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**Roman Rubbish Pits and Post Medieval Gravel
Quarries on Land to the Rear of 20-28 London Road,
Godmanchester:
An Archaeological Evaluation**

Joe Abrams
December 2001

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 201
Commissioned by Bewick Homes Limited



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20-28 London Road, Godmanchester:
An Archaeological Evaluation**

TL 2473 7013

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2001

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Montague



Report No. 201

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of 20-28 London Road (adjacent to Betts Close), Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (TL 2473 7013) to inform the planning process in advance of the proposed construction of six dwellings. The fieldwork was carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council between 19th and 23rd November, 2001.

A total of three Trenches were excavated, 36.50m in length giving a 5.3% sample of the development area. All three contained archaeological features. Two Roman rubbish pits were identified, from which sizeable assemblages of Roman pottery and good environmental evidence including fish bones, scales and cereals were recovered. A series of post medieval quarry pits were observed, from which residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered along with post medieval artefactual evidence.

The subject site was 0.32m (northwest) – 0.82m (southeast) lower than the surrounding area. This evaluation revealed that this was due to post Medieval gravel quarrying. A series of sub rectangular pits had been cut in strips aligned northwest – southeast.

There was a complete absence of any human skeletal remains redeposited within the later quarry pits. This indicated that the known Romano-British cemetery present in the immediate area was set well back from London Road (Ermine Street). The eastern boundary of the cemetery can now be said to lie below Betts Close immediately adjacent to the subject site.

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**Roman Rubbish Pits and Post Medieval Gravel Quarries on Land to the Rear Of 20-28
London Road, Godmanchester:
An Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR (TL 2473 7013)

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land to the Rear of 20-28 London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (TL 2473 7013) to inform the planning process in advance of the construction of six dwellings. Due to the high archaeological potential of the site a condition has been placed on planning consent, requiring a scheme of archaeological works, by the County Archaeology Office (CAO 20-28 London Road, Godmanchester – Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, October 16, 2001). The fieldwork element of this project was carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council between 19th and 23rd November, 2000.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

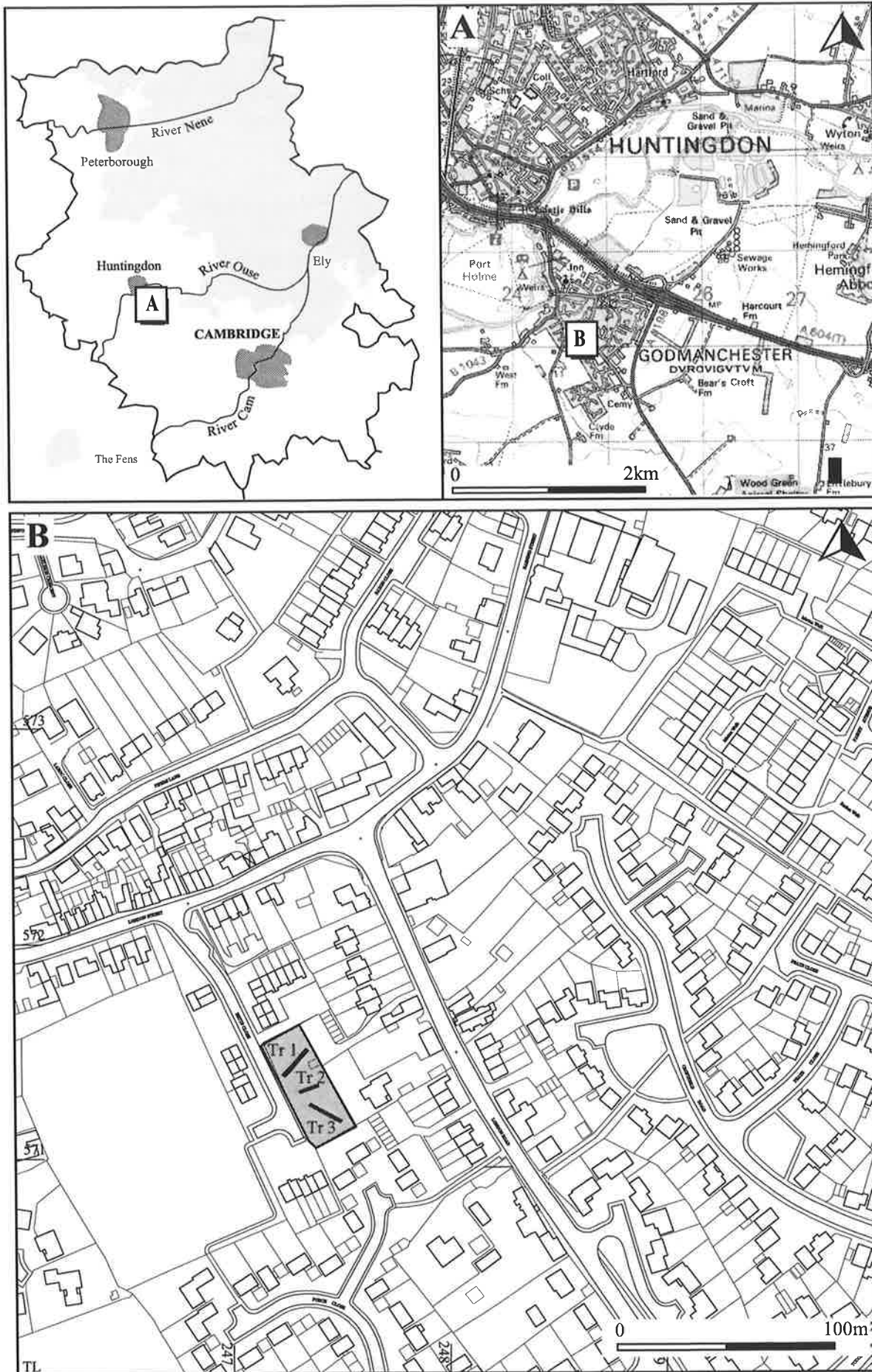
The local geology is 1st and 2nd terrace river gravels of the Great Ouse valley overlying Oxford Clay.

The site is located on uneven ground, the perimeter of the site is significantly higher than the interior (see Fig.2), 10.94m OD on the northwest perimeter 10.94m OD on the southeast perimeter. The interior slopes from 10.88m OD in the northwest to 10.56m OD in the southeast.

The subject site was bordered on its north-eastern, north-western and south-western edges by the gardens of adjacent residential properties. The south-eastern side was bordered by Betts Close.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies immediately to the south of the core of the Roman town of Godmanchester. The line of the Roman wall runs c80m to the north along London Street and the course of Ermine Street runs northwest-southeast c60m to the east. There are many known finds of Roman, Saxon and Medieval date from the surrounding area.



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Figure 1 Site Location. Development Area in tone.

The history and development of the town is excellently reviewed in a booklet by H J M Green entitled *Godmanchester* (Green 1977), based upon over 40 years experience excavating and researching the town and its environs.

Other information for this summary is derived from the Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Victoria County History Vol I & II for Huntingdonshire, various development led evaluations, excavation reports, and maps held by the Huntingdon record office. Discussions by the editor with HJM Green regarding unpublished information on the subject area, also produced valuable background material relating to the immediate vicinity of the site.

Excavations in the immediate vicinity of the subject site.

The location of excavations in the immediate vicinity are shown on Figure 6.

Many of the excavations within the vicinity of the subject site have recorded the presence of a large Romano British cemetery (see below). However, other Romano British features most importantly the course of Ermine Street, and a series of roadside buildings to the west of Ermine Street, a

Excavation immediately adjacent and to the north of the subject site revealed evidence of a Romano-British cemetery. The inhumated remains of at least 13 individuals were recovered during rescue excavations in 1991 (Hoyland and Wait, 1992).

Excavation immediately to the southwest of the subject site (TL 2460 6980) revealed surviving traces of the southerly continuation of the Romano-British cemetery amongst a high degree of truncation due to later quarrying (Macaulay S. 1994).

Between 1978 and 1984 Granville Rudd (unpublished M Green *pers comm*) recorded the presence of a minimum of 60 bodies, TL 24/70 (SMR 7224) during the construction of housing estates at Porch Farm.

Further evidence for a cemetery beyond the southern limits of the Roman town, adjacent to Ermine Street is known from an assessment of an area covering c 2.5ha immediately to the south of GODSW 94 TL 2470 / 6970. This revealed a number of archaeological features surviving beneath the remains of a ridge and furrow system (SMR 10122).

A number of ditches of unknown date of function were noted. In addition a small amount of residual prehistoric material was recovered comprising of worked flint flakes, tools and several sherds of abraded pottery dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods. This material although unstratified was concentrated towards the eastern limit of excavation.

A single, isolated burial was recovered by a member of the public and reported to the AFU from the New School Site, c 100 meters south of the subject site, following the completion of excavations by BUFAU in 1997. This inhumation was deposited by the AFU with the CAO in 1997, Porch Farm, single inhumation. TL 2492/6990 (SMR 2660A).

Of particular significance is the anecdotal evidence gathered from Porch Farm immediately south of the subject site, which recalled that the area of land north of the

farm (subject site) had been extensively quarried for gravel during the 19th century (HJM Green *pers comm*). Numerous skeletons had apparently been disturbed during this quarrying.

Prehistoric activity and Romano-British roadside settlement was identified at the New School site as a result of evaluation by the AFU (Hinman M. 1996) and subsequent excavation by BUFAU (Jones A. 1999).

5 METHODOLOGY

Three trenches totalling 36.50m in length, were located within the area of the proposed development, consisting of six dwellings. This gave a 5.3% sample of the affected area. Topsoil and modern overburden were removed using a wheeled mechanical excavator with a flat bladed ditching bucket to a width of 1.60m. This was carried out under the full time supervision of an archaeologist. Trenches were located to give a representative sample of the available area.

After machining each trench was photographed. A sample of every archaeological feature was excavated by hand in order to determine date and character. The AFU's single context based recording system was used to record all the archaeological features and deposits, sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10 for features, and 1:50 in the case of entire trench sections. Plans were hand drawn at a scale of 1:50. In addition all the spoil heaps from the Trenches were scanned for artefacts by eye and a metal detector was used to scan for metal artefacts.

In this report deposit numbers are shown in plain text and cut numbers are in **bold** text. Detailed descriptions of the character and morphology of each feature are listed below the main text for each trench.

6 RESULTS

All the features discussed below were sealed by topsoil (1), subsoil was present only in Trench 1. This was due to recent levelling of the site in the 19th or early 20th century.

A series of 19th century quarries sub rectangular in plan but laid out in strips and aligned with current property boundaries were recorded (see Fig. 3) in all three trenches. Some of these were excavated and are discussed below. They shared almost identical fills which were very dark brown silty sand material, containing occasional rounded pebbles. The cuts of these quarry pits varied from sub-square to sub-rectangular and when excavated had vertical sides and flat bases. On average they were 2.50m long and 2.00m wide.

