

1.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

by Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

- 1.1.1 Pottery assemblages were recovered during the watching brief at Bower Road. The overwhelming bulk of the material dates to the Roman period, with a very small quantity of medieval pottery of the 13th/14th centuries. The pottery was retrieved by both excavation and the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory.
- 1.1.2 The recovery and assessment of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The pottery was recovered in order to assist in the dating and characterisation of activity at the site, and to provide economic information on the changing patterns of pottery supply in the area, with particular reference to the periods of later agriculturalists and the late Iron Age/Roman transition.

Methodology

- 1.1.3 In order to aid the establishment of a provisional dated occupation sequence for the site, all pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. Fourteen of these assemblages were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases and were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These key pottery groups account for 7.6% of the assemblages, 15.7% of the sherds and 16.2% of their total weight.
- 1.1.4 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source and all were classified using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's coding where applicable (Macpherson-Grant et al 1995).

Quantification

- 1.1.5 The excavation yielded 4724 sherds (39,544 g) of mainly Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from 184 contexts: a further 260 sherds (909 g) were retrieved from the sieving of environmental samples. The numbers of sherds and their weights per context, together with assemblage spot-dates, are listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below.
- 1.1.6 Table 1.3 gives the breakdown of the excavated pottery by period. This table highlights the small amounts of Late Iron Age pottery from the site, suggesting that the features belonging to this period within the excavated area were peripheral to the main (unexcavated) centre of activity. The considerably greater amounts of Early Roman pottery from the site follow a pattern similar to that at Thurnham further to the west, although Bower Road seems to display a marked fall off in the use of pottery during the early 3rd century. This decline in the quantities of pottery from the site starts earlier than at Thurnham but, as with that site, becomes much more marked during the period c.AD.270-400. Only one assemblage (from Pit 242) is likely to be later than c.AD.370. Direct comparisons with the Thurnham assemblages are made rather difficult by virtue of the fact that Bower Road did not produce the large amounts of pottery from the area stripping of occupation layers encountered at Thurnham. Most of the Bower Road pottery comes from pits, postholes and sections across ditches. The impression is given that the excavated area was peripheral to the main centre of excavation; an impression re-inforced by

the fact that the paucity and residual nature of most of the pottery from the posthole building suggests that it was never actually lived in.

- 1.1.7 Table 1.4 records the detailed breakdown of key excavated assemblages of pottery by forms, numbers of sherds and their weight per fabrics.

Provenance

Late Iron Age

- 1.1.8 Amounts of Late Iron Age pottery are very small and almost entirely lacking in diagnostic sherds. What little that there is comes from Ditch 176 (27 sherds, 120 gm.) and Postholes 212 and 576. Ditch 176 is certainly a Late Iron Age feature.
- 1.1.9 There are no Gallo-Belgic imports and the bulk of the sherds are either in sparse calcined flint tempered (with or without grog or sand) or grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabrics. An absence of rim or other diagnostic sherds precludes further comment.

c AD 43-80

- 1.1.10 The most significant feature of the immediately post-Conquest period is the ditch/sump complex 173. Fill contexts 469,470,471,476, 477 and 479 within the ditch produced 204 fresh-looking sherds (1779 g) and contexts 383,384,385,386 and 388 within the sump yielded 121 more. Cut 468 through the fills of Ditch 173 (Table 4) produced three successive assemblages dominated by 'Belgic' grog-tempered vessels in Fabric B2 (74%). The lowest fill assemblage from context 471 also included a sherd of South Gaulish Samian; indicating a post-Conquest date for the feature. The middle fill (context 470) assemblage included a large fresh flanged bowl sherd in sandy grey Canterbury Fabric R5 and of a form dated by Pollard to c.AD 50-80 (1988, fig.16-50). The upper fill assemblage is dominated by soft oxidised jar sherds in transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware, which are unlikely to be earlier than Flavian in date. From this sequence we can infer that Ditch 173 was cut soon after the Roman Conquest and continued in use until some time during the Flavian period.
- 1.1.11 The successive sump fills yielded assemblages similarly dominated by 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares and made up largely of bead-rim jars. A grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter of CAM 23A form is also present (Thompson 1982, Form G1-5) as is another flanged bowl in sandy Fabric R5.
- 1.1.12 Ditch 183, the continuation of Ditch 173, produced further pre-Flavian assemblages from fill contexts 571 and 592. Amounts are very small (8 sherds, 96 g) but include drawable part-profiles from two further 'Belgic' bead-rim jars.

