

Gazetteer - Caldecotte (Bu) to Cherry Hinton (C)

CALDECOTTE (Bu)

SP 891 355 Zone 7/8

A kiln producing grog-tempered pottery was found in 1978, connected with a ditch system and occupation evidence (M. Petchey in Mynard 1979, 63-67). The pottery is at Bradwell Abbey Field Centre, Milton Keynes, and is an interesting group. The kiln was dug into the ground, with pedestal and fire-bars; the fabric is grog with some sand grits that may occur in the clay, and sufficient control was exercised in the firing to produce the orange finish characteristic of much late 'Belgic' pottery, especially N of the Chilterns. Some pots are buff with grey patches.

Forms include:

A1, several; typologically late, more like Roman pedestals;

B3-6, cordoned-neck jars, several, showing a tendency for a flattening of the profile that is found at some Herts. sites (Braughing, Welwyn, Hitchin) and commonly in Bucks, but not often elsewhere S of the Chilterns;

G1-3, platter unusual for its large size; fairly common in smaller sizes in Herts.;

G5-2: the butt-beaker forms from the kiln are very similar to those at Prae Wood.

One of the large storage jars from the kiln was undoubtedly made by the same potter who made no.50 at Saffron Gardens, Bletchley, nearby (q.v.). Unlike Saffron Gardens, however, the Caldecotte pottery does not include girth beakers, and there is only one sherd from a carinated cup.

The settlement wares are strikingly different to those from the kiln. In the type series is a bowl, D1-3, in a grey fabric with grog and some sand, and pale brown-orange surfaces; the majority, however, is dark grey, gritty, and Roman, but including a grey ledge-rimmed jar with grog; a similar jar in the usual local shell fabric, with slashed rim, and a carinated cup, E1-1 with rounded carination, in grog.

CAMBRIDGE

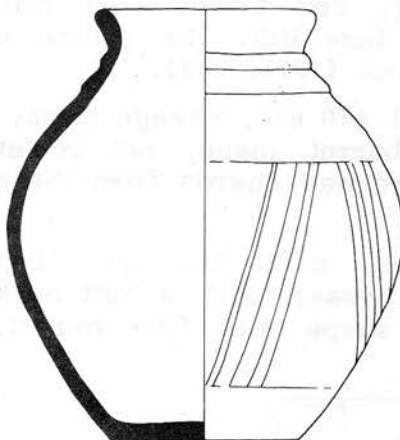
Zone 9

The area covered here is that in the CambM catalogue designated as 'Cambridge'.

1 Castle Hill, TL 446 593. Lethbridge (1932) notes many pits and a rectangular earthwork, 'mostly containing early Roman pottery', from observations of the new County Hall foundations. Much Castle Hill pottery, dated 1931-38, is in CambM; it is not grog-tempered but in the hard dark grey-bright orange sandy fabric of Zone 9; some may be pre-conquest. The Castle area, across the river from the later town centre, is where pre- and post-conquest occupation of Cambridge was concentrated, in 7 acres of ditched enclosures (Alexander 1965; 1975). Belgic ditches and a palisade trench are reported from Castle St at TL 444 593 (*Britannia* 7 (1976), 340): controlled excavation of the Castle area remains unpublished.

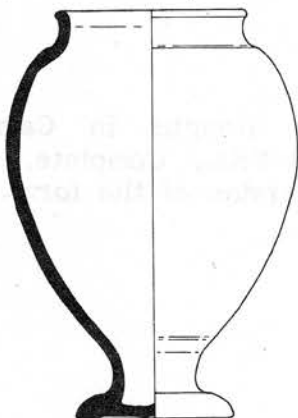
2 Barnwell Priory, c.TL 462 583. A large shale cordoned bowl of E1-2 form is on display in CambM: see Kennett (1977) for a drawing (and Fox 1958, pl.45a). 'From a burial in a cemetery found before 1868.' 1st century glass is known from the same cemetery.

3 Stourbridge Common.

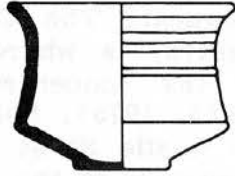


[918] B2-3. CambM 83.370. Complete, very thick and heavy. Feels slightly sandy; hard to tell fabric. Grey and patchy buff. Tooled on neck, shoulder and foot, and shallow decoration in zig zags all round pot. Shown in Fox 1923, pl.XII, 2; and W. Rodwell 1976a, fig.17 no.30 but without decoration. Fox (pl.XII, 6) shows a Roman vessel from the same place.

4 Chesterton, c. TL 4859.



[906] A1. CambM 1883.185. Fox 1923, pl.XII, 3. Cannot distinguish fabric, but not gritty and may be grog. Dark grey inside, wheel-lines, patchy dark grey-buff outside, smooth, burnished on foot and rim.

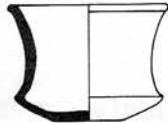


[201] E1-3. SWM 1904.404, 'gravel pit'. The profile is complete, but the pot is ingeniously restored with cork. Sandy grey, patchy grey-red surface, traces of original burnishing, 3 rather irregular shallow incised lines above the cordon.

5 Trumpington, TL 446 553. CambM 1883.186, 'from Trumpington, 1847', is a large butt beaker in the local sandy grey-bright orange ware, an odd squat shape with thin walls and fine rouletting. Fox (1923, 112) refers to this pot 'and other remains' from Dam Hill, the source of the Dressel 1B amphora noted by Peacock (1971, 183).

6 Milton, TL 470 620, Sewage Farm, 1901: a brownish-red sandy butt-beaker, barrel shape, not rouletted, bevelled rim, 24 cms tall. Other cordoned sherds from the same site, all sandy. CambM store.

7 Horningsea, c.TL 492 627: 'From Mr Carter, Cambridge, found in Horningsea, 1871': a butt-beaker in local dark grey sandy ware, barrel shape with fine rouletting, 21.5 cms tall. CambM 50.D.1. Also:



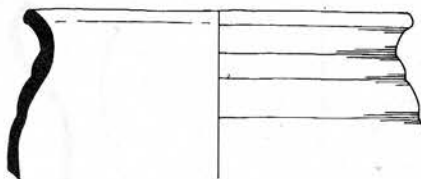
[917] E1-4. CambM 50.D.2: 'From Mr Carter 22.7.76, Cambridge, found in 1871... may have come from Horningsea also'. Local sandy ware, grey core, red-orange below dark grey smooth surfaces.

8:



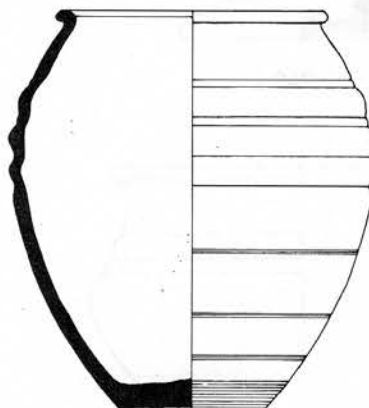
[908] B5-4. CambM 24.793. 'Bought in Cambridge. I Cent. AD. DD [donor] Oscar Raphael FSA.' Complete, apparently grey grog, burnished. A very small version of the form.

