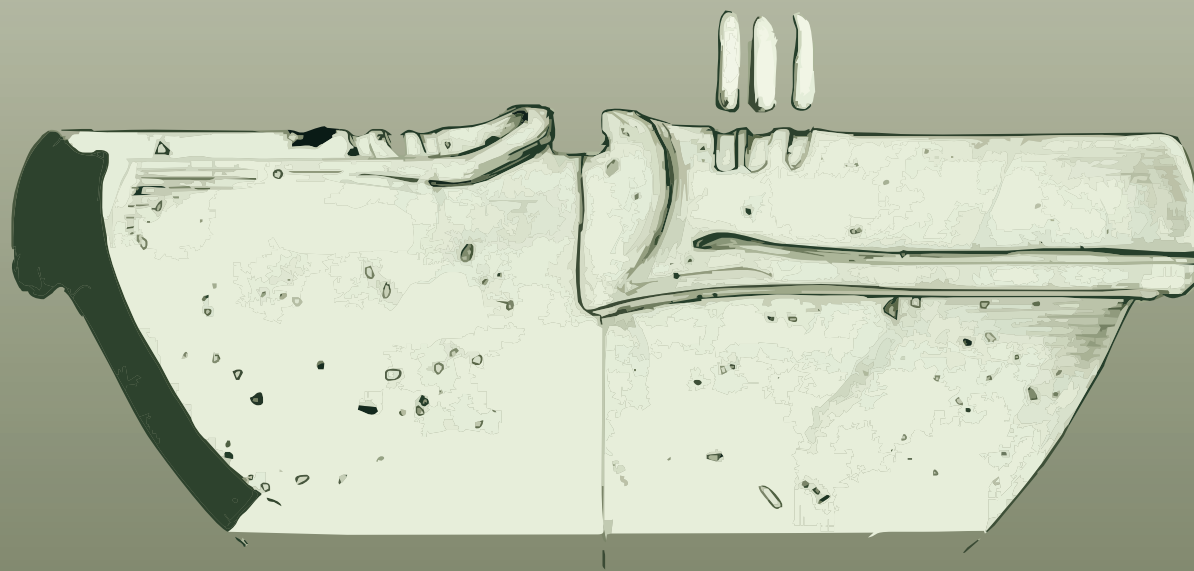


CHAPTER 18

Iron Age and Roman Pottery



by Dan Stansbie and Edward Biddulph

18 Iron Age and Roman pottery

Dan Stansbie and Edward Biddulph

A Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblage comprising over 29000 sherds, weighing 246 kg was recovered from six sites: the LTCP (BAACP99-01), the MTCP (BAAMP99-00), the M11 (BAALR00), SG (BAASG03), the LBR (BAALB00), and the Standby Runway site (BAASR00). The assemblages from each of these sites are discussed individually below. Pottery from each site is quantified in Table 18.1 and selected pieces are illustrated in Figures 18.4-18.6.

Contexts yielded groups weighing an average of 163 g. The average sherd weight was 8.4 g, suggesting that the condition of the pottery was fairly poor. Rims were often broken at the neck, making identification of forms - and, consequently, the close-dating of context groups - difficult. The assemblage spanned the mid 1st century BC to the late 4th century AD, with Late Iron Age pottery and pottery which could only be assigned a broad Roman date range making up the bulk of the assemblage at 40% by weight and 37% by weight respectively. However, some periods within the Roman date range were more heavily represented than others, with pottery from the mid Romano-British period being relatively scarce at 2% by weight and pottery from the early Roman, and late Romano-British periods being more common at 5% by weight and 6% by weight respectively.

Methodology

The pottery was sorted into fabric groups based on surface appearance and major inclusion types. Fabrics were identified using the series devised by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU), ensuring compatibility with other major Essex sites. A full list of fabrics is presented in Table 18.2. Detailed fabric descriptions have not been provided, but where possible reference has been made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection handbook (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998), where comprehensive descriptions of traded wares can be found.

Typology follows Going's Chelmsford typology (1987, 13-54), with occasional reference to additions made by Wallace *et al.* (2004, 285-312) in his report on the pottery from the Essex County Council excavations at Stansted. This is supplemented by the *Camulodunum* series (Hawkes and Hull 1947, updated in Bidwell and Croom 1999, 468-487) and Thompson's 'Belgic' series (Thompson 1982) for the Late Iron Age material.

Throughout the report, occasional reference has been made to regional and international corpora, such as Young's Oxfordshire series (1977), Dragendorff's (and others) samian typology (cf Webster 1996), and Dressel's amphora types (cf Peacock and Williams 1986). Going's typology divides vessels into 18 classes. These are: A-platters, B-dishes, C-bowls, D-mortaria, E-bowl-jars, F-cups, G-jars, H-beakers, J-flagons, K-lids, L-cauldrons, M-strainers, N-funnels, P-amphora, Q-unguentaria, R-miniatures and S-miscellaneous; some of which are referred to in the text below.

The pottery within each context was sorted into fabric groups, which were weighed in grams. Assemblages were additionally quantified by sherd count, minimum vessel

count (mv) and estimated vessel equivalence (eve), both based on rims (see Table 18.3 for quantification of the assemblage as a whole). Every individual database record (usually a 'sherd family' comprising, for example, rim sherds belonging to the same vessel, similarly decorated body sherds, or a group of undiagnostic fragments in the same fabric) was assigned an earliest and latest date. A hierarchical phasing scheme based on Wallace *et al.*'s (2004) Stansted scheme was applied. This meant the division of the pottery into four phases, namely: Late Iron Age, mid 1st century to early 2nd century, mid 2nd century to mid 3rd century and late 3rd century to late 4th century, although it should be noted that a number of context groups spanned two or more phases. Descriptions of the individual site assemblages (below) are based on pottery from deposits assigned to site phases (not ceramic phases). Pottery from post-Roman or stratigraphically unphased deposits have largely been ignored, though intrinsically interesting pieces have been brought into wider discussion where warranted.

Pottery from the LTCP (BAACP99 - 01) (Tables 18.4-18.5)

Late Iron Age

The site yielded a range of fabrics commonly dated to the Late Iron Age or earliest Romano-British period (50 BC-AD 70/80), together accounting for about 21% of the assemblage by weight. Contexts containing exclusively grog-tempered pottery were common and grog-tempered wares dominate the assemblage. Common variants of grog-tempered fabrics including coarse grog-tempered ware, flint and grog-tempered ware and red-surfaced grog-tempered ware were also present. Some fabrics other than grog-tempered ware, such as miscellaneous tempered Late Iron Age ware, certainly derive from Late Iron Age contexts, while others, including black-surfaced ware, early shell-tempered ware, and North Gaulish fine white ware were transitional between the Late Iron Age and the period immediately after the conquest.

Vessels comprise mainly jars, which account for 91% of the Late Iron Age assemblage by eve; these are supplemented by beakers at 1% of eves, platters at 2% of eves and lids at 3% of eves. The majority of jars are in grog-tempered fabrics and many of them can be assigned to Hawkes and Hull's (1947) *Camulodunum* type series and given a date range of between 20BC and AD70. These include *Cam* 254 saucepan-shaped jars, *Cam* 260 and *Cam* 256 ovoid jars, *Cam* 204 pedestal jars, *Cam* 229 jars with corrugated shoulders, and *Cam* 256 and *Cam* 263 'cooking' jars. However, some of the grog-tempered jars fit more easily within Going's Chelmsford typology. These include high-shouldered necked jars encompassed by Going's types G19, G20, G21 and G23, and neckless jars (G3), also assigned a date range of 20BC to AD 70 on the basis of fabric type. Butt-beakers (H7) were present in grog-tempered fabric. Grog-tempered platters included *Cam* 31 and A2 types. A shallow dish with an out-turned rim (B10), possibly copying samian form Drag. 36 and of mid 1st century date, was also recovered.

Early Roman

A larger range of fabrics dating to the early Romano-British period was recovered, although these account for a much smaller proportion of the overall assemblage at

17% by weight. The early Roman assemblage was dominated by grog-tempered wares, which remained important at 39% by weight. Black-surfaced and sandy grey wares, accounting for 41% of the assemblage by weight were, however, beginning to displace grog-tempered wares. Hadham grey ware, representing 9% of the assemblage, appeared during this time. White and buff wares arrived from Verulamium and Colchester, with a fine white fabric coming from north Gaul. Other fine wares included early Colchester colour-coated ware and south Gaulish samian ware. South Spanish amphorae complete the range of continental imports.

The increasing range of fabrics in this period is mirrored by a larger repertoire of forms, including new vessels associated with drinking such as flagons. Jars continued to dominate the group, contributing 75% of the assemblage by eves. These are supplemented by platters at 8% of eves, flagons at 1% of eves, beakers at 7% of eves, and bowls at 8% of eves. Jars include high-shouldered necked jars (G17-G20) in a range of fabrics including grog-tempered wares, sandy grey wares, black-surfaced wares and Hadham grey wares. Going G21 and G22 types were among the remaining necked jars. With the exception of a Drag. 18 platter in south Gaulish samian ware and platter A4 (a copy of Drag. 18) in sandy grey ware, the remaining platters comprise forms with convex or S-shaped profiles (A2), mostly in sandy grey wares but with some examples in Hadham grey ware and one in unsourced oxidised ware. Flagons comprised 'Hofheim' types (J1), which were present in buff and reduced wares. Beakers are predominantly butt-beakers (H7) in grog-tempered ware and unsourced oxidised ware, although these are supplemented by a globular beaker (H1) in black-surfaced ware and a similar globular beaker with lines of pushed out bosses on the body (H1.5) in micaceous fineware. Carinated beakers (H10) were also available. Bowls included an example with out-turned rim (C16) in unsourced oxidised ware, a large, wide-mouthed bowl (C33) in black-surfaced ware, and a *Cam* 45 tripod bowl in grog-tempered ware.

