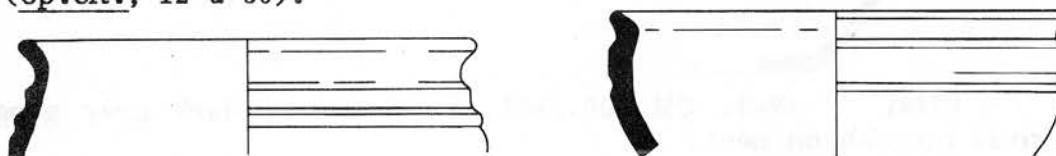


Gazetteer - Goldhanger (E) to Gun Hill (E)

GOLDHANGER (E)

TL 926 088 Zone 1

CM has material found by the Red Hills Exploration Committee in Red Hill X in 1907 (Reader 1907-9, 11-13 & 30-31; fig.10). This was large and was investigated quite extensively, but like the Langenhoe hills (q.v.) little was observed in its make-up but tips of red earth, with quantities of briquetage and some pottery. The date is in general later than that of the Langenhoe pottery; Reader remarks on the contrast in form, hardness and finish (*op.cit.*, 12 & 30).



[119] B2-1 = fig.10 no.3. Hard pale grey grog, romanised, smooth outside surface.

[113] not in series = fig.10 no.2. Hard grey gritty, Roman, pink below grey surfaces; burnished outside. Of the other pieces in fig.10, no.6 copies a Gallo-Belgic form, as Cam.83; no.5 is B1-1 but thin and spalling like post-conquest pieces; nos.7 and 8 are rilled, which is usually post-conquest in Essex; and no.9, of C8-1 form, can also be of the conquest period. Also from the mound, 'well down in the red earth', was a sherd identified as Arretine, 'of an exceptionally brilliant glaze'. There was apparently no Iron Age pottery of non-'Belgic' types, once more unlike the Langenhoe mounds.

De Brisay (1975, 6) refers to this site as Lauriston, and discusses functional details. It was destroyed in 1967.

GORHAMBURY (H)

TL 117 079 Zone 7

There is interesting pre-villa occupation on this site on a hill top W of Prae Wood: excavations by D. Neal have found two very large ditches cutting across the site, containing little; at right-angles to these, a very large bank and ditch of apparent pre-conquest date (Britannia 10 (1979), 305-6; plan, Britannia 11

(1980), 374) which are part of the extensive system of dykes and earthworks in the area; and a 6-post rectangular structure succeeded by a circular hut (Neal 1978, 37 and fig.9). The pottery includes good 'Belgic' forms in grey-brown grog, similar to Prae Wood. Dannell (1977, 229) includes the site in his list of those with Italian and provincial Arretine, in the AD15-35 bracket. Excavations are in progress.

GOSBECKS (E)

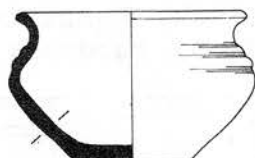
TL 967 225 Zone 1

Cropmarks indicate that there is a large pre-conquest settlement here, possibly the centre of Cunobelinus's Camulodunon (see VCH 1963, 120). A trapezoidal enclosure SW of the Roman temple has a field system spread around it related to the dykes: the ditch of the enclosure was sectioned in 1949 and a few late Iron Age and early Roman sherds were found. Traces of a 1st century fort, possibly of AD 43, are described by Wilson (1977); see Crummy 1979, 50; Crummy 1980, 9, with map. Further excavation is at present unlikely.

GREAT BADDOW (E)

TL 735 041 Zone 1

1 'Belgic' pottery was 'found in making a drain in 1935 in one of the two fields S of Pontlands' (label on pot):



[774] E2-3. CM 200.1948. Thick coarse dark grey grog, some burnish on neck.

With this were found a fragment of a small A8, in grey grog; four thick sherds including a flat base, and a cordoned rim, in grey grog; and pieces of a butt-beaker in fine grey grog with buff surfaces worn to red.

2 In ChM slip files is the following reference: 'B18501 Great Baddow: Cinerary urn, Belgic ware, neck of. 1st cent. AD.' I have not located this, and it is not necessarily 'Belgic'.

GREAT CHESTERFORD (E)

TL 503 430 & area Zone 7

Discoveries in the area of the Roman town are summarised in VCH 1963 (72-88); gravel quarrying has destroyed large parts of the town, which is known chiefly from excavations between 1845 and c.1860 by Neville (1847; 1848), whose many finds are now in CambM, and rescue excavations in the N part of the town by J.G.S. Brinson and the Roman Essex Society in 1948-49. The site lies in a strategic position controlling river and road routes including the Icknield Way; it is not well published, although current excavations by A. Collins are being reported in Britannia.

Brinson found no pre-conquest structural evidence but much apparently early 'Belgic' pottery in rubbish pits beneath Roman levels (Brinson 1949-50); this constitutes 'a rich assemblage of

Belgic artefacts' preceding early Roman military occupation (W. Rodwell 1975, 93; 1972a).

A few of these vessels have been published from the Brinson pottery in CambM (W. Rodwell 1976a, 227-233):

no.18 C8-1.

no.21 C2-2.

no.35 D2-5.

The sample is small but the forms show similarities to Wheathampstead.