9 Grantchester, c.TL 43 55.



[912] B2-1. CambM Z.23163, coprolite works, 'Roman well'. HM dark grey surfaces with heavy tooling outside. With several Roman sherds and a sherd from a rouletted butt-beaker in the local fabric.

10 'Near Cambridge'.



[790] B5-3. AshM 1927.4618. Large, thick, contains bones. Well made, local grey sandy ware with red below dark grey tooled outside surface; lumpy inside. Worn on the two touching surfaces of the base. Apparently Roman but form and firing technique are derived from pre-conquest wares.

11 CambM Z.26919 is the remains of a large sandy grey cordoned jar with reddish surfaces marked '?Cambs. area'. In CambM store.

The body of a Dressel I amphora from Jesus Lane is in CambM but without circumstantial detail (Peacock 1971, 183).

CANEWDON (E)

TQ 911 948 (Wick Farm) Zone 2
TQ 896 932 (Scotts Hall)

At least 2 conquest period cemeteries are known, without surviving associations: 14 pots came from a gravel pit at Scotts Hall Farm in 1924, and 5 from Wick Farm in 1927, 'in association' with Roman (Pollitt 1935). There is an extra box of sherds from 'Canewdon' in SM. A gold coin of Cunobelinus was found at Canewdon Hall in 1858; P. Benton (1867, 90-91) mentions 'Roman urns' found with bones in 1712 in a gravel pit in Duckett's Mead, evidently cremations, and more found c.1718. 'In 1938 3 tall amphorae were found and smashed in gravel digging' at TQ 918 943 (W. Rodwell 1976a, 322; and 1976c, 244).

1 Scotts Hall.

[241] A1. SM L30/4. Much battered, brown-grey, grog, buff-brown surfaces, burnished in bands around the base.

- [240] A1. SM L30/3. Hard, thin and brittle, grey grog, lumpy, buff inside, red-brown-grey burnished outside.
- [238] A1. Hard grey early Roman fabric, smooth tooled dark grey outside and very rough grey inside.
- [237] not in series. Sandy.
- [243] D2-4. SM L30/6. Early Roman brown-grey, perhaps some grog, lumpy coarse grey inside, dark grey burnished and well finished outside. Red-brown towards the rim.
- [712] E1-1, but very large: see type series notes. SM L30/5. Coarse pinkish-grey grog, coarse grey inside, burnished down inside neck and smooth burnished dark grey outside. No cordons, perfunctory rim.
- [715] E3-1. SM L30/7. Complete but for small chip at rim. Grey grog, patchy dark grey surfaces, unburnished except just under rim on neck.
- [710] L2. SM L30/15. Lumpy grey, probably grog with some flints, smooth wheel-marked pale grey inside, grey-buff outside, burnished and worn.
- [714] E1-1. SM L30/16. Very fragile: texture of a soggy biscuit. Brown fine grog, pale buff inside, rough; tooled smooth pale grey outside.
- [239] not in series. Hard grey Roman.
- [242] not in series. Grog-tempered but Roman.

2 Wick Farm.

- [236] A5. SM L42/5. Hard regular thin early Roman; clean breaks show brown grog-tempered core with red below buff lumpy inside and dark grey smooth outside. Well shaped. The pedestal shows its join to the body clearly, where broken.
- [234] B5-2. SM L42/3. Romanised hard pink with grey core, some grog visible at rim, dark grey surfaces. Rough fine scoring, horizontal on shoulder, vertical below.
- [235] E1-4. SM L42/1. Hard early Roman, spalled inside showing pink smooth core, dark grey surfaces, originally burnished outside, now worn. One very similar from Rumfields Roman cemetery, Broadstairs (q.v.).
- [713] E2-3. SM L42/2. 'Lent by Mr R. Reed, Rayleigh, Oct 1927.' Brown grog, dark grey surfaces, thin and fragile.
- [711] (G1-1). SM L42/7. Thick matt brown-grey Roman, slightly gritty, smooth tooled unburnished surfaces.
- The shapes of these vessels are native, despite some being in post-conquest fabrics. The large pedestal urn shown by Welsford and Rudsdale (n.d., pl.XII, 7) and the small jar (op.cit., pl.XII, 2) are both more emphatically Roman in form and fabric. Two samian vessels, Drag.33 and 18/31, were found at the same time (VCH 1963, 61).

3 'Fragments of Iron Age pottery Canewdon (Cater).' Several vessels are represented by the sherds in this box.

- [232] E1-2. Brown grog, orange below grey-buff surfaces, traces of dark burnish outside.
- [1201] not in series. Hard thick grey grog, smooth, worn.
- [230] E3-5. Dark grey grog, orange below dark grey surfaces, burnished outside.
- [233] E3-1. Early Roman hard grey-brown with grog and white grits, smooth buff-grey surfaces.

