

Gazetteer - Chicksands (B) to Crookhams (H)

CHICKSANDS (B)

TL 10 40

A 'Belgic urn' from Rowney Warren, 'thought to be one of a number from the area', is a later 1st century Roman development of the butt-beaker; of 'hard, black ware' (Kennett 1970, 121).

CHIGWELL (E)

TQ 454 964

Nearly all the extant material from the extensive settlement site at Woolston Hall is Roman, recovered from gravel digging near the river Roding over 2 centuries; in QEHL are a few romanised pieces, mostly bases, which include some grog, and a shoulder sherd from a jar with a cordon and lattice decoration (cf. B3 forms) in a soft grey grog fabric with red surfaces. See Gould 1895; VCH 1963, 88. Recent excavations are under way by the West Essex Archaeological Group, and Roman finds are in PEM. So far there is nothing definitely pre-conquest.

CHOLESBURY (Bu)

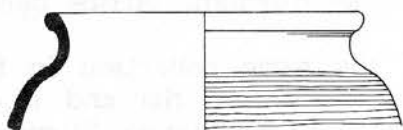
SP 930 074      Zone 7

Excavations in 1932 at Cholesbury Camp on the Chiltern ridge did not produce a great amount of material evidence; a trench was cut across the site and a corner of the defences sectioned (Kimball 1934). Nothing was found to date the defences. The narrow trench across the 9-10 acre interior located seven 'hearths' containing sherds and iron slag and charcoal in three of them.

The sherds were examined by C.F.C. Hawkes, who found Iron Age, 'Belgic' and Roman. These and the slag are now in BCM. Some of the Iron Age sherds have flint gritting; the 'Belgic' is grog-tempered. This consists of very small scraps; nos.4-6 in Kimball's pl.VI; and nos.10 and 11 on pl.VII. No.6 has been redrawn overleaf at 1:4.

The others are:

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| no.4  | B1-7.                                  |
| no.5  | B1-2. Hearth 7.                        |
| no.10 | C7-1.                                  |
| no.11 | not in series. Everted rim sherd only. |



[1022] C7-1. BCM 45.79. Coarse softish grey grog, orange below grey surfaces, combed.

The other sherds are as described by Hawkes. The only grog-tempered piece with a context is pl.VI no.5, found with crude HM sherds, the neatly-made Iron Age rim no.2, and charcoal, in hearth 7, which was lined with burnt clay but had no slag.

The slag is substantial; owing to the restricted excavation the nature of the site's occupation remains unclear.

Head (1955, 65, & fig.22) describes a 'late handmade Belgic-looking pot' of B1-3 form from a sand quarry near Cholesbury Camp at Dundridge Farm, St Leonards.

CHORLEYWOOD HOUSE (H)

c.TQ 035 970 Zone 7

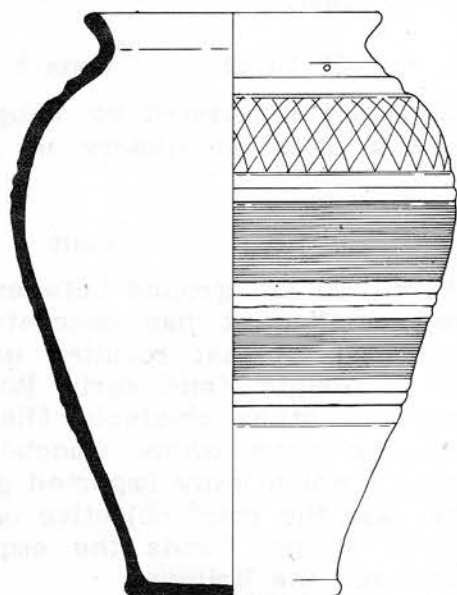
Roman and grog-tempered pottery were found in 'a dark clayey loam layer' when an elm tree was blown down in the park in the 1950s. The grog-tempered sherds appear to be typical late 'Belgic' Herts. types, although insubstantial. VerM.

CLACTON (E)

TM 153 129 (Jaywick) Zone 1

1 Welsford & Rudsdale note that '3 vessels were found at Clacton about 1907, and are now lost'. They were a large bead-rimmed bowl, a butt-shaped bead-rim jar, 'as at Canewdon' (B5-2), and a small 'tazza'. 'One vessel seems to have contained bones.'

2 In the Hazzledine Warren Collection in the BM:



[41] B3-7. BM 1958/5-6/4267. Lion Point, Clacton. Dark grey grog, buff patch on shoulder, 2 and probably 3 suspension

holes, rough dark grey surfaces, some burnish, lattice decoration tooled.

There are several other pieces in the same collection in the BM store from Lion Point, including a Roman jar rim and a combed C6-1 base. 'Lion Point' was changed on Ordnance Survey maps c.1930 to Jaywick (Warren & Smith 1954, 26). Warren noted Red Hill debris at Jaywick, with 'Belgic pottery, bones and remains of timbering' (Warren 1940, 3) and is quoted in the BM Register as having found this vessel mixed with briquetage, but not red earth, not far below High Water at c.TM 138 127.

3 There are two coin hoards from Clacton, one of Gallo-Belgic C and one of British A1 (D.F. Allen 1961, 156, 174).

4 The 'Celtic vases at Great Clacton' from Bull Hill are Beakers (Warren 1918, 24, no.200; Essex Naturalist 6 (1892), 182).

5 Extensive settlement crop marks have been noted at Clacton and Jaywick, at the end of the Roman road from Colchester (Aerial Archaeology conference, October 1979).

#### CLAVERING (E)

TL 485 308

A box of scraps from Clavering Hall, 1953, CM 388.1954 (VCH 1963, 89) chiefly comprises later Roman grey wares, but includes a few late 'Belgic' sherds: a cordoned sherd, 2 flat bases, a rilled jar sherd, and a hard grey Roman Cam.28 platter. Nothing need be pre-conquest.

#### CLIFFE (K)

c.TQ 73 78

'Belgic pottery' has been found with industrial debris from salt works on the marshes, with much later finds (Chaplin & Coy 1961; Miles 1975, 28, with plan, and map of N Kent marsh sites, fig.15). As I have not seen any pottery from these marsh sites I have not assigned them to any pottery zone.

#### CLIFTON REYNES (Bu)

SP 90 51

Zone 8

Two lids of the unusual form L3 are illustrated by Waugh et al. (1974, nos.29 & 30), found in a limestone quarry in 1934. Cowper Museum, Olney.