Middle Roman

Pottery continued to arrive at the site during the mid Romano-British period, though in small quantities; with only a few sherds recovered from contexts subsequently dated to AD 120-260. Material characteristic included central Gaulish samian ware, and bead-rimmed dish in sandy reduced fabrics. A decorated samian bowl (Drag. 37) was residual in a late Roman context. The paucity of middle Roman material suggests that activity declined at the site during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Late Roman

Late Roman pottery accounts for just 6% of the assemblage by weight. However, the group comprises a relatively wide range of fabric types. Sandy grey ware dominated the assemblage, taking a 39% share of the late Roman assemblage by weight. Hadham grey ware was also well-represented, accounting for 21% by weight. Other reduced wares included black-surfaced wares (from Hadham and other sources), which contributed 12% of the assemblage. The grog-tempered pottery present was entirely residual. Oxidised wares were mainly confined to buff wares and Hadham oxidised and unsourced red wares. Finewares included residual central and east Gaulish samian wares, and Nene Valley colour-coated ware, which contributed 3% of the late Roman assemblage by weight. The absence of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and late shell-

tempered ware - both late 4th-century indicators - suggests that the ceramic supply to the site ceased during the first half of the 4th century AD.

The late Roman assemblage is predictably dominated by jars, which account for 63% of the assemblage by eves. These were followed by dishes at 23% of eves and bowl-jars at 11% of eves. Jars included oval-bodied G24 types in sandy grey ware and everted-rim 'cooking pot' type (G9) in black-burnished ware. Bowls-jars comprise globular vessels with ledged rims (E2) in grey-sandy wares and Hadham grey ware. Dishes included plain-rimmed and flanged dishes of Going's types B1, B3, B5 and B6. Roughly equal proportions of these were made in grey sandy-wares, black-surfaced wares and Hadham grey wares.

Pottery of a broadly Roman date

A large group of pottery has only a broad date range of 40-400 AD, either because of a lack of diagnostic forms or the presence of long-lived forms. This material accounts for 56% of the assemblage by weight. The Roman assemblage is predominantly made up of grey sandy-wares. Also important are Hadham grey wares and black-surfaced wares. These are supplemented by storage jar fabrics, and Colchester buff ware. The remaining pottery includes south Spanish amphora, black-burnished ware, fine grey ware, Hadham white-slipped grey ware, miscellaneous fine white-slipped grey ware, miscellaneous white-slipped sandy red ware and unsourced white-ware.

Like the Late Iron Age assemblage the Roman group is dominated by jars. These are supplemented by dishes and beakers, with bowls, flagons and lids also represented. Many rim sherds assigned to this group are broken at the neck, meaning that they can only be assigned to broad vessel classes and these included jars in Hadham grey wares and unsourced oxidised wares. However some vessels are assigned to more long-lived types such as Going's G21 'Braughing jar' which dominates the jar category in grey sandy-wares and black-surfaced wares. Also present are neckless jars (G9 and G24) in black-surfaced wares and grey sandy wares, one G9 jar in black-burnished ware and several storage jars (G44). A range of rimless shallow dishes (B1) were made in black-surfaced ware, grey sandy ware and Hadham grey ware. Beakers (H) are also present in the same range of fabrics. There are two bowls (C), one in Hadham grey ware and the other in unsourced oxidised ware, one flagon (J) in Colchester buff ware, and a lid (K) in grey sandy-ware.

Pottery from the MTCP (BAAMP99-00) (Tables 18.6-18.7)

Late Iron Age

Although still significant Late Iron Age material accounts for a smaller proportion of the MTCP assemblage than it does of the LTCP assemblage. The site yielded a range of Late Iron Age fabrics together accounting for 21% of the assemblage by weight. This material predominantly comprises grog-tempered fabrics, which account for over 80% by weight. Of other fabrics present none contributed above 4% by weight. These fabrics comprise early shell-tempered wares, and transitional sand-tempered wares, predominantly black-surfaced ware and sandy grey ware.

As seen at the LTCP site the predominance of grog-tempered wares is mirrored by the pre-eminence of jars as a vessel class, which accounted for 60% of the assemblage by eves. These are supplemented by platters at 23% of eves, and beakers at 17%. Jar types included *Cam* 218 necked jars with shoulder cordons, high-shouldered necked jars (G19 and G21) and neckless jars (G3). Beakers were present in the form of a butt-beaker (H7) available in unsourced oxidised ware. Platters were limited to A2 types in grog-tempered and black-surfaced wares.

Early Roman

The early Roman assemblage from the MTCP site comprises a wider range of fabrics than the Late Iron Age assemblage. In this regard it is similar to the assemblage from the LTCP site, although the nature of the fabrics present actually differs to some degree. The early Roman assemblage accounts for 16% of the total assemblage by weight. Grog-tempered wares continued to make an important contribution, accounting for almost 30% by weight. These are supplemented by black-surfaced wares, which contributed 15% of the assemblage, and sandy grey wares, which take a 13% share. Production of Hadham grey wares began during the second half of the 1st century, and the fabric takes a 10% share by weight here. Also present although in minimal amounts are early shell-tempered ware, grey fine wares, Hadham white-slipped oxidised wares, 'London-Essex' stamped wares, south Gaulish samian ware, and Verulamium region white-wares, though none of which accounting for more than 4% by weight.

The range of forms in the early Romano-British period increases concomitantly with the range of fabrics. Thus, while jars remain the dominant vessel class, they contributed 47% by eves, a drop from the Late Iron Age. These are supplemented by platters and beakers, which remain important at 17% and 19% by eve respectively. New vessels in this phase consist of cups, bowls, dishes, and flagons. The jars include necked, high-shouldered types (G19-G22), everted rim jars (G23) and neckless, high-shouldered jars (G3) in a range of fabrics, though principally black-surfaced wares, grey sandy wares, Hadham grey wares, and grog-tempered wares. Platter forms seen in this phase include *Cam* 22 vessels - available in grog-tempered and black-surfaced wares - and convex-profiled platters (A2) in black-surfaced and sandy grey wares. Drag. 18 platters in south Gaulish samian ware were also recorded. A variety of beakers are present, including butt beakers (H7) in unsourced oxidised ware and miscellaneous fine white-slipped grey wares, and a poppy-headed beaker (H6) in fine grey ware, which arrived during the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. Cups include a hemispherical vessel in early Colchester colour-coated ware (copying a Lyon ware prototype), and samian forms Drag. 27 and Drag. 46. A decorated body sherd from a Drag. 29 bowl was also present. Dishes comprised plain-rimmed vessels (B1) in sandy grey ware and black-surfaced ware, which arrived during the early 2nd century. Flagons include a 'Hofheim'-type vessel (J1) in grog-tempered ware; other flagons, possibly ring-necked, were available in Colchester buff ware and Verulamium region white ware.

Mid Roman

The mid Roman phase was the least well supplied in terms of overall quantity of pottery, accounting for 3% of the assemblage by weight. Grog-tempered ware appears

to have remained important in this phase, though all occurrences must have been residual by the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Removing this factor makes the contributions of black-surfaced wares, sandy grey wares and Hadham grey ware - otherwise little altered in proportional terms from the early Romano-British period - much more significant. Hadham oxidised ware was also important at 9%; the main period of use in this phase occurred during the first half of the 3rd century. Also present in small amounts were central Gaulish samian ware (which replaced south Gaulish products, although these continued to have a residual presence), Colchester buff ware, grey fine ware, and Hadham black-surfaced ware.

Jars continued to dominate the assemblage, but their overall proportion declined, largely to accommodate an increase in dishes, now 14% by eves, compared with 6% in the early Romano-British period. The level of beakers also increased, and lids were recorded. Platters disappeared entirely. A wide range of dishes was available. included bead-rimmed vessels (B2 and B4), plain-rimmed dishes (B1) and, by the mid 3rd century, incipient bead-and-flanged dishes (B5). A distinctive, splayed-rim dish, often decorated on the rim and copying samian form Drag. 36 (B10), was available in Hadham oxidised ware. Beakers included poppy-head types (H6) and a carinated beaker (H10). Jar rims were largely undiagnostic, but included lid-seated types (G5), oval-bodied vessels (G24), flasks (G40) and storage jars. A flanged-rim bowl (C1) and a deep bowl (C12) were also recorded.

Late Roman

Contrasting with the LTCP material, late Roman pottery from the MTCP site is the largest group, forming 17% of the assemblage by weight. The phase includes the greatest range of fabrics, though few of these contributed much more than 5% by weight. Locally-produced grey wares remained dominant. The proportion of black-surfaced wares declined, and the fabrics appears to have been replaced by burnished black-surfaced ware from the Hadham kilns. This was inevitably accompanied by sandy grey ware and Hadham grey ware. A significant development in this phase was increase in the level of Hadham oxidised ware - now representing 15% by weight - and the introduction of Oxfordshire products (including red colour-coated ware, parchment ware and a white ware mortarium fabric) and Nene Valley colour-coated and mortarium fabrics. Late shell-tempered ware reached the site from the mid 4th century onwards. Some 5% of the late Roman assemblage by weight was residual and included grog-tempered wares and samian wares.

The proportion of jars recovered to some extent - now at 51% by eves, compared with 42% in the mid Romano-British period - but were competing with dishes, which took an increased share of 30%. Fewer beakers were recorded, compared with the previous phase, and mortaria appeared for the first time. Dishes were mainly confined to plain-rimmed types (B1) and bead-and-flanged type B6, although residual bead-rimmed and incipient bead-and-flanged types were recovered. Jars, mainly available in local reduced wares, were dominated by oval-bodied type G24 and 'cooking-pot'-type G9. Necked jar G27 was an exclusive late shell-tempered form; similarly, jars with a frilled rim (G26) were only present in Hadham oxidised ware. Wide-mouthed bowl-jars are a vessel class - of which necked types E5 and E6 were most important - were also strongly associated with Hadham oxidised ware.

In terms of the remaining vessel classes, a number of distinctive late Roman forms were recorded. These included a bead-rimmed flagon in Hadham oxidised ware, resembling an example from Colchester (Symonds and Wade 1999, fig 5.53.54), and sherds from face-flagons, also in Hadham oxidised ware. Bowls included a wall-sided vessel (Young type P24) in Oxfordshire parchment ware and a necked bowl with an out-turned rim (Young type C75) in Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware. A curving sided bead-rimmed bowl in Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Perrin 1999 type 239) was recorded, as well as sherds from a bowl with 'Romano-Saxon' decoration (Roberts 1982, type A19.2). Beakers were seen as undiagnostic rims or body sherds, but were nevertheless available in Hadham black-surfaced ware, Hadham oxidised ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware. Mortaria appeared to be produced exclusively by the main late Roman industries. Wall-sided mortaria (D12) arrived from the Nene Valley, while bead-and-flanged mortaria (D5 and D6) arrived from Oxfordshire (Young type M22) and the Hadham industry.