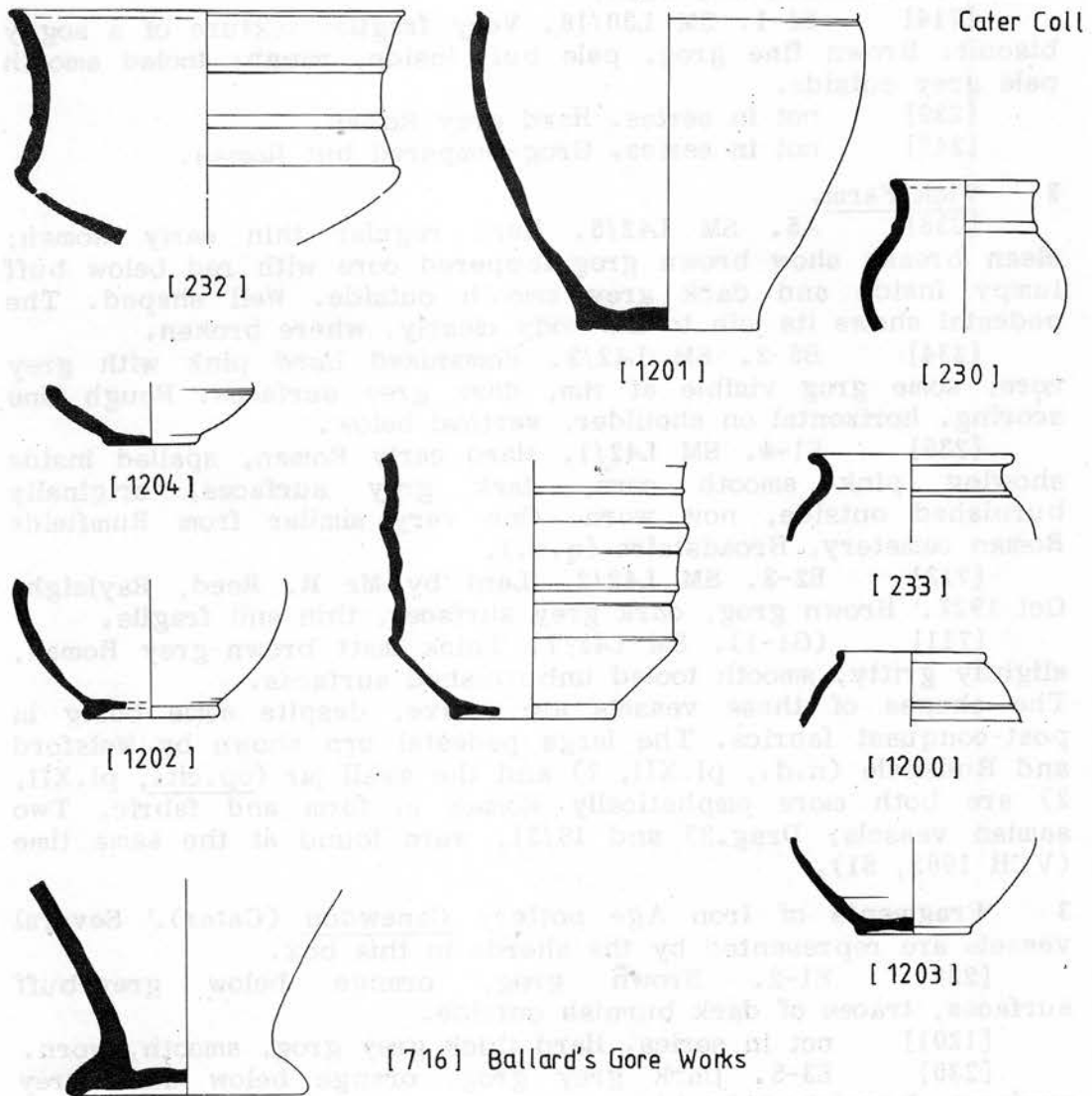
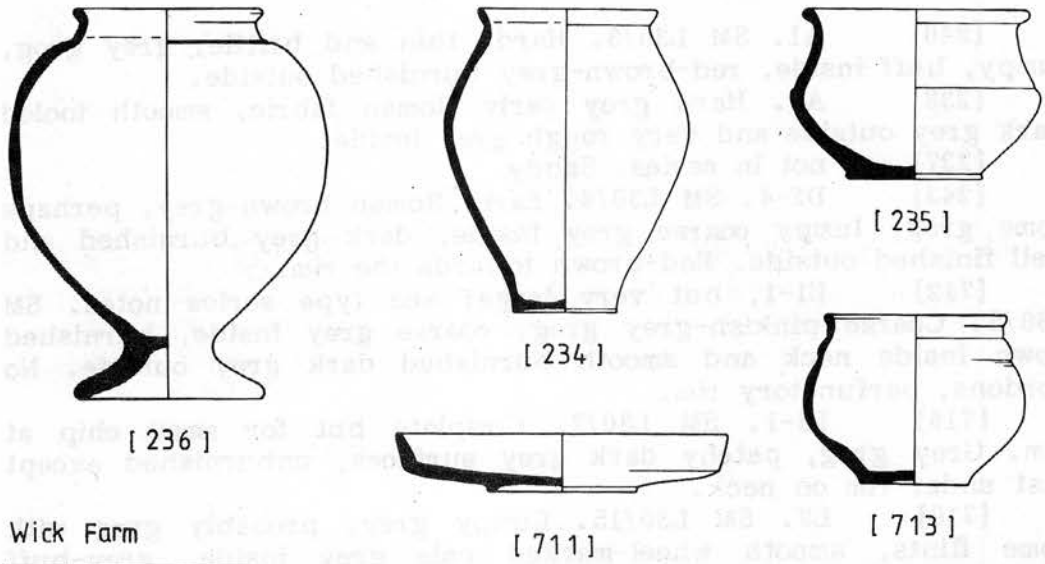


Fig.27: Pottery from Canewdon. 1:4

[1200] B5-3. Grey grog, smooth, not shiny.
 [231] E1-5. Reconstructed from small pieces, but profile correct. Brown-grey grog, orange below buff surfaces, much of inside surface lost, outside originally burnished. A very odd form.
 [1202], [1203], [1204] three grey grog-tempered bases; nothing of their upper bodies survive.
 Also in the box are one more plain grey grog-tempered jar base, 4 samian sherds, and 4 sherds with stamped and rouletted curvilinear decoration in a grey fabric with small white flint grits. The two more substantial jars from Canewdon with this decoration, whose forms are in fact an A1 pedestal urn and a B5-5 barrel jar with omphalos base, are of the same fabric (illustrated at 1:4 in Elsdon 1975, fig.13, nos.6 and 9).

The following is also from the area:

[716] A1. SM 544/1. 'Pres. by the Canewdon Brick, Sand, and Ballast Co., 1926' (Ballard's Gore Works, near Stambridge). Thick heavy dark grey, Roman, dark grey tooled surface.

CANTERBURY (K)

TR 150 577 Zone 5

Wartime destruction provided an opportunity for excavation in advance of rebuilding, producing evidence of the late pre-Roman and early Roman settlement. It is on the same site as the modern town where Watling St crosses the river Stour, and this makes assessment piecemeal and difficult; present-day redevelopment is now turning up much new material. So far this all apparently dates from the 1st century AD onwards.

The post-war excavations, in the restricted areas of cellars and basements, were published as a series of reports in Archaeologia Cantiana, 1946-1954. Two sites provide useful stratified sequences of pottery: Rose Lane and Burgate Street.

1 Rose Lane (Frere 1954). A 'pre-Roman Belgic ditch' in cellar L 'with contemporary occupation to the east' and another ditch in cellar H below a Roman drain. This second ditch was only partly examined, producing 'Belgic pottery and a few Claudian sherds'. The occupation area in cellar L contained animal bones, small sherds, and a line of shallow post-holes: the site was apparently some sort of farmstead.

The cellar L ditch is important for the stratified layers it produced. The pottery is now in RM store; it is grog-tempered, but generally remarkably hard-fired, and very dark grey. Its hardness, a characteristic of Zone 5, is in marked contrast to the usual grog-tempered wares elsewhere.

Primary silt: layer 1

No.1 C1-1. Very hard grey grog, many small pale inclusions, hard grey combed surfaces.

No.2 C1-2. Hard grey grog, patchy grey-red-buff surfaces.

No.3 C4. Hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces, pale rim.

No.4 B1-1. Hard grey grog, smooth surfaces. The upright rim is very characteristic in Kent.

