

# APPENDIX I:

## THE WARES AND TYPES SERIES

### INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents the wares and vessel types and establishes their dating.

### HAND-BUILT

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#### **VESSEL FABRICS**

A full and detailed discussion of general aspects of the hand-built pottery fabrics, including the principles upon which the fabrics are defined and the limitations of the present system, together with an account of their overall character, is included in previous work by Cumberpatch (2018a, 2020). The fabric groups were the primary data recorded for each sherd or group of sherds and form the key element in all the data tables. Appendix G lists all the pottery considered in this report while Tables H1 to H12 (Appendix H) summarise the same data by individual excavation and area. Table 9.3 summarises the representation of fabric types by chronological Period. Table 9.4 (summarises the same data by broad fabric group (H1, H2, H3 and H4). It should be noted that the descriptive names given to each fabric group begin with what appeared to be the commonest element in each case. Thus, a sherd described by the term 'H3 Calcite and quartz' contains more visible calcite inclusions than it does quartz while the converse is true in the case of one identified as 'H3 Quartz and calcite'. Detail is supplied in the 'Notes' section of data tables (see Appendix H). Where approximate sizes are given for inclusions, these relate to the length along the longest visible axis, there being no other practical, time-efficient, method of determining size.

The presence of a wide range of fabric types across the areas investigated during the A1 scheme would seem to imply that individual vessels were coming from a range of sources. Although the common assumption that hand-built pottery was of almost exclusively local manufacture has yet to be tested against local clay sources on a regional basis, it is, nonetheless, a reasonable starting point for a detailed reconstruction of the domestic economy of Iron Age, Roman and early post-Roman sites. While the mixture of tempering agents within the H2 class might be the result of the use of heterogeneous glacial clays, their presence alongside fabrics containing calcite, shell and limestone inclusions can be regarded as indicating that the pottery found during the A1 scheme originated across the wider north and east Yorkshire region. The presence of small quantities of shell-tempered wares may even point to sources in Lincolnshire where such fabrics are ubiquitous. This is not to imply that hand-built vessels were of sufficient intrinsic value or utility that

they were highly sought after. It seems more likely that some at least (perhaps the hollow wares rather than the dishes or bowls) arrived as containers for more valuable contents. The presence of carbonaceous deposits and sooting would seem to imply that they had been used for cooking while limescale would imply that others had been used for boiling water but such evidence might derive from the more or less haphazard use of the vessels once their original function as containers had been fulfilled. By their nature, ceramic vessels are suitable for many different uses and examples of reuse are common across time and space.

#### **VESSEL FORMS**

The identification and classification of vessels by form follows the type series established by the author for rural sites of Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman date in Holderness (Cumberpatch 2016) and subsequently extended and modified to cover sites throughout eastern and northern Yorkshire and neighbouring areas. Only those vessel forms from the A1 scheme not described in Cumberpatch 2018a and 2020 are covered in detail here.

#### **BARREL JAR**

The term 'Barrel Jar' refers here to a plain jar form with a rounded and slightly inturned rim forming the termination of a barrel-shaped body (cf. Rigby 2004, fig. 4; Willis 2016b: table 11.11; Group 1). Barrel Jars seem generally to have been a rare form at the locations investigated as part of the A1 scheme. Only one possible example was identified, at Brompton East, occupation layer **17729**.

#### **OPEN JAR**

The Open Jar form was relatively common in the contexts described here (Appendix G and Table 9.4). There seems to have been little variation in the popularity of this vessel type over time. The majority of sherds were small and not all could be definitely assigned to the type. An example from Brompton East, Roman topsoil horizon **8214**, is shown in Figure CC1.

Open Jars are vessels having no constricted neck and more or less parallel sides. Some vessels have a shallow horizontal groove below the rim or slightly everted upper walls but the overall profile is of an open vessel with no significant constriction that could be called a neck (Leary and Cumberpatch 2016 fig. 23, no. 36). The fact that the upper body and rim are both vertical and contiguous means that there is room for confusion with some types of Vertical-rim Jar (VRJ; described below), but the defining aspect is the fact that the sides of the Open

Jars are not rounded or globular, as is the case with the VRJs, and there is no shoulder.

### **CLUBBED-RIM OPEN JAR**

Only one example was identified among the assemblages discussed here and this was in a Period 6 deposit at Fort Bridge, fill **18028** of ditch **18301** (Group **22490**).

The Clubbed-rim Open Jar is, generally, a rare form characterised by a round, clubbed rim, often slightly inturned, on an open or barrel-shaped body. Parallels for the type include South Cave (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 36, no. 5), Old Ellerby, Burton Constable, Brandywell, Nuttles and Scarborough Hill (Cumberpatch 2016, 115). In the latter cases dated examples spanned the 2nd and 1st centuries BC but also occurred occasionally in Late Roman features, notably at Burton Constable.

### **DISHES OR BOWLS**

Dishes (or bowls) are a rare form on sites of Pre-Roman Iron Age date and seem only to have become a regular part of domestic pottery assemblages in the period after Roman occupation of north-east England (Didsbury n.d., 24). They were represented in the A1 scheme assemblage by up to nine examples from Bainesse and *Cataractonium* (Appendix H, Tables H1–H12 and Table 9.5).

The majority of dishes were plain in shape with near-vertical walls on a flat base and a rounded or slightly flattened rim (Cat. nos 2–6). The exception was a sherd from fill **5500** of pit **5499**, Period 5 at Bainesse (Cat. no. 7), which had much thicker walls and a slightly inturned, asymmetrical rim. This appeared to turn upwards at one end of the sherd as if rising towards a loop handle, although the sherd was too small for this to be certain. Externally, the vessel was decorated with shallow horizontal grooves. To date there is no known parallel for the form in the area although loop-handled bowls (*jattes d'Aulnat*) are known from central France (Mennessier-Jouannet 2004 fig. 7, nos 5 and 6).

### **EVERTED-RIM JAR**

Everted-rim Jars occurred in all the Periods discussed here, as described below and in Appendix H, Tables H1–H12). Examples of the type are shown in Figure 9.1, Cat. nos 8–11.

The category of Everted-rim Jars (ERJ) is characterised by a large number of variations including pear-shaped, narrow-shouldered, round-shouldered or globular-bodied jars with everted rims of varying length and varying in the degree to which the rim was everted (from almost vertical to quite sharply everted), sometimes with pronounced necks (e.g. Leary and Cumberpatch 2016, fig. 21; 9) but sometimes without (e.g. *ibid.*, fig. 21 nos 10, 11 and 12). The distinction between these jars and the superficially similar Wedge-rim Jars (described below) is that the ERJs have no thickening on the internal angle and so no 'wedge-shaped' profile. Instead, the rim and wall retain more or less the same thickness from the

body, through the neck to the lip, with the latter varying from square to round in cross-section.

### **EVERTED-RIM GLOBULAR JAR**

Everted-rim Globular Jars (ERGJ) are a rare but distinctive form, closely related to the ERJ group and with a passing similarity to some of the smaller vertical-rim globular jar types. The form is characterised by a small, everted rim on a wide-shouldered, globular body. Most significant is its apparently largely Roman period date which may account for its presence in some numbers (up to 17 examples) in the A1 scheme assemblage. Examples are shown in Figure 9.1, Cat. nos 12–17.

### **EVERTED-RIM OPEN JAR**

Only two examples were identified in the present assemblage and both were from Fort Bridge, fill **18190** of pit **18188**, a post-Roman context (Period 10); this may extend the occurrence of the type into the 6th century AD, although the sherds may be residual.

A distinctive variant on both the Open Jar and Everted-rim Jar forms, the Everted-rim Open Jar is characterised by a parallel-sided or slightly rounded body and an everted rim without any neck or upper body constriction. The rims tend to be a simple extension of the body without any thickening but can be slightly clubbed or thickened. The degree to which the rim is everted may vary, from examples that are barely everted but are clubbed to those that are not clubbed and are quite broadly everted.

The form is not a common one although it does occur regularly on rural sites of Late Iron Age and Roman date.

### **FLAT-RIM JAR**

Only one example of the type was identified in the present assemblage at Brompton East, occupation layer **9269**; (Cat. no. 18) in a Period 8 (AD270–360) context, and as such it extends the previous date range of the type into the 4th century AD.

Flat-rim Jars (FIRJ) are a variant of the ERJ group and are defined by their distinctive, sharply everted rim on a rounded, usually shouldered, body. Parallels for the form included Levisham Moor (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 50, no. 8) and Shiptonthorpe (Evans 2006, fig. 7.9, G08.4), the latter example being in a calcareous fabric.

### **FUNNEL-RIM JAR**

Examples occurred throughout the chronological Periods here, with the latest examples from Period 9 and 10 deposits, potentially extending the occurrence of the type into the post-Roman period. Examples from Brompton East and Agricola Bridge are shown in Figure 9.1, Cat. nos 19–22.

Funnel-rim Jars (FRJ) are among the most distinctive type of hand-built vessel from northern and eastern Yorkshire and are characterised by their long, everted rims, usually with square or rounded lips, occasionally slightly bulged to give a beaded profile. The profile of the rim in respect

of the body is typically funnel-shaped and the shoulder/body can be rounded, wide or narrow shouldered. The shorter-rimmed examples may merge into the Vertical-rim Jar category and this element of ambiguity means that classification at the margins can be difficult, especially where small rim fragments are involved. Such examples have been classified as FRJ type.

The form resembles that of the later Roman Knapton ware-type jars, although further research is required to determine the exact relationship between the later Roman industry and a form that seems to date to the 4th century BC and appears to have been manufactured very widely across eastern and northern Yorkshire.

#### **VERTICAL-RIM JAR**

Vertical-rim Jars were the commonest form found in Period 4 to Period 7, declining in Period 8. Examples of the type are shown in Figure 9.1, Cat. nos 23–25.

The Vertical-rim Jar (VRJ) category encompasses a diverse range of groups of vessel types from large utilitarian forms to small finely made and finished types (Cumberpatch 2020, 265). The defining characteristic of the VRJ class as a whole is that the rim, while distinct from and narrower than the body, is barely everted even though the profile of the body may be similar to that of Everted-rim Jars and may vary from globular and wide-shouldered to elongated, pear-shaped or narrow-shouldered (e.g. Leary and Cumberpatch 2016 fig. 24, no. 47) while the rim stands almost vertically on the shoulder/neck. The form is one of the commonest types on sites across the region and appears to have been a standard part of domestic pottery assemblages throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period. The smaller, finer examples often have burnished surfaces and might be considered something approaching a ‘fine ware’ category. Fine ware variants include the Vertical-rim Shouldered Jar (VRSJ) and Vertical-rim Globular Jar (VRGJ) forms described below.

#### **VERTICAL-RIM GLOBULAR JAR**

The Vertical-rim Globular Jar is a distinctive type of vessel with a round or globular body terminating in a short vertical or near-vertical rim incorporating a very short neck. The type may be seen as part of a group that includes the smaller, finer, wedge-rim and beaded-rim globular jars. Examples from Fort Bridge, Brompton East and Brompton West are shown in Figure 9.1 and 9.2, Cat. nos 26–35.

