

Gazetteer - Borden (K) to Burnham on Crouch (E)

BORDEN (K)

TQ 88 61

Zone 5

Pottery from pits and ditches was salvaged from brickearth quarrying during the Second World War: it comprises Iron Age, 'Belgic' and Roman forms, and makes up an interesting assemblage. Much of it came from 'Ditch B', which was cut into by a late 1st century Roman cremation (Worsfold 1948). The material is now in MM, unaccessioned: there is a much larger quantity than was published, and it provides good evidence of the local overlap of pottery traditions:

- Early Iron Age pottery in HM bag shapes, almost always flint-gritted;
- very good 'Belgic' shapes in hard grey grog-tempering;
- some good 'Belgic' shapes in a flint-gritted fabric, wheel-made;
- some HM grog-tempered less clearly defined 'Belgic' shapes.

There are also a few pieces in other late Iron Age fabrics including two in the greensand fabric used in the Medway valley for 'Belgic' forms; and at least two amphora sherds of different types. The assemblage also includes a quantity of early Roman pottery, especially carinated beakers, and jugs, some from cremations; this is never grog-tempered.

It is not now possible to establish from which features the individual pieces came, apart from the published pots; all the material has survived, but the notes in some of the boxes read like garbled copies of illegible originals. Worsfold gives a plan and sections, but his pottery descriptions are not reliable. Below are new drawings of some of the vessels which were published at 1:8, and descriptions of the others.

Ditch B:

[1122] B2-1. Fig.3 no.6, rim. This is not the same pot as the base. HM, grey grog, dark grey inside, with brick red patch, pale yellow-buff smooth outside, rather uneven tooling.

[1126] C3. Fig.3 no.2. HM, hard grey with grog and white flint grits, dark grey surfaces, tooled roughly outside.

[1132] not in series; possibly an A3. Fig.3 no.7, with another sherd. Dark grey greensand, very smooth.

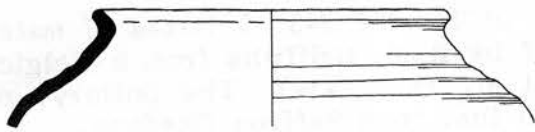
[1119] A1. Fig.3 no.6, base. Grey hard rather sandy fabric, wheel-made, warped and distorted, grey inside, pink-buff outside, not burnished except for a few thick vertical lines on body.

[1127] D3-3. Fig.3 no.10. Wheel-made but flint-gritted, patchy grey-buff, heavy gritting, 4-pronged regular shallow combing. Published base is HM and a different pot.

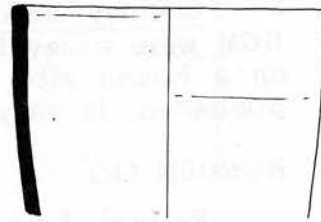
Not redrawn:

fig.3 no.1: HM, Iron Age, black, no visible temper.

fig.3 no.9: pale grey Roman, hard and sandy.



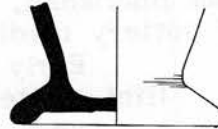
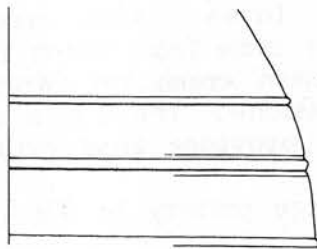
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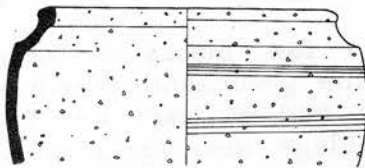
[1126]



[1132]



[1119]

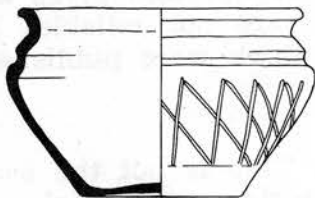


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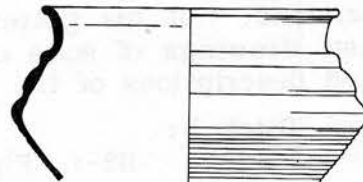
Ditch B

Pit D

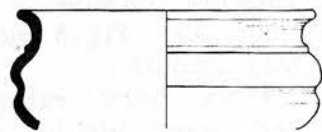
Ditch A



[1125]



[1123]



[1120]

Fig.18: Pottery from Borden. 1:4.

fig.3 no.11: as no.1.

fig.4 nos.6-11: as fig.3 no.1.

Pit D:

[1125] E2-3. Fig.3 no.4. Hard grey grog, HM, grey patchy surfaces, sharp cordons, faint rough tooling below, and lines tooled under base.

[1120] E2-2. Fig.3 no.8. Very precise, wheel-made grey grog, a few white flint grits, smooth grey surfaces.

Not redrawn:

Fig.3 no.12: hard HM with pale grits, possibly some grog; grey with rough burnished lines.

Ditch A:

[1123] D2-1. Fig.3 no.3. Very fine pot, neatly and sharply made, fine grey grog, grey surfaces, very regular rilling, smooth but not a deep shine. Typologically late, conquest period.

Fig.4. no.1, from 'Spread E', is very large, in a coarse brown-grey grog-tempered fabric. Nos.2-5 are not given provenances but illustrated for their decoration: nos.2 and 5 are flint-gritted, no.3 is grog-tempered and no.4 is possibly grog-tempered. Elsdon (1975, figs.3 & 14) gives better drawings of the sherds with stamped and curvilinear decoration: fig.3 no.5 is Iron Age, dark grey, without flint or grog, and fig.4 no.5 is buff-yellow and flint-gritted.

Unpublished pottery:

[1033] A1. Grey grog, buff-grey outside, smooth.

[1035] A1. Gritty buff-grey, pink below worn rough grey surfaces.

[1036] A1. Dark grey, possibly grog, dark grey surfaces, burnished outside.

[1130] A1. Hard grey grog, patchy grey surfaces. Not shiny, and feels rather gritty.

[1121] B1-1. Large white grits as in many of the HM Iron Age pieces from the site. Very hard, wheel-made, precise, grey outside, buff inside.

[1139] B2-1. Pale patchy grey-buff greensand fabric.

[1118] B2-1. Grey HM grog, buff outside, dark grey inside.

[1037] B2-1. Hard grey HM grog, grey surfaces, irregular.

[1135] B3-1. Very hard dark grey grog, with a few grits, grey surfaces, burnish on cordons and over rim.

[1137] B3-1. Coarse grey grog, pale buff worn surfaces.

[1134] C2-1. Pale grey grog, worn grey-orange surfaces, not shiny; not certainly wheel-made - one sherd only.

[1129] D1-2. Grey grog, brown-buff inside, dark grey burnished outside.

[1133] D1-4. Grey grog, dark grey surfaces, dark smooth burnish outside and over rim.

[1138] D1-4. Hard pale brown-grey grog, some small flint grits, fine pale brown-grey surfaces, burnish.

[1034] D3-5. Pale grey grog, grey unburnished surfaces.

[1128] E2-2. Fine pale grey, grog and a few flint grits, smooth grey surfaces, cordons shallow and formed by tooling.