Pottery of a broadly Roman date

Pottery belonging to this category comprised 35% of the assemblage by weight. The group is dominated by grey sandy wares. Also important are Hadham grey wares and unsourced oxidised wares. These are supplemented by south Spanish amphorae, black burnished ware, black-surfaced ware, unsourced buff ware, Colchester buff ware, Colchester buff-ware mortaria, fine grey wares, Hadham white-slipped grey ware, Hadham oxidised ware, miscellaneous white slipped sandy red wares, storage jar fabrics, samian wares and unsourced white wares.

Jars comprise the vast majority of identifiable vessels in this group and are supplemented by dishes, beakers and flagons. Other vessel forms comprise bowls, mortaria, bowl-jars and lids. Jars from this group include a variety of high-shouldered necked forms encompassed by types G21, G23, and G25 in black-surfaced ware, Hadham grey ware, Hadham oxidised ware and grey sandy-ware; along with neckless forms encompassed by types G9 and G24 in grey sandy ware, black-surfaced ware, Hadham oxidised ware and unsourced oxidised ware. Narrow necked jars (G40) in grey sandy wares and unsourced oxidised wares are also present, as are some storage jars (G42, G43 and G44). Dishes mainly comprise rimless shallow dishes (B1) in grey sandy wares, black-surfaced wares, Hadham grey wares and unsourced oxidised wares. There is also one flanged dish (B5) in grey sandy ware. Beakers (H) are present in grey sandy ware, grey fine ware, black-surfaced ware, Hadham grey ware, unsourced buff ware and unsourced oxidised ware although none are definable as a specific type. Flagons (J) are present in Colchester buff ware, grey fine ware, Hadham grey ware and unsourced oxidised ware, but also display a lack of diagnostic forms. Similarly no diagnostic bowl forms are present, although bowls (C) occur in grey sandy ware, Hadham grey ware and unsourced oxidised ware. There is also a wall-sided mortarium (*Cam* 501) in Colchester buff ware, a bowl-jar (E) in unsourced oxidised ware and two lids (K) in grey sandy ware.

Pottery from the M11 site (BAALR00) (Table 18.8)

Late Iron Age

The assemblage from the M11 site is overwhelmingly Late Iron Age in date, with Late Iron Age fabrics accounting for 98% of the pottery by weight. The assemblage is almost entirely grog-tempered, principally the fine fabric (GROG), but including coarse fabrics and a grog-and-flint-tempered fabric. Nearly all of the vessels recorded were jars. These included *Cam* 218 cordoned jars, *Cam* 229 jars with corrugated shoulders and *Cam* 256 oval everted jars in grog-tempered ware. Also present are *Cam* 260 everted rimmed jars with rilled bodies in red-surfaced grog-tempered ware. Also in grog-tempered ware are cordoned jars with short wide necks reminiscent of Thompson's type B3-4, bead rim jars of Thompson's type C4 and everted rim jars of Thompson's type C8-1. Although some jars are best described using Hawkes' and Hull's classification, others have greater affinity with Going's typology and these include neckless, high shouldered jars of type G3 (equivalent to *Cam* 256) in grog-tempered ware, and necked everted rim jars corresponding to types G19 and G21, also in grog-tempered ware. Although beakers are present in grog-tempered ware, red-surfaced grog-tempered ware and grog and flint-tempered ware, just one - a *Cam* 117 butt-beaker - was identifiable to a specific type.

Pottery of a broadly Roman date

A small amount of pottery comprising black-surfaced ware and storage jar fabric was dated to broadly to the Romano-British period.

Pottery from the LBR site (BAALB00) (Tables 18.9-18.10)

Early Roman

Material dating to the early Romano-British period accounts for 9% of the LBR assemblage. The range and proportion of fabrics is reasonably similar to that seen at the MTCP and LTCP sites. Grog-tempered wares were present, as might be expected, taking a 28% share of the early Roman assemblage by weight. Sandy grey ware also made an important contribution, while, surprisingly, the proportion of black-surfaced ware was less significant. Early Roman buff ware mortaria from Colchester, little seen at other sites, was nevertheless present here and may hint at an additional range of functions being performed at the LBR site during this period, although the piece may be intrusive. Hadham grey wares and white-slipped wares were present, as was south and central Gaulish samian ware, though all in small quantities

Jars dominate the early Roman group, accounting for 75% by eves. Mortaria and dishes each represent 10%, while cups take a 4% share. Jars include lid-seated vessels (G5) in black-surfaced ware, and a necked, 'Braughing-type' jar (G21) in sandy grey ware. Storage jar G44 was also present. Dishes included a south Gaulish samian Drag. 18/31 and a plain-rimmed grey ware dish. A Drag. 33 cup in central Gaulish samian ware was probably intrusive. The Colchester buff ware mortarium resembles hammerhead-type D11, which usually dates to the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries, and so may well also be intrusive.

Mid Roman

Pottery dating to the mid Romano-British period was relatively abundant at the LBR site, accounting for 44% by weight. The group is dominated by locally-produced reduced wares, with sandy grey ware taking the largest share of the mid Roman group at 34% by weight. Other notable wares included central Gaulish samian ware, and an early appearance - probably towards the mid 3rd century - of Oxfordshire white ware mortarium fabric. Nene Valley colour-coated ware was also present and arrived during the late 2nd century or first half of the 3rd century.

Jars were again predominant and were proportionally unchanged from the early Romano-British period. Forms were largely undiagnostic, though 'cooking-pot'-type G9 was identified. The level of dishes increased from the early Romano-British period; forms included bead-rim types (B4), the groove-rimmed B3 and plain-rimmed B1. A Drag. 31 dish was present in central Gaulish samian ware. Bead-and-flanged mortaria were available in buff ware (D4) and Oxfordshire white ware (Young M22).

Late Roman

Late Roman pottery accounts for 3% of the LBR site assemblage by weight. The group is dominated by sandy grey ware, supplemented by buff ware and Hadham grey ware. Forms include a plain-rimmed dish and a jar (no form identified).

Pottery of broadly Roman date

Grey sandy ware is the most common fabric, supplemented mainly by black-surfaced ware, Hadham grey ware and storage jar fabric. Other fabrics include unsourced oxidised ware, white-slipped Hadham grey ware, and buff ware. Jars dominate, but dishes and beakers were also present.

Pottery from SG (BAASG03)

Late Iron Age

The site yielded a small amount of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age. All of the pottery was grog-tempered. Vessels include a *Cam 254* 'saucepan shaped' jar in grog tempered ware, a neckless high shouldered jar (G3) also in grog-tempered ware and one vessel that could not be assigned to a specific type in grog and flint-tempered ware.

Pottery of broadly Roman date

Material identified as black-surfaced ware Hadham grey ware was also recovered. There were no identifiable vessel forms.

Pottery from the Standby Runway Site (BAASR)

Some 50 sherds of grog-tempered pottery belonging to the Late Iron Age or early Romano-British period was recovered from the site. A single vessel was identified - a *Cam* 254 saucepan-shaped jar.

Discussion

Chronology

The assemblage was large and in relatively good condition, with substantial key groups from individual contexts providing sufficient chronological checks for individual pieces. Dates of deposition may be regarded as reasonably secure and the range of pottery present provides a good idea of the chronological emphasis.

The assemblage was divisible into four distinct chronological groups or ceramic phases, which correspond loosely to those identified by Going (1992, 98-103) for Roman Britain as a whole and more specifically to those attested by Wallace *et al.* (2004, 312) for the Essex County Council sites, excavated during earlier fieldwork at Stansted airport. These chronological groups comprised a Late Iron Age phase, running from the late 1st century BC to the late 1st century AD (roughly 20 BC-AD 70), an early Roman phase, running from the late 1st century AD to the early 2nd century AD (AD 40-AD 130), a middle Roman phase, running from the middle 2nd century AD to the middle 3rd century AD (AD 140-AD 240) and a late Roman phase, running from the mid 3rd century until the end of the 4th century (AD 240-AD 400).

A substantial assemblage of pottery belonging to the Late Iron Age tradition attests to a considerable degree of activity during this period. Platters and jars largely in grog-tempered wares suggest that this activity was concentrated in the 1st century AD. A lack of amphorae would seem to reinforce the contention that Late Iron Age activity was confined to the 1st century AD and was certainly no earlier than the late 1st century BC, although a concomitant absence of imported Gallo-Belgic forms makes it impossible to be certain of the chronology. Whilst bearing these caveats in mind it would seem that the Late Iron Age phase is contemporary with that at the Essex County Council 'DCS' site (Havis and Brooks 2004), rather than with the earlier material from the 'ACS' site discussed by Going (2004, 139-65) which includes amphorae of Dressel 1A type (Going 2004, 141).

The early Roman assemblage also includes a substantial proportion of grog-tempered material and includes forms which may be assigned to Hawkes and Hull's *Camulodunum* typology. There is thus a degree of chronological overlap between the two assemblages. However, grey wares and black-surfaced wares dominate this group and the range of forms in these fabrics compares well with those seen in Wallace *et al.*'s early Roman 'group 2' at the 'DCS' site (Wallace *et al.* 2004,303). In contrast to the Essex County Council sites, however, the early Roman group at Stansted includes some Hadham white slipped ware, although it conforms with Wallace's group in the absence of Hadham oxidised ware. Fine wares are absent, with the exception of some south and central Gaulish samian and a barbotine decorated cup in central Gaulish glazed ware.

The sites were generally poorly supplied with middle Roman pottery and like the material from the Essex County Council sites much of it may have been residual (Wallace *et al.* 2004, 310). Although black-surfaced wares, Hadham grey wares and grey sandy wares still dominate this group, the range of forms is notably different from that seen in the preceding group, with large numbers of beakers and dishes including deep bead-rimmed dishes and dishes with incipient flanged rims; both of which are diagnostic of the period. Continental and regional imports are far more prominent when compared to coarse wares, although this may be a function of the small size of the group. They include a range of beakers, cups and bowls in east and central Gaulish 'Rhenish' wares, Colchester colour-coats, Colchester buff wares and samian wares. Apart from the greater number of imports, one chronological indicator which separates this group from the early Roman material is the presence of Hadham oxidised ware, although this still only occurs in small amounts.