#### **VERTICAL-RIM JAR – COARSE SHORT**

The short, thick, stumpy-rimmed Vertical-rim Jar – Coarse Short (VRJ-CS) sub-type is characterised by a rim height of no more than 20mm (Cumberpatch 2020). The four examples identified in the present assemblage all came from Period 7 contexts (Catterick Racecourse fill **1244** of ditch **1254**; Brompton East rubble layer **8568**). The sherds from Brompton East are shown in Figure 9.2, Cat. nos 36–38 and are distinctive because of their rather coarse fabrics (with quartz grains up to 3mm and occasionally 6mm in size), although the sherds

appeared to be from different vessels. The example from Catterick Racecourse (Cat. no. 42) was finer with quartz grains generally below 1mm in size. It is notable for having a burnished external surface, consistent with the finer fabric although, generally, the type was not a particularly fine one.

#### **VERTICAL-RIM JAR NARROW BODIED**

The assemblage had just four examples, identified in Periods 5, 6 and 8 (Brompton East, fill **8122** of ditch **8121**, layer **8439**; Catterick Racecourse, fill **1297** of gully **1328**; Fort Bridge, buried soil horizon **18346**; Group **22456**). See Figure 9.2, Cat. nos 39 and 40.

The difficulty of assigning some vessels to specific types is exemplified by the ambiguous Vertical-rim Jar Coarse-short/Narrow Bodied (VRJ-CS/NB) vessel from Brompton East (deposit **9369**) shown in Figure 9.2, Cat. no. 41.

The Vertical-rim Jar Narrow Bodied (VRJ-NB) form is distinguished by a vertical rim set on a jar body with only a narrow or vestigial shoulder and sometimes with the vertical rim having a slightly dished internal profile (e.g. Leary and Cumberpatch 2016, figs 25, 52 and 53). As discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2020), the type appears to span the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, with examples dating to the mid-1st and 2nd centuries AD.

#### **WEDGE-RIM JAR**

Only one definite example and one probable example were identified in the assemblage (Agricola Bridge, occupation layer **2100**; and Brompton East, upper fill **9740** of ditch **9565** respectively).

Wedge-rim Jars are characterised by their short everted rims with the thick internal angle forming the ‘wedge’. Variations on the basic design include both the size of the vessels and the thickness of the vessel walls, as exemplified by the degree of variation seen between examples from the EAG pipeline sites (Cumberpatch 2016, 115–16). At one extreme are large, thick-walled vessels with a very heavy rim while in contrast other vessels are smaller with thin walls and rims.

#### **OTHER FORMS**

Vessel types are generally identifiable only where rim sherds exist; there is, for example, no way of linking different bases (flat, footed, pedestal) to particular forms and most of the bases and body sherds have been described in the archive database (Appendix G) simply as ‘hollow wares’. In a few cases, however, other terms have been used. One vessel was identified, tentatively, as a ‘lugged jar’ (Fort Bridge, deposit **18374**) because the sherd appeared to be part of a handle attachment. Both the form and the position of the sherd in a post-Roman context (see ‘chronological and spatial discussion’, below), differed from other lugged jars (Cumberpatch 2016, 119, fig. 99, nos 159, 160 and 161) and it is possible that this represents a new type, as yet to be fully defined and described.

Table 11: La Graufesenque samian forms present in the assemblage (without the sample from Scotch Corner).

Form	La Graufesenque			
	MNV	%MNV	RE	%RE
Beaker	24	0.68%	0.16	0.24%
Bowl	18	0.51%	0.31	0.46%
Closed form	2	0.06%		
CU11	47	1.34%	1	1.49%
CU15	1	0.03%	0.05	0.07%
CU23	1	0.03%	0.05	0.07%
Cup	36	1.03%	0.07	0.10%
DE67	30	0.85%	1.43	2.13%
Dec bowl	38	1.08%		
Dish	207	5.89%		
DishR	41	1.17%		
DR15/17	62	1.77%	2.25	3.35%
DR15/17R	4	0.11%	0.07	0.10%
DR18	467	13.30%	12.54	18.69%
DR18 or 18R	3	0.09%		
DR18/31	234	6.66%	8.48	12.64%
DR18/31R	63	1.79%	2.24	3.34%
DR18R	37	1.05%	1.78	2.65%
DR27	408	11.62%	16.88	25.16%
DR27g	29	0.83%		
DR29	21	0.60%	0.05	0.07%
DR30	39	1.11%	0.73	1.09%
DR33	3	0.09%	0.02	0.03%
DR33a	10	0.28%	0.37	0.55%
DR35	39	1.11%	2.95	4.40%
DR36	28	0.80%	1.85	2.76%
DR37	877	24.97%	12.35	18.41%
DR42C	2	0.06%	0.15	0.22%
DR42D	1	0.03%	0.05	0.07%
DR46	5	0.14%	0.32	0.48%
Inkwell	4	0.11%		
KN78	7	0.20%	0.57	0.85%
RT13	11	0.31%	0.36	0.54%
RT8	1	0.03%	0.01	0.01%
Unidentified	712	20.27%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67.09</b>	<b>100%</b>

The term Globular Jar has been used to refer to body sherds with a pronounced curve suggesting a very rounded body shape. The simple term 'jar' has been used almost synonymously with 'hollow ware' often where the sherd is identifiable as part of the body incorporating the shoulder of the vessel.

### DECORATED VESSELS

Decoration is generally rare on hand-built pottery (Cumberpatch 2016, 2018a, 2020) and where it does

occur is often limited to finger-impressed rims, stamped or rouletted lines and incised patterns on the external surface. In this assemblage, such traditional motifs were notable by their absence and the decoration consisted of copies of the techniques used on wheel-thrown wares. These included burnished lines and grid patterns (Fort Bridge, occupation deposit **21223**; Group **22470**, layer **21653**; Group **18421**, and fill **21885** of ditch **21846**; and Brompton East, rubble layer **8568**). Examples from Fort Bridge are shown in Figure 9.2, Cat. nos 43–44. One sherd bore 'rusticated' slip decoration similar to wheel-thrown examples (Scotch Corner, buried soil layer **31546**).

As noted in the section 'Dishes or bowls', fill **5500** of pit **5499** produced the rim of an unusual and unidentified vessel with shallow impressed lines externally.

### SAMIAN

#### *Gwladys Monteil*

The following section describes finds from production centres in terms of material and, within each, give details of forms, decorations, potters' stamps (where available) and a catalogue of illustrations.

### SOUTH GAULISH

All areas except Scurragh House yielded some South Gaulish material in different proportions (Table 9.6). They add up to 4194 sherds estimated to represent 3654 vessels for a rim EVE figure of 70.39, the vast majority of which comes from La Graufesenque. Without the sample from Scotch Corner, the total for La Graufesenque represents up to 3512 vessels listed by type in Table 11.

### LA GRAUFESSENQUE

A single sherd has a marbled slip, a dish rim from Fort Bridge. Samian ware with a marbled slip is very rare in Britain: only a handful have been recorded to date, mostly in London with a few further north (Ward 2015, 150). There is a small concentration in York with seven fragments so far known (Monaghan 1997, 949; Monteil 2019a). The production of marbled ware was a highly specialised and a comparatively small part of the output at La Graufesenque with a main period of production from the Claudian to the early Flavian period (Dannell and Mees 2013). The ware was apparently made for a niche market, mostly for Mediterranean customers (*ibid.* 170).

### FORMS

The range of forms recorded for La Graufesenque is as expected from such a large sample with common types well represented (Dr.18, Dr.18/31, Dr.27 and variant 27g and Dr.37). Flavian types dominate, Dr.35, Dr.36, Cu.11, rarer handled forms Dr.42C (cup version) and Dr.42D (dish) and mould-decorated forms Dr.37, De.67 and Kn.78. Very few pieces can be attributed a pre-Flavian date and none occur in Period 4. A small fragment from a very early Dr.29 was recovered from Brompton East Period 6 occupation deposit **8308**. The rim of a possible cup form Rt.8 is another pre-Flavian (AD45–70) form

Table 12: *La Graufesenque* potters (number of stamps) present in the assemblage.

Potter	Start date	End date	No.
Primus iii	40	80	1
Crestio	45	75	1
Crestio?	45	75	1
Cabucatus	60	80	1
Mommo	60	85	1
Pudens ii	60	85	1
C. Silvius Patricius	60	90	2
Bissunus	65	85	2
Peregrinus i	65	85	1
Calvus i	65	90	2
Cotto ii	65	90	2
Crestus i	65	90	2
Germanus i	65	90	1
Patricius i	65	90	1
Carantus i	65	95	1
Rufus iii	65	95	1
Severus iii	65	95	2
Iullinus i	65	110	1
Billicuro	70	90	1
Censor i	70	90	3
Cosius Rufinus	70	90	2
Lucundus iii	70	90	1
Iulius ii	70	90	1
Frontinus	70	95	1
Ponteius	70	95	1
Polio ii	70	100	1
Vitalis ii	70	100	2
Mercator i	70	110	1
L. Cosius Virilis	75	110	2
M. Crestio	80	110	1
Sextius Can-	80	110	1
Tinntus	85	110	1
Rosette I	100	120	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>44</b>

recorded in the assemblage, it is a very small fragment (1g) recovered from Period 8 at Brompton West (Field 177–178, fill of pit **20437**). There are a few dishes of form Dr.15/17 that could be pre or early Flavian although none has a stamp and they are outnumbered by forms Dr.18 and 18/31. A rim fragment from a decorated bowl recovered from Brompton East Period 4d (**17730**) bears an internal groove as on a Dr.30 but the little of the wall curvature that remains suggests this is a Dr.37. This is likely to be an early example of the form as the ones found at Scotch Corner and therefore perhaps AD70–85 in date.

Most of the beakers are mould-decorated form De.67 but

an example recovered from Brompton East and another from Fort Bridge have barbotine hair-pin decoration. This variant remains rare in Britain (Webster 2006) but is not unknown (Ward 2017, 229 from Chester; Monteil 2019a from York). A few examples of moulded form Kn.78 are present (seven) but in smaller quantities than at Scotch Corner.

Perhaps what is most significant is that decorated bowls form Dr.29 are vastly outnumbered by examples of form Dr.37 (21 and 879, respectively; Table 11). Even when restricting the calculation to the vessels recovered from Period 4, the ratio remains strongly in favour of Dr.37 (26:1). Examples of South Gaulish form Dr.29 occur in five out of the 11 areas under consideration with a small concentration at Fort Bridge where about half of them (10 examples) were recovered, five come from Brompton East, three from Agricola Bridge, two from Brompton West and one from Bainesse.

In the assemblage recovered from Catterick Bypass Site 433, the ratio of form 37 to form 29 for South Gaulish bowls was also strongly in favour of Dr.37 at 17:1 (Hartley and Dickinson 2002a, 280). The samian assemblage from Catterick 1972 (Site 434) which suggested a starting date of AD85 was without Dr.29 (Hartley, Pengelly and Dickinson 2002, 316) as was the assemblage from Catterick Bridge Site 240 (Bell and Evans 2002, table 39) and only one Dr.29 was recorded at Thornbrough Farm at Sites 452 and 482 (Dickinson 2002b, 485).

#### **DECORATED VESSELS**

As mentioned above, only a handful of form Dr.29 sherds were recorded of which very few have extant decoration. A Dr.29 base has an internal stamp by Cabucatus, a potter dated AD60–80 (Brompton East, deposit **17695**), it retains no decoration to help narrow the date range but the footring is without a groove which tends to be a later feature of form Dr.29 (Polak 2000, fig. 6.73 and 129–30) and the stamp is a later impression of the die. The few that have a little decoration on look early Flavian.

