bowl**, variant of the same type in similar fabric (B2.1). Context 808.
61 **Handmade pulley-neck flagon** in hard grey-black fabric B2.1 with red patches. Dated *c* AD 43-100. Rim D: 50 mm. Context 865 (feature 844) Phase 3.
62 **Lid-seated jar** in grey Canterbury fabric R5. Dated *c* AD 70-175. Context 808 (feature 844) Phase 3.
63 **Gallo-Belgic platter imitation** in very fine-sanded pink fabric R56A with sparse soft red ferrous inclusions. Dated *c* AD 43-100. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 809 (feature 844) Phase 3.
64 **Gauloise 4 amphora rim** in fabric R56A fired pink-orange. The form indicates a date of *c* AD 70-100. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 809 (feature 844) Phase 3.

A further 340 sherds (2874 g) of pottery were retrieved through sieving of environmental samples; they include fragments from a South-Gaulish samian

Table 6.6 Pottery assemblage 17: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs (+ = present, though lacking rim).

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2	0.97	0.19			0.48	Lid 0.05	1.69	27.6
B2 oxid.	0.15						0.15	2.5
B2.1	1.56	0.13		0.15		Flagon 1.00	2.84	46.6
R5	0.05						0.05	0.8
R6						Flagons +	+	
R16				+			+	
R17				+			+	
R42			0.16			Cups 0.98	1.14	18.7
R50						Amphora +	+	
R56			0.06			Amphora 0.17	0.23	3.8
Total	2.73	0.32	0.22	0.15	0.48	2.20	6.10	
%	44.8	5.2	3.6	2.5	7.9	36.0		

Drag. 36 platter (*c* AD 70-110) and further bead-rim jars in grog-tempered fabric B2.

Period 2, Phase 4 (AD 150-200)

From the roadside and enclosure ditches

Assemblage 18 (Fig. 6.4). From the fills (contexts 7885, 8595 and 9410) of roadside ditch 9520. The 102 sherds (1686 g.) of pottery from the second recut of the roadside ditch include fragments from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 platter (*c* AD 150-200), much of a biconical vessel in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric (*c* AD 50-130) and the following:

- 65 **Jar with corrugated neck** in black fabric B2/R1. Large fresh sherds. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 7885 (Group 9520), Phase 4.
- 66 **Jar with corrugated neck**, example with slack profile in fabric B2/R1. Large fresh sherd. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7885 (Group 9520), Phase 4.
- 67 **Deep dish** of Monaghan type 5F4 in black BB2 fabric. Much survives. Dated *c* AD 130/170-210. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9410 (Group 9520), Phase 4.
- 68 **Plain poppyhead beaker** of Monaghan type 2A4 in grey fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 130-170. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 9410 (Group 9520), Phase 4.

These sherds suggest a date range of *c* AD 140-170+ for the life of this ditch.

Assemblage 19 (Fig. 6.4). From the primary fills of roadside ditch 8590 (contexts 7114, 8564 and 8594). These fills of the third recut of the roadside ditch produced a total of 92 sherds (880 g) between them. The pottery is somewhat broken up, but includes fragments from a BB2 open form and jar rims of Monaghan type 3H7.7 (*c* AD 180-250) and 3J3 (*c* AD 150-240) in fine-sanded Thameside fabric LR2. These suggest that the ditch was cut shortly before the end of the 2nd century.

The upper fills (contexts 7005, 7056, 7091, 7092, 7115, 7116, 7884, 8681 and 9630) yielded a further

695 sherds (6652 g) of pottery, including many residual sherds derived from the fills of earlier roadside ditch cuts and the following:

- 69 **Small necked bowl** in red-brown fabric B2.3 with polished surfaces. Large fresh sherds. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 8681 (Group 8590) Phase 4.
- 70 **Convex-sided dish** in black fabric B2/ESW. One of two. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7005 (Group 8590) Phase 4.
- 71 **Flanged bowl** in black fabric B2.1, fired brown internally and patchy pink/grey externally. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7005 (Group 8590) Phase 4.
- 72 **Poppyhead beaker** with rectangular dot-barbotine panels of Monaghan type 2A5 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 150-190. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 7005 (Group 8590) Phase 4.

None of this pottery needs be later than AD 200.

Assemblage 20A (Fig. 6.4). From the fills of gullies 9380 and 9910 defining plot SW1 (contexts 7605, 7678, 9215, 9216, 9279, 9281, 9550, 9915 within gully 9380 and 7680, 8852, 8971, 9147, 9156, 9492, 9614, 9676 and 9885 within gully 9910). The fills of enclosure gully 9380 were very largely free of pottery, but cut 9213 towards its north-western end produced a small 15 sherd assemblage of early 2nd century character, including fragments from both Canterbury and Hoo flagons and a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150). A further eight sherds were retrieved from sieved samples and include fragments from a fine grey Upchurch beaker of Monaghan form 2A4 (*c* AD 130-160).

The roadside ditch extension of this gully (9910) yielded a somewhat larger, but still rather small 41 sherd (850 g) assemblage, including fragments from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 36 platter (*c* AD 120-200), an East Gaulish samian Drag. 33 cup (*c* AD 140-200+), Canterbury flagons and the greater part of the body of a barbotine-dot decorated beaker of Monaghan type 2A3 or 2A4 (*c* AD 100-160). The following pieces are also present:

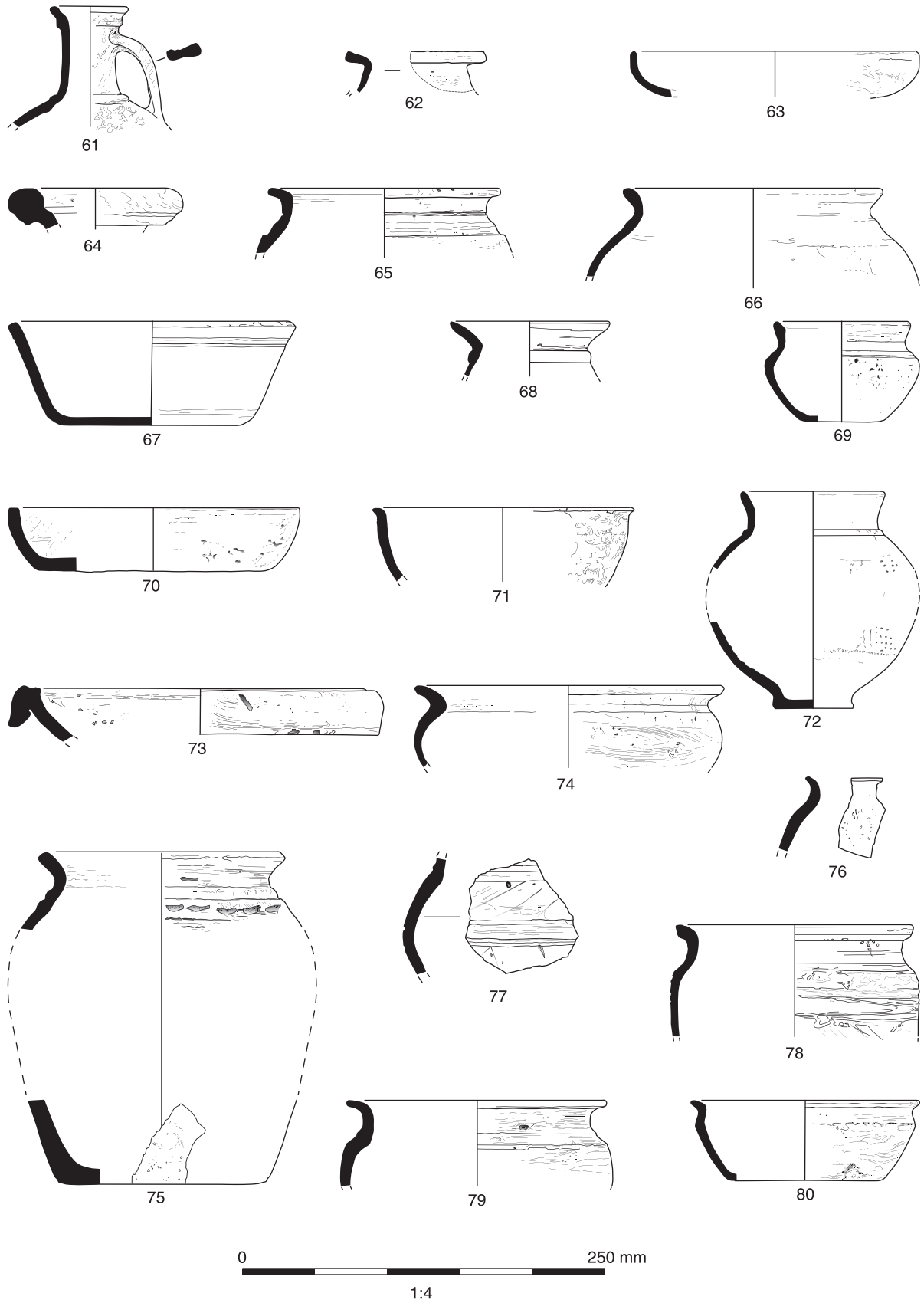


Figure 6.4 Roman pottery (Assemblage 17 (cont.): nos 61-64; Assemblage 18: nos 65-6; Assemblage 19: nos 69-72; Assemblage 20A: nos 73-75; Assemblage 20B: nos 76-80 continues).

- 73 **Mortarium** in very fine pale buff-brown fabric with flint trituration grits (R99). Several fresh sherds are present. Dated *c* AD 150-200. Rim D: 250 mm. Context 7680 (Group 9910) Phase 4.
- 74 **Necked-bowl** in black fabric B2.4 fired polished brown. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 8971 (Group 9910) Phase 4.
- 75 **Jar with stabbed shoulder**, in brown-black fabric B2.1. Two large fresh sherds are present. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 9676 (Group 9910) Phase 4.

It appears that the ditch was dug during the early 2nd century and remained open until *c* AD 150/170. The biggest concentration of material in gully 9910 was fairly central to it and may be rubbish thrown out by the occupants of structure G.

Assemblage 20B (Figs 6.4 and 6.5). From the fills of gullies 9440 and 10060 defining plot SW2 (contexts 7593, 9191, 9239, 9287 and 10454 within gully 9440 and 8028, 8059, 9220, 9221, 9671, 10215 and 10245 within 10060). The five cuts across gully 9440 produced 118 sherds (2416 g) of late 1st to early 2nd century character of which the overwhelming bulk (108 sherds) came from cut 9238 at the junction with the roadside extension 10060. This large assemblage includes fragments from a biconical vessel in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 45-130), a South Gaulish samian Drag. 37 bowl repaired with lead rivets (*c* AD 90-110), Canterbury jars and flagons and, apart from 11 nondescript sherds retrieved from sieved environmental samples, the following:

- 76 **Slack-profiled jar** in brown-black fabric B2/R1. Context 9239 (feature 9440) Phase 4.
- 77 **Jar with both neck and girth cordons**, in fabric B2/R1 with burnished lattice decoration. Fresh sherds. Context 9239 (feature 9440) Phase 4.
- 78 **Furrowed jar** in patchy brown-black fabric B2.1. Four fresh sherds are present. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 9239 (feature 9440) Phase 4.

The roadside extension of the enclosure gully (10060) produced a further 68 sherds (1472 g) of excavated and 7 sherds (50 g) of sieved pottery distributed fairly evenly along it. This material includes an East Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter repaired with lead rivets (*c* AD 130-150), fragments from a poppy-head beaker in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 130-160), a Canterbury mortarium (*c* AD 100-150) and the following:

- 79 **Jar with carinated shoulder** in grog-tempered fabric B2. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9220 (Group 10060) Phase 4.
- 80 **'Pie-dish'** in fabric B2 fired patchy black/grey/brown. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 9220 (Group 10060) Phase 4.
- 81 Greater part of **jar** in polished reddish-brown fabric B2.4. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 9671 (Group 10060) Phase 4.

The life of this enclosure can thus be dated *c* AD 90-160+.

Assemblage 20C. From the fills of gullies 9570 and 10410 defining plot SW3 (contexts 9051, 9057 and 10184 within 9570 and 9967, 10291, 10321, 10372, 10396, 10406, 10412, 10413 and 10414 within 10410). Gully 9570 produced 42 sherds (452 g) of excavated and 16 sherds (65 g) of sieved pottery, including fragments from a platter of Monaghan type 7A2 in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 43-140), a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 platter (*c* AD 150-200) and a corrugated grog-tempered jar neck, which should not be later than AD 150. This pottery could well have come from occupation within plot SW2 to the north-east, however, as the seven cuts across the roadside ditch extension 10410 to the south-west yielded no pottery.

Assemblage 21 (Fig. 6.5). From the primary silting (contexts 738, 783, 848 and 1081) of ditch 1740. The primary silting of this first enclosure ditch around the ironworking area on the north-eastern edge of the site produced 229 sherds (2941 g) of pottery from the eight cuts across it. These include rim sherds from a Dressel 2-4 amphora, a large part of a Gallo-Belgic white ware *lagenae* (*c* AD 43-80), South Gaulish Drag. 18 platter and Drag. 27 cup sherds (*c* AD 43-90 and 43-110 respectively), fragments from a Martres-de-Veyre samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 90-120), a platter of Monaghan type 7A2 and a beaker of ?type 2A3.4 in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 43-140 and *c* AD 100-130 respectively) and the following:

- 82 **Necked and cordoned jar** in grey fabric B2 with black paint around its neck. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 738 (Group 1740) Phase 4.
- 83 **Necked and cordoned jar** in patchy black/brown grog-tempered fabric B2 with polished surfaces. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 783 (Group 1740) Phase 4.

The primary silting also produced fragments from a chaff-tempered salt-container (Macpherson-Grant 1980). The pottery indicates that the ditch was dug in the late Flavian period and probably at the same time as the first roadside ditch 8950/10070.

The upper fills of the feature produced another 287 sherds (3265 g) of pottery, including more material dated *c* AD 70-150. The sherds include both South Gaulish and Central Gaulish samian and the following:

- 84 Greater part of **Platter** of Monaghan type 7A1.2 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 43-120. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 746 (Group 1740) Phase 4.
- 85 **Disc-rimmed flagon** of Pollard type 76 (1988) in sandy orange fabric R6.1. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Rim D: 50 mm. Context 746 (Group 1740) Phase 4.
- 86 **Flagon rim** in oxidised Hoo fabric R17. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 746 (Group 1740) Phase 4.

Upper levelling layers 805, 806 and 1059 produced a further 190 sherds (2506 g) of pottery, including late

The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm

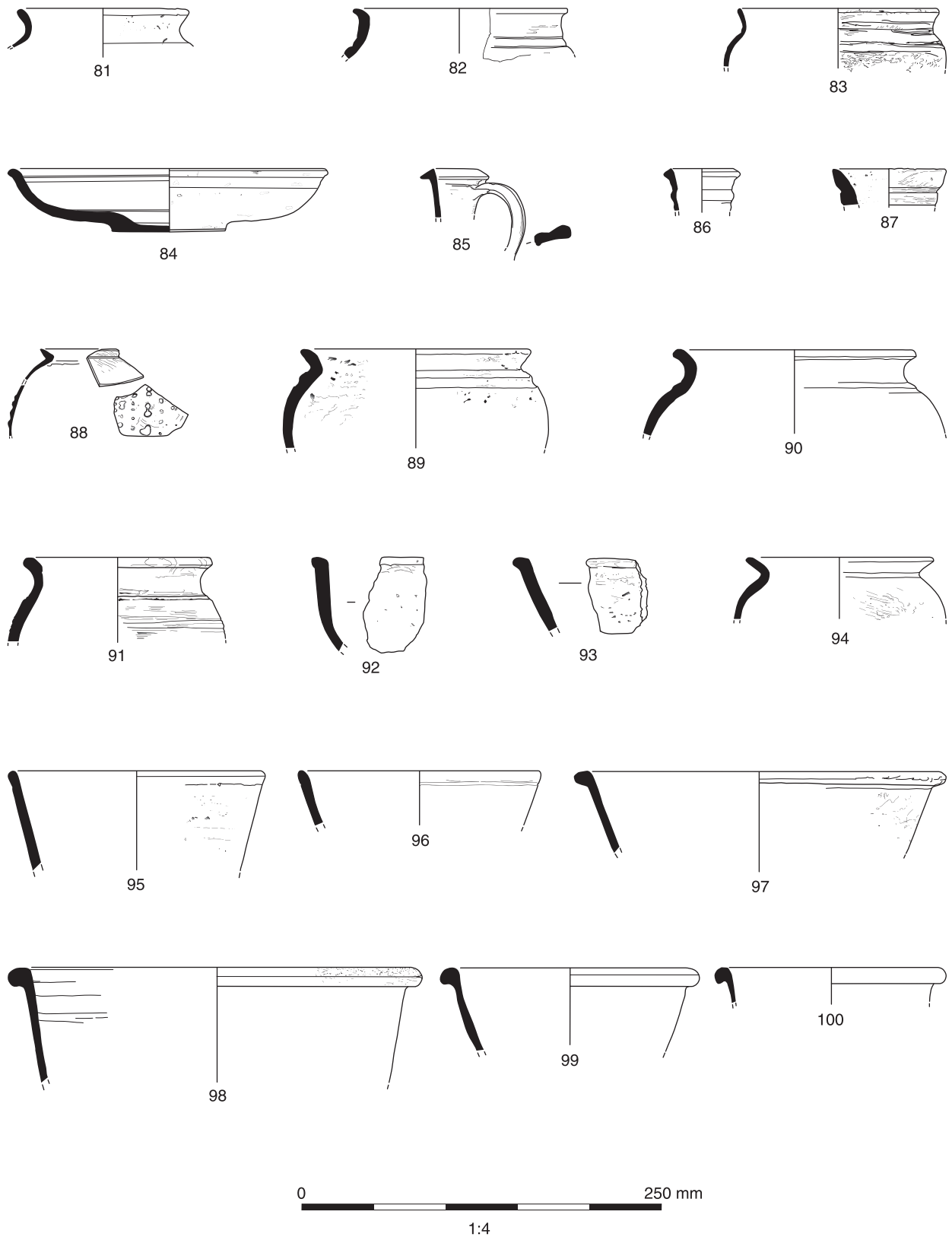


Figure 6.5 Roman pottery (Assemblage 20B (cont.): no. 81; Assemblage 21: nos 82-86; Assemblages 22B: nos 87-88; Assemblage 22C: no. 89; Assemblage 23: nos 90-100 continues).

2nd to early 3rd century BB2 dishes. It would appear that the ditch remained open until the third quarter of the 2nd century and was then levelled up and replaced by ditch 1765 (see Assemblage 23).

Assemblage 22A. From the fills of gullies 9390 and 9890 forming the north-east and south-east sides of the first rectilinear enclosure (contexts 7562, 7566, 9212, 9483, 9552, 9616, 9678 and 9827). The 431 sherds (3204 g) of pottery from gully 9390 and the 4 sherds (18 g) from its short roadside extension, 9890, include fragments from a South Gaulish samian Drag. 30 bowl (*c* AD 80-100), Central Gaulish Drag. 36 and Drag. 31 platters (*c* AD 120-200 and 150-200 respectively) as well as a dish of Monaghan type 5E1.8 in BB2, fabric R14 (*c* AD 170-230) and a Colchester colour-coated beaker (*c* AD 130-200). Some material is probably derived from the fills of the earlier enclosure ditch 9380, but the rest suggests a date range of *c* AD 150-250 for the recut feature. The sherds are nearly all heavily broken up.

Assemblage 22B (Fig. 6.5). From the fills of gullies 9450 and 10040 forming the north-east and south-east sides of the second rectilinear enclosure (contexts 7568, 7570, 7572, 8845, 8847, 9125, 9175, 9189, 9217, 9224, 9241 and 9887). The 495 sherds (5364 g) of excavated and 16 sherds (66 g) of sieved pottery from the 11 cuts across these gullies include material derived from the earlier gully 9440, including fragments from the following more unusual vessels:

- 87 **Collared flagon** in very fine powdery-buff North Gaulish fabric (Davies, *et al.* 1994, fig. 52, 289). Dated *c* AD 43-80. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 7572 (Group 9450) Phase 4.
- 88 **Ring-and-dot beaker** sherds in fine orange fabric with contrasting cream barbotine dots. Uncertain rim diameter. Context 7572 (Group 9450) Phase 4.
Similar vessels in similar bi-chrome fabrics were manufactured both at Staines, Middlesex (Lyne forthcoming b) and Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire (Evans 1990) during the period *c* AD 70-100. This example is probably from the putative Staines kilns.

The contemporaneous material includes fragments from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 platter (*c* AD 150-200), a Cologne roughcast beaker (*c* AD 130-200), a fine Upchurch grey ware beaker of Monaghan type 2A4/5 (*c* AD 130-190), a jar in rough Thameside grey ware fabric LR2 with superficial surface reddening (*c* AD 180-300), and polished grog-tempered jars with lid-seating (*c* AD 120-170+). A similar date range to that for the recut plot SW1 ditch is implied.

Assemblage 22C (Fig. 6.5). From the fills of gully 9580 forming the north-east side of plot SW3 (contexts 8393, 9545, 9548, 10183, 10216 and 10328). Only contexts 8393 within cut 8394 and 9545 within cut 9544 produced any pottery (63 sherds, 668 g); the

other four cuts across the feature were sterile. Forty-six of the sherds were freshly broken and came from the following vessel:

- 89 **Jar** in brown-black grog-tempered fabric B2.1 with stubby everted rim and cordoned neck. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8393 (Group 9580) Phase 4.

The jar is unlikely to be later than mid 2nd century in date and, coupled with the lack of other sherds within the gully, suggests a short life for the feature, terminating well before AD 200.

Assemblage 22D. From the fills (contexts 9035, 9036, 9182, 9183, 9346 and 9364) of gully 9370 forming the south-west side of plot SW4. The 490 sherds (2954 g) of pottery from this feature are heavily comminuted and include both mid-late 1st century material and sherds with a date-range of *c* AD 150-270. The earlier material may be derived from occupation associated with structures A and B to the south-west. The broken-up nature of the pottery means that none is suitable for illustration, but sherds include Central Gaulish samian and BB2.

Assemblage 23 (Figs 6.5 and 6.6). From the fills (contexts 866, 1556, 1633, 1647, 1653 and 1657) of ditch 1765. The seven segments across the fills of this feature produced 330 sherds (4093 g) of pottery. Most of the pottery came from cuts 1634 and 1648, which were sealed beneath the floor of structure R and produced 274 sherds (3683 g). This assemblage is too small for quantification by EVEs, but includes fragments from Central Gaulish samian forms Drag. 31 (*c* AD 150-200), Drag. 33 (*c* AD 120-200), Curle 23 and the related form listed by Oswald and Pryce (1920, plate lv, no. 13) as Drag. 46 (*c* AD 120-200), a rouletted Lower Nene Valley colour-coated beaker (*c* AD 180-270), a Cologne beaker (*c* AD 130-200), beakers of Monaghan types 2A4 and 2A5 (*c* AD 130-190) in fine grey Upchurch ware and the following pieces:

- 90 **Necked and cordoned jar** in soft buff oxidised fabric B2. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 91 **Necked jar** with combing on its body in black fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 1647 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 92 **Bead-rimmed dish or bowl** in handmade black fabric B2/ESW, fired patchy buff/black externally. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 93 **Flanged bowl** in black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 1647 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 94 **Everted-rim jar** in patchy grey/white 'Native Coarse Ware' fabric R1. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 1653 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 95 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5F4.2 in black BB2 fabric R14. Dated *c* 130-210. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1647 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 96 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5F4.1 in rough-grey Thameside fabric LR2.4. Dated *c* AD 130-230/300. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.