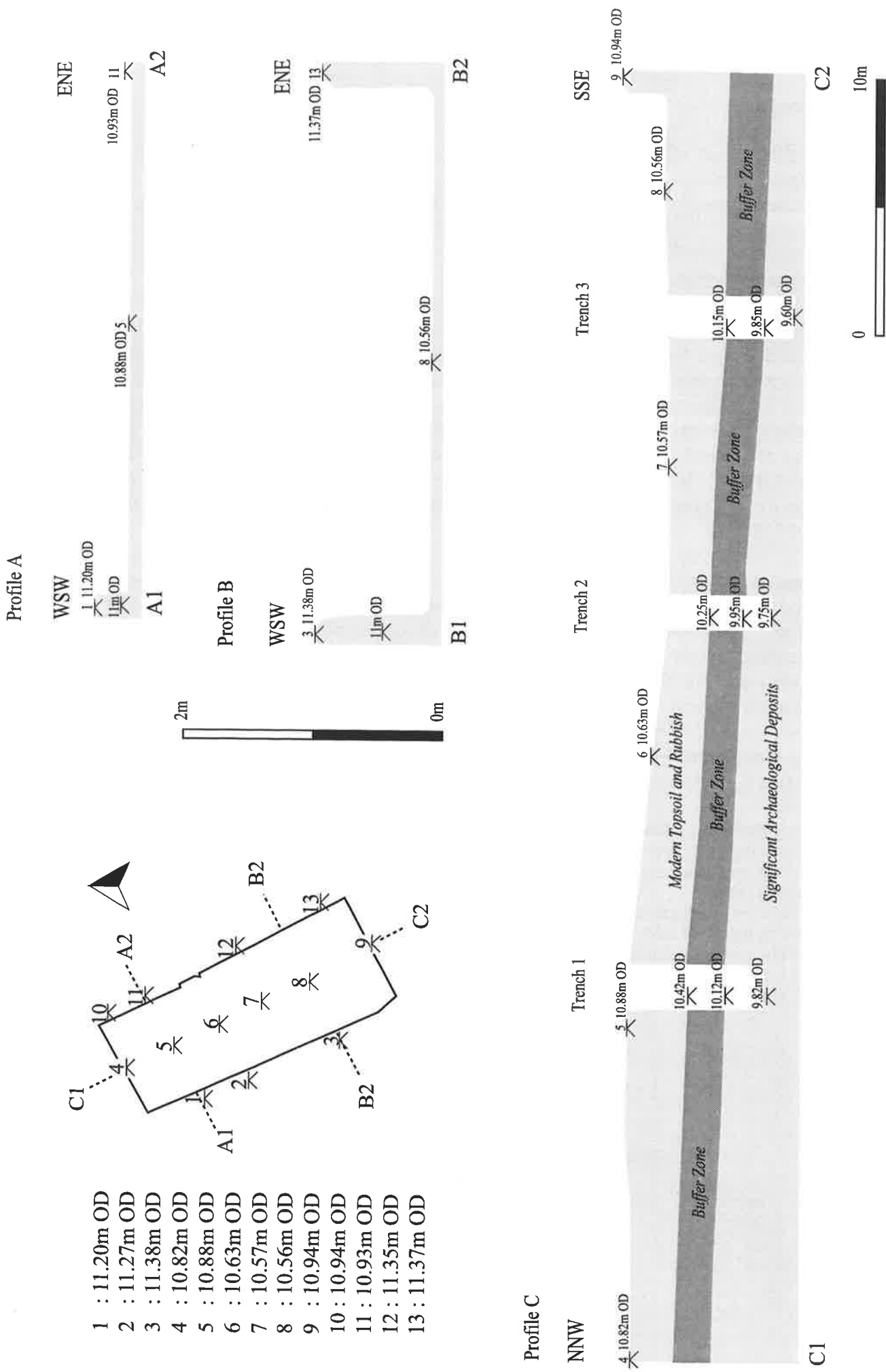


Figure 2 Levels taken from the site and the extrapolated profiles of evaluation trenches.

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (see Fig.3) was 15.00m long 1.60m wide and 1.00m to 1.90m deep and aligned northeast-southwest. Trench 1 contained one Romano-British pit, five post Medieval quarry pit features and 3 modern pit features cutting into the natural geology.

6.1.1 Romano-British

Pit **109** (see Fig.3) contained six fills 108, 114, 115, 116, 112 and 113. This feature extended into the northern limit of Trench 1. However, its morphology revealed during excavation suggested a sub circular pit. Fill 108, contained a high ash content and therefore sample 100 was taken (see Appendix 2), in case charred archaeobotanical remains were present. A large quantity of Roman pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit (see Appendix 3). Below this in stratigraphic order was fill 114, 115 and 116 each representing a phase of back filling or natural collapse. Deposit 114 contained some pieces of animal bone, no finds were recovered from 115 and 116.

Deposit 112, contained 1st century AD Roman pottery sherds and animal bone and appears to represent a phase of deliberate back filling which sealed deposit 113. Deposit 113 contained moderate quantities of Roman pottery sherds occasional animal bone and oyster shells. This deposit was similar to 108, and 219 (in pit **207**, see below) and for this reason is interpreted as a deliberate dump of Romano-British domestic rubbish.

It is thought that **109** was a Roman rubbish pit similar to **207** recorded in Trench 2 (see section 6.2 below).

109, 3.20m wide, 1.19m deep, sub circular in plan, irregular steeply sloping sides vary from concave to convex, slightly concave base, contained six fills:

Fill 108, mid/dark brownish grey clayey silt, frequent lenses of sand, frequent pebbles and moderate charcoal pieces.

Fill 114, very dark grey sandy clay, occasional shell fragments and fine pebbles.

Fill 115, light grey sandy silt, occasional shell fragments and fine pebbles.

Fill 116, mid yellowish brown sandy clay (re-deposited brickearth), occasional fine pebbles

Fill 112, very dark dark blackish grey clayey silt, occasional fine pebbles and oyster shell fragments.

Fill 113, dark brownish grey clayey silt, moderate fine pebbles and oyster shell fragments

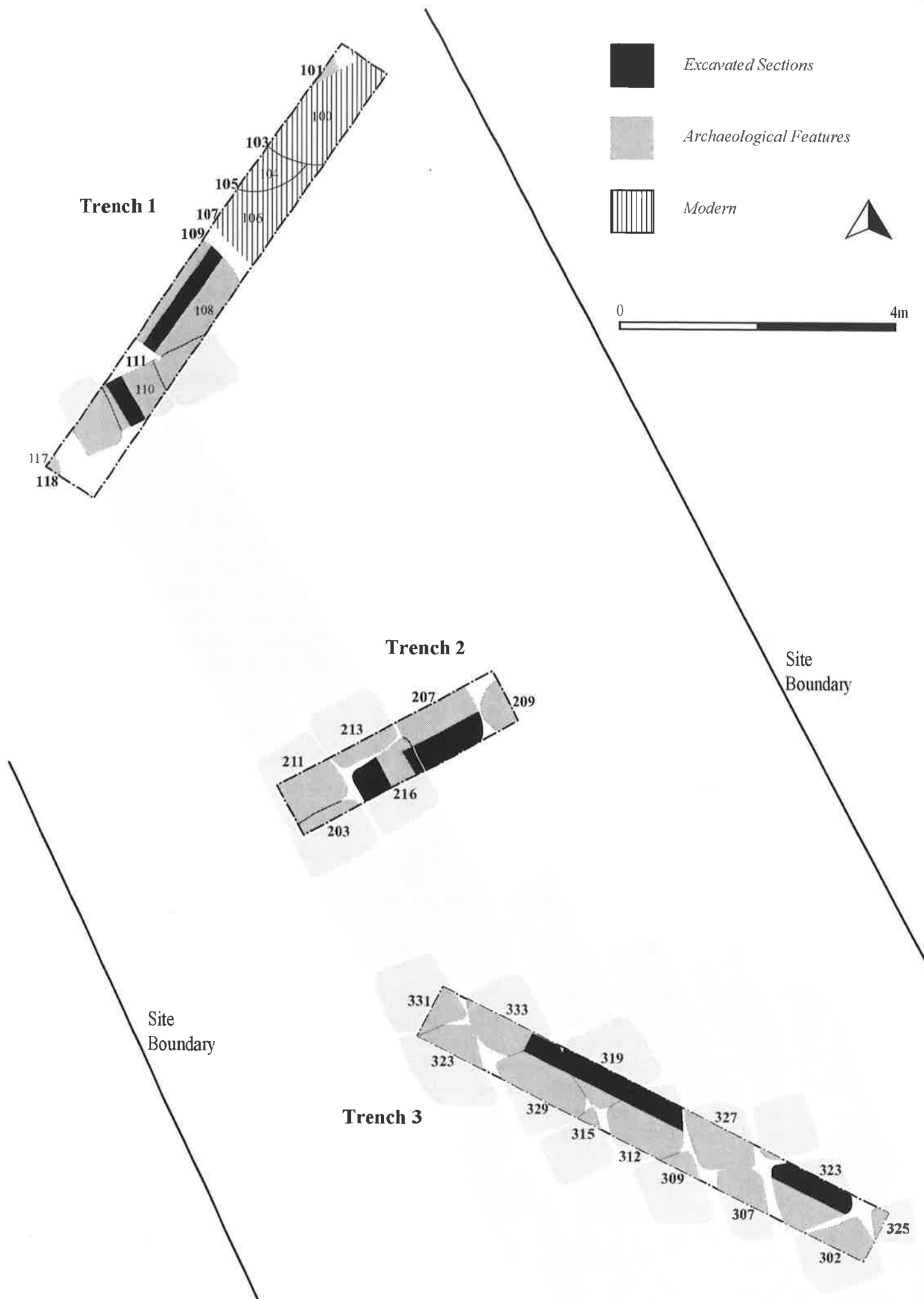


Figure 3 Plans of trenches with extrapolated quarry runs

6.1.2 Post Medieval

Features **101**, **111** and **118** (see Fig. 3) were all post medieval quarry pits. Two other features were located adjacent to **111**, these fills identical to 110 within pit **111**, and are considered to be contemporary quarry pits. They contained identical fills and are interpreted as being part of a series of strip quarry pits (see Section 3 - Archaeological and Historical Background). Pit **111**, contained one fill 110, which produced post medieval pottery sherds. The character of this fill and the morphology of **111**, were identical to the other post medieval quarry pits, which were recorded in Trenches 2 and 3.

6.1.3 Modern

Pits **103**, **105** and **107** (see Fig. 3), were a series of modern pits containing modern metal and plastic rubbish. All three pits were cut from high in the trench section.

6.1.2 Detail of layers and features

The topsoil (1) was a dark-brown fine sand layer 0.30m to 0.45m deep, with moderate inclusions of rounded small pebbles, modern metal and plastic rubbish this was an organic rich garden soil of recent origin. Below this was layer (2) a brownish grey silty clay layer 0.25m deep, with frequent inclusions of 20th century bricks and mortar. Below this was subsoil (3), a mid red/greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent lenses of sand and occasional or moderate pebbles. Subsoil (3) occurred only in the central part of Trench 1 (see Fig 4). Significantly, this is stratigraphically sealing deposit 108 the uppermost fill of Pit **109**, which contained the only significant archaeological (Romano-British) deposits in this trench.

The natural geological layer (4) varied from mid orange coarse sands to whiteish yellow sands and gravel. This was encountered at a depth of 0.50m in Trench 1.

6.2 Trench 2

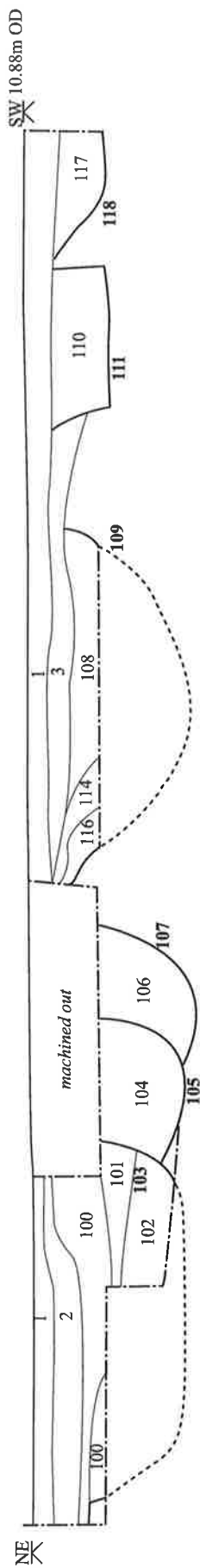
Trench 2 was 7.00m long 1.60m wide and 1.00m to 1.15m deep and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west (see Fig 3). Trench 2 contained one Romano-British pit feature and five post medieval quarry pits cutting into the natural geology.

6.2.1 Romano-British

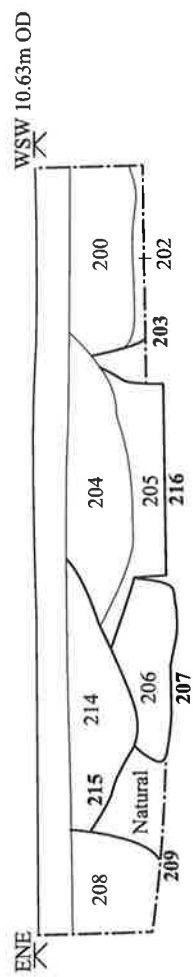
Sub-rectangular pit **207** (see Fig.3) contained two fills 206 and 219 both of which contained large quantities of 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery sherds (see Appendix 2). This feature was only partially revealed by Trench 2, however its morphology revealed during excavation suggested a sub rectangular pit. Fill 219, contained a high ash content and therefore sample 101 was taken (see appendix 2), in case archaeobotanical remains were present. Fill 219 was similar in character to fills 108 and 103 (Pit **109**), in Trench 1.

The similar artefactual evidence recovered from pits **109** and **207** and the similarities in the character of their fills suggest that these are both Romano-British domestic rubbish pits.

Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

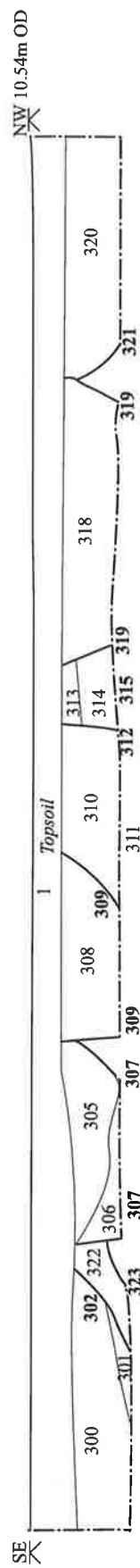


Figure 4 Trench Sections

207, 2.50m wide, 0.75m deep, sub-square in plan, near vertical sides, concave base, contained two fills:
Fill 206, mid grey brown sandy clay, frequent lenses of sand, oyster shell fragments and moderate fine pebbles
Fill 219, very dark brownish grey clay silt, occasional pebbles, frequent oyster shell fragments

6.2.2 Post Medieval

Features **209, 213, 216, 203** and **211** (see Fig. 3) were all post medieval quarry pits for sand and gravel extraction. They contained identical fills and were laid out in strips aligned northwest to southeast (see Section 3 - Archaeological and Historical Background). The alignment of these features ties in identically with the quarry pits encountered in Trench 3 (see below - section 6.3.1).

6.2.3 Detail of layers and features

The topsoil (1) was a dark-brown fine sand layer 0.30m deep, with moderate inclusions of rounded small pebbles and modern rubbish, this was an organic rich garden soil of recent origin. No subsoil was recorded within Trench 2 and it was thought that the intense post medieval quarrying and subsequent levelling of the site would have completely removed this.

The natural geological layer (4) varied from mid orange coarse sands to whiteish yellow sands and gravel. This was encountered at a depth of 0.55m in Trench 2.

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 14.50m long 1.60m wide, 0.90m to 1.00m deep and aligned southeast-northwest (see Fig 3). Trench 3 contained thirteen post medieval pit quarries cutting into the natural geology.

6.3.1 Post Medieval

Features **325, 302, 323, 307, 327, 309, 312, 329, 315, 319, 333, 321** and **331** were all post medieval quarry pits. These features all contained identical fills and were interpreted as being part of a series of 19th century strip quarry pits (see Section 3 - Archaeological and Historical Background). The alignment of these features ties in with that of the quarry pits encountered in Trench 2 (see above - Section 6.2.2), this is illustrated in Fig. 3.

During the excavation of **312, 329** and **319**, it was recorded that all three quarry pits produced a mixture of post medieval produced a mixture of post medieval clay pipe coke and pottery sherds and Romano-British pottery sherds.

Detail of layers and features

The topsoil (1) was a dark-brown fine sand layer 0.30m to 0.45m deep, with moderate inclusions of rounded small pebbles, modern rubbish this was an organic rich garden soil of recent origin. No subsoil was recorded within Trench 3 and it is thought that the intense post medieval quarrying and subsequent levelling of the site would have completely removed this.

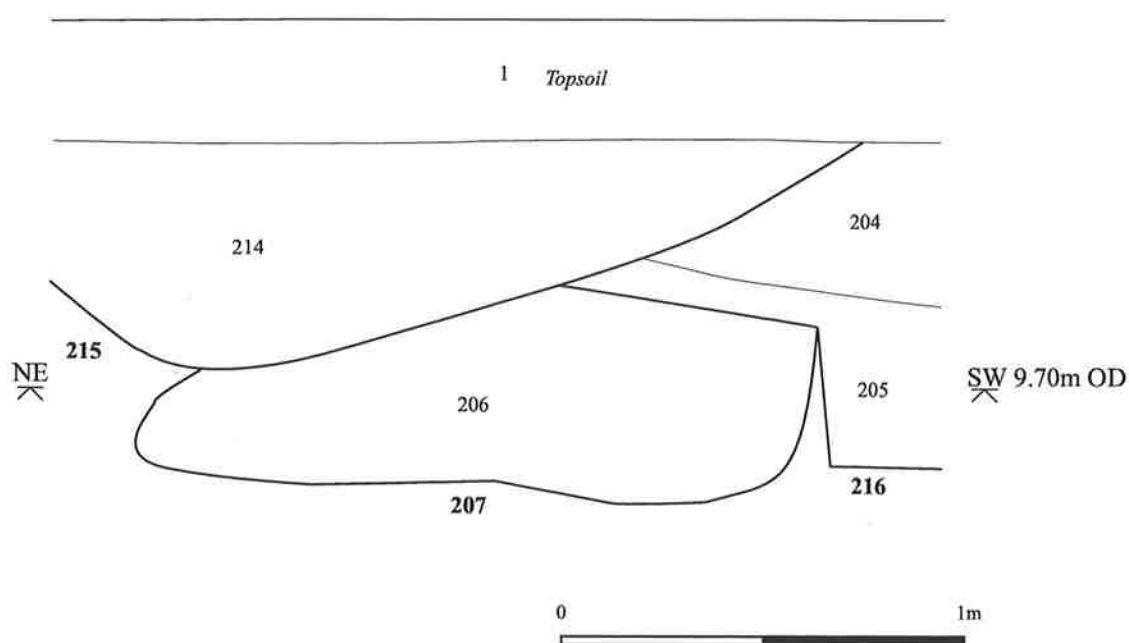
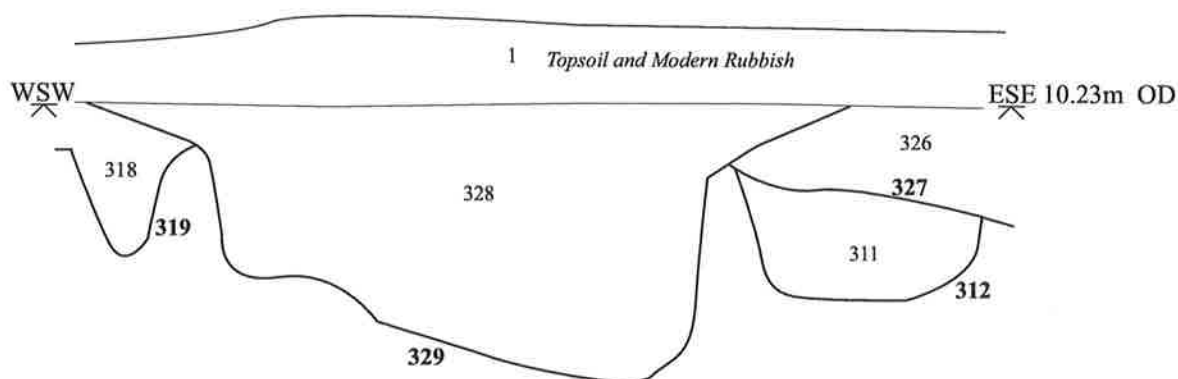
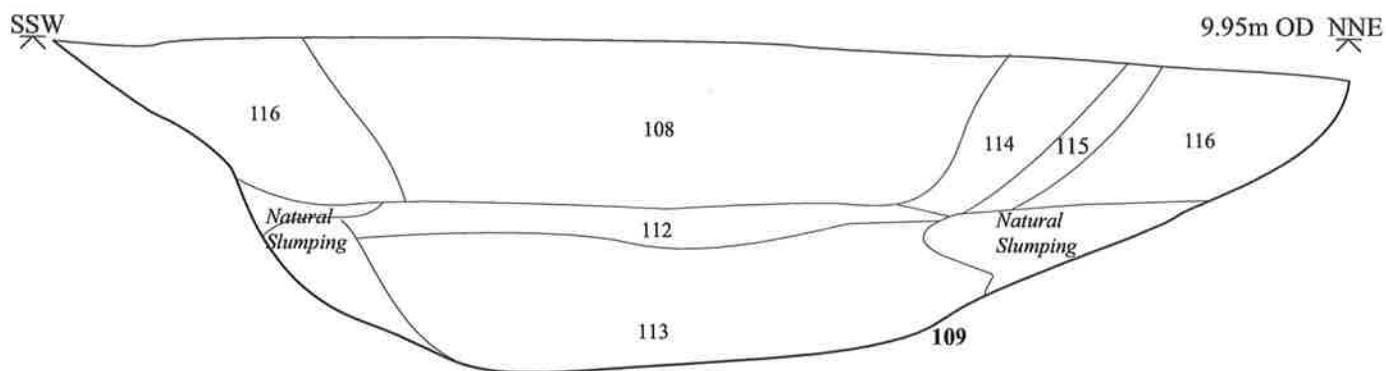


Figure 5 Selection of Sections

The natural geological layer 4 varied from mid orange coarse sands to whiteish yellow sands and gravel. This was encountered at a depth of 0.50m in Trench 3.

7 DISCUSSION

Three periods of activity were identified dateable to the Romano-British (AD 43-410) and post medieval periods (1550+), and modern (20th century).

7.1 Romano-British

Trenches 1 and 2 (see Fig. 3) each contained one rubbish pit (111 and 207), from which Romano-British pottery was recovered. It is likely that many more such pits were present on the site prior to it being quarried for gravel in the 19th century (see below section 7.2).

A significant assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered from these two pit features, 109 dateable to the 1st century AD and 207 dateable to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD (see Appendix 2). The existence of un-truncated Romano-British features means that further excavation on the site could potentially reveal further un-truncated features as well as post medieval quarry pits, which contain significant quantities of residual Romano-British material.

Two environmental samples were taken (see Appendix 1), sample 100 taken from 108 within pit 109, contained a considerable amount of charcoal and fish scale, a small quantity of fish vertebrae and rodent bones were also present. Sample 101, taken from 219 within pit 207, contained at least 5 varieties of charred weed seeds, some oyster shells and a few fragments of animal bone. The deposits within both these pits are typical of domestic refuse and the content of the environmental samples is consistent with this interpretation.

7.2 Post medieval

The entirety of Trench 3 and large parts of Trenches 1 and 2 were completely truncated by post medieval quarry pits. These quarry pits were arranged in strips, which are aligned northwest-southeast, on the same alignment as the 19th century property boundary now marked by Betts Close to the southwest and residential property boundaries to the northeast (see tables below). This is significant as it strongly suggests that this quarrying post dates the creation of the current property boundaries which exist on the site.

Further evidence that this quarrying is closely related to the current boundaries of the subject site comes from the topography of the site (see Fig. 2) which clearly shows how the interior of the site is significantly lower (particularly in the vicinity of Trench 3) than the surrounding perimeter. This is due to the strip quarry pits discussed above which despite having been back filled and levelled have still removed a significant quantity of material. This has had the effect of lowering the topography on the site as a whole.

Further evidence of a recent date for this quarrying comes from the artefactual evidence (see Appendix 2), which consisted of clay pipes and post medieval pottery sherds. This accords well with anecdotal evidence provided by the farmer of Porch Farm to M Green *pers comm* (see Section 3).

8 CONCLUSION

It is clear that the subject site contains archaeological remains relating to the Romano-British period. Even though significant truncation of these remains by post medieval quarrying has taken place, it is apparent from the excavation of post medieval quarry pits on the subject site that a significant assemblage of Romano-British pottery exists within these. The site lies immediately east of the known Roman cemetery in an area previously identified as containing Romano-British rubbish pits (see Fig.6).

It is clear from the pottery sherds recovered from pits **109** and **207** that this area was used for rubbish dumping between the 1st and 4th centuries at least. Pottery sherds from pit **109** consisted of a lot of handmade material no later than the early-mid 2nd century AD. Pit **207** contained pottery sherds dated to the mid-late 3rd century AD, the majority of these sherds were Nene Valley oxidised ware, although some mortaria sherds were present. It is suggested (see Appendix 3) that the high quantity of misfired pots in this pit may suggest that a pottery kiln was in use close to this spot with misfired pottery being disposed of in this pit. Alternatively, the community in this locality may have received a large shipment of 'seconds which were disposed of in **207**, as these examples show very little sign of wear. Industrial activity has previously been noted 250m to the south of the subject site (Hinman, 1996, Jones, 1999). The identification of a pottery production area to the south of Godmanchester would represent a significant addition to the corpus of information relating to this key Roman centre.

Further evidence of Romano-British activity on the site was retrieved from the post medieval quarry pits. Some of these features were clearly intercutting although they are considered broadly contemporary, they contained both post medieval and residual Roman pottery sherds, it is suggested that the excavation of these pits in the 19th century disturbed significant Romano-British features. The subsequent back filling of these pits caused large quantities of Roman pottery sherds to become part of the post medieval backfill.

It is highly likely that the other post medieval quarry pits contain significant quantities of Roman pottery, and potentially other artefactual evidence from this period. Also, there is a strong possibility that a pottery kiln may be found within the immediate proximity of the site (see above). Collectively this would form an important assemblage of material relating to the Romano-British period in Godmanchester. Therefore any future ground disturbing works on the subject site must take account of this.