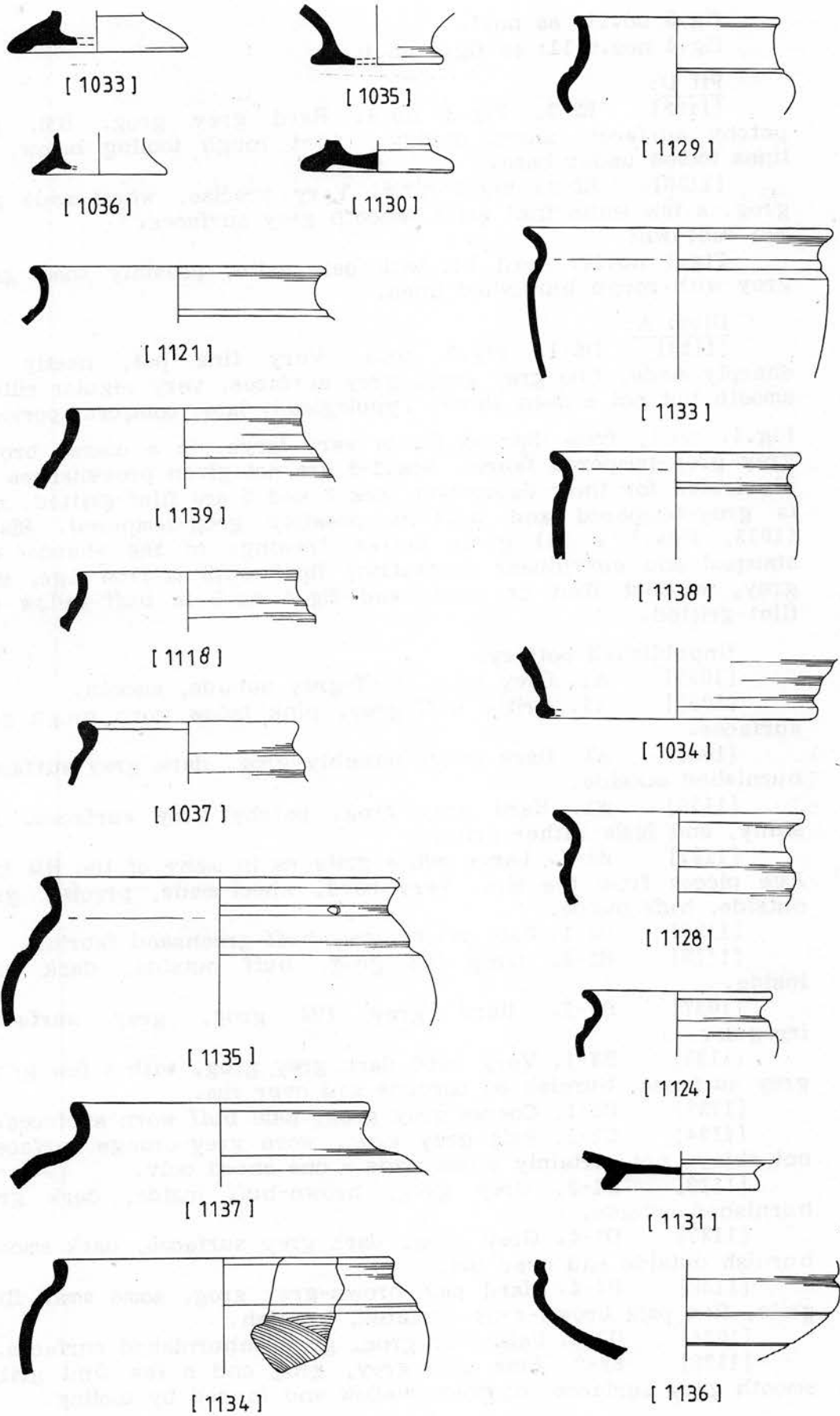


Fig.19 : Pottery from Borden. 1:4

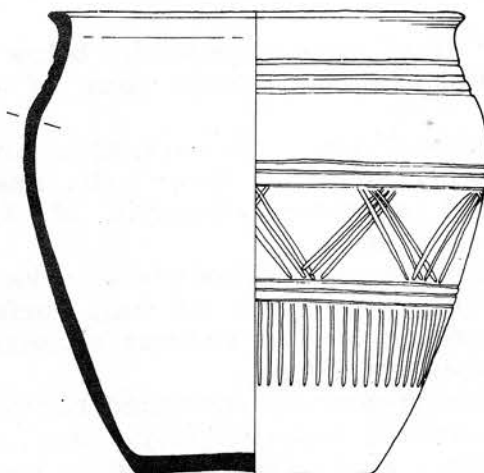
[1124] E2-3. Grey slightly sandy-feeling grog, grey surfaces, no burnish.

[1131] F5. Grey hard grog, smooth grey unburnished surfaces.

[1136] not in series. Grey grog, very neat, very dark grey surfaces, strong grooves, burnish outside. The fired clay 'tournettes' (Worsfold 1948, plate) are perhaps from a saltworks (see Champion 1976, 155). They are not evidence of pottery making, although it would seem clear that many of the Borden pots are of local manufacture.

BOROUGH GREEN (K) TQ 603 563 (Godden's Quarry) Zone 3/4

1 Godden's Quarry produced an interesting cremation burial in 1953 (Warhurst 1953). The rim of the burial pot and the 4 bronze bracelets and 2 bronze brooches which it contained are on display in MM. The brooches are of the 'La Tene II derivative' type with internal cord, 4-coil spring, vestigial knob on the bow, and open triangular foot. This makes a 1st century BC date likely. The pot is not 'Belgic' in form, and the fabric is a dense brown-grey that contains no distinguishable grog. (Cf. a similar pot, with LT II brooches, and bangles, from Caurel, Marne, sepulture 375B: A. Duval 1976, fig.8, group 2.) Warhurst (*op.cit.*, 159) states that no other finds were made, but MM has some more sherds, 'From the same site as that which produced the cremation burial with bronze bangles and brooches.' These consist of a plain flat HM Iron Age base and some body sherds, which may belong to the burial pot; 3 grooved wheel-made sherds in grey local greensand ware, and the following, in many pieces:



[1032] B3-7. Brittle dark grey, rubbishy grog, HM, neat precise rim, dark grey patchy surfaces, worn inside, decoration roughly tooled outside.

All these are MM 49.1953.

2 At TL 613 572 a Gallo-Belgic E gold stater is known from a garden SE of Borough Green station (Kelly 1964, 218).

3 'Sherds of large vessels of Belgic and "Patch Grove" pottery [were found] in a sandpit a few hundred yards NW of the railway station' (E. Harrison 1948).

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA (K)

TQ 778 515

Zone 4/5

This is very close to Quarry Wood Camp at Loose (q.v.). In MM is the fretted catchplate of a bronze brooch from 'Brishing Court', 1841.

W. Rodwell (1976a, 324) reports an old find of two amphorae, now lost (Payne 1899-1901, 78): no details were recorded.

BOXFORD (S)

TL 9745 3947 (White St Green) Zone 1

Most of the associations have been lost from the two cemeteries here (Owles & Smedley 1967, 1970). Two groups were kept from 18 vessels found in 1966 during house building at White Street Green. 15 of the 25 pots salvaged from quarrying in 1926, 500 yards to the SW, are in private hands, but we may assume their fabrics to be similar to those now in Ipswich Museum. Both sets of pottery have copies of Gallo-Belgic forms, although no originals; brooches and bronze toilet-set, and the wide range of pottery forms, show some prosperity. The site's links with Colchester are evident and the pots are grog-tempered; this hardly occurs elsewhere in Suffolk. Yet the pots also bear strong local characteristics: a tendency to a sagging shoulder line, summary cordons, and multiple burnishing lines on the lower body of the pot, and a slight pitting of the surface, which is generally grey.

Forms and fabrics are as follows:

Group A, 1966:

1 E1-2. Grey grog, reddish below shiny dark grey surfaces; well burnished, although some of the shine is due to restoration.

2 A9. Pedestal broke in antiquity; break smoothed. Grey grog, regular burnish lines on lower half, neat but not prominent cordons. Flattened shoulder. Remains of 2 bronze Colchester brooches were in the pot.

3 G5-1. Grey grog; 'cordons' are incised lines, as drawn.

4 G5-2. Grey grog, pale red matt surfaces. The roughness drawn between cordons is fine vertical rouletting; horizontal lines below, where it does not bulge.

Group B (both pots apparently contained bones):

5 A2. As drawn; leans slightly. Grey, matt.

6 E1-1. Grey grog; the drawing is inaccurate, as there is no bulge between waist and carination.

Group C, reconstructed (Owles & Smedley 1970, 104):

7 A4. Fragment only. Hard grey grog. Base diameter is 11.5cms, not 12.5 as drawn.

13 E2-1. Grey pitted grog; very worn. Not as corrugated inside as drawn.

14 E3-6. As 13; not shiny.

Unassociated 1966 vessels:

8 B5-1. By itself. Neat, grey grog, spurious shine from restoration.

9 B5-4. Not seen: kept by the owner of the house in whose foundations it was discovered. Contained a bronze buckle, parts of 2 iron brooches with fretted catchplates, and possibly the bronze toilet-set; accompanied by a bowl, 'probably no.12 or one of those in an even more fragmentary condition'.

10 F3-3. Same fabric as no.11, paler, worn pink at rim; a fine pot. Deliberate substantial burnish lines.

11 F3-3. Grey grog, dark surfaces, badly restored; lines below carination are very faint. Worn foot; rim chipped away.

12 E1-2. See [1107], evidently the same pot, below. Hard grey grog, reddish below worn grey surfaces. In small pieces.

15 G5-6. Grey, fine grog, red surfaces, matt with faint rouletting.

1926 cemetery:

16 G5-2. Grey grog. Contained two fine bronze brooches of Colchester types.

17 G5-6. Hard pale grey grog, red matt surfaces.

18 A1. HM, brown grog, grey-brown surfaces. Body section appears wheel-made from turning lines; HM foot added, and all finished by hand.

19 A1. HM copy of a wheel-made pot, especially imitative under base. Grey grog; rough burnishing marks. Complete.

20 B3-5. Mended, grey grog; thin, with very regular burnishing.

21 B3-5. Grey grog.

22 B3-5. Grey grog, fired very hard, worn pale surfaces.

23 E3-6. Grey grog.

24 B3-5. Grey grog, brownish pale surface, pitted.

25 E2-1. Grey grog.

26 E1-1. Rim chipped. Grey grog, pink below grey pitted surfaces.

27 E2-2. Rather brittle, grey grog as 26.

28 D2-3. As 27; grog shows in 2 small holes drilled on either side of crack. Burnishing lines on outside.

29 E1-2. Grey grog, dark grey outside, much restored pale inside. Quite good cordons.

30-43 not seen. No. 30 contained the catchplate of a bronze brooch and a small piece of iron.