Late Roman groups are assigned to this phase largely on the basis of the predominance of Hadham oxidised wares, in which there is a range of bowl-jar forms, along with bowls and dishes. The presence of late shell-tempered ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware also acted as a chronological indicator, and the range of forms seen in Nene Valley colour-coated ware and late shell-tempered ware compare well with those in Wallace *et al.*'s groups 3-5 from the DCS and DFS sites (Wallace *et al.* 2004, 306-8). Like the assemblage from the DCS and DFS sites, the Stansted group includes very little 'exotic' material in the form of continental imports but unlike the DCS/DFS assemblage it contains no *céramique à l'éponge* (Wallace *et al.* 2004, 312). Alice Holt grey ware, absent at the DCS/DFS sites also fails to make an appearance at Stansted, but as Wallace *et al.* suggest (2004, 312) this should not be seen as too surprising given the small amounts found in the area. There are further similarities with 'DCS'/'DFS' groups 3-5, notably the presence of Portchester D ware and the relative lack of Rettendon-type wares (Wallace *et al.* 2004, 312).

Social and Economic Status

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from Stansted in general indicates settlements of moderate status, with a relative lack of regional and continental imports, and fine tablewares. In the Late Iron Age both the domestic and funerary assemblage was dominated by grog tempered wares, which exhibited a range of jar forms common to south-east England such as saucepan-shaped cooking pots and oval-bodied jars with everted rims and all over rilling. Terra rubra, terra nigra and North Gaulish white wares were scarce and there were few other Gallo-Belgic type imports. Indeed even imitations of Gallo-Belgic forms such as *Cam 22* type platters were very restricted in their distribution. Additionally there were no amphorae, although as discussed by Going (2004, 141) for the Essex County Council excavations this may be a function of chronology rather than status. In the early Romano-British period the assemblage was dominated by locally produced grey sandy wares and Hadham grey wares, with necked and everted jar forms that had grown out of the local Late Iron Age traditions. Large numbers of G19 cordoned jars are particularly noticeable in this period. Once again regional and continental imports are relatively scarce, being largely restricted to Colchester buff wares and small amounts of south and central Gaulish samian wares. Drinking and eating vessels are most often butt-beakers or H1 globular beakers and A2 type platters. Whilst bearing in mind the caveats concerning the inference of status

from pottery expressed in the section on the funerary pottery below, none of the early Roman pottery can be seen as particularly high-status, with pottery from the graves mainly comprising grey sandy ware jars and platters and beakers in black-surfaced ware. The middle Roman assemblage perhaps demonstrated signs of higher status, dominated as it was by platters and bowls rather than jars. Imported fabrics such as central Gaulish samian also played a more prominent role. However, the middle Roman assemblage is really too small to be taken as representative of a real former distribution. In the late Romano-British period the tradition of an assemblage dominated by locally produced wares re-asserted itself and the assemblage was now dominated by Hadham wares, both oxidised and reduced, grey sandy wares and black-surfaced wares. The dominant vessel form remained the jar, a pattern common on low, and middling status rural sites (see Fig. 18.1). Never-the-less continental and regional imports were stronger in this phase than they had been in any earlier phase, being represented by Oxfordshire and Nene Valley colour-coated wares and central, and east Gaulish 'Rhenish' wares. However, this greater diversity is perhaps a function of later Roman pottery in general and in particular the greater diversity of sources of fine ware, rather than a sign of the increasing social status of the inhabitants.

Detailed analysis of the assemblage by functional types throws more light on questions of social status. Indeed, Evans (2001) has argued that there are significant differences in the functional composition of assemblages from different kinds of site with 'consistent variations between, principally, forts and towns on the one hand and basic rural sites on the other, with villas tending to fall between the two' (Evans 2001, 28). A predominance of jars as compared to table wares (platters, dishes and bowls) is indicative of low status rural sites, although it is acknowledged that there is a chronological element to this, with earlier sites being much more jar dominated (Evans 2001, 28).

If we examine the functional composition of the Stansted assemblage (see Fig. 18.1), it becomes immediately obvious that the assemblage as a whole is dominated by jars, with 62% of vessels being classified as jars and only 25% being classified as open forms (platters, dishes, bowls and bowl/jars). This would seem to back up the claim that the occupation at Stansted was in general fairly low status. When compared with data from other Essex sites these figures are even more revealing. Data on the functional composition of assemblages expressed as percentages of vessels was collected from four sites: Great Holts Farm (Martin 2003), Great Dunmow (Going and Ford 1988), Chelmsford (Going 1987) and Stansted 'DCS' (Wallace *et al.* 2004). These data were expressed as a scatter chart similar to those used by Evans (Evans 2001).

Figure 18.2 demonstrates clearly that the Stansted assemblage contained a higher percentage of jars than either Great Holts Farm, Great Dunmow or Chelmsford and a lower percentage of open forms than Great Holts Farm or Great Dunmow. All three of these assemblages might be expected to be of relatively high status when compared to Stansted, as Great Holts Farm was a villa, Great Dunmow was a small town and the Chelmsford assemblage largely came from the mansio. It is interesting that the assemblage from Stansted displayed a higher percentage of both jars and open forms than that from Chelmsford. This may be explained by the sheer variety of vessel classes from Chelmsford which would account for each vessel class forming a lower percentage of the assemblage as a whole. As expected the proportion of jars from

Stansted compares well with that from Stansted 'DCS' (both are around 60% of eves), although the proportion of open forms from Stansted is considerably lower, perhaps indicating that Stansted DCS was of a slightly higher status. Overall a detailed examination of functional vessel classes backs up the more impressionistic assertion that this is an assemblage indicating moderate to low status rural occupation.

The value of Samian ware for assessing site status remains a matter of debate, although proportions of decorated to plain wares may be of some use (Biddulph 2007a; Woolf 1998, 201-2; Willis 1998, 105). Understanding of status at Stansted might be further enhanced using this method. Biddulph (2007a) argues that rural sites have the lowest proportion of decorated samian as a proportion of samian eves, but that more than 10% is typical, basing his argument upon data provided by Willis (1998, table 3). At Stansted 15% of samian by eves was decorated and this compares quite well with other sites in the region. Decorated samian accounted for 10% of samian vessels represented at Great Dunmow (Wallace 1997, 69-70), and 20% at Rayne (Cheer 1989, table 2). In contrast only 4% of samian vessels were decorated at nearby Strood Hall (Little Canfield) on the route of the A120 Trunk Road. The samian therefore appears to show, that while not of very low status, the occupation of Stansted was consistent with other moderate to low status rural settlements in the region.

Pottery from the burials

A total of 84 pottery vessels were recovered from 43 graves, located in several different areas of the site. The burials spanned the 1st century AD through to the mid 2nd century, with the earliest group of burials deposited in the Late Iron Age. Twenty-eight of the 43 graves contained jars which may have functioned as repositories for the cremated bone. Many of these had suffered damage through post-depositional disturbance and had lost their typological traits. Twelve jars could be assigned specific types: one grave yielded a 'saucepan-shaped jar' (*Cam* 254), four yielded necked everted rim jars (G19-G22), one grave yielded a tall jar with rippled or corrugated shoulder, in grog-tempered ware of Thompson's type B2-3, one yielded a narrow necked jar (G40), another contained a necked high-shouldered jar (G23), one contained a grog-tempered wide mouthed jar with lid-seating (*Cam* 250) and one contained a grog-tempered pedestal jar (*Cam* 204). At Strood Hall, beakers and flagons were also pressed into service as cinerary containers (Biddulph 2007b), as was one butt-beaker from grave number 11 at the 'DFS' site (Havis and Brooks 2004, 190). At Stansted two beakers were the only vessels other than jars to be identified as cinerary containers. However some vessels were in poor condition and the presence of a cinerary vessel in Verulamium region white ware suggests another container other than a jar.

Ancillary vessels were deposited in 27 graves. Each grave contained an average of 1.9 vessels, a figure comparable with the two vessels per grave recovered from Strood Hall (Biddulph 2007b). The majority of graves therefore contained two vessels or fewer, although eight graves contained three vessels, four graves contained four vessels and three graves contained between five and seven vessels. The ancillary vessel assemblage was weighted strongly towards drinking vessels (beakers, cups and flagons) which represented 32% by vessel count. Of the 27 graves that yielded ancillary vessels, 12 provided for drinking by the deposition of at least one vessel

suitable for that purpose and sometimes two or more. Graves 349139 and 330033 contained two such vessels, and graves 328052 and 330041 contained three. Nine per cent of ancillary vessels could be classed as eating or table vessels (platters and dishes) and these were recovered from five graves. An analysis of functional vessel class similar to that carried out for the assemblage as a whole reveals interesting differences in terms of functional vessel class between the funerary assemblage and the assemblage as a whole. In contrast to the wider assemblage the funerary assemblage is dominated by drinking vessels and open forms are nearly as frequent as jars (see Fig.18.3). This compares well with the funerary assemblage from the DCS/DFS sites (Wallace *et al.* 2004, 241), which is contemporary with the Stansted (Framework) cemetery. Here open forms account for 24% of eves compared to 23% for jars and 32% for drinking forms (cups and beakers) (see Fig. 18.3). The apparent discrepancy between Stansted and the DCS/DFS sites in terms of numbers of jars and open forms may be explained by the fact that many vessels were in poor condition at Stansted and were therefore unidentifiable. The difference between the two sites is therefore probably not as stark as it may appear from Figure 18.3.

The contrast between the funerary and non-funerary assemblage highlights well the complexity of inferring status from pottery. On an ostensibly low to moderate status site we have a funerary assemblage that taken in isolation on the basis of functional vessel types could be seen as indicating moderate to high status. Clearly the significance of the choice or number of vessels deposited for social status is a complex issue and other non ceramic grave goods may be a surer indicator of wealth. Suffice it to say that it is not necessarily the case that higher numbers of ancillary vessels, or a wider range of functional types of vessel meant that the occupant of the grave had a higher social status, but see Biddulph on funerary assemblages in Essex for a fuller discussion of this issue (Biddulph 2005, 39).