c AD 80/90-170/180

- 1.1.13 The bulk of the pottery from datable contexts belongs to this phase (54%) and includes large assemblages from Ditches 169 (1196 sherds) and 180 (140 sherds). Smaller assemblages come from Ditches 170 (72 sherds) and 178 (13 sherds).
- 1.1.14 The detailed quantification of the pottery from three successive fills in Cut 486 through Ditch 169 (Table 4) shows the continued significance of grog-tempered ware to the site. The lowest fill (489) has such wares making up 80% of all of the pottery, the middle fill (488) has 52% and the upper fill (487) has 76%. The Fabric B2.1 variant with pale siltstone grog seems to be considerably more significant than previously but it is not always easy to distinguish from Fabric B2 when heavily soot-soaked. Imported wares include reeded-rim bowls, lids and jars in sandy grey Canterbury Fabric R5, flagons from the same source in buff-orange Fabric R6,

biconical beakers in Upchurch Fabric R16, South Gaulish and Central Gaulish Samian cups and dishes and roughcast beakers in both Cologne Fabric R25 and Colchester/Sinzig Fabric R33. It is noticeable that Thameside greyware vessels only appear in the uppermost ditch fill assemblage and that Upchurch wares are nothing like as significant as they are in contemporary Thurnham assemblages: only 7% of the pottery from Ditch 169 comes from that source. An unusual Pulborough Samian Dr.27 cup fragment (c.AD.100-130) is present in the assemblage from context 488.

1.1.15 The post-built building (Group 550) and its surrounding ditch (181) may belong to this period but produced very little pottery. The various post-pits belonging to the structure yielded a total of 83 sherds (1213 g) of largely comminuted and clearly residual pottery: much of the sherd weight is made up of 4 fresh basal sherds from an indeterminate? Gillam 238 mortarium (838 g) from the surface of unexcavated posthole 535. Further fresher-looking sherds from the postholes are an East Sussex Ware jar rim (c.AD.180-270) from post-pit 539 and two Central Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl sherds from post-pit 543 (c.AD.120-160). The nine cuts through Ditch 181 enclosing the structure produced a further 55 sherds (431 g) of comminuted residual Iron Age to late 1st century pottery.

1.1.16 All that can be said for certain is that the building is later than c.AD.80/90 because it overlies Ditch 183. The 2nd to early 3rd century sherds from the post-pits might be indicative of a construction date around AD.200 during Phase 4A but could equally well be the result of major repairs to the building at about that time. Continuation of use into the Late Roman period is implied by a few 4th century scraps of pottery from Gully 182 draining the southern end of the building and small scraps of Fabric LR1.1 and Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat from the upper fills of postholes 444 and 577 respectively. The small amounts of pottery associated with the structure suggest that it was never lived in but acted as a barn or some other kind of ancillary farmyard building.

c AD 180-270

1.1.17 The bulk of the pottery of this phase comes from the lower fills of Waterhole 372 (87 sherds, 1636 g), Ditch 171 (163 sherds, 879 g) and the three cremation pots (386 sherds, 2168 g).

1.1.18 The pottery from Waterhole 372 fill contexts 102, 103 etc. includes East Sussex Wares, large, fresh sherds from a BB2 'pie-dish' without decoration (Monaghan 1987, Form 5C4.2, c.AD.170-250) and a bead-rim dish of Monaghan Form 5F3.9 (1987, c.AD.170/190-210/230). A Gauloise 4 amphora rim is also present.