Perhaps the most important result of the evaluation was a complete absence of any human remains on the site. The existence of such remains on the site had been considered a high possibility prior to the evaluation due to the amount of human remains, which had been recorded in the vicinity (see Fig 6). The lack of human

remains on this site this site has added considerably to our understanding of the Romano-British cemetery limits in this part of Godmanchester.

Recommendations for future work

The distribution of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 has afforded an excellent opportunity to predict the critical depth at which archaeological remains will be truncated by ground disturbing works. These critical depths are given in the table below for each trench. Please note that these are the depths suggested by Jeremy Parsons, County Archaeology Office (CAO) during his monitoring visit to the site (20 November, 2001). This is one potential mitigation technique, and any future work on the site must be discussed with CAO.

Table 1 – Levels at interface with archaeology and CAO recommended buffer zone.

	TRENCH 1	TRENCH 2	TRENCH 3
Interface with archaeology	10.12m OD	9.95m OD	9.85m OD
Level at top of protective buffer, suggested by CAO	10.42m OD	10.25m OD	10.15m OD

It is apparent from the above results that archaeology survives at a higher depth in the northwest of the subject site, compared to the southeast where it has been truncated to a depth of 0.27m lower.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Bewick Homes Ltd who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. Thanks also to Diane Walls for her work on the site, to Steve Critchley who conducted the metal detecting survey, to Leomie Willoughby-Ellis for the illustrations, Michael Green for unpublished background and anecdotal information and to Mark Hinman who managed the project. Post excavation analysis was carried out by Chris Montague for the metalwork, Rachel Fosberry for the environmental samples and Alice Lyons for the pottery. The author also worked on the site.

The project was carried out in response to a brief written by Jeremy Parsons from the County Archaeology Office (Development Control), who visited and monitored the site.

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Appendix 1 Archaeobotanical and Environmental Sampling Results

Appraisal of Environmental Samples from London Road, Godmanchester - Rachel Fosberry
3/12/01

Four 20 litre samples were taken from pit deposit 108, and two 20 litre samples were taken from pit deposit 219, and submitted for environmental processing and an initial appraisal. Both deposits had contained substantial amounts of Roman pottery.

A sub-sample of 10 litres of each of the samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present using the A.F.U standard flotation machine. Flots were collected in 0.5mm meshes and residues were retained in a 1.0mm mesh.

The residues were sieved through a 5mm sieve and artefacts including bone, pot etc were picked out and reunited with the finds collected by hand during the excavation. The dried flots were rapidly scanned under a binocular microscope at low power (x 14). The material noted is listed in Table 1, in which the counts of cereal grains include only whole grains.

Preservation was by charring and was quite variable. Sample 101 contained at least three identified weed seeds including *Rubus sp*, *Sambucus nigra* and *Peucedanum sp* all of which are non-charred modern contaminants that probably entered the samples during the period of excavation.

Sample 100 contained charred cereal grains of barley and possibly wheat. At least seven weed seeds were noted in the flot. The residue contained a considerable amount of charcoal (<2cm) and fish scale was also present in substantial quantities. Two vertebrae were picked out, one of which is likely to be fish. Other small bones, probably rodent, were recovered and other mammal bone fragments, some burnt, were also present. It seems plausible this deposit represents domestic refuse associated with culinary activities, the high presence of charcoal may suggest that this deposit is partially derived from hearth sweepings.

Sample 101 contained at least 5 charred weed seeds in the flot. These include *Galium aparine* and *Chenopodium sp.*, both of which are common weeds. No cereal grain was noted. Oyster shells and a few fragments of mammal bone were present in the residue. It is likely that this sample represents more general domestic refuse.

From the two sub-samples examined it appears that there is good potential for further archaeobotanical study.

Table 1: Environmental Samples

Sample Number	Context Number	Initial Volume (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	Process Method	FLOT			RESIDUE					
					Grain	Seeds	Charcoal	Grain	Seeds	Charcoal	Bones		Pot
											Small	Large	
100	108	40	10	flotation	++	++	++	+	0	++++	++	+	0
101	219	20	10	flotation	0	++	++	0	0	+	0	+	++

+ = present (1-5)
 ++ = frequent (6-25)
 +++ = common (26-100)
 ++++ = abundant (>100)

Appendix 2 The Metalwork Finds: 20-28 London Road, Godmanchester – Chris Montague

Context No	Description	Date
110	Roman coin	4 th century AD
110	Roman coin fragment	3 rd - 4 th century AD
206	Roman coin – Valens	364 – 378 AD
210	Decorative circular belt stud	3 rd – 4 th century AD
332	Roman coin – Constans	337 – 350 AD
332	Roman coin	3 rd – 4 th century AD

Introduction

A total of 11,744kg of pottery was recovered from this archaeological intervention. Of particular interest was the Romano-British pottery recovered from rubbish pits [109] and [207].

Methodology

This pottery was scanned and fabrics and vessel types identified. The pottery was then weighed to the nearest whole gram. Although a comprehensive catalogue was constructed there was only enough funds for the briefest of discussions by pit group. The pottery fabrics and types are described in a separate document; again there was not enough time to produce an integrated list of fabric and forms within this report.

Pit [109]

A total of 3,250kg of pottery was recovered from this feature, in several fabrics the majority of which were unsourced (probably locally produced) sandy grey and reduced wares, also Nene Valley shell tempered wares. A few sherds of samian were also retrieved. A lot of this material is handmade and is distinctive of the early Roman period, probably no later than the early-mid 2nd century AD.

Pit [207]

A total of 6,538kg of pottery was recovered from this feature, in several fabrics the majority of which was Nene Valley oxidised ware (large mortaria sherds skewing the sample) and of particular interest mis-fired colour-coated material. This pottery could be consistent with being produced by the Nene Valley industry but much of it has been misfired leading to poor colour-coats and odd fabric colours. Either a large shipment of 'seconds' was received by this community and disposed of in this rubbish pit (as the vessels show very little sign of wear) or this pottery was being produced locally in a near-by but unlocated- kiln attempting to copy the Nene Valley products. This pit has a spot date of the mid-late 3rd century AD.

Alice Lyons
Finds Specialist
Norfolk Archaeological Unit
January 2002

Appendix 1 Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comment
723		Samian, central Gaul Lezoux	Undecorated body sherd	3	HAD-ANT	
100		?THETFORD WARE	DISH +Undecorated body sherd	124	SAXO/NOR MAN	NOT SURE THIS MIGHT BE THETFORD TYPE WARE - NOT TYPICALLY ROMAN ANYWAY, Handmade, WHEEL FINISHED. VERY THICK AND HEAVY IF RB.
100		Post Medieval	Undecorated body sherd	1	Post Medieval	
100		Sandy grey ware	Base, FLAT	81	LC1-E/MC2	
108	109	Bourne-Greetham shell tempered ware	Undecorated body sherd	97	C1-C2AD	
108	109	Chalk and grog reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	82	1BC-1AD	Handmade
108	109	Chalk and grog reduced ware	(Storage jar) Undecorated body sherd+Decorated body sherd: COMBED	200	1BC-3AD	
108	109	Chalk reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	66	C1BC-C1AD	Handmade
108	109	Chalk reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	11	IBC-IAD	Handmade
108	109	Chalk and grog reduced ware	(Storage jar) Decorated body sherd:COMBED	18	C1BC-C3AD	
108	109	Nene Valley painted oxidised ware	BOWL 6.15	48	C2-C4	
108	109	Nene Valley shell tempered ware	(Storage jar) Undecorated body sherd	110	LC1-C2	
108	109	Stanground reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	5	C2	
108	109	Samian, south Gaulish	Dr18	79	Flavian	STAMPED BASE, SEVERAL CUP RIMS
108	109	Samian, east Gaulish	Undecorated body sherd	1	LC2-MC3	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd,Decorated body sherd: CORDONED+Ba seFLAT	267	C1-C2AD	Handmade
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar, 4.13	62	C1-C2AD	Handmade, COMPLETE PROFILE
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Storage jar 4.15	235	C1-C3	Handmade, BANDS OF COMBED DECORATION
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	230	C1-C4	A MIXTURE OF Handmade+Wheelmade SHERDS
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Base FLAT	22	C1-EC2AD	MISFIRED TO ORANGE
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar, 4.13	25	C2	Wheelmade, STABBED CORDON DECORATION
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.13	11	C2	Wheelmade
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.2.2	36	C2	Handmade,NICE VERTICAL ROULETTING
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.5	42	C2	BANDS OF COMBED DECORATION
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.13	12	C2	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Narrow mouthed jar 2.1.0	33	C2	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.4	6	C2-C3	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.1.2	113	LC1-E/MC2	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.3	318	MC1-E/MC2	Handmade, ALMOST COMPLETE VESSEL PRESENT
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar, 5.3	11	MC1-E/MC2	
108	109	Sandy grey ware	DISH 6.19	7	MC2+	

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comment
108	109	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd+Base (SLIGHT FOOTRING)	117	LC1-C2	
108	109	Sandy oxidised ware	Base FLAT	130	CIBC-C1AD	Handmade, SLIGHTLY SAGGING BASE.
108	109	Sandy reduced ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.3	388	LC1-E/MC2	SF 7, SLIGHTLY MISFIRED, BLACK SURFACED RED WARE. ALMOST COMPLETE VERY ABRADED. Handmade.
110	111	Chalk and grog reduced ware	Decorated body sherd, COMBED	4	1BC-3AD	
110	111	Medieval	Undecorated body sherd	4	Medieval	
110	111	Miscellaneous	DISH	7	?Medieval	
110	111	Post Medieval		121	Post Medieval	VARIOUS FABRICS
110	111	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd+Base	65	LC1-C4	
110	111	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.3	92	MC1-E/MC2	
110	111	Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	65	MC1-E/MC2	Handmade
113	109	Nene Valley shell tempered ware	Storage jar 4.15 + Undecorated body sherd+Decorated body sherd(CORDONE D)	334	C1-C2AD	Handmade
113	109	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	45	C1AD	Handmade
113	109	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.3	17	LC1-MC2	
113	109	Sandy oxidised ware(veg)	(Storage jar) Decorated body sherd, COMBED	43	C1BC-C1AD	Handmade
113	109	Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	29	C1BC-C1AD	Handmade
205		?Nene Valley colour coat	Base, PEDASTEL	32	C2-C4	MISFIRED
205		?Nene Valley colour coat	Undecorated body sherd	11	C2-C4	MISFIRED
205		Chalk and grog reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	25	1BC-1AD	
205		Nene Valley oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	22	C2-C4	
205		Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	27	LC10C4	MISFIRED
205		Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	38	C1-C4	
206	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	DISH 6.18	168	C2-C3	MISFIRED Nene Valley colour coat, OR POOR LOCAL COPY
206	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Narrow mouthed jar 2.1.2	10	C2-C3	MISFIRED Nene Valley colour coat, OR POOR LOCAL COPY
206	207	?Nene Valley oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	186	C2-C3	MISFIRED Nene Valley oxidised ware, OR POOR LOCAL COPY
206	207	?Nene Valley oxidised ware	Base, FLAT WITH CHEESE WIRE MARKS	205	C2-C3	MISFIRED Nene Valley oxidised ware, OR POOR LOCAL COPY
206	207	Micaceous grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	11	LC1-C4	
206	207	Nene Valley colour coat	Caistor box lid 6.2.1	156	C3	CTXT JOIN (219)
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	BOWL 6.15.4	182	2ND 1/2 C2	CARINATED
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	REED RIM BOWL 6.15.4	33	2ND 1/2 C2	
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	REED RIM BOWL 6.15.4	45	2ND 1/2 C2	CARINATED
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	70	C2-C3	
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	MORT BEAD AND FLANGE	996	M-LC2	SLAG TRIT GRITS
206	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	MORT BEAD AND FLANGE	337	M-LC2	SLAG TRIT GRITS
206	207	Nene Valley painted oxidised ware	Decorated body sherd	38	C2-C4	