- 97 **'Pie-dish'** of Monaghan type 5C3.5 in grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-210. Rim D: 300 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 98 **'Pie-dish'** of type 5C4.2, in fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 260 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 99 **'Pie-dish'** of type 5C4.3, in grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 100 **'Pie-dish'** of type 5C4.4, in fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 180-230. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 101 **Mortarium** of Gillam 255 form in powdery greenish-cream fabric (G255). Dated *c* AD 160-230. Rim D: 260 mm. Context 1633 (Group 1765) Phase 4.

The primary silting in cut 1634 was lacking in pottery but the same layer (Context 1657) in cut 1648 yielded a fragment from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 27 cup (*c* AD 120-150) and a rim fragment from a Colchester colour-coated cornice-rimmed beaker (*c* AD 130-200+). All this suggests that the ditch was dug during the mid 2nd century and backfilled *c* AD 200. The fills elsewhere in the ditch produced the following:

- 102 **Indented Colchester rough-cast beaker** with cornice rim and brown colour-coat. Fabric R33. Most of this vessel is present. Dated *c* AD 130-200. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 1556 (Group 1765) Phase 4.
- 103 **Jar** of Monaghan type 3H8 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 170-230. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1556 (Group 1765) Phase 4.

From the structures and associated features

Assemblage 24 (Table 6.7; Fig. 6.6). From the fills of the penannular gully (group 9280) around structure C (contexts 9229, 9231, 9233, 9257, 9259, 9261 and 9265). The fills of this feature produced 396 sherds (3122 g) mainly of badly broken-up pottery. This assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered wares (87%), including the following:

- 104 **Carinated bowl** with plain rim in oxidised grog-tempered ware fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 9229 (Group 9280) Phase 4. Similar in form to an East Sussex ware example from Meeching School, Newhaven dated *c* AD 60-100 (Green 1976, fig. 23, 28). The Newhaven example of this rare type was also re-fired red.
- 105 **Necked and carinated bowl** with flanged rim in fabric B2/ESW, fired patchy grey/black. Two large fresh sherds. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 9229 (Group 9280) Phase 4.

Fragments from several lid-seated grog-tempered jars similar to those in Assemblage 23 are also present. The fine wares include fragments from a Central

Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150), two Drag. 31 examples (*c* AD 150-200) and a Drag. 37 bowl (*c* AD 120-200), and sherds from an Upchurch fine ware poppyhead beaker of Monaghan Type 2A4 (*c* AD 130-160). The relatively high percentage of East Gaulish samian is brought about by the presence of a large number of fresh sherds from a single Curle 23 platter (*c* AD 140-200+). This assemblage suggests that occupation of the structure commenced some time during the second quarter of the 2nd century and continued well into the period *c* AD 150/170.

Assemblage 25 (Table 6.8; Figs 6.6 and 6.7). From the fills of grave 8160 within structure C. This feature yielded a very large assemblage (2065 sherds, 25,738 g) derived from a number of freshly broken vessels. The make-up of this assemblage, even allowing for differing quantification methodologies, is very different from that from the associated penannular gully around structure C. There is a far smaller percentage of grog-tempered wares (52%), a percentage more in keeping with that from the similarly quantified upper fills of the first roadside ditches (see Assemblage 9), dated 30 to 50 years earlier. There are significantly larger numbers of open forms than are present in that assemblage, including a riveted Drag. 37 bowl in the style of the Sacer-Attianus group (*c* AD 125-150; see Bird below), two Drag. 18/31 platters (*c* AD 120-150), a Drag. 27 cup (*c* AD 120-150) and a Drag. 33 cup (*c* AD 120-200), all in Central Gaulish samian ware. The samian has suffered from acidic soil conditions, but one of the Drag. 18/31 platters has a surviving stamp, CETVS.F (*c* AD 140-150). The other wares include the following:

- 106 **Jar with corrugated neck** in black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8410 (grave 8160) Phase 4. A similar vessel was present in the assemblage from context 8462.
- 107 **Necked and cordoned jar** in black fabric B2.1 with burnished shoulder laticing. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8688 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 108 **Necked jar** in grey fabric B2.1 fired patchy black/brown with stabbed shoulder decoration. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 8356 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 109 **Jar with weakly-everted rim** in high-fired grey fabric B2.1, fired flecky grey/orange externally. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8407 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 110 **Necked jar** in brown-black fabric B2.1 with knife-trimmed body. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8352 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 111 **Necked jar** with compressed everted rim in polished brown/black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 8637 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 112 **Flanged bowl** with undercut rim in brown-black fabric B2.1. Much of this vessel is present. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8459 (grave 8160) Phase 4.

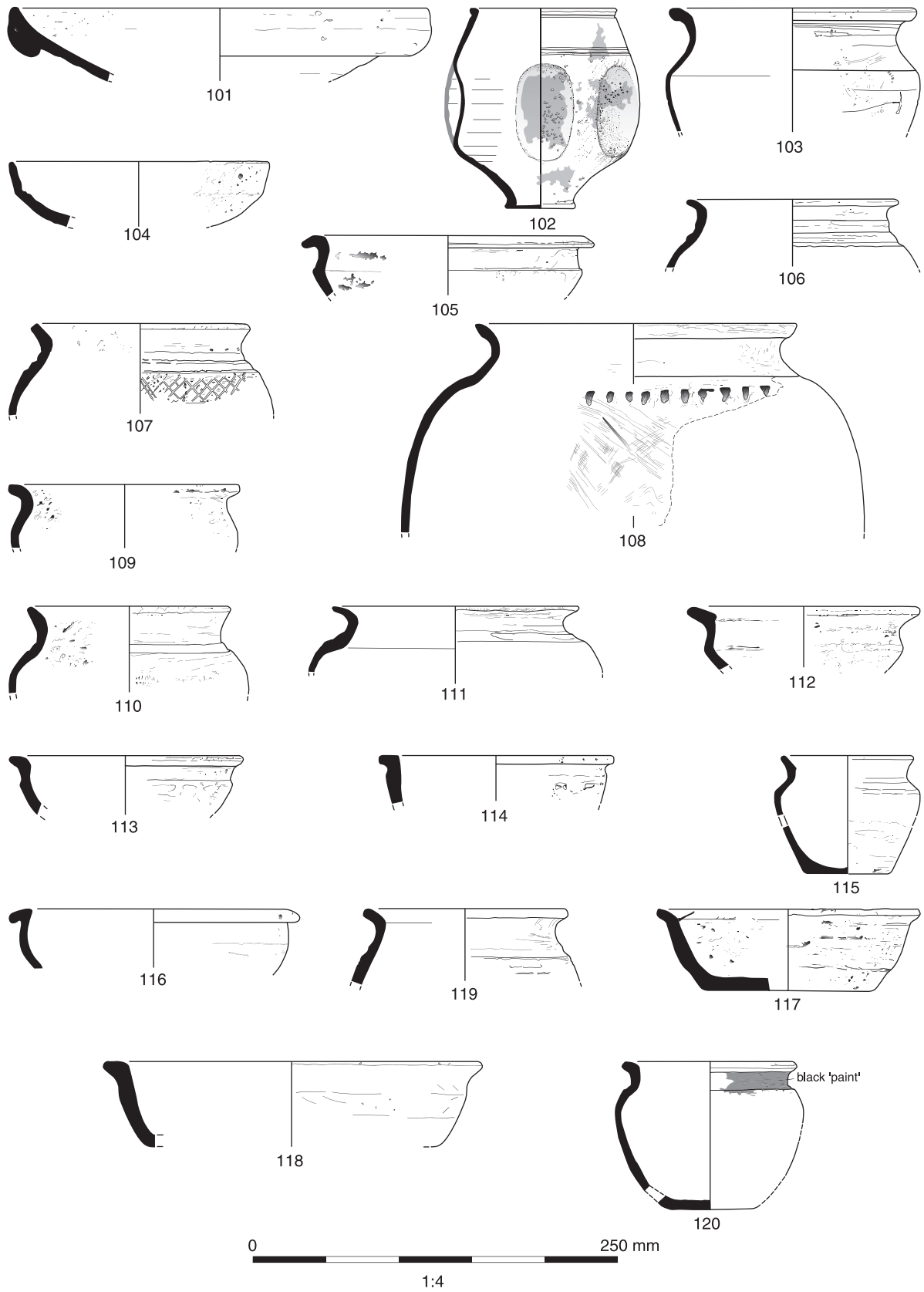


Figure 6.6 Roman pottery (Assemblage 23 (cont.): nos 101-103; Assemblage 24: nos 104-105; Assemblage 25: nos 106-120 continues).

Table 6.7 Pottery assemblage 24: Fabric quantification by sherd count and weight.

Fabric	Sherds	%	Weight (g)	% weight
B2	199	50.3	1204	38.6
B2.1	145	36.6	1544	49.5
R5	1	0.2	12	0.4
R5.1	1	0.2	24	0.8
R6.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
R6.3	2	0.5	18	0.6
R16	5	1.3	16	0.5
R17	2	0.5	14	0.4
R43	6	1.5	76	2.4
R46	28	7.1	46	1.5
R50	2	0.5	142	4.5
R73	3	0.8	12	0.4
MISC	1	0.2	10	0.3
Total	396		3122	

- 113 **Flanged bowl** in fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8469 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 114 **Flanged bowl** in fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8609 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 115 **Small necked bowl or jar** with girth carination in black fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 80 mm. Contexts 8585 and 8689 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 116 **Bowl with down-turned flanged rim** in brown-black fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 200 mm. Contexts 8133, 8304, 8358, 8584 and 8585 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 117 **Flanged dish** in black-brown fabric B2.1. Rim D: 200 mm. Contexts 8415 and 8734 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Paralleled at Meeching School, Newhaven in a mid 2nd century assemblage (Green 1976, fig. 35, 253, 254).
- 118 **Flanged dish**, coarser example in fabric B2/R1, fired patchy grey/black. Rim D: 240 mm. Contexts 8456, 8463 and 8724 (grave 8160) Phase 4.

The following four grog-tempered ware vessels differ from the above in showing evidence for tournette-finishing and having smooth, reddish-brown to black polished surfaces. These superior-finished grog-tempered wares have not been detected on other Kent sites other than ones in the neighbourhood of Westhawk Farm, such as Waterbrook Farm, Ashford and the Harville villa at Wye and it is probable that they were made nearby. These wares are first seen in the tertiary fill of the first roadside ditch (no. 31), suggesting that they appeared *c* AD 120. Their significance in this assemblage (36% of the grog-tempered wares by EVE) indicates continued manufacture until at least AD 170 and probably later.

- 119 **Lid-seated jar** in polished patchy black/orange/brown fabric B2.4. Rim D: 130 mm. Contexts 8412 and 8638 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 120 **Lid-seated jar**. Another example in fabric B2.1 with black paint on its neck. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8691 (grave 8160) Phase 4.

- A similar lid-seated jar with black paint on its neck came from Context 8403.
- 121 **Lid-seated necked and cordoned jar** in fabric B2.4. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8193 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Fragments from at least three other jars of this type are present in the assemblage.
- 122 **Necked bowl with lid-seated rim** in black fabric B2.4. The greater part of this vessel is present. Rim D: 160 mm. Contexts 8303, 8304, 8457 and 8649 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 123 **Narrow-necked storage-jar** in black grog-tempered fabric LR1.1. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 8660 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Possibly an Asham jar variant from an East Sussex source (Green 1980, fig. 28, 16-18).
- 124 **Necked and cordoned storage jar** in black fabric B2 with vertically grooved body and black paint or resin on its neck. Rim D: 260 mm. Context 8536 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 125 **Lid** in lumpy brown/black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 170 mm. Context 8635 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 126 **Necked and cordoned jar** in grey Canterbury fabric R5. Most of this vessel is present. Rim D: 180 mm. Contexts 8661, 8662 and 8693 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Similar to an example from Rose Lane, Canterbury dated *c* AD 90-140 (Wilson 1995, fig. 303, 129).
- 127 **Jar** in gritty blue-grey fabric R5. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8416 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Similar to an example from the St. Stephen's Road kilns, Canterbury, where it was dated *c* AD 130-140 (Jenkins 1956, fig. 5.5).
- 128 **Reeded-rim carinated bowl** in blackened grey Canterbury fabric R5. Dated *c* AD 120-175. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 8461 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 129 **Reeded-rim carinated bowl**. Fabric R5. Rim D: 150 mm. Context 8414 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 130 **Biconical vessel** of Monaghan type 2G2.2 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Much of this vessel is present. Dated *c* AD 43-100. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 8299 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 131 **Biconical vessel** of Monaghan type 2G0.4 in fabric R16. Rim D: 140 mm. Dated *c* AD 70-100. Contexts 8585, 8658, 8665 and 8739 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 132 **Poppyhead beaker** of Monaghan type 2A5 without decoration in fabric R16. Much of this vessel is present. Dated *c* AD 150-190. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 8299 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
Fragments from a similar beaker, but with rectangular dot-barbotine panels, are also present in context 8649.
- 133 **Carinated bowl** in fabric R16. Most is present. Rim D: 160 mm. Contexts 8149, 8163 and 8311 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 134 **Globular beaker** of Monaghan type 2H1 with stubby everted rim in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 80-130. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 8601 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 135 Rim from *lagena* with reeded rim in coarse-sanded grey fabric (?R6.1) with orange and

brown patches. Rim D: 75 mm. Context 8740 (grave 8160) Phase 4.

All of the vessels represented in the assemblage, apart from one or two indeterminate form fragments, are illustrated or referred to above. The following are also present and not included in Table 6.8. Their function is further discussed below.

- 136 Complete **small pot** or **crucible** in polished brown-black grog-tempered fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 30 mm. Context 8152 (grave 8160) Phase 4.
- 137 Complete **small girth-cordoned pot with stubby everted rim** in grey fabric R5 with blue-black patches. Rim D: 50 mm. Context 8605 (grave 8160) Phase 4.

From the rectangular earth-fast post built structures

Assemblage 26. From the posthole packing of structure D (contexts 8399, 8743, 8745, 8803, 8935, 8973, 9008, 9027 and 9059). These constructional deposits produced 111 sherds (1275 g) of pottery between them. Most of these sherds are not closely datable, but the packing of posthole 8934 yielded two fragments from an undecorated 'pie-dish' of Monaghan Type 5C1.5 (*c* AD 150/170-240) in Black-Burnished 2 ware. BB2 seems to have arrived at Westhawk Farm at a later date than at Canterbury or Dover. Mid-late 2nd century pottery assemblages at both of those places have large quantities of the earlier lattice decorated 'pie-dishes' of *c* AD 120-180 date as well as plain forms dated *c* AD 150-250, whereas the overwhelming majority of such dishes at Westhawk Farm are plain; only two lattice decorated fragments are known from the entire site. This would suggest that BB2 open forms appeared at Westhawk Farm *c* AD 170/180 and that structure D was built around that time or later still.

Assemblage 27 (Fig. 6.7). From occupational features associated with structure D. Rectilinear gully 8510 to the south-west of structure D produced 339 sherds (3124 g) of pottery, including Central Gaulish samian Walters 79 (*c* AD 160-200), Drag. 31 (*c* AD 150-200) and Drag. 38 (*c* AD 140-200) sherds, fragments from several lid-seated and polished grog-tempered ware jars and the following:

- 138 **Cornice-rimmed bag-beaker** in pimply buff-brown fabric R71 with sparse up-to 0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler and occasional flint inclusions. Much of this vessel is present. Rim D: 70 mm. Context 8899 (feature 8510) Phase 4.
- 139 **Rouletted bag-beaker** with beaded rim in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Rim D: 90 mm. Context 8968 (feature 8510) Phase 4.

The Phase 4-5 enclosure gully 10170 around two sides of the building yielded a further 231 sherds (2088 g) of pottery, much of which was badly broken-up, but included a large part of the following vessel:

- 140 **Shallow 'pie-dish'** with chamfered base in black BB2 fabric (R14) without decoration. Similar to Pollard type 181 (1988). Fresh fragments from another, slightly smaller, example are also present. Dated *c* AD 190-250. Rim D: 240 mm. Context 8697 (feature 10170) Phase 4.

These assemblages suggest that the building was occupied from *c* AD 170/180 to 250 or later.

Assemblage 28. From the primary fills (contexts 8994 and 9111) of penannular eavesdrip gully sectors 10250 and 10260 around structure E. The 23 sherds (256 g) of pottery from these contexts include fragments from a straight-sided dish in rough grey Thameside fabric (*c* AD 170-250) and a BB2 open form of similar date. These fragments suggest that the structure was put up after AD 170 although farmyard trample deposit 9333 overlaying it indicates abandonment by AD 200.

Assemblage 29. From the cluster of pits and post-holes making up structure G. These various features produced small assemblages of late 1st to early 2nd century character. The fill (context 8217) of pit 8216 yielded eight sherds (60 g), including fragments from a biconical vessel in fine grey Upchurch fabric (*c* AD 50-130) and a sherd of South Gaulish samian (*c* AD 43-110). The 24 sherds (170 g) from the fills of pit 7961 include fragments from a mortarium in sandy orange Canterbury fabric R6.1 (*c* AD 100-150) and a reeded-rim bowl in the grey version of the same fabric (*c* AD 70-175); the 44 fragments (476 g) from pit 9907

Table 6.8 Pottery assemblage 25: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Others	Total	%
B2/ESW	1.61	0.46	0.76	0.18		3.01	11.5
B2.1	3.32	1.35	0.68		Lid 0.15	5.50	21.0
B2.4	4.22	0.54				4.76	18.2
LR1.1	0.27					0.27	1.0
R5	2.62	0.87				3.49	13.3
R6.3					Lagena 1.00	1.00	3.8
R16	0.19	0.40	0.55	4.18		5.32	20.3
R43		0.38	1.10		Dr27 0.81 Dr33 0.55	2.84	10.8
Total	12.23	4.00	3.09	4.36	2.51	26.19	
%	46.7	15.3	11.8	16.6	9.6		

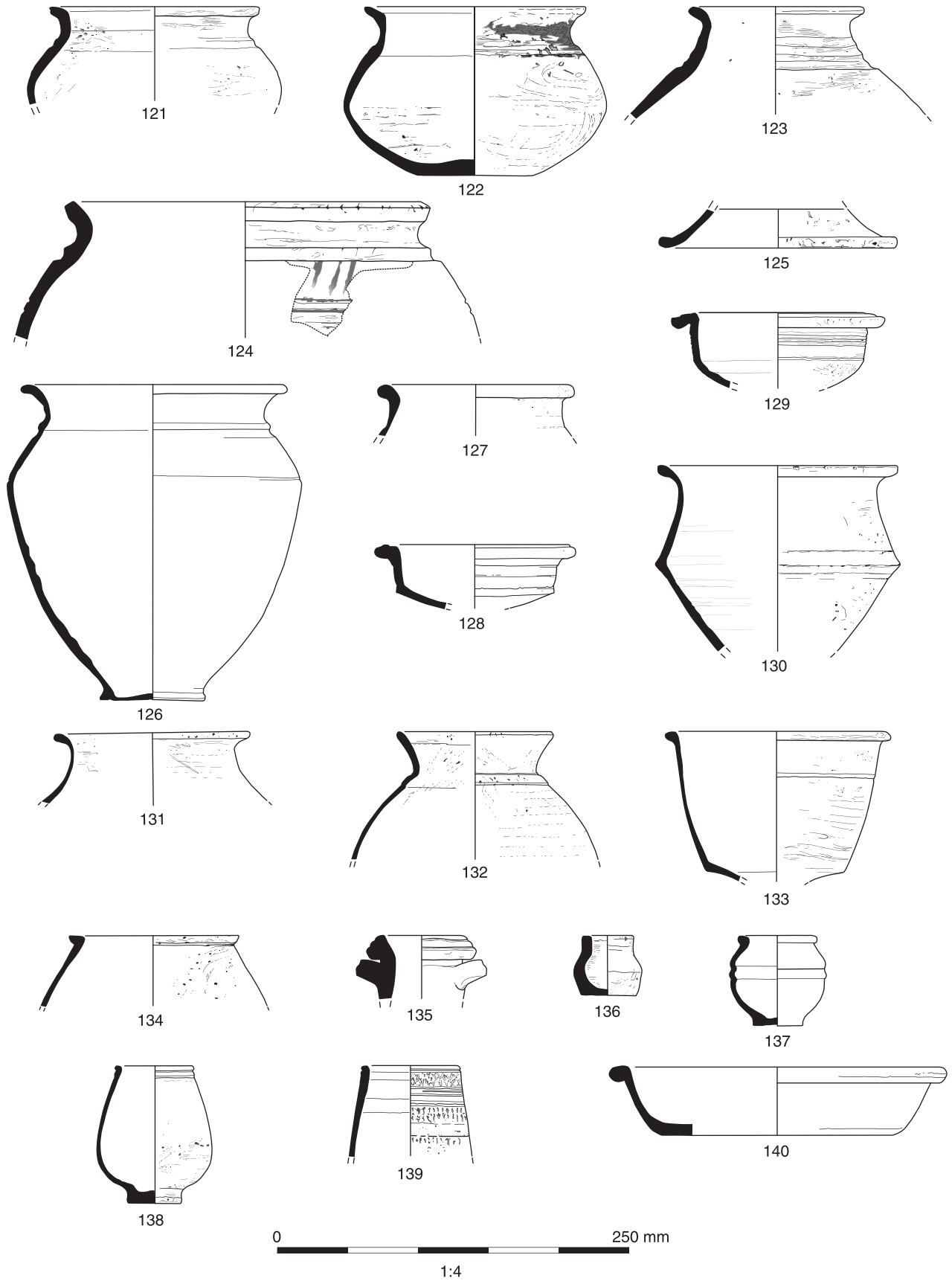


Figure 6.7 Roman pottery (Assemblage 25 (cont.): nos 121-137; Assemblages 27: nos 138-140).

include a rim sherd from one of only two 'pie-dishes' from the site with lattice decoration (*c* AD 120-200).

It seems likely that the occupation within this putative building concentrates in the period *c* AD 70-150.

Assemblage 30 (Fig. 6.8). From the posthole packing fills (contexts 268 and 283) of structure J. Most of the packing for the six postholes were lacking in pottery, but those around posts 269 and 284 produced seven and eleven sherds respectively. These fragments include a body sherd from a jar in sandy Thameside fabric LR2.2 with superficial surface reddening (context 283) and the following:

- 141 **Lid-seated jar** in buff sandy Canterbury fabric R6.3. Dated AD 160-200. Context 268 (feature 269) Phase 4.

The presence of the Thameside jar sherd strongly suggests that the structure was erected after *c* AD 180 and perhaps during the early 3rd century.