#### COLCHESTER

Zone 1

The excavations at Sheepen Farm, on low ground between the river Colne and the ridge whereon settlement has concentrated since AD 49, provided a wealth of material that resulted in the first and fundamental type series of 'Belgic' (and early Roman) pottery, imported wares, brooches and other artefacts (Hawkes and Hull 1947). Camulodunum was the place where Cunobelinus minted his coins, and the port through which many imported goods came; and it was Camulodunum that was the chief objective of the invasion of AD 43. Once it was in Roman hands the emperor Claudius might be said to have conquered the Britons.

The literature on the subject is enormous; here we must concentrate on the pottery.

See also GOSBECKS; LEXDEN; and maps in Crummy 1974, 4; and 1977, 88-89, for the whole area.

1 Sheepen (TL 986 258). In one sense this is a typical source of occupation material in that the finds came from ditches and pits; little positive structural evidence was found (Hawkes & Hull 1947), although recently new interpretations of traces of buildings have been made (W. Rodwell 1978a, 37; Collis 1979). The site seems to have functioned as a trading and industrial centre; the main area of settlement should be elsewhere.

Hawkes and Hull dated the site between c.AD 10 and c.AD 65: the starting date was based on the imported wares. In CM are two trays labelled 'Sheepen: Hallstatt ware, 1930-1939'; these contain many small HM flint-gritted sherds, and a list of their contexts. These sherds represent earlier occupation of the site, but are not evidence of continuity. The rims included with them are shell-tempered, from typical late Iron Age-early Roman thickened-rim jars, and of much later date than the flint-gritted sherds.

The pottery, as it survives in CM today, shows few signs of early 'Belgic'. There are some coarser, softer, thicker pieces of comparatively ill-defined forms, but these are few. The native fabric is grog almost always, but it is often hard, thin, and distinctly unlike the pottery found on rural sites and in burials. In other words, it looks and feels romanised.

The individual forms and their fabrics are discussed under the relevant form in the type series section. Much of the Camulodunum pottery is stored in CM in type order, and it is only possible to study it in type groups, not contexts. Not all the types are present, but a good impression of the Sheepen pottery is easily obtained.

The Cam. forms in the type series are as follows (those numbers not included are Gallo-Belgic or Roman):

|        |       |                |             |
|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Cam.21 | G1-1  | Cam.115A       | G5-2        |
| 22     | G1-2  | 115B           | G5-2        |
| 23     | G1-5  | 115C           | G5-3        |
| 24     | G1-6  | 115D           | G5-1        |
| 26     | G1-7  | 117            | B5-3        |
| 27     | G1-8  | 118            | B5-2        |
| 28     | G1-9  | 119            | G5-5        |
| 30     | G1-10 | Jugs, various: |             |
| 31     | G1-11 |                | G6          |
| 32     | G1-12 | 201            | A2          |
| 44A    | G2-4  | 202            | A1          |
| 45     | S2    | 202/3          | A1          |
| 47     | G2-4  | 203            | A4          |
| 48     | G2-1  | 204            | A5          |
| 57     | G3-1  | 209            | E2-1        |
| 67     | G3-2  | 209d           | E1-1 (var.) |
| 83     | G4    | 210            | F3-4        |
| 85A    | G4    | 210c           | F3-3        |
| 85C    | G4    | 211            | E1-2        |
| 92b    | G3-4  | 212            | E1-1        |

Cam. 213 E1-3  
 214A E1-3  
 214B E1-4  
 215A E1-3  
 215B E2-1  
 216 E1-3  
 217 E2-1  
 218Aa B3-4  
 218Ab(2) B3-4  
 218Ac(3) B3-4  
 218B D2-1  
 218Ca(1) B3-1  
 218Cb(4) D2-1  
 218(5) D2-3  
 219 B3-3  
 220A D1-1  
 220Ba D2-4  
 220Bb D1-1  
 221A D1-1  
 221Ab D1-1  
 221B E3-1  
 222 D1-4  
 223 E2-1  
 224 D1-4  
 225 E2-1  
 229A B2-1  
 229B B2-1  
 229C D2-4  
 229D B2-4  
 230 D1-4  
 231 B3-8  
 231D B3-2  
 232Aa B3-8  
 232Ab B3-8  
 232C B3-5  
 233 E3-6  
 234 E3-6  
 235 E3-6  
 241 G2-5  
 242 G2-5  
 246 copies G2-6  
 246A G2-3  
 246B G2-3  
 249A B5-4  
 249B G2-1  
 249D B5-1  
 249E B5-1  
 249F B5-4  
 250 D3-2  
 251 G2-2  
 254 C3  
 255A C3  
 255B B2-2  
 256 C2-1  
 257 C1-1

Cam. 258 C4  
 259 C1-1  
 260 C7-1  
 263 C8-1  
 264a C2-2  
 264b C2-2  
 264B C8-1  
 264C C2-2  
 266 B1-2  
 270 C6-1  
 271 C6-1  
 272 C6-3  
 275 S6  
 Lid 1 L4  
 2 L1  
 3 L1  
 4 L2  
 5 L6  
 6 L7  
 7 L7  
 8 L9  
 9 L8  
 10 L7  
 15 L4  
 16 L10  
 17 L9  
 18 L5

Fig. 47  
 no. 14 G1-1  
 15 G1-11  
 16 G1-9  
 17 G1-6  
 18 G1-6  
 19 G1-9  
 20 G1-1  
 21 G1-11  
 23 G1-11  
 25 G1-2  
 26 G1-11

Fig. 57  
 no. 11 S7  
 12 S4

Pl. LII  
 B S1

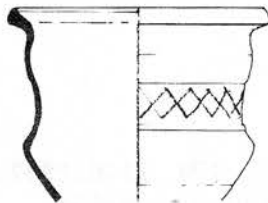
Pl. LXXVI  
 A B5-3

Fig. 51  
 no. 12 G6

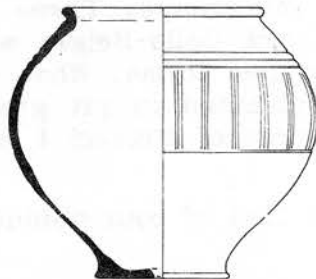


Pottery from one site, no matter how large the sample, is not enough to organise a comprehensive type series. The Camulodunum series possesses serious gaps, discussed in the introduction to the type series section. Its other drawback is the mixture of native, Gallo-Belgic, post-conquest and Roman types in one number sequence; anyone who has not seen the pottery itself is under a disadvantage in using the Cam. series. It may be noted, however, that whenever 'native' fabric is referred to, what is meant is good native grog-tempered ware.