Among the Dr.37s, there are a few that have decorations more typical of the early Flavian period such as a Dr.37 by Germanus i (Cat. no. 45); a few others have parallels in the work of Memor (Cat. nos 46 and 50, Censor i (Cat. no. 49) and other contemporaries. Overall, however, the Dr.37s with zonal decorations more typical of the early Flavian period and present at Scotch Corner are broadly absent from the South Gaulish group at *Cataractonium* and Bainesse.

Most of the decorated bowls of form Dr.37 are mid- to late Flavian and Flavian–Trajanic with numerous examples having links to potters M. Crestio and Mercator I; at least two of these parallels were found in the work of Bassus iii. A number of Dr.37s with the yet unattributed ovolo (TU in Dannell *et al.* 1998) were recovered from various Flavian–Trajanic sites and others that cannot be attributed as precisely but with styles suggesting they are Flavian–Trajanic.

### STAMPS

A total of 44 stamped vessels from La Graufesenque were recovered from *Catacractonium* and Bainsse during the A1 scheme excavations. The potters represented in the assemblage and their starting and end dates are presented in Table I2.

Only two stamps have date ranges starting in AD40/45: a stamp by Crestio i at Brompton East dated AD45–75 (Period 5b, fill **14973** of posthole **14972** and deposit **14877**) and one by Primus iii dated AD40–80 also at Brompton East (Period 4d, context **17702**). Fifteen stamps are by potters for whom the site records suggest a starting date in the late Neronian period, with five having a starting date of AD60 (C. Silvius Patricius – two examples both at Brompton West, Cabucatus, Mommo and Pudens) and another 15 have a starting date of AD65 (Bissunus – two examples, Calvus i, Carantinus, Cotto ii – two examples, Crestus i – two examples, Germanus i, Iullinus i, Patricius i, Peregrinus i, Rufus iii, Severus iii – two examples).

Thirteen stamps have a starting date of AD70 (Billicuro, Censor i – three examples, Cosius Rufinus – two examples, Frontinus, Iucundus iii, Iulius ii, Mercator i, Polio ii and Vitalis ii – two examples) and five a starting date of AD75 or later (L. Cosius Virilis – two examples, M.Crestio, Sextius Can- and Tinntus).

Among the stamps from La Graufesenque is a previously unknown used version of die 23b of Vitalis ii (23b'''), two already exist (Hartley and Dickinson 2012, 23b' and 23b'', 300) but this one is much shorter with only five letters remaining with the T now looking like a C (see Cat. no. S41).

An infra decorative rosette stamp recovered on a Dr.37 from deposit **2121** (RF8653) at Agricola Bridge is likely to be by the unknown late Flavian–Trajanic potter recorded by Mees (1995, Taf.209–12).

### OTHER PRODUCTION CENTRES

A few South Gaulish production centres other than La Graufesenque contribute to the supply of samian to *Catacractonium*. A decorated bowl form Dr.30 recovered from Brompton East, Period 4c fill (**17752**) has a fabric which is indistinguishable from La Graufesenque but a decoration pointing to origin in Espalion or perhaps Montans in the 1st century AD (Cat. no. 61). The ware has been recorded at *Catacractonium* before, albeit in very small quantity; a stamp by Attilus iii with a possible Espalion or Montans origin is listed for the Catterick Bypass Site 433 (Hartley and Dickinson 2002a, no.16, 306). Samian ware from Espalion is indeed rare in Britain (Ward 2015, 138), decorated bowls even more so and the *Catacractonium* example seems to be the third instance of the ovolo recorded in Britain.

One of the stamps attributed to potter Dagomarus recovered in the group, on a cup of form Dr.27 found at Brompton East, Period 4d bedding deposit (**17730**), is

associated with a fabric suggesting an origin in the Lot Valley in South Gaul (Cat. no. S13). Dagomarus mostly worked in Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux (Hartley, Dickinson 2008c, 236–40) but that particular die, 15a, has been found associated with South Gaulish fabrics as well as Les Martres-de-Veyre ones (*ibid.*, note 42, 240) and it looks as if the die was used at both centres. The *Catacractonium* cup likely comes from the Lot Valley.

A few fragments have been tentatively assigned a Montans origin on the basis of their fabric. There is a stamp by the potter Felicio iv among the unstratified material from Brompton East and a decorated bowl from Brompton East (Cat. no. 62), both 2nd century AD. Another decorated bowl from layer or spread **18595** at Fort Bridge is perhaps also from Montans.

### DATING SUMMARY FOR SOUTH GAUL

The samian from La Graufesenque includes very few pieces that can be attributed a pre-Flavian date, but none occurs in Period 4. Early Flavian samian vessels are present: a number of stamps recorded are common on early Flavian sites including Scotch Corner and some Dr.37s have decorations consistent with an early Flavian date. All are present at Fort Bridge, Brompton East and Thornbrough Farm but the nature and length of occupation at these locations remain somewhat elusive and ill-defined. Even when recovered from Period 4 or 5 deposits the early Flavian vessels were very often found alongside later Flavian material, and/or Trajanic vessels.

Another useful piece of evidence for estimating the start of occupation in the 1st century AD is the ratio of two chronologically sensitive South Gaulish types of decorated bowls. Form Dr.37 was developed in the 60s and is absent from Neronian groups; it started to appear in archaeological contexts from AD70 while the Dr.29 ceased to be made after c. AD85. The overall figure for the various areas across *Catacractonium* is 41:1 and that ratio alone would normally suggest that the settlements under consideration did not fully develop until the later 80s or the 90s. It therefore appears slightly at odds with the chronological chart based on the well-dated samian material (Figs 9.92 and 9.93). If there was sustained activity at the various areas under consideration in the early 70s or even the early 80s, the assemblage should contain quantities of both Dr.29s and Dr.37 in a ratio closer to the ones recovered from sites founded in the early 70s such as Roecliffe (9:4, Dickinson 2005), York fortress (2:1.3, Dickinson and Hartley 1993) or Castleford fort (5:6, Dickinson and Hartley 2000, 21) or even early 80s foundations such as Inchtuthil and Strageath where the ratios of Dr.29 to Dr.37 are still 5:4 and 6:5, respectively (Dickinson and Hartley 1993 where the authors provide comparative ratios for Camelon, Strageath, Newstead and Inchtuthill). At Scotch Corner examples of form Dr.29 were still almost in equal quantities as Dr.37 in Field 258 in Period 4 (Monteil 2020). It is difficult to understand how the form was supplied in quantities to Scotch Corner and not *Catacractonium*. The closest parallel that can be found is the small assemblage from Northern Enclosure



Ditches at Ortons Pasture, Rocester dated AD90–119 where the ratio is of 22:1 (from Willis 2005).

Extraordinarily low quantities of South Gaulish Dr.29 were also a feature of the samian assemblage from Site 433 which suggested a starting date of AD80, if perhaps in a slightly less stark contrast (17:1, Hartley and Dickinson 2002a, 280) and most of the other sites excavated across *Catacractonium*: the samian assemblage from *Catacractonium* 1972 (Site 434) which suggested a starting date of AD85 was without Dr.29 (Hartley, Pengelly and Dickinson 2002, 316) as was the assemblage from Catterick Bridge (Site 240, Bell and Evans 2002, table 39) and only one Dr.29 was recorded at Thornbrough Farm (Sites 452 and 482, Dickinson 2002b, 485). It remains a possibility that it is a site-specific singularity. Hartley and Dickinson (2002a, 280–1) had suggested that those unusual ratios were perhaps the result of early Flavian material being dumped elsewhere. This of course also remains a possible explanation for the sample currently under consideration but this assemblage is larger and all excavated areas share a dearth of form Dr.29s. Another potential if rather far-fetched explanation is that whether by selective acquisition or because of different supply route(s) Dr.37 was the only forms available to people at *Catacractonium*. If so, this would be the only known example of its kind, especially at a site established by the military.

### CENTRAL GAULISH

Vessels from Central Gaul dominate the assemblage with a total of 10,985 sherds which represent 68% of this collection. All areas yielded Central Gaulish material in different proportions (Table 9.6). Two production centres are represented, Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux.

### LES MARTRES-DE-VEYRE

Among the Central Gaulish group, 845 sherds were identified as originating from Les Martres-de-Veyre which represent 732 vessels for a rim EVE figure of 11.17 (Table 13) and 5.23% of the total sherd count. Both Trajanic and Hadrianic–early Antonine products were identified but the earlier material dominates. Among the 17 stamps identified for Les Martres-de-Veyre, 12 are by potters with date ranges in the Trajanic and early Hadrianic period and only five are Hadrianic or early Antonine (Table 14).

Several potters' styles are represented among the decorated ware and none seems to particularly dominate. Examples by X-8 (Cat. no. 63), the Rosette potter (Cat. nos 64–65), X-2 (Cat. no. 66), Drusus i (Cat. no. 67), X-11 (Cat. nos 68 and 80), X-12 (Cat. nos 69–70), X-13 (Cat. nos 71–74) and X-9 (Cat. nos 75–77) were recorded. In this group most of X-9's bowls are in a Les Martres-de-Veyre fabric but not all (Cat. nos 82 and 83). Potter X-9 is thought to have moved from Les Martres-de-Veyre to Lezoux and consequently his output is dated AD110–35. Of a similar date must be two vessels which, although in a Lezoux fabric, were made in moulds by Les Martres-de-Veyre potters (Cat. nos 80 and 81). Other such bowls pointing to the movement of moulds from Les Martres-

Table 13: samian forms from Les Martres-de-Veyre present in the assemblage.

Form	Les Martres-de-Veyre			
	MNV	%MNV	RE	%RE
Beaker	1	0.14%		
Bowl	16	2.19%	0.37	3.31%
CU11	11	1.50%	0.31	2.78%
CU15	1	0.14%	0.06	0.54%
Cup	7	0.96%		
DE64	1	0.14%		
Dec bowl	1	0.14%		
Dish	29	3.96%		
DishR	1	0.14%		
DR15/17	5	0.68%	0.08	0.72%
DR18	7	0.96%	0.27	2.42%
DR18/31	167	22.81%	3.56	31.87%
DR18/31R	20	2.73%	0.21	1.88%
DR27	82	11.20%	4.13	36.97%
DR29	2	0.27%		
DR30	1	0.14%		
DR30R	7	0.96%		
DR33	11	1.50%	0.26	2.33%
DR35	1	0.14%	0.1	0.90%
DR36	12	1.64%	0.23	2.06%
DR37	177	24.18%	1.47	13.16%
DR38	4	0.55%	0.05	0.45%
DR42D	2	0.27%	0.07	0.63%
Inkwell	1	0.14%		
WA81	1	0.14%		
Unidentified	164	22.40%		
Total	732	100%	11.17	100%

Table 14: Les Martres-de-Veyre potters (number of stamps) present in the assemblage.

Potter	Start date	End date	No.
Balbinus ?	100	125	1
Biragillus ii	100	130	1
Dagomarus	100	140	3
Lentiscus	100	125	2
Vitalis iii	100	125	1
Paterclus ii	105	140	2
Marcellus ii	110	130	1
Surdillus	110	130	1
Reginus ii	120	150	3
Sacaro	120	150	1
Nem-ii	130	160	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>17</b>

Table 15: Lezoux potters (organised chronologically) present in the assemblage.