30 E1-3

37 G5-1

31 E1-3, L4

38 G5-2

32 E1-1

39 G5-1

33 E1-1

40 A5

34 E2-2

41 A2

35 D2-4

42 A8

36 B3-5

43 A5

IpM also contains some extra pottery:

[1111] B3-4. 1927.12, grey grog-tempered, burnish lines on lower half.

[1108] L4. 1927.30, grey grog, very worn.

Also noted from the 1926 finds: various sherds including a plain everted rim with shoulder cordon, 11cms diameter; and a sherd from a rouletted butt-beaker. All grey grog-tempered.

[1106] cf types F3-1, F3-4. ?1966.122, 'In quadrant.' Brown, grog-tempered.

[1109] B5-1. Grey grog; with another similar.

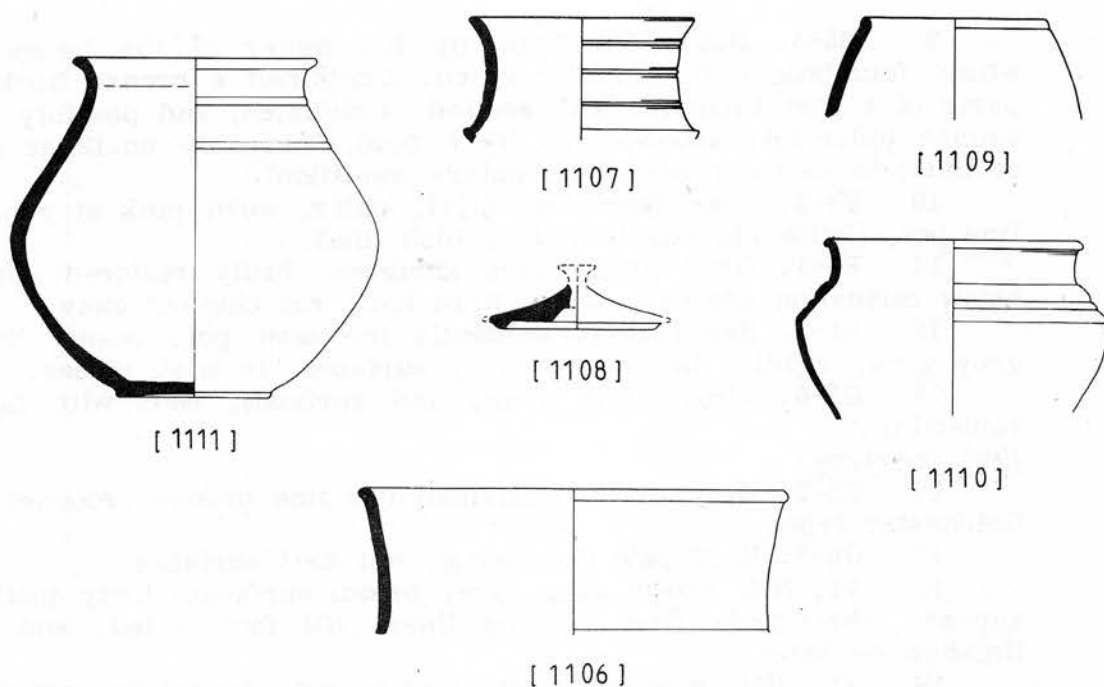


Fig. 20: Pottery from Boxford. 1:4.

[1110] B3-4. Grey grog.

Also a bag of small featureless grey grog-tempered sherds, as well as a piece from a large plain globular pot, in the same fabric.

BOZEAT (N) SP 896 600 Zone 8

A small amount of occupation debris was found in two early ditches on the site of a circular Roman building (Hall & Nickerson 1970); the pottery (fig.3 nos.1-3) consists of local late 'Belgic' sherds similar to that at Irchester (q.v.).

BRAINTREE (E) TL 756 230 Zone 1

The town has recently received a full survey, including gazetteer and maps (Drury 1976a). Here I need only list those sites of some interest in connection with the pre- and early Roman town, using Drury's site numbers. The Kenworthy Collection, in CM, is largely unstratified.

2 Near the Railway Bridge. Post-conquest 1st century and later pots in the Kenworthy Collection. In the type series: no.4, L7: this is not in fact lost, although nothing now remains of the rim. Good grey grog.

4 London Road, W Side. Kenworthy pots, 1st and 2nd century. No contexts; some vessels are probably post-43 (nos.17, 19, 20).

No.11 G1-1. Grey grog, burnished.

No.17 C1-2. Grey, rather sandy grog, micaceous, HM; grey-brown wiped surface.

No.19 B1-6. Fabric as no.17 but wheel-thrown and burnished.

No.20 C3. As no.17, but less sandy, light brown surfaces.

- No.21 B3-3. Hard brown, grey core and surfaces, burnished.
- No.22 B3-1. Soft brown micaceous ware, black surfaces. 'London Road '09 with bronze fibula and samian.'
- No.23 B1-1. Brownish-grey, slightly sandy, some grog. Dark grey burnish outside.
- 9 8 Clare Road, 1954. A mid-1st century burial urn, no.34, rim and shoulder lost, INI scratched on side; apparently grog. Two 2nd century vessels came from the same site. Braintree Museum.
- 10 Hunnable's gravel pit. All of these are post-conquest.
- 35 a rilled jar of type C7-1, but in a Roman fabric. Essex parallels are post-conquest (Drury 1976a, 93).
- 37 B3-3. Hard grey Roman.
- 38 (G1-7). Found with no.37, same fabric. Chelmsford parallels date to the 3rd quarter of the 1st century.
- 39 C6-1. Hard brown-grey sandy Roman fabric, some grog.
- 47 (C6-1), but Roman, no grog.
- 51 B2-1. Fine grey grog, once burnished.
- 14 West's warehouse, Sandpit Lane/High Street. Two mid-1st century pots, Kenworthy Coll.
- 56 B1-1. Found 1890. Grey grog, darker surfaces, burnished.
- 57 G3-2. Found 1894. Hard black fabric, burnished, combed. Cam.68.
- 17 High Street. Exact provenance unknown; Kenworthy Coll. Drury (*op.cit.*, 97) describes a fragment of a bronze bracelet, but it is not known if it was found with this pot.
- 64 E3-1. Hard grey grog, darker surfaces, burnished outside.
- 20 13-17 Bank Street. Excavations of 'Site C' produced a few residual grog-tempered sherds in a medieval context (nos.41 and 42: no forms).
- 28 29-61 Rayne Road. Excavations on 'Site E' found some residual grog-tempered sherds in 2nd century Roman contexts. About 30 thick coarse sherds were found including:
- fig.21 no.1 storage jar rim fragment.
- fig.21 no.2 A5. Soft dark grey grog.
- fig.21 no.3 A1. HM, grey, patchy orange surfaces.
- Also included are some post-conquest forms of interest:
- fig.21 no.4 G6. A small Cam.136 jug rim, light grey grog, orange-brown surfaces.
- fig.21 no.5 G2-6. Fine grey grog, darker grey burnished outside, reddish inside.
- fig.21 no.6 (C6-1). Hard grey granular storage jar rim; no grog.
- 29a Ennis's Cottages, Rayne Road. Kenworthy Coll.
- 65 (C6-1). Dark grey-brown granular fabric, pitted black outside with stabbing. Native form but Roman fabric; other pieces are late 1st to early 2nd century.
- 41 Coggeshall Road earthworks. The date of these, at Mount House, is uncertain (Drury *op.cit.*, 104).

See Couchman 1977, 96; and *Britannia* 9 (1978), 449, for recent excavations by Essex County Archaeological Unit on earthworks at Blyth's Meadow (TL 7585 2310) and Chapel Hill (TL 767 232). Iron Age and Roman features including some 'Belgic' have been found.

42 Lake & Elliott's Foundry, Chapel Hill. Pottery found by Kenworthy when the foundry was built in 1906 is mostly Roman but includes the 'base of a large HM pot in a brown sandy fabric with a grey core' very close to fabric H at the Iron Age site of Little Waltham (q.v.), 'but may be as late as the end of the 1st century BC'. Not illustrated.

43 Mill Cottages. This is the site of the 3 'Belgic' cremation urns in Birchall (1965), 'discovered by Silas Parmenter in digging the foundations of Mill Cottages' on 4 September 1903. The CM Accessions Register noted the presence of a pedestal base with CM 759 & 760, but 'not retained'. The pedestal base included by Birchall (no.183) is now inside CM 760.1904, but there is some doubt whether it is the base from Mill Cottages or that described by Benton (C.M. Benton 1923) as coming from Hunnable's gravel pit (site 10, above). The cremation pottery is here redrawn for accuracy.