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comment
206	207	Samian, central Gaul Lezoux	Dr33	6	Ant	
206	207	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	165	LC1-C4	
206	207	Sandy grey ware	Base, SLIGHT FOOTRING	116	LC1-C4	
206	207	Sandy grey ware	DISH, 6.4	21	MC2+	
206	207	Unsourced grey fine ware	Decorated body sherd, BARBOTINE DOT+SLIP	27	LC2-C3	?MISFIRED Nene Valley colour coat
210		?Nene Valley colour coat	Medium mouthed jar 4.8	26	C4	
210		Sandy grey ware	DISH, 6.18	51	MC2+	
214		?Nene Valley oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	53	C2-C3	?MISFIRED Nene Valley oxidised ware OR POOR LOCAL COPY
214		Nene Valley grey ware	Base, FLAT	76	E-MC2+	
217		Nene Valley grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	19	C2-C3	
217		Sandy oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	25	CIBC-C1AD	?CTXT JOIN WITH (108)
217		Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	7	C1-C4	
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Decorated body sherd, BARBOTINE SCALE	18	M-LC3	MISFIRED OR BADLY PRODUCED LOCAL COPY?
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Medium mouthed jar 4.5	5	C2-C3	MINIATURE VESSEL
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Caistor box lid 6.2.1	112	C3	MISFIRED OR BADLY PRODUCED LOCAL COPY?
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	CAULDRON COPY 6.25	77	C3	
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Decorated body sherd, FOLDED, ROULETTED, GROOVED	62	C3-C4	
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Medium mouthed jar, 4.8	9	C4	
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Wide mouthed jar, 5.17	511	MC2-C3	VERY UNUSUAL FORM, NO EXACT PARALLEL FOUND – ALMOST CERTAINLY A WASTER. ?COPY OF SAMIAN FORM 53. ?LOCAL COPY OF Nene Valley colour coat PRODUCT.
219	207	?Nene Valley colour coat	Undecorated body sherd	267	M-LC3	MISFIRED OR BADLY PRODUCED LOCAL COPY?
219	207	Micaceous grey ware	Base	25	LC1-C4	THE WHOLE OF THIS DEPOSIT (320) CONTAINS OVERFIRED POTTERY WHICH SUGGESTS THAT IT IS AN UNSUCCESSFUL FIRING OF A NEARBY KILN. WHAT EVIDENCE FOR KILNS IN GODMANCHESTER EXISTS?
219	207	Nene Valley colour coat	Undecorated body sherd	23	C4	
219	207	Nene Valley grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	58	C2-C3	
219	207	Nene Valley grey ware	DISH, 6.18	28	MC2+	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	REED RIM BOWL 6.15.4	10	2ND 1/2 C2	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	REED RIM BOWL 6.15.4	10	2ND 1/2 C2	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	427	C2-C3	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Handle, BI-PARTITE	22	C2-C4	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.8	130	C3	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.8 (LID-SEATED)	58	C3	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.8 (LID-SEATED)	43	C3	

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comment
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	DISH 6.19	48	MC+	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	MORT, FLANGED	207	M-LC2	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	MORT, FLANGE, LARGE SOPUT	220	M-LC2	
219	207	Nene Valley oxidised ware	MORT, Undecorated body sherd	248	M-LC2	QUARTZ/FLINT/IRON ORE TRIT GRITS
219	207	Nene Valley painted oxidised ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.4	105	C2-C4	
219	207	Nene Valley painted oxidised ware	Decorated body sherd	47	C3-C4	
219	207	Nene Valley shell tempered ware	Undecorated body sherd	10	C1+	
219	207	Samian, central Gaul Lezoux	Base, FOOTRING	3	Had-Ant	
219	207	Samian, east Gaulish TR	Dr31	159	LC2-MC3	STAMP ON BASAL INTERIOR 8 PETAL DAISY
219	207	Sandy grey ware	LID 8.1	23	C1-C3	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5	20	C2	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Narrow mouthed jar 2.1.2	40	C2-C3	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Narrow mouthed jar 2.1.0	32	C2-C3	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Narrow mouthed jar 2	16	C2-C3	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Medium mouthed jar 4.8	25	C3	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	59	LC1-C4	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar 5.3	55	LC1-E/MC2	
219	207	Sandy grey ware	DISH 6.18	29	MC2+	
219	207	Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	10	C1BC-C1AD	Handmade
219	207	Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd+Base	90	LC1-C4	
219	207	Sandy reduced ware	DISH, 6.19	13	MC2+	
219	207	Un sourced oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd+Base (FLAT CHEESE WIRE MARKS)	412	C3	
306		Nene Valley grey ware	Narrow mouthed jar 2.1.0 + Undecorated body sherd	68	C2-C3	
306		Nene Valley shell tempered ware	Storage jar 4.15 + Undecorated body sherd	102	LC1BC-C3AD	
308		Nene Valley colour coat	Undecorated body sherd, handle	13	C3	VITRIFIED
308		Nene Valley colour coat	DISH 6.19	24	C4	
308		Oxfordshire red colour coat	Flanged dish 6.14	15	LC3-C4	
311		Chalk and grog reduced ware	(Storage jar) Decorated body sherd, COMBED	38	C1BC-C3AD	
311		Nene Valley colour coat	Undecorated body sherd	10	LC2-C4	
311		Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd+Base	52	LC1-C4	
311		Sandy reduced ware	Wide mouthed jar, 5.3	32	C2	
311		Tin glazed earthen ware	CUP	2	Post Medieval	
318		Iron glazed earthen ware	Decorated body sherd	3	Post Medieval	
318		Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	12	LC1-C4	
318		Un sourced oxidised ware	Undecorated body sherd	6	LC1-C3	

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comment
322		Micaceous sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd+Decorated body sherd, COMBED	32	LC1+	
322		Nene Valley grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	8	EC2+	
323		Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	27	LC1-C4	
328		Chalk and grog reduced ware	(Storage jar) Decorated body sherd, COMBED	51	C1BC-C3AD	GREY CORE, ORANGE SURFACES
328		Nene Valley shell tempered ware	Undecorated body sherd	13	C1+	Handmade
328		Oxfordshire red colour coat	Base, FOOTRING	11	C4	
328		Porcelain	Decorated body sherd	2	Post Medieval	
328		Sandy grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	11	LC1-C4	VITRIFIED
328		Sandy reduced ware	Undecorated body sherd	16	C1BC-C1AD	Handmade
328		Unsourced white fine ware	Base	3	LC1-C3	ABRADED
332		Nene Valley colour coat	Flanged dish 6.17	210	C4	
332		Nene Valley colour coat	Flanged bowl 6.14	26	LC3-C4	
332		Nene Valley grey ware	Undecorated body sherd	34	EC2+	
332		Nene Valley shell tempered ware	(Storage jar)	156	Iron Age +	Handmade

ROMAN POTTERY

ROMAN FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS (listed in alphabetical order)

1	2
<p>The Pottery</p> <p>The Fabrics, listed in alphabetical order.</p> <p>Amphora AMP Description: Tyers 1996, 87. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.82-113.</p> <p>Black burnished ware 1 BB1 Description: Tyers 1996, 182-186. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.127-129.</p> <p>Black burnished ware 2 BB2 Description: Farrar 1973, 97-101; Williams 1977, 180, 195-6. Tomber and Dore 1988 p.131-135.</p> <p>Black surfaced grey ware BSGW Description: Gurney 1995, 101.</p> <p>Black surfaced red ware BSRW This is a broad fabric group which includes any misfired local grey ware, with the end result of a red fabric and black surface, examples of this can be seen in the Postwick and Ellingham assemblages.</p> <p>Bourne-Greetham shell tempered ware BGSTW Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.156</p> <p>Brampton/Spong Hill grey ware BSHGW Description: Green 1977 p.31-92</p> <p>?Brampton grey ware mortaria ?BGWM Description: Lyons and Tester forthcoming.</p> <p>?Brampton white ware mortaria ?BWWM Description: Green 1977 p.31-92. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.170.</p> <p>Chalky ware CW Powdery, soft fabric of a pale brown colour. It is distinctive due to the large chalk inclusions within the fabric. It is not wheel made and is similar to an Iron Age 'Chalky' ware previously identified. It is probably an Early Roman local ware following the Iron Age tradition of pot making.</p> <p>Colchester colour coat ColCC Description: Tyers 1996, 167-168. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 132.</p> <p>Colchester/Ellingham fabric B white ware mortaria C/EWWM Description Hartley 1997 p.21-23.</p> <p>Early local ware ELW Description: Gurney 1995, 101</p> <p>Early Roman reduced ware 1 ERW1 Description: Gurney 1995, 100</p> <p>Early Roman reduced ware 2 ERW2 Description: Gurney 1995, 100-101</p>	<p>Grog and chalk reduced ware GCRW A quite soft handmade fabric usually associated with storage jar production of the late Iron Age, early Roman period. Common grog and chalk inclusions are it's distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Groggy grey ware GGW A quite hard, soapy, hackly-fractured fabric with frequent (20-49%) very coarse (larger than 1mm) grog inclusions. It is grey in colour (10YR 6/1), handmade, and usually found in late Iron Age jars or early Roman storage vessels.</p> <p>Hadham oxidised red ware HORW Description: Harden and Green 1978, 170, 174, n33. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.151.</p> <p>Hadham reduced grey ware HRGW Tomber and Dore 1998 p.152-3.</p> <p>Hard sandy buff ware HSBW Hard, sandy fabric probably imitating continentally amphora fabrics, only one sherd was found and this was a buff colour.</p> <p>Horningsea ware HW Description: Evans 1991, 35. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.116.</p> <p>Lower Rhineland (Cologne) colour coat LRCC Description: Tyers 1996, 146-148. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 57.</p> <p>Lyon ware LW Tyers 1996, 148-150. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.59.</p> <p>Miscellaneous colour coat MCC This fabric number is a general identifier for all colour coated fine wares not defined elsewhere.</p> <p>Miscellaneous oxidised mortaria MOM</p> <p>Nar Valley grey ware NVGW Description: Andrews 1985, 89-90</p> <p>Nar Valley oxidised ware NVOW Description: Gurney 1995, 101. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 171.</p> <p>Nene Valley colour coat NVCC Description: Anderson 1980, 38; Howe <i>et al</i> 1981. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 118.</p> <p>Nene Valley colour coat mortaria NVCCM Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 118.</p> <p>Nene Valley grey ware NVGW Description: Anderson 1980, 38; Howe <i>et al</i> 1981 and Lyons Forthcoming (Billingford Archive)</p>

Nene Valley parchment ware, this included Nene Valley painted oxidised ware (NVPOW).

NVPW

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 118.

Nene Valley shell tempered ware

NVSTW

Description: Perrin 1996, 119.

Nene Valley white ware

NVWW

Description: Anderson 1980, 38; Howe *et al* 1981. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.119.

Nene Valley white ware mortaria

NVWWM

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 118-119.

Oxfordshire Red colour coat ware

ORCC

Description: Young 1977, 123. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.176.

Oxfordshire red mortaria (red and white colour coats)

ORM

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.176.

Oxfordshire white mortaria

OWM

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.174.

Painted white ware

PWW

This is a hard typically white (or off-white) to pinky-orange (2.5YR 9/0-5/0 to 10YR 9/1) wheel thrown fabric with a quite harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains common medium (0.25-0.5mm) rounded sand and sparse medium quartz, also occasional coarse chalk inclusions which have a range of 0.25-1.00mm. This fabric has common mica which is probably a natural constituent of the clay. This material (especially the darker examples) can have a white slip which is often painted, however paint is also applied directly to the bare fabric. Other decorative techniques include: rustication, rouletting, grooving, burnishing, frilling and colour-coating (of a poor standard). Undecorated sherds in this fabric can be quite hard to identify. This fabric is produced at Two Mile Bottom (in prep) in south Norfolk and has so far only been identified at that location.

Pakenham colour coat ware

PCCW

Description: Lyons and Tester forthcoming.

Pimply grey ware

PGW

A hard fired, wheel made fabric that contains some mica. The main inclusion of this fabric is frequent sand, which gives the pottery surface a distinctive 'pimply' characteristic.

Pompeii red ware

PRW

Description: Tyers 1996, 156-159. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.42-45.

Postwick oxidised mortaria

POM

Description: Lyons in prep.

Postwick white coarse ware

PWCW

Description: Lyons in prep.

Reduced ware

RW

Description: Gurney 1995, 100.

Reduced ware with flint

RW(f)

This is a hard very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) wheel thrown fabric with a harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains abundant medium (0.25-0.5 mm) rounded sand and sparse coarse and very coarse (larger than 1 mm) angular flint inclusions. Occasional sherds contain some very coarse white flint inclusions which have a range of between 3-5mm. This fabric also has abundant amounts of mica which is probably a natural contaminant of the clay.

Reduced ware with flint and organics

RW(fo)

Description: Lyons forthcoming

Reduced ware with flint sand and mica

RW(fsm)

This is a soft very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) wheel thrown fabric with a harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains abundant medium (0.25-0.5 mm) rounded sand and sparse coarse and very coarse (larger than 1 mm) angular flint inclusions. Occasional sherds contain some very coarse white flint inclusions which have a range of between 3-5mm. This fabric also has abundant amounts of mica which is probably a natural contaminant of the clay.