Potter	Start date	End date	No.
Indercillus i	100	145	1
Sacer i	115	140	1
Paternulus	120	135	1
Agedillus ii	120	140	1
Annius ii	120	145	1
Attianus ii	120	145	1
Austrus	120	145	1
Abalanis	120	155	1
Aemianus?	120	160	1
Beliniccus ii	120	160	1
Pacatus i	120	160	1
Secundinus iv	120	160	1
Biturix	125	150	1
Ianvaris i	125	150	1
Severus v	125	150	2
Taurinus	125	150	1
Bonoxus	125	155	1
Calava	125	155	1
Quintilianus i	125	155	1
Dagomarus	130	140	1
Cassius i	130	150	1
Pater ii	130	150	1
Sacre-	130	150	1
Docilis	130	155	1
Geminus vi	130	160	1
Tittius	130	160	1
Calvinus ii	130	165	1
Malluro i	130	165	1
Albinus iv	135	165	1
Cerialis ii	135	165	2
Divicatus	135	165	2
Pugnus ii	135	165	3
Tintirio	135	165	1
Aisius	140	160	1
Quintus iv	140	170	1
Samillus	140	170	1
Secundillus	140	170	1
Malliacus	140	175	3
Muxtullus	140	175	1
Patricius ii	140	175	1
Cinnamus ii	140	180	6
Cintusmus i	140	180	2
Musicus ii	140	200	1
Peculiaris i	145	170	3
Albucius ii	145	175	4
Divixtus i	145	175	6
Criciro v	150	170	1

Potter	Start date	End date	No.
Titus iii	150	170	1
Laxtucissa	150	175	1
Mansuetus ii	150	175	1
Reginus iv	150	175	1
Aucella i	150	180	1
Bellicus ii	150	180	1
Genialis iv	150	180	3
Genialis iv?	150	180	1
Maximus i	150	180	1
Soiellus	150	180	2
Tauricus i	150	180	1
Flo- Albinus	150	185	1
Macrinus iii	150	185	4
Paternus v	150	185	3
Capellianus i	150	190	1
Drippinus	150	190	1
Icttiana	150	195	1
Aeternus	155	180	1
Cintugenus	155	180	1
Apolaustirus	155	190	3
Macrianus	155	190	1
Malleo	155	190	1
Martius iv	155	190	2
Pistillus	155	190	1
Aestivus	155	195	1
Albucianus	155	195	3
Carca	155	200	1
Geamillus ii	155	200	1
Sextus v	155	200	2
Elvillus	160	190	1
Maternus iv	160	190	1
Pentius i	160	190	1
Secundinus vi?	160	190	1
Capellio	160	200	1
Catullus ii	160	200	1
Celsianus	160	200	1
Iullinus ii	160	200	1
Iustus ii	160	200	1
Magio i	160	200	1
Mainacnus	160	200	1
Mascellio i	160	200	1
Mercator iv	160	200	1
Paulianus i	160	200	1
Potitianus ii	160	200	1
Sabinus viii	160	200	1
Saturninus ii	160	200	1
Sosimius	160	200	2



Table 15: Lezoux potters (organised chronologically) present in the assemblage (continued).

Potter	Start date	End date	No.
Marcus v	160	210	4
Severus vi	160	210	1
Paullus v	165	200	1
Sacrillus	165	200	1
Arcus	170	200	1
Belsa (Arvernica)	170	200	1
Doecus i	170	200	1
Namilianus	170	200	1
Namilianus-Croesus	170	200	2
Solinus	170	200	1
Maximinus i?	170	210	1
Banuus	175	200	1
Maccalus	175	200	1
Marcellinus ii	175	200	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>151</b>

de-Veyre to Lezoux are known, several came from a pit group at 20–28 Moorgate in the Walbrook Valley in London (Bird 2005, 32).

A few decorated fragments can be attributed to the later Les Martres-de-Veyre potter Cettus (Cat. nos 78 and 79) whose output is dated to AD130–60, one of which with several repairs and cross-contexts joins within ditch **9727** in Period 6a at Brompton East (Cat. no. 78).

The number of products from Les Martres-de-Veyre varies from one area to another, with higher percentages of the ware at Catterick Racecourse (c.18% of total MNV of 152), Bainesse (7.81% of total MNV of 320) and Brompton West (7.59% of total MNV of 952).

Table 16: pre-import Lezoux vessels present in the assemblage.

Area	Context	Period	Sub-Period	Group	Sample	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd count	Weight (g)	RE
Agricola Bridge	2060	5	5b			MLEZ	DR37	1	1	24	
Agricola Bridge	1962	6	6b			MLEZ	DR27	1	2	24	0.05
Brompton East	9348	6	6c			MLEZ	DE54?	1	1	4	
Brompton East	14698	Un-phased	Un-phased			MLEZ	DR18/31	1	1	14	0.1
Brompton West	20344	9	9			MLEZ	DR36	1	1	5	
Fort Bridge	18286	6	6b	18423		MLEZ	?	1	1	1	
Fort Bridge	18124	7	7b	18420		MLEZ	DR35	1	4	5	0.15
Fort Bridge	various					MLEZ	DR37	1	11	173	
Fort Bridge	18997	7	7d	22461	AA	MLEZ		1	1	0.1	
Thornbrough Pasture	1139	5	5			MLEZ	dish	1	1	28	

At Bainesse Site 46, Les Martres-de-Veyre vessels accounted for only 4.3% of the total MNV (% generated from Bell and Evans 2002, tables 16–19).

The number of products from Les Martres-de-Veyre was also high in the assemblage from Healam Bridge (Monteil 2017b: c.7% of the total sherd count, 9% of the total EVEs and 6.75% of the total MNV) and Castleford vicus (7% of the total MNV, Hartley and Dickinson 2000, 84) but there it was the work of Cettus and not the earlier Trajanic potters that were dominating the groups.

### LEZOUX

By far the largest group (10,128 sherds), Central Gaulish samian vessels from Lezoux dominate the samian assemblage. It was possible to identify 151 stamps by 108 different potters for the group (Table 15). Another two are by unknown potters (Brompton East, Period 10, Cat. no. S324 and Fort Bridge, Period 7g, Cat. no. S211).

In addition to the main Lezoux group a little pre-import Lezoux material is present, 10 vessels recovered in five areas (Table 16). Two are decorated bowls with fabrics typical of early 2nd-century Lezoux samian ware, slightly under-fired with high mica content and a thin orange slip but decorations suggesting the moulds came from Les Martres-de-Veyre (Cat. nos 80 and 81). There is also a small fragment of an early 2nd century decorated cup Dé.54 (Brompton East, Period 6c occupation deposit **9348**). Not much of the decoration survives but the fabric is again typical of early 2nd-century Lezoux samian ware. The others are plain vessels, although few can be attributed to a specific form: two fragments of a cup form Dr.27 was recovered in the primary fill of ditch **1980** at Agricola Bridge, another cup form Dr.35 with an un-sintered slip and micaceous fabric in Period 7b Group **18420** at Fort Bridge.

Table 17: Lezoux forms present in the assemblage.

Form	Lezoux			
	MNV	%MNV	RE	%RE
Beaker	89	0.98%	0.05	0.03%
BET49	1	0.01%	0.07	0.04%
BET8	1	0.01%	0.18	0.11%
Bottle	3	0.03%		
Bowl	385	4.25%	12.86	7.76%
Closed form	5	0.06%		
CU11	13	0.14%	0.58	0.35%
CU15	5	0.06%	0.3	0.18%
CU21	18	0.20%	0.19	0.11%
CU23	18	0.20%	1.62	0.98%
Cup	23	0.25%		
DE72	36	0.40%	2.07	1.25%
Dec bowl	3	0.03%		
Dish	247	2.72%	0.08	0.05%
DishR	17	0.19%		
DR15/31	8	0.09%	0.38	0.23%
DR18/31	402	4.43%	11.93	7.20%
DR18/31R	251	2.77%	6.35	3.83%
DR27	238	2.63%	9.71	5.86%
DR30	64	0.71%	0.94	0.57%
DR30R	3	0.03%	0.15	0.09%
DR31	1033	11.40%	22.57	13.62%
DR31R	564	6.22%	14.03	8.46%
DR32	1	0.01%	0.05	0.03%
DR33	1073	11.84%	46.63	28.13%

**FORMS**

For the main period of export, the period between AD120 and AD160 is well represented within the Lezoux group. There is a large number of dishes of form Dr.18/31 and cups of form Dr.27 with a few flanged bowls of form Cu.11, whose production stops around AD160 (Table 16), 20 stamps (Table 15), and a number of decorated bowls attributable to the period.

The majority of the Central Gaulish material is Antonine with several typical forms (Dr.31, Dr.31R, Dr.38) and a number of decorated bowls dating to this period (see 'Decorated vessels' for details). Of the 151 Lezoux potters' stamps identified, 31 have a starting date of AD140 or AD145 and AD83 date ranges starting in AD150 and later. Samian material of the later Antonine period (AD170+) is present with a few diagnostic stamps (12 examples), decorated bowls and a plain repertoire that include mortaria, Wa.79, Wa.80 and contemporary forms (LUDTg, LUDTx and LUDBf) but they do not make up a large proportion of the assemblage (Table 17).

Form	Lezoux			
	MNV	%MNV	RE	%RE
DR34	5	0.06%	0.55	0.33%
DR35	15	0.17%	1.9	1.15%
DR36	69	0.76%	1.4	0.84%
DR37	1795	19.80%	23.99	14.47%
DR37R	1	0.01%	0.12	0.07%
DR38	167	1.84%	1.44	0.87%
DR39	1	0.01%		
DR40	1	0.01%	0.28	0.17%
DR42D	2	0.02%	0.19	0.11%
DR44	2	0.02%		
DR45	58	0.64%	1.58	0.95%
Inkwell	9	0.10%		
LUDBf	2	0.02%	0.23	0.14%
LUDTg	7	0.08%	0.41	0.25%
LUDTx	3	0.03%	0.12	0.07%
Mortarium	52	0.57%		
OP55	4	0.04%	0.6	0.36%
Platter	17	0.19%		
RT13	4	0.04%	0.3	0.18%
STS30	1	0.01%		
WA79	38	0.42%	1.3	0.78%
WA79R	3	0.03%		
WA80	10	0.11%	0.62	0.37%
WA81	1	0.01%		
Unident.	2297	25.34%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9065</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>165.77</b>	<b>100%</b>

Rarer Antonine forms are present, including a bottle with a rilled neck (Stanfield 1929, fig.6, no.30) at Agricola Bridge, Period 10 (**1476**), a cup of form BET8 (Bet and Delor 2000) in Brompton East Period 8 (**9259**) and a dish with straight wall and a straight flange known at the kiln site where it is labelled form BET49 (*ibid.*, 2000). Late Antonine dishes of form Dr.15/31 with internal quarter-moulding, a possible handled dish of form Dr.39 are present at Agricola Bridge (**1711**) and a few examples of a rare handled form Dr.34 for which the MNV count might have been overestimated (Table 17) were recorded at Agricola Bridge and Brompton East. Two fragments come from Agricola Bridge (Period 8 layers **1614** and **1634**) and 16 from Brompton East: a possible example in Period 6c (**14269**), another in Period 9 (surface **8020**) and the others from Period 8 (deposit **8065**) and (deposit **8070**).

