

S1: STRAINERS

Wide-mouthed shallow bowls with many fine holes pierced in the base before firing. The base is often thick for strength; the holes are so fine that only a watery liquid such as whey could pass through them.

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| 1 | Colchester, Sheepen, pl.LII, B. Site L4, period I. AD10-43 ● |
| | [956], Dr Corfield's garden. - ● |
| | [767], 22 Mercer's Way. -B ● |
| 2 | Faversham, group 2, no.187. 2/3S ● |
| 3 | Sandy Lodge golf course [657]. post-43 ● |
| 4 | Crookhams, no.24. R 3S+ ● |
| 5 | Puddlehill no.80: enclosure 2 ditch. R 3S+ ○ |
| 6 | Hardingstone, no.81: upper fill of ditch 1. R post-43 ○ |

Cf. London, Bonded Warehouse no.622, pre-Flavian (Southwark 1978): sandy.

Notes

These are native pots, although not very early ones. The form develops into the Roman Cam.298 (Hull 1960, 285: not always a strainer; and e.g. Wakerley, Jackson et al. 1978, fig.47, no.125).

In the British earthenware tradition distortion of fine holes in the firing was prevented by using small wooden pegs to form the holes; the pegs were burned away in the kiln, leaving fragments of displaced clay around the holes (G.B. Hughes n.d., 26).