Assemblage 31 (Table 6.9; Fig. 6.8). From the fills (contexts 7232, 7233, 7517, 7519, 7521, 7533, 7542, 7552, 7576, 7606 and 7607) of the penannular gully 7660 around structure O. The 470 sherds (6166 g) of pottery from the nine cuts across the fills of this gully included a large enough collection of rim fragments for quantification by EVEs.

Table 6.9 shows an assemblage with a predominance of grog-tempered wares (54%); a figure only slightly down on that arrived at for the similarly quantified Assemblage 9 from the upper fills of roadside ditches 8950 and 10070, dated 50 years earlier. As with that assemblage the overwhelming bulk of such vessels are cooking-pots with just a few lids. The superior finished lid-seated cooking-pots account for as much as 46% of the grog-tempered wares. There is a predominance of jar/cooking-pots in general, with relatively small numbers of open forms and beakers. Percentages of such vessel forms are, however, higher than those in Assemblage 9. Sherds include

fragments from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 platter (*c* AD 150-200), beakers of Monaghan forms 2A4 (*c* AD 130-160) and 2A5 (*c* AD 160-190), a platter of type 7A2.1 (*c* AD 43-140) in grey Upchurch fine ware, two Colchester roughcast beaker sherds (*c* AD 130-200), and one fragment from a Cologne white ware example (*c* AD 130-200).

- 142 **Lid-seated jar** in grey fabric B2.4 with black-paint under its rim. One of several. *c* AD 120-170. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7542 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 143 **Lid-seated jar** in black fabric B2.4. Dated *c* AD 120-170. Context 7606 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 144 **Necked jar** in brown-black fabric B2.1. One of two. Rim D: 220 mm. Primary silting, context 7607 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 145 **Necked bowl** in black fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 200 mm. Primary silting, context 7607 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 146 **Lid** in brown-black fabric B2/ESW. Context 7552 (feature 7660) Phase 4.
- 147 **Everted jar rim** in grey Native Coarse Ware fabric R1. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Context 7232 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 148 **Lid-seated jar** in sandy grey Canterbury fabric R5. Dated *c* AD 120-175. Rim D: 180 mm. Primary silting, context 7607 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 149 **Reeded-rim bowl** in fabric R5. Dated *c* AD 120-175. Rim D: 160 mm. Primary silting, context 7607 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 150 **'Pie-dish'** of Monaghan type 5C4.3 in grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7232 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 151 **'Pie-dish'** of type 5C1 in fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-240. Rim D: 240 mm. Context 7232 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 152 **'Pie-dish'** of type 5C6.1 in blackened BB2, fabric R14. Dated *c* AD 190-240. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 7521 (Group 7660) Phase 4.

Table 6.9 Pottery assemblage 31: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2/ESW	0.71	0.06			0.05	Lid 0.15	0.97	12.3
B2.1	1.06		0.12			Lid 0.14	1.32	16.7
B2.4	1.97						1.97	24.9
R1	0.05						0.05	0.6
R5	0.32	0.15				Lid 0.07	0.54	6.8
R5.1	0.17						0.17	2.2
R6.1						Flagon 0.25	0.25	3.2
R14		0.15					0.15	1.9
R16	0.59		0.05	1.06			1.70	21.5
R17		0.09					0.09	1.1
R42			0.05				0.05	0.6
R43			0.13				0.13	1.6
R73	0.11	0.17	0.05				0.33	4.2
MISC	0.18						0.18	2.3
Total	5.16	0.62	0.40	1.06	0.05	0.61	7.90	
%	65.4	7.8	5.1	13.4	0.06	7.7		

The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm

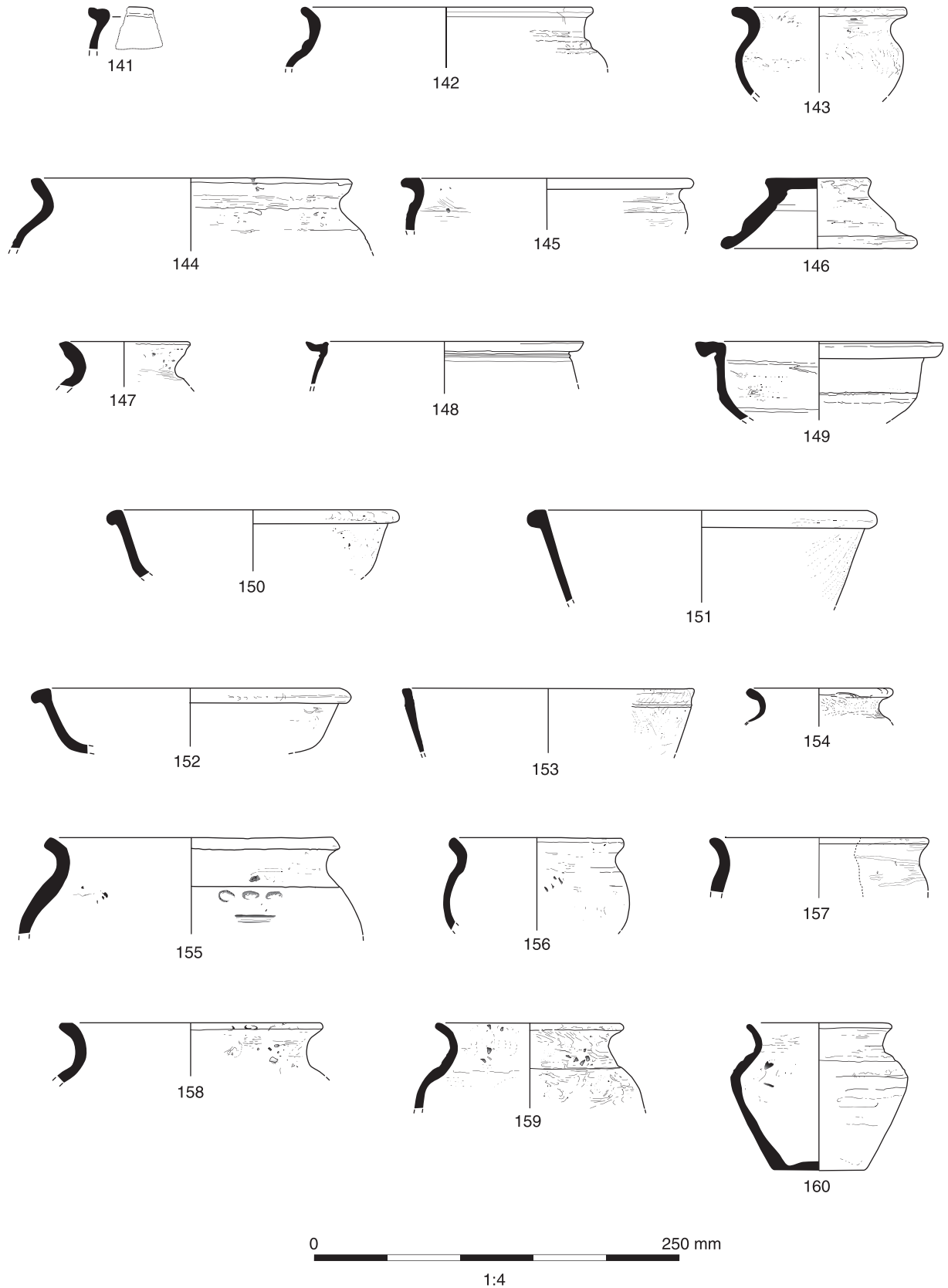


Figure 6.8 Roman pottery (Assemblage 30: no. 141; Assemblage 31: nos 142-154; Assemblage 32: nos 155-160 continues).

- 153 **Straight-sided dish** of Monaghan type 5F3 with beaded-rim, in grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 130-230. Primary silting, context 7233 (Group 7660) Phase 4.
- 154 Rim from **small necked jar** or **beaker** in patchily-fired Canterbury sandy fabric R6.1. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 7519 (Group 7660) Phase 4. Paralleled in the stoke-pit of kiln 1 at the St. Stephen's Road site (Jenkins 1956, fig. 5.16) in association with a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in BB1 dated *c* AD 240-300+ and copies of early-3rd-century Thameside open forms. The excavator dated this material to *c* AD 130-140, but it must surely belong to the early-mid 3rd century.

The presence of BB2 and Thameside vessels in the primary silting of the gully suggests that structure O was built after AD 170, with no. 154 indicating that it remained in use until a least AD 200.

Pit 7582 just outside the entrance to the structure held a truncated storage-jar in oxidised grog-tempered ware with overall body combing. This may have been used as a plunge pot in ironworking, in the same manner as the that in pit 316 inside the ironworking structure I.

From the waterholes

Assemblage 32 (Table 6.10; Figs. 6.8 and 6.9). From the fills (contexts 9398, 9397, 9395/9176, 9396, 9394, 9393, 9392, 9197, 9158, 9391, 9157, 9154, 9155, 9153/7242, 7241, 9152/7314, 7120, 7243/7251, 7250, 7249, 7246, 7245, 7248, 7247, 7244 and 7240) of waterhole 7239/9151 (Group 7239). The lower fills of this feature lacked pottery, but the upper ones yielded 1031 sherds (9875 g), most of which seems to date to the last quarter of the 2nd century. The combined assemblage from these upper fills (contexts 9155, 7242, 7241, 7314, 7120, 7243, 7251, 7250, 7249, 7246, 7248, 7247, 7244 and 7240 in ascending order) is large enough for quantification by EVEs.

The breakdown of this assemblage (Table 6.10) differs from that from the contemporary penannular gully around structure O (see Assemblage 31) in several respects. The most obvious difference lies in the poor showing of handmade grog-tempered wares (27% compared with 55%) and a resultant low percentage of cooking-pots - only half of that in Assemblage 31. Such vessels are replaced by a doubling of the percentages of open forms and beakers from 26% of the structure O assemblage to 53% of this. A possible reason for this difference in form breakdown is discussed below.

The sherds include fragments from four Thameside 'pie-dishes' (*c* AD 170-250), a jar and a further 'pie-dish' in late Thameside fabric LR2 (*c* AD 180-270), Central Gaulish samian forms Drag. 30, 18/31, 31, 33 and 45, East Gaulish forms Drag. 31 and 37 and the following:

- 155 **Everted-rim jar** in black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 9155 (Group 7239) Phase 4.

- 156 **Slack-profiled jar** in black fabric B2/ESW, polished inside and outside. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 9155 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 157 **Weak-rimmed jar** in fabric B2/R1 with body combing. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 9155 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 158 **Slack-profiled, everted-rim jar** in fabric B2/R1. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 159 **Necked jar** in oxidised fabric B2. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 7244 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 160 **Jar** with corrugated shoulder and everted rim in black fabric B2.1. Most of this vessel is present. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 7120 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 161 **Bead-rimmed dish or bowl** in black fabric B2.1. Context 7249 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 162 **Bowl** in black fabric B2.1. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 163 **Lid-seated jar** in oxidised fabric B2.3. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7249 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 164 **Everted-rim jar** in grey fabric R5.1. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 7248 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 165 **Small jar** of Monaghan type 3J1 but without body decoration, in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 120-190. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 9155 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 166 **Flask** of Monaghan type 1B7 in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 150-190. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 167 **Bottle** of Monaghan type 1B6.5 in fabric R16. Rim D: 60 mm. Dated *c* AD 150-200. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 168 **Beaker** of Monaghan type 2A6 in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 190-230. Rim D: 90 mm. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 169 **Beaker** of Monaghan type 2A6 in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 160-190. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 7244 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 170 Upper part of **flagon** in very-fine-sanded orange fabric R88B with cream to buff slip on the neck and handle only. Context 7314 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 171 **Disc-rimmed flagon** in re-fired fabric R6, fired patchy pink/grey. Rim D: 90 mm. Context 7240 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
- 172 **Mortarium** in very fine-sanded white ware fabric R99. Rim D: 160 mm. Contexts 7244 and 7246 (Group 7239) Phase 4.

Fragments from a rouletted ovoid beaker of type 2A6 (*c* AD 190-230) in fabric R16 are also present in the assemblage from the uppermost waterhole fill 7240 and together with no. 172 suggest that the filling of this feature was completed at some time during the period 190-200.

Period 2, Phase 5 (AD 200-250)

Assemblage 33. From the packing (contexts 8191, 8362 and 8721) around postholes 8190, 8361 and 8720 of structure F. These various contexts produced

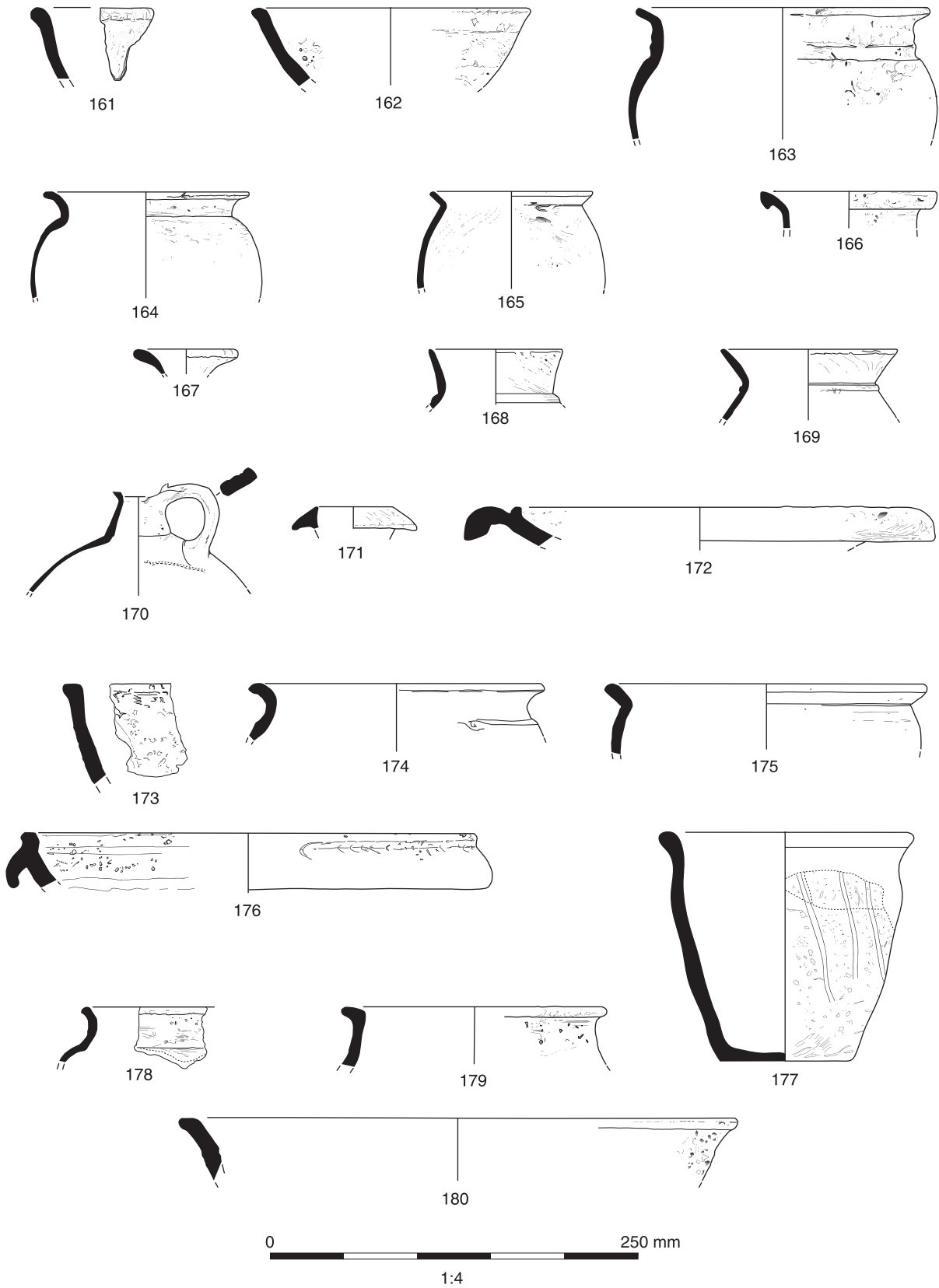


Figure 6.9 Roman pottery (Assemblage 32 (cont.): nos 161-172; Assemblage 34: nos 173-176; Assemblage 35: nos 177-180 continues).

Table 6.10 Pottery assemblage 32: Fabric and form quantification by EVES.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2	1.50				0.05	Lid 0.05	1.60	17.9
B2.1	0.28		0.17			Flask 0.17	0.62	6.9
B2.4	0.19						0.19	2.1
R5	0.55	0.29					0.84	9.4
R6.1						Flagon 0.15	0.15	1.7
R6.3	0.08		0.12				0.20	2.2
R14		0.14	0.48				0.62	6.9
R16			0.06	2.49		Flasks 0.48	3.03	33.8
R43		0.17	0.34			Mortarium 0.01	0.72	8.0
						Cup 0.20		
R61						Mortarium 0.14	0.14	1.6
R71		0.08					0.08	0.9
R73	0.19	0.30					0.49	5.5
LR2	0.15	0.07	0.06				0.28	3.1
Total	2.94	1.05	1.23	2.49	0.05	1.20	8.96	
%	32.8	11.7	13.7	27.8	0.6	13.4		

147 sherds (1308 g) of pottery. The packing around posthole 8190 (8191) yielded fragments from Central Gaulish samian forms Drag. 31 (*c* AD 150-200) and Drag. 36 (*c* AD 120-200) and a bead-rimmed Thameside dish (*c* 170-230). The 60 sherds from the packing around posthole 8361 include a rim from a beaker of Monaghan type 2A4 (*c* AD 130-160) and the single sherd from that around posthole 8720 is from a hook-rimmed jar of Monaghan type 3H1 (*c* AD 170-250+). These fragments indicate that the structure was erected after AD 170 and possibly as late as the early years of the 3rd century.

Assemblage 34 (Fig. 6.9). From the gleyed animal trample deposit (context 9333) between structures D and F and over structure E. The 246 sherds (4282 g) of excavated and 17 sherds (112 g) of sieved pottery from this deposit probably includes residual fragments from structure E. There are fragments from a Dressel 20 amphora dated after AD 170, a Central Gaulish samian mortarium (*c* AD 170-200) and Drag. 31 dish (*c* AD 150-200), an East Sussex Ware storage-jar with finger-impressed girth cordon (*c* AD 200-270), a BB1 developed bead-and-flanged bowl (*c* AD 270-350), an ovoid Upchurch grey poppyhead beaker (*c* AD 190-230) and the following:

- 173 **Large handmade flanged dish** in black fabric LR1.1 with profuse white siltstone grog. ?Early 3rd century. Context 9333, Phase 5.
- 174 **Cavetto-rimmed jar** in brown-black East Sussex Ware (fabric B2/ESW). One of two. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 9333, Phase 5.
- 175 **Everted-rim jar** in orange fabric R1 fired grey. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 9333, Phase 5.
- 176 **Mortarium** in cream fabric with soft red inclusions and profuse (up to 2 mm) multi-coloured quartz and white flint trituration grits (fabric 99). Dated *c* AD 150-250. Rim D: 260 mm. Context 9333, Phase 5.

From the circular structures and associated features

Assemblage 35 (Table 6.11; Figs 6.9 and 6.10). From the fills (contexts 7225, 7226, 7265, 7272, 7295, 7347, 7386, 7428, 7433 and 7296) of the penannular gully 7500 around structure P. The eight cuts across the fills of this gully yielded a substantial assemblage of 882 sherds (8624 g) of pottery.

The composition of this assemblage is superficially similar to that from the preceding circular structure O, but closer examination shows a decline in the significance of grog-tempered wares to 42% of the material (Table 6.11). There is a consequential decline in the percentage of cooking-pots and an increase in the significance of open forms from 13% of the structure O group to 22% of this assemblage. Lid-seated cooking-pots now account for less than 8% of the grog-tempered wares and are probably all residual. Further differences between this and the structure O assemblage include an increase in the significance of Thameside/BB2 industry coarse ware products from 6% to 15% of the material.

Pollard (1988, 95) thought that the export of Canterbury sandy grey wares terminated *c* AD 175 and their poor showing in both the structure O and P assemblages may merely mean that a few vessels remained in use after such wares had ceased to be available. It may be significant that the freshest Canterbury grey ware sherds from the structure O penannular gully come from a single primary silting context (7607) and make up more than half of the small amount of such wares by EVES. Canterbury grey ware products probably ceased to be sent to Westhawk Farm soon after structure O was built.

The wares from the structure P gully include fragments from a Central Gaulish samian lion's head Drag. 45 mortarium (*c* AD 170-200), Drag. 31 and Drag. 37 sherds in the same fabric, a small cup of Symonds' Group 6 in Central Gaulish colour-coated fabric R35 (*c* AD 150-200; Symonds 1992, 19-20) as well as a rouletted ovoid beaker of Monaghan type

Table 6.11 Pottery assemblage 35: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Others	Total	%
B2/ESW	1.11				Lids 0.27	1.38	15.9
B2.1	1.10	0.20		0.25	Lids 0.28	1.83	21.1
B2.4	0.26					0.26	3.0
LR1.1	0.21					0.21	2.4
R5	0.22	0.10	0.07			0.39	4.5
R6.1		0.07			Flagon 1.00	1.07	12.4
R14		0.34	0.05			0.39	4.5
R16	0.21			1.18		1.39	16.1
R35		0.16				0.16	1.8
R43			0.35		Dr33 0.14	0.63	7.3
					Mortarium 0.14		
R73	0.19	0.28	0.26			0.73	8.4
LR2	0.22					0.22	2.5
Total	3.52	1.15	0.73	1.43	1.83	8.66	
%	40.7	13.3	8.4	16.5	21.1		

2A6 (*c* AD 190-230), a jar of type 4A4 (*c* AD 70-150) and an indented beaker in grey Upchurch fine ware.

177 **Slack-profiled handmade grog-tempered jar** in black fabric LR1.1 with buff patches. Dated *c* AD 250-300+. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7265 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

178 **Slack-profiled jar** in fabric LR1.1, but thinner-walled. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 7347 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

179 **Jar** with flanged rim in black grog-tempered fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7295 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

180 **Flanged bowl** in black, grog-tempered fabric B2.1. Rim D: 380 mm. Context 7295 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

181 **Bead-rim bowl** in black grog-tempered fabric B2.1. Rim D: 320 mm. Dated *c* AD 200-270. Context 7295 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

182 **Miniature jar** or **necked bowl** with carinated shoulder in fabric B2.1. Rim D: 60 mm. Context 7295 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

183 **Beaker** or **flagon** in similar fabric. Rim D: 60 mm. Context 7347 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

184 **Lid** in black grog-tempered fabric B2/ESW. Exterior rim D: 120 mm. Context 7272 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

185 Rim from **jar** of Monaghan type 3H1.9 in sandy grey Thameside fabric LR2 with superficial surface reddening. Dated *c* AD 180-250. Rim D: 160 mm. Lower fill, context 7226 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

186 Rim from **jar with rolled-over rim** in fabric LR2 with similar surface treatment. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 7295 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

A similar form in Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware is dated to the third century (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Type 1.31).