Burials were not found in 1948-49; Neville, however, had found many a century earlier, in 4 cemeteries around the town. The pottery, in CambM, includes many 'Belgic' vessels, including the pedestal urn from Bramble Shot (Neville 1857); the other vessel was not restored and is lost. Its form, described as 'elegant', is unknown.

[901] A9. CambM 48.632. Found with Kimmeridge bowls, Dec.1856. HM, dark grey, hard, and too heavily restored to see the fabric. The foot is plaster; it was described by Neville as being 'flat at the bottom', and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins in diameter. The published drawing (Neville 1857, 85) may be taken as accurate enough. This was found in Bramble Shot field 'east of Chesterford' with the vessel now lost and the two Kimmeridge shale 'tazze' (cf. E1-2): CambM 48.1186a, b. The two pairs of silver brooches of La Tene II derivative style are not stated as having been found with the pots, but 'were next found lying in the soil' by the workmen (CambM; one pair shown in Fox 1958, pl.40b). The whole deposit is of 1st century BC date; the pot and the brooches are typologically early, and certainly 1st century BC.

The other cinerary urns in CambM are later. A selection is illustrated here: they were all apparently found in 1846.

[886] A5. CambM 48.619, BCat (Braybrooke Catalogue) 140. An odd shape, a half-hearted trumpet. Mended; may be grog, possibly post-conquest. Patchy grey-brown, smoothed outside.

[902] A5. CambM 48.618, BCat 134. Restored, apparently grog, hard dark grey, heavy tooling on outside but much spalled.

[896] A5. CambM 48.579, BCat 207. Damaged but certainly a trumpet pedestal; light and thin, brown-grey grog, dirty inside, smooth patchy grey-brown outside.

[899] A5. CambM 48.629, BCat 144. Probably a trumpet pedestal; very worn rather gritty ?early Roman, grey with orange-pink below rim, patchy very worn grey-buff smooth outside; inside obscured with plaster. Rim has broken off all round at the weak point, the inside angle.

[895] A4. CambM 48.614, BCat 198. Roman: thick hard light grey core, slightly gritty, bright orange below patchy grey surfaces, not shiny.

[888] B3-6. CambM 48.552, BCat 150. Hard thick grey grog, orange below dark grey surfaces, tooled outside. Worn chipped rim. Contained bones.

[890] B3-6. CambM 48.553, BCat 105. Pinkish core, some grog, not gritty; dark grey surfaces, red-buff patch outside and over rim. Contained bones.