Catalogue of Illustrated Pottery (Figs 18.4-18.7)

Early Roman (AD 43-120/30)

Context 129025. Late 1st century AD

1. Platter (Going A2). Fabric HAR.
2. Platter (Drag. 18). Fabric SGSW.
3. High-shouldered jar (Going G18). Fabric HAR.
4. High-shouldered jar (Going G19). Fabric HAR.
5. Necked 'Braughing' jar (Going G21). Fabric GROG.
6. Necked 'Braughing' jar (Going G21). Fabric HAR.
7. Globular beaker (Going H1.5). Fabric MIC.

Late Roman (AD 260/70-410+)

Context 6606. Mid to late 4th century AD

8. Plain-rimmed dish (Going B1.3). Fabric BSW.
9. Plain-rimmed dish (Going B1.3). Fabric HAB.
10. Bead-and-flanged dish (Going B6). Fabric HAR.
11. Wall-sided bowl (Young P24). Fabric OXP.

12. Wall-sided mortarium (Going D12). Fabric NVCM.
13. Bowl-jar. Fabric HAX.
14. Jar. Fabric HAX.
15. Oval-bodied jar (Going G24). Fabric HAR.

Context 350022. Mid to late 4th century AD

16. Plain-rimmed dish (Going B1). Fabric HAB.
17. Plain-rimmed dish (Going B1). Fabric HAB.
18. Plain-rimmed dish (Going B3). Fabric GRS.
19. Bead-rimmed bowl or dish (Going B4). Fabric HAX.
20. Bead-and-flanged dish (Going B6). Fabric HAR.
21. Beaker with 'Romano-Saxon' decoration (Roberts C14.12). Fabric HAX.

Vessels of intrinsic interest

22. Rouletted bowl. New Form. Fabric SILT. Early-mid 1st century. Context 361002.
23. Jar or beaker base with x-graffito scored before firing. Fabric GROG. Mid 1st century. Context 155010.
24. Deep bowl imitating Drag. 37 (Going C12). Fabric RED. Late 1st-early 2nd century. Context 360008.
25. Bag-shaped beaker (Going H20). Fabric HAX. Mid-late 2nd century. Context 345034.
26. Wall-sided or collared mortarium (*Cam* 501); potter's stamp at spout. Fabric BUFM. Mid-late 2nd century. Context 1709.
27. Beaker with face-mask. Fabric CGRHN. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. Context 328268.
28. Jar or dish base with complex x-graffito incised after firing. Fabric GRS. Mid 2nd-mid 4th century. Context 301001.
29. Handled mug (*Cam* 124). Fabric GRF. Mid 2nd-mid 4th century. Context 301001.
30. Dish base with graffito cut after firing. Fabric HAB. 3rd-4th century. Context 354009.
31. Shallow dish, new form. Fabric HAX. Late 3rd-4th century. Context 315120.
32. Narrow-necked flagon; graffito on base incised before firing. Fabric HAX. 4th century. Context 359025.
33. Jar base with x-graffito scored after firing. Fabric HAR. 4th century. Context 136006.
34. Necked jar (Going G27), with three notches in the rim cut after firing. Fabric LSH. Mid-late 4th century. Context 362022.
35. Dish base with graffito incised after firing. Fabric HAB. Mid-late 4th century. Context 354031.
36. Bowl with 'Romano-Saxon' decoration (Roberts A19.2). Fabric HAB. Mid-late 4th century. Context 354031.

Pottery from graves

Grave 1718.

37. Jar. Fabric HAR. Context 1720.
Not illustrated: Unidentified vessel, fabric GRS

Grave 143075. Late Iron Age

38. Necked 'Braughing' jar (Going G21). Fabric GROG. Context 143076.

Grave 151004. Late Iron Age

39. Base from pedestal jar. Fabric GROG. Context 151006.

Grave 328006. Mid 1st to early 2nd century AD

40. Cinerary urn. High-shouldered jar (Going G19). Fabric BSW. Context 328007.

Grave 328008. Mid 1st century AD

41. Cinerary urn. High-shouldered jar (Going G19). Fabric HAR. Context 328009.
42. Butt-beaker (Going H7). Fabric RED. Context 328009.
43. Beaker. Fabric HAR. Context 328009.
44. Narrow-necked jar or flagon. Fabric GROG. Context 328009.

Grave 328012. Late Iron Age

45. Cinerary urn. Necked jar (*Cam* 218). Fabric GROG. Context 328013.

Grave 328014. Mid 1st century AD

46. High-shouldered jar (Going G18). Fabric GROG. Context 328015 (backfill).
Not illustrated: Beaker (Going H10)

Grave 328018. Mid 1st century AD

47. Butt-beaker (Going H7). Fabric GRS. Context 330013.
Not illustrated: Unidentified vessel, fabric GROG

Grave 328032. Mid 1st century AD

48. Cinerary urn. Flagon. Fabric VRW. Context 328031.
Not illustrated: Unidentified vessel, fabric GROG

Grave 328036. Mid to late 1st century AD

49. Platter (*Cam* 22). Fabric BSW. Context 328037.
50. Narrow-necked jar (Going G40). Fabric RED. Context 328037.
51. Butt-beaker (Going H7). Fabric MWSGF. Context 328037.
52. Beaker base with internal potter's stamp, ?copying *terra nigra*. Fabric BSW. Context 328037.

Grave 328038. Early to mid 1st century AD

53. High-shouldered jar (Going G20). Fabric GROG. Context 328039.
54. Necked jar. Fabric GROG. Context 328039.
Not illustrated: butt-beaker (Going H7), fabric GROG

Grave 328044. Mid 1st century AD

55. Platter (Going A2). Fabric BSW. Context 328051.
56. Necked jar (Going G22). Fabric GROG. Context 328046.
57. Beaker. Fabric GROG. Context 328049.

Grave 328052. Early to mid 1st century AD

58. Platter (*Cam* 22). Fabric GROG. Context 328066.
59. High-shouldered jar (Going G20). Fabric GROG. Context 328058.
60. Cinerary urn. Cordoned jar. Fabric GROG. Context 328054.
61. Cordoned jar or beaker (Thompson B2-3). Fabric GROG. Context 328063.
Not illustrated: Butt-beaker (Going H7), fabric RED; beaker, fabric GROG

Grave 330018. Mid 1st century AD

62. High-shouldered jar (Going G20). Fabric GRS. Context 330017.
63. Cinerary urn. Jar. Fabric BSW. Context 330017.

Grave 330022. Early to mid 1st century AD

64. Platter (*Cam* 26). Fabric GROG. Context 330023.
Not illustrated: Cinerary urn, unidentified vessel, fabric GROG

Grave 330033. Mid to late 1st century AD

65. Cup (*Drag.* 27g). Fabric SGSW. Context 330034.
Not illustrated: Flagon, fabric RED

Grave 330036. Late Iron Age

66. High-shouldered jar (Going G19). Fabric GROG. Context 330037.
Not illustrated: Beaker, fabric GROG; up to two unidentified vessels, fabric GROG

Grave 330038. Mid to late 1st century AD

67. Platter (Going A2). Fabric GRS. Context 330039.
68. Carinated beaker (Going H10). Fabric BSW. Context 330039.
Not illustrated: Cinerary urn, jar, fabric STOR

Grave 330041. Mid 1st century AD

69. Everted-rim beaker. Fabric BSW. Context 330045.
70. Butt-beaker (*Cam* 116). Fabric GROGRS. Context 330048.
71. Lid (Hawkes and Hull 1947, plate LXXXV, no. 3). Fabric GROG. Context 330049.
Not illustrated: Beakers, fabrics BSW; beaker, fabric GRS

Grave 330052. Mid 1st century AD

72. Jar. Fabric BSW. Context 330056.
Not illustrated: Cinerary urn, unidentified vessel, fabric GROG

Grave 332014. Mid 2nd century AD

73. Dish (*Drag.* 18/31). Fabric CGSW. Context 332015.
Not illustrated: Unidentified vessel, fabric GRS; Cinerary urn, ?flagon, fabric VRW.

Grave 349126. Mid 1st century AD

74. Cinerary urn. Jar or beaker. Fabric HAR. Context 349128.
75. Jar. Fabric GROG. Context 349130.

Grave 349136. Mid to late 1st century AD

76. Platter (Drag. 18). Fabric SGSW. Context 349135.

Grave 349139. Mid to late 1st century AD

77. Hemispherical cup (Going F1). Fabric COLCE. Context 349150.

78. Cinerary urn. Beaker. Fabric GRS. Context 349146.

79. Beaker. Fabric GRS. Context 349152.

Not illustrated: Bowl (*Cam* 250), fabric ESH; flagon, fabric COLB; unidentified vessel, fabric BSW

Table 18.1: Quantification of Roman pottery by site

Site code and name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)
LTCP (BAACP99, BAACP00 and BAACP01)	11,043	103,712
MTCP (BAAMP99 and BAAMP00)	16,073	117,840
M11 (BAALR00)	1,069	11,316
LBR (BAALB00)	1,036	12,014
SG (BAASG03)	89	280
Standby Runway (BAASR00)	49	457
Total	29,359	245,619