No.5 D3-3. Hard grey grog, smoothed grey surfaces.

No.6 spindlewhorl. Very hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces, neatly drilled hole beneath a cordon.

No.7 B2-2. Hard red-brown, pale grey hard surfaces; ?sandy.

No.8 not seen. A scrap.

No.9 not in series. Similar to no.2; faint combing.

The layer also contained, as listed by Frere (1954, 106), an A1 pedestal base fragment, a piece from a B2-1, the shoulder of a jar with burnished trellis decoration below like those from Lullingstone (B3-7), three amphora sherds, and a platter base fragment 'like no.40' in a sandy grey micaceous clay with dark grey surfaces. On this evidence the primary silt dates to a period after the introduction of Gallo-Belgic wares; the forms are in general coarse wares but are not primitive.

Layer 2, secondary fill

No.10 B3-2. Neat very hard pale grey grog, pale grey surfaces.

No.11 B3-2. Not seen.

No.12 not in series; similar to 10 and 11. Hard thick red-grey grog, grey surfaces, red patch outside below neat cordons.

No.13 B2-2. Very hard grey grog, rusticated.

No.14 B2-1. Hard brown-grey grog, smooth outside, worn inside.

No.15 spindlewhorl. Very hard grey grog, pale red outside.

No.16 B1-1. Very hard grey grog, brown below very dark grey surfaces.

No.17 B2-1. Very hard dark grey grog, pale grey surfaces, burnished outside.

No.18 C6-1. Very hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces.

No.19 B2-1. Hard brown-grey grog, pale red patch outside.

No.20 C1-4. Very hard dark brown-grey grog.

No.21 C1-2. Very hard black grog, rough.

No.22 C1-4. As 21.

No.23 C1-4. Very hard pale grey grog, pale grey hard surfaces.

No.24 C1-4. As 21 but not so dark.

No.25 C1-2. Not seen.

No.26 A10. Very hard fine dark brown-grey grog, hard smooth dark grey surfaces.

No.27 B2-2. Hard grey grog, dark grey smooth surfaces.

No.28 B2-2. As 27.

No.29 A1. Very hard pale grey grog, smooth dark grey surfaces.

No.30 A1 scrap, as 29; not in series.

No.31 A1. Hard red-brown grog, grey surfaces, worn. Not in series.

No.32 B1-1. Hard thick pale grey grog, worn inside, burnished grey-brown outside.

No.33 D3-3. Black grog, dark grey surfaces.

No.34 not in series. Very smooth and thin, grey with burnished surfaces; perhaps some grog.

No.35 base, not grog; thin hard grey, smooth surfaces.

- No.36 not seen.
 No.37 E2-2. Not seen.
 No.38 E1-4. Hard grey-buff grog, smooth grey surfaces,
 very neat.
 No.39 B2-1. Hard brown grog, very dark grey surfaces,
 neck shiny.
 No.40 G1-2. Hard grey grog, smooth dark grey unshiny
 surfaces.
 No.41 G1-1. Hard grey grog, grey smooth surfaces.
 No.42 G1-2. Hard grey grog, brown below grey surfaces,
 some burnish.
 No.43 scrap, cf.G1-7. Hard grey grog, smooth dark grey
 surfaces.
 None of these platters is a very elegant piece.
 No.44 not in series. Very hard, black core, grog, brown
 below dark grey surfaces, burnished neck. A coarse pot.
 No.45 not in series. Hard pale grey grog, grey smooth
 surfaces.
 No.46 storage jar base. Very hard brittle pale grey grog,
 grey inside, pale red outside.
 No.47 not in series. Very hard black grog, dark grey
 surfaces.
 No.48 not in series. Hard red-grey grog.
 No.49 not in series. Very hard grey grog, brown-red
 below hard smooth dark grey surfaces. Strong cordons.
 Also in this layer were part of a good TN platter; a scrap of a
 Cam.165 jug; a chip of white rouletted butt-beaker; and two gritty
 red and one cream amphora sherds, as well as an Aucissa brooch
 of a rare type and part of a very large bronze straight-bow
 Colchester brooch.

Occupation layer

- No.50 G1-1. Very hard grey grog, dark grey smooth
 surfaces.
 No.51 G1-1. As 50.
 No.52 B3-2. Very hard red-brown grog, rough dark grey
 surfaces.
 No.53 not in series. Very hard pale grey grog, pale red
 surfaces: one of the few pieces here with this colouring.
 No.54 B1-1. Very hard reddish sandy fabric, grey
 surfaces.
 No.55 G5-6. Red-brown grog, greyish pale red surfaces,
 smooth.
 No.56 form and fabric as 55, but from a larger vessel.
 No.57 not in series. Hard pale grey grog.

Also a base sherd from a very large fine TN platter; and three
 pieces of reddish amphora full of shining white grits.

The Rose Lane pottery forms the largest stratified assemblage
 so far published from Canterbury; it is partly post-conquest but
 cannot overlap AD 43 by very long. The primary silt pottery is
 not a large body of material for comparison with that from the
 layer above.

Cellar H trench 1: this is the pottery found in a small ditch
 length beneath a Roman drain (Frere 1954, 118). Not seen.

Layer 1:

No.85 G5-6, 'native Belgic'.

Layer 2:

No.86 G5-6, as no.85.

No.87 TN platter.

Also the handle of a Cam.161 flagon, and a 'rough flint cleaver'.

Layer 3:

No.88 piece of a native butt beaker.

No.89 platter base, native.

No.90 TN platter.

No.91-2 F1-1? Grey native ware, but rim and base 'not quite identical'.

No.93 romanised native ware.

No.94 Roman.

No.95 C1-2. 'Native smoothed grey-buff ware.'

Not shown, a B3-2 rim and a scrap of samian ware. This ditch fill clearly has a stronger overlap into the Roman period.

2 Burgate Street. These levels are post-conquest, but usefully illustrate the survival of grog-tempered 'Belgic' forms in the later 1st century AD (A. Williams 1947). 'Signs of more than one timber structure' were noted in three cellars excavated on the S side of Burgate Street in 1945; the space available was very restricted.

Group 1: mid-1st century deposits. As well as a worn as of Claudius and Claudian samian:

Level A2, fig. 5:

No.1 C6-1. Not seen.

No.2 C4. Hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces.

No.6 B1-1. Hard grey grog, burnished.

No.7 not in series. Romanised hard pale grey grog.

No.8 G6. Hard pale grey grog, patchy red-grey surfaces, romanised; vertical tooling. The drawing is not quite accurate: the jug is a good copy of the Cam.161 form.

No.9 Roman jug neck, red.

No.11 G1-1. Hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces.

No.13 Cam.57; cf.G3-1. Grey, perhaps some grog, dark grey burnished surfaces.

Level C1, fig 5:

No.3 C1-3. HM very hard dark grey grog, rusticated.