187 Rim from **jar** of Monaghan type 3H7-6 in coarse grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 180-250. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 7272 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

188 **'Pie-dish'** of Monaghan type 5C1.5 in late blackened BB2 fabric (fabric R14). As Gillam form 225 this is dated *c* AD 200-250. Rim D: 240 mm. Context 7265 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

Another somewhat smaller example, in fabric R73, is present in the assemblage from context 7347.

189 **'Pie-dish'** smaller, but similar example in grey Thameside fabric R73 with patches of resin on its exterior and possibly used as packaging for some unknown product. Dated *c* AD 200-250. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7265 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

190 **Straight-sided dish** in coarse grey Thameside fabric R73. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 7428 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

An identical form with slightly out-turned rim was present in Kiln A at Oakleigh Farm, Higham, where it was dated to the mid-3rd century (Catherall 1983, fig. 12.5).

191 Rim from **beaker** of Monaghan type 2C2 or 2C3 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 250-280. Context 7265 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

192 **Flagon** of Pollard Type 81 (1988) with cupped and ringed neck in orange sandy Canterbury fabric R6.1. Dated *c* AD 150-250. Rim D: 30 mm. Context 7428 (Group 7500) Phase 5.

The rim form is paralleled in the Whitehall Gardens kiln 3 products at Canterbury, where it was dated *c* AD 150-180 (Jenkins 1960, fig. 5, 22).

The pottery indicates occupation during the earlier 3rd century, with an absence of BB1 and Thameside developed bead-and-flanged bowls suggesting that occupation did not continue beyond *c* AD 270.

Pit 9802 just inside the entrance to the structure produced 67 sherds (2948 g) of pottery, very largely made up of large, fresh Dressel 20 amphora sherds. Most of the rest of the pottery consists of ?residual grog-tempered body sherds (including a fragment

from a bead-rim jar) and it may be that the pit originally held the amphora as a plunge-pot in the same manner as the storage-jar in pit 7582 outside the entrance to structure O.

Assemblage 36 (Figs 6.10 and 6.11). From features associated with structure R. Gullies 1200, 1220 and 1230 around rectangular structure R produced only 88 sherds (1782 g) of excavated and 40 (178 g) of sieved pottery in total, most of which are featureless body sherds. The following pieces are, however, worthy of note:

- 193 **Everted-rim jar** with rim-edge bead, in brown-black fabric B2.1. Dated *c* AD 200-270. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 1252 (Group 1200) Phase 5.
- 194 Complete rim from **flask** of Monaghan type 1B7 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric (R16). Dated *c* AD 150-190 by Monaghan (1987), although Pollard (1988) argues for continued production through the 3rd century. Rim D: 75 mm. Context 1332 (Group 1220) Phase 5.
- 195 **Bead-rimmed bowl** copying Thameside original in re-fired patchy orange/grey fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 1356 (Group 1220) Phase 5.
- 196 **Moselkeramik beaker** rim. Fabric R36. Dated *c* AD 200-270. Rim D: 70 mm. Context 1332 (Group 1220) Phase 5.

The posthole fills of Structure R yielded very little pottery (22 sherds, 228 g) and none at all came from the post packing contexts. The few sherds from the postpipe fills did, however, include the following:

- 197 **'Pie-dish'** of Monaghan type 5C1.5 in rough grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 200-250. Context 1464 (posthole 1465) Phase 5.
- 198 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5F7.3 in black BB2 fabric R14. Dated *c* AD 180-230. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 1483 (posthole 1484) Phase 5.

Pit 1636 within the building contained a large truncated jar in patchy brown/black fabric B2.1, probably used as a plunge pot in ironworking. Pit 1233, also within the building, yielded 35 sherds (524 g) of excavated and 21 (102 g) of sieved pottery, including fragments from a rouletted ovoid beaker of Monaghan type 2A6 in grey Upchurch fine ware (*c* AD 190-230) and the following pieces:

- 199 **Everted-rim jar** in black fabric B2.1. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 1231 (feature 1233) Phase 5.
- 200 **Small slack-profiled jar** in brown-black fabric B2/ESW. There are seven fresh sherds from this pot. Context 1232 (feature 1233) Phase 5.
- 201 **Mortarium**, Gillam 255, in powdery cream fabric (G255). Dated *c* AD 160-230. Much of this vessel is present. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 1231 (feature 1233) Phase 5.
- 202 **Everted-rim jar** in sandy grey fabric LR2.1 with reddened surfaces. Dated *c* AD 180-270. Rim D: 110 mm. Context 1231 (feature 1233) Phase 5.

The pottery from these various contexts suggests that structure R was in use from *c* AD 200 perhaps up to *c* AD 270.

From the waterholes

Assemblage 37 (Fig. 6.11). From the fills (contexts 7260, 7261, 7262, 9179, 10163, 10162, 10161, 10159, 10158, 10119, 10118, 9421, 9420, 9419, 9418, 9417, 9416, 9415, 9414, 9413, 9188, 9187, 9185, 7258, 9186, 7129, 9184 and 7128) of waterhole 9179. This feature produced a mere 84 sherds (2476 g) of pottery, which is unfortunate in view of its relationship with the temple to its north-east and the possibility that it might have been a focus of ritual activity. The lowest fills were, unfortunately, not excavated and those immediately above produced little or no pottery. The lowest fill to yield any sherds was the yellow clay layer 9417 which produced 59 fragments (1794 g) of mid to late 2nd century character, including the following:

- 203 **Slack-profiled jar** in black fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 9417 (Feature 9179) Phase 5.
- 204 **Lid-seated jar** in grey fabric B2.4. Rim D: 180 mm. Dated *c* AD 120-170+. Context 9417 (Feature 9179) Phase 5.
- 205 **Mortarium** in sand-free grey fabric fired brown with thick pink margins and superficial surface greying (fabric R99). Rim D: 240 mm. Late 2nd century. Context 9417 (Feature 9179) Phase 5.

Two further sherds (88 g) from dark-grey clay deposit 9413 at a higher level come from a poppyhead beaker of Monaghan type 2A6 in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric (*c* AD 190-230). Grey-blue clay silt 7129 near the top of the feature produced a further 10 sherds (86 g), including fragments from Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 and Drag. 42 dishes (*c* AD 150-200 and 120-140 respectively) and a Drag. 33 cup (*c* AD 120-200). A fragment from a dish of Monaghan Class 5F3 (*c* AD 130-230) is also present.

There is too little pottery to detect any evidence for ritual activity in the composition of the overall assemblage but the very paucity of such material within what is a very large feature may in itself be indicative of a special character. The small amounts of material are indicative of the sporadic deposition of pottery during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries. There is nothing later than *c* AD 230.

Assemblage 38 (Fig. 6.11). From the fills of pit or waterhole 8479 (contexts 8480, 9309, 9311 and 10366). The 337 sherds (3848 g) of pottery from this feature north-west of structure G include fragments from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 31 platter (*c* AD 150-200), a lid-seated jar in fabric B2.4 (*c* AD 120-170+), two fragments from a Hadham oxidised ware flagon (*c* AD 250-400) and the following vessels:

- 206 Complete **everted-rim jar** in grey-black grog-tempered fabric B2.1 with external orange-brown patches. A small hole has been punched

The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm

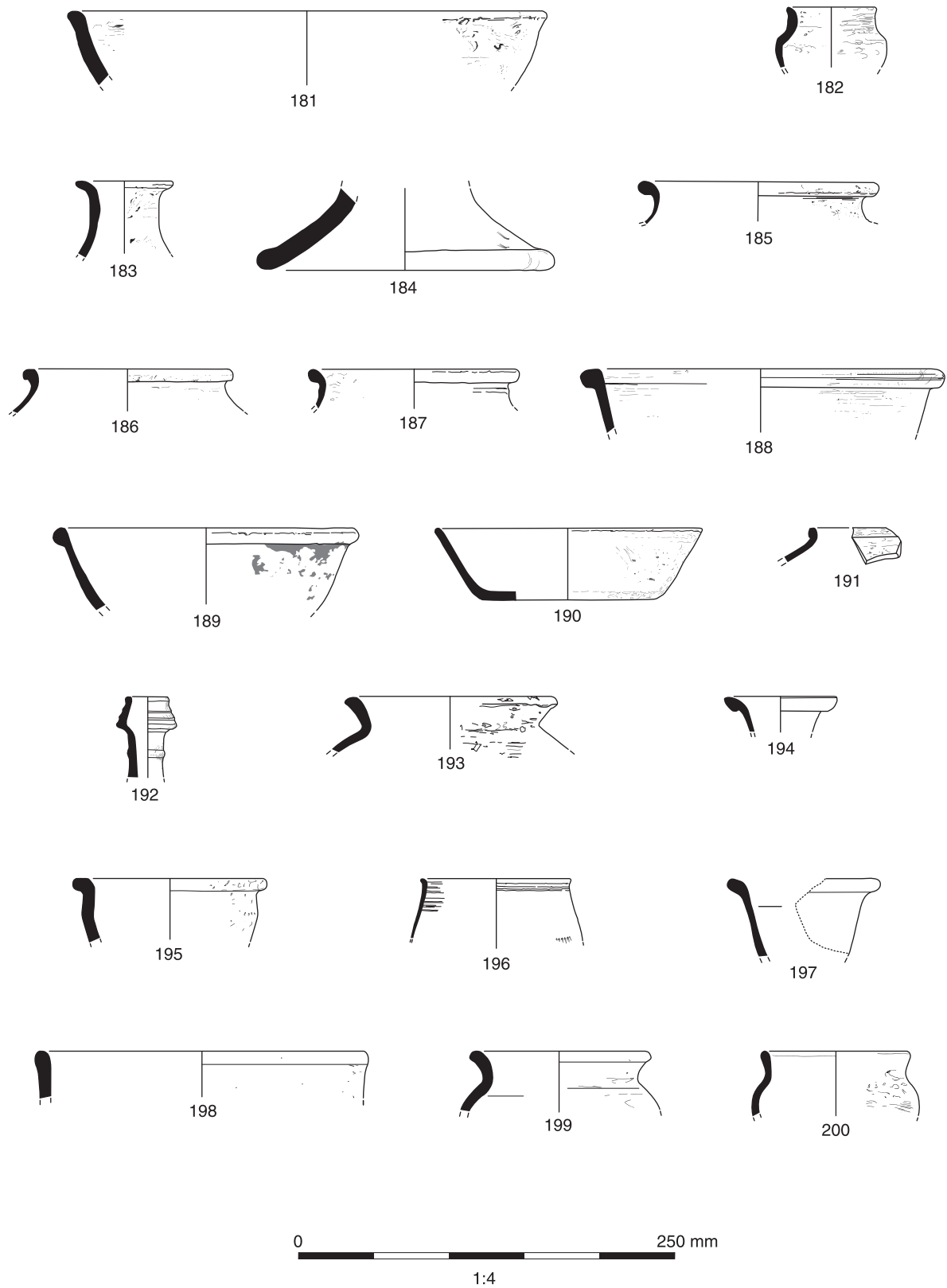


Figure 6.10 Roman pottery (Assemblage 35 (cont.): nos 181-192; Assemblage 36: nos 192-200 continues).

Chapter Six

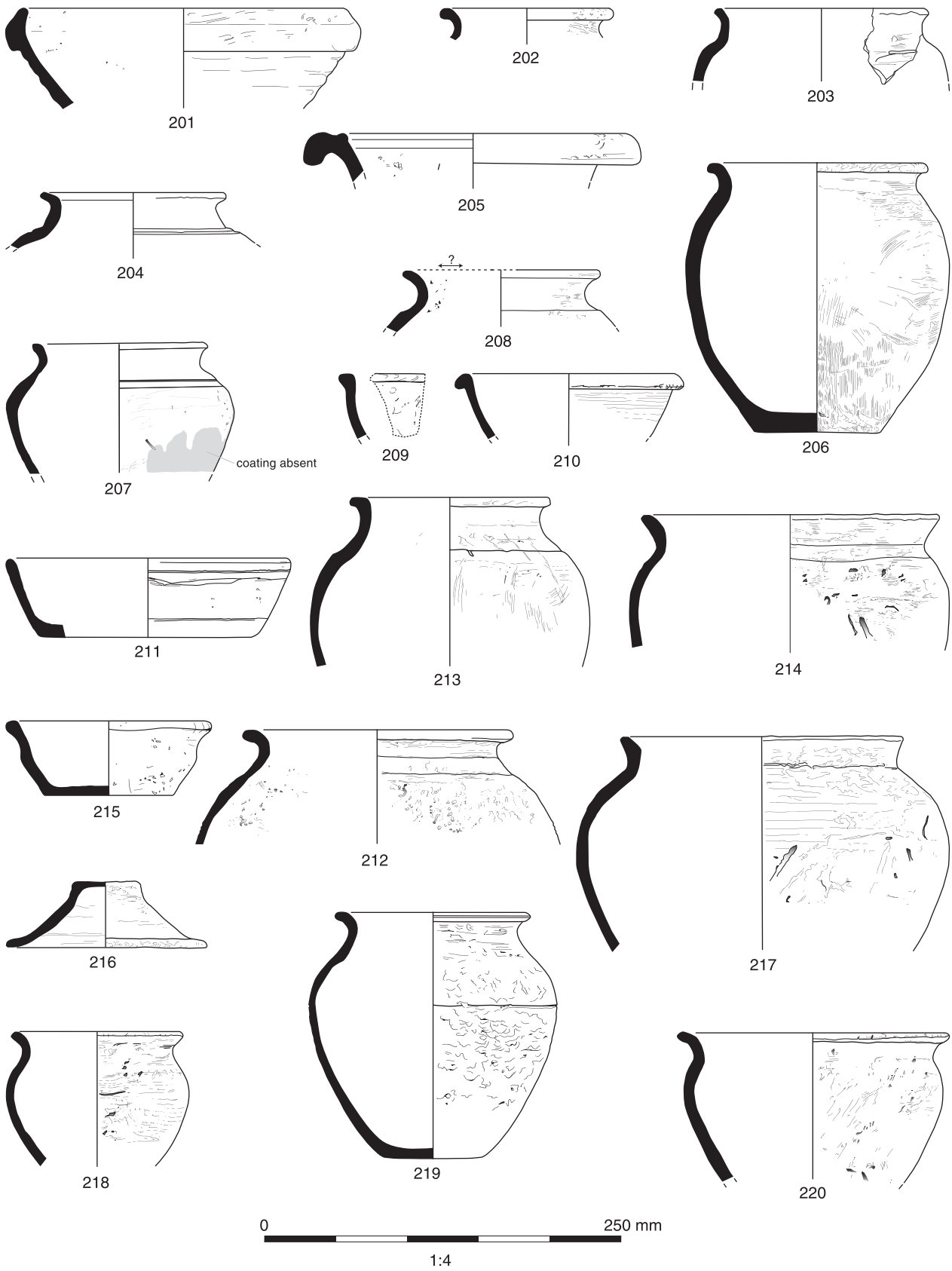


Figure 6.11 Roman pottery (Assemblage 36 (cont.): nos 201-202; Assemblage 37: nos 203 205; Assemblage 38: nos 206-211; Assemblage 39: 212-220 continues).

- through the side of the vessel after firing. Dated *c* AD 200-270. Rim D: 150 mm. Context 9309.
- 207 **Cordoned jar** in black fabric B2.1. Context 8480 (Feature 8479) Phase 5.
- 208 **Jar with cavetto rim** in black, grog-tempered fabric LR1.1. Dated 3rd century. Context 9311 (Feature 8479) Phase 5.
- 209 **Flanged dish** in fabric LR1.1. Dated 3rd century. Context 9311 (Feature 8479) Phase 5.
- 210 **'Pie-dish'** of Monaghan type 5C4.2 in black BB2 fabric (R14). Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 8480 (Feature 8479) Phase 5.
- 211 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5F4 in black BB2 fabric R14. Dated *c* AD 130-250. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 9311 (Feature 8479) Phase 5.

Period 2, Phase 6 (AD 250-350)

Assemblage 39 (Table 6.12; Figs 6.11, 6.12 and 6.13). From the lower dumping (contexts 310, 322, 344, 345, 346, 366, 368, 379, 427, 428, 429, 437, 723, 724, 725, 739, 758, 1359, 1380, 1384 and 1554) in the top of waterhole 796. The fills in the bottom of the waterhole (contexts 1385, 1386, 1434, 1456, 1547, 1583, 1586-1604 and 1628) were largely lacking in pottery and produced a mere 50 sherds (2114 g) between them. These sherds include fragments from a Martres-de-Veyre samian Drag. 37 bowl (*c* AD 90-120), a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 platter (*c* AD 120-150) and Drag. 45 mortarium with lion-headed spout (*c* AD 170-200), Canterbury grey ware jar fragments (*c* AD 70-175) and a BB2 dish of Monaghan Type 5E1.4 (*c* AD 160-200), and may represent sherds dropped into the feature during its period of use.

The overlying deposits, within the upper part of the waterhole, produced 1129 mainly large fresh sherds (33,546g) of excavated pottery with enough rim fragments to justify quantification by EVEs. A further 317 sherds (1706 g) of pottery was recovered through the sieving of environmental samples.

Table 6.12 reveals an assemblage in which most of the kitchen wares such as cooking-pots, lids, coarse bowls and dishes were supplied by Wealden and local suppliers of handmade grog-tempered wares. The most significant suppliers of pottery to the site, however, were the Thameside industries (52%), which supplied BB2 and sandy grey kitchen wares in fabrics R14, R73 and LR.2 as well as fine grey ware beakers and other forms from the Upchurch kilns. Small amounts of both Central Gaulish and East Gaulish samian are also present, including fragments from Drag. 31, Drag. 31R, Drag. 36 and Walters 79 platters, Drag. 33 cups, Drag. 38 and 44 bowls, Drag. 45 mortaria and a Drag. 37 bowl in the style of Paternus II of Lezoux (*c* AD 160-195). Two of the Drag. 31R platters have stamps of Senator (*c* AD 150-200) and Celsianus (*c* AD 160-190). The East Gaulish fragments include those from Argonne Curle 21 and Drag. 81 bowls and an indeterminate Rheinzabern closed form.

One of the most significant features of an assemblage which otherwise has a fairly normal form breakdown is the very high percentage of beakers, largely made up of early-3rd-century Upchurch types (see below). The percentage of vessels of this form from the penannular gully around the part contemporary structure P is also fairly high at 16%, but still somewhat lower than the 24% of this assemblage. Percentages of jars and open forms from the two assemblages are remarkably similar (41%/40% and 22%/21% respectively). A dumping of material within this waterhole towards the end of the occupation of structure P may, however, be indicated by a much lower percentage of vessels in the post AD 250/270 Roman grog-tempered ware fabric LR1.1 from the latter feature (2%) compared with the 28% from the waterhole. Grog-tempered wares overall otherwise make up very similar percentages of the material from the two features (43% from Structure P and 39% from waterhole 796).

Table 6.12 Pottery assemblage 39: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2/ESW	1.32		1.00	0.20		Lids 0.26	2.78	8.6
R1	0.36		0.05		0.10		0.51	1.6
LR1.1	7.45	0.21	0.60			Lids 0.94	9.20	28.4
R14	0.56	0.26	2.10				2.92	9.0
R16				7.71		Flasks 1.36	9.62	29.8
						Cup 0.55		
R36						Cup 0.22	0.22	0.7
R43		0.65	0.01			Cup 0.12	0.83	2.6
						Mortaria 0.05		
R46		0.41	0.26			Mortaria 0.14	0.81	2.5
R71						Cup 0.45	0.45	1.4
R73	1.90	0.86	0.36				3.12	9.6
R99						Mortaria 0.34	0.34	1.1
LR2	1.15		0.12				1.27	3.9
LR5.1	0.24						0.24	0.7
MISC			0.03				0.03	0.1
Total	12.98	2.39	4.53	7.91	0.10	4.42	32.34	
%	40.1	7.4	14.0	24.5	0.3	13.7		

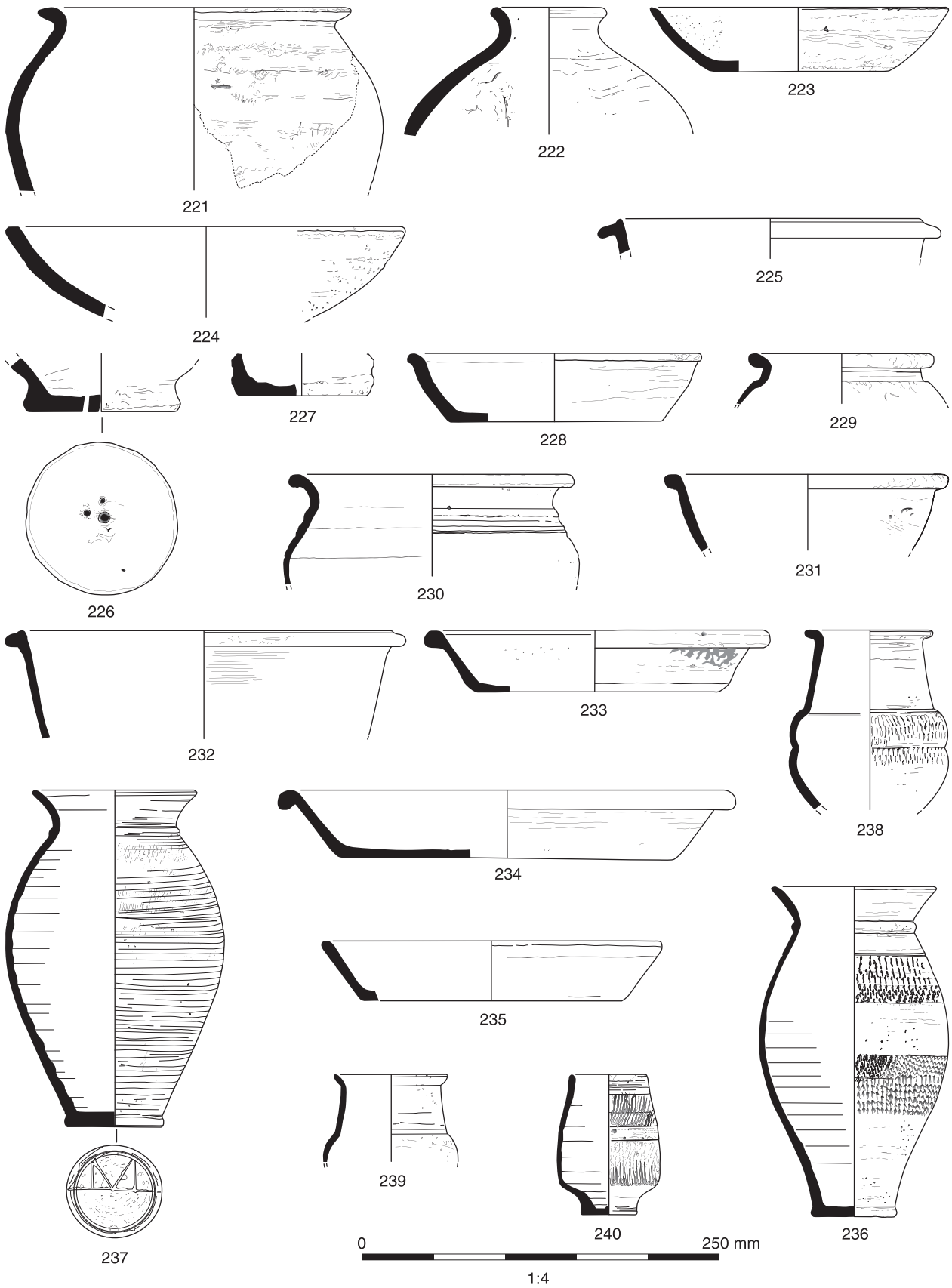


Figure 6.12 Roman pottery (Assemblage 39 (cont.): nos 221-240 continues).