[1098] L4. Lid of [1097]; fits precisely. Brown-grey grog, showing in lumps on surface, buff-grey neat inside and heavily burnished dark grey-brown outside. Knob restored.

[1097] D3-4. CM 760.1904 (=AB 207). Complete but slightly chipped. Grey grog, patchy buff-grey surfaces, burnish and strong horizontal tooling outside; leans very slightly. Contains bone.

[1095] B2-3. CM 759.1904 (=AB 197). Restored; only half rim extant. Brown, with red and black grog, reddish worn inside, pale red-buff outside. Neatly finished, smoothed above girth, slight combing marks around middle. Heavy, solid, leans to one side.

[950] D2-5. CM 761.1904 (=AB 193). Dark grey grog, grey matt inside, dark grey burnished outside, neatly made, even cordons.

[1099] A1. CM, unnumbered (=AB 183). Sherd only. Brown grog, pale grey underneath, dark grey surfaces, burnished.

Since this base is unaccessioned it may be the base from Hunnable's gravel pit, but Benton's description states that the 'foot of a pedestalled urn, and portions of a "Belgic" platter with flat base-ring' were found with the decidedly post-conquest jar, Drury's no.35, in 'a pit filled with black earth'. Drury, p.93, describes a basal sherd from a foot-ringed platter, Cam.23A, which could be post-conquest also and may be the one referred to by Benton.

48 The Maizes. Drury illustrates two pots that may be from a cemetery here, and some verbal evidence is known (Drury 1976a, 113).

88 (G5-5). Hard black sandy fabric. Found 1843. Braintree Mus.

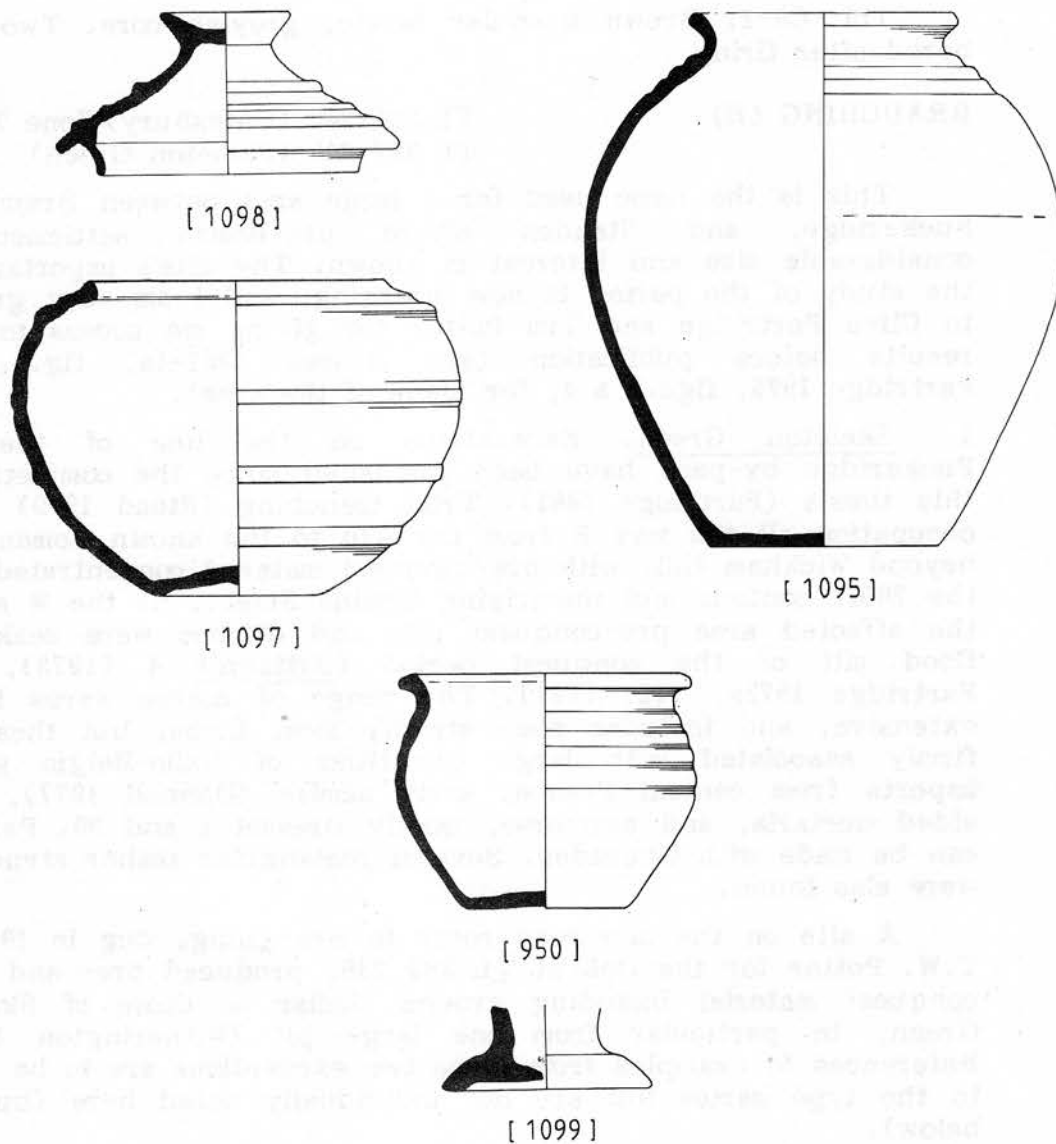


Fig.21: Pottery from Braintree site 43, Mill Cottages. 1:4

90 B3-9. Grey grog, brown-grey lightly burnished surfaces. This is CM 2448.1912, possibly from this site with 2449.1912, a large jar of Cam.218 form (B3 group), which contained bones. Both of these pots are probably post-conquest.

Kenworthy Collection. The following are vessels included in the type series but of no known provenance: Drury considers them of mid to late 1st century AD date, based on local parallels for form and fabric.

100 G3-2. Hard brown, black surfaces, burnished and combed.

105 B3-3. Softish red, grey core.

106 B3-1. Brown grog, dark brown-grey external burnish.

107 G5-6. Soft dark brown grog, dark grey burnished outside.

108 G5-6. Dark grey grog, burnished.

118 C6-1. Grey grog, brownish-red surfaces, some burnish.

119 C6-1. Brown granular fabric, greyish core. Two holes bored after firing.

BRAUGHING (H)

TL 395 240 (Gatesbury) Zone 7

TL 387 249 (Skeleton Green)

This is the name used for a large area between Braughing, Puckeridge, and Standon where pre-Roman settlement of considerable size and interest is known. The site's importance to the study of the period is now emerging, and I am very grateful to Clive Partridge and Tim Potter for giving me access to their results before publication (see Holmes 1952-4a, fig.1, and Partridge 1975, figs.3 & 4, for plans of the area).

1 Skeleton Green. Excavations on the line of the A10 Puckeridge by-pass have been published since the completion of this thesis (Partridge 1981). Trial trenching (Stead 1970) found occupation all the way E from the A10 to the known Roman town beyond Wickham Hill, with pre-conquest material concentrated W of the 260ft contour and underlying Ermine Street. At the W end of the affected area pre-conquest pits and ditches were sealed by flood silt of the conquest period (Britannia 4 (1973), 299; Partridge 1975a, 142; 1981). The range of coarse wares is not extensive, and includes some strictly local forms, but these are firmly associated with large quantities of Gallo-Belgic wares, imports from central France, early samian (Dannell 1977), wall-sided mortaria, and amphorae, mostly Dressel 1 and 20. Parallels can be made with Oberaden. Several rectangular timber structures were also found.

A site on the slip road route to Braughing, dug in 1972 by T.W. Potter for the DoE at TL 389 236, produced pre- and post-conquest material including groups similar to those of Skeleton Green, in particular from one large pit (Witherington 1980). References to examples from these two excavations are to be found in the type series but are not individually noted here (but see below).

2 Gatesbury. The site of an apparently rectilinear earthwork of uncertain date. Partridge (1975a) discusses the site and provides a tentative plan of the Braughing complex.

Quantities of material are known from the area around the earthwork. The collection made by a local chicken farmer in the 1930s has now passed to Hertford Museum, but mixed with much Roman material probably from the Wickham Hill area (Henderson 1938; Westell 1936; Holmes 1958-61). The Gatesbury finds have been isolated for publication in the Skeleton Green report by Partridge (1981, 323ff.), based on their obviously early date, contemporary with and slightly pre-dating the earliest Skeleton Green material: early samian (e.g. Britannia 1 (1970), 311; Dannell 1977), Dressel 1 and 20 amphorae, wall-sided mortaria, Gallo-Belgic imports, coarse wares, and coin moulds. Allen (D.F. Allen 1961, 109) points out that his Lx group of early bronze coins is related to the Braughing area (cf. Collis 1974).