Table 18.2: Fabric codes

ECC FAU codes	NRFRC codes	Chelmsford codes	Description
ABAET	BAT AM 1-3	55	South Spanish amphora fabric
AITAL	ITA AM 1	-	Italian amphora fabric
BB1	DOR BB 1	40	Black-burnished ware category 1
BB2	CLI/COL/COO/M UC BB 2	41	Black-burnished ware category 2
BSW	-	-	Black-surfaced ware
BUF	-	31	Un sourced buff ware
BUFM	-	31	Un sourced buff ware mortaria
CGRHN	CNG BS	8	Central Gaulish Rhenish ware
CGSW	LEZ SA 2	-	Central Gaulish samian ware
COLB	COH WH	27	Colchester buff ware
COLBM	COH WH	27	Colchester buff ware mortarium fabric
COLC	COL CC 2	1	Colchester colour-coated ware
COLCE	COL CC 1	-	Early Colchester colour-coated ware
EGRHN	MOS BS	9	East Gaulish Rhenish ware
EGSW	-	-	East Gaulish samian ware
ESH	-	50	Early shell-tempered ware
GRF	-	39	Fine grey ware
GROG	SOB GT	-	Fine/medium grog-tempered ware
GROGC	-	-	Coarse grog-tempered ware
GROGFL	-	-	Fine/medium grog- and flint-tempered ware (not in ECC series)
GROGRF	-	-	Fine red-surfaced grog-tempered ware
GROGRS	-	-	Red-surfaced grog-tempered ware
GRS	-	47	Sandy grey ware
HAB	HAD RE 2	35	Hadham black surfaced ware
HAR	HAD RE 1	36	Hadham grey ware
HAWG	-	-	Hadham white-slipped grey ware
HAWO	-	14	Hadham white-slipped oxidised ware
HAX	HAD OX	4	Hadham oxidised ware
HAXM	HAD OX	4	Hadham oxidised mortarium fabric
LESTA	-	19	'London-Essex' stamped ware
LSH	HAR/ROB SH	51	Late shell-tempered ware
MIC	-	-	Miscellaneous micaceous ware
MICW	-	-	Miscellaneous tempered Late Iron Age coarse wares
MWSGF	-	-	Miscellaneous white-slipped fine grey wares
MWSGS	-	-	Miscellaneous white-slipped sandy grey wares
MWSRS	-	15	Miscellaneous white-slipped sandy red wares
NGWF	NOG WH 1-2	-	North Gaulish white fine ware
NGWFS	NOG WH 3	-	North Gaulish white fine sandy ware
NVC	LVN CC	2	Nene Valley colour-coated ware
NVCM	LVN CC	2	Nene Valley colour-coated mortarium fabric
NVM	LVN WH	24	Nene Valley white ware mortarium fabric
NVP	LVN PA	-	Nene Valley parchment ware
OXF	OXF PA	30	Oxfordshire parchment ware
OXRC	OXF RS	3	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware
OXRCM	OXF RS	3	Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortarium fabric
OXWM	OXF WH	25	Oxfordshire white ware mortaria
PORD	OVW WH	-	Portchester 'D' white ware
RED	-	21	Un sourced oxidised wares
RET	-	48	Rettondon-type wares
SGSW	LGF SA	-	South Gaulish samian ware
SILT	-	-	Silty ware
STOR	-	44	Storage jar fabric
TN	GAB TN 1-2	-	<i>Terra nigra</i>
TR	GAB TR	-	<i>Terra rubra</i>
TSG	-	-	Un sourced samian wares
UPOT	-	-	Un identified pottery
UWW	-	-	Un sourced white wares
VRW	VER WH	26	Verulamium region white ware
VRWM	VER WH	26	Verulamium region white ware mortaria

Table 18.3: Quantification of pottery (MV = Minimum number of vessels; eve = estimated vessel equivalence)

Fabric	Sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% wt	MV	% MV	EVE	% EVE
ABAET	11	<1%	3506	1%	1	<1%	0.3	<1%
AITAL	1	<1%	15	<1%				
BB1	26	<1%	548	<1%	5	<1%	0.8	<1%
BB2	16	<1%	153	<1%	2	<1%	0.67	<1%
BSW	2531	9%	18746	8%	431	13%	20.66	9%
BUF	96	<1%	644	<1%	5	<1%	0.79	<1%
BUFM	1	<1%	66	<1%	1	<1%	0.15	<1%
CGRHN	13	<1%	23	<1%	1	<1%	0.31	<1%
CGSW	72	<1%	1045	<1%	16	<1%	2.53	1%
COLB	214	1%	802	<1%	6	<1%	1	<1%
COLBM	9	<1%	616	<1%	2	<1%	0.29	<1%
COLC	42	<1%	409	<1%	7	<1%	0.7	<1%
COLCE	20	<1%	58	<1%	1	<1%	0.36	<1%
EGRHN	3	<1%	7	<1%				
EGSW	7	<1%	143	<1%	1	<1%	0.25	<1%
ESH	185	1%	1326	1%	11	<1%	1.06	<1%
GRF	423	1%	2930	1%	50	1%	5.56	2%
GROG	11151	38%	82022	33%	463	14%	56.25	24%
GROGC	556	2%	14853	6%	18	1%	1.53	1%
GROGFL	86	<1%	507	<1%	5	<1%	0.56	<1%
GROGRF	93	<1%	145	<1%	2	<1%	0.13	<1%
GROGRS	204	1%	1898	1%	10	<1%	1.69	1%
GRS	5348	18%	42571	17%	703	21%	53.2	23%
HAB	245	1%	4997	2%	52	2%	5.82	2%
HAR	3183	11%	24030	10%	773	23%	35.83	15%
HAWG	23	<1%	139	<1%	1	<1%	0.1	<1%
HAWO	42	<1%	208	<1%	2	<1%	0.13	<1%
HAX	1294	4%	8374	3%	403	12%	16.76	7%
HAXM	21	<1%	1071	<1%	186	6%	0.92	<1%
LESTA	80	<1%	464	<1%	2	<1%	0.71	<1%
LSH	428	1%	3140	1%	37	1%	3.97	2%
MIC	6	<1%	98	<1%	2	<1%	0.23	<1%
MICW	338	1%	2249	1%	8	<1%	0.67	<1%
MISC	3	<1%	1	<1%				
MWSGF	115	<1%	172	<1%	1	<1%	0.19	<1%
MWSGS	14	<1%	210	<1%	1	<1%	0.5	<1%
MWSRS	23	<1%	125	<1%	1	<1%	0.1	<1%
NGWF	40	<1%	185	<1%				
NGWFS	1	<1%	19	<1%	1	<1%	0.45	<1%
NVC	96	<1%	1231	1%	8	<1%	0.93	<1%
NVCM	1	<1%	25	<1%	1	<1%	0.03	<1%
NVM	19	<1%	376	<1%	4	<1%	0.35	<1%
NVP	1	<1%	11	<1%	1	<1%	0.05	<1%
OXP	4	<1%	68	<1%	1	<1%	0.1	<1%
OXRC	16	<1%	223	<1%	4	<1%	0.65	<1%
OXRCM	2	<1%	30	<1%				
OXWM	7	<1%	625	<1%	4	<1%	0.44	<1%
PORD	2	<1%	11	<1%				
RED	1349	5%	5807	2%	59	2%	7.92	3%
RET	26	<1%	375	<1%	3	<1%	0.52	<1%

SGSW	80	<1%	949	<1%	17	1%	3.06	1%
SILT	33	<1%	276	<1%	1	<1%	0.5	<1%
STOR	405	1%	13969	6%	29	1%	2.14	1%
TN	3	<1%	4	<1%				
TR	2	<1%	3	<1%				
TSG	2	<1%	2	<1%				
UPOT	96	<1%	973	<1%	4	<1%	0.5	<1%
UWW	8	<1%	9	<1%				
VRW	239	1%	1961	1%	1	<1%	0.28	<1%
VRWM	4	<1%	176	<1%	1	<1%	0.2	<1%
Total	29359	-	245619	-	3349		232.84	-

Table 18.4: LTCP site - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by weight (g)

Ware	Late Iron Age/Early Roman		Early Roman		Late Roman	
	Wt (g)	% wt	Wt (g)	% wt	Wt (g)	% wt
ABAET			64	<1%	28	<1%
BB1					86	1%
BSW	542	2%	4357	25%	675	11%
BUF	91	<1%	20	<1%	18	<1%
COLB	114	1%	82	<1%	13	<1%
CGSW					58	1%
COLCE			5	<1%		
EGSW					8	<1%
ESH	47	<1%	134	1%	8	<1%
GRF	8	<1%			132	2%
GROG	15424	71%	5204	30%	680	11%
GROGC	3726	17%	1627	9%		
GROGFL	22	<1%			105	2%
GROGRS	40	<1%	19	<1%		
GRS	608	3%	2823	16%	2401	39%
HAB	115	1%			70	1%
HAR	39	<1%	1627	9%	1280	21%
HAWO					1	<1%
HAX			94	1%	41	1%
MICW	109	1%				
MIC			86	<1%		
NGWF	137	1%	44	<1%		
NVC					196	3%
RED	14	<1%	247	1%	13	<1%
SGSW			95	1%		
STOR	740	3%	554	3%	289	5%
VRW			216	1%		
Total	21766		17298		6102	

Table 18.5: LTCP site - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by estimated vessel equivalence (eve)

Vessel class	Late Iron Age/early Roman		Early Roman		Late Roman	
	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE
A	0.27	2%	1.4	9%		
B	0.25	2%	0.07	<1%	1.2	23%
C	0.19	2%	1.38	8%	0.1	2%
E					0.56	11%
G	11.21	91%	12.29	75%	3.36	63%
H	0.07	1%	1.09	7%		
J			0.2	1%	0.11	2%
K	0.35	3%				
Total	12.34		16.43		5.33	

Table 18.6: MTCP site - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by weight (g)

Fabric	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman		Early Roman		Mid Roman		Late Roman	
	Wt	% wt	Wt	% wt	Wt	% wt	Wt	% wt
BSW	219	4%	2826	15%	572	15%	917	5%
BUF			16	<1%	35	1%	20	<1%
CGSW			376	2%	9	<1%	3	<1%
COLB			200	1%			38	<1%
COLC							19	<1%
COLCE			53	<1%				
EGSW							11	<1%
ESH	35	1%	50	<1%			54	<1%
GRF	210	4%	722	4%	34	1%	237	1%
GROG	4270	79%	5137	28%	935	24%	742	4%
GROGC	92	2%	84	<1%	30	1%	135	1%
GROGFL							61	<1%
GROGRF	132	2%						
GROGRS			3	<1%	378	10%	35	<1%
GRS	380	7%	2473	13%	602	15%	4663	23%
HAB							2443	12%
HAR			1908	10%	410	11%	4307	21%
HAWG							2	<1%
HAWO			8	<1%				
HAX			6	<1%	337	9%	3025	15%
HAXM							222	1%
LESTA			2	<1%				
LSH			6	<1%	3	<1%	979	5%
MICW	93	2%	119	1%	69	2%	12	<1%
MISC	1	<1%						
MWSGF			129	1%				
NVC					6	<1%	208	1%
NVCM							25	<1%
NVM							136	1%
OXF							68	<1%
OXRC							32	<1%
OXWM							10	<1%
RED			1461	8%	114	3%	1123	6%
RET			138	1%	1	<1%	93	<1%
SGSW			377	2%	13	<1%		

STOR			752	4%	352	9%	727	4%
UPOT	1	<1%						
UWW			1	<1%				
VRW			1570	9%			23	<1%
Total	5433		18417		3900		20370	

Table 18.7: MTCP site - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by estimated vessel equivalence (eve)