Level C3, fig.5:

No.4 C6-1. Hard grog, reddish.

No.5 C6-1. Hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces, some burnish on neck.

Level D3, fig. 5:

No.12 G1-6. Hard grey grog, dark grey surfaces.

The other vessels from the mid-1st century deposits are all Roman in form and fabric; these are not directly associated with the grog-tempered wares, and look markedly later.

Group 2: late 1st - early 2nd century deposits, with late 1st century samian:

Fig.6 No.1 C4. Hard grey-brown grog, dark grey surfaces.

Fig.6 No.2 C6-1. Very hard grey grog, patchy grey-reddish surfaces.

Nos.3-14 are Roman in form and fabric.

Fig.7 No.1, from the mid-2nd century deposits, is also of a coarse grey grog-tempered fabric, with dark grey burnished surfaces and slashing on the shoulder. The form is similar to other Canterbury jars with a large flaring rim which is a local characteristic.

Burgate Street, Jenkins 1950: these deposits too dated from the Claudian period onward, with an A1 pedestal base on the natural ground surface beneath the Claudian level (fig.9, no.16). The pottery in the early layers included several jars of C4 type (fig.9, nos.1-3, 7), a platter copy (fig.9, 6) and several C6-1 storage jars, two with the flaring rim (fig.10, nos.19-25). C6-1 is a long-lived form; C4 is local, and two more are figured in Jenkins 1951 (fig.2, nos.31, 32) from the Gas Works site E, with mixed Roman material. They are of the usual very hard dark brown-grey fabric.

Other sites found in the first campaign producing early wares:

3 Butchery Lane (Williams and Frere 1948). Deposits dated prior to the first Roman building contained occasional 'Belgic' pots with early Roman wares, e.g. fig.9 nos.6, 9; fig.16, nos.58-62; and the following, from fig.12:

no.24	C4
no.25	C1-4.
no.26	platter copy.
no.27	B2-1, 'Belgic coarse ware'.
no.31	G5-6.
no.35	L3.

4 Watling Street, 1947 (Jenkins 1952, fig.4): storage jars, coarse wares of forms C1-1 and C4, and G1-6 platter copies of the form common in E Kent, found in a pit with 1st century Roman pottery.

5 Whitehall Road, outside the city wall on the NW, across the river. This site was not fully published, but traces of timber structures of an early date were found with pottery reported to date to AD 20-43 (Jenkins 1958, 198; 1962, 13), and a sub-rectangular hut plan is shown by Frere (1965, 25: cf. photograph, J. Wachter 1974, 180). This building was valuable because it was partly reconstructed several times (Frere 1955, xliii). Timber buildings and sequences of 'Belgic' pottery were also noted in the Longmarket, but these also remain unpublished (Jenkins 1959, xlvi), as do other scattered discoveries.

The RM has a few Whitehall Road pieces which are included here; not shown are some B2-1 and C6-1 sherds as well as samian.

[1193] G6. ?Whitehall Road. Thick coarse brown grog, patchy grey-red inside, red outside, once tooled, worn.

[1194] G1-6. 1951. Dark grey grog, tooled.

[1195] G1-6. Very hard dark grey grog, smooth surfaces, worn burnish.

[99] E1-2. 1954; RM 7842. Pale grey grog, roughish grey-buff inside, smoothed grey outside.

6 Green Court. A small collection of pottery found during the war is in RM (7424): it includes two platters of the E Kent form, G1-6, in good grey grog; a C4 rim in very hard grey grog; a sherd from a rippled jar neck, similar; a rouletted pale red-brown grog-tempered sherd from a butt-beaker; a sandy grey everted rim; a Roman grey lid rim, of L8 form; and a rough HM combed sherd.

7 The Theatre site, at the junction of Watling Street and St Margaret's Street (Frere 1970), was dug between 1950 and 1956 in conditions similar to those above: beneath the Roman theatre were glimpses of early Roman occupation. This 'might have started in pre-Claudian times, and certainly by AD 60 the site was occupied by huts'. Material published in the report is not extensive, but useful:

DV, pit 20 (Claudian), fig.8:

- no.1 D2-4, 'Belgic'.
- no.2 C4, plainer than usual.
- no.4 A1, 'Belgic'.
- no.5 C6-1.
- no.6 (B1-1), Roman.
- no.7 Cam.133B flagon.

Trench DII (trench DIII is listed, Frere 1970, as similar). A. Pre- and early Roman. (Layer 1 was sterile). Layer 2:

- no.1 C4.
- no.2 C4.
- no.3 G2-1.
- no.4 not in series.
- no.5 ?goes with no.9.
- no.6 L8, gritty, buff, ?Roman.
- no.7 C4.
- no.8 B2-1.
- no.9 A1.

All except no.6, dark grey 'native' wares. Also two pieces from butt-beaker copies, a TR sherd, and a bronze Colchester brooch, as well as two sherds of Claudio-Neronian samian; one of these joined a piece in the layer above.

Layer 3, floor of Hut 1 (c.AD 60), fig.9:

- no.10 C6-1, flaring rim.
- no.11 C4.
- no.12 Roman base.
- no.13 Cam.140 flagon, white ware.
- no.14 C4.
- no.15 C3, 'Belgic'.
- no.16 B1-1, 'Romanized'.
- no.17 'Belgic'.

Also Claudio-Neronian samian, a white butt-beaker rim, and a sherd of early rough-cast colour-coated ware. Even the layer above this, dated c.AD 60-80, contains a few late 'Belgic' forms.

8 In RM is a collection of pottery either known or assumed to be Canterbury vessels:

- [127] B2-4. RM 5191. 'Given by Mr F. Bennett-Goldney; cinerary urn.' Hard grey, early Roman, grey smooth surfaces, burnished over rim.