1.1.19 The pottery from Ditch 171 has much in common with that from the ditch around the post-built structure 550, in consisting very largely of abraded residual material. More contemporary sherds include fragments from jars in Native Coarse Ware Fabric R1, East Sussex Ware cooking-pots and BB2 'pie dishes' of Monaghan Form 5C4.2.

1.1.20 The three cremation pots 105, 106 and 273 comprise a large everted-rim jar in underfired brown R1 fabric (c.AD.170-300), containing two beakers in grey Upchurch fabric R16. Both of the beakers are unusual forms: pot 105 is a carinated bag-beaker with rouletted decoration and 106 a? pentice-beaker. All of the pots are heavily broken up.

c AD 270-300

- 1.1.21 The uppermost fill of Waterhole 372 (100, 215) produced 44 sherds (494 g) of pottery characterised by the presence of appreciable numbers of sherds from two straight-sided dishes and a cavetto-rim cooking-pot in Dorset BB1 Fabric R13. Vessels in this fabric are quite rare on most sites in Kent, but when they do occur they are usually late 3rd century forms and quite closely datable.

c AD 270-400

- 1.1.22 Small amounts of 270-400 dated pottery were present in the fills of Enclosure Ditch 171 and show that rubbish was still being deposited in it as late as the early 4th century. Further small amounts of c. AD 270-400 dated pottery came from the fills of Ditch 179, Drystone wall 738 and Pits 229, 727 and 731. By far the largest assemblage of 4th century pottery came from Pit 242 (128 sherds, 698 g) and includes a large grog-tempered beaded-and-flanged bowl sherd of Lyne Form 7A.12 (1994, c. AD.370-400+), similar forms in both Alice Holt/Farnham industry Fabric LR5 and? Preston kiln imitation Alice Holt Fabric LR5.1 and bowls of Young's Types C71 and C75 in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat Fabric LR10 (1977, c.AD.300-400 and 325-400 respectively).

- 1.1.23 Very little pottery of 4th-century date came from the site but the presence of two pit assemblages and that from the drystone wall near the north-eastern edge of the excavated area suggests that a 4th-century focus of occupation lay in that direction.

Conservation

- 1.1.24 Further analysis of the pottery would not conflict with long-term storage: all of the material should be retained. The only conservation requirements apply to the three cremation pots, which would need to be reconstructed if they are to be drawn for publication.

Comparative material

- 1.1.25 The site is in an area of Kent where very little Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been published: the only ceramic assemblages from the area quantified to modern standards (but without illustration) are the 1st century one from Harville villa ditch at Wye (Pollard 1988, 231-2) and the large late 4th-century rubbish-pit group also from Wye (Ibid.,243,Bradshaw 1972). Although hardly any pottery from the area has been adequately published, this author has worked on large unpublished but forthcoming assemblages from the small Roman town at Westhawk Farm and from Waterbrook Farm, Ashford (Lyne forthcoming a and b) as well as a large unpublished midden assemblage from the Harville villa (Lyne 1994, 857).

- 1.1.26 Further east in the Folkestone-Dover area, there are a much greater number of published and unpublished sites. Foremost amongst the published material are Willson's two pottery reports in Philp's volumes on the Dover excavations (1981,1989) and the rather out-dated but still useful pottery corpus in the five Richborough volumes (Bushe-Fox 1926,1928,1932,1949; Cunliffe 1968). The pottery assemblages from the five sites along the line of the Folkestone Transfer pipeline have been written up by this author (Lyne forthcoming c) and there are large unpublished Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from Saltwood (Lyne forthcoming d), Dolland's Moor and Peene (Rady 1990).