Vessel Class	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman		Early Roman		Mid Roman		Late Roman	
	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE
A	0.83	23%	3.15	17%				
B			1.05	6%	0.73	14%	8.38	30%
C			0.05	<1%	0.09	2%	0.48	2%
D							0.51	2%
E					0.08	2%	1.68	6%
F			1.36	7%				
G	2.12	60%	8.95	47%	2.19	42%	14.2	51%
H	0.59	17%	3.69	19%	1.15	22%	2.34	8%
J			0.69	4%			0.14	1%
K					1	19%	0.08	<1%
Total	3.54		18.94		5.24		27.81	

Table 18.8: M11 site - Late Iron Age pottery from phased deposits, quantification by estimated vessel equivalence (eve)

Fabric	Vessel class		Total
	Jar	Beaker	
GROG	5.16	0.29	5.45
GROGC	0.04		0.04
GROGFL		0.08	0.08
GROGRS	0.3	0.1	0.4
STOR	0.08		0.08
Total	5.58	0.47	6.05

Table 18.9: LBR site - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by weight (g)

Fabric	Early Roman		Mid Roman		Late Roman	
	Wt	% wt	Wt	% wt	Wt	% wt
BSW	98	9%	426	8%		
BUF	1	<1%			55	17%
BUFM			66	1%		
CGSW	18	2%	130	2%		
COLB			10	<1%		
COLBM	174	17%				
COLC			2	<1%		
ESH	1	<1%				
GROG	124	12%	106	2%		
GROGC	164	16%				
GRS	198	19%	1768	34%	261	81%
HAR	48	5%	429	8%	8	2%
HAWO	3	<1%	7	<1%		
HAX	2	<1%	82	2%		
MWSGS			93	2%		
NVC			19	<1%		
OXWM			151	3%		

RED	10	1%	119	2%		
SGSW	7	1%				
STOR	198	19%	1846	35%		
Total	1046		5254		324	

Table 18.10: LBR - Roman pottery from phased deposits, quantification by estimated vessel equivalence (eve)

Vessel class	Early Roman		Mid Roman		Late Roman	
	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE	EVE	% EVE
B	0.12	10%	0.77	17%	0.05	20%
D	0.12	10%	0.31	7%		
F	0.05	4%				
G	0.88	75%	3.43	76%	0.2	80%
Total	1.17		4.51		0.25	