**STAMPS**

Eighteen stamps have date ranges in the late Hadrianic-early Antonine period (AD130-165) including a new die by potter Cassius i on a dish form Dr.18/31R (Field

Table 18: East Gaulish forms present in the assemblage.

Form	East Gaulish			
	MNV	%MNV	RE	%RE
Beaker	6	0.65%		
Bowl	36	3.89%	0.9	6.47%
Closed form	1	0.11%		
CU21	6	0.65%	0.11	0.79%
Cup	2	0.22%		
DE72	5	0.54%		
Dec bowl	1	0.11%		
Dish	34	3.68%		
DishR	2	0.22%		
DR18/31	6	0.65%	0.1	0.72%
DR18/31R	6	0.65%	0.15	1.08%
DR27	2	0.22%	0.05	0.36%
DR30	11	1.19%	0.53	3.81%
DR30R	1	0.11%		
DR31	85	9.19%	2.55	18.33%
DR31R	93	10.05%	2.36	16.97%
DR31R/ LUDSb	3	0.32%	0.19	1.37%
DR32	9	0.97%	0.65	4.67%
DR33	47	5.08%	2.62	18.84%
DR36	4	0.43%	0.15	1.08%
DR37	128	13.84%	1.59	11.43%
DR38	24	2.59%	0.44	3.16%
DR40	2	0.22%	0.43	3.09%
DR43	1	0.11%	0.03	0.22%
DR45	13	1.41%	0.22	1.58%
DR46	1	0.11%	0.06	0.43%
LUDBb	1	0.11%	0.05	0.36%
LUDRSM	2	0.22%		
LUDSb	40	4.32%	0.65	4.67%
LUDSM	1	0.11%	0.03	0.22%
LUDTb	1	0.11%	0.05	0.36%
Mortarium	12	1.30%		
Platter	5	0.54%		
WA80	1	0.11%		
Unidentified	334	36.00%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>100%</b>

179, area A, Period 6c, **8373**, RF6722, stamp catalogue entry S86), and a complete example of the previously incomplete die  $\Phi$ 1 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008b).

#### DECORATED VESSELS

A number of decorated bowls date to the Hadrianic and early Antonine period, including vessels by Sacer i (Cat. no. 84), Geminus iv (Cat. no. 85), Butrio (Cat. no. 86), Austrus (Cat. no. 87), Birrantus (Cat. no. 88), Cassius (Cat. no. 89), the large S potter (Cat. no. 90), the Quintilianus

Table 19: East Gaulish potters present in the assemblage.

Kiln	Potter	Earliest date	Latest date	No.
La Madeleine	Sabellus	130	155	1
La Madeleine	Geminus v	130	160	1
Rheinzabern	Bellus ii	140	180	1
Rheinzabern	Ianus ii	150	180	2
Les Allieux	Cavannus	150	200	1
Rheinzabern	Reginus vi	155	180	2
Rheinzabern	Cobnertus iv	155	180	2
Rheinzabern	Cobnertus iv?	155	180	1
Rheinzabern	Lutevos	160	190	1
Rheinzabern	Lillus i	160	260	1
Rheinzabern	Venicarus ii	170	200	1
Rheinzabern	Comitalis	170	240	1
Rheinzabern	Attilus vi	190	250	1
Trier	Victorinus ii	210	250	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>17</b>

group (Cat. nos 91–92), Secundinus iv (Cat. no. 93), two anonymous Hadrianic potters (Cat. nos 94 and 95), Acaunissa (Cat. no. 96), X-6 (Cat. nos 97–100), Docilis (Cat. no. 101), Sissus ii (Cat. no. 102) and Pugnus ii (Cat. nos 104–105).

A high number of bowls are the work of Cinnamus ii with a few examples of his early style known as the Cinnamus-Cerialis group (Cat. nos 112 and 113) but more examples of his standard and later products (Cat. nos 114–118). In the Antonine period the work of Severus v is particularly well represented (Cat. nos 106–111), especially at Agricola Bridge. Contemporary with Severus v are bowls by Divixtus (Cat. nos 119–121) and Albucius (Cat. nos 122–123).

The later Antonine potters are also well represented with decorated vessels by Laxtucissa (Cat. nos 124–126), Paternus v (Cat. nos 127–131), Censorinus (Cat. no. 134), Casurius (Cat. nos 132–133), Priscus (Cat. no. 135), Iullinus (Cat. nos 137–140), Iustus (Cat. no. 135), Servus iv (Cat. no. 141), Advocisus (Cat. no. 142), Mercator iv (Cat. no. 143) and Doeccus (Cat. nos 146–148). A bowl with a stamp by Banuus (Cat. no. 149) and two bowls with decoration suggesting Marcus v (Cat. nos 144 and 145) are the latest Lezoux decorated vessels identified.

#### EAST GAULISH

With 1088 sherds that add up to 925 vessels (Table 18), the East Gaulish material plays a relatively small role in the supply to *Cataractonium* and Bainesse (Table 9.6) but a range of industries supplying Britain from the late Hadrianic period to the mid-3rd century AD is represented. The earlier East Gaulish samian consists of a few vessels from La Madeleine; at Agricola Bridge a stamped Dr.18/31 by Geminus v in Period 7 demolition layer **1571** (Cat. no. S129) and a Dr.37 (Cat. no. 150) were

recovered. At Fort Bridge a stamped Dr.18/31 (Cat. no. S158) came from clay occupation deposit **18602** and at Brompton East a Dr.18/31 with a stamp by Sabellus (Cat. no. S363) was found in unstratified material **8000**. Other examples of La Madeleine ware are known from previous excavations at *Catacratonium* (Dickinson 2002a, nos 12, 45, 118) and Bainesse (Hartley and Dickinson 2002b, nos 74 and 90). As with the A1 scheme assemblage, it never made a large contribution to the samian supply to *Catacratonium* or other sites in the region (Dickinson 1997, 944; Ward 2008a, 174). In the group from Healam Bridge which had a strong late Hadrianic–early Antonine emphasis a single stamp was recorded (Monteil 2017b).

A few vessels from the Argonne region are present, a stamp by potter Cavannus from the smaller production centre of Les Allieux was found in a cleaning layer at Brompton East Area A (stamp catalogue entry S354) and a small number of decorated bowls from Lavoye two of which with enough decoration to be attributed (Cat. no. 107 from Brompton East, Period 7b layer **8833**, deposits **8841** and **8738**; Cat. no. 108 from Agricola Bridge, Group **2212**). Decorated bowls from the Argonne have been recorded at *Catacratonium* and Bainesse before (Dickinson 2002a, nos 70 and 189; Hartley and Dickinson 2002b, nos 72 and 220). A very limited number of stamps by Cavannus are known in Britain; in the north-east they have been recorded at Corbridge and York (Hartley and Dickinson 2008b, 309) and Binchester (Monteil 2018c).

The bulk of the East Gaulish material that can be attributed to a specific source is from Rheinzabern, and not particularly late. Antonine potters are well represented within the stamps (Table 19) and decorated ware (Cat. nos 153–161). A little of the Rheinzabern material is later 2nd century to mid-3rd century AD in date: an unstratified stamp from Agricola Bridge by Comitalis from Rheinzabern (Hartley and Dickinson 2008c, 100–1), a stamp by Attillus vi (AD190–250; Cat. no. S295) in Period 9 (stone building **22448**); at Fort Bridge, a beaker with applied decoration in Period 8 (layer **18788**) and a decorated bowl from Bainesse (Cat. no. 162; fill **5179** of pit **5175**). The Rheinzabern potters, decorated ware and forms represented in this group suggest a similar range to the examples present in the group from Catterick Bypass Site 433 (Dickinson 2002a) and Bainesse (Hartley and Dickinson 2002b) with mostly Antonine decorated vessels and little that seems 3rd century in date. A Dr.30 with joining sherds in Period 7 (demolition spread **1571**) and Period 9 (fill **1549** of drain **1502**) at Agricola Bridge has decoration that is identical to one recovered from Bainesse (Hartley and Dickinson 2002b, no. 157, fig. 200). Two examples of a more unusual mortarium form LUDRSM, a variant of form Dr.43 with barbotine decoration on the flange, were recorded from Period 9 contexts at Fort Bridge (stone platform **18819** and soil layer/horizon **18853**).

A small number of vessels were attributed a Trier origin. With the exception of a piece from Werkstatt II from

Catterick Road (fill **23991** of posthole **23992**) that is Antonine (Cat. no. 163), the material from Trier appears late with few diagnostic pieces: a stamp by Victorinus ii dated AD210–250 from Brompton East Period 8 occupation deposit **8141** and a decorated bowl from Period 9 layer **8206** dated AD200–260 (Cat. no. 164). The work of Werkstatt II is relatively rare in the region; no examples are mentioned in the various catalogues published for *Catacratonium* and Bainesse (Dickinson 2002a and 2002b; Hartley, Pengelly and Dickinson 2002; Hartley and Dickinson 2002b). Three vessels were recorded from the *vicus* at Housesteads (Dickinson 2009, 496), other examples are known from York (Dickinson 1997, nos 3437–8 recovered from Wellington Row), the fort at Newcastle (Dickinson 2002c, D18–20) and one is known from the *vicus* at *Vindolanda* (Monteil 2016).

The only two fragments of late Argonne ware, dated AD250+, occur in late Periods. Both are small and relatively undiagnostic (Bainesse, modern, made ground **13579** and Fort Bridge, Period 8, floor surface **21041**).

## AMPHORAE

*Eniko Hudak*

### FABRICS AND FORMS

#### AMPHORAE

**Asia Minor (Micaceous) amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, ASM AM. A very rare fabric in the assemblage with only two body sherds present at Agricola Bridge, one intrusive in Period 6 and one from Period 9. Only one other vessel possibly derived from the same area was identified in the assemblage (see section ‘Unidentified amphora fabrics’).

**Baetican amphora 1.** Tomber and Dore 1998, BAT AM 1. Together with the later BAT AM 2 these are the most common amphora types in the assemblage. Forms in this fabric are largely Dressel 20 olive oil vessels, including rim types 57–71 dated to AD70–110, and 72–90 dated AD110–150 (Martin-Kilcher 1987, Beilage 1) and a number of stamped handles, see ‘Catalogue of Dressel 20 amphora stamps’ below. Rare rim sherds of Dressel 2–4 wine, Dressel 7–11 range fish-sauce, and Haltern 70 defrutum/muria/wine containers also occur.

**Baetican amphora 2.** Tomber and Dore 1998, BAT AM 2. The later Dressel 20 fabric is, together with BAT AM 1, the most common amphora type in the assemblage. With the exception of 11 fragments of two possible later Dressel 23 vessels the fabric comprises exclusively Dressel 20 olive-oil amphorae, including rim types 72–90 dated to AD110–150, types 91–100 dated to AD150–210, and a few examples of range 101–117 dated to AD210–280 (Martin-Kilcher 1987, Beilagen 1–2), some appearing to be residual in the period features they occur in. While some of the residuality may be explained with the tendency to reuse BAT AM 1 and 2 fragments in construction, it has to be borne in mind that the strict chronology of the Swiss amphorae might not be as readily applicable to Dressel 20 found in Britain and these dates should be taken as guidance only (Williams 2010, 129).