- 1.1.27 What examination of the pottery from the Folkestone area indicates, however, is that those sites lay in a different area of pottery supply to those around Ashford during the Late Iron Age and earlier Roman periods. There are very few sherds in the soot-soaked sandy Folkestone area 'Belgic' fabrics B8 and B9 at Bower Road, Smeeth and Westhawk Farm and hardly any vessels in the later Native Coarse Ware Fabric

R1. Conversely, the very fine polished grog-tempered jars and bowls characteristic of later 2nd-century assemblages in the Ashford area are absent from the Folkestone sites. The post AD 270 assemblages from both areas are, however, very similar in breakdown.

Potential for further work

- 1.1.28 The following section discusses potential for further work in the light of the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims.
- 1.1.29 The pottery from Bower Road, Smeeth has some potential to address those research objectives of the CTRL project relating to the organisation of settlements, rural landscapes and changes within them over the course of time, in particular during the late Iron Age/Roman transitional period: the small sizes of the assemblages do, however, have a limiting effect on this potential.
- 1.1.30 Examination of the composition of pottery assemblages from different parts of the site may supply evidence for both specialised activities taking place in discrete areas and for the social status of the inhabitants. The small sizes of the assemblages severely limit the possibility of detecting areas of specialised activity but preliminary examination of the pottery already suggests that the site was of lower status than Thurnham throughout its existence. It should be borne in mind, however, that the main early Roman building probably lay outside the excavated area.
- 1.1.31 The assemblages quantified in detail in Table 4 are critical for the establishment of a securely dated sequence for activity at the site, and would therefore merit reporting in detail to support the chronology of the site. This recommendation also applies to the assemblages from Ditches 169 and 173, the few fresh sherds from the Building 550 postholes, the assemblages from the waterhole 372 and that from Pit 242. The main emphasis in the pottery report, other than the use of the assemblages to date the features from which they come, should be on the changing patterns of pottery supply during the Roman period, the types of vessel supplied by the various sources and comparison with similarly-dated assemblages from elsewhere in the region. This will address CTRL Landscape Zone Priorities relating to the nature of change at the late Iron Age/Roman transition, and supports the Fieldwork Event Aim priority for the collection of economic data. It may be possible to produce maps similar to those devised by Going to illustrate changing patterns of pottery supply to Chelmsford (1987, figs.52, 53,54,55,56,57,58 and 59).

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*Table 1.1: Quantification and date of late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages
(ARC 440/99 95+500-96+300)*