All the imports and brooches, but only a selection of the coarse wares, are published. The imports, for which a new type

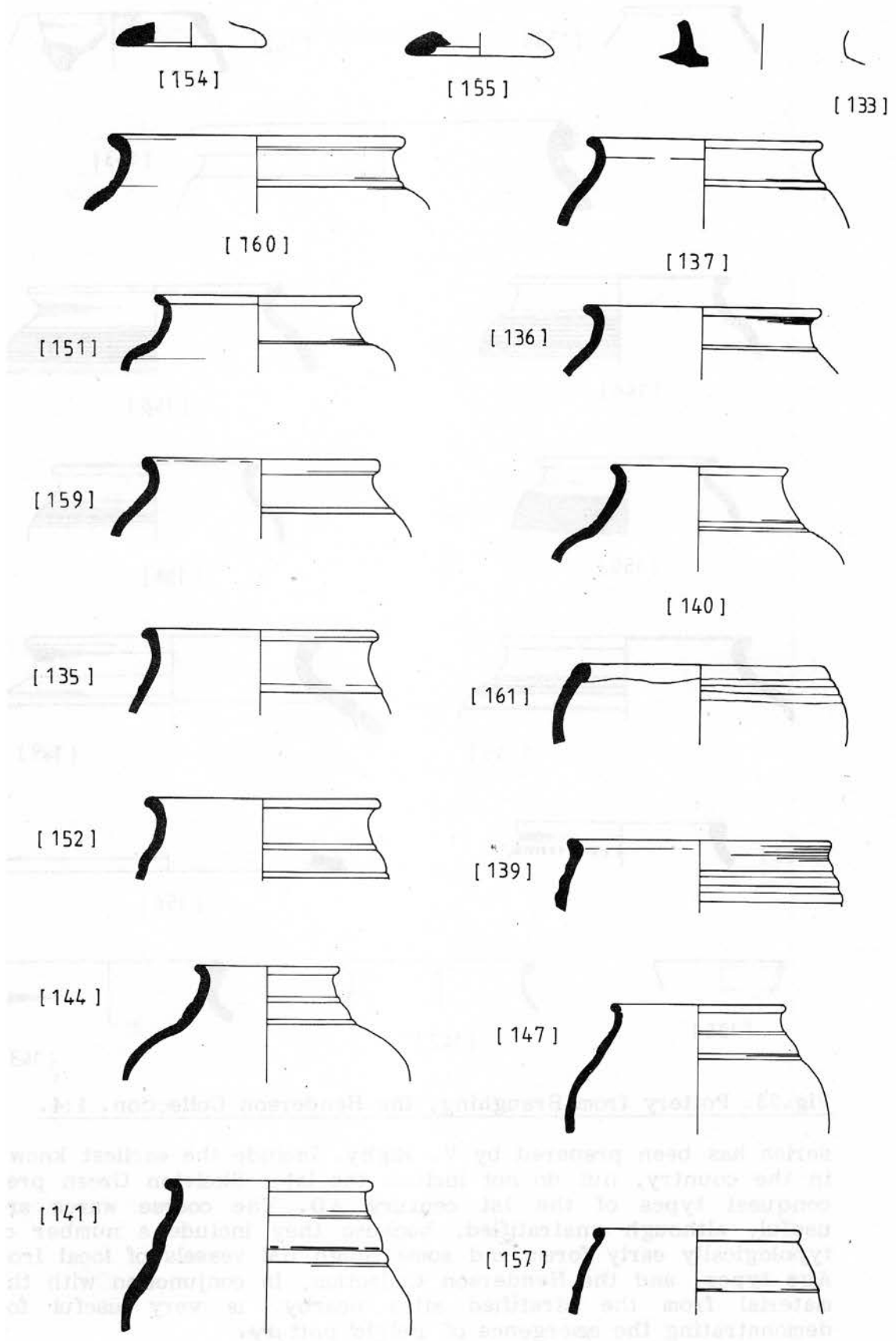


Fig.22: Pottery from Braughing, the Henderson Collection. 1:4

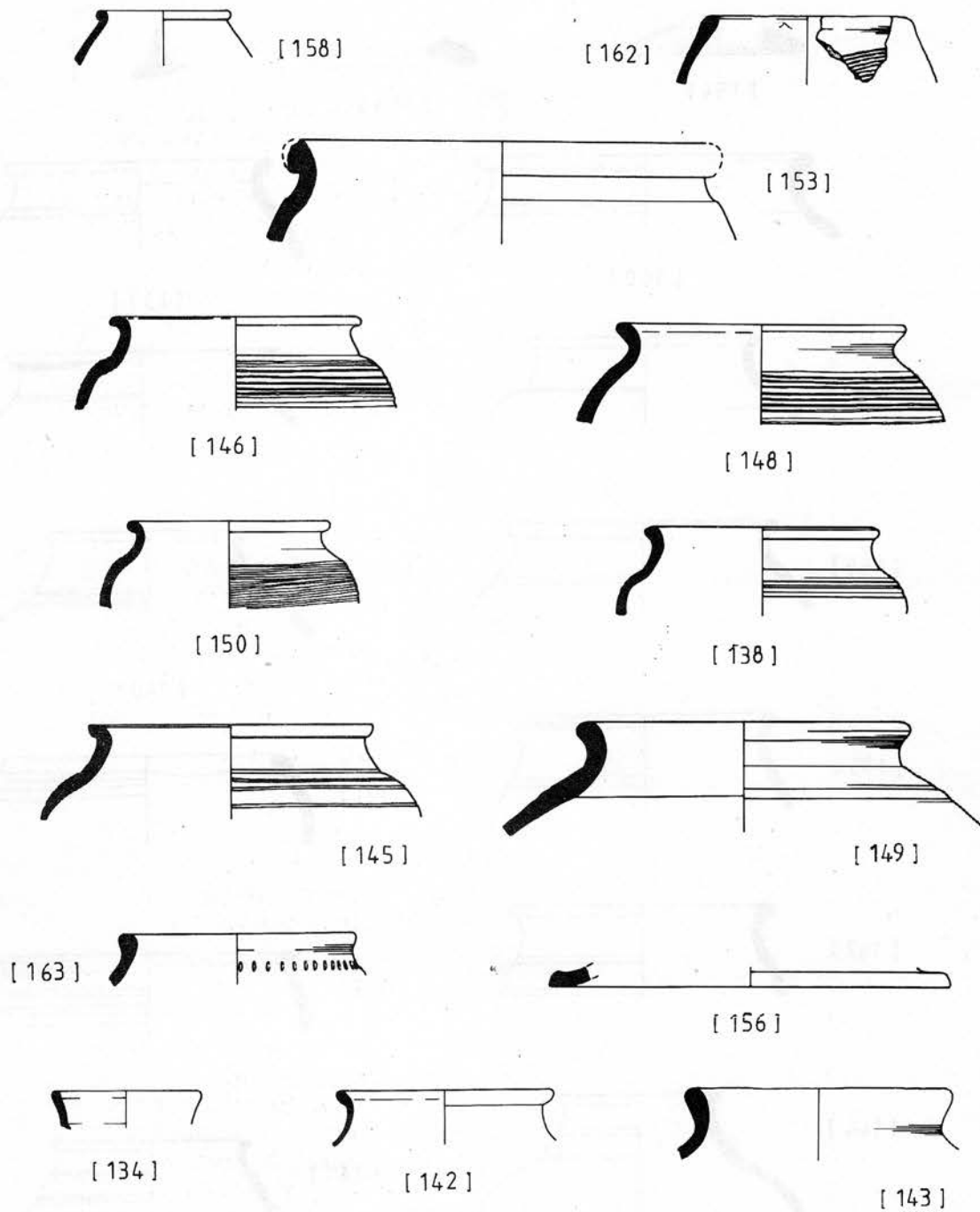


Fig.23: Pottery from Braughing, the Henderson Collection. 1:4.

series has been prepared by V. Rigby, include the earliest known in the country, but do not include the later Skeleton Green pre-conquest types of the 1st century AD. The coarse wares are useful, although unstratified, because they include a number of typologically early forms and some rough HM vessels of local Iron Age types, and the Henderson Collection, in conjunction with the material from the stratified sites nearby, is very useful for demonstrating the emergence of 'Belgic' pottery.

A selection of the coarse wares is included here. They are all wheel-made unless otherwise stated. Some are also to be found in Partridge 1981, figs.129-136.

[154] A1. Pale grey-buff grog, darker surfaces, not burnished.

[155] A1. Pale brown coarse grog, dark grey surfaces, matt.

[133] A1. Grey grog, reddish inside, reddish-dark grey smoothed outside.

[159] B1-1. Hard grey grog, pale red gritty unsmoothed surfaces.

[137] B1-1. Hard dark grey grog, smooth reddish inside, wheel lines, dark grey-brown outside, burnished, neatly made.