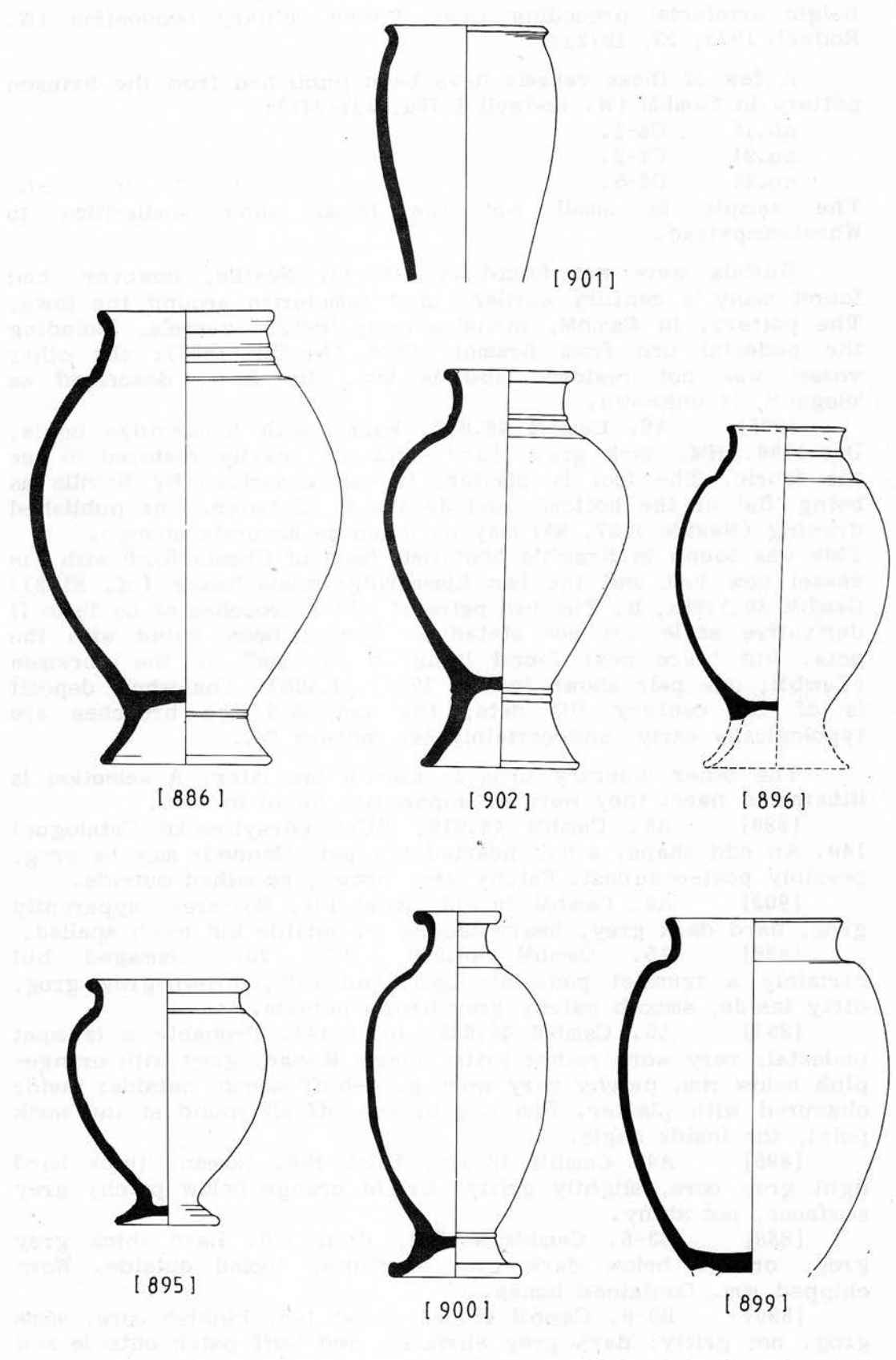


Fig.36: Pottery from Great Chesterford. 1:4

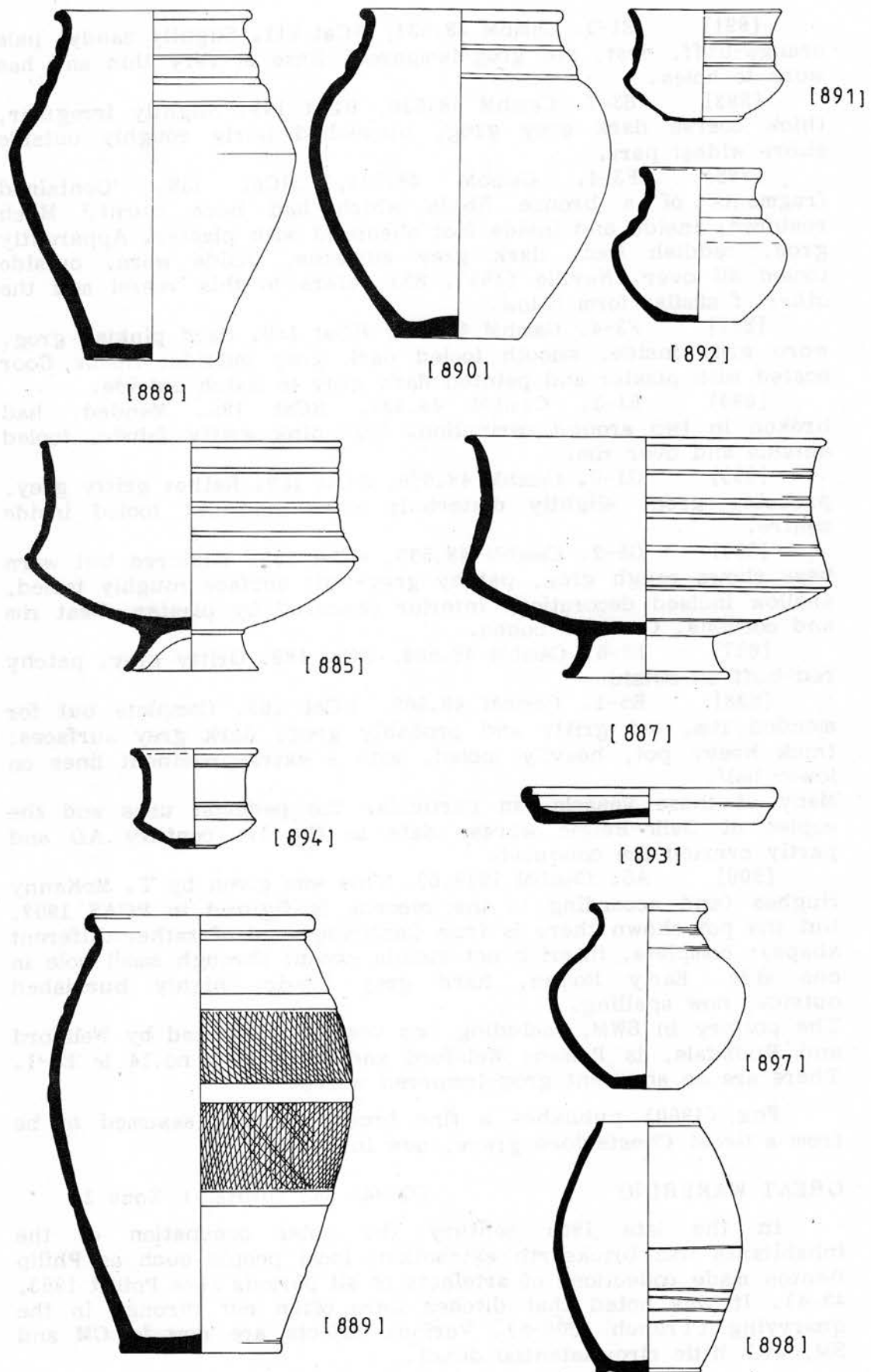


Fig.37: Pottery from Great Chesterford. 1:4

[891] E1-3. CambM 48.631, BCat 211. Slightly sandy, pale orange-buff, neat; not grog-tempered. Base is very thin and has worn to holes.