- 212 **Necked jar** in brown-black East Sussex Ware (fabric B2/ESW) with flattened rim top. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 366 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 213 **Necked jar** in fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 214 **Everted-rim jar** in fabric B2/ESW. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 215 Complete **lop-sided and poorly-finished bowl** in fabric B2/ESW fired patchy black/grey/orange. Rim D: 150 mm. Context 1359 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 216 **Lid** in brown-black East Sussex Ware (fabric B2/ESW). Rim D: 140 mm. Context 366 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 217 **Everted-rim cooking-pot** in black fabric LR1.1 with burnished linear decoration on the body. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 1380 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 218 **Everted-rim jar** in patchy grey/black/brown fabric LR1.1. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 1359 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 219 **Slack-profiled jar** with girth groove in fabric LR1.1 fired black. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 220 **Large necked jar** in fabric LR1.1 fired brown-black. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 221 **Everted-rim jar** with flattened rim top in fabric LR1.1 fired black. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 344 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 222 **Narrow-necked jar** in fabric LR1.1 fired black. Rim D: 75 mm. Context 345 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 223 **Plain-rim dish** in black fabric LR1.1. One of two. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 224 **Large dish** in fabric LR1.1 fired black. Rim D: 260 mm. Contexts 310 and 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 225 **Incipient bead-and-flanged bowl** in grey fabric LR1.1. Context 1380 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 226 **Pedestal base** from jar in black fabric LR1.1 with three holes drilled through it. Context 1359 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 227 **Pedestal base** from jar in fabric LR1.1 with single central perforation. Context 725 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 228 **Bead-rim dish** in grey Native Coarse Ware fabric R1 fired patchy brown/black. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 427 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 229 **Necked jar** of Monaghan type 3H1.8 in reddened-grey fabric LR2.1. Dated *c* AD 170-230. Rim D: 130 mm. Context 427 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 230 **High-fired necked and cordoned jar** in very fine-sanded blue-grey fabric LR5.1. Possibly an early Preston-by-Wingham product. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 725 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 231 **Bowl** of Monaghan class 5C1 in grey Thameside fabric R73. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 427 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 232 **Incipient bead-and-flanged bowl** of Monaghan type 5A2.2 in grey Thameside fabric R73 with superficial reddening. Dated *c* AD 230-320. Rim D: 260 mm. Contexts 723 and 1380 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 233 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5C4.1 in grey Thameside fabric R73 with traces of resin on its exterior under the rim suggesting use for packaging. Dated *c* AD 170-250. Rim D: 240 mm. Context 427 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 234 **Dish** of similar proportions in fabric R73, but with a drooping bead rim. Rim D: 320 mm. Context 758 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 235 **Dish** of Monaghan type 5E1.1 in black-surfaced fabric R14. Dated *c* AD 160-260. Rim D: 240 mm. Context 739 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 236 **Poppyhead beaker** of Monaghan type 2A6.5 with rouletted decoration in Upchurch fabric R16. One of several. Rim D: 120 mm. Context 367 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 237 Complete **plain poppyhead beaker** of Monaghan Type 2A6.2 in Upchurch fabric R16 with polished black exterior and graffito on base. Dated *c* AD 190-230. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 367 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 238 **Rouletted pentice-beaker** of Monaghan type 2C1.3 in grey Upchurch fabric R16. Rim D: 85 mm. *c* AD 220-250. Context 344 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 239 **Funnel-necked beaker** of ?Monaghan Type 2C8.1 in fabric R16. Dated *c* AD 170/190-210/230. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 344 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 240 **Beaker**, similar to Monaghan type 2B1.1 in fabric R16 with overall rouletting. The greater part of this vessel was present. Rim D: 55 mm. Context 1554 (Group 796) Phase 6. Monaghan (1987, 61) dates the form *c* AD 43/50-70/100, but this is clearly erroneous as he bases his dates on a somewhat dissimilar 'Belgic' grog-tempered butt-beaker copy (Thompson 1982, G5.5). A fragment from another example came from context 724.
- 241 **Cup** copying East Gaulish samian form (Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. lv, no. 13) in fabric R16. Monaghan's form 6A1.1 dated by him to the early 2nd century (probably too early). Early 3rd century. Context 345 (Group 796) Phase 6. Paralleled at the White Cliffs Experience site in Dover, in the uppermost occupation horizon of the *Classis Britannica* fort (Booth 1994, fig. 15.55).
- 242 **Bowl** in pink Upchurch fabric R16 variant copying samian Drag. 37 with body rouletting. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 367 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 243 **Mortarium** in sand-free grey fabric R17 fired orange with discontinuous white slip and crushed-flint trituration grits. Context 367 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 244 **Handled cup** in fabric R71 fired rough orange-brown with smoked patch on the handle. Rim D: 80 mm. Context 725 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 245 **Flask** similar to Monaghan type 1B7.1 in grey Upchurch fabric R16 with rouletted body dec-

oration, but double neck cordon. Dated *c* AD 150-190. Rim D: 50 mm. Context 1380 (Group 796) Phase 6.

Fragments from a Rhenish white ware wall-sided mortarium (*c* AD 150-300) are also present.

Assemblage 40 (Table 6.13; Fig. 6.13). From the upper dumping (contexts 255, 275, 298, 302, 303, 378, 675, 676, 677, 707, 720 and 726) in the top of waterhole 796. The uppermost fills of this feature yielded 994 sherds (16,905 g) of excavated and 100 (442 g) of sieved pottery. This is a somewhat smaller collection than from the lower sinkage fills (see Assemblage 39), but the excavated material is still suitable for quantification by EVEs.

This assemblage is considerably more broken up than that from lower down in the waterhole and, like it, has significant quantities of handmade grog-tempered ware cooking-pots, bowls and dishes similar to those in Assemblage 35. These now form the largest single component of the assemblage: there is a decline in the significance of Thameside products (36%), brought about by the presence of far fewer fragments from beakers and other fine ware forms in grey Upchurch Fabric R16. It is probable that nearly all of the few Upchurch ware sherds are now residual in nature. Dorset BB1 is present for the first time in very small quantities and includes the following forms:

- 246 **Developed bead-and-flanged bowl.** Fabric R13. Dated *c* AD 270-350. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 255 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 247 **Straight-sided dish with external burnished arcading.** Fabric R13. Dated *c* AD 220-350. Rim D: 200 mm. Context 675 (Group 796) Phase 6. Another example is present in the assemblage from context 677.

The sand-tempered grey wares include Thameside 'pie-dishes' and straight-sided dishes of forms dated *c* AD 170-250, similar to those from the lower fills. A large part of the following pot is also present:

- 248 **Necked storage vessel** in rough grey fabric R73 with polished black patches on its surface. This vessel looks like a kiln second, originally meant to be fired polished black all over. Rim D: 100 mm. Context 303 (Group 796) Phase 6.

The other wares include the following:

- 249 **Incipient bead-and-flanged bowl** in BB2, fabric R14. Rim D: 220 mm. Context 675 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 250 **Mortarium**, Lower Nene Valley white ware, fired pale buff-brown (fabric LR11). Rim D: 300 mm. Context 275 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 251 **Mortarium** with unusual concave-flanged rim in sandy orange ?Canterbury fabric R6.1 fired orange-brown with calcined-flint trituration grits. Rim D: 280 mm. Contexts 275 and 302 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 252 **Mortarium**, with bead-and-flanged rim in fabric R6.1, fired buff-brown. Contexts 302 and 677 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 253 **Mortarium** in fabric R6.1 fired orange-brown but with beaded rim and mixed flint, ironstone and multi-coloured quartz trituration grits. Rim D: 280 mm. Context 275 (Group 796) Phase 6.

The samian includes a Central Gaulish Drag. 33 cup with a stamp of Calvinus and a late-looking East Gaulish Drag. 36 platter (*c* AD 220-260). A few fragments from a Moselkeramik beaker (*c* AD 200-275) are also present.

Table 6.13 Pottery assemblage 40: Fabric and form quantification by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
B2/ESW	1.97	0.17	0.52			Lid 0.07	2.73	17.6
LR1.1	4.25	0.14	0.39			Lid 0.06	4.84	31.2
R1		0.05					0.05	0.3
R5	0.15					Lid 0.10	0.25	1.6
R6.1						Mortaria 0.20	0.20	1.3
R6.3	0.05					Mortaria 0.12	0.17	1.1
R13		0.29	0.30				0.59	3.8
R14	0.23	0.78	0.80				1.81	11.6
R16	0.33			0.28		Flask 1.00	1.61	10.3
R17						Flagon 0.10	0.10	0.6
R36				0.11			0.11	0.7
R43			0.26			Cup 0.05	0.36	2.3
						Mortaria 0.05		
R46			0.26			Cup 0.09	0.35	2.2
R64						Mortaria 0.10	0.10	0.6
R71			0.05				0.05	0.3
R73	0.80	0.30	0.12		0.56		1.78	11.4
LR2	0.28	0.05					0.33	2.1
LR21						Mortaria 0.15	0.15	1.0
Total	8.06	1.78	2.70	0.39	0.56	2.09	15.58	
%	51.7	11.4	17.3	2.5	3.6	13.5		

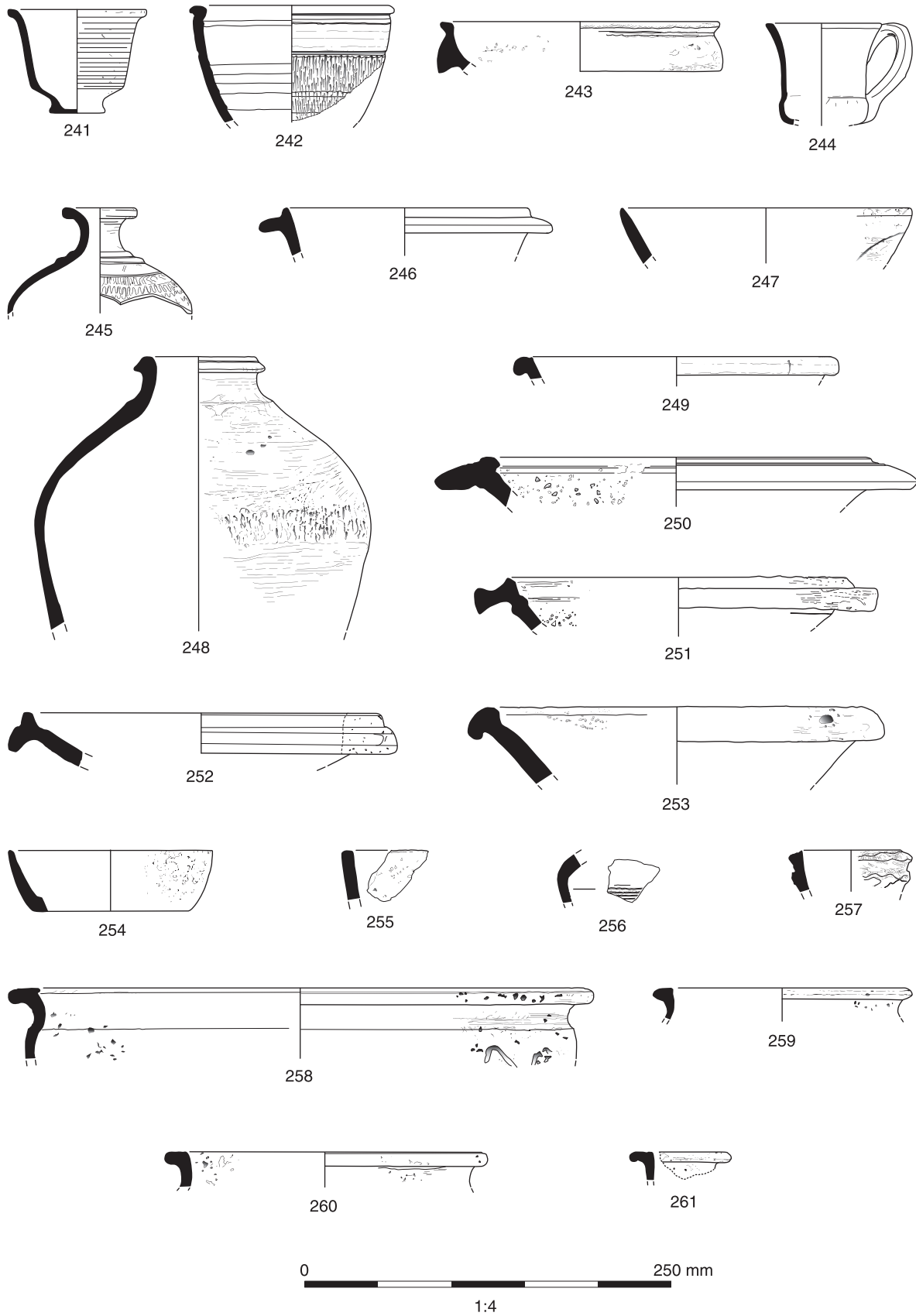


Figure 6.13 Roman pottery (Assemblage 39 (cont.): nos 241-245; Assemblage 40: nos 246-253; Assemblage 41: nos 254-257); and Medieval pottery (Assemblage 42: nos 258-261).

Period 2, Phase 7 (AD 350-400+)

Assemblage 41 (Fig. 6.13). From the fill (context 417) of pit 415 in the centre of the temple. The 71 sherds (882 g) of excavated pottery and 12 additional sherds (30 g) from sieved samples from this context is a rather unusual collection which has a wide date-range. It includes a substantial portion of a plain late poppyhead beaker of Monaghan type 2A6 (*c* AD 190-230), a sherd from a Central Gaulish samian Drag. 38 bowl (*c* AD 140-200), a sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (the only securely-stratified sherd of this ware from the entire site) and the following:

- 254 **Convex-sided dish** in grey-black grog-tempered ware fabric LR1.1. Dated *c* AD 350-400+. Rim D: 140 mm. Context 417 (pit 415, Group 80) Phase 7.
- 255 **Straight-sided dish** in fabric LR1.1. Dated *c* AD 270-370. Context 417 (pit 415, Group 80) Phase 7.
- 256 **Horizontally-rilled jar** fragment in oxidised Overwey/Portchester D fabric LR6. Dated *c* AD 330-420. Context 417 (pit 415, Group 80) Phase 7.
- 257 Top of **bottle** or **flagon** of unusual form in very-fine-sanded buff-orange fabric (R71) with finger-impressed rim and similarly-decorated cordon around the neck. Possibly from a ritual vessel. Rim D: 70 mm. Context 417 (pit 415, Group 80) Phase 7.

The presence of the rilled jar body sherds in Overwey/Portchester D fabric makes this the latest pottery assemblage from the entire excavation and indicates that the shrine remained a focus of activity after this part of the town had otherwise been abandoned.

Period 3: Medieval (c AD 1200-1350)

Assemblage 42 (Fig. 6.13). From the fill of large pit 10078 (context 10077). This feature produced 186 fresh sherds (2106 g), mainly incorporating large fragments from a small number of pots in sandy medieval fabric M.1, including the following:

- 258 **Bowl** with lid-seated rim fired reddish-brown to black with scribed wavy line around its exterior. Medieval fabric M1. Rim D: 400 mm+. Context 10077 (pit 10078) Period 3.
- 259-61 Rims from three **cooking-pots** similarly fired. Medieval fabric M1. Context 10077 (pit 10078) Period 3.

Assemblage 43 (Fig. 6.14). From the fills of pit 9987 (contexts 9988 and 9989). The 157 medieval sherds (1490 g) of pottery from this pit are all from a single vessel:

- 262 Sagging-base cooking-pot in reddish-brown to black fabric M.1. Rim D: 320 mm. Contexts 9988 and 9989 (pit 9987) Period 3.

The forms in these two assemblages are very similar to those illustrated by Grove and Warhurst (1952) as coming from a 13th century pottery kiln waster deposit at Potters Corner, Ashford.

Miscellaneous vessels from Roman contexts

A number of unusual vessels mostly from otherwise insignificant assemblages are catalogued below and illustrated (Fig. 6.14):

- 263 **Multiple cordoned barrel-shaped butt-beaker** of Thompson form G5-1 in grey fabric B2.1 fired polished black externally. Dated *c* AD 1-50. Rim D: 180 mm. Context 7997 (pit 7733).
- 264 Upper part of **wide-mouthed bowl** of Thompson form E1-2 with multiple cordons, in grey fabric B2.1 with white patches. Late Iron Age to AD 60. Rim D: 190 mm. Context 1058 (hollow-way cut 1107).
- 265 **Bead-and-flanged dish** in patchy white/black fabric LR1.1 with perforations made through the sides before firing. 4th century. Rim D: 160 mm. Context 680 (pit 681).
- 266 **Jug**, (Cam 161) in grey Patchgrove ware fabric R68 fired patchy orange/brown. Dated *c* AD 43-60. Rim D: 150 mm. Context 936 (ditch 840).
- 267 **Jug**, almost identical vessel in fabric R68 fired smooth orange-brown. Late 1st century. Rim D: 170 mm. Context 7768 (ditch 7850).
- 268 **Finely-moulded beaker** in thin-walled black eggshell ware fabric R81. Rim D: 95 mm. Context 7529 (pit 7530).
- 269 **Small bottle** in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Rim D: 42 mm. Context 7952 (pit 7951).
- 270 **Tettina** in grey Upchurch fine ware fabric R16. Most of this vessel is present. Rim D: 40 mm. Context 8857 (cut 8856 Group 9210).
- 271 Slightly **carinated sherd** in very-fine grey ware with apple-green glaze over white barbotine decoration. Probably from the Staines area. Dated *c* AD 70-150. Context 238 (posthole 239 Group 350).
- 272 Foot from crudely-made salt **briquetage container** fired patchy pink/pale purple. Context 585 (surface collection).
- 273 **Trimmed-down flagon neck** in sandy-orange Canterbury kilns fabric R6.1. Context 8141 (pit 8143).
- 274 Complete **miniature handmade pot** in brown-grey fabric B2 with black internal residues. Rim D: 70 mm. Context 530 (hollow way cut 626).
- 275 Complete **miniature handmade pot** in soft grog-tempered ware fired orange/brown/black. Rim D: *c* 35 mm. Context 922 (ditch 923).
- 276 Incomplete **miniature handmade pot** in similar fabric fired grey-brown. Context 7249 (Group 7239) Phase 4.
See Assemblage 32 above.

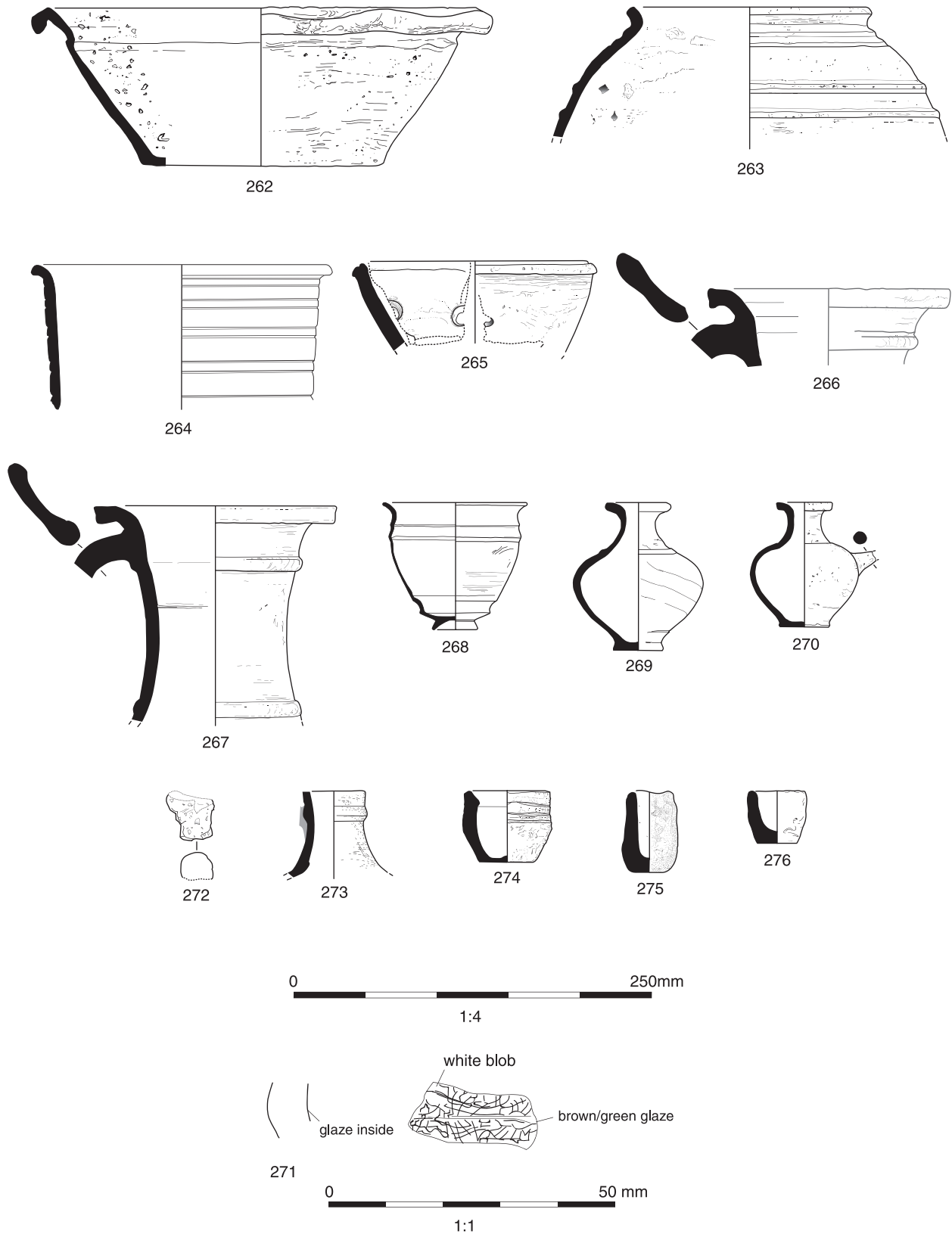


Figure 6.14 Medieval pottery (Assemblage 43: no. 262); and Miscellaneous Roman pottery (nos 263-276).

Ceramic evidence for site status and specialised activities

Even without any ceramic evidence, it seems likely that ironworkers living in circular structures as late as the end of the 2nd century, must have been fairly low down the social order even if they were not slaves. This is born out by the samian, of which 11 vessels in a fairly small overall assemblage show evidence of riveting after breakage. These riveted vessels include one Drag. 18/31 platter, four Drag. 31 platters, a Drag. 33 cup and four Drag. 37 bowls in Central Gaulish fabric.