The G section in the type series shows how limited is the range of copies of Gallo-Belgic and Roman imported forms, and this is very clear at Sheepen. Sheepen has produced a great amount of imports, but only particular types, apart from butt-beakers and platters, were singled out for native copies: Cam.57, 85 and 92.



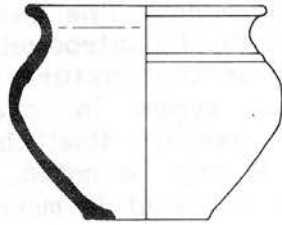
[822] G4. Cam.85B. Grey-brown fine grog, pale red surfaces, smoothed, not shiny, shallow incised decoration.



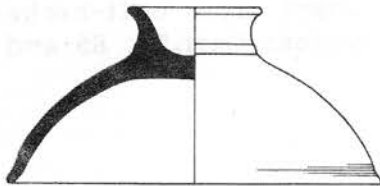
[823] G3-4. Cam.92. Two vessels almost identical, or one with irregular cordons: brown-grey fine grog, pink below dark brown-grey surfaces, tooled outside. 'Y80' on base.

The fabric used is the fine brown grog with pale orange surfaces, sometimes burnished to a darker red or brown. This is apparently intended as a copy of TR; Cam.57, copying the TN form Cam.56, does not appear with red surfaces, only dark grey. This interesting red effect is discussed more fully elsewhere (v.I, 22); it is most common in Herts. and across the Chilterns. Cam.116 butt-beakers are also common in this fabric, although the similar copies of the jug form Cam.161/5 that are quite common elsewhere do not occur at Sheepen; other jug copies do, but only single examples.

Restored Sheepen vessels are kept separately and include:



[1073] D1-1. Pit Z.5, CM 1120.1957. Mended. Hole in base shows grog, red below patchy grey surfaces, some burnish. Grey core.



[960] L1. Area A, unstratified; CM 1140.1957. Roman: hard sandy thick grey, ?some grog; burnished outside. Early samian is mentioned by Dannell (1977).

2 Excavations at Sheepen by Rosalind Dunnett in 1970, not as yet published (plan in Dunnett 1975, 25), produced Neronian and Claudio-Neronian material in well-dated pit groups. Three pits, in addition, were pre-conquest; all contained Gallo-Belgic wares or copies, and native wares of common Sheepen forms. When the site is published Sheepen pottery will be published in pit groups for the first time. Some of them contain sherds of Dressel I amphorae (pers.comm. P. Sealey).

Crummy (1974, 5) illustrates a 1971 find of coin moulds in the S area of Sheepen.

3 Colchester Cemetery (TM 002 235). The modern cemetery is well S of the Roman town, yet grave-digging has produced pre-conquest as well as Roman burials (Hull 1958, 11; site 197). A group of burials found in 1946 are reported in CMR 1944/47, 21: the published account does not tally with the remains and the Accessions Register.

Grave 1: CM 51.1946. B2-3, not found (CMR op.cit. pl.V no.1); 'fragments of a large cinerary urn... with horizontally fluted shoulder & upright, curved rim, form 229. Will not restore.'

Grave 2: empty of pottery.

Grave 3: CM 50.1946. 'These two vessels [50 & 51.1946] were intact when found, one certainly, both probably, contained burnt bones. They were some distance apart, one being found in each of two graves... The missing fragments were shovelled back into the filling of these graves by the workmen' (Register).

[1093a,b] A2. CMR op.cit. pl.V no.3. Complete base in pieces, many body sherds, and one rim sherd, apparently all the same vessel. Grey-brown, hard, grog, reddish surfaces with brown on foot, once smooth with traces of burnish.

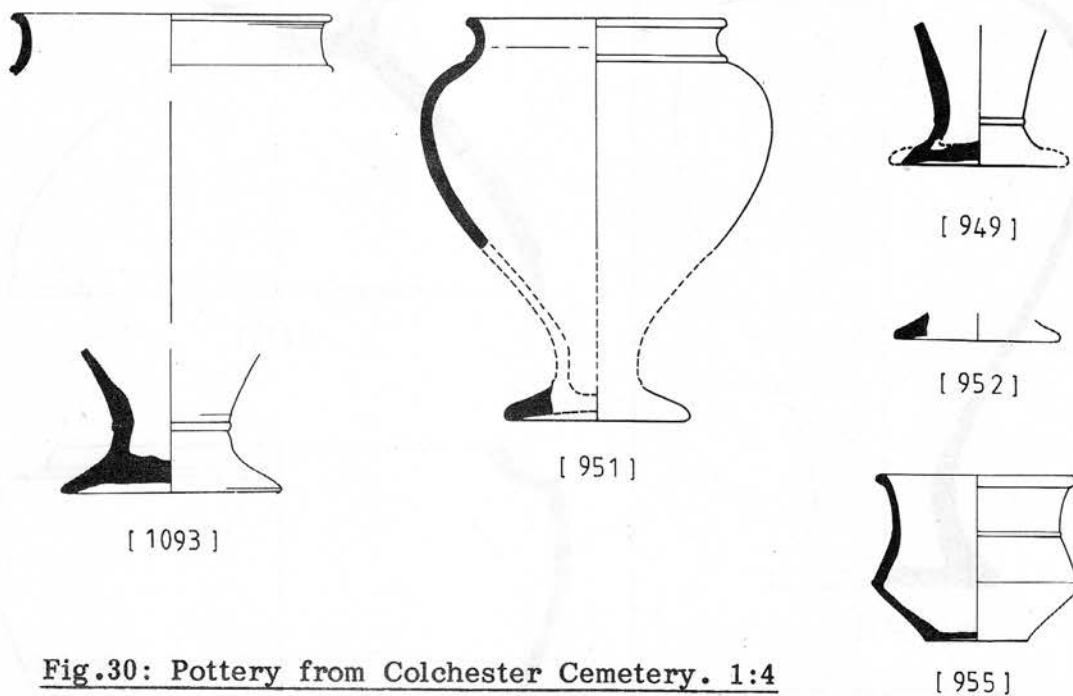


Fig.30: Pottery from Colchester Cemetery. 1:4

Grave 4: CM 91.1946. E1-3 (pl.V no.4). On display; brown grog, burnished. 'The bowl 91 upright, at the west end of the grave, at a depth of about 3 feet, the rest in fragments scattered along the grave at the same level.' 'The rest' refers to 92.1946, and 92A; 92 is described in the Register as 'Remains of a pedestal urn, similar ware, restored'. This can only refer to pl.V no.2, which is not, therefore, from a separate burial as implied in CMR (*op.cit.*, 21): the cup, 91.1946, is indeed described in CMR as accompanied by 'fragments of two more pedestalled urns of form 203'.