[892] E3-7. CambM 48.630, BCat 199. Slightly irregular, thick coarse dark grey grog, burnished fairly roughly outside above widest part.

[885] F3-4. CambM 48.621, BCat 139. 'Contained fragments of a bronze fibula which had been burnt.' Much restored; inside and inside foot obscured with plaster. Apparently grog, reddish foot, dark grey surfaces, inside worn, outside tooled all over. Neville (1857, 85) refers to this vessel and the other of similar form below.

[887] F3-4. CambM 48.620, BCat 138. Hard pinkish grog, worn grey inside, smooth tooled dark grey outside; inside floor coated with plaster and painted dark grey to match outside.

[894] E1-3. CambM 48.622, BCat 195. Mended; had broken in two around carination. Buff-pink gritty fabric, tooled outside and over rim.

[893] G1-9. CambM 48.626, BCat 160. Rather gritty grey, probably grog, slightly distorted; worn sunburst tooled inside centre.

[889] G5-2. CambM 48.539, BCat 135. Restored but worn base shows rough grog, patchy grey-buff surface roughly tooled, shallow incised decoration. Interior obscured by plaster. Neat rim and cordons. Contains bones.

[897] E3-6. CambM 48.588, BCat 189. Gritty grey, patchy red-buff on outside.

[898] B5-1. CambM 48.562, BCat 163. Complete but for mended rim, not gritty and probably grog, dark grey surfaces; thick heavy pot, heavily tooled, with 4 extra-prominent lines on lower half.

Many of these vessels, in particular the pedestal urns and the copies of Gallo-Belgic wares, date to the 1st century AD and partly overlap the conquest.

[900] A5. CambM 1919.63. This was given by T. McKenny Hughes (and according to the records is figured in PCAS 1902, but the pot shown there is from Cambridge and of rather different shape): complete, interior not visible except through small hole in one side. Early Roman, hard grey fabric, highly burnished outside, now spalling.

The pottery in SWM, including two vessels illustrated by Welsford and Rudsdale, is Roman: Welsford and Rudsdale's no.14 is E3-1. There are no apparent grog-tempered wares.

Fox (1960) publishes a fine bronze mirror, assumed to be from a Great Chesterford grave, now in CambM.

GREAT WAKERING

TQ 945 882 (burials) Zone 2

In the late 19th century the chief occupation of the inhabitants was brickearth extraction; local people such as Philip Benton made collections of artefacts of all periods (see Pollitt 1953, 43-4). It was noted that ditches were often cut through in the quarrying (Trench 1906-8). Various objects are now in CM and SM, with little circumstantial detail.

1 Three burial groups are known, found in 1920. The CM Accessions Register reads: 'June 9, 1920. Eleven Late-Celtic Vessels found in three groups at Great Wakering. P. Smith in his letter states they were grouped round the head of a skeleton, extended, at about 6 feet distance. Other pots were found with the groups but broken in pieces. Purchased of Mr P. Smith, Great Wakering.' Whatever date the skeleton may have been, the cremations were of the conquest period; two are post-conquest.

Group 1:

[771] B1-3. CM 3997.1920 (=AB 152). Grey grog, patchy grey smooth unburnished surfaces; buff inside, worn to orange under base. Now has rim sherd of similar pot inside.

[772] D1-1. CM 3996.1920 (=AB 150). Grey grog, unburnished; worn to pink on base and in stripes around girth. Buff inside.

[824] B2-4. CM 3995.1920 (=AB 151). Gritty, restored, grey surfaces, not polished and rather rough.

[770] G5-3. CM 3998.1920 (=AB 153). Complete; grey grog shows in chip at base. Pale red unburnished surfaces, buff patches, poorly shaped rim, very faint rouletted vertical lines on body.

Group 2:

[1087] B1-2. CM 3999.1920 (=AB 155). Roman: hard pale grey sandy fabric, grey unburnished surfaces, pitted and bulging on lower inside.

[1096] F3-2. CM 4001.1920 (=AB 154). Dark grey grog, not hard, dark grey-brown neat inside, black burnished outside much worn; the top is the centre cordon, not the rim.

[1084] E3-5. CM 4000.1920 (=AB 156). Complete but for worn chip at rim; shows grey grog at worn base; rather gritty, hard, buff inside, smooth dark grey outside. Summary pot.

Group 3:

[1088] A5. CM 4002.1920 (=AB 160). Roman, restored. Dark grey sandy fabric; foot is plaster, as is part of rim. Otherwise unbroken, not burnished but smooth; fired reddish at rim.

[1089] B1-6. CM 4003.1920 (=AB 158). Roman. Pale orange all through, soft enough to leave colour on hands. Not burnished; slightly gritty.

[1086] B5-1. CM 4004.1920 (=AB 159). Mended but complete; slightly gritty feeling, grog shows at surfaces, dark grey with black firing patch outside. Vertical tooling but not shiny.

[1090] G5-3. CM 4005.1920 (=AB 157). Dark grey grog, slightly gritty and micaceous, pale orange-buff surfaces, grey patch outside. Not burnished.

CM 4006.1920: inside [1090]. Bronze fibula, Langton Down type: broken, 4-coil spring inside case with worn decoration of incised circles. No foot.

CM 4007.1920: inside [1090]. Pale flint.