Dressel 20 olive oil and Gauloise 4 wine amphorae are the most common forms of this type of ceramic container on most Romano-British sites between c AD 70 and 250. Gauloise 4s, however, are represented by a mere 55 sherds from 17 contexts at Westhawk Farm and it seems clear that the inhabitants of the part of the town that was excavated drank little if any Gallic wine. Even the vessels which are represented may have been brought in empty for re-use as plunge pots in the iron production process. The same applies to the somewhat more common Dressel 20 sherds of which 561 were found, with concentrations in the ironworking areas.

The smelting and working of iron does not involve much use of ceramics other than tuyères and plunge-pots. Old flagon necks were sometimes used as tuyères (Lyne 1999, fig. 182) and there is one possible example of this from the site (no. 273 above). More possible evidence for the use of flagon necks as tuyères lies in the surprisingly large numbers of flagon body sherds, but comparatively few rim fragments from the site. Most context assemblages from the site seem to include some body sherds. However, it should be noted that the fired clay from the site does include possible pieces from specially made plate tuyères (see Paynter, Chapter 7).

Remains of six *in situ* plunge-pots were found on the site, in the form of large grog-tempered storage-jars, with or without body combing, set in pits 316, 600, 844, 1238, 1636 and 7581. All may have had their rims removed possibly to open them out, though the effects of post-Roman truncation of deposits should also be borne in mind. They are thus unsuitable for illustration.

Ceramic evidence for ritual and other activities is less obvious. Where assemblages have been quan-

tified by EVE, their composition by form has been tabulated in an attempt to detect unusual patterns of vessel type usage (Table 6.14). The most obvious anomalies in this tabulation are the high percentages of beakers in late 2nd- to 3rd-century Assemblages 25 to 39 and the high flagon percentages from Assemblages 9, 17 and 35. The high flagon percentages, unfortunately, reveal one of the drawbacks in quantification by EVEs based on rim sherds in that the narrowness of flagon necks gives them extra strength and a tendency to survive intact after the breakage of the vessel. The presence of complete or reconstructable flagon rims in pottery assemblages thus distorts EVE quantification by overstating the importance of this vessel type.

The highest beaker percentages are in assemblages 32 and 39 from the sinkage fills in the tops of waterholes 7239/9151 and 796 and may have more significance. It was noted that the complete and largely-complete pot groups from the sinkages over the ritual shafts at Folly Lane, St Albans had significantly larger percentages of beakers and open forms than both the shaft fills beneath and ordinary domestic assemblages from the site (Lyne 1999, 301). This suggested ritual meals at the closing of the shafts, and it may be that the waterholes at Westhawk Farm also had a ritual element to their usage and were the focus of similar meals on being abandoned. Further support for ritual activities associated with the waterholes comes from the discovery of the complete jar with a hole drilled in the side (no. 206) in waterhole or pit 8479. Such ritually 'killed' pots were also found in the shafts at Swan Street, Southwark (Lyne forthcoming c). At both Southwark and Folly Lane, St Albans, dogs were also found in the fills of shafts and it was suspected that the worship of the Gallo-Roman hammer god Sucellos, as well as other deities, was involved (Lyne 1999, 301; Ross 1992, 423). Such a deity or local equivalent may well have been worshipped by an ironworking community such as that at Westhawk Farm. The small, complete bottle (no. 269) from pit 7951 is the only item from that feature and may also have been ritually deposited.

The site produced five miniature pots, four of which have the appearance of crucibles but no evidence of exposure to high temperature (nos 136 and 274-276). The fifth (no. 137) is a miniature wheel-turned jar. These pots may possibly have been used to burn cannabis or hallucinatory drugs for inhalation since

Table 6.14 Pottery: Percentage of vessel classes (quantified by EVEs) in selected assemblages (+ = present, but lacking rim).

Assemblage	Jars	Open forms	Beakers	Store-jars	Flagons	Others	Date-range
17	44.8	24.9	2.5	7.9	16.4	3.5	70-90
9	58.4	9.3	5.0	+	25.4	1.9	90-120
25	46.7	32.3	16.6		3.8	0.6	170
31	65.4	12.9	13.4	0.6	3.2	4.5	170-200
32	32.8	27.6	27.8	0.6	8.9	2.3	190-200+
35	40.7	23.3	16.5		11.5	8.0	200-270
39	40.1	25.1	24.5	0.3	4.2	5.4	200-270
40	51.7	29.6	2.5	3.6	7.1	5.5	270-300+

similar Roman examples - in handmade Alice Holt fabric - have recently been excavated at Frensham in Surrey, and were found to contain burnt cannabis residues (D Graham pers. comm.). They may thus be evidence for shamanistic practices. Two of the Westhawk pots (nos 136-137) are in the assemblage from the manifestly ritual deposit in grave 8160. Except for the presence of an abnormally high percentage of open forms, the form breakdown of this group differs little from a normal domestic assemblage. The funeral may have been accompanied by a ritual meal and perhaps by attempts to communicate with the other world by means of drug-induced trances.

Decorated Samian

by Joanna Bird

Summary

The twenty-four decorated samian bowls from Westhawk Farm, Ashford are generally in poor condition, some of the pieces having lost their slip and finer decorative detail completely (Figs 6.15 and 6.16). They range in date from the middle of the 1st century to the late 2nd. Eight of the bowls are South Gaulish, from La Graufesenque; among these are two examples of Drag. 29 which were probably made by the Neronian potter Murranus and three bowls dating from the Flavian-Trajanic period, including a Drag. 37 in the style of the later Germani. Early 2nd-century wares are absent, not surprisingly with such a small group since a general fall in the amount of samian in circulation has been observed at this date (Marsh 1981). Apart from a bowl by the Hadrianic-Early Antonine potter Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre, the 2nd-century wares all come from Lezoux. The Hadrianic-early Antonine bowls include single vessels by Attianus, Quintilianus and an unknown potter whose work has also been recorded at Canterbury. Later wares include at least five bowls by the mid-Antonine potter Cinnamus and later 2nd-century vessels by Paternus II (two pots) and Casurius; these are the potters who would normally dominate a group of this date.

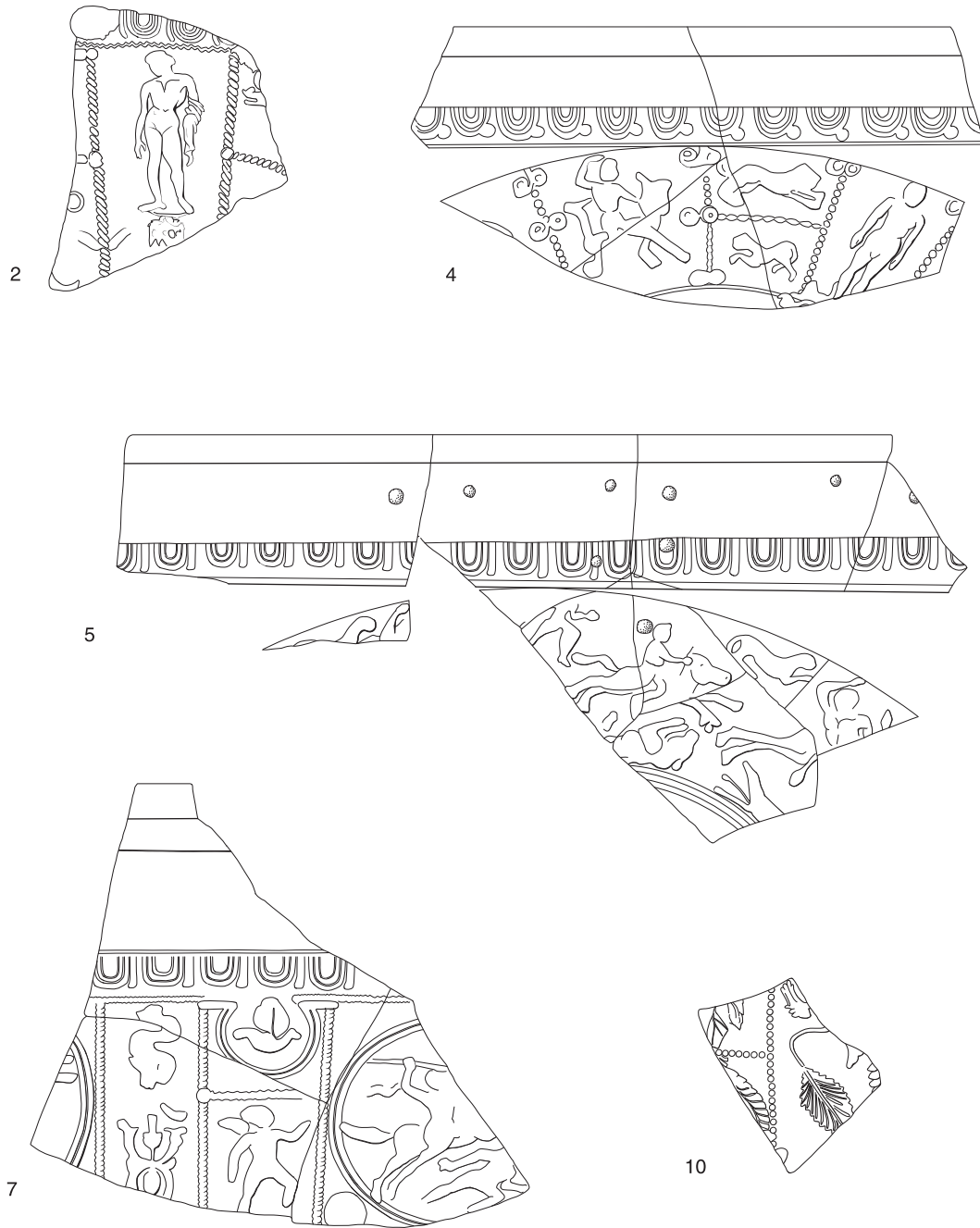
Five of the bowls have been repaired using lead wire staples through drilled round holes; one of them is of Flavian-Trajanic date, the others Hadrianic to Antonine. Although the assemblage is too small to allow any definite conclusions, this seems an unusually high proportion. Two reasons suggest themselves: either the community was poor, and samian was treasured and repaired, or they were unable to obtain new samian in the first half of the 3rd century, when supply became more variable. The latter explanation seems the less likely, since the inhabitants of nearby Canterbury were able to obtain a range of samian dating up to the middle of the 3rd century (Bird 1995a, 774-775).

Catalogue (Figs 6.15 and 6.16)

- 1 (not illustrated) **Drag. 37, South Gaul**; the ovolo has been completely removed in the finishing.

The upper frieze is a hunting scene with vines separating the figures; these include a cupid (Hermet 1934, pl. 18, 34), a hound (*ibid.*, pl. 26, 40) and a boar (*ibid.*, pl. 27, 42). Below is a band of wreath festoons containing spirals. Similar designs were made by such potters as Biragillus (Mees 1995, Taf. 14.1) and the Germani; the design by the potter numbered Germanus II by Mees, has an astragalus bead row supporting the festoons (*ibid.*, Taf. 71.1), as here, where it also forms a pendant between them. The beads used in the borders are unusually large, a feature of other Germani bowls (eg. Mees 1995, Taf. 80.1 and 9, by his Germanus III). Seven sherds; very abraded. Dated *c* AD 75-95. Context 263 (Group 1740) Phase 4.

- 2 **Drag. 37** in the style of Paternus II of Lezoux. The motifs are all on mould-stamped bowls: the ovolo on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate. 109.1, the figure on *ibid.*, plate 104.3, and both borders, the ring and what may be the same dolphin on *ibid.*, plate.104.4. Dated *c* AD 160-195. Context 1380 (Group 796) Phase 6.
- 3 (not illustrated) **Drag. 37** in the style of Paternus II of Lezoux. The leaf is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate.104.3; the small medallion motif uses a ring such as the outer one on *ibid.*, plate 105.15, round a beaded ring (*ibid.*, pl. 107.30). The motif above is probably the wide single festoon on *ibid.*, plate 105.15. Dated *c* AD 160-195. Context 7042 (feature 7023) Phase 4.
- 4 **Drag. 37** in the distinctive style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 143.44, the seated Apollo on *ibid.*, plate 143.38, the naked figure on *ibid.*, plate 143.37, the leopard on *ibid.*, plate 144.61, and the lion on *ibid.*, plate 144.53; the latter example also has the S-motif across the beaded border. Five sherds. Dated *c* AD 135-165. Context 7065 (feature 7023) Phase 4.
- 5 **Drag. 37** by the Sacer-Cinnamus group of Lezoux, with the ovolo (Rogers 1974, B144). The two riders, an amazon and a figure with a whip, were regularly used by Sacer (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 83.9-12; no. 10 also has leaf-tips in the field). The little figure, the bear and the hound were used by Cinnamus, who also used leaf-tips (*ibid.*, pls 159.26 and 33, 160.35, and 163.71); the other animal is a small leopard (cf *ibid.*, pl. 84.16). The ovolo is dated *c* AD 145-175; the proportions of the bowl suggest an early date in this range, so perhaps Sacer rather than Cinnamus. Nine sherds; six lead wire repairs and a hole for a seventh. Contexts 7126 and 7127 (dump) Phase 4.
- 6 (not illustrated) **Drag. 37, Lezoux**. The ovolo is lost; below is a panel design. The small naked figure and the hound were used by Cinnamus (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl.159.26, pl. 160.45), who also used a similar acanthus (Rogers 1974, K20), though this one is too abraded to identify certainly. The figure of Venus standing on a mask was regularly used by Divixtus, who also set small



0 100 mm

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Figure 6.15 Decorated Samian ware (nos 2, 4-5, 7, 10).

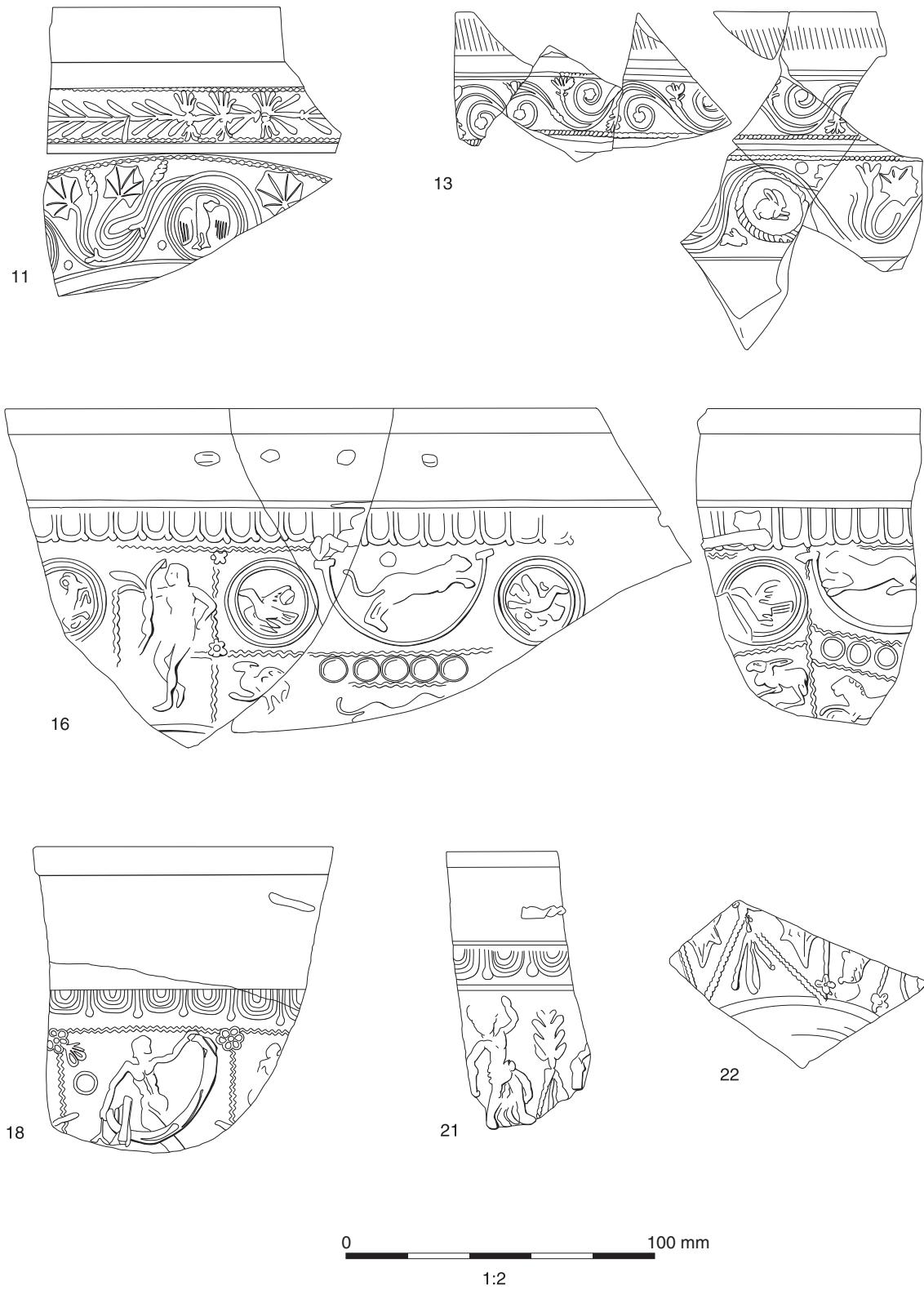


Figure 6.16 Decorated samian ware (nos 11, 13, 16, 18, 21-22).

- medallions inside larger ones, though not ones of the same size as here (Stanfield and Simpson pl. 116.10 and 15). The figure inside the medallions may be a crane. Five sherds; very abraded. Antonine. Context 7127 (dump) Phase 4.
- 7 **Drag. 30** in the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux, with his characteristic ovoid beads and small round terminals. The ovolo and large double medallion are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 160.35, the horseman on *ibid.*, plate 163.72, the small naked figure and the festoon on *ibid.*, plate 159.26, the cupid on *ibid.*, plate 158.16, the dolphin (here impressed vertically, its tail incomplete) on *ibid.*, plate 159.24, and the bird on *ibid.*, plate 162.60. The tall ornament (Rogers 1974, Q43) is also recorded for Cinnamus. Four sherds. Dated *c* AD 155-175. Contexts 7240 and 7241 (Group 7239) Phases 5 and 4 respectively.
- 8 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37**, Lezoux. The ovoid beads and small terminal suggest the work of Cinnamus; the motifs in the medallion are probably a draped figure and an astragalus. Antonine. Context 7244 (Group 7239) Phase 5.
- 9 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37** in the style of the Cinnamus group at Lezoux. The ovolo, fine beads and the scroll over a double medallion are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 162.59. Two holes for lead wire repairs. Dated *c* AD 145-175. Context 7327 (pit 7269) Phase 4.
- 10 **Drag. 37** in the style of Casurius of Lezoux. The ovolo is not previously recorded in his work; it seems to be the same as Rogers 1974, B97, which was used by the earlier Les Martres potter Cetus. The heavy beads are characteristic of Casurius, and the pinnate leaf and tendril are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 137.63, the festoon on *ibid.*, plate 134.31, and the vine leaf and a small acanthus which is probably the motif in the curve of the tendril on *ibid.*, plate 137.58. Two sherds. Dated *c* AD 165-200. Context 7327 (pit 7369) Phase 4.
- 11 **Drag. 29**, probably by Murranus of La Graufesenque. The straight wreath in the upper zone is composed of a trifid motif and a small palmette: both motifs are on Mees 1995, Taf. 148, 2, from what is probably a signed mould; a similar wreath, using a different trifid leaf, is on a stamped Murranus bowl from Southwark (Bird 1988, fig. 99, no. 347). The lower zone scroll of palmate leaves with bifid bindings is similar to another Murranus bowl which also has a small double medallion (Mees 1995, Taf. 149.1). The eagle is Hermet 1934, plate 28.9. Dated *c* AD 50-70. Context 7489 (Group 7850) Phase 3.
- 12 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 30**, South Gaul. Trident-tongued ovolo above a panel design, including a large faun (Hermet 1934, pl. 19.93), a satyr (*ibid.*, pl. 18.42) and a bird. Four sherds. Dated *c* AD 80-100. Context 7562 (Group 9390) Phase 4.
- 13 **Drag. 29**, probably by Murranus of La Graufesenque. A closely similar upper zone scroll, with the same palmette, is on Mees 1995, Taf. 151, 2, while the lower zone leaf scroll - here slightly blurred on removal from the mould - is similar to *ibid.*, Taf. 149.1, which also has what may be the same hare in a medallion. The simple corded medallion is not apparently recorded in Murranus' work. Eight sherds. Dated *c* AD 50-70. Context 7694 (Group 7850) Phase 3.
- 14 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37**, South Gaul. Panel design, including a saltire with formal buds and a wreath medallion flanked by little geese which contains a hare over arrowhead motifs. The hare is Hermet 1934, plate 26.66, the goose probably *ibid.*, plate 28.68 left. Dated *c* AD 70-90. Context 7947 (pit 7946) Phase 3-4.
- 15 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 29**, South Gaul. The lower zone consists of a row of corded sticks above a basal wreath of bifid leaves, with a bead-row between. The same design is on a number of unpublished bowls in the Musée Fenaille at Rodez, associated with stamps of Albus, Lucceius and Niger. Dated *c* AD 50-70. Context 7965 (Group 8620) Phase 2.
- 16 **Drag. 37**, Central Gaul, by the potter who made a bowl found at Canterbury (Bird 1995b, fig. 341, no. 677). The ovolo (Rogers 1974, B77) is known from a stamped bowl of Curmillus and on other bowls in several styles, perhaps including Sissus II, who sometimes used a similar wavy-line border; unlike the Canterbury bowl, the same border is used here throughout the design. The main decoration is in the style of the Sacer-Attianus group. As well as the ovolo and border, the rosette, astragalus, row of rings, shallow festoon and both birds are on the Canterbury bowl; the additional motifs here are also found on Sacer-Attianus bowls: the hare and double medallion on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 87.23, and the lion to left and at least one of the pair of leopards (cf *ibid.*, pl. 84.16). Four sherds; five lead wire repairs and a hole for a sixth. Dated *c* AD 125-150. Context 8204 (Group 8160) Phase 4.
- 17 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37**, Central Gaul. Scroll design, including a vine scroll (Rogers 1974, M2) shared by several potters. The fabric suggests one of its earlier users, such as Drusus II. Hadrianic-early Antonine. Context 8243 (Group 10420) Phase 4.
- 18 **Drag. 37** in the style of Quintilianus of Lezoux. The ovolo, border, dancer and the astragalus impressed across the border are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, plate 71.23; the rosette (Rogers 1974, C29) and trifid motif (*ibid.*, G118) are both recorded for Quintilianus. Two sherds; two lead wire repairs. Dated *c* AD 125-150. Context 8411 (Group 8160) Phase 4.
- 19 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 30**, Central Gaul. Panel design, with fine wavy line borders and a row of neat rings; the other motifs include a small double medallion. Hadrianic-Early Antonine. Context 8749 (Group 9350) Phase 4.
- 20 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37** in the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. The ovolo is on Stanfield and Simpson

1958, plate 159.27, the herm with flute and pipes on *ibid.*, plate 163.35; the double festoon and medallion occur regularly in his work, but the other motifs are not identifiable. Ten sherds, very abraded. Dated *c* AD 150-170. Context 8857 (Group 9210) Phase 4.