92.1946 A1. Fine brown-grey grog, reddish below grey surfaces, burnished in bands.

92A.1946 'Fragments of a second (or more?) similar urn.' In bags accompanying 92 are pieces of 'at least two pedestalled urns, a few fragments of one other pot [body sherds] and one fragment thick green glass' on the label; this is wrongly marked '91.46(?)'.

[951] A1. Reddish-brown, grog with some small white grits, burnished outside.

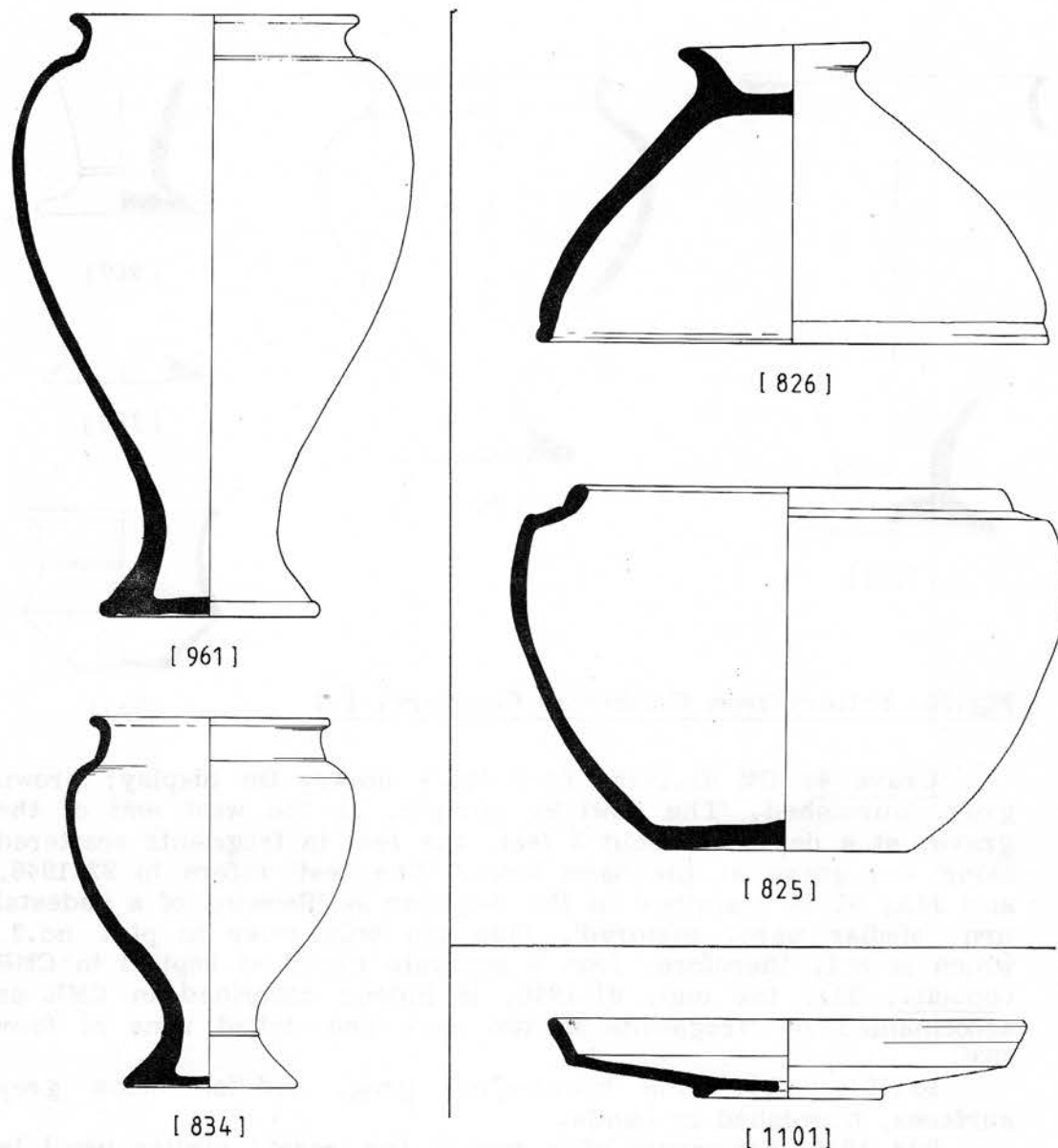
[949] A1. Brown, grog, dark grey surfaces, burnished outside.

[952] A1. Pale reddish-brown, grog, burnished. Probably goes with a plain everted rim, with neck cordon, similar to [951] above but rather longer neck.

Grave 5: D2-2, enormous bowl (CMR *op.cit.* pl.V no.5: the scale of 1:4 is correct). Fine brown-grey grog, red below grey surfaces, worn inside, slightly gritty. The top is shattered and restored. It is marked 129.1946, but there is no such number in the Register. 'Fragments of some other vessels were also found, but from the lower part of the wall only': no forms.

Another group was found in the Cemetery in 1951:





**Fig.31: Pottery from Colchester. 1:4**

[955] E1-1. Grey, grog, buff below dark grey surfaces, burnish outside; much worn at rim, base and carination. With a TR cup, Cam.56, XAN; white flagon, Cam.136; white butt-beaker, Cam.114, with red painted rim and shoulder.

4 Miscellaneous burials. Hull (1958, 250-59) gives a description of the various Colchester cemeteries, and notes the association of 'Belgic' and early Roman material in general. Birchall (1965) and Welsford and Rudsdale (n.d.) illustrate a selection of vessels, but some are Roman. Here I have included only grog-tempered material. CM has several relevant pots shown by neither Birchall nor Welsford and Rudsdale.