**Baetican amphora 3.** Tomber and Dore 1998, BAT AM 3. Only a small amount of body sherds of Dressel 28 amphorae are present in the assemblage, all from *Cataractonium* Period 4 to Period 7 and Period 10.

**Cadiz amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, CAD AM. Rare fabric of fish-based amphorae with only two sherds present at Fort Bridge Period 7a.

**Campanian (black sand) amphora 1.** Tomber and Dore 1998, CAM AM 1. Small quantities of body sherds in this Italian fabric of wine amphorae were recovered from Period 4 to Period 9 from *Cataractonium* and a single flake from Scotch Corner.

**(Northern) Campanian amphora 2.** Tomber and Dore 1998, CAM AM 2. Rare fabric with body sherds recovered only from *Cataractonium* sites. The absence of diagnostic sherds makes it difficult to say whether the mid-Roman 'almond-rimmed' type is truly absent from the assemblage. A rim and a handle from two separate vessels were found at *Cataractonium* (Williams 2002, 245), and the type is widely distributed across northern Britain (Bidwell 2018, table 14.11).

**Gaulish amphora 1.** Tomber and Dore 1998, GAL AM 1. This is the only other amphora fabric present in considerable quantities still only accounting of 3.2% of the Period 4 to Period 9 stratified amphora assemblage. Forms in this fabric are restricted to the flat-bottomed Gauloise 4 and 5 wine amphorae including a vessel with an unusual and, so far, unparalleled example of rouletted decoration (see Period 7 and Period 8 below).

**Gaulish amphora 2.** Tomber and Dore 1998, GAL AM 2. Rare fragments of Haltern 70-similis or London 555 amphorae including a near complete basal spike from Brompton East Period 6a.

**North African (lime-rich) amphora 1 and North African (lime-poor) amphora 2.** Tomber and Dore 1998, NAF AM 1 and 2. No rim sherds were found, and the only recognisable forms represented are the Africana 1 Piccolo olive oil vessel and a single handle of a Dressel 2–4 wine amphora.

**Peacock & Williams Class 12 amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, P&W AM 12. The type is commonly referred to as the 'carrot' or Camulodunum 189 amphora indicating its small vessel curvature and overall body ribbing. The origin of this type is unknown, but it is possible that several production sites in the Eastern Mediterranean were involved. Contents again are uncertain, but dates and olives have been suggested (Croom *et al.* 2008b, 209). Only a small number of body sherds was recovered from *Cataractonium*.

**Peacock & Williams Class 16 amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, P&W AM 16. This type refers to a southern Spanish fabric used for the Dressel 7–11 fish-sauce vessels. Only three rim sherds of Dressel 8 and a range of body and

handle fragments were recovered from all periods of the *Cataractonium* areas.

**Peacock & Williams Class 47 amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, P&W AM 47. This amphora type is known as the 'hollowfoot' amphora or Kapitän II, possibly of Aegean origin and a container of wine, but both are uncertain. In Britain it occurred from the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD (Peacock 1977b), mainly in the southern centres of the province and in coastal areas (Ravasi forthcoming). Only two body sherds were found in Period 9 contexts at Agricola Bridge.

**Peacock & Williams Class 66 amphora.** Tomber and Dore 1998, P&W AM 66. This fabric may share origins with the P&W AM 12, and is also known as the Kingsholm 117. It is differentiated from the former by its larger dimensions. A rare fabric in the assemblage only represented by one fragment each from Period 7 at Fort Bridge and Period 9 at Brompton East.

**Rhodian (pink) amphora 1 and Rhodian (yellow) amphora 2.** Tomber and Dore 1998, RHO AM 1. Two fabrics produced as the peaked-handled Camulodunum 184 wine amphorae made at Rhodes between the 4th century BC and 2nd century AD. Both are represented exclusively by body sherds from all Roman periods and Period 10 of Agricola Bridge, Fort Bridge, and Catterick Road.

**Unidentified amphora fabrics.** SS AM, UND AM1 and UND AM2. One sherd of each of these fabrics were found at Scotch Corner (Period 8) and commented on by David Williams. SS AM is a small worn body sherd of southern Spanish origin, most likely of a fish-based amphora. UND AM1 includes two fragments, a bifid handle and a body sherd from Dressel 2–4 amphorae, but exact source is unknown. UND AM2 comprises joining neck, body, and handle fragments of unknown origin. Williams (pers. comm.) suggested that it might be of eastern Mediterranean/Aegean origin, compare Bezczy (2013) Type 6.

#### AMPHORA LIDS

The range of small lids in the assemblage, most likely amphora lids that were sealed in somewhat down the neck of the vessels, is best paralleled by the variety of amphora lid forms published in Colchester Archaeological Report 10 (Symonds and Wade 1999, fig. 3.1). Six different forms in three fabrics were identified, with no preference of any fabric towards any form. All lids but one appeared to be flat with straight or slightly upward-curving rims thickened towards the edge, but no handles survived. Types 14–21 of Colchester represent minor variations of this type. The only exception is Type 23, a convex type with externally thickening edge.

**AM LID1.** A soft, fine, oxidised fabric with silt-sized micaceous sand inclusions ranging in colour from buff to pale pink-buff. Lid forms CAR3.1/14–17 and CAR3.1/21 are represented in this fabric.

**AM LID2.** A hard, fine, oxidised fabric with silt-sized micaceous sand inclusions, cream-coloured with a distinctive greenish tinge. Lid forms CAR3.1/17, CAR3.1/21 and CAR3.1/23 are present.

**AM LID3.** A hard, coarse, oxidised fabric with medium-sized sand and black inclusions ranging in colour from buff to cream. Lid forms CAR3.1/14–16 are present.

#### **AMPHORA-STYLE FLAGONS AND DOLIA**

**Verulamium Region White Ware and White-Slipped Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, VER WH, and Davies *et al.* 1994, VCWS, here VER WS.

The rims of a minimum of 14 vessels in VER WS and three in VER WS are present in the site assemblage distributed across all periods, mostly from *Catacratonium* and only two fragments from Baines Field 160. All rims can be assigned to form 8–1J, the equivalent of Gauloise 3–4 types (cf. Davies *et al.* 1994, 63; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 85).

**Dolium fabric,** A DOLIUM. Dirty buff-surfaced fabric with thick cream core and pale orange margins, hard, with smooth feel and irregular fracture. Inclusions are moderate, ill-sorted, angular to rounded, medium to very coarse sized particles of multi-coloured quartz, calcareous, and unidentified red and black particles.

Dolia are defined as large ceramic storage vessels with a capacity of between 360 and 1700 litres, normally sunk to their necks in the ground, and were among the types of vessels used for storage and possibly for transport as well (Green 1986, 106; Willis 1993, 180). Only two joining fragments of the same dolium with a wall thickness of 25mm were recovered from a Period 6 ditch at Thornbrough Farm (BH20135), most likely redeposited debris. A rim sherd of a dolium was recovered from Healam Bridge (Leary 2017a, 72).

## **MORTARIA**

*Eniko Hudak*

### **FABRICS**

#### **CONTINENTAL FABRICS**

##### **RHINELAND MORTARIA**

**MRHL WH, Rhineland White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, RHL WH. This fabric groups includes imports from the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries.

**MC4.** Hartley 2002a, MC4. This fabric group includes the mid-1st to early 2nd-century types from the Rhineland (Hartley 1985b).

##### **NORTH GAULISH MORTARIA**

**MNOG WH4, Northern France, Oise-Somme Region White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, NOG WH4.

**MC6 and MC9.** Hartley 2002a MC6 and MC9, or Hartley 1991 FC2–5. These fabrics are variants of the main fabric included in the NRFRC with variations in texture, size of inclusions, and sometimes colour.

##### **CENTRAL GAULISH MORTARIA**

**MC.** Hartley 1991 FC7–8.

#### **ROMANO-BRITISH FABRICS**

##### **ALDBOROUGH MORTARIA**

**MALD WH, Aldborough White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, ALD WH.

**MALD WS1, Aldborough White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MALD WS2, Aldborough White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MALD WS3, Aldborough White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MALD WS4, Aldborough White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

##### **CANTLEY/ROSSINGTON BRIDGE MORTARIA**

**MCAN WS, Cantley White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017, CAN WS and Rossington Bridge Fabric 1 (Hartley 2001, 39). These are differentiated from MCTR WS4 mortaria by the presence of stamps or forms paralleled in Cregeen 1957.

##### **CATTERICK, CATTERICK/CANTLEY TRADITION, AND SCOTCH CORNER MORTARIA**

**MCTR WS1, Catterick White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017, Hartley 2002a MB14.

**MCTR WS2, Catterick White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017, Hartley 2002a MB15.

**MCTR WS3, Catterick White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MCTR WS4, Catterick/Cantley tradition White-Slipped Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017, Hartley 2002a MB12, Tomber and Dore 1998, CTR WS, CAN WS, and SWN WS.

**MOX SC2, Scotch Corner Oxidised Ware.** Griffiths 2020.

**MOX SC4, Scotch Corner Oxidised Ware.** Griffiths 2020.

**MOX SC8, Scotch Corner Oxidised Ware.** Griffiths 2020.

##### **CATTERICK/PIERCEBRIDGE MORTARIA**

**MCPA WS.** Hartley 2002a MB36–37.

##### **COLCHESTER MORTARIA**

**MCOL WH, Colchester White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, COL WH.

##### **CORBRIDGE MORTARIA**

**MCOR WH, Corbridge White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, COR WH.



**CRAMBECK MORTARIA**

**MCRA PA, Crambeck Parchment Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, CRA PA.

**MCRA WH, Crambeck White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, CRA WH. A small number of vessels were identified within this group that may be Crambeck copies, which may be from kilns at *Cataractonium* (Leary and Hartley 2017, 114; Evans 2002a).

**EAST ANGLIAN MORTARIA**

**M E ANGLIA, East Anglia White Ware.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**LINCOLNSHIRE MORTARIA**

**MLTC WH, Lincoln Technical College White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, LTC WH.

**MSOC WH, South Carlton White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, SOC WH.

**LOWER NENE VALLEY MORTARIA**

**MLNV WH, Lower Nene Valley White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, LNV WH.

**MANCETTER-HARTSHILL MORTARIA**

**MH1, Mancetter-Hartshill White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, MAH WH. This group includes the early Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria with quartz or mixed quartz and red sandstone trituration grit (pre-AD140/150).

**MH2, Mancetter-Hartshill White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, MAH WH. This group includes the late hammerhead mortaria with the fine-grained black and red argillaceous trituration grits.

**OXFORDSHIRE MORTARIA**

**MOXF WH, Oxford White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, OXF WH.

**RAETIAN MORTARIA**

**MRAETIAN RS, Raetian Red-Slipped Ware.** This fabric group includes Raetian mortaria produced in Britain in the Antonine period with the typical haematite slip and, in some instances, the unusual lug handles. Although Raetian fabrics are too similar to be distinguished easily, these were most likely made at Carlisle, Holt, and Wroxeter, based on the types present (Hartley 2012b). Fabric descriptions for Wroxeter and Holt Raetian mortaria are in the NRFRC, Tomber and Dore 1998 WRX RS and HOL OX.