[149] not in series. Hard overfired pale grey Roman fabric, now resembling pumice, with red cracked surfaces.

[142] not in series. Rim of probable Roman jar, thin hard grey smooth fabric, dark brown smooth surfaces. Possibly some grog.

[160] B1-1. Hard pale grog, pale inside, patchy dark brown outside, untreated.

[136] B1-1. Pale buff grog, brown-grey smooth surfaces.

[135] B1-4. Pale buff, fine grog, brown-grey smooth surfaces.

[151] B1-4. Dark grey, grog, dark brown surfaces.

[140] B1-4. Dense black, ?grog, pale brown surfaces, wheel-lines, smooth unburnished outside.

[161] B2-2. HM, dark grey-brown, grog, dark brown pitted surfaces.

[139] B2-2. Brown-grey grog, dark brown surfaces.

[152] B3-1. Hard brown, probably grog, patchy brown surfaces with bright red patch where burnt after breakage. Smoothed rim.

[144] B3-2. Pale brown-grey, grog with a few flint lumps; red-brown inside, dark brown-grey outside, burnish only on flat part of profile below lower cordon.

[141] B3-6. Hard pale grey, grog, reddish-black patchy outside.

[147] B3-6. Soft sandy, grey core, pale red-orange surfaces, grog in various colours, some flint lumps. No surface treatment but probably originally in better condition.

[157] B5-5. Grey grog, large inclusions, reddish smooth surfaces.

[158] C1-2. Small jar, hard grey coarse grog, dark grey inside, reddish rough outside.

[162] C3. HM rim, dense brown-black, black inside, combed.

[153] (C6-1). Pale grey-brown, shelly, rough pale red surfaces; with a combed body sherd.

[148] C7-1. Fairly hard dark grey coarse grog, red below dark grey-brown surfaces, burnished black over neck and rim above shallow grooves. Slight bulge at break on neck.

[146] C7-1. Roman, hard grey, some black inclusions, patchy red-black inside, grey-brown outside, deep hard grooves.

[150] C7-1. Dark grey grog, brown-red inside, dark brown-grey outside, fine combing.

[138] C7-1. Grey coarse grog, much showing in reddish surfaces. Hard with shallow grooves.

[145] C7-1. Thick grey, grog, pale brown inside, patchy dark brown outside, smoothed neck and rim, shallow grooves.

[163] C8-1. Grey-buff, grog, grey-brown surfaces, stabbed.

[156] L8. Roman, hard fine sandy red, upper side once burnished.

[143] not in series. HM, thick brown fabric with small pale grits, some larger inclusions, smoothed dark brown surfaces.

[134] not in series. Hard thin smooth dark brown, smoothed.

'Gatesbury Track' is the name given to a site nearby excavated in 1979 after damage to the Roman levels (Partridge 1979). Three pre-conquest phases contained imported wares, preceded by a ditch predating the first imports, and containing coarse HM gritty Iron Age forms as well as some 'Belgic'. Examples of these are to be found in the type series but not noted here, being published too late for inclusion.

The Skeleton Green site begins, according to the imports, c.15 BC; a period of flourishing continental trade suffers from a curious decline from c.AD 25 to the conquest. The Gatesbury Track earliest imports are a little earlier than those of Skeleton Green, from, perhaps, c.25/20 BC, and these are preceded by a ditch that Partridge dates to c.30/25 BC. The forms of the coarse wares in these deposits are a mixture of the general and the local. The common forms are the typologically early B2 and C8 classes; A1 (bases), B3-6, E2-2, and L1. Carinated cups hardly occur. The local specialities include a rilled form, C7-4, that I have noted only at Braughing: another new form is the plain D1-5 without defined offset or cordon, and often, as on other Braughing forms, decorated with wavy combing. A local variation of the straight-walled platter G1-1 has a small upright rim and deep body, like the lid form L7 but with the broad shallow base of a platter.

3 A location map covering a larger area is provided in Holmes (1952-54a, fig.1). Holmes excavated part of the Roman town between Wickham Hill and the river Rib, where streets and buildings still show prominently as crop-marks on the hill slope. He found early Roman material, and traces of a 'Belgic hut' beneath a substantial Roman building. The pottery from the 'hut' consisted of:

fig.6 no.1 from post-hole: C7-1. Another similar from the hut floor; as Prae Wood in form and fabric.

no.11 B1-1, and another similar, with coarse brown storage-jar sherds, from hut floor.

This was all 'entirely native in character'. The pottery from the early Roman levels has a few reminiscences of 'Belgic' forms but the fabrics appear to be Roman. It does include a shelly ledge-rimmed jar (no.17).

4 Subsequent work concentrated on the Roman road system: the site is an important road junction. Barr & Gillam (1958-61) and Gillam (1968) found that road sections produced early Roman

material but nothing earlier. Barr (1958-61) describes finds of samian from the Roman cemetery eroded by the river Rib: two coarse jars of C7-1 type are in HM, at least one from this site, found near a Drag.18 ditch.

5 Other sites: excavations have been conducted by Partridge in various areas of redevelopment in the area, notably at Standon (q.v.) and the Bath House site at TL 392 243 (Partridge 1977, 24-64). The building of the bath house c.AD 70 disturbed traces of huts and at least two large pits which contained native and imported wares. 'It is quite possible that occupation continued virtually unchanged for some time after the Conquest' (Partridge op.cit., 45) but the associated samian in the pits gave them an approximate date of AD 25-45.

Included in the type series are:

F.1 (gully), fig.14:

- 1 C1-2. Grey-brown grog, burnished.
- 2 B3-1. Orange-brown grog, burnished.

Also the base of a rilled jar (no.3), and a storage-jar rim, both coarsely grog-tempered.

The native pottery in the pits, as might be expected, is also grog-tempered:

F.24 (pit), fig.15:

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1 | C1-3 | 6 | B3-1 |
| 2 | C7-3 | 7 | B1-2 |
| 3 | C7-1 | 8 | B5-4 |
| 4 | B3-1 | 9 | A1 |
| 5 | B1-4 | | |

Also a silvered bronze object and a Loeschcke 1A platter.

F.25 (pit), fig.16:

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|--|
| 1 | C7-1 | 6 | B3-2 |
| 2 | B1-1 | 7 | G5-1, but not certainly grog-tempered. |
| 3 | C6-1 | | |
| 4 | B1-1 | | |
| 5 | B3-1 | | |

No.8 is an imported mica-dusted 'beer-jar'; no.9 is a hard fine grey base, not native. This pit also contained a Loeschcke 1A platter, late Augustan-early Tiberian, a probable Loeschcke 2A platter, and a group of Gallo-Belgic sherds from a variety of pre-Claudian forms (Rigby in Partridge 1977, 43).

A few grog-tempered pieces appear in residual later contexts or unstratified:

fig.17, unstratified pottery on the Roman ground surface:

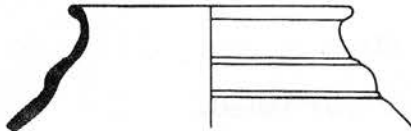
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------|
| 1 | C7-1 | 6 | B3-2 |
| 2 | B2-1 (?grog) | 7 | B3-2 |
| 5 | G3-3 | | |

fig.18:

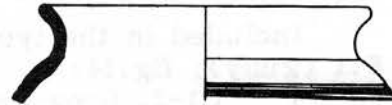
1 C7-1. From stokehole lower fill, romanised native ware. With an early post-conquest fine ware piece, no.2.

7 C7-1. Under woodpile. This and no.10, from the top of the woodpile and a Roman shape but containing 'much grog', have parallels in Skeleton Green graves dated to c.AD 90-120.

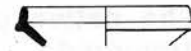
A limited excavation was made here at Welwyn when road-building discovered 4 lengths of ditches (Rook 1970a). Two appeared from the pottery to be 1st century BC, and earlier than the third, which contained copies of Gallo-Belgic wares; the fourth was late 1st to early 2nd century AD, entirely Roman except for a storage jar. Ditch 1 produced a La Tene II derivative brooch, and its pottery is typologically amongst the earliest 'Belgic'. Ditch 2, although possibly a continuation of Ditch 1, was perhaps partly later, as the vessels were more regularly made; and a search among the unpublished pieces produced the following:



[18]



[19]



[1191]

[18] B3-1. Grey grog.

[19] C7-1. Grey grog.

[1191] G3-1. Gritty grey grog, worn grey surfaces, reddish-brown beneath.

These are all marked BH II. The pottery from Ditch 3 is comparable to that from Crookhams; I have pointed out elsewhere (I.M. Thompson 1979) that the pottery from ditches 1 and 2 on the one hand, and ditch 3 on the other, match that from Wheathampstead and Prae Wood respectively. Ditch 3 has a G2-3, a very common Prae Wood form, rare elsewhere. The Brickwall Hill pottery is nearly always grog-tempered; the BH I material includes some pieces of black ware, one combed, containing shell as well as grog. None has a discernible form.