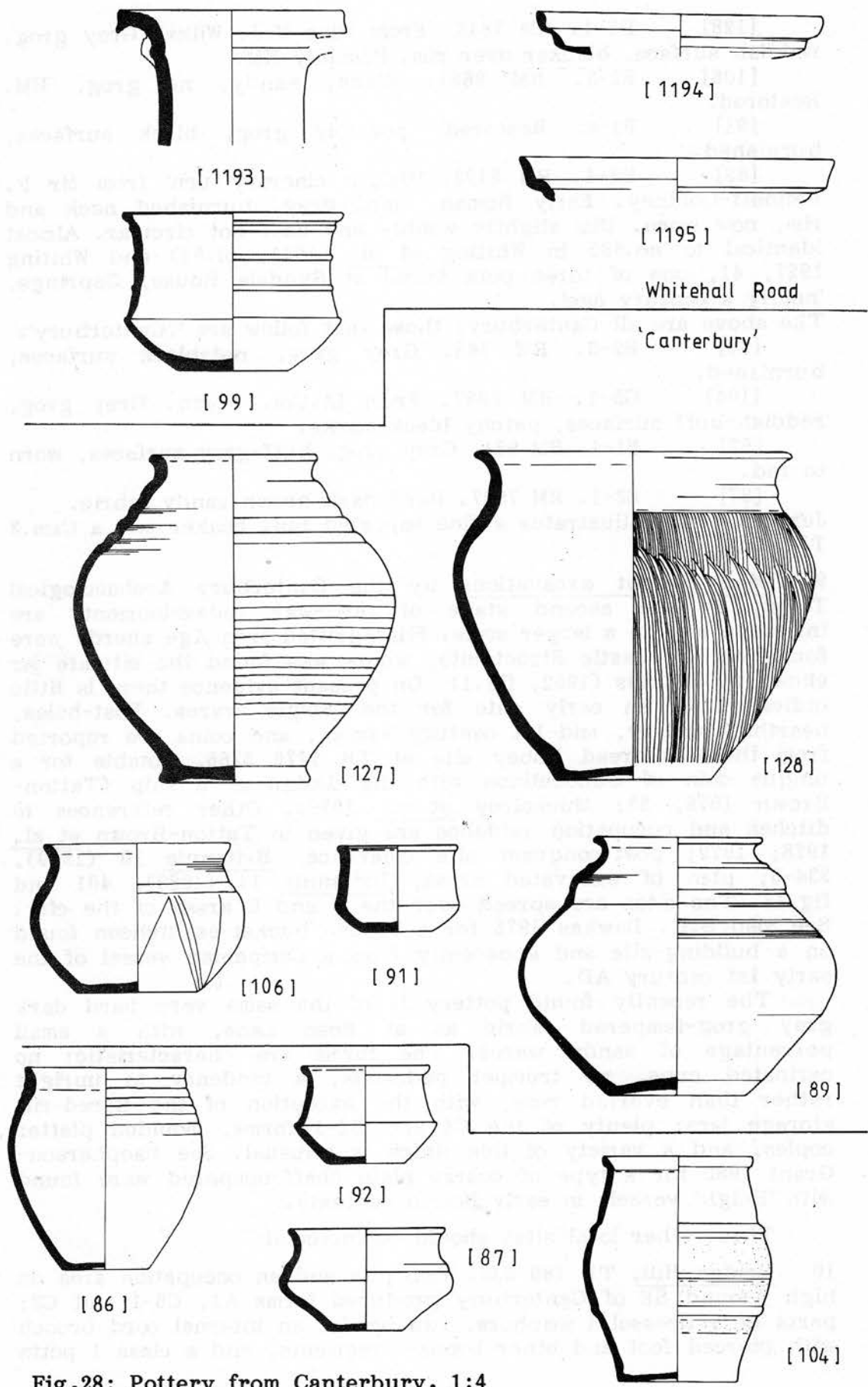


Fig.28: Pottery from Canterbury. 1:4

[128] D1-4. RM 7846. From Miss M.J. Wilks. Grey grog, reddish surface, blacker over rim. Possibly HM.

[106] E2-3. RM 8681. Black, sandy, no grog, HM. Restored.

[91] E1-4. Restored, possibly grog, black surfaces, burnished.

[89] B3-4. RM 5192. 'Belgic cinerary urn' from Mr F. Bennett-Goldney. Early Roman, hard grey, burnished neck and rim, now worn. Rim slightly wobbly and base not circular. Almost identical to no.685 in Whiting *et al.* (1931, pl.51) and Whiting 1927, 41, one of three pots found at Syndale House, Ospringe, 'nearly a century ago'.

The above are all Canterbury; those that follow are '?Canterbury'.

[86] B2-3. RM 145. Grey grog, red-black surfaces, burnished.

[104] G5-1. RM 7837. From Lt.Col. North. Grey grog, reddish-buff surfaces, patchy black marks.

[92] E1-4. RM 981. Grey grog, buff-grey surfaces, worn to red.

[87] E2-1. RM 7997. Hard dark brown sandy fabric. Jenkins (1962) illustrates a fine imported butt beaker and a Cam.3 TN platter.

9 More recent excavations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, in the second stage of post-war redevelopment, are intensive and on a larger scale. Flint-gritted Iron Age sherds were found on the Castle Street site, where was found the situlate jar shown by Jenkins (1962, fig.1). On present evidence there is little indication of an early date for the 'Belgic' wares. Post-holes, hearths, pottery, mid-1st century samian, and coins are reported from the Cakebread Robey site at TR 1476 5766, notable for a unique coin of Cunobelinus with the design of a ship (Tatton-Brown 1978, 83; Muckelroy *et al.* 1978). Other references to ditches and occupation evidence are given in Tatton-Brown *et al.* 1978; 1979; post-conquest site clearance, *Britannia* 10 (1979), 334-6; plan of excavated areas, *Britannia* 11 (1980), 401 and fig.13. The sites are spread over the S and E areas of the city. See also S.C. Hawkes 1975 for a bronze bucket-escutcheon found on a building-site and apparently from a Campanian vessel of the early 1st century AD.

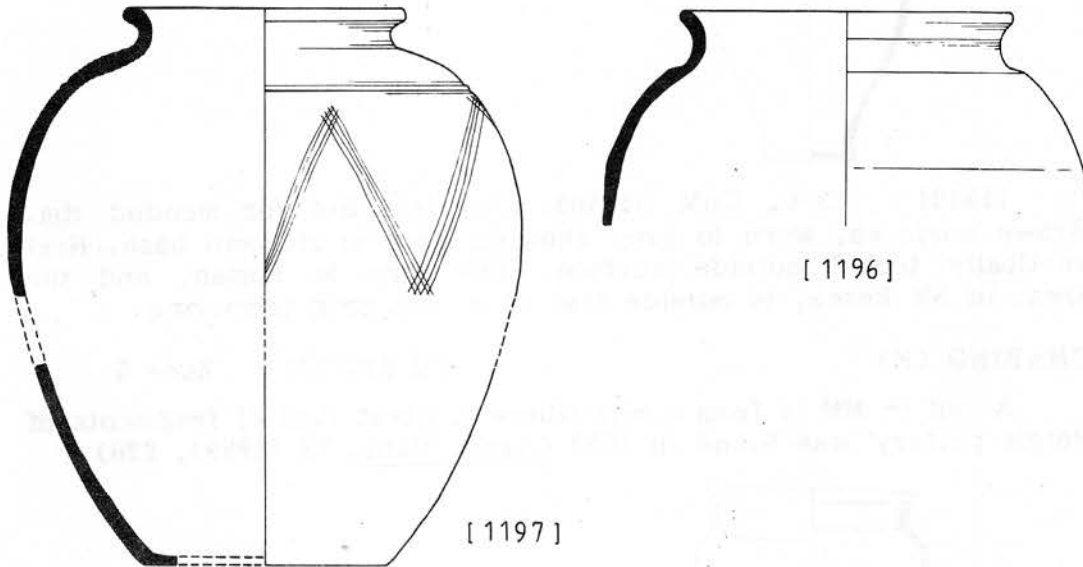
The recently found pottery is of the same very hard dark grey grog-tempered fabric as at Rose Lane, with a small percentage of sandy wares. The forms are characteristic: no carinated cups, no trumpet pedestals, a tendency to upright rather than everted rims, with the exception of the flared-rim storage jars; plenty of the C4 and B2-1 forms, moulded platter copies, and a variety of lids which is unusual. See Macpherson-Grant 1980 for a type of coarse plain chaff-tempered ware found with 'Belgic' vessels in early Roman contexts.