Reduced ware with grog and sand

RW(gs)

A quite hard, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) wheel thrown fabric with a finely irregular fracture and rough texture. It contains common medium rounded sand and sparse coarse grog inclusions. One example was identified in an orange fabric.

Reduced ware with grog and quartz

RW(gq)

This is a soft, dark grey/black (10YR 3/2) slow wheel made fabric with a harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains common rounded quartz and abundant grog inclusions. This fabric is usually associated with very early Roman (or transitional) vessels.

Reduced ware with grog, sand, quartz and mica

RW(gsqm)

This is a quite hard, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) wheel thrown fabric with a quite harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains common medium rounded quartz and common coarse grog inclusions. This fabric also has abundant amounts of mica which is probably a natural contaminant of the clay.

Reduced ware with a vegetable temper

RW(v)

This is a quite hard light grey (10YR 7/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth soapy texture and an irregular fracture. It contains common vegetable inclusions which are weathered and therefore represented by impressions and voids.

Rhenish colour coat

RCC

Description: Symonds 1992. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.50.

Samian

SAM

Description: Webster 1983, 7. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.25-41.

Sandy oxidised ware

SOW

Description: Andrews 1985 p.90 (OW1).

Sandy grey ware

SGW

Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

Shell tempered Dales ware

STDW

Description: Loughlin 1977, type 108. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 157.

South Midland shell tempered ware

SMSTW

Description: Brown 1994, 51. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 115.

<p>5</p> <p>Spong Hill grey ware SHGW Description: Gurney 1995, 101.</p> <p>Spong Hill oxidised ware SHOW Description: Gurney 1995, 101.</p> <p>Stanground (orange surfaced grey ware) OSGW Description: Perrin 1996, 116.</p> <p>Storage jar ware SJW Description: Gurney 1995, 101.</p> <p>Terra Ruba and Terra Nigra TR/TN Description: Tyers 1996, 165-166. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.11-21.</p> <p>Unsourced black burnished ware UBB Descriptions: Gurney 1995, 101 or Andrews 1985, 93.</p> <p>Unsourced grey coarse ware UGCW Fabrics vary, but are probably locally made.</p> <p>Unsourced grey colour coat UGCC This fabric number is a general identifier for all colour coated fine grey ware material.</p> <p>Unsourced grey fine ware UGFW Description Perrin, 1980, paper in Durodrivae.</p> <p>Unsourced oxidised ware UOW Quite hard pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth texture and fine fracture. It contains occasional sparse grog inclusions and also abundant mica inclusions, which are probably natural contaminants of the clay, although fabrics vary and are probably locally made.</p> <p>Unsourced red coarse ware URCW Mis-fired Local grey wares.</p> <p>Unsourced red colour coat URedCC Miscellaneous products, probably with a south Norfolk or north Suffolk origin. Probably a relative or derivative of the Pakenham Industry.</p> <p>Unsourced red fine ware URFW Description Gurney 1995, 102 (same as fabric 3).</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Unsourced red mortaria URM Miscellaneous products, probably with a south Norfolk or north Suffolk origin. Probably a relative or derivative of the Pakenham Industry.</p> <p>Unsourced white colour coat UWCC Description: Lyons 2000 p.213.</p> <p>Unsourced white fine ware UWFW Description: Lyons 2000 p.213.</p> <p>Visible clay relict grey ware VGW Description: Lyons 2000 p.213.</p> <p>Visible clay relict white ware VWW This is an oxidised fabric with sparse mica and common fine grog inclusions. Visually similar to VGW, it is probable that this fabric was also produced in the south Norfolk/North Suffolk area.</p> <p>Verulanium oxidised mortaria VOM Description: Verulanium Excavations Vol 1, 340. Tomber and Dore 1998 p.154.</p> <p>Waveney grey ware mortaria WGWM Description: Lyons and Tester forthcoming.</p> <p>Waveney industry products (micaceous reduced ware) MRW Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.184 also Gurney 1995, 102, also Vince forthcoming.</p> <p>West Stow ware WSW Description: West 1990, 76. Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 185.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Type Series</p> <p>Form Descriptions and Codes</p> <p>1 Flagons and Jugs Miscellaneous or indeterminate</p> <p>1.1 Ring necked flagons Scole: 10, 14, 18, 49, 90. BUG: 186. WS: 201, 203.</p> <p>1.2 Thickened Rim, includes hammerhead rim types. Scole: 213. WS: 194-197.</p> <p>1.3 Disc Rim Scole: 213. WS: 194-197.</p> <p>1.4 Flanged Neck, narrow neck with flange NV: 67. IKL: 5.</p> <p>1.5 Hofheim type, single and double handled flagons with cylindrical necks and out-curved lips, triangular in section, 1st century. BUG: 188-190</p> <p>1.6 Derivations of Hofheim flagons BUG: 182, 183, 185.</p> <p>1.7 Straight narrow-necked flagons NV: 66. Scole: 48.</p> <p>1.8 Face mask flagons BUG: 43, 46.</p> <p>1.9 Cupped rim flagon, plain rim WS: 202.</p> <p>1.9.1 Cupped rim flagon, with square lower rim Scole 1007SCL, Illustration Number ...</p> <p>1.10 Carinated Jug WS: 263, 264.</p> <p>1.11 Pinched-neck Jugs NV: 65. BRANCASTER: 431, 432.</p> <p>2 Narrow Mouthed Jars Bottles Miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p> <p>2.1.0 Narrow mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel. Scole: 63, 114, 183. WS: 222. BUG: 175, 176. Homersfield: (e), (f).</p> <p>2.1.1 Narrow mouthed jar with out turned rim with flat upper surface. WSF: 004 (unpublished).</p> <p>2.1.2 Narrow mouthed jar with out turned rim with an undercut rim. WSF: 003, 004 (unpublished).</p> <p>2.1.3 Unused</p> <p>2.1.4 Narrow mouthed jar with straight (or slightly curved) neck.</p> <p>2.2.0 Narrow mouthed jar - slim, pear-shaped. Can be painted with horizontal stripes, while rim and neck cordons can be frilled.</p> <p>2.2.1 Narrow mouthed pear shaped bottle where the pear shape is 'top-heavy'. PKM: 0245/74 0913/19, 20. WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>2.2.2 Narrow mouthed pear shaped bottle where the pear shape is 'bottom-heavy'. NV: 95.</p>	<p>2.3 Narrow mouthed jar - broader, globular, thickened everted rim and frilled cordons around neck and rim. PKM: 0245/47 4106/10. IKL: 37, 48. Scole: 166. WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>2.4.0 Narrow mouthed jar, neckless and globular. PKM: 0781/12.</p> <p>2.4.1 RKS: 017 (unpublished)</p> <p>2.4.2 Narrow mouthed jar, neckless, with a wide flat rolled rim. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>2.4.3 Narrow mouthed jar, neckless, with small beaded rim. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>2.4.4 Narrow mouthed jar, neckless, with small bead and flanged rim. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>2.5 Two-handled storage jars/honey-pot types. Colchester (Hull, 1963) 175, 177. PKM: 0536/2.</p> <p>2.6 Narrow mouthed jar, small, with no handles and continuous external groove spiralling downwards. PKM: 0536/5.</p> <p>2.7 Unused</p> <p>2.8 Unused</p> <p>2.9 Unused</p> <p>2.10 Unused</p> <p>2.11 Unused</p> <p>2.12 Narrow mouthed jar, with a thick everted triangular rim. PW: Forthcoming</p> <p>3 Beakers Miscellaneous.</p> <p>3.1.0 Beaker with tall straight neck and rounded body. IKL: 28. NV: 50, 54-57. Scole: 110.</p> <p>3.1.1 Beaker with tall curved neck and rounded body. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>3.2 Barrel-shaped beaker. WS: 262. BUG: 267.</p> <p>3.3.0 Indented Beakers, miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p> <p>3.3.1 Indented beaker with little or no neck and oval indents. NV: 40, 41.</p> <p>3.3.2 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, oval indents and plain rim. This vessel type can have incised lines around middle, rouletting around the shoulder and base, or barbotine scale decoration down ridges. NV: 38, 39, 43.</p> <p>3.3.3 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, 'slit-folds' and usually a beaded rim. It often has rouletting at top and bottom of indented area. NV: 53.</p> <p>3.3.4 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, circular indents and usually a beaded rim. NV: 51.</p> <p>3.3.5 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, four sided, usually with beaded rim but also occurring as plain or curved types. Often it has three spaced rows of rouletting. PKM: 0332/41, 43-48, 98, 130, 297, 435.</p>

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<p>3.3.6 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, alternating circular and slit folds, usually it has a beaded rim and bands of rouletting above and below the indented area. NV: 52.</p> <p>3.3.7 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, carinated base, plain rim, usually has multi, single or spaced bands of incised lines around the middle. NV: 42.</p> <p>3.3.8 Indented beaker with a funnel neck, bead rim, three separate row of single rouletting around girth. PKM: 0332/263, 264.</p> <p>3.4.0 Beaker with straight neck and corrugated body. NV: 35.</p> <p>3.5.0 Beakers, inturned rim, rounded body. BUG: 247, 248, gb20, 21.</p> <p>3.5.4 Not Used</p> <p>3.6.0 Bag-shaped beakers, miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p> <p>3.6.1 Bag-shaped beaker with a plain rim.</p> <p>3.6.2 Bag-shaped beaker with a cornice rim. NV: 46.</p> <p>3.6.3 Bag-shaped, grooved beaker. NV: 44, 45.</p> <p>3.6.4 Bag-shaped grooved beaker, with barbotine decorated, plain or cornice rim. PKM: 0394/1, 3-5 0913/59, 60, 88 0245/106.</p> <p>3.6.5 Bag-shaped grooved beaker, with rouletted band decoration, plain or cornice rim. NV: 32-34.</p> <p>3.6.6 Bag-shaped grooved beaker, with horizontal painted stripes between neck and base. Scale: 138.</p> <p>3.6.7 Bag-shaped beaker with roughcast decoration. PKM: 4100/2 4105/4-8 0163/2.</p> <p>3.6.8 Bag-shaped beaker with a ridge under the rim. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>3.7.0 Globular beakers with an everted rim.</p> <p>3.7.1 Truly globular beaker. Scale: 20, 45, 190. WS 205, 206.</p> <p>3.7.2 An asymmetrical, not truly, globular, beaker. Scale: 187.</p> <p>3.8.0 Poppy-head beaker with barbotine dot decoration.</p> <p>3.8.1 Poppy-head beaker, truly globular, with an upright rim. Scale: 51, 64, 68. WS: 284.</p> <p>3.8.2 Poppy-head beaker, with an everted rim; asymmetrical rather than globular. Scale: 65.</p> <p>3.8.3 Poppy-head beaker with more everted rim, truly globular.</p> <p>3.9.0 High shouldered beakers with an everted rim, plain.</p> <p>3.9.1 High shouldered beaker with an everted rim and roughcast decoration. Scale: 37.</p>	<p>3.9.2 High shouldered beaker with an everted rim and rusticated decoration. BUG: gb23, 24.</p> <p>3.9.3 High shouldered beaker with an everted rim and ring and dot (Cherry Hinton type) decoration. Wherstead: 037 p57-59, 90. (unpublished).</p> <p>3.10.0 Beaker with high shoulder and simple everted rim.</p> <p>3.10.1 Beaker with a high shoulder, simple everted rim and vertical burnished line decoration. Scale: 117, 121, 124, 126, 137, 146. IKL: 43, 79.</p> <p>3.10.2 Beaker with a high shoulder, simple everted rim and cross-hatched burnished line decoration. PKM: 0163/55. Scale: 189.</p> <p>3.10.3 Beaker with a less high shoulder and simple everted rim. PKM: 0180/38.</p> <p>3.11 Beaker with a 'Cavetto Rim'. BRANCASTER: 105. Burgh Castle: 142. BUG: 217.</p> <p>3.12 Beaker with a 'Cavetto Rim' high shoulders which taper to a small base, with an indented body. Often decorated with burnished line decoration in the dents. Scale: 135, 144, 151. IKL: 13.</p> <p>3.13 Butt beakers. BUG: 228-244. WSF: 007 (unpublished)</p> <p>4 Medium Mouthed Jars Miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p> <p>4.1 Medium mouthed jar with high shouldered profile. Scale: 1, 2, 19, 22, 44, 107. WS: 209.</p> <p>4.1.1 Medium mouthed jar with a large out-turned rolled rim and a high shouldered profile.</p> <p>4.2.1 Large jar, high shouldered, thickened rounded rim, stabs at base of neck. (4.15=plain version, 4.9=small version). PKM: 4100/32 4034/6. Scale: 33,35. BUG: 352-355. WSF: 007 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).</p> <p>4.2.2 Not Used</p> <p>4.2.3 Large jar, same as 4.2.1 but with other than stab decoration at the base of neck.</p> <p>4.3 Oddities. IKL: 10. BUG: 225, 226.</p> <p>4.4.0 Jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim. HCH: 001 (unpublished).</p> <p>4.5.0 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled generally undercut rim and globular body. Scale: 43, 93, 115, 202.</p> <p>4.5.1 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled generally undercut rim and globular body. WSF: 003, 004 (unpublished). Scale 1993.</p> <p>4.5.2 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, squared rim, and globular body. WSF: 004, 007 (unpublished). RKS: 017 (unpublished). Scale 1993.</p> <p>4.5.3 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled severely undercut rim which forms a pointed lower rim edge and globular body. WSF: 003, 004, 007 (unpublished). Scale 1993.</p>