**VERULAMIUM REGION MORTARIA**

**MVER WH, Verulamium Region White Ware.** Tomber and Dore 1998, VER WH.

**MVER WS, Verulamium Region Coarse White-Slipped Ware.** Davies *et al.* 1994 VCWS.

**YORK MORTARIA**

**MOAB EBOR1, possible Ebor ware.** Leary and Hartley

2017.

**MOAB EBOR2, Peaseholm Green mortaria.** This small group includes Ebor ware vessels produced at the workshop at Peaseholm Green (Swan and McBride 2002), but they differ from these mortaria by having 'ferruginous' trituration grits, not dense and hard enough to be classed as iron slag. Mortaria with this type of grit were identified at Heslington East (Hartley in press).

**UNATTRIBUTED MORTARIA FROM THE NORTH-EAST**

**MOAB NE1.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MOAB NE2.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MOAB NE3.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MOAB NE4.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MOAB NE MB18.** Hartley 2002a MB18.

**MOAB NE MB22.** Hartley 2002a MB22.

**MOAB NE MB28.** Hartley 2002a MB28.

**INDETERMINATE MORTARIA**

**MOAB INDET, Indeterminate Oxidised Mortaria.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MOWS INDET, Indeterminate Oxidised White-Slipped Mortaria.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**MW INDET, Indeterminate White Ware Mortaria.** Leary and Hartley 2017.

**FORMS**

The following typological classification was established for York (Monaghan 1997, 977). For precise parallels see the catalogue entries for the illustrated vessels.

**FLANGED MORTARIA**

**MA.** Mortaria with angular flange.

**MB.** Mortaria with short, thick, or beaded flange.

**MD.** Double flanged mortaria.

**ME.** Everted or hooked flange mortaria.

**MF.** Mortaria with flange part way down the body.

**MP.** Mortaria with rim proud of everted flange.

**COLLARED MORTARIA**

**MC.** Collared mortaria.

**MG.** Mortaria with stubby flange or collar.

**HAMMERHEAD MORTARIA**

**MH.** Mortaria with hammerhead rim.

#### **REEDED-RIM MORTARIA**

**MR.** Reeded-rim mortaria.

#### **WALL-SIDED MORTARIA**

**MW.** Wall-sided mortaria.

### **THE OTHER POTTERY**

*Ruth Leary*

#### **FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS**

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. A sample of the sherds was further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group.

The detailed fabrics are arranged into broader groups which were felt to belong to a continuum, particularly wares for which a local source was suggested (see section 'The ware group types', below). The detailed fabrics are given in the archive catalogue (Appendix G) and described here and it would be possible to re-group the fabrics if future fabric analysis such as petrographic or chemical analysis supports this.

#### **B: BLACK-BURNISHED WARE**

##### ***DOR BB1 DORSET BB1***

**BB1** Black burnished ware category 1. Dorset. Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1. GBB1 denotes BB1 which has fired grey but is identified as Dorset BB1.

##### ***ROS BB1 ROSSINGTON BB1***

**RBB1** Rossington Bridge BB1. Tomber and Dore 1998 ROS BB1 and Buckland et al 2001, 47-9.

##### ***BB1 CAT CATTERICK BB1***

**GRC11** Brownish grey with buff margins and grey core. Smooth and hard with moderate, coarse, sub-rounded quartz and moderate, coarse, sub-rounded/rounded red brown inclusions. These red/brown inclusions are quite soft. Sparse, medium, calcareous inclusions are occasionally present. This fabric compared with samples from the Catterick BB1 kiln but comparison was limited to two very small chips from two sherds retained by J. Evans (to whom the author is indebted). It proved impossible to access the excavated pottery from this kiln.

**GRB38** Burnt, oxidised BB1 type fabric but not BB1 in texture. Hard and evidence of slip – now white. Moderate, fine to medium, subangular quartz and one very coarse, quartz inclusions in break, sparse calcareous inclusions and red brown, rounded inclusions. Perhaps CAT BB1.

**GRC18** Black with dark grey inner surface, buff margins and grey core. Handmade. Moderate ill-sorted coarse, subangular quartz and grey stones. Coarser than usual for GRC11.

##### ***BBT1- BB1 COPIES***

**GRB8** Dark grey/black with brown core. Hackly,

harsh feel with abundant, medium-coarse, subangular quartz and sparse, medium/coarse brown inclusions. This fabric is very similar to BB1.

**GRB46** As GRB8 but with moderate medium-coarse, white inclusions. Dark grey with brown core. Handmade. Abundant, medium, quartz and sparse, ill-sorted, rounded, white calcareous inclusions also rare long thin calc inclusions. Sparse, rounded, red/brown inclusions. Some of the white inclusions look like ooliths.

**BBT1** BB1 copy. Dark grey with brown margins and grey core. Hard with sandy feel and hackly fracture. Abundant medium, well sorted, sub-rounded quartz. GBBT1 are examples in this group which have fired grey.

#### **BB2**

**BB2** Black burnished ware category 2. South East England, Colchester and Thames Estuary. Tomber and Dore 1998 BB2.

#### **CG: CALCITE-GRITTED WARES**

Bell and Evans 2002 R4.

#### **HUN CG**

**HUN CG** Calcite-gritted ware. As Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG. Subgroups are noted in the archive catalogue. These relate to relative quantities of inclusions and also colour but did not appear to have any chronological or other significance.

Includes sub fabrics:

**EYCT1** Oxidised version.

**EYCT2** Grey fabric with abundant fine quartz, sparse coarse rounded quartz and moderate coarse rhomboidal vesicles.

**EYCT3** Version with sparse calcite.

#### **B18**

**B18** Dark grey-black, handmade ware with little calcite. Monaghan's 1997 fabric B18, Signal Station ware.

#### **LATE HM**

**GRB32** Black external surface and grey paste with brown margins. Hard and fairly smooth Irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz. Sparse, medium, rounded, white calcareous inclusions and coarse, sub-rounded/subangular red brown inclusions.

**GRB54** Grey. Hard with granular fracture. Abundant, medium, rounded inclusions- quartz and a dark grey stone with some large quartz and dark grey inclusions. Most of the inclusions are remarkably rounded.

#### **CT: CALCAREOUS FABRICS**

This ware group comprises indeterminate fabrics with calcareous inclusions of limestone or shell.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SHELLY WARE - EARLY**

CTA1 Buff shell-tempered ware. Soapy feel and laminated fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted shell inclusions. Early Northamptonshire shell-tempered ware.

**DALES WARE AND DALES RELATED WARE**

CTA2 Dales ware. Brown with brown/red margins and moderate shell inclusions. Tomber and Dore 1998 DAL SH. Bell and Evans 2002 R4A.

CTC1 Dark grey/brown fabric. Harsh and hackly. Abundant coarse calcite and limestone.

**HARROLD**

CTA3 Harrold shell-tempered ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 HAR SH.

**BOG SH SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELL-TEMPERED WARE**

CTA4 Brown-grey shell-tempered ware with moderate, ill-sorted, medium to coarse shell inclusions. Probably South Lincolnshire shelly ware.

**TRENT VALLEY SH**

CTC3 Medium grey with darker grey core. Gritty and harsh. Moderate, medium, rounded and sub-rounded quartz and hard shiny brown inclusions and ill-sorted calcareous inclusions. Trent Valley.

**CT OOL WARES WITH OOLITIC LIMESTONE INCLUSIONS**

LOOL Black/brown ware with moderate, medium rounded white inclusions – limestone ooliths.

LOOL2 Dark grey ware with buff core. Hard and slightly sandy. Visible rounded vesicles outside and protruding quartz inclusions inside. Sparse to moderate, medium subangular quartz, rounded vesicles, coarse crystalline quartz, and some grey rock. Micaceous surfaces.

**CT UNIDENTIFIED CALCAREOUS WARES**

CT Non-specific calcareous inclusions. CT OX-oxidised version of CT.

CTC2 Oxidised ware, hard and smooth with moderate, ill-sorted, fine to medium, rounded, calcareous inclusions – limestone. Dull orange.

CTC4 Hard grey ware with sparse to moderate medium sub-rounded quartz and grey/brown inclusions and abundant ill-sorted fine to coarse white inclusions- a mixture of platey types (shell?) and irregular shapes.

CTD1 Black smooth hard ware with dark grey core. Abundant, fine, white inclusions which appear to be calcareous and round. These do not show on the surface at all and this looks like a GRA11 on the surface.

CTE1 Brownish grey with brown margins and grey core. Moderate. fine to medium. rounded calcareous inclusions — oolitic limestone? — and irregular white inclusions. Sparse, non-reactive, medium, rounded, soft

red inclusions.

CTF1 Grey with brown margins. Hard and rough. Sparse ill-sorted coarse to medium rounded and sub-rounded with calcareous inclusions including some oolith like examples, sparse, rounded medium to coarse, iron-rich inclusions and moderate medium quartz.

CTG1 Grey and hard. Abundant, fine, rounded calcareous inclusions as CTD1 and sparse, medium, rounded, sub-rounded quartz and grey inclusions.

CTH1 Grey core and buff surfaces, perhaps originally grey. Moderate, fine, platey, white inclusions, calcareous. Scotch Corner only. Similar to GRA29, CTG1 and CTD1.

Vesic Vesicular ware.

**BS: BROWN SANDY WARES**

These are fabrics identified at *Cataractonium* and Bainesse that were later found to belong in a group identified in detail at Scotch Corner (see below).

BSA Grey with buff margins and grey core. Hard, fine and smooth. Sparse, medium to fine quartz and rare, rounded coarse dark inclusions, moderate, subvisible quartz and mica.

BSB Dark grey brown with brown core. Hard. Moderate, medium, sub-rounded quartz and sparse rounded white inclusions – reactive and silver mica.

BSB2 Black-grey early ware. Hard Sparse coarse subangular black brown inclusions and moderate fine, mica.

GRB52 Brownish grey with buff margins and dark brownish core. Sandy feel. Subvisible quartz and sparse to moderate, medium, subangular quartz and rare crystalline quartz and very coarse brown inclusions.

**F: FINE WARES****IMPORTED FINE WARES****CG CC Central Gaulish colour-coated ware**

CG CC1 Central Gaulish colour-coated white ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CNG CC1.

CG CC2 Central Gaulish colour-coated cream ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CNG CC2.

CC21 Central Gaulish colour-coated ware Very fine cream colour coated ware with metallic brown to orange colour coat. Hard and brittle. Conchoidal fracture with very sparse quartz and slightly more common very fine red inclusions. A sample sherd was identified by K. Greene.

**CG GLZ Central Gaulish glazed ware**

CNG GLZ2 Central Gaulish cream glazed ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CNG GL2.

### **Lyon ware**

Lyon Lyon colour coated ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 LYON CC.

### **BS black slip wares**

CG BS Central Gaulish black slipped ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CNG BS. Bell and Evans 2002 CG.

Trier BS Black-slip ware from Trier kilns. Tomber and Dore 1998 MOS BS. Bell and Evans 2002 CG TR.

Some of these black slip wares could not be assigned to Central Gaul and Trier with certainty and these are assigned to a mixed group of black slip ware. They may belong to one of the smaller industries producing black slip wares, contemporaneously with the kilns in Central Gaul and Trier (Symonds 1992).