(i) CM 68.1897. 'Found in Colchester in a garden', Nov.24, 1897 and bought from J.T. Cater of East Hill; Hull's burial 376.

[961] A2 (=AB 186). Very well made, rim broken. Grey-brown fine grog, very even burnish outside.

[834] A2. Soft brown-grey fine grog, dark grey surfaces, finely burnished all over outside. Small and elegant.

(ii) CM 345.1897. Presumably from Colchester, since it came to CM from Henry Laver.

[1101] G1-1 (=AB 204). Meant as a fine vessel, but broken and slightly distorted, not all in restoration. Brown-grey fine grog, brown surfaces, outside underneath finely burnished with 3 groups of concentric tooling lines; slightly worn foot. Inside less polished; roughly burnished lines radiating out from centre in area between the outer and inner grooves. Centre of base lost.

(iii) CM 1001-2.1905, 'found in excavating for foundations near Winsley's Almshouses, 1905... iron & bronze rings found in bowl' (1003.1905, metalwork: not found).

[826] L1. 1002.05 Grey grog, buff-brown inside, dark grey-brown tooled outside; part of knob rim restored, but was distorted originally.

[825] D3-3. 1001.05. (=AB 211). Much restored, distorted but substantially complete, grey grog, patchy dark grey-brown surfaces, horizontal tooling all over outside.

(iv) CM 851.1905. 'From an excavation on Abbey Field', c.TL 995 243. With AB 172, Cam.165 jug in red ware with white slip: 1st cent. AD.

[1542] A5 (=AB 171). Hard grey grog, red below red-brown surfaces, well made, neatly tooled, traces of brown burnish especially on the neck. Rim chipped off; part of foot restored.

(v) West Lodge Estate. 'Colchester 1849, Taylor Coll. 846 P.C.' This refers to the Price Catalogue (Price 1898), wherein no.846 is datd 1846, The West Lodge Estate was bought by John Taylor for the purpose of excavating antiquities; many Roman burials were found.

[953] B3-8. Grey grog, buff-grey surfaces, burnished smooth grey on shoulder and neck, with large spalled patch on one side and chipped base. Not AB 206.

CM 3849.1919: Sept. 30, 1919. 'Found among West Lodge pottery but not numbered':

[1079] E3-1. Grey grog, patchy smooth dark grey surfaces; rim chipped.

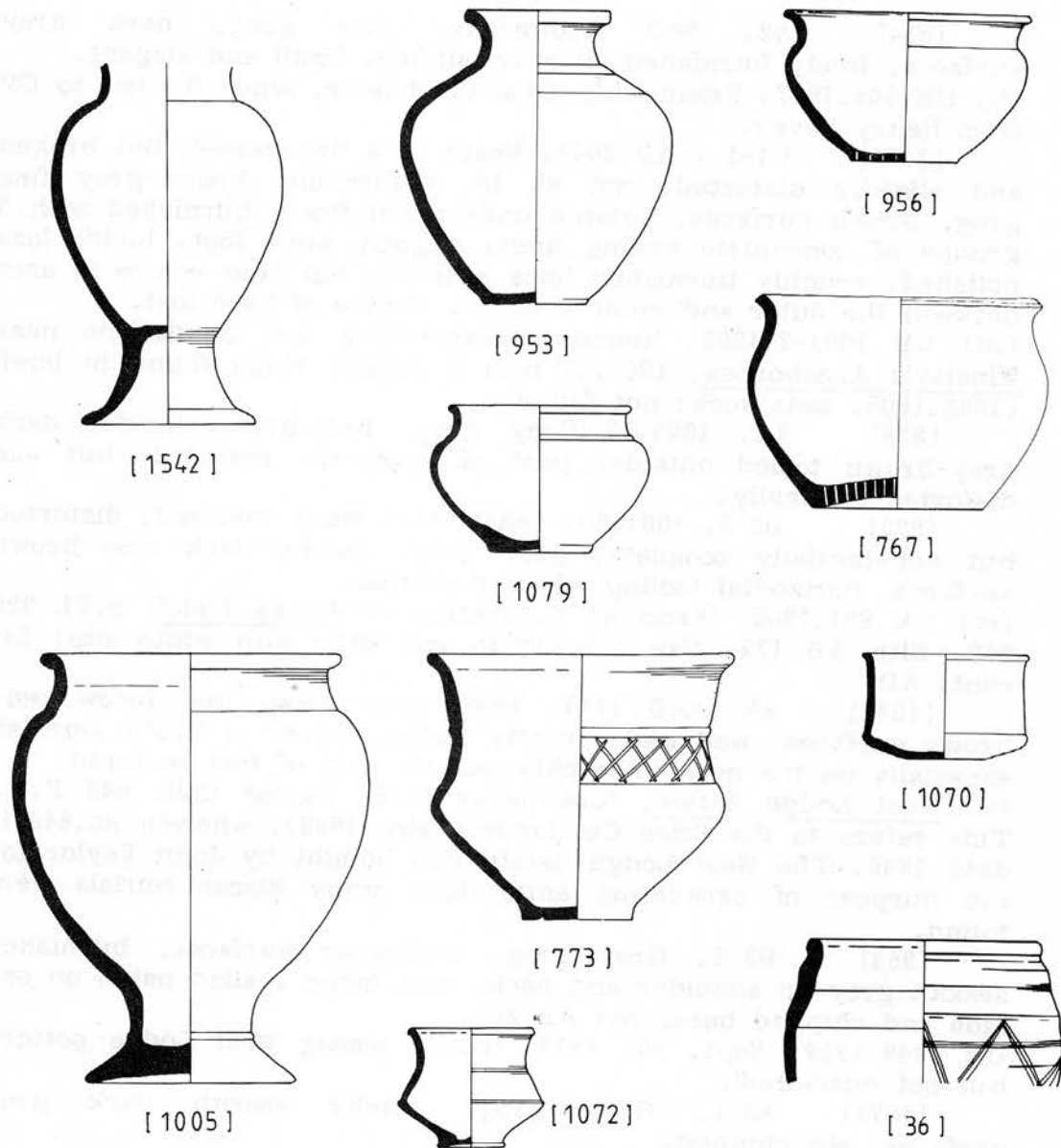
Welsford and Rudsdale pl.XXII no.3 is not included, as it is a coarse ledge-rimmed shell-tempered jar.