- 21 **Drag. 37**, South Gaul. The ovolo is recorded from Flavian-Trajanic sites, but is not associated with a known potter (Dannell, Dickinson and Vernhet 1998, ovolo TU). The other motifs are a dancer (Hermet 1934, pl. 20.120), an ornament composed of a coarse pinnate leaf and a trifid motif, and probably the dancer again. Lead wire repair. Dated *c* AD 90-110. Context 9239 (Group 9440) Phase 4.
- 22 **Drag. 37** in the style of Attianus of Lezoux, with his four-lobed rosette (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 86.17 and 19). He also used the motifs in the saltire, an ivy leaf and what is probably the same trifid (*ibid.*, pl. 85.6, pl. 86.10); the motif in the narrow panel is probably the base of a caryatid. Dated *c* AD 125-150. Context 9246 (pit 9196) Phase 4.
- 23 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37** in a pale yellowish fabric and brownish slip occasionally used at Lezoux in the Antonine period. The ovolo is probably one used by Cinnamus (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 162.61); below is a freestyle scene, including a stag (*ibid.*, pl. 163.66), a large lion (*ibid.*, pl. 163.73) and probably a small hound (*ibid.*, pl. 163.74). Two sherds. Dated *c* AD 145-175. Context 9273 (pit 9197) Phase 4.
- 24 (*not illustrated*) **Drag. 37**, South Gaul. The style is typical of Flavian form 37s, particularly those made by the group of potters associated with M.Crestio. The S-volutes and triple medallion are on Mees 1995, Taf. 38.1, in a generally similar arrangement; the bud is on *ibid.*, Taf. 36, 1, and a similar but narrower trifid leaf tendril on *ibid.*, Taf. 36.7. The two larger trifids used in the saltire were shared by a number of potters. *c* AD 75-95. Context 9374 (Group 10430) Phase 5.

The changing pattern of pottery supply

Introduction

The fabric percentages from the assemblages quantified by EVEs are brought together in Table 6.15 and give some idea of the changes in pottery supply to the site during its period of occupation (see also Tables 6.1 and 6.2).

The bulk of cooking-vessels and many of the lids and open-forms are in handmade or wheel-turned grog-tempered wares and form the largest single component of the pottery supplied to the Westhawk Farm settlement throughout the history of Roman occupation there. Therein lies a problem in that these grog-tempered wares all have very similar fillers, but quite clearly come from a variety of as yet unlocated sources in both east Kent and East Sussex. It has, however, proved possible to subdivide the bulk of the late 1st- and early 2nd-century grog-tempered sherds into those without a siltstone grog element (fabric B2) and those with (fabric B2.1). Close examination of the forms in these two fabric variants does, however, suggest that some of the vessels in both fabrics originate from the same source and merely indicate the variability of the clay available to the potters. What does seem likely is that these grog-tempered wares were made where ample supplies of low-temperature-fired clay were readily available. Such places include coastal brine-boiling and inland iron smelting sites, which would provide ample supplies of grog in the form of broken up furnaces and briquetage.

Period 2, Phase 2 (AD 43-70)

None of the pre-Flavian assemblages is large enough for quantification by EVEs but the sherd count quantification for the assemblages from structure A and the lower fills of ditch 40/860 suggest that 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares accounted for between 80 and 90% of the pottery supplied to the site and included bead-rim jars, imitation butt-beakers, barrel-jars and

Table 6.15 Pottery: Fabric representation in selected assemblages (% of EVEs) (+ = present, but lacking rim).

Fabric	Assemblages							
	17	9	25	31	32	35	39	40
B2/ESW	30.1	49.8	11.5	12.3	17.9	15.9	8.6	17.6
B2.1	46.6	8.4	21.0	16.7	6.9	21.1		
B2.4			18.2	24.9	2.1	3.0		
LR1.1			1.0			2.4	28.4	31.2
R1				0.6			1.6	0.3
R5	0.8	13.3	9.4	4.5	9.4	4.5		1.6
R6	+	9.2	3.8	3.2	3.9	12.4		2.4
R13								3.8
R16	+	7.7	20.3	21.5	33.8	16.1	29.8	10.3
R14				1.9	6.9	4.5	9.0	11.6
R73				4.2	5.5	8.4	9.6	11.4
LR2					3.1	2.5	3.9	2.1
R42	18.7	4.2		0.6				
R43		1.2	10.8	1.6	8.0	7.3	2.6	2.3
R46							2.5	2.2
MISC	3.8	6.2	4.0	8.0	2.5	1.9	4.0	3.2

Gallo-Belgic platter copies alongside more mundane cooking vessels and bowls. Examination of the morphology of these vessels suggests that nearly all of the grog-tempered native wares in use on the site at this time were supplied by east Kent sources. The paucity of sand-tempered 'Belgic' wares from the Folkestone area (Thompson 1982, 14) is rather surprising and may be indicative of poor communications with that area.

Small quantities of biconical vessels in fine grey Upchurch fabric and flagons in the oxidised Hoo equivalent were brought in from production sites around the Medway estuary after AD 45 and the earliest Canterbury products appeared soon afterwards. Equally small amounts of Gallo-Belgic white ware butt-beakers and flagons, Central Gaulish hairpin and roughcast beakers and La Graufesenque samian Drag. 29 bowls, Drag. 18 platters and other forms were imported from Gaul to the site. There is no *terra rubra* and fragments from just one *terra nigra* platter are present, apart from the complete vessel in the late Iron Age burial 9200.

Chaff-tempered container fragments from a number of early contexts are evidence for the importation of salt from coastal brine-boiling sites in east Kent and probably from the Lydd area in Romney Marsh (Barber 1998, 339).

Period 2, Phase 3 (AD 70-150)

The period between *c* AD 70 and 100 has produced one quantifiable assemblage, from pit 844 (Assemblage 17, Table 6.6). This reveals very little change in pottery supply during the period other than increased supply of South Gaulish samian. Only nominal amounts of sherds in Upchurch and Hoo fine ware and Canterbury fabrics are present in Assemblage 17, but assemblages from elsewhere on the site suggest that supply of pottery from these sources increased in significance during the Flavian period. Exotic imports include Patchgrove ware amphorae and jugs (Fig. 6.14, nos 265-66) and a few sherds in glazed fabric R31 (Fig. 6.14, no. 270) and of a bi-chrome orange/cream dot barbotine beaker (Fig. 6.5, no. 88); both from the Staines area of Surrey. The Patchgrove ware vessels may well have arrived on site as containers for some kind of commodity.

The first two decades of the 2nd century saw significant changes in the pattern of pottery supply to the Westhawk Farm settlement. The assemblage from the upper fills of the first roadside ditch 8950/10070 (Assemblage 9, Table 6.5) reveals a significant decline in the supply to the site of handmade grog-tempered wares to less than 60% of all the pottery. South Gaulish samian ware was replaced by smaller amounts of Central Gaulish samian from the Les Martres-de-Veyre kilns. Increased amounts of both Canterbury sandy grey lid-seated jars, carinated bowls and lids and oxidised flagons and mortaria were supplied to the site, although they still account for less than 10% of Assemblage 25. Upchurch grey fine ware biconical vessels, platters, beakers and cups now account for

nearly eight percent of the assemblage and flagons in the white-slipped oxidised Hoo version of the fabric are also present (12%), although their percentage is distorted upwards by the presence of a complete flagon rim. Although most mortaria were supplied by the Canterbury kilns, some Gillam 238 examples were imported from the Continent and there are a few white ware examples from the Rochester area of north Kent.

It is possible that some manufacture of pottery took place at the Westhawk Farm settlement during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. The flagon fragments in cream ware fabric R88A from Area C (Assemblage 1) are patchily fired and may be wasters. The ample supplies of fired clay generated by the destruction of iron smelting furnaces and the furnace firing technology possessed by the ironworkers make it more than likely that some of the native grog-tempered wares were also produced at Westhawk Farm.

There is no meaningful quantification of assemblages from the second quarter of the 2nd century, but there were several changes in pottery supply during the period. Lid-seated cooking-pots in the superior wheel-turned and polished grog-tempered fabric B2.4 are present for the first time in the top fill of roadside ditch 8950/10070 and suggest that such wares appeared *c* AD 120. The local nature of the distribution of jars and bowls in fabric B2.4 may mean that they were made at or near Westhawk Farm. Similar, wheel-turned, grog-tempered wares, but of slightly different character, were made during the late 2nd to early 3rd century at the large Wealden iron producing settlement of Bardown near Ticehurst, 60 kilometres to the west of Westhawk Farm and linked to it by road and trackway (Lyne 1994, Industry 5A).

Colour-coated hunt-cups and roughcast beakers from Cologne were supplied to the site in very small quantities after AD 130, as were small amounts of East Gaulish samian ware. Roughcast bag-beakers from Colchester and the Argonne are also present in minute quantities from the same time.

Period 2, Phase 4 (AD 150-200)

Assemblage 25 from grave 8160, dated *c* AD 170, has lid-seated jars and bowls in the wheel-turned grog-tempered fabric B2.4 accounting for nearly one-fifth of all the pottery (18%) and similar wares make up a quarter of the pottery from structure O Assemblage 31, dated *c* AD 170-200. The increase in the significance of these wares during the Hadrianic and Antonine periods was at the expense of other native grog-tempered ware producers and overall supply of such wares seems to have remained fairly constant at around half of all the pottery in both assemblages 25 and 31.

Supply of grog-tempered wares from elsewhere in east Kent seems to have virtually dried up during the mid 2nd century and been replaced by East Sussex Ware (fabric B2/ESW) products. These include girth-cordoned storage-jars from as far away as the estuary of the Ouse valley at or near Newhaven, where there

is evidence for the production of East Sussex ware on coastal brine-boiling sites (Green 1977, 155; Lyne 1994, 319).

The rest of east Kent had seen the supplanting of 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares by much higher fired, but still handmade 'Native Coarse Ware' during the third quarter of the 2nd century (Pollard 1988, 98; 1995, 704). These wares were probably made at brine-boiling sites along the western end of the Wantsum Channel and are common on most sites in east Kent between c AD 170 and 250. They are, however, exceedingly rare at Westhawk Farm and highlight the change in supply of grog-tempered cooking wares to the Westhawk Farm settlement from east Kent sources to local and East Sussex ones during the mid 2nd century.

Supply of grey Upchurch fine ware vessels (mainly poppyhead and other beaker forms, jars and bottles) increased markedly during the Antonine period to a point where they account for between a fifth and a quarter of the pottery in assemblages 25 and 31. They were joined by BB2 (R14) and Thameside grey wares (R73) from the same production sites around the Thames estuary during the late 2nd century. Significant quantities of BB2 open forms were already being supplied to Canterbury and the *Classis Britannica* fort at Dover by AD 130 (Willson 1981), but the lattice decorated 'pie-dishes' in this fabric, characteristic of the period c AD 120-200, are represented at Westhawk Farm by fragments from only two examples. Nearly all of the 'pie-dishes' from Westhawk Farm in BB2 fabric and Thameside grey ware are of undecorated types dated c AD 170-250 and suggest that BB2 was not supplied in any significant quantity to the site until c AD 170. Vessels, mainly open forms, in BB2 and Thameside grey ware are absent from Assemblage 25 dated c AD 170, but make up 4% of Assemblage 31 dated c AD 170-200.

Canterbury sandy grey ware lid-seated cooking-pots and bowls and oxidised flagons (fabric R5) continued to be supplied to Westhawk Farm during the late 2nd century, but never account for much more than 10% of all the pottery in total. Central Gaulish samian and dark colour-coated ware beakers, together with East Gaulish samian forms are also present in small quantities, but were clearly difficult to replace as witness the fact that ten of the late 2nd-century samian vessels from the site (and mostly from similarly-dated contexts) had been riveted together again after breakage.

Assemblage 32 was deposited in waterhole 7239/9151 during the last decade or so of the 2nd century. Vessel fabric percentages are very distorted by the probable ritual nature of the assemblage with an abnormal emphasis on open forms and beakers in Upchurch ware (R16), BB2 and Thameside grey ware at the expense of (mainly grog-tempered) cooking vessels. What this assemblage does tell us, however, is that the fine wheel-turned grog-tempered ware vessels in Fabric B2.4 had ceased being made by c AD 190 and been replaced by East Sussex wares (fabric B2/ESW).

Period 2, Phase 5 (AD 200-250)

The period after c AD 200 is characterised by the appearance of largely undecorated cooking-pots with everted rims and other forms in coarse handmade fabric LR1.1 with profuse white siltstone grog filler. These wares are believed to have been made near the shore-fort at Lympne (Lyne 1994, 419) and became quite significant during the mid 3rd century; making up 28.4% of the pottery from the lower fills of the sinkage over waterhole 796 (Assemblage 39). Overall handmade grog-tempered wares from Assemblage 39 comprised 38.6% of the assemblage, with the remaining grog-tempered ware all coming in from East Sussex (B2/ESW). The supply of handmade grog-tempered wares shows a decline from 42.4% of the pottery from the early 3rd-century structure P (Assemblage 35) to 38.6% of Assemblage 39.

Significant quantities of grey Upchurch fine wares (fabric R16) - now almost entirely rouletted and plain ovoid and pentice beakers - continued to be supplied during the early 3rd century and made up nearly 30% of all the pottery in Assemblage 39. This figure may, however, be inflated by the probable ritual nature of the assemblage; the figure of 16% from structure P (Assemblage 35) may be more realistic.

BB2 (fabric R14) and Thameside (fabric R73) 'pie-dishes' and straight-sided dishes certainly became more significant during the early 3rd century. They make up 12.9% of the pottery from structure P and 18.6% of that from the waterhole and were joined by small numbers of sandy grey cooking-pots with superficial 'scorching' from the same north Kent source after c AD 180 (fabric LR2.2). This increase in the supply of BB2 and Thameside products may have been brought about by the near termination of pottery supply from the Canterbury kilns in the last years of the 2nd century.

Very small numbers of Moselkeramik beakers from Trier and a little East Gaulish samian constitute the only Continental ceramic imports after AD 200.

Period 2, Phase 6 (AD 250-350)

The period between AD 270 and the early years of the 4th century is represented by Assemblage 40 from the uppermost fills of the sinkage in the top of waterhole 796. This assemblage indicates continued increases in the importation of jars and other forms in the siltstone grog-tempered fabric LR1.1 (31.2%) and of East Sussex Ware (fabric B2/ESW) (17.6%).

Although there are some grey Upchurch fine wares (fabric R16) in the assemblage, the broken up nature of the material suggests that they are all residual. BB2 (fabric R14) and Thameside grey (fabric R73) and 'scorched' grey wares (fabric LR2.2) do, however, seem to have continued to grow in importance (25.1%) and include developed bead-and-flanged bowls and other late 3rd-century forms.

A few cooking-pots, developed beaded and flanged bowls and straight-sided dishes in Dorset BB1 fabric also make their appearance for the first time in this

assemblage. These wares are never common on rural sites in Kent but are usually associated with a final occupation phase or a downturn in the fortunes of such sites in the last quarter of the 3rd century. Significant quantities of Dorset BB1 wares were present in late 3rd-century Shore fort construction contexts at Dover (Booth 1994, 99) and the earliest occupation within the fort at Richborough (Lyne 1994, 131-2) and suggest that their appearance in Kent during the late 3rd century may coincide with external threats to the region, such as the depredations of Frankish pirates and the ensuing secession of the British provinces under Carausius and his successor Allectus.

ROMAN BRICK AND TILE

by Louise Harrison

Introduction

The Roman brick and tile retrieved from the excavation was generally in a soft, worn and fragmentary condition. Because of this it has sometimes proved difficult to positively identify the tile as a particular type or to ascertain diagnostic features. These tiles have usually been classed as miscellaneous, although they could conceivably be *tegula* body fragments.

Quantification

A total quantity of 452 identifiable Roman brick and tile fragments weighing approximately 75.4 kg were recovered from the excavation. They can be divided into eight types (Table 6.16).

Fabrics

The material was studied using a microscope to identify the different fabric types. The following fabric numbers and descriptions are based on a Roman brick and tile fabric typology which is currently being developed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT). It should be noted that it is the writer's opinion that fabrics 21, 22 and 23 are quite possibly all derived from the same Wealden clay source and may be products of the same kiln or kilns situated near the clay outcrop.

- Fabric 1 Red/orange in colour; it has a fine sandy matrix with very few large quartz grains; occasional calcareous inclusions are sometimes present. It is very similar to tile excavated from two kiln sites in Canterbury situated in Whitehall Gardens and St Stephen's and probably dates up to the early 3rd century (Jenkins 1956; 1960).
- Fabric 2 Red/orange in colour and very fine; it contains few, if any inclusions in the matrix. Very occasionally, calcareous inclusions are visible. This fabric may be a non-sandy variant of fabric 1.
- Fabric 3 Red/orange in colour, it has a fine, sandy 'background matrix' with a moder-

Table 6.16 Roman brick and tile: Quantification (fragment count) of tile types present.

Form	Number	Weight (kg)
Brick	87	39.380
Brick/miscellaneous	5	1.080
Brick/flue	1	0.065
Imbrex	19	3.705
Tegula	22	5.075
Miscellaneous	255	14.103
Flue Tile	61	8.060
Voussoir	2	3.915

- ate quantity of medium to large white and clear coloured quartz grains (up to 1 mm). This may be a sandy variant of fabric 1.
- Fabric 5 Red/orange in colour and has a large quantity of iron oxide and a scatter of small (>0.5 mm) quartz grains.
- Fabric 6 Red/orange in colour and contains a moderate quantity of large sized quartz grains (up to 1 mm), common iron oxide, and occasional calcareous inclusions.
- Fabric 8 Varies from white/cream, to a yellow or pale orange colour. Its colour is one of its most characteristic features. It contains a scatter of usually small-sized, clear, 'rose' and white coloured quartz grains (up to 0.5mm); occasionally red clay pellets or lenses are visible. Additionally, the sanding on the back of these tiles consists of 'rose' coloured quartz. This fabric was produced at Eccles, north-west Kent from c AD 56-60 to the early 2nd century (Betts 1992).
- Fabric 10 Red/orange in colour, it is a fine sandy fabric with characteristic common black oxides appearing abundantly in the matrix; occasional red clay inclusions are also present. A similar fabric has been identified in London as coming from Radlett in Herts. The Canterbury examples are less sandy and have smaller quantities of iron oxides present, suggesting that this fabric type may have been produced at a kiln closer to Canterbury, probably in east Kent. Unfortunately a date is not yet known for this fabric type.
- Fabric 11 Orange/red in colour, it is fine and slightly sandy, with characteristic cream coloured 'swirls' or lenses (silty inclusions) appearing commonly in the matrix. Additionally, scattered small sized quartz grains (0.5 mm) are present. This fabric was produced in London or nearby and is dated (in London) to approximately AD 100-120 (Ian Betts pers. comm.).
- Fabric 11b A variant of fabric 11 and resembles it in every way except that it has a large

quantity of iron rich inclusions in the matrix.

Fabric 21 Varies from orange to a pale red/pink colour; it has a fine sandy matrix with a moderate quantity of silty swirls and lenses; some iron rich inclusions are also present.

Fabric 21a It has the same fabric structure as fabric 21, but with fewer silty or iron rich inclusions and is therefore thought to be a variant of fabric 21.

Fabric 21b It has the same fabric structure as fabric 21, but in this variant occasional block-like silty inclusions (measuring up to 15 mm) are present.

Fabric 22 Pale orange to pink in colour and has a fine non-sandy matrix with occasional rounded red and white clay inclusions, some silty swirls and lenses and some iron rich rounded inclusions. This fabric also has fine moulding sand. It is similar to clay found in the central Weald and is presumably a product of a kiln near the clay outcrop; a tile kiln has yet to be located.

A similar fabric has been identified by Peacock (1977, 237-42, fabric 2) as being one of the two fabric types found in tiles bearing CLBR stamps. An example was found in the assemblage from Townwall Street in Dover (Parfitt, Corke and Cotter 2006, 313); it was not possible to identify the stamp type due to it being obscured by keying. This fabric is dated in Dover from the mid to late 2nd century to the early 3rd century.

Fabric 23 This fabric varies in colour from white to pink to pale orange. It has a fine, non-sandy matrix with rounded red clay and white silty inclusions. Additionally, some iron rich inclusions are sometimes present.

Table 6.17 Roman brick and tile: Quantification (fragment count and weight) of tile by fabric type.

Fabric Type	No. fragments	% fragments	Weight (kg)	% weight
1	92	20.4	15.995	21.2
1/2	2	0.4	0.555	0.7
2	3	0.7	0.580	0.8
1/3	5	1.1	0.470	0.6
3	11	2.4	4.360	5.8
5	1	0.2	0.050	0.1
7	6	1.3	1.000	1.3
8	14	3.1	0.320	0.4
10	11	2.4	1.065	1.4
11b	1	0.2	0.170	0.2
21	196	43.4	23.893	31.7
21a	73	16.1	10.625	14.1
21b	6	1.3	7.555	10.0
22	8	1.8	3.430	4.6
23	23	5.1	5.315	7.1
Total	452		75.383	

Table 6.17 indicates that fabric 21 and fabric 1 were by far the most common fabric types, representing 31.7% and 21.2% (by weight) of the assemblage respectively. Including its variants (21a and 21b) fabric 21 accounted for 55.8% (by weight) of the assemblage and 60.8% by fragment count.

Table 6.18 shows that both fabric 21 or fabric 23 were used predominantly for bricks and flue tiles; there are very few examples of other types of tile in either fabric. This suggests that the kiln or kilns exploiting these clay sources may have specialised in these tile types. A more even representation of different tile types appears in fabric 1, however, suggesting that the kiln using this clay source produced a wider variety of tile types.

Brick

The brick makes up 52 % (by weight) of the assemblage from Westhawk Farm. No complete bricks

Table 6.18 Roman brick and tile: Quantification (fragment count) by tile types and fabric.

Fabric	Brick/Tile type							
	Brick	Brick/misc	Misc.	Tegula	Imbrex	Flue Tile	Voussoir	Brick/flue?
1	23	1	39	12	11	6		
1/2	1		1	1				
2			1		2			
1/3			3			2		
3	3	1	3			4		
5			1					
7		1	3	1		1		
8			14					
10	1		8	2				
11b			1					
21	37	1	115	1	3	37	1	1
21a	5		56	2	3	5	1	
21b	6							
22	4		3	1				
23	7	1	7	2		6		
Total	87	5	255	22	19	61	2	1

were retrieved, but most bricks recorded varied from 27 mm to over 60 mm in thickness. The majority of the bricks had an average thickness of around 40-45 mm suggesting that they were probably fragments of *bessalis* and *pedalis* type bricks. The piece measuring over 60 mm is most likely to be part of a *sesquipedalis* brick. There are 14 unusually thin bricks measuring between 27 mm and 32 mm in thickness; these may have been small *bessalis* bricks or floor tiles. One brick fragment (thickness 41 mm) had a scorched surface suggesting that it may have been used as a hearth brick.