A socketed axe and a spindlewhorl were entered at the same time, the axe from the same field as the pots.

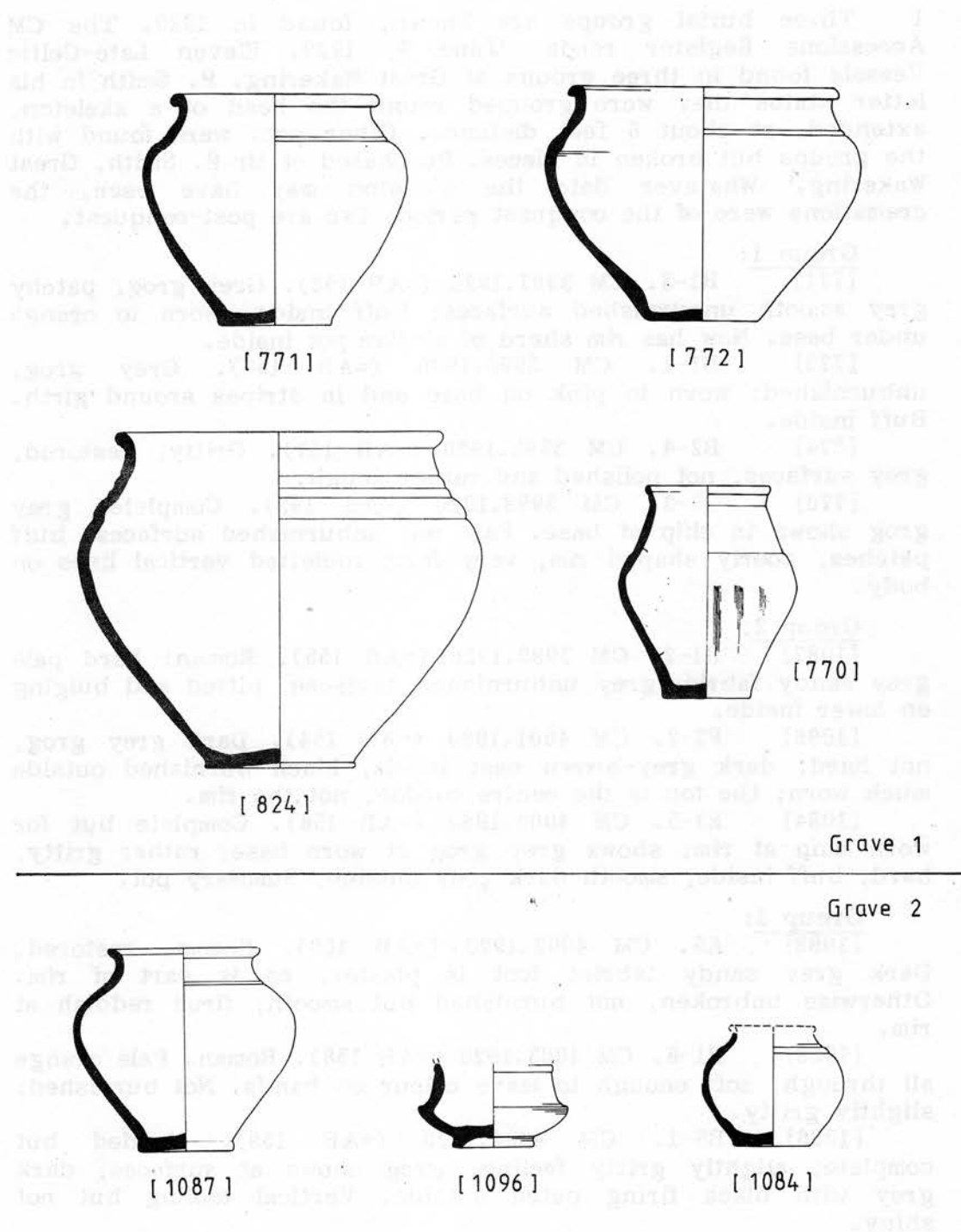
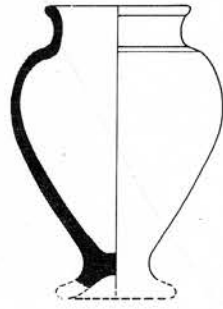
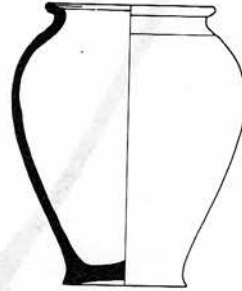


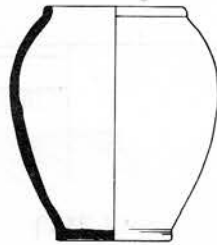
Fig.38a: Pottery from Great Wakering, graves 1 and 2. 1:4



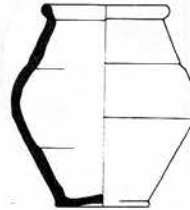
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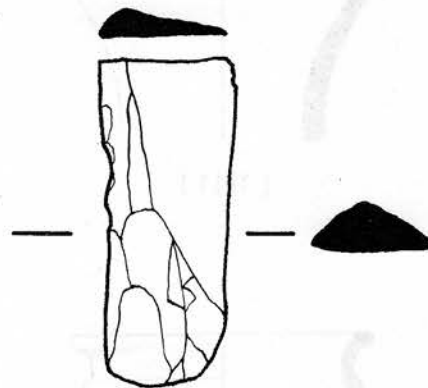
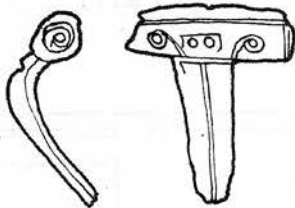
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[1086]