(vi) CM 5041.1925. June 3, 1925: 'Dr W.F Corfield. Fragments of Early Iron Age vessels, one base perforated with several holes for a strainer. Found in donor's garden' (address not given).

[956] S1. Dark grey grog, some outside burnish, holes pierced in concentric circles all over base before firing. Thin and quite hard: not an early form or fabric.

(vii) Mercer's Way, CM 403.1939. Another strainer, found with 'lower part of a vessel of grey ware containing burnt bones; part of a small beaker of red ware' - 'all found adjacent in a hole dug for an air-raid shelter in the garden of 22 Mercer's Way' on 6 September 1939.

[767] S1. HM grey grog, quite coarse, grey inside, very patchy grey-buff-brown untreated outside. Fork hole on one side and slight gap in base, which has many small holes. Grog shows clearly on outside surface.



**Fig.32: Pottery from Colchester. 1:4**

(viii) Bourne Road sandpit, CM 505.1963. 'Probably part of a burial group.'

[1005] A1. Grey grog, very grey surfaces, smooth outside, burnish on rim, rougher tooling below. A chunk missing out of one side.

(ix) Nurses' Home. 'During June quantities of pottery were found at the Essex County Hospital during excavations for the new Nurses' Home. Several cinerary urns were found in situ, but the ground was much disturbed by previous digging' (CMR 1932, 9, with fig.). The Accessions Register describes much 1st century etc. Roman material, CM 1701-1737.1931: it includes one grog-tempered vessel of a typologically late version of its form.

[773] E2-1. CM 1735.1931. Grey coarse grog worn to pink at base, burnished dark grey on outside with a brown patch, and burnished pattern on band.

(x) Head Street, CM 1139.1931. Messrs. Luckin Smith's premises.  
[1072] E1-1. Native form, but in a matt hard grey Roman fabric, orange below brown burnished outside; not 'Celtic' as described in CMR 1931, 26.

(xi) Miscellaneous, without contexts.

[1070] E1-4. Joslin Coll. 636. Sandy grey grog, buff inside, grey outside, worn to red at rim; some burnish.

[36] B2-2. 'B.R.K.D. or Ardleigh', CM. Hard wheel-made dark grey grog, some small white grits, brown-grey surfaces roughly tooled outside.

(xi) 'A small Belgic cremation cemetery' was recently discovered by Tendring Rescue Archaeology Group while watching work on the Colchester Eastern By-pass (Essex Archaeol. News winter 1980, 5).

#### 5 Other discoveries and references.

(i) the area between Grymes Dyke and the Triple Dyke is scheduled for building; at Dugard Avenue (TL 965 236) and Oaklands Avenue (TL 965 242) late Iron Age field ditches were found when the area was machine-trenched (C. Couchman 1977b, 97). Grymes Dyke was illegally cut through by bulldozer recently at TL 9627 2369, and the cut cleaned by the Colchester Archaeological Trust. A series of shallow features beneath the bank contained interesting dating evidence; they are dated c.10 BC - AD 25 in Britannia 9 (1978), 451, but rather later in Crummy 1979, 50.

See McMaster 1979 for cropmarks and possible SW extension of the dyke system. The dykes are discussed by W. Rodwell (1976a, 339) who also provides an amphora list for Colchester (op.cit., 319).

(ii) a deposit of coin-moulds is known from Sussex Road (CMR 1971-2, 10).

#### COOLING (K)

c.TQ 76 78

Salt works on the marshes apparently begin here in the late Iron Age (Miles 1975, 29; Jessup 1930), followed by substantial Roman occupation, inadequately recorded. A 4-acre industrial area was found in 1966, and in one of the smaller mounds to the E was pottery 'very similar to the late Belgic pottery of Lower Halstow' (as in Burchell 1925-27; Miles op.cit., with plan and map).

See also Cliffe.

#### CORBETS TEY (E)

TQ 559 848

A ditch complex around a farmstead, excavated in 1962 by K. Marshall of PEM was described as of 3 main periods, beginning in the early 1st century (JRS 1963, 138). The finds are entirely Roman, including the cemetery W of the farm, which is later 1st century. The ditches included large numbers of shell-tempered thickened-rim jars, of a type now known to be of the conquest period and later.

Pits and ditches on the Thames gravel terrace were noted during building operations on the Glebe Housing Estate (Ward-Perkins 1938a). No associations were kept of the finds, which comprise two iron knives, triangular loomweights, numbers of coarse thickened-rim jars in local shelly fabrics, a few good 'Belgic' wares, some Claudian imports, and several jars with stamped or incised curvilinear decoration.

The pottery is very different from that from Stone nearby; here only the pedestal urns are grog-tempered and the bulk of the pottery is local and comparatively primitive in type.

In MusL. (38.188):

fig.4 nos.6, 7; fig.5 no.10, and others of the simplest forms: shell-tempered.

fig.6 no.2 hard, dense, grey, burnished; no grog.

fig.7 no.1 (E2-1), no grog; as described.

fig.7 nos.7,14 no grog; as described.

fig.8 no.6 no grog; as described.

fig.9 nos.5,6 no grog; as described.

All the other vessels are in DM, with many shell-tempered jars and some Roman grey wares, and a samian sherd. Those in figs.4 and 5 are coarse local Iron Age wares, some shell-tempered.

fig.6 no.1 A3. About half remains, with the foot restored as shown. Pale red-grey surfaces, grog showing at rim; fairly rough shallow grooving.

fig.6 no.3 A3. Hard grey, very precise, probably grog.

fig.6 no.4 B3-1. Sherd, not isolated.

fig.6 no.5 A1. Not quite a flat base. Grey; black and pale grits.

fig.6 no.6 C6-1. 'Patch Grove ware', grog-tempered with soapy orange burnished surface.

fig.7: all local grey Iron Age wares as described in the report, except for

fig.7 no.6 B2-3. Dark grey with grits and apparently some grog.

The stamped jar, no.12, is gritty.

fig.8: all Roman; no.3 is colour-coated.