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<p>4.5.4 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, large rolled rim and globular body. Brancaster 86.1</p> <p>4.6.0 Medium (sometimes wide) mouthed jar, short neck, globular body, rolled undercut rim with grooves at base of neck. Same as type 4.5 except for grooves.</p> <p>4.6.1 Medium mouthed jar with grooves at the base of neck. Scale: 127, 186, 198. WSF: 004 (unpublished). GE: (1961): fig 7(b). Scale 1993.</p> <p>4.6.2 Medium mouthed jar with incised lines at base of neck. PKM: 0249/2, 40.</p> <p>4.6.3 Medium mouthed jar with burnished lines at base of neck.</p> <p>4.6.4 Medium mouthed jar with multiple grooves on body.</p> <p>4.7 Medium/wide mouthed jar with a rolled rim, globular body and coarse barbotine dot decoration. WS: 219, 220.</p> <p>4.8.0 Medium mouthed jar, everted rim- hollowed or with projection underneath, globular body. IKL: 56. Scale: 199-201, 134. WSF: 003 (unpublished). NV69.</p> <p>4.8.1 Medium mouthed jar with a bead and flanged rim. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>4.9 Medium mouthed jar with a globular body and stab decoration around shoulder. PKM: 4106/60 4067/28-31. Scale: 36, 70. WSF: 003, 007 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).</p> <p>4.10.1 Medium mouthed jar with a globular body, with slash decoration on shoulder (some additional grooving). Scale: 162.</p> <p>4.10.2 Medium mouthed jar with a globular body and coarse rouletting. Scale: 164. WSF: 003 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).</p> <p>4.11 Medium mouthed jar with a globular body and rusticated decoration on the shoulder. PW: forthcoming</p> <p>4.12 Medium mouthed jar with a reverse 'S' profile. IKL 27.</p> <p>4.13.0 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim. Scale: 5. BUG: 250, 251.</p> <p>4.13.1 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body, everted but poorly defined rim. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>4.13.2 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body and long everted rim. A jar version of beaker type 3.11. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>4.14 Large storage vessels - Misc or indeterminate sherds. PKM 0781/13 0163/64.</p> <p>4.15 Large storage jar - high shouldered, same as 4.2 but a plain variant -no decoration on shoulder. PKM: 4131/35.</p> <p>4.16 Hooked rim jar with ridge under the rim. RKS: 017 (unpublished). Scale 1993.</p> <p>4.17 Storage jar with an out-sized out-turned rim.</p>	<p>5 Wide mouthed Jars Miscellaneous.</p> <p>5.1.1 Wide mouthed carinated jar, a heavily cordoned 'Belgic bowl'. BUG: 196-210. Scale: 31, 34, 67, 100.</p> <p>5.1.2 Wide mouthed carinated jar, with heavy cordons, distinguished from 5.1.1 by straight almost concave external wall above carination. PKM: 0933/9-12 4006/12 4131/27. WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.1.3 Extremely carinated jar. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>5.1.4 Possible carinated vessel, with a raised band under the beaded rim. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>5.2.0 Carinated jars.</p> <p>5.2.1 Carinated jars, with grooved cordons. PKM: 0993/8 0995/2, 4 4106/26, 31, 39 4189/9 0649/5. Scale: 21. WS: 221. WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.2.2 Grooved bead/cordon on neck and above carination point. PKM 0828/14 0827/3 4165/12 4147/1 0764/20 0768/9 0826/16 0718/9 0744/1.</p> <p>5.2.3 Grooved bead on neck and groove above carination point. PKM 0828/15 0995/3 4166/21 4131/18 0204/29. WSF 007 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.2.4 Lid-seated. Wherstead: 037 0075/p14, 19, 20 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.3 Rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile. Scale: 39, 46, 94. WSF: 003, 007 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.4. Rounded jar, reverse 'S' profile, one or two grooves mid body. Scale: 6, 40, 62, 66, 73, 92, 122. WS: 211, 212, 213. WSF: 003 and 007 (unpublished). RKS: 017 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.5 Wide mouthed storage vessel - Horningsea type, with flange below rim. IKL: 40.</p> <p>5.6 Wide mouthed jar, with a plain 'S' profile. Scale: 75. IKL: 41. WS: 240.</p> <p>5.6.1 Lid-seated. Scale: Illustration Number...</p> <p>5.6.2 Wide mouthed jar, with a heavy out-turned lid-seated rim.</p> <p>5.7 Wide mouthed jar with a short neck and thickened rim. IKL: 46, 50, 85. NV: 75.</p> <p>5.8 Wide mouthed jar with a long flaring neck and high shoulder. Scale: 142, 152. Homersfield: (a), (b). WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.9 Wide mouthed jar, with a double curved wall from neck and rim turned inwards. Scale: 141, ?(11). WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>5.10 Wide mouthed jar, with a intumed thickened rim. WSF: 003. RKS: 017.</p> <p>5.11 Wide mouthed jar with a high shoulder and everted rim. Scale: 221, 223. BUG: 300, 303, 304.</p>

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<p>5.12 Wide mouthed jar with straight sides, decorated bands and an everted rim. Scole: 191, 194, 205. IKL: 15.</p> <p>5.13.0 Carinated jar, plain (no cordons) with groove at base of neck. WS: 214. Scole: 52.</p> <p>5.13.1 With ridge under rim. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>5.14 Same as 6.4.</p> <p>5.15 Jar with applied pseudo ring handle, imitating suspended cauldrons. Scole: Illustration Number...Caister-on-sea, fig 375.</p> <p>5.16 Wide mouthed jar, simple profile with fairly upright rim and low profile shoulder, usually associated with handmade Iron Age types of pottery.</p> <p>5.17 Wide mouthed jar with straight funnel like neck and bulbous body, possibly copying samian form 53, other fine ware manufacturers including Oxfordshire copied the pottery type (C36). <i>3 JRPS Vol 8 fig 13 no47</i></p> <p>6 Bowl, Cup, Dish, Platter; any open form. Miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p> <p>6.1.0 Bowl with a reverse 'S' profile and cordon or groove at base of neck; some footring bases. IKL: 64, 76, 86, 90. NV: 86. HNY: 005 (unpublished). WSF: 042 (unpublished).</p> <p>6.2.0 Caister box. NV 89.</p> <p>6.2.1 Caster box lid. NV 89</p> <p>6.2.2 Castor box container. NV 89</p> <p>6.3.0 Carinated bowl - flattish out-turned rim. Scole: 16, 69, 72. WS: 282. WSF: 003, 007 (unpublished). RKS: 017 (unpublished).</p> <p>6.3.1 Oddities Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.3.2 Carinated bowl with reeded rim. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.3.3 Carinated bowl, flat rim with pointed lower edge. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.4.0 Hemispherical bowl. PKM: 4106/17 0711/3. BUG: 269, 270, 273-275.</p> <p>6.4.1 With indented base and internal concentric circular decoration. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.5 Straight-sided cup/bowl - copy of Samian form 30, with decorative zone of stamped, combed, rouletted, incised or impressed designs of West Stow type ware. WS: 252-258, 260, 261. Scole: 81. WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>6.6 Bowl - copy of Samian form 37. Same form and decorative design as 6.5 but larger diameter bowl, probably formed a cup and bowl set. BUG: 295. WS: 2440247, 249-251. Scole: 41, 42, 61.</p>	<p>6.7 Carinated bowl - straight sided. Scole: 159. NV: 85.</p> <p>6.8 Straight-sided cup with a flat base and no footring. Oddity, but similar to 6.9. GE: fig 39(j).</p> <p>6.9 Sharply carinated cup/beaker - upper part concave externally, footring base.</p> <p>6.9.1 Plain walled upper part. PKM: 4032/7 4106/14. Scole: 88. WS: 281.</p> <p>6.9.2 Constricted or cordoned wall on upper part. PKM: 0844/27 0808/7. BUG: 280-291.</p> <p>6.10 Carinated bowl, the upper part is in two segments: the top is convex and the bottom is straight or slightly concave on external surface, footring base. PKM: 0204/30 0212/18. Scole: 9. BUG: 294.</p> <p>6.11 Campanulate Bowl, copy of Samian form 27. PKM: 4010/7. Scole: 4, 15, 53, 108.</p> <p>6.12.0 Bowl, copy of Samian form 18/31. PKM: 4093/7 4040/16 0588/6. WS: 234, 235. GE: fig 40 (a), fig 41 (h).</p> <p>6.12.1 With internal grooves. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.13 Conical cup, copy of Samian form 33. WS: 265, 266. GE: fig 41(i).</p> <p>6.14.0 Flanged bowl, hemispherical with plain hooked flange, usually well down the wall. Footring base. Copy of Samian form 38. NV: 83, 101. Scole: ?101. Oxford: C51</p> <p>6.14.2 Flanged bowl, hemispherical with plain angled flange. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.14.3 Flanged bowl, with a plain straight flange. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.14.4 Flanged/collared bowl - ?mortaria. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.15.0 Bowl with curving sides and out-turned rim, flanged and unflanged, footring base.</p> <p>6.15.1 Unflanged. PKM: 0972/11 4006/16 4166/24 4100/51 4087/17. Scole: 74, 76, 97, ?98, 112. GE: fig 38(d), (e). WSF: 003 (unpublished).</p> <p>6.15.2 Flanged: 'bead and flange' type rim. PKM: 0750/4 0113/269 ?0180/34. WS: 228, 230, 231, ?241. NV99</p> <p>6.15.3 Bowl with curving sides and square everted rim, footring base. Scole: Illustration Number...</p> <p>6.15.4 Bowl with curving sides and reeded rim. JRPS Vol 8 fig 13 no 344, 345</p> <p>6.16 Bowl flaring rim, footring base common. PKM: 4006/14. Scole: 84, 111. WS: 229.</p> <p>6.17 Flanged Rim Bowls, straight sided, flat base, miscellaneous or indeterminate.</p>