Ditch 1:

1 C7-3. Thick grey grog, red inside, dark grey outside, combing extends down pot as wiping.

2 C1-2.

3 C1-2. Pale grey, grog.

4 E3-2. Gritty grey grog, tooled outside.

5 A1. Gritty grey grog, patchy buff-grey rough surfaces; neat.

6 C6-1. Thick grey grog, reddish outside, very shallow combing.

7 C1-3

10 C8-1

8 B2-1

11a C1-2

9 C8-1

11b C1-2

All the above from no.7 are grog-tempered with grey or orange-buff surfaces.

12 C8-1. Thick soft grey-brown grog, patchy brown-buff surfaces.

Ditch 2:

5a C1-3

6 B2-1

5b C1-2

7 D2-4

8	B1-1	10	L8
9	C6-1	11	A8

Ditch 3:

1a-c C7-1
 2 G6. Restored, grog, pale red-buff surfaces.
 3 F1-1
 4 B1-1
 13 A8. Dark grey grog, grey surfaces, much restored.
 14 D2-3
 15 B5-1
 16 G2-3
 17 B5-2
 18 B1-1. Gritty grey grog, dark grey surfaces.

Welwyn-Hatfield Museum has some of the pottery; the rest is with A.G. Rook.

BROADSTAIRS (K)

TR 394 664 (Dumpton Gap) Zone 5

The modern town has produced several areas of Iron Age settlement behind the eroded cliff edge, chiefly in the vicinity of Dumpton Gap. Much of this was discovered early this century by the local council's Engineer and Surveyor, H. Hurd (1909, 1914; 1913, 1947). What survives of this material, with subsequent finds, is on loan from the Broadstairs & St Peter's Archaeological Society in the Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington, except for some Roman burial pottery, in Broadstairs Public Library. The PCM has an inventory of the whole collection.

1 Dumpton Gap, South Cliff Parade, 1907-9: a ditch complex, further examined by Champion, 1971-72 (Coy 1961; Broadstairs 1973, 14; Champion 1976, 135 & plan, fig.39). Most of the settlement dated to the 5th and 4th centuries BC, but Hurd did find some late Iron Age pottery, and two cremations in oval pits.

[1521] B5-3. 'No.85.' Mended, complete, neat but not quite symmetrical. Brown-grey, grog, smooth unburnished surfaces. This contained bones and was packed around with flints; it was accompanied by 'a small vessel of black ware' which fell to pieces. The second grave was possibly Roman: it was 'lined with baked clay, and contained an urn (incomplete) of dark brown coarse ware, and also a dull red shallow pan or saucer (incomplete) both containing bones'; also in the grave were shells and burnt flints (Hurd 1909, 430).

Hurd's pottery now at PCM includes, with early Iron Age material and a few grog-tempered scraps, the following:

[1511] E2-2. 'No.1,' hard, well made, possibly with a template, grog, brown-grey, smooth surfaces worn to brownish red.

[1514] E2-2. 'No.9,' coarse hard baked brown grog, reddish patchy worn inside, brown outside once smoothed. Rougher than [1511].

[1512] A1. 'No.49,' coarse hard brown-grey, grog, patchy red-brown surfaces, burnished outside, rough inside.

[1513] A1. 'No.48,' as [1512], with greyer patches.

[1515] B2-1. 'No.4,' HM, very hard, neat, pale grey grog, dark grey burnish outside with faint tooled decoration.

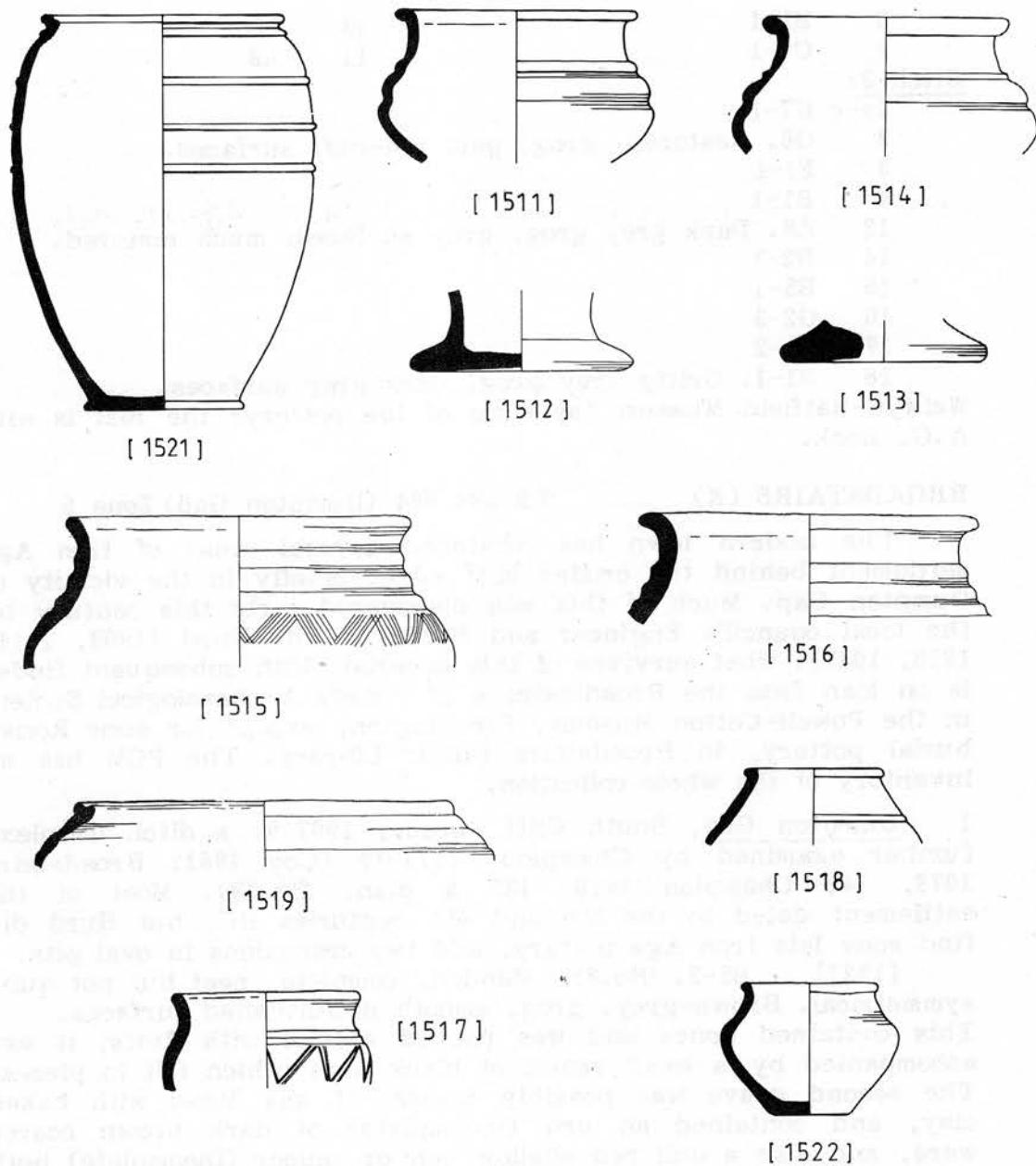


Fig.24: Pottery from Broadstairs. 1:4

[1516] B2-1. HM very hard dark grey coarse grog, some grits, grey-brown surfaces, heavily tooled outside.

[1519] D3-4. 'No.6,' HM, very hard, apparently grog, dark grey with heavy black external burnish.

[1518] B5-3. 'No.80,' very hard grey grog, grey inside, burnished to brown outside and on top of flat rim; rough tooling.

[1517] E2-3. 'No.8,' hard HM grey, grog, brown-grey surfaces, tooled to brown shine on neck, rough below with tooled decoration.

See Hurd 1909, fig.5, for the base of a brown-grey hard grog-tempered jar with decoration of short vertical strokes in panels, as at Birchington, and a combed jar of C1-1 form in the very hard fabric also common on east Kent sites. Champion's excavations, like Hurd's, found early Iron Age material, and a small amount of late

Iron Age pottery; Hurd had found several inhumations, evidently Iron Age but without 'Belgic' pottery, while another was found in 1960 that may be late Iron Age (Birchall 1965, 256).

2 Rumfields, St Peter's: a Roman cemetery in a brickearth quarry. Hurd (1909) publishes photographs of several vessels: pl.58 no.6 is exactly similar to a cup of form E1-4 from Canewdon (q.v.). Most of these pots are in Broadstairs Public Library.

Discoveries at several other sites in the town are summarised in Biggs 1972, and Broadstairs 1973; some of the material is in the PCM.

[1522] E3-4. ?Broadstairs, Inv. No.65; PCM. Grey grog, pale red surfaces, HM, uneven, much of top missing; tooled outside.