Although all dimensions are required to positively identify bricks to a particular type, three bricks provided some width/length measurements aiding identification (Table 6.19). The possible *lydion* brick has a ?width measurement that is slightly larger than the average sized *lydion* (Brodrribb 1987, 37-40). The other brick is either a large *bessalis* or a small *pedalis* but as not all dimensions are present this is not clear. The other brick measuring only 142 mm in width/length is unusually small and may be either an unusually small *bessalis* or possibly a floor tile or hearth brick, although no scorching was apparent. The size of the brick suggests a late Roman date as tiles tended to decrease in size through the Roman period. The context from which it derives is of early Roman date, but was the uppermost fill of the roadside ditch at this point. As such it could have contained intrusive later material.

Four bricks (from contexts 302, 8097, 9051 and 9333) are keyed with characteristic wide, deep combing. This has been carried out using of a four-toothed comb, the stroke measuring 38-40 mm in width (Fig. 6.17, no 1). These bricks occur commonly in fabric 23 and are similar to Brodrribb's type 1 (Brodrribb 1979, 146). A number of examples of these combed bricks have been found at Townwall Street in Dover (Parfitt, *et al.* 2006, 313), at Beauport Park (Brodrribb 1979), where they occur with material with *Classis Britannica* stamps, and 15-23 Southwark Street in London (Crowley and Betts 1992).

Flue tile

The flue tile represents 10.7% of the assemblage by weight. It was all fragmentary, but most was keyed and a number of different types (based on the Canterbury type series) could be identified (see below). Because of their fragmentary state, it is possible that some of the tiles, particularly those displaying keying on both face and side, may have been classed as flue tiles when they could conceivably be voussoirs. The most common pattern appeared to be a diagonal cross formed with a number of different sized combs,

Table 6.19 Roman brick and tile: Brick dimensions.

Fabric	Context	Dimensions	Type
21	739	w/l: 306 mm x th: 40 mm	<i>Lydion?</i>
3	1258	w/l: 225 mm x th: 45 mm	<i>Bessalis?</i>
3	8222	w: 142 mm x th: 36/40 mm	small brick

but four examples of tiles with lattice scoring (type 7) were also present. The clearest examples of keying types have been illustrated.

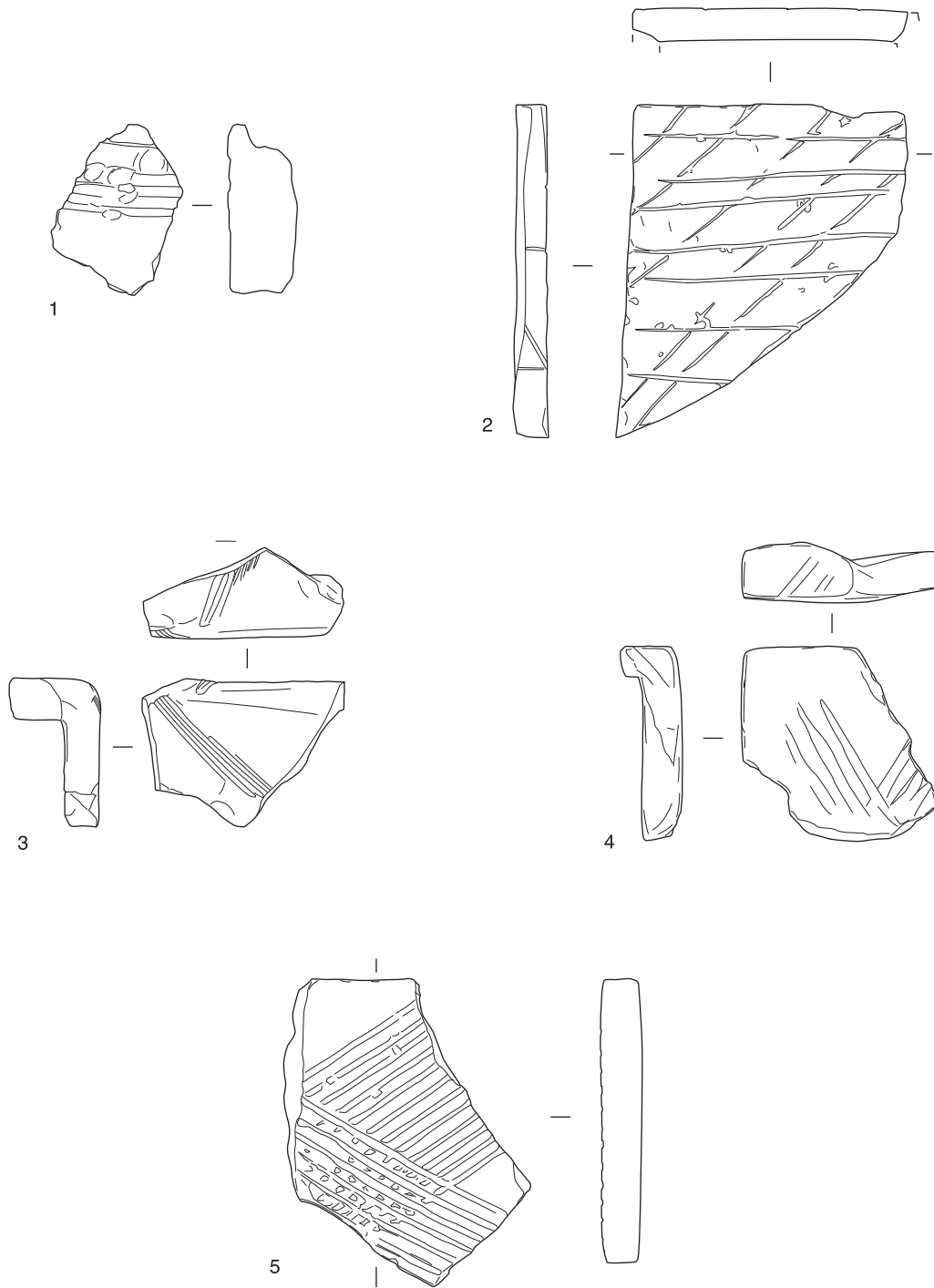
Three flue tiles had sooting on their interiors suggesting that they had been positioned at the base of the flue near the furnace of a hypocaust system.

- Type 5 Flue tile ?face fragment combed with a diagonal cross with a vertical stroke down the centre of the cross. Teeth: 6; W of stroke: 38 mm; Ht: 163-165 mm; with no cutaway.
- Type 7 Flue tile fragment with lattice scoring, carried out with a sharp pointed implement, such as a knife. (Fig. 6.17: 2).
- Type 13? Flue tile fragment with a combed straight stroke with a possible wavy one as well. Teeth: 8; W of stroke: 33 mm.
- Type 14 Flue tile fragment with a diagonal stroke, probably forming a cross. Teeth: 6; W of stroke: 38 mm.
- Type 25 Flue tile fragment, combed on both face and side with a diagonal cross. Teeth: 5; W of stroke: 18 mm (Fig. 6.17: 3).
- Type 26 Corner flue tile fragment with wide combing on both face and side. Teeth: 4+?; W of stroke: 45+ mm. Has rectangular or square cutaway 33 mm away from the corner (Fig. 6.17: 4).
- Type 27 Flue tile fragment with wide combing consisting of a diagonal cross. Teeth: 4; W of stroke: 44 mm. This type also has a round cutaway, D: 30 mm in example.
- Type 28 Corner flue tile fragment with combing on both face and side consisting of a diagonal cross on one surface and possible vertical combing in the other. Teeth: 6; W of stroke: 40 mm. This example also has a square or rectangular cutaway 35 mm from the corner.
- Type 29 Thin flue tile fragment (10 mm thickness), combed with a diagonal stroke. Teeth: 9; W of stroke: 36 mm.
- Type 30 Flue tile fragment with a widely combed diagonal cross. Teeth: 12; W of stroke: 103 mm (Fig 6.17: 5).
- Type 31 Flue tile ?face fragment combed with a diagonal cross. Teeth: 4; W of stroke: 24 mm. This tile also has a height measurement (162-164 mm) but no cutaway.

Voussoir Tile

Only one tile was sufficiently complete to provide dimensions which allowed it to be positively identified as a voussoir tile.

- Type V6 A complete tile (in five fragments) with all surfaces combed and no cutaways present. The keying consists of combed diagonal crosses, teeth: 6, W of stroke: 41 mm. The tile varies in Ht: 161-170 mm, and in W: 135-152 mm (Fig 6.18: 6).



0 250 mm

1:4

Figure 6.17 Roman tile (nos 1-5).

Roofing Tile

Imbrices

These were all fragmentary, representing roughly 4% (by weight) of the assemblage. The ratio of *imbrices* to *tegulae* (see below) is typical of the use of both types together for roofing.

Tegulae

Tiles were only recorded as *tegulae* if a distinguishing feature such as a flange or cutaway was present; these tiles represented 6.7% of the assemblage by weight. All the *tegulae* were fragmentary, but a small number had flange profiles and cutaways that were complete enough to be identified as a particular type (Table 6.20).

Table 6.20 indicates that flange types 1, 12 and 13 were the most commonly represented. One tile is very unusual because it has had its flange cut away on both sides rather than just the one side as is the normal practice. This has left a small section of flange surviving measuring 78 mm in length (Fig 6.18, no. 7). The base of the tile is rough, sanded (characteristic of a *tegula*) and is faintly burnt. It appears to have originally been made in the form of a *tegula*, rather than a half box tile, and then modified for a different purpose. If it had been originally made in the form of a half box tile the base would have been finished in some way, showing evidence of being either smoothed, trimmed or keyed. It is unclear what this tile would have been used for, but it is probable that it was made for a very specific purpose, possibly to fit between two *tegulae* where a section of tile on a roof had broken.

Signature Marks

These were recorded using the CAT ceramic building material recording system developed by the writer. Signature marks that have been previously recorded by CAT have been consecutively numbered (by type) and therefore the signature marks below conform and relate to this system.

Only nine fragments of brick and tile bore signature marks on their surfaces (Table 6.21). These were generally incomplete but consisted of two signature marks, type 2 and type 7 (see Fig 6.18, nos 8 and 9). On the basis that signature marks were probably used by different tile makers to identify their particular tiles or batches of tile, the presence of these two different signature marks from this assemblage tentatively suggests that at least two different tile makers were producing tiles for use at this site. It is notable, however, that type 2 signature marks occur on tiles in a variety of fabrics likely to derive from at least two distinct sources and it is improbable that the same individual was involved in tile production at both. The relatively simple nature of these signature marks makes it unlikely that many of them can be regarded as unique to one individual.

Phasing

The majority of the brick and tile discussed above (just over 97% by weight) was derived from Area B, while the remaining material was from Area C. The occurrence of tile per phase (in terms of weight) is shown in Table 6.22 (some very small phase groups have been merged to provide more meaningful data). Relatively small amounts of tile were present before Phase 4; it is likely that little or no tile was in use on the site in Phase 2. Approximately 22.5% (by weight) of the tile was from Phase 4 contexts, with a similar representation in the combined Phase 4-5 and 5 groups. Phase 6 contexts, however, produced the greatest quantities of tile, though much of this material was from the well/waterhole feature 796 and may therefore have been redeposited at this time.

Table 6.22 gives little clear indication of chronological patterning in the use of particular tile fabrics. Fabric 8 occurred entirely in relatively early contexts, and a similar emphasis was noted for fabric 2, but the overall quantities of these fabrics and the size of some of the phase assemblages are quite small and the significance of conclusions based on these data is therefore questionable. Fabric 1 was relatively most important in Phase 3 and occurred in declining quantities thereafter. The commonest fabric, 21, was well-represented in all the main phase groups, though with a peak in Phase 6. As already indicated, however, a particularly high proportion of the tile in this phase is likely to have been redeposited.

The assemblage was virtually all fragmentary and was derived from the fills of postholes, pits, ditches and waterholes suggesting that much of the material was residual. Spatially, there was no obvious concentration of ceramic building material, and there was no obvious pattern of particular tile types being found in one context or feature. No context contained more than twenty pieces of brick and/or tile. Because of this, it is not possible to ascertain whether the material was derived from one structure or from different structures present on the site.

The voussoir, the only virtually complete tile in the assemblage (Fig. 6.18, no. 6) was from context 9088, a posthole fill assigned to Phase 5 (AD 200-250), while the unusual *tegula* (Fig. 6.18, no. 9) was from a Phase 6 silting fill (298) of waterhole 796.

Discussion

Although a substantial quantity of brick and tile was recovered, the majority of it was in a fragmentary and abraded state and was probably residual. The material can be dated by its fabrics principally to the mid Roman period. Despite its general character the quantity of tile suggests that a substantial Roman building or buildings probably existed in or near the area of excavation, and the relatively high proportion of brick and flue tile present suggests that the building had a hypocaust system and, on the basis of the presence of at least one voussoir tile, may have had

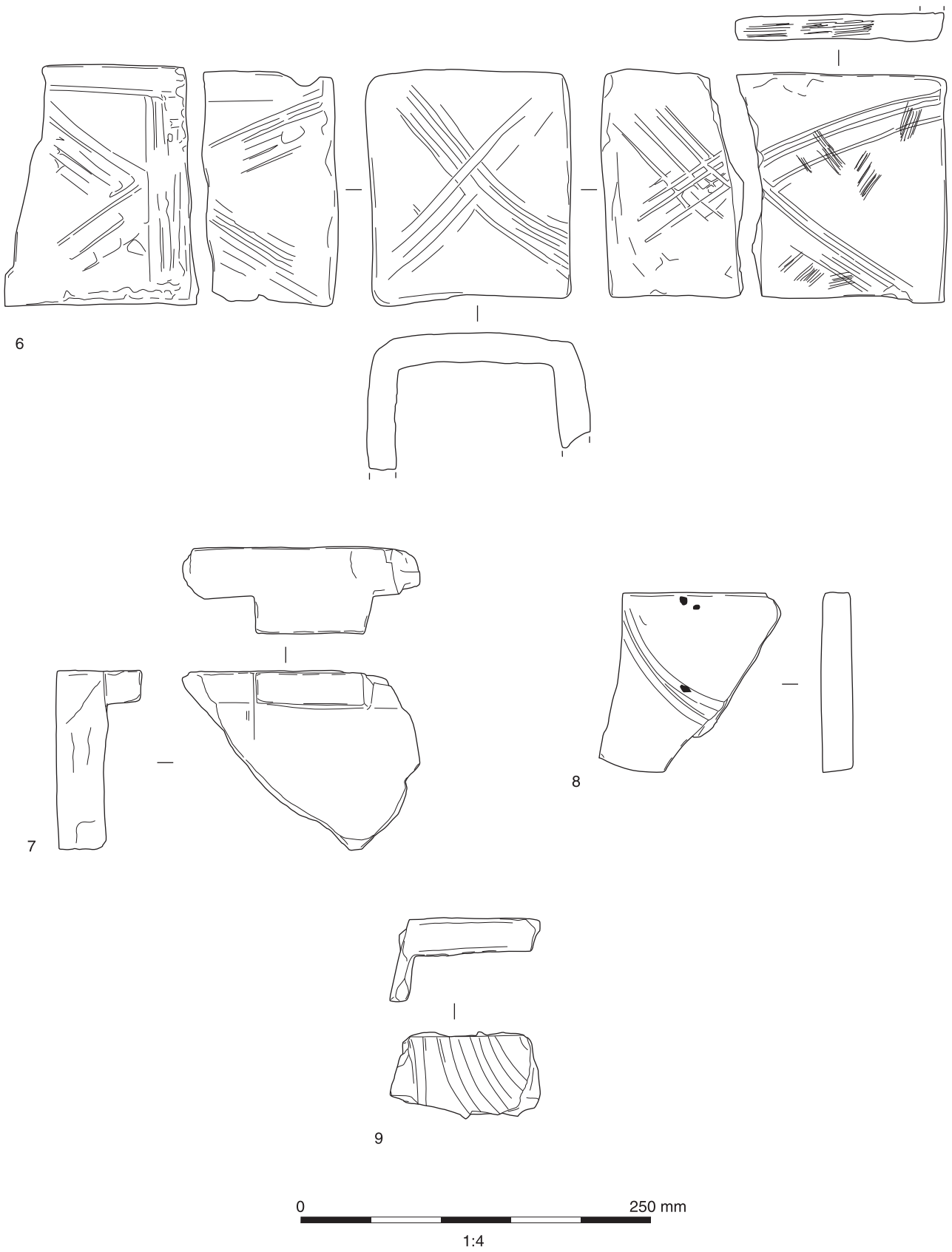


Figure 6.18 Roman tile (nos 6-9).

Table 6.20 Roman brick and tile: Tegula flange and cutaway types by fabric.

Flange Type	Lower Cutaway Type	Fabric Type	Quantity
1	c	1	2
1		10	1
1		21	1
4	e	1	1
7		22	1
12	c	1	4
12		1/2	1
13		23	1
13		1	1
13		10	1
15		21a	1

a vaulted roof. This suggests the existence of a bathhouse structure in close proximity to the excavation.

It is not clear, however, whether the buildings associated with ironworking or any of the other structures would have had tiled roofs. Their relatively small size might indicate that these buildings would have had another form of roofing.

There are no published detailed studies of ceramic building material from the Ashford area at the present time. Meaningful comparison with other groups of brick and tile found in the Ashford area is therefore difficult. However, the large quantity of material from Westhawk Farm appearing in fabrics 21 and 23 suggests that a tile kiln or kilns situated in the Weald near a clay outcrop was producing and supplying tiles to this area. A large proportion of the material produced in these fabrics was brick and flue tile. This suggests that one or more of the kilns may have specialised in producing these tile types. Brick and tile bearing the

Table 6.21 Roman brick and tile: Signature marks on tile by form and fabric.

Signature mark	Form	Fabric
2	brick	1
2	brick	3
2	brick	21
2	brick	21
2	brick	22
2	miscellaneous	1
2	miscellaneous	21
2	miscellaneous	23
7	tegula	1

CLBR stamp and relatively unusual keyed bricks also appear in these fabrics and have been found in Sussex (Beauport Park) and at Dover (Townwall Street). All of this evidence suggests that the kiln or kilns situated in the Weald produced large quantities of tile and served a wide geographical area.

A wide variety of tile types from Westhawk Farm also appear in fabric 1 (similar to a Canterbury fabric) suggesting the existence of a kiln or kilns that produced large quantities of different types of tile for Canterbury and the Ashford area. This particular fabric (and its variants) occurs commonly in Kent, for example at Maidstone (Harrison 1999, 130), Ickham (Riddler, *et al.* forthcoming) and Harrietsham (Jarman, *et al.* forthcoming).

The wide variety of different clay and tile types appearing at Westhawk Farm is not surprising considering that the site lies near the junction of two Roman roads and a tributary stream of the Great Stour which would have facilitated the transport of ceramic building material to the area.

Table 6.22 Roman brick and tile: Quantification (% weight) by fabric type and phase.

Fabric type	Period 2							Period 4 & Total weight (g) unphased	% weight	
	Phases 2-3 & 2-4	Phase 3	Phases 3-4 & 4	Phases 4-5	Phase 5	Phases 5-6 & 6	Phase 7			
1		42.1	32.0	21.4	19.4	17.9		16.9	15,995	21.2%
1/2			2.2			0.6			555	0.7%
2		13.4		1.3	0.6				580	0.8%
1/3			0.7		1.2	0.6			470	0.6%
3	20.0		6.6		10.4	2.7			4,360	5.8%
5								8.1	50	0.1%
7			0.8		1.2	2.2			1,000	1.3%
8	0.1	9.4							320	0.4%
10			0.5		2.7	1.9			1,065	1.4%
11b								27.4	170	0.2%
21	33.9	10.6	30.6	12.8	12.8	46.0	66.1	47.6	23,893	31.7%
21a	8.4	2.5	22.2	10.6	37.8	2.5			10,625	14.1%
21b			5.1	16.2		19.5			7,555	10.0%
22	27.8	5.8	3.5		0.6	3.9			3,430	4.6%
23	9.9	16.2	1.1	37.7	13.4	2.3	33.9		5,315	7.1%
Total (weight, g per phase)	4810	3360	16986	3155	13862	31690	900	620	75,383	
% wt per phase	6.4%	4.5%	22.5%	4.2%	18.4%	42.0%	1.2%	0.8%		
Total fragments per phase	15	26	144	25	67	165	4	6	452	
% count per phase	3.3%	5.8%	31.9%	5.5%	14.8%	36.5%	0.9%	1.3%		

Catalogue of illustrated pieces (Figs 6.17-6.18)

- 1 **Brick** with wide combing. Fabric 23. Context 9333, Phase 4-5.
- 2 **Box flue**, lattice scored. Fabric 23. Context 406, Phase 6.
- 3 **Box flue**, combed. Fabric 21. Context 322, Phase 6.
- 4 **Box flue** with wide combing. Fabric 23. Context 417, Phase 7.
- 5 **Box flue tile** with combing, sooted on inside. Fabric 21. Context 1359, Phase 6.
- 6 Complete **vousoir**, combed. Fabric 21a. Context 9088, Phase 5.
- 7 **?Tegula** with flange cut away on both sides. Fabric 21. Context 298, Phase 6.
- 8 Uncertain type with signature type 2. Fabric 23. Context 1639, Phase 3.
- 9 **Tegula** with signature. Fabric 1. Context 9155, Phase 3.

BURNT CLAY

by Kayt Brown

The excavations produced a total of 6385 fragments of burnt clay, weighing 49,303 g. This includes material from both hand-excavated contexts and material retrieved during the processing of environmental samples. The assemblage was in relatively poor condition with the majority of the material comprising abraded, amorphous oxidised fragments.

The material was examined by context and identified to fabric using a binocular microscope (x10), and to form based on morphological characteristics. The material was quantified by fragment count and weight for each context. Two broad fabrics were

identified within the assemblage; the most common contained varying amounts and proportions of sand, ferruginous and clay pellets, with a second fine sandy fabric occurring in lesser quantities. Occasionally daub fragments in the former fabric also displayed voids resulting from burnt out organic matter. As a result of the abraded nature of much of this material, only a small proportion could be identified as daub, that is clearly deriving from structures. Some of the assemblage showed evidence of exposure to high temperatures and in some cases had charcoal adhering to the surface and may therefore represent oven or hearth lining. Vitrified clay furnace lining was present within the slag assemblage (see Paynter, Chapter 7).

Burnt clay material can result from a number of domestic and industrial activities and is a common find on sites of this type. The assemblage at Westhawk Farm is generally very abraded, with little diagnostic material. This suggests at least a moderate amount of redeposition of the material, resulting in the fragmentation of any large pieces of fired clay. Although there is some material in the earlier phases, the majority of burnt clay occurs within Phases 3 to 5 of the Roman period, corresponding to the main period of activity at the site. Spatial analysis of this material reveals a general distribution of burnt clay across the site within these phases, although there is a notable concentration around building R in Phases 4 and 5. Given that a proportion of the burnt clay displays evidence of exposure to high temperatures, it is likely to have been connected to the metal working activity that was located within this building and much of it may have derived from the outer (generally undiagnostic) parts of furnace structures.