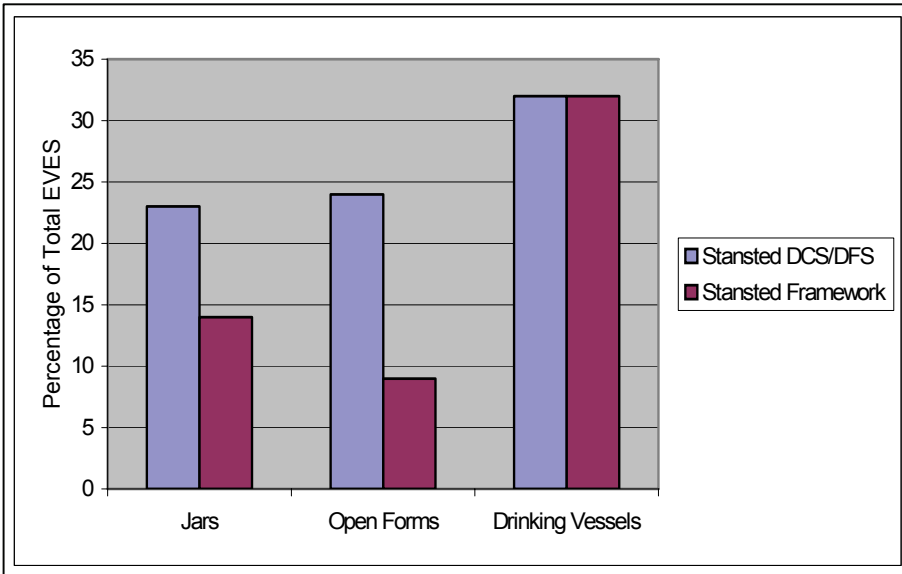


Figure 18.1: Proportions of different vessel classes

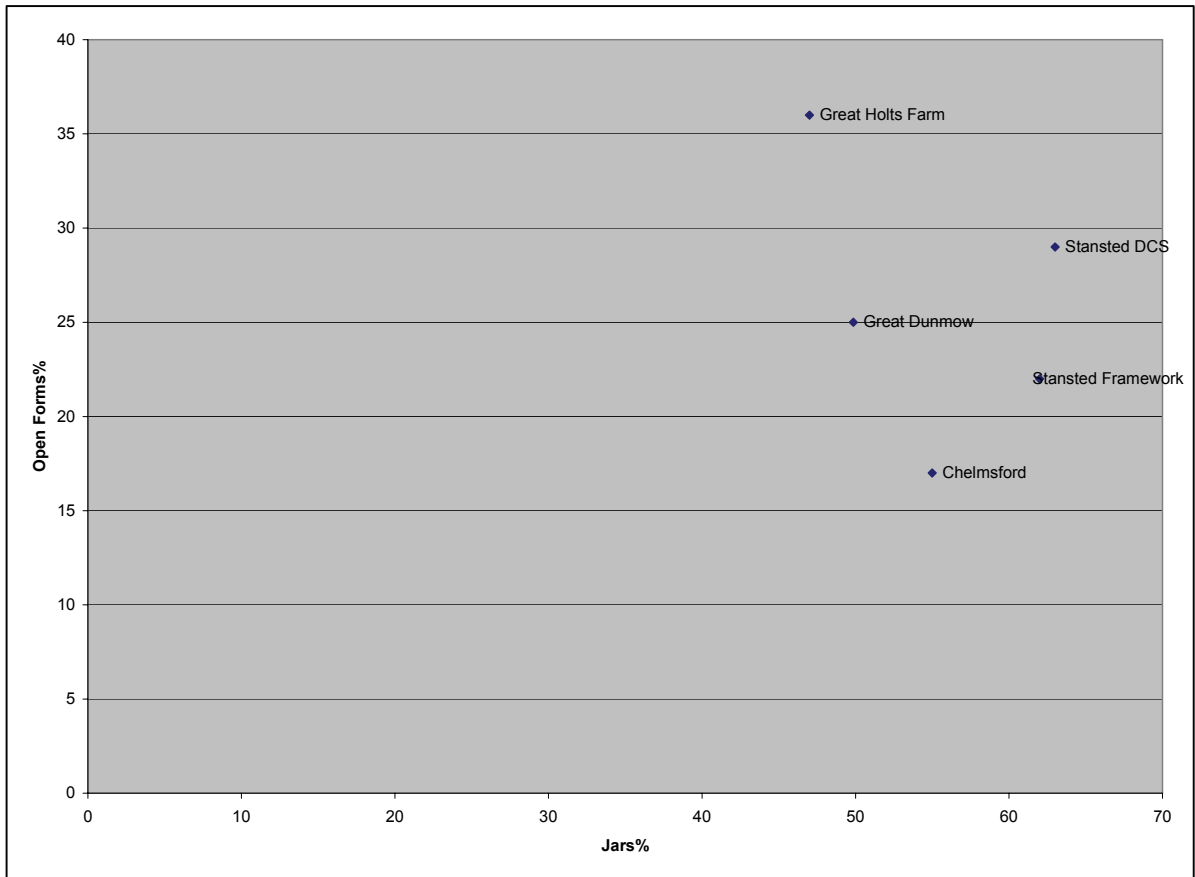


Figure 18.2: Proportion of jars and tablewares from a selection of Essex sites

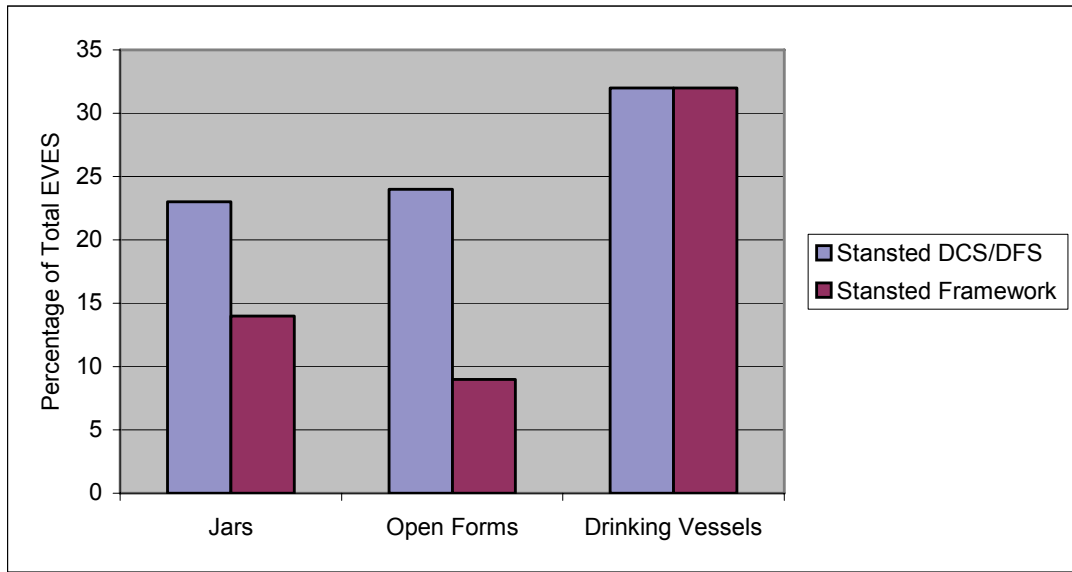


Figure 18.3: Funerary functional vessel class compared to Stansted DCS/DFS sites

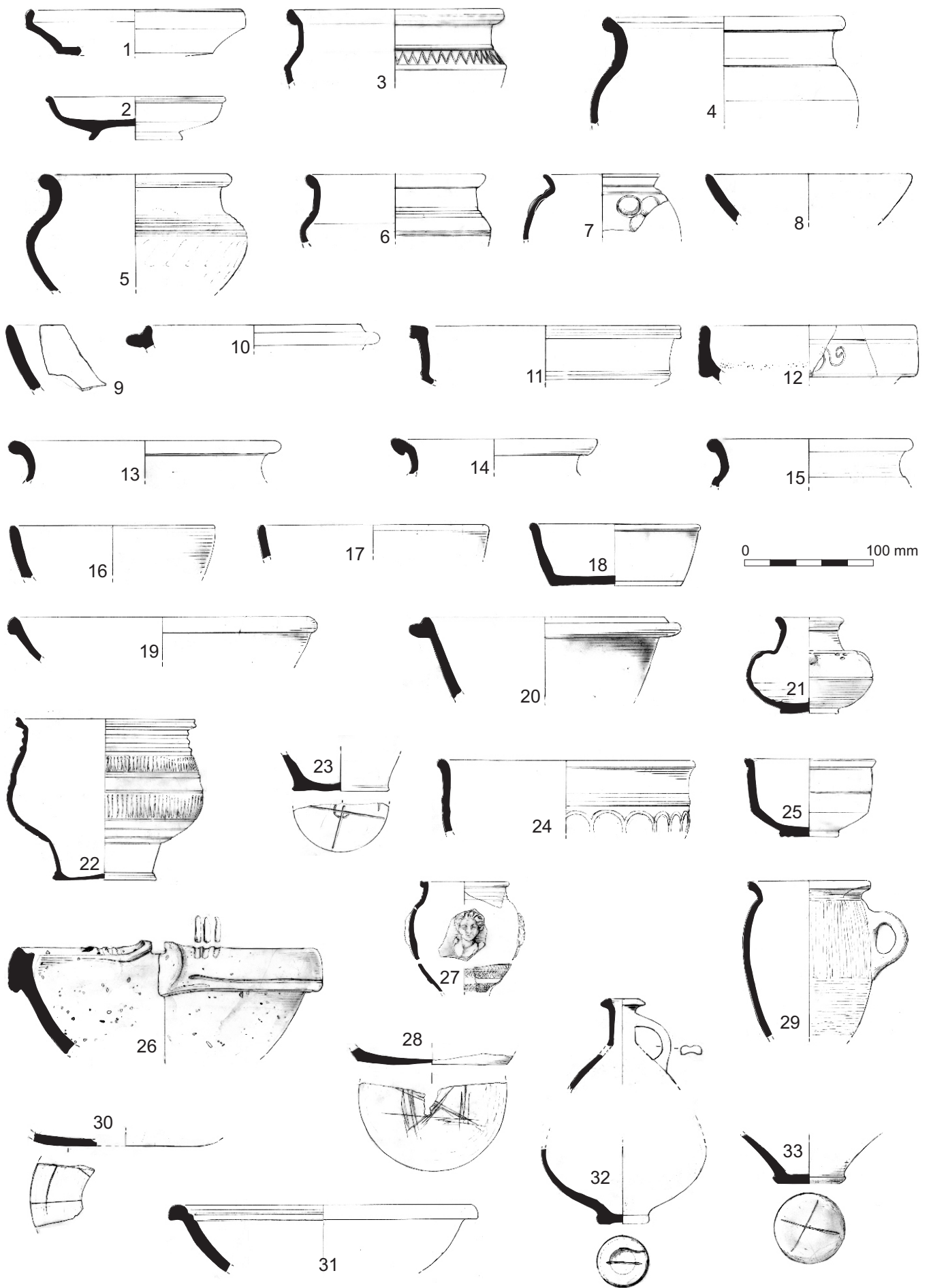


Figure 18.4: Selected vessels (details in the catalogue)

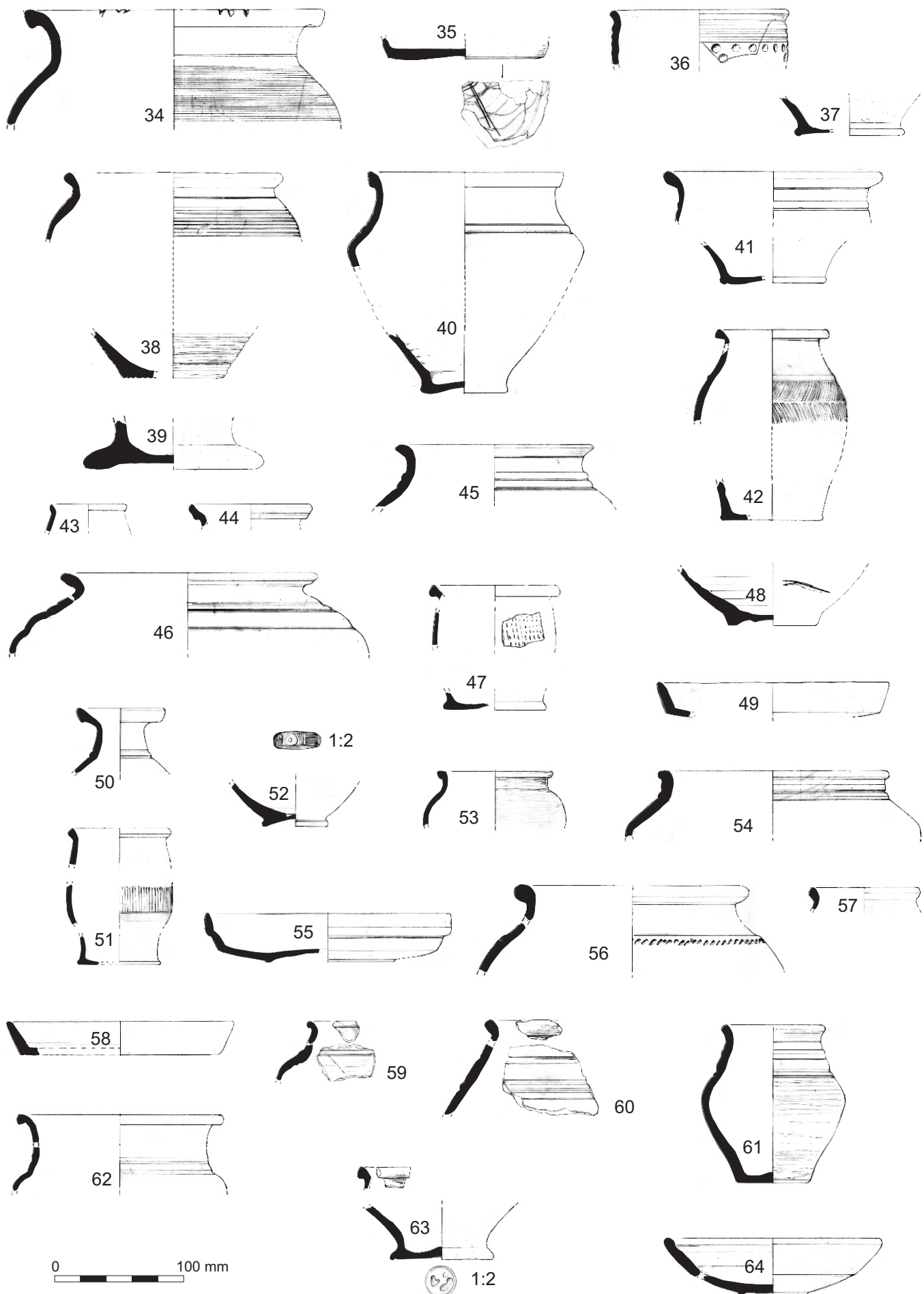


Figure 18.5: Selected vessels (details in the catalogue)

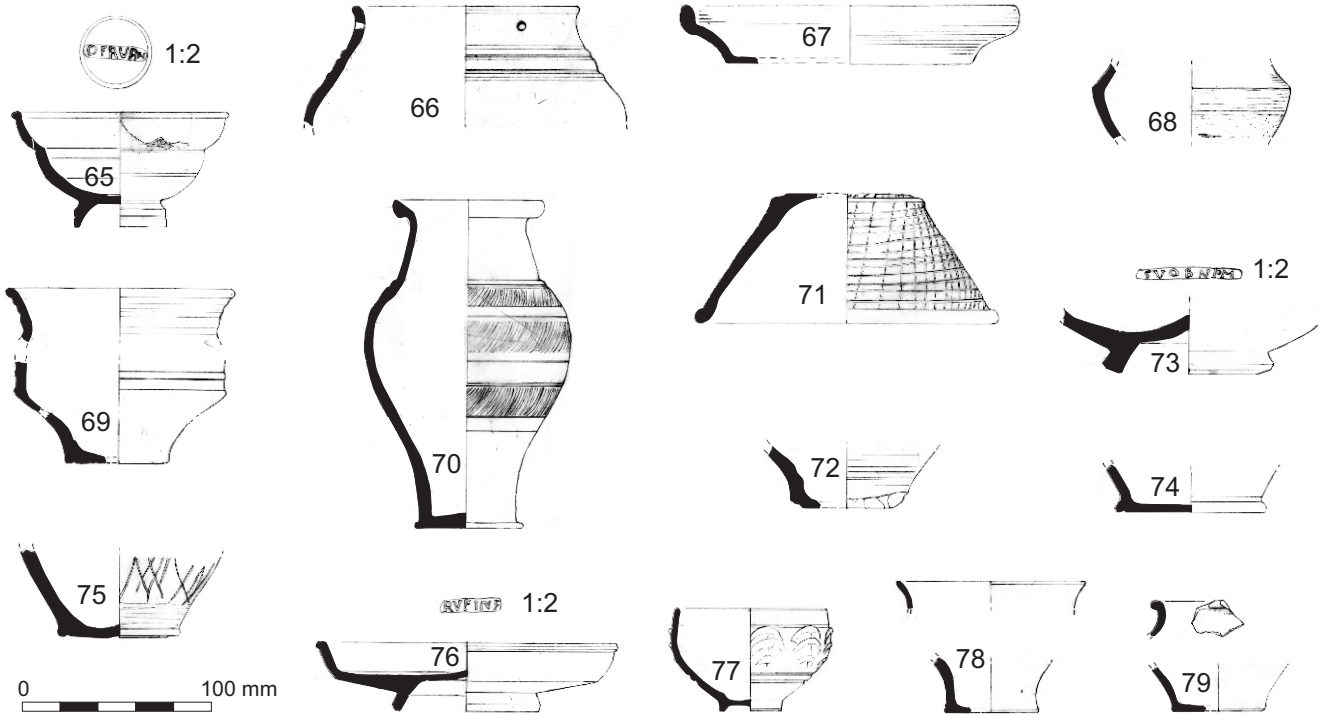


Figure 18.6: Selected vessels (details in the catalogue)



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