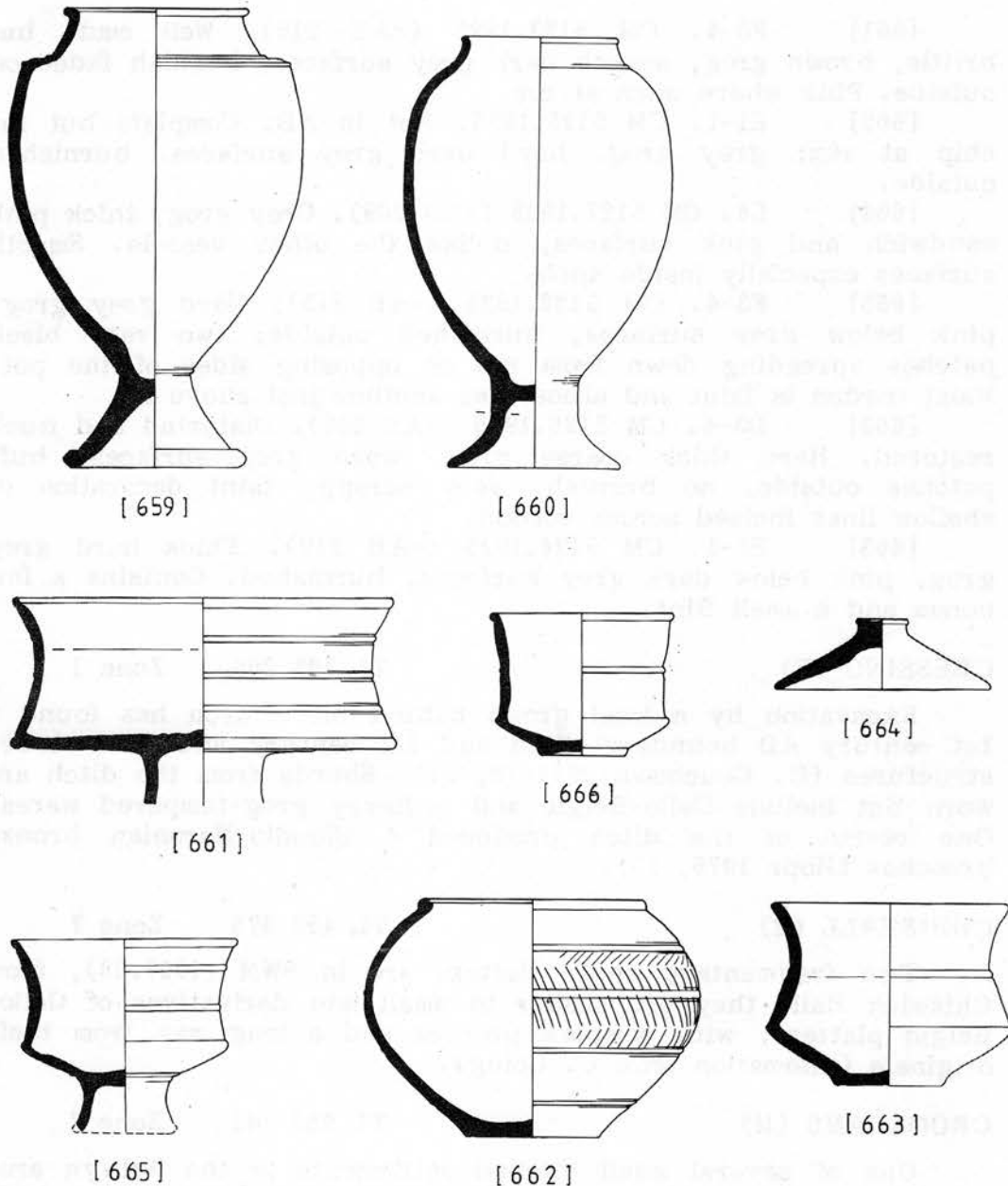
fig.9: no.8 is Roman, in a very hard grey fabric with red below grey surfaces; no grog or shell. The decorated jars have some shell; no.2 is buff and sandy.

These illustrate a west Kent Iron Age site which acquired a little grog-tempered pottery from elsewhere but in general used other wares: similar to Bexley, perhaps, but not Stone (q.v.).

Some 'probably pre-Roman' pottery was found at the bottom of a ritual pit of the Roman period, in a chalk pit (Ross 1968, 263).

A group of burial pots was found during gravel digging adjoining Creeksea Place, on sloping ground below the 15m ridge on the edge of the marshes, here overlooking the river Crouch (on the N side, not S as in Wheeler 1932a, 37). Unlike the Burnham-





**Fig.33: Pottery from Creeksea. 1:4**

on-Crouch site nearby (q.v.) there is no Gallo-Belgic influence here. It is not known how many burials are represented.

[659] A5. CM 5119.1925 (=AB 182). Hard thick grey grog, pink below grey surfaces, burnished heavily outside with horizontal tooling lines around upper body and vertical lines down to foot.

[660] A5. CM 5120.1925 (=AB 181). Hard, summarily made, pale grey grog, muddy orange-brown below smooth dark grey surfaces, mostly worn off outside. Pedestal broken off evenly.

CM 5121.1925 (=AB 180). Not found. Photograph in CMR 1925-26, pl.III.

[661] F3-4. CM 5123.1925 (=AB 216). Well made but brittle, brown grog, smooth dark grey surfaces, burnish faded on outside. Pink where worn at rim.

[666] E1-1. CM 5125.1925. Not in AB. Complete but for chip at rim; grey grog, hard dark grey surfaces, burnished outside.

[664] L6. CM 5127.1925 (=AB 209). Grey grog, thick pink sandwich and pink surfaces, unlike the other vessels. Smooth surfaces especially inside knob.

[665] F3-4. CM 5122.1925 (=AB 215). Hard grey grog, pink below grey surfaces, burnished outside; two very black patches spreading down from rim on opposing sides of the pot. Waist cordon is faint and almost has another just above it.

[662] D3-4. CM 5126.1925 (=AB 205). Distorted and much restored. Hard thick coarse grog, worn grey surfaces, buff patches outside, no burnish, very scrappy faint decoration of shallow lines incised across cordon.

[663] E1-1. CM 5124.1925 (=AB 210). Thick hard grey grog, pink below dark grey surfaces, burnished. Contains a few bones and a small flint.