Three other local sites should be included:

10 Bridge Hill, TR 189 538. Two pits and an occupation area on high ground SE of Canterbury produced forms A1, C6-1 and C3; parts of a Dressel I amphora, two beads, an internal cord brooch with pierced foot and other bronze fragments, and a class 1 potin

coin (M.B. Watson 1963; the illustrations are scrappy and carry no scale). The site is now being restudied by N. Macpherson-Grant.

11 Barton Court. A 2nd century Roman cemetery producing glass and samian, in RM, but including two large grog-tempered jars:



[1197] B3-8. With cremation A. Very soft brittle grey grog, now in many crumbling pieces; brown below dark grey-brown worn patchy surfaces. Faint rough burnished zig zag on the body.

[1196] B1-2. With cremation B, 25.9.61. Very hard romanised pale grey grog, buff inside, buff-grey outside, smoothed on neck and shoulder; trimmed in vertical shavings below. The base is plain, like jar A; it has been stored separately in the museum.

12 Canterbury by-pass, TR 143 561. Many Iron Age, 'Belgic' and Roman features were noted here on a hill one mile S of the city during observation of road works; everything was eroded (Tatton-Brown et al. 1979, 272).

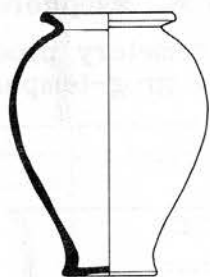
CANVEY (E)

Zone 2

Erosion by the sea at Leigh Beck (TQ 823 833) is destroying a Red Hill and adjoining Roman occupation: Gallo-Belgic and Iron Age C wares as well as Roman have been found on the saltings (W. Rodwell 1964). Similar finds, with much samian, are being eroded out at Thorney Bay (TQ 794 819) (W. Rodwell 1976a; at least one Dressel I amphora sherd, W. Rodwell 1976a, Appendix IIa, 318; 3 stamped sherds from a possible omphalos jar, Elsdon 1975, 69 & 76; Drury and Rodwell 1973, fig.14).

Another Red Hill at TQ 788 820, the most westerly point of the island, produced 1st century and later debris in a small excavation, although the published material does not look pre-conquest (W. Rodwell 1966a; 1970; 1979, 155). SM; ChM.

CHADWELL HEATH (E)

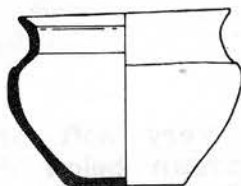


[1310] E3-6. ChM B18503. Complete but for mended rim. Brown surfaces, worn to grey showing grog at rim and base. Neat vertically tooled outside surface. The form is Roman, and the area, in SW Essex, is outside that of native grog-tempering.

CHARING (K)

TQ 936 487 Zone 5

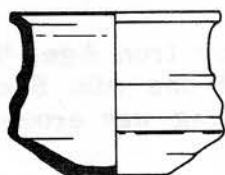
A pot in MM is from a site where 'a great deal of fragments of Belgic pottery' was found in 1952 (Arch. Cant. 73 (1959), 226).



[26] E3-1. MM 23.1952, 'N.R. King Esq., Old Sandpit, Newlands, Charing.' HM, Iron Age, pale buff inside, dark grey-brown outside. Roughly tooled and burnished all over.

CHARTHAM HATCH (K)

c.TR 1057 Zone 5



[100] E1-3. RM 137. Contains bones. Grey grog, reddish-brown surfaces, worn at base. The site is close to Bigberry.

CHART SUTTON (K)

c.TQ 80 49 Zone 4/5

'A complete biconical jar, in the Kent Archaeological Society's collection, and presumably from a burial, was found at Chart Sutton in the last century, though outside the linear earthwork' (Quarry Wood Camp, Loose) (Kelly 1971, 72).

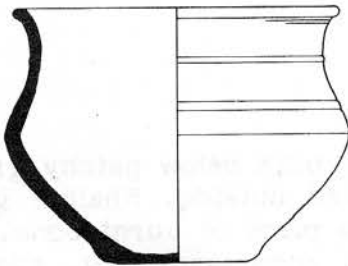


[23] B2-4. 12 K.A.S., MM. Local greensand fabric, pale buff with patchy grey-buff surfaces, well finished. Burnishing still visible inside rim. Complete but for rim chip.

CHEDISTON (S)

c.TM 35 77

Owles and Smedley (1970, 103) note this pot as a single outlier of 'Belgic' type in northern Suffolk, 'which is probably due to trade and may well be post-conquest'.



[1112] E2-1, but with a high rounded carination that looks late. IpM 1961.114. Much restored, especially inside. Dark grey, white and brown grits in black core. No grog.

CHELMSFORD (E)

TL 698 061 (Arc Works) Zone 1

Recent excavations have shown that the Roman town dates from c.AD 60; while some 'Belgic' forms occur none of the early pottery is grog-tempered (pers.comm. P. Drury). Grog disappears very quickly in Essex, except for some forms such as storage jars. The Chelmsford area has not as yet produced any true grog-tempered pottery that is not mixed with a romanised version. Native forms are, however, known: 6 vessels were found in 1901 in the site of the Arc Works, now Marconi's, in Writtle Road, SW of the Roman town. These are now in ChM.

[780] B5-1. B18066. Fine brown-grey grog, thin pale streak below grey surfaces, burnished outside. Base and rim diameters the same.

[781] E3-1. B18065b. Grey-brown romanised grog, grey-brown surfaces, wheel-lines inside, smooth outside. Half only.

[1311] A5. B18065a. Hard grey with fine grog, reddish-buff below smoothed grey surfaces, now in poor condition with much flaking off.