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comment
100	4	38	RO	AD270	300	
101	2	16				
102	53	912	RO	AD130	200	
103	28	676	RO	AD200	270	
104	4	36	RO			Early Roman
105	57	140	RO	AD200	270	
106	50	234	RO	AD200	270	
117	12	48	LIA; RO			1st C
119	53	684	RO	AD70	150	
120	66	1188	RO	AD250	270	
121	11	124	RO	AD43	150	
124	3	42	RO	AD150	200	
125	5	24	RO	AD150	200	
126	4	24	RO			3rd C
130	4	12	RO	AD240	400	
138	2	4	RO			Early Roman
139	15	105	RO	AD70	150	
141	16	176	RO	3rdC	4thC	
142	3	12	RO			Early Roman
143	32	172	RO	AD100	150	
144	2	14	RO			Early Roman
145	5	28	RO	AD150	200	
146	5	26	RO			Early Roman
148	80	1009	RO	AD70	200	
150	6	26	RO	AD130	200	
152	95	862	RO	AD120	160	
159	4	4	RO	AD130 +		
162	3	60	RO	AD70	150	
200	36	180	MD	12th C	13thC	
209	5	24	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	
213	6	36	LIA			
214	46	468	RO	AD200	270	
215	40	456	RO	AD270	300	
217	7	44	RO			Late 1stC
219	3	8	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
230	3	56	RO			4th C
231	16	156	RO	AD50	100+	
234	2	78	RO	AD70	150	
236	2	34	RO	AD70	150	
239	15	132	RO	AD170	250	
240	2	14	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
243	128	698	RO			4th C
244	17	112	RO	AD130	200	
245	11	54	RO	AD100	150	
246	26	116	RO	AD100	150	
250	38	414	RO	AD270	400	
260	14	72	RO			Early Roman
262	33	107	RO			Early Roman
272	4	16	RO			Early Roman
273	279	1794	RO	AD200	270	
276	3	46	RO	AD130	160	
277	22	554	RO	AD100	150	
280	5	24	RO	AD100	150	
288	2	24	RO			Early Roman
290	11	70	RO	AD70	200	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comment
293	1	10	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
294	5	12	RO			Early Roman
300	26	242	RO	AD70	150	
301	566	1960	RO	AD100	200	
304	7	50	RO	AD170	250	
305	12	98	RO	AD43	70	
306	8	120	RO			Early Roman
307	20	90	RO			Early Roman
311	5	130	RO	AD270	400	
313	16	80	RO	AD150	230	
324	22	120	RO	AD43	100	
327	4	50	RO			Late 1st C
328	8	86	RO			Early Roman
331	2	20	RO			Early Roman
337	8	12	RO	AD200	270	
338	17	114	RO			Early Roman
349	30	86	RO	AD200	270	
352	13	118	RO	AD200	270	
367	102	876	RO	AD100	150	
369	11	128	MD			
371	139	1556	RO	AD150	200	
376	7	144	RO			Early Roman
380	16	59	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
381	121	784				Miscellaneous (mixed)
383	30	326	RO	AD43	70	
384	32	430	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
385	12	158	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
386	35	276	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
388	12	150	RO			Early Roman
401	1	12	RO			Early Roman
403	10	18	RO			Early Roman
409	2	16	RO	AD43	150	
410	1	12	RO			Early Roman
417	2	6	RO			Early Roman
418	2	6	RO			Early Roman
421	2	10	RO			Early Roman
424	3	10	RO			Early Roman
429	39	414	RO			2nd C
432	1	12	MD			
435	6	36	RO	AD240	400	
439	1	4	RO			
441	39	104	RO	AD70	100	
443	1	18	RO			
446	11	72	RO	AD270	400	
455	17	88	MD			
457	3	30	RO			4th C
458	28	136	RO			2nd C+
459	53	334	MD			
462	101	616	RO	AD200	270	
463	11	47	RO	AD200	270	
464	3	3	RO			Early Roman
466	27	124	RO; MD	AD270	MD	
469	56	345	RO	AD43	70	
470	36	354	RO	AD43	70	
471	69	750	RO	AD43	70	
473	1	8	RO			Early Roman
476	3	10	RO			Early Roman
477	13	84	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
479	27	136	RO	AD43	70+	
481	46	116	RO			

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comment
482	13	92	RO			Early Roman
484	14	98	RO	AD240	400	
487	225	1759	RO			
488	159	1556	RO	AD70	150	
489	28	638	RO	AD70	150	
492	4	74	LIA			
493	6	62	RO	AD70	150	
496	7	52	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	
501	12	118	RO			3rd C+
502	169	1084	RO; MD	4thC	Médiéval	
504	19	112	RO	AD270	400	
506	13	132	RO	AD270	350	
508	18	32	RO	AD270	400	
510	11	28	RO	AD270	400	
511	73	538	LIA; MD			
514	5	44	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
519	7	28	RO	AD130	270	
521	24	62				
528	2	248	RO	AD80	150	
530	1	4	RO	AD70	150	
536	4	838	RO			2nd C
538	2	1	RO			
540	1	10	RO	AD200	270	
544	19	228	RO	AD120	200	
549	202	3023	RO	AD130	200	
552	2	16	RO			
555	6	22	RO	AD43	70	
557	9	72	RO	AD70	150	
559	4	16	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	
561	1	10	LIA			
563	2	12	RO			Late 1st C
569	9	40	RO			
571	3	42	RO	AD43	70	
573	36	131	RO	AD43	200	
575	8	94	RO	AD43	70	
581	7	58	LIA			
584	9	54	RO	AD120	200	
585	3	26	RO	AD120	200	
592	5	54	RO	AD43	70	
637	2	10	RO			
656	5	80	MD			
660	1	6	RO			Early Roman
673	4	6	RO			
687	10	70	RO			
691	1	2	RO			Early Roman
695	10	46	RO	AD120	200	
697	1	2	RO	AD120	200	
701	1	14	RO			
705	75	788	RO	AD130	200	
707	19	380	RO	AD100	AD200+	
708	5	44	RO			Early Roman
712	3	20	RO			
714	2	28	RO			
717	23	46	LIA			
725	9	64	RO			4th C
732	6	92	RO	AD270	400	
734	5	114	RO			
736	2	14	RO			2nd C
739	2	26	RO			
740	13	90	RO	AD270	400	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comment
751	2	26	RO	AD200	270	
872	3	34	MD			
889	13	178	RO	AD70	150	
890	7	278	RO	AD70	150	
891	12	346	RO	AD70	150	
892	2	28	RO			Early Roman
Totals	4724	39544				