#### CRESSING (E)

TL 795 205 Zone 1

Excavation by a local group behind the church has found a 1st century AD boundary ditch and 1st century and later timber structures (C. Couchman 1977-78, 91). Sherds from the ditch are worn but include Gallo-Belgic and ordinary grog-tempered wares. One re-cut of the ditch produced 4 Claudio-Neronian bronze brooches (Hope 1976, 13).

#### CHRISHALL (E)

TL 450 375 Zone 7

Two fragmentary shale platters are in SWM (1927.28), from Chiswick Hall; they are similar to small late derivatives of Gallo-Belgic platters, with complex profiles and a long way from their originals (information from C. Going).

#### CROOKHAMS (H)

TL 253 141 Zone 7

One of several small ditched settlements in the Welwyn area (Rook 1968a, map, fig.1). No structures were found, but there was a lot of pottery in the enclosure ditch, mostly near the bottom, of the 1st century AD but largely pre-conquest date, with TN, two Dressel Ib amphora sherds, and a Langton Down brooch. A great deal of pottery remains unpublished: most is now in WHM, while plans and drawings are in VerM. Types and fabrics are as follows:

1 D1-1. Sandy grey grog, leached and pitted pale red-grey surfaces, no shine left.

1A D1-1. Grey grog, buff inside, patchy grey-buff outside, neat.

1B D1-1. Gritty grey grog, like no.1; restored. Hole neatly drilled in centre base.

1C B1-3. Good grey grog, some sand, red-brown below dark grey surfaces, smooth and well-finished but worn. Grooves and creases on neck: not cordons.

2 C7-1. Substantially complete, grey grog, grey-buff surfaces, rough rilling.

2A C7-1. As no.2, reddish-brown surfaces, smoothed inside and on neck, rough rilling outside all the way down but especially on the shoulder.

2B C7-1. Softish worn grey grog, buff below patchy worn grey-brown surfaces, shallow scraping and rilling including lower body and combed under base. Centre hole in base drilled after firing.

2C C7-1. Rough grey gritty grog, much restored, grey surfaces pitted and roughened below shoulder, 3 or 4 shallow incised lines, not rilling.

3 G5-2. Restored, grey grog, decoration summary.

3A B3-7. Not a butt-beaker, but a large thick pot, well made, rounded rim, grey grog, dark grey inside and buff patchy outside, very neat cordons, and very faint criss-cross burnish lines between.

3B G5-5. Gritty grey grog, patchy buff inside, dark grey patchy outside, some neck burnish and burnished vertical lines: not rouletted.

3C G5-4. Not seen.

3D G5-6. Not seen.

3E Roman. Plain pale orange, pale grey hard sandy core, very neatly finished outside with smooth surface and fine rouletting.

4 G3-4. Pale grey grog, not TR, pale red surfaces, worn inside and grey patches outside, smooth and neat, neatly rilled. Cf. Holwerda 1941, pl.XI, 513: TN.

5 G4. Red grog throughout, red surfaces, much tooled and burnished outside and well over rim, black deposit over some of outside. A better defined piece than the drawing reveals.

6 Cam.1, TN.

7 not seen, and form uncertain. 'Dark native ware' with bright red surface; but cf. Grubs Barn, hearth 2, no.14, below.

8 L6. Not seen.

9A G1-1. Not seen.

9B-DG1-3. Not seen.

9F shell-tempered.

10A Dressel I amphora.

10B Dressel I amphora.

11A C6-1. Not seen.

11B C6-1. 4 holes on rim and two below: coarse dark grey grog, pale red inside, buff-grey smooth outside. The rim and many coarse combed body sherds are now scattered.

12A A1. Gritty grey grog, dark grey worn surfaces.

12B A1. Odd little pedestal jar, very worn and broken, grey grog, originally pale red below grey surfaces, smooth.

13 shelly. Not seen.

13A shelly, dark brown-grey, plain ledge-rim.

14 Roman, dark grey shelly core, soapy pale buff surfaces.

15A C8-1. Gritty pale grey grog, pale grey-brown-buff surfaces, not a groove on neck but faint thin cordon. Stabbing in groups of two.

15B C8-1. Part only, one side of the crack, and one drilled hole. Grey sandy grog, dark grey inside, patchy grey tooled neck, roughly scraped buff outside below stabbing.

15C C8-1, as 15A and B.

16 sandy, HM, reddish inside, dark grey outside, grey core, regular frilly rim.

17 E3-5. Not seen.

18 B3-6. As drawn, summary coarse pot, irregular rim, sandy grey grog, patchy dark grey surfaces, roughly tooled outside.

19 C6-1. Not specifically seen: many coarse grey or red grog-tempered storage jar sherds.

20 B3-5. Hard grey grog, brown-red surfaces, burnishing represented by hatching in published drawing.

20A B3-1. Neatly made, better than the drawing. Grey grog, buff inside, dark grey outside, cordoned, once burnished.

20B B3-2. Gritty grey grog, buff inside, patchy buff-grey outside, smooth; lines lightly incised to make 'cordons'.

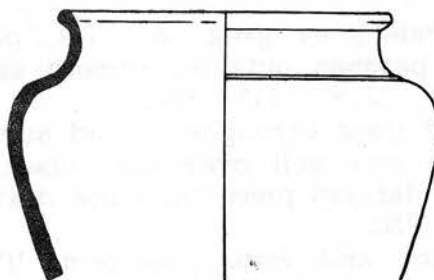
21 white jug neck.

22 A9. Not seen.

23 E3-1. Gritty grey grog, broken where a large pebble has got in, dark grey inside, red-buff outside, no burnish.

24 S1. Grey grog, pale red smooth surfaces. Holes made before firing.

Unpublished:



[20] B1-2. 'CRV'. Buff, grog, smooth; some burnish on shoulder.

Other unpublished pieces include many C7-1 rilled jars; plain everted-rim jars, B1-1; some storage jar rims, C6-1; butt-beakers, often soft and worn; and a piece of a large E1-2: all grog-tempered, usually grey or grey-buff, except for pale red storage jar sherds. The site did not have many imports, but several copies of imported forms. Apart from the three C8-1 jars none of the forms are early, and the site has a late pre-conquest aspect.

Other contemporary features included 'the keyhole-shaped base of an oven', destroyed by a bulldozer; and a cremation in what 'may have been a butt beaker of orange fabric' (Rook 1968a, 55). Firebars and other fired clay objects were associated with the oven, but there was no evidence of pottery manufacture (Rook *op.cit.*, 65).