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6.17.1 Slight bead. IKL: 16, 25. WSF: 003 (unpublished).	6.20 Gallo-Belgic cup with angular rim. BUG: 278, 279. BUG: gb12 a.b.
6.17.2 Small flange. WSF: 003 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).	6.21.0 Open bowl internal angle, incurving rim, flat or foot ring base.
6.17.3 Plain, standard with high bead. NV 79, Scale: 147, 155, 181, 182, 224. WSF: 003 (unpublished). 6.17.4 Reeded flange decoration. WSF: 003, 042 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).	6.21.1 Sharp inside angle often marked by a ridge internally where it curves inwards. PKM: 0770/10 0113/144, 145, 148 4068/4 0972/6. WS: 225.
6.17.5 Wavy line flange decoration. WSF: 003 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).	6.21.2 Smoothly curving inwards, can have a line or slight ridge internally where it changes direction. Scale: 83,86. RKS: 017 (unpublished).
6.17.6 Impressed/incised flange decoration. IKL: 61, 65, 81. HNY: 005 (unpublished). WSF: 003, 042 (unpublished).	6.21.3 Heavy inward curve. Scale: 120. WSF: 003 (unpublished).
6.17.7 Rouletted flange decoration. Scale: Illustration Number...	6.21.4 Exaggerated inward curve. Scale: Illustration Number...
6.17.8 Bowl with small bead and double flange. Scale: Illustration Number...	6.22 Platters, Gallo-Belgic type. BUG: GB1-9. PKM: 0718/12.
6.17.9 Straight sided bowl with large bead and incised line decoration on substantial flange. Scale: Illustration Number...	6.23 Bowl - hooked rim, groove on body below rim gives slight 'offset' appearance to wall above. PKM: 4106/19.
6.18.0 Bowl straight sided, flat based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim. PKM: 0180/35, 42 0163/56 0113/146, 149, 258, 259 4164/62, 63 0972/8-10. Scale: 123, 129, 148, 175, 222. RKS: 017 (unpublished). WSF: 003 + 004 (unpublished). NV18.	6.24 Bowl with long flange curving downwards almost vertically. PKM: 4164/24.
6.18.1 Straight sided bowl with reeded or grooved rim. Scale: Illustration Number...	6.25 Bowl with handles, straight-sided and nearly upright with a thickened everted rim. (Cauldron?). PKM: 0267/86.
6.18.2 Straight sided bowl with finger frilled rim. WSF: 003 (unpublished).	7 Mortaria
6.19.0 Bowl straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim.	7.1.0 All Miscellaneous fabrics.
6.19.1 Plain rim, nearly upright. PKM: 0113/246. IKL: 20, 39, 67. BRANCASTER: 71. WSF: 003 (unpublished).	7.1.1 Mortarium with steep wall sided or collar rim, the collar is slightly convex, the distal end of the collar is pointed and curves inwards. The bead is commonly pointed also. COS: 807, 809, 810.
6.19.2 Plain rim, angled sides. PKM: 4106/26, 27. BRANCASTER: 157.1-7. WSF: 003 (unpublished).	7.1.2 A mortarium rim that is small for the size of the vessel. It has a high bead and a well rounded flange that tapers marginally towards the distal end. The rim is relatively deep. EL: 20B3
6.19.3 Upright with external groove below rim. PKM: 4105/78. IKL: 34. BRANCASTER: 153.1, 2, 10. HNY: 005 (unpublished).	7.1.3 A mortarium with no bead and an elongated rolled rim/flange.
6.19.4 Angled sides with external groove below rim. PKM: 4099/5 4105/73 0128/63. Scale: 119, 128.177. BRANCASTER: 70, 153.6, 7. WSF: 003 (unpublished).	7.1.4 A mortarium with a triangular bead with a thick gently curving flange with a squared distal end. Snettisham (ctxt 389)
6.19.5 Larger bowl, straight, angled sides, with 'shovel-shaped' rim. PKM: 4099/4	7.1.5 A mortarium with a collared flange that expands towards the distal end, it has a single groove at the top and one at the bottom of the collar. (Snettisham ctxt 300)
6.19.6 Angled sides with two external grooves below rim. WSF: 003 (unpublished). HNY: 005 (unpublished).	7.2 All Ellingham Fabric A forms. Miscellaneous
6.19.7 Lid-seated.	7.2.1 Steep wall sided or collared rim, with two grooves at the top and bottom (normally) of the collar. The collar is deep and slightly convex, with a tendency for the collar to be straight or turn in marginally at the distal end. The bead is often grooved. EL: 1E. VEXI: 1098.
6.19.8 Straight sided bowl with triangular rim. WSF: 004 (unpublished).	7.3 All Colchester/Ellingham Fabric B forms. Miscellaneous

7.3.1 A mortarium rim that is small for the size of the vessel. It has a high bead and a well rounded flange that tapers marginally towards the distal end. The rim is relatively deep.
EL: 20B3

7.3.2 Mortarium with a high bead and quite a wide very rounded collar. The lower part of the collar is more or less parallel to the body. There is a flattish zone next to the bead, the bead often appears square in section.

EL: 3H. RC: 7, Fig 63. RC: 2, 3, 4 Fig 66

7.3.3 Wall sided or collared mortarium with one or two grooves at the top and bottom of the collar. The bead is also grooved. The collar is deep and slightly convex, the distal end turns in marginally. (This form is also found in Colchester).
EL: 1D. VEXIII: 2693. RC: 2, Fig 64.

7.3.4 Mortarium with a huge swollen rounded bead and thick well rounded flange that tapers slightly towards the distal end.
VEXI: 1039. VEXIII: 2620. VEXIII: 2681.

7.3.5 Wall sided or collared mortaria with a single groove at the top and the bottom of the collar. The bead is also grooved. The collar is quite deep, slightly convex and tapers towards the distal end which is square and slightly out-turned.
EL: 1J2. HULL: 501.

7.3.6 Mortarium with a high bead and wide rounded collar, with the lower part of the collar almost parallel to the body. There is a flattish zone next to the bead.
EL: 3H2. VEXI: 747, 769. RC: 7, Fig 67.

7.3.7 Mortarium with deep, very thick convex collar which is distinctly recurved at the distal end. Small high bead. Single groove on the external face of collar at the distal end.
EL: 2E. VEXI: 371, 1033. HULL: 499.

7.3.8 Mortarium with small rounded bead and thick angled flange. Two grooves are present in front of the bead on the flange.
VEXI: 758.

7.3.9 Mortarium with a high square bead and large thick, almost straight, flange with a bulge in the middle and a square distal end.
Snettisham (ctxt 549).

7.3.10 Mortarium with a low triangular bead and thick well curved flange where the squared distal end is almost parallel with the vessel body. (Very similar to previously recorded Ellingham products)
Snettisham (ctxt 530)

7.3.11 Mortarium with a rounded bead above a thick short straight flange with a rounded distal end.
Snettisham (ctxt 302)

7.4 All slightly micaceous, probable Brampton, forms.
Miscellaneous

7.4.1 Mortarium with a small bead and heavy curved flange, three grooves are situated at the top of the flange. The distal end of the flange curves inwards towards the vessel wall. (Similar to large imported mortaria from the Rhineland)
EL: 10A. HULL: 497.

7.4.2 Mortarium with a high bead and quite a wide very rounded collar. The lower part of the collar is more or less parallel to the body. There is a flattish zone next to the bead which often appears square in section.
EL: 3H. RC: 7, Fig 63. RC: 2, 3, 4 Fig 66.

7.4.3 Mortaria with a small bead and deep thick angled flange with a square distal end.

VEXI: 351, 752(id), 1015. 7.4.4 Mortarium with small bead above a long, quite thick curving flange. Tapering slightly towards the distal end.

EL: 6C1. VEXI: 1031.

7.4.5 Mortarium with a rounded bead above the flange which begins almost horizontally, then turns sharply downwards. The flange tapers towards the distal end which is itself tipped sharply inwards.
EL: 13C

7.4.6 Collared mortaria with rounded bead and a thick deep collar, which gives a rather humped appearance. The distal end is square and narrower than the top. The collar is slightly convex.
EL: 1A. RC: 10, Fig 67.

7.4.7 Mortarium with a rounded bead and quite thick, well rounded, fairly wide flange.
EL: 11C

7.4.8 Mortarium with a high bead and a relatively thick rounded flange and a squared distal end.
Snettisham (ctxt 366).

7.4.9 Mortarium with a high squared bead with a sharply curved flange with a broad (rolled) distal end.
4 Snettisham (ctxt 617).

7.4.10 Mortarium with a high small bead over a large flange which curves slightly and broadens at the distal end.
Snettisham (ctxt 514)

7.5 All Verulamium forms.
Miscellaneous

7.5.1 This is a large mortarium, (classic Verulamium form). The flange is thick and well rounded. The bead is small and quite low on the internal wall of the vessel.
VEXIII: 2649, Fig 110. VEXI: 226.

7.5.2 Mortarium with an upright rim and angular flange. (Similar to 7.7 and 7.8). The rim is tall and slightly convex, curving inwards. The flange is angled with two grooves on the lower part.
VEXI: 1032

7.5.3 Mortarium with upright rim and straight flange. (Similar to 7.7 and 7.8). The rim is tall and slightly convex, curving inwards. The flange is sub-rectangular and straight.
COS: 801

7.6 All Pakenham forms.
Miscellaneous

7.6.1 Mortarium with a rounded bead and quite thick, well rounded, fairly wide flange.
EL: 11C

7.7 All Red Oxfordshire Ware forms, (red and white colour coat).
Miscellaneous

7.7.1 Mortarium with an upright 'tear shaped' rim and angular flange, which is sometimes rouletted. The spout was formed by squashing the rim down over the flange.
OX: C100.9. VEXIII: 2625.

7.7.2 Mortarium with upright square rim, with a slight bead, and slightly angled sub-rectangular rim.
OX: c100

7.7.3 Mortarium with upright slightly pointed rim and angular flange, sometimes rouletted.
OX: c100. COS: 771.

7.8 All Oxfordshire White Ware forms.
Miscellaneous

7.8.1 Mortarium with upright rim and angular flange which is sometimes rouletted. The rim is elongated and narrow while the flange is deep but quite short with a rounded distal end.
OX: c.100

7.8.2 Mortarium with upright rim and angular flange which is sometimes rouletted. The rim is quite thick with the outer edge higher than the inner.
OX: c.100.7. COS: 771.

7.8.3 Mortarium with an upright rim and angular flange. The rim is concave with a deep groove and the flange is deep thick and bulbous.

7.8.4 Mortarium with small upright angled rim and angular thick deep flange.
OX: c.100. VEXIII: 2625.

7.8.5 Mortarium with upright rim and angular flange. The rim is thick and grooved towards the interior edge. The flange is deep and thick-slightly drooping at the distal end. The flange is grooved on its upper and lower surfaces where it joins the vessel wall.
OX: c.100. COS: 756.

7.8.6 Mortarium with upright rim and angular flange. The rim is tall, narrow and slightly higher on the external edge. The flange is deep and thick-broader at the distal end. It also has a groove on the underside where the flange joins the vessel wall.
OX: c.100. COS: 751.

7.8.7 Mortarium with upright squared bead with a relatively long and thin flange that curves gently.
Snettisham cxt (458)

7.9 All Nene Valley forms.
Miscellaneous

7.9.1 Mortarium with slightly angled reeded rim, (usually with three grooves), the bead is substantial and often square in section.
NV: 102. RC: 500. COS: 728.

7.9.2 Mortarium with a steep sided wall or collared rim, with an applied lions head spout, derived from samian form Drag. 45.
NV: 84

7.9.3 Mortarium with a high bead and well rounded flange.
BM: unpublished.

7.10 All orange ware forms.
Miscellaneous

7.10.1 Mortarium with a small rim for the size of vessel, with a groove where the bead usually is and a thick well rounded flange that tapers towards the distal end. (Rim size suggests this form was never intended to be stamped).
EL: 22B1

7.10.2 Mortarium with a very high bead and narrow 'stubby' flange that is pointed at the distal end.
EL: 8C1

7.10.3 Mortarium with a very high bead and broad rounded flange.

7.10.4 Wall sided or collared mortarium with a small grooved bead. The collar is attached to the vessel wall and it has two grooves on its underside. (? Misfired, it seems squashed).
EL: 1. VEXI: 1067.

7.11 All Grey Ware Mortaria
Miscellaneous

7.11.1 Mortarium with a deep collar with two grooves at the top of it, however the lower part of the collar is now missing. The rim has a steep internal angle. (?If complete similar to 7.11.4).
HULL: ?499. RC: 9, Fig 63.

7.11.2 Mortarium with a substantial circular bead and slightly angled, curved flange.
COS: 798

7.11.3 Mortarium with a round bead and long sub-rectangular, slightly angled flange. The flange has two thin grooves on the upper surface.
COS: 801

7.11.4 Mortarium with a deep convex collar that is distinctly curved at the distal end, with a deep groove on the top and bottom of the collar.
EL: 2C1. HULL: 499.

7.11.5 Mortarium with a rounded bead and quite thick, well rounded, fairly wide flange.
EL: 11C

7.11.6 Mortarium with upright rim and angular flange. (Similar to 7.7 and 7.8). The rim has a central groove while the flange is small and 'stubby'.
OX: c.100. COS: 752.

7.11.7 Wall sided or collared mortarium with two grooves at the top of the collar which is slightly convex with the distal end curving marginally inward.
EL: 1. HULL: 501.

7.11.8 Mortaria with a very high bead, there is a groove just below this but the rest of the rim is missing.
EL: 7

7.12 All Postwick Oxidised Mortaria

7.12.1 This vessel has a high bead and a well rounded flange tapering slightly towards the distal end. The rim is shallow and quite small for the size of vessel.

7.12.2 This vessel is of a similar design to type 7A, however it has a more substantial bead while the distal end of the flange has a more pronounced taper.

7.12.3 This vessel has no visible bead, with a short everted rim that is slightly rounded at the distal end. This form has a spout that is not very well defined and perhaps indicates a late 2nd to early 3rd century date.

7.12.4 This vessel has a bead above or level with the flange. It is relatively shallow, well rounded and after a significant concavity, tapers slightly to an angle at the distal end.

7.12.5 This vessel has a high bead with a shallow slightly reeded flange that tapers to a point at the distal end.

7.12.6 This vessel has a high bead, and a deep, short, well rounded flange that tapers towards the distal end. The vessel wall is thin for the weight of the flange.

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