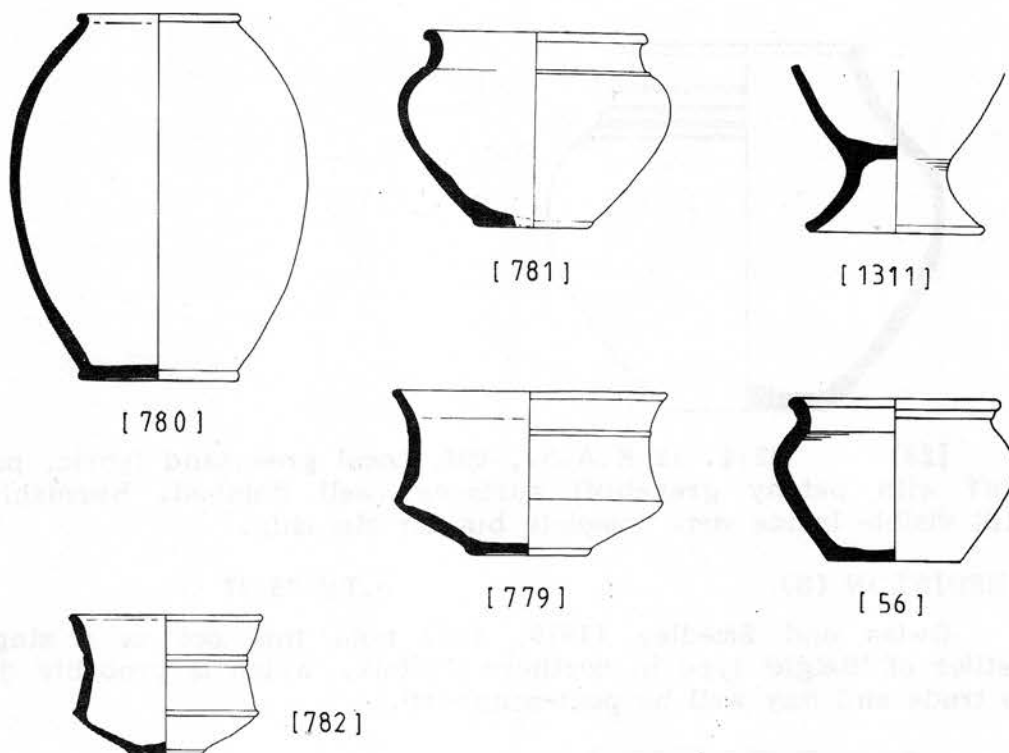


Fig.29: Pottery from Chelmsford. 1:4

[779] E1-1. Good grey grog, pink below patchy grey-buff burnished surfaces, now much decayed outside. Shallow grooves. Pot contains chipped rim sherds and a piece of burnt bone.

[56] E3-4. B18067. Reddish romanised grog, grey core, grey smoothed surfaces, worn; complete.

Also present was B18070, 'Cinerary Urn, Belgic, base of, with Cremation interment': not located, but a photograph in Essex Countryside for May 1966, 508, shows it to be a flat base full of cremated bone. Welsford & Rudsdale also show a B5-2 rim; it might belong to the pedestal base, but cannot be located.

An earlier discovery with no provenance is also in ChM:

[782] E1-1. B18530, 112/CPS, found 1835. Hard solid well-made grey-brown grog, grey surfaces, pale to buff inside, smoothed outside.

The 'Iron Age potsherds' found under the Roman defences at 30 Orchard Street (C. Couchman 1978, 240) are earlier Iron Age and not 'Belgic'.

CHERITON (K)

TR 193 369 Zone 6

A Roman cemetery with some native pottery was found during building in 1948; subsequent excavation found 9 burial groups (Tester and Bing 1949). Most of the pottery is late 1st century AD in date, in a hard matt pale grey Roman fabric, with poppy beakers, samian, etc.; but some vessels are evidently earlier:

Group 1:

no.1 B3-5. Sandy brown with grey surfaces.

- no.2 not in series. Complete gritty grey.
no.3 E3-4. HM, dark grey, hard and sandy.
Pot 1 contained bones and a corroded iron brooch.

Group 4:

- no.10 (G5-1). Very gritty dark grey.
no.11 F2. Thick coarse rubbishy grog-tempered, pinkish with dark grey surfaces, shallow tooled decoration.
The bones were in a heap between the two vessels, topped with two bronze brooches of rather solid Colchester form, now damaged.

Other groups have large butt-beakers, but Roman in fabric and associations. Also:

Group 9:

- no.22 B3-9. Thick coarse grog, like late storage-jars, soft, irregular, red-brown.
no.23 Roman poppy-beaker, worn.
no.24 Drag.18/31, 'probably Trajan-Hadrian, AD 100-110, but may be a little earlier'.
no.25 Roman screw-neck flagon, matt grey-pink.

From the builders' trench, ungrouped:

- no.28 E1-2. Close to grog in appearance but not the same: very well made, dark grey, burnished black patches, curious pitted surface like Boxford at the other end of the distribution of grog-tempering.
no.29 E1-2. Sandy brown, coarse and thick.
no.30 E1-2. Coarse pale grey gritty, bevelled rim almost like a butt-beaker; surface lost.
no.31 F3-4. A superbly made vessel, gritty grey, containing bones and a damaged bronze Colchester brooch. Note the omphalos base.

The other unassociated vessels are all late 1st century and later in date. None of the extant groups need be pre-conquest, but no.31 was undoubtedly made long before AD 43, and it is a pity that it has lost its associations.

Also to be noticed is the scarcity of grog-tempering: only two vessels, with others in various sandy and gritty fabrics.

These are all in FM, which also has a large amount of pottery scraps from 'Site C', settlement debris found to the east of the cemetery, and of similar date. Nearly all of it is 1st century Roman, but it includes a large piece of a HM pedestal base of A1 form, in a thick coarse grog fabric, and a G6 copy of a Cam.161/5 jug in the fine red-surfaced brown grog, and now in many small pieces. 'Site C' was described as a concentration of sherds, bones, and fired clay in ash, with a potin coin.

CHERRY HINTON (C)

TL 48 57

Zone 9

An apparently unfinished hill-fort on the outskirts of Cambridge, the subject of several excavations (Hughes & Macalister 1894; T. Hughes 1901-4a, b; Walker 1908, PCAS Annual Report for 1911, in vol.16 (1912), 5; Lethbridge 1948; White 1962-63a, b). The site has now been quarried away. The date of the earthwork has been the subject of considerable discussion; the excavations

concentrated on the fill of the 'War Ditches' which were notable for human skeletons apparently thrown in. Lethbridge (1948) reassesses Hughes' excavations and makes it clear that the ditch was nearly full when a burial was made in the fill with a fine Colchester brooch (Lethbridge op.cit. fig.1a); Roman kilns were dug into the lip of the ditch. White (1962-63a, b) found Roman occupation in the interior of the earthwork, and more Roman debris and skeletons in the ditch. He assumed the construction to be Iron Age.

There are quantities of Cherry Hinton material in the Roman store of CambM, from the various excavations; there are no good published indications of 'Belgic' pottery. White (1962-63a, fig.5) illustrates a ditch deposit that is post-conquest, and the pot shown in Walker 1908, pl.16 (CambM 37.681), found with a skeleton outside the earthwork, is small, black and gritty, and not pre-conquest.