Table 1.2: Quantification of Roman pottery recovered during sieving

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comment
102	5	12	RO	AD130	200	
103	15	54	RO	AD200	270	
104	1	4	RO			Early Roman
124	7	28	RO	AD150	200	
125	5	26	RO	AD150	200	
126	6	12	RO	AD200	300	
148	9	14	RO	AD70	200	
159	3	1	RO	AD130	200	
162	15	64	RO	AD70	150	
215	32	96	RO	AD270	300	
243	3	6	RO			4thC
250	13	54	RO	AD270	400	
338	1	4	RO			Early Roman
367	73	100	RO	AD100	150	
418	5	10	RO			Early Roman
508	29	66	RO	AD270	400	
554	3	4	RO			Early Roman
557	1	2	RO	AD70	150	
564	2	4	RO			Early Roman
891	32	348	RO	AD70	150	
Totals	260	909				

Table 1.3: Summary of late Iron Age and Roman pottery by phase

Phase	Main locations	Spot Date	No of Contexts	Count	Weight g
Phase 1	Ditch 176	Late Iron Age	5	41	224
Phase 2	Ditch+Sump 173, ditch 183	AD43-80	23	385	3492
Phase 3	Ditches 169, 742, Building 550, Slot 151, Pit 886	AD80-180	54	2063	18935
Phase 4A	Ditch 171, Waterhole 372	AD180-270	21	942	8235
Phase 4B	Top of Waterhole 372	AD270-300	2	44	494
Phase 4B/C	Pits 242, 727, 731	AD 270-400	19	331	2706
Misc. Roman			47	229	2888
Medieval, post-med + u/s			13	689	2570
Totals			184	4724	39544

Table 1. 4: Excavated key Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from Bower Road

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
492. Fill of ditch 491, sub-group 176						
	1	2	LIA	LIA	0	LIA.B4
	1	52	LIA; RO	75BC	AD100+	B2 Closed
	2	20	LIA	LIA	0	B9.3 Bead-rim jar
493. Fill of ditch 491, sub-group 176						
	3	54	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2.Jar
	2	4	RO	AD70	175	R5 Reeded rim bowl
	2	4	RO	AD43	60	R16 2I7.1 Beaker
471. Lower fill of ditch 468, sub-group 173						
	40	434	LIA; RO	0	70	B2 Black
	27	268	LIA; RO	0	70	B2 Oxidised
	5	46				B2.1
	1	2	RO	AD43	110	R42
470. Fill of ditch 468, sub-group 173						
	34	354	RO	AD43	70	B2 Black
	1	28	RO	AD43	70	R5 Flanged bowl
469. Top fill of ditch 468, sub-group 173						
	17	108	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2 Black combed jar sherds
	1	8				B2.1
	34	228	RO	AD70	100+	B2/R1 Transitional jar
489. Primary fill of ditch 486, sub-group 169						
	1	4	EIA			Sparse calc. Flint; Early Iron Age
	14	326	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2 Black
	1	6				B2 Oxidised
	7	216	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2.1.Black
	1	6				B2.1.Oxidised
	2	50	RO	AD50	175	R5.Reeded rim bowl
	3	22	RO	AD50	175	R5.Reeded rim bowl + lid
	1	8	RO	AD43	250	R16
488. Secondary fill of ditch 486, sub-group 169						
	28	472	RO	AD50	150	B2 Black
	6	48				B2 Oxidised
	8	232	RO	AD70	150	B2.1 Fl.Bowl
	17	222				B2.1 Jar
	9	98				B2.1 Oxidised jar
	16	108	RO	AD70	150	R5.Jar, lid
	20	140	RO	AD70	180	R6.Flagon
	13	38	RO	AD50	130	R16.Biconical
	1	2	RO	AD130	200	R25.Roughcast beaker
	4	4	RO	AD130	200	R33.Beaker
	1	8	RO	AD70	110	R42. ?DR.42 Platter
	1	14	RO	AD100	130	R46.1 Pulborough Samian, Dr.27 Worn
	6	12				R71
	14	12				Fired clay
487. Top fill of ditch 486, sub-group 169						
	113	850	RO	AD70	180	B2 Black
	6	58				B2 Oxidised
	38	472	RO	AD70	150	B2.1.Black