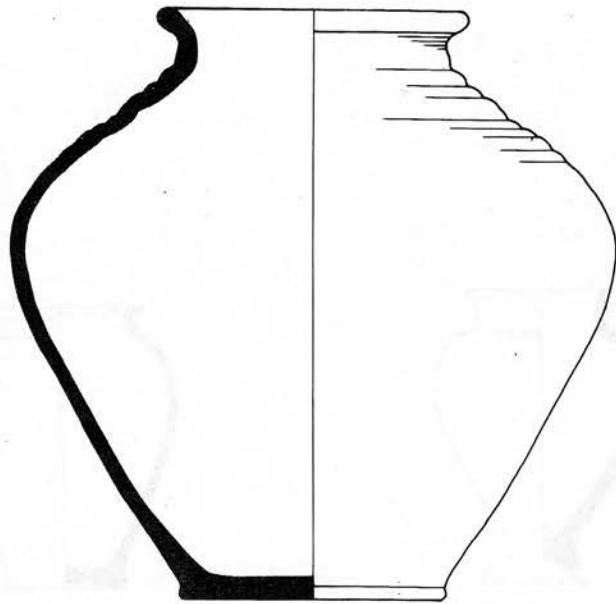


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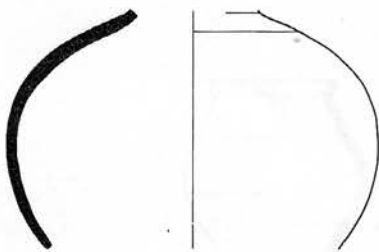


Grave 3

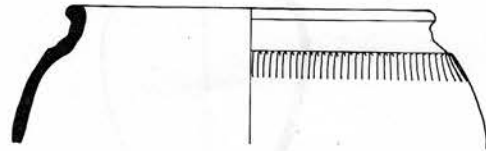
Fig.38b: Pottery etc. from Great Wakering grave 3. (Pottery 1:4, brooch and flint 1:1.)



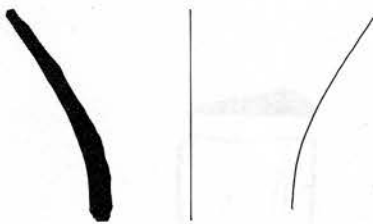
[718]



[1212]



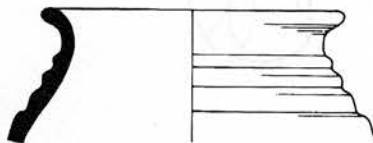
[214]



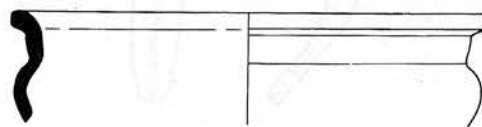
[1211]



[211]



[210]



[213]

Fig.39: Pottery from Great Wakering. 1:4

2 Other pots from this cemetery may be represented by the TR 4 butt-beaker used as the example for Cam. type 116A, reconstructed from fragments (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 239); and several vessels now in SM, discovered in 1925.

[718] B2-4. SM 268/5. Fragile, much restored, but originally thick and sturdy. Chip at rim shows matt dense pinkish fabric, probably grog; grey surfaces, once burnished outside and over rim. Photograph in Macleod 1971, 17.

SM 268/6 is a barrel jar of B5-2 form, in a similar fabric. There are also two fragments of pedestal urns:

[1212] SM 286. Hard gritty grey grog, much pitted inside, and on lower half outside, smooth upper half.

[1211] SM 286. Pale grey grog, pink below grey worn surfaces; also extra plain body sherds.

Also a platter base fragment in a gritty grey fabric, with the very edge of a stamp; a butt-beaker sherd; part of a triangular loomweight; and the remains of a globular pot with everted rim and stamped and incised decoration (Elsdon 1975, fig.13 no.3, and p.71).

3 D.F. Allen (1971, 145), notes a Class 1 potin coin.

4 Tithe Barn brickfield, Great Wakering/North Shoebury, TQ 936 867: two late Bronze/early Iron Age pits, and an area of occupation material overlain by a layer containing 'Belgic' wares were found in 1958 (Longworth 1959, 278). The following are in SM:

[214] (C4). SM 840/1. Coarse reddish-brown, shell and grit temper, dark grey rough outside, reddish neck, rouletting on shoulder.

[211] A4. SM 841/21. Coarse reddish grog, smoothed grey surfaces.

[213] D1-4. SM 840/2. Roman, grey with fine grog, red wheel-lined inside, worn dark grey outside.

Also, amongst much earlier and much later wares, a large white butt-beaker (perhaps two).

5 More recent work at Milton Hall brickfield (TQ 934 867, North Shoebury) recovered 'early Iron Age material' from brickearth extraction, with ditches observed (C. Couchman 1977b, 102).