BROMHAM (B)

TL 017 523 Zone 8

Tilson (1973) describes rescue excavation of a ditch complex of the 1st century AD at a gravel quarry in the Ouse valley: much pottery came from the ditches, which had remains of several kilns for local post-conquest shelly wares. Earlier HM pottery from hut-circles to the S was promised for a later report.

The ditches pottery is extensive but the report is confused and inaccurate. The fabrics are mixed grog and shell tempered, some pots including both, as elsewhere in the area (B. Dix in litt.). Most of it is post-conquest: the forms are also varied, with strong local traits, but show the late survival of 'Belgic' forms in the area, at some distance from the nucleus of grog-tempered wares. There is also a good collection of brooches.

BedM, labelled Clapham: the site is on the parish boundary.

BROOMFIELD (E)

TL 688 118 Zone 1

Traces of Roman occupation in a quarry face in Border Wood produced Roman sherds with some residual Iron Age pieces (C. Couchman 1979, 39). Included here are:

fig.12 no.13 C1-2, shell and grog temper, from a hollow with 1st and 3rd cent. Roman;

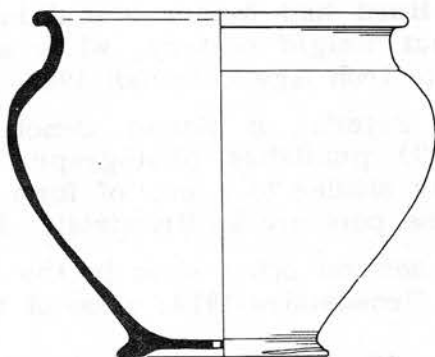
fig.12 no.17 B5-3, from a possible well, with 1st and 2nd century Roman sherds.

BROXBOURNE (H)

c.TL 37 07 Zone 7

The pedestal urn noted by Hawkes and Dunning (1930, 327) is in fact a pedestalled bowl, which came to the BM with the Hazzledine Warren collection. There is no information on its discovery.

[1181] F1-1. BM 1958/5-6/2907-8. The pot is not 'calcite-gritted', as in the Register, but hard pale grey grog, reddish below hard smooth dark grey surfaces, worn to red under the foot; very neatly made, one hole drilled in the base after firing. Perhaps romanised, and incomplete.



[1181]

BURGH-BY-WOODBRIDGE (S)

TM 2230 5223

Clarke (R.R. Clarke, 1960, ch.6) refers to a settlement of 'Belgic farmers' here, but the pottery in IpM is Claudian, from a ditch, and not grog-tempered. It was collected from a rectangular earthwork by a local man, J.D.W. Treherne. More recent investigations uncovered a ditch with post-conquest 'native coarse ware', butt-beakers, a TR platter, an amphora sherd, and 3 1st century brooches; part of a human skull was in the primary silt. More Roman material came from the earthwork's interior (Martin 1975, 75).

This is apparently the site referred to as 'Hasketon' by Dunnett (1975, 14).

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH (E)

Zone 1

1 Hill Farm: a collection of pots was made here at TQ 945 964 in 1931; it is not to be confused with Creeksea (q.v.). Given to CM by J.H. Jackson of the Council School, Burnham, they were apparently found in a gravel pit at different times during 1931; the total number of vessels is uncertain and they cannot be regarded as a group.

[768] A5. CM 1998.1931. Small neat grey pot, grog with dark grey surfaces, originally burnished outside.

[667] G5-2. CM 1888.1931. The Cam.115A type figure. Pale grey grog, pink below dark grey surfaces, burnished outside.

[775] not in series; Cam.165. CM 1997.1931. Very micaceous pale orange fabric, much restored, and rebroken.

[668] TN, Cam.2. CM 1999.1931. Worn; rouletted circle inside.

Hawkes and Hull (1947, 240) state that a butt-beaker of form Cam.112 was found with the above:

[1509] not in series. CM, no number. Thin pale red, cream slip on inside, under base, and on lower body; rouletted above. Shattered and in many pieces.

2 St Mary's Church: TQ 945 967. Traces of a ditch and 'sherds from Iron Age C burials' were found in 1936 (CM 1117.1936, 47.1938). Most of this pottery, in small pieces and confused with the Hill Farm jug sherds, is in fact Roman.

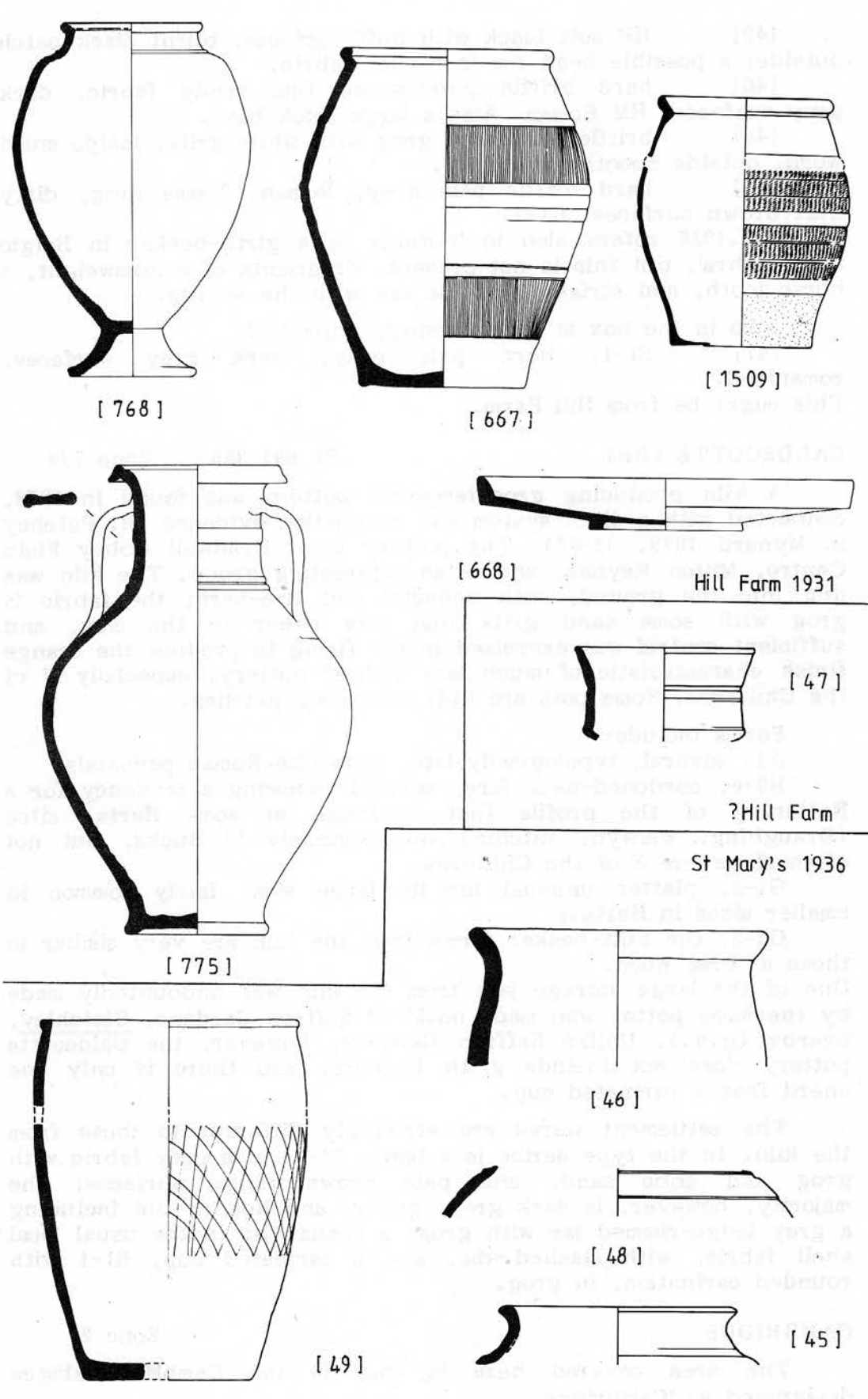


Fig.25: Pottery from Burnham-on-Crouch. 1:4

[49] HM soft black with buff surfaces, burnt black patch outside; a possible bead rim in similar fabric.

[46] hard brittle pinkish-red fine sandy fabric, dark grey surfaces, HM Roman. Also a large thick base.

[48] brittle pale grey grog with white grits, inside much worn, outside smooth hard grey.

[45] hard brittle pale grey, Roman, ?some grog, dirty buff-brown surfaces. B1-1.

CM 1117.1936 refers also to 'remains of a girth-beaker in Belgic terra-rubra', but this is not present. Fragments of a loomweight, a horse tooth, and striated box tile are with the sherds.

Also in the box is the following, unmarked:

[47] E1-1. Hard pale grey, dark grey surfaces, romanised.

This might be from Hill Farm.