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
	8	144	RO	AD70	150	B2.1.Oxidised inc combed
	7	50	RO	AD70	175	R5
	2	6				R6
	10	36				R16
	2	3				R17.Flagon
	2	5	RO	AD130	200	R33.Roughcast beaker
	1	1	RO	AD70	110	R42.DR.36
	1	50	RO	AD120	200	R43.DR.33
	1	6				R Flagon
	1	12				R71. Flagon
	16	80	RO	AD150	300	R73.3H5-2 Jar
	2	6				RX
	7	10	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	BER15
	3	12				Fired clay
	1	16				Tile
573. Fill of ditch 572, sub-group 181						
	2	18	RO	AD43	100+	B2
	22	98				B2.1 inc furrowed
	2	2	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B8.Pellets
	1	2	RO	AD70	175	R5.
	1	2	RO	AD50	130	R16 Biconical
	1	1				R17
	1	2	RO	AD43	110	R42. DR.27
	2	2	LIA; RO	LIA	AD70	BER15
	4	4				Fired clay
521. Fill of posthole 520 in aisled building sub-group 550						
	1	2	LIA			LIA.B4
	11	34	RO	AD70	150	B2
	1	2				B2.1
	1	2	RO	AD70	100	B2/R1
	3	16	RO	AD50	80	B5
	1	2	RO	AD50	180	R6
	1	1				R16
	3	3				RX
464. Lowest fill of ditch 461, sub-group 171						
	1	2	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B2 Black
	2	1				R16.
463. Secondary fill of ditch 461, sub-group 171						
	8	42	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B2 with some vesicles
	1	2	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2 Black
	1	1	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B9?
	1	2				Fired clay pellet
462. Upper fill of ditch 461, sub-group 171						
	23	274	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B2 with some vesicles
	4	82	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100+	B2 Black
	1	8				B3
	12	38	RO	AD43	100	BER11.Beaker
	12	69	RO	AD170	300	R1.
	4	20	RO	AD70	200	R9.Flagon
	3	18	RO	AD200	270	R14.Pie dish
	11	13				R16. Closed

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
	10	18	RO	AD70	130	R16.Beaker
	5	12	RO	AD43	80	R17.Butt-beaker
	1	4				R50.Amphora
	10	22				R73.Closed
	10	30				RX.V,Abraded
	3	8				Fired clay
262. Single fill of ditch 261, sub-group 179						
	2	16	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B2.Black
	9	38				B2.1.
	1	1	LIA; RO	LIA	AD100	B8
	2	12	RO	AD170	300	R1
	3	6	RO	AD70	200	R6
	2	8				R16
	1	2				R17
	1	4				R50.Amphora
	1	2				R75.Closed
	1	6	RO			RX.Str-sided dish; 4thC
	10	12				Fired clay