[210] B2-1. MHB 71/257, SM. Two sherds, each from a different driveway; good grey grog, pink below dark grey-brown surfaces.

GRUBS BARN (H)

TL 253 131 Zone 7

Occupation debris in ditch lengths was found during building on the Panshanger estate at Welwyn Garden City, close to the site of the 'chieftain burial' (Rook 1970b, with overall plan, fig.1). The site plan shows two ditches, scatters of occupation debris, and two shallow pits, with traces of a third, designated 'hearths' full of charcoal. Further scattered remains were found at several spots on the estate. The Period 1 ditch is typologically akin to Wheathampstead and Brickwall Hill 1, 1st century BC.

Much of the pottery, but not all, is in WHM.

Period 1 ditch: fig.2:

- 1 E2-2. Not seen.
- 2 D2-4. Grey gritty grog, grey-buff patchy surfaces, very faint decoration that may just be wiping; hard, well made, rippled neck.
- 3 E2-3. Dark grey grog, buff below widest diameter, tooled neck, rippled.
- 4 E3-1. Brown-grey grog, dark grey surfaces, orange patch outside, tooled neck.
- 5 B3-1. Not seen.
- 6 E1-1. As no.2.
- 7 E2-2. Dark grey grog, not tooled.
- 8 B1-1. Not seen.
- 9 B2-1. Grey grog, buff outside. Rippled neck done with a hard tool on wheel; burnished.
- 10 uncertain form; not in series.
- 11 C8-1. Hard grey grog, patchy overfired red-grey surfaces, tooled neck.
- 12 E1-1. Grey grog, grey-buff surfaces, burnished rather pinkly outside.
- 13 E2-3. Dark grey grog, buff below neck outside, tooled neck, rippled.
- 14 C8-1. Dark grey throughout, grog; fine horizontal stabbing.
- 15 C8-1. Grey grog, buff-grey surfaces.
- 16 C8-2. Hard, black; possibly not grog-tempered, deep sharp stabbing.
- 17 C7-1. Not seen.
- 18 E2-2. Hard dark grey grog, patchy hard smooth surfaces, buff outside.
- 19 C8-1. Grey grog, buff-grey surfaces, shallow stabbing and deep incised lines.

Period 2 ditch: fig.3:

- 1 not in series. Shelly.
- 2 B1-1.
- 3-5 C7-1. The strongly everted rims of these rilled jars are the reason for Rook's dating of this ditch fill to the conquest period; in fact there is little to date it.

Hearth 1: fig.3:

- 6 G1-3.
- 7 G1-3.
- 8 B2-1.
- 9 not in series; uncertain form.
- 10 B1-4.
- 11 E3-4.
- 12 C2-1.
- 13 (C6-1), but in 'soft orange ware', Roman.

Hearth 2: fig.3:

- 14 not in series. Roman, not grog-tempered.
- 16 (C6-1). Very soft, large, bright orange, Roman.

Hearths area, unstratified surface finds: fig.3:

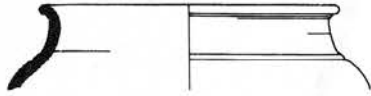
- 15 G5-6. Fine grog, well made.
- 17 B1-1. Grey grog.

18 C6-1.
20 E1-1.

Cottages area, unstratified occupation: fig.3:

19 S5.
21 G1-1.
22 C6-1.

Also in the type series is one unpublished sherd:



[22] B1-1. GB 2 D6. Grey grog, patchy dark grey-brown surfaces worn to orange patches.

GULDEN MORDEN (C)

TL 285 401 Zone 7

The Roman cemetery has pre-conquest beginnings, confused by later burials, unscientific excavation and chalk quarrying (Fox and Lethbridge 1926; Lethbridge 1936). Six of the cremations were assigned to the 'La Tene period':

1-3, nos.II, VIII and XIV, rough holes in the chalk containing only burnt bones.

4, no.XIII, a similar rough hole, with the foot of an iron La Tene II brooch.

5, no.I, another shallow hole, with an iron brooch of La Tene II-III transitional type, and a fine pot:

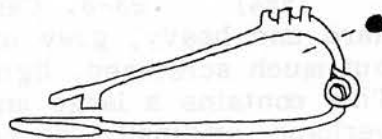
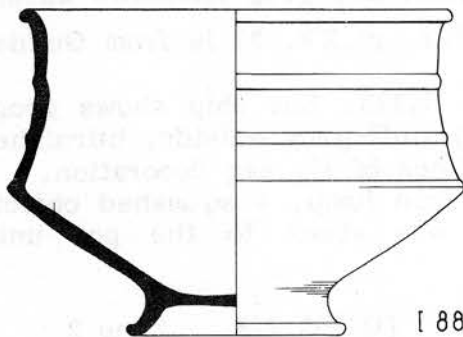


Fig.40: Pottery and brooch from Guilden Morden. 1:4, 1:2.

[881] F3-4. CambM 24.1270A. (Fox and Lethbridge 1926, 52, 1). Pale red-brown smooth surfaces showing much grog, well restored. Burnished outside. Contains cremated bone and the iron fibula (Fox and Lethbridge 1926, fig.5a).

6, a grave found some years later and disturbed by a Roman burial, A19. The earlier burial was accompanied by a fine burnished bowl and fragments of a pedestal urn:

[882] D1-2. CambM 37.64A. Very much restored; just enough sherds to make a profile. Hard slightly gritty dark grey grog, grey inside and buff outside, burnished. Broke at weak point of angle (Lethbridge 1936, pl.1, c).

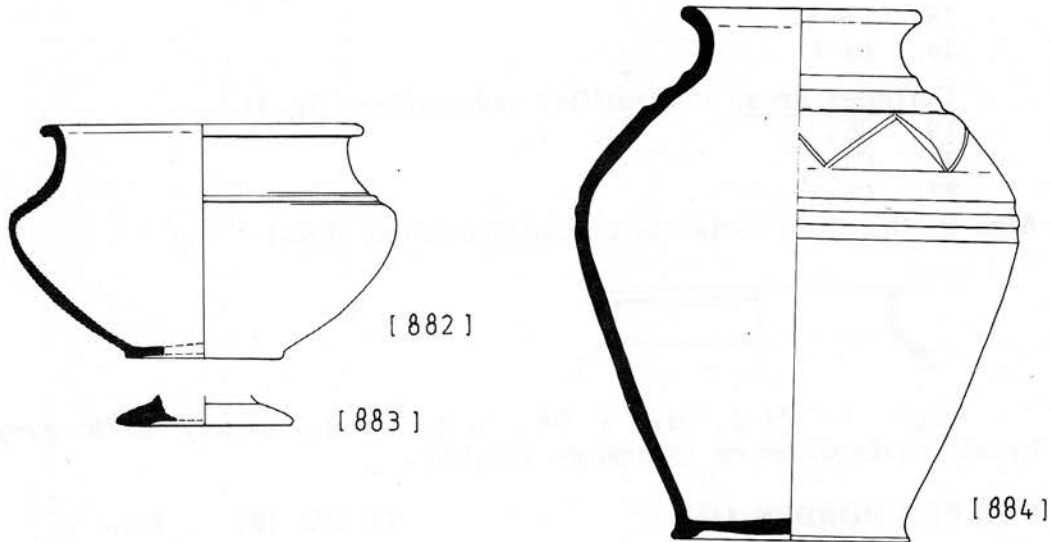


Fig.41: Pottery from Guilden Morden. 1:4.

[883] A1. CambM 37.64B. Thick soapy grey grog, dark grey burnished surfaces. Also 3 other plain everted buff-brown rim sherds and 2 body sherds, not the same vessel.

Other burials sometimes cited as pre-conquest are Roman:

- 1 cremation 38 (Lethbridge 1936, 110). The 'fragmentary barrel urn' is a small thin butt-beaker, very brittle and soft, in a matt grey Roman fabric, with some surviving rouletting (CambM 37.81).
- 2 the two inhumations mentioned by Liversidge (1977, 32-35) are later 1st century and do not contain any grog-tempered wares.

The vessel from Odsey (Fox 1923, pl.XV, 2) is from Guilden Morden parish:

[884] B3-8. CambM DEP 21.B.115. Rim chip shows grog; hard and heavy, grey inside, patchy buff-grey outside, burnished but much scratched, lightly incised lines of zig zag decoration. This contains a large and corroded iron lump, a squashed object, perhaps originally socketed. This was stuck to the pot until November 1979.

GUN HILL (E)

TQ 655 778 Zone 2

A large site of ditched enclosures with Iron Age, Roman and Saxon elements on the Thames gravel terraces (Drury and Rodwell 1973). There was some 'Belgic' pottery, and several Dressel 20 and one Dressel IB amphora sherds; much of this was unstratified, and the 'Belgic' is always mixed with Iron Age and Roman material. As at other sites in the area, features with exclusively 'Belgic' pottery do not occur. There was no definable 1st century AD domestic occupation, but one very large enclosure was 1st century, and surface kilns were established soon after the conquest. Not all the 'Belgic' forms, mostly from Ditch 1, are grog-tempered. Those in the type series are as follows, from Ditch 1 unless otherwise stated: fig.13:

- 30 C7-3 (ditch F8). Grog and some burnt flint.

fig.15:

- 49 D2-1. Sand and some shell.
- 50 B2-1. Grog.
- 51 D2-4. Grog.
- 52 B1-1. Sandy.
- 53 (C6-1). Shell. Very similar to flared-rim jars of zone 5, east Kent.
- 54 D2-4 (ditch F7). Burnt.
- 55 not in series, but also with Kent parallels (zone 3, Lullingstone) and the later 1st century pottery from Tilbury.
- 56 G5-6. The fine brown grog with pale red surface.
- 57 not in series; grog.
- 58 A8. Brown grog.
- 59 A1. Fine brown grog, some shell; red surfaces.
- 60 C6-1. Grog.

fig.17:

- 107 B1-1. Grog.
- 108 L2. Grog.
- 109 L1. Grog.

The pottery found in and around the later 1st century kiln 1, and what remained of kiln 2, included, as well as shell- and sand-tempered wares, a 'fine brown fabric tempered with fine grog and a very small quantity of crushed shell, now vesiculated' (Drury and Rodwell 1973, 79). This 'Fabric C' is represented by nos.67, 71, 72, 88, 91 etc.; the forms are post-conquest Roman except for the first three, everted rims of B3-1 types which are common in early Roman variations.

The pottery is now in Thurrock Museum.