### **TRADED FINE WARES**

#### **COL CC Colchester colour-coated ware.**

COL CC Colchester colour-coated ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 COL CC2. Bell and Evans 2002 CRH.

#### **NV CC NENE valley colour-coated ware**

Bell and Evans 2002 NV.

NV CC Nene Valley colour coated ware, Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.

CC26 Hard grey with metallic grey colour-coat and white paint. Irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz. Possibly a late Nene Valley colour coated ware which has fired in a reducing atmosphere.

#### **NV MG colour coated ware with micaceous surfaces**

MG6 Appears to be white with orange colour coat and mica on top.

#### **NV CC/LATE LOCAL**

CC13 Pinkish fabric with light grey core and brown colour coat. Moderate medium subangular quartz and sparse, medium, rounded orange/brown inclusions.

CC16 Pink with cream core and red slip/colour coat. Soft with smooth feel and finely irregular fracture. Quite sparse medium quartz and sparse coarse rounded cream and orange/brown inclusions- both scratchable. Unknown. Possibly a variant of CC13.

#### **KOL CC Cologne colour-coated ware**

Bell and Evans 2002 C.

KOL CC White ware with brown/black colour coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 KOL CC.

CC20 Dark grey/black colour coat with creamy white fabric and moderate fine quartz and rare red/brown inclusions. These sherds were borderline NV1/KOL. The quartz was rather larger >0.1mm and colour not so white as KOL often is. These were separated so as not to influence the dating. There are quartz rough cast

grains present on one sherd.

#### **HAD RS Hadham red slipped ware**

Bell and Evans 2002 FW8

Hadham red slip hard red ware with paler core. Abundant fairly fine quartz with scatter of black inclusions. Possibly Hadham, Tomber and Dore 1998 HAD OX.

### **ROUGHCAST WARES**

#### **CC RHC1**

CC1 Buff roughcast. Soft, cream ware with brown colour coat. Sparse, fine quartz and red inclusions and sparse mica. CC RHC 1

CC5 Cream ware with brown-black colour coat and sparse, fine subangular quartz.

#### **CC RHC2**

CC2 Orange with brown colour coat and commonly a grey core. Hard and fine with sparse to moderate, fine quartz and sparse red/brown inclusions. Similar to C19 at York identified as Middle Rhineland. Perhaps belonging to the Argonne group or Colchester. Bell and Evans 2002 CRH.

CC12 Roughcast ware. The colour coat is black/dark brown and the fabric is grey with a brown core and brown margins. Very hard and smooth fracture with cream speckles and rare fine quartz. A little mica.

CC18 Black colour coated vessel with grey core and orange margins. Fine quartz with sparse medium rounded red inclusions. probably CC2 with grey core and orange margins .

CC6 Grey colour coat with brick red fabric. Extremely hard and brittle with moderate fine white inclusions and moderate, fine quartz.

CC25 Hard brown colour coat with fine buff paste. Sparse fine mica and little else.

#### **SC CC**

South Carlton colour coated ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 SOC CC.

#### **GC CC**

Great Casterton colour coated ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 GRC CC.

#### **CC RHC LOCAL**

Also see under oxidised wares. Perhaps Bell and Evans 2002 O3A and O10.

CC17 Very hard fired grey fabric with slip fired metallic brown outside. Very fine quartz.

CC19 Medium grey core and inner surface, orange outer layer with brown colour coat/slip. Abundant v fine quartz.

**CC uncertain sources**

CC7 Orange ware with grey inside core and reddish orange slip outside. Hard, smooth with finely irregular fracture. Abundant fine quartz and sparse coarse rounded quartz and red/brown and grey inclusions. Local or possibly Colchester. Bell and Evans 2002 CRH.

CC8 Pale orange with grey core and pale brownish slip. Soft, smooth fabric with sparse, medium rounded brown inclusions. This could be an OAA fabric variant with darker slip.

CC9 Greenish white ware with traces of brownish colour coat or paint. Moderate medium, subangular quartz and rare medium rounded brown oxides.

CC10 White/cream paste with brown external colour coat/slip. Sparse medium sub-rounded quartz, white inclusions and red/brown inclusions.

CC11 Cream fabric with pale orange slip. As FLA10 with slip.

CC14 Yellow fabric with brown colour coat. Soft and powdery feel. Smooth fracture. Few inclusions apart from sparse, medium rounded red/brown inclusions.

CC15 Hard, smooth and smooth fracture. Buff with pale orange/buff slip or colour coat. Micaceous surface includes large flakes of silver mica. Very fine, subvisible quartz, sparse, coarse rounded white inclusions-calcareous - medium and fine rounded red/brown inclusions and sparse medium quartz.

CC23 Fine dark orange with matt black colour coat. Fine subvisible quartz. Possibly Colchester or an unusual NV2.

CC24 Brick red with grey core and external greenish metallic coating. Abundant, medium quartz and sparse, red brown rounded inclusions, rare, medium, rounded, white inclusions. Similar to a late red CC such as OAB11. Probably a misfired example.

**MICA-DUSTED WARES****MG LOCAL**

Bell and Evans 2002 O9

MG1 OAA4, sometimes with grey core, and gold mica slip.

MG2 Soft powdery fabric. Smooth. Orange-pale orange with almost buff core. Sparse to moderate, fairly fine quartz and some sparse coarser ferrous brown inclusions, fine white inclusions and rounded red brown argillaceous inclusions.

MG4 Hard, smooth, buff fabric with golden surface. Moderate, fine quartz- perhaps same as MG1.

MG8 Fine, buff ware with sparse, medium, soft

white inclusions which react to acid and sparse fine-medium quartz. The surface has a great deal of mica.

MG10 Orange ware with darker orange brown slip and mica coating inside. Rather pink core. Hard and smooth with moderate rather ill-sorted fine and medium subangular quartz and sparse fine reddish-brown argillaceous inclusions.

**MG RHINELAND/GALLIA BELGICA**

MG3 Hard, brownish buff fabric, smooth. Moderate, very fine quartz and black inclusions. Mica slip. Mica Rhineland/Gallia Belgica.

MG7 As OAA5 with mica flakes. Perhaps an import.

MG9 Reddish brown, smooth and hard with gold mica coating both sides. Fine, some reddish-brown inclusions and lots of gold mica.

MG13 Dark grey ware. Very hard with mica coating. Could be post-depositional. Abundant fairly fine quartz. Import?

**MG BRAIVES**

MG5 Fabric as PRW6 but with mica coat. Looks like photo of Braives mica dusted ware As London MICA-1242. Braives mica. Tomber and Dore 1998 BRA MD.

**MG UNKNOWN SOURCES**

MG11 Greyish buff, hard and harsh fabric. Hackly fracture with abundant, medium, subangular quartz, sparse, medium/coarse, rounded white inclusions (limestone?) and soft orange brown inclusions. A coarse fabric.

MG12 White with slightly orange slip extremely micaceous. Otherwise as FLA7 but this example is markedly micaceous. Perhaps a variant of FLA7.

OAA MG Fine oxidised ware with traces of mica surface.

**PRW POMPEIAN RED WARES****PRW3- CENTRAL GAULISH PRW?**

PRW3 Soft pale orange fabric with faint traces of brownish red slip. Subvisible quartz and sparse rounded brown inclusions. Micaceous. This group is small and includes bodysherds from platters. It may belong to Peacock's PRW3 group but is not certainly associated with the Flavian period and may be an undiagnostic slipped ware.

**PRW6 FLANDERS PRW**

PRW6 As NRFRC Tomber and Dore 1998 PRW6. PRW6X= lids in this fabric lacking the red coating. PRW6 is characterised by a black or grey core and abundant fine quartz with brownish/red slip.

PRW6X Cream fabric with black core like PRW6 but no slip.

PRW7 Beige with black, shiny inclusions and thick red slip inside body. Perhaps from same area as PRW6.

#### **M: MORTARIA**

See section 'Mortaria', above. All codes in the coarse ware catalogue (Appendix G) are temporary.

#### **O: OXIDISED WARES**

A number of the oxidised fabrics had a darker slip and could technically be classed as colour-coated wares. However, differential firing conditions can cause a self-slip to fire darker so these are included in the oxidised group although in the analysis they were also classed with the local colour-coated wares.

#### **OAA FINE OXIDISED WARES**

##### **OAA1**

OAA1 Pale orange, soft, with sparse, medium, subangular quartz and rounded orange inclusions.

##### **OAA4 oxidised ware (OAA2, OAA3, OAA4, OBA9)**

OAA2 Orange sometimes with grey core. Hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz and mica and rare coarse rounded red/brown and grey inclusions.

OAA3 Orange, hard, smooth and fairly smooth fracture. Moderate fine quartz and sparse medium quartz and red/brown inclusions. Finer than OAA2 but not as fine as OAA1.

OAA4 Orange with buff core. Hard, smooth with finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz (c0.2-.0.3mm) and mica and rare coarse rounded red/brown and grey inclusions and sparse to rare, medium, rounded white inclusions. Catterick O4. OAA4b has moderate white inclusions.

OBA9 Fine, very hard fired yellow variant of OAA4. Yellowish cream with grey core. Very hard with conchoidal fracture. The break has a glassy surface. Sparse, medium, white quartz inclusions and white and black inclusions.

##### **OAA CC**

Bell and Evans 2002 O12.

OAA1 CC Same as OAA1 with darker slip.

OAA4 CC Same as OAA4 with darker slip.

OAA6 CC Same as OAA6 with darker slip.

##### **OAA5**

OAA5 Reddish orange with pale buff core. Hard but rather soapy feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz and ill-sorted, medium sized, rounded brown inclusions. Rare medium rounded white inclusions. Micaceous surface.

#### **OAB MEDIUM SANDY OXIDISED WARES**

This is a small ware group contributing no more than 3% to the whole assemblage at any time. Although the fabrics are not the same as the common OAA4 fabric, some may be variants at the coarser end of a continuum.

##### **OAB1 medium sandy oxidised wares**

OAB1 Orange, sometimes with grey core, moderate, medium, subangular quartz and sparse, sub-rounded and rounded, soft, orange/brown inclusions, clay pellets, and white inclusions. Some examples were very like Ebor1.

OAB7 Oxidised, slightly sandy, hard with irregular fracture. Moderate, medium to coarse subangular quartz and sparse medium/fine orange brown inclusions.

OAB10 Orange with grey surfaces. Moderate, medium quartz and sparse, medium, rounded dark grey inclusions.

OAB16 Sandy reddish-brown fabric with wide dark grey core. Irregular fracture. Abundant medium to coarse quartz (0.2-0.5mm). Similar to GRB22 in texture. Probably variant of OAB1.

##### **OAB CC oxidised wares with darker slips**

OAB1 CC OAB1 with brown slip/colour coat.

OAB6 CC OAB6 with brown slip/colour coat.

##### **Bainesse oxidised**

OAB15 Orange with grey core. Sandy feel but with sparse coarse inclusions protruding, grey rocks and crystalline quartz. Moderate, ill-sorted medium subangular quartz. oxidised version of GRB50.

##### **Late red wares – local**

Bell and Evans O21 and O27.

OAA6 Orange ware with darker slip. Hard, finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz and sparse medium re/brown inclusions.

OAB1 RS Fabric as OAB1 with darker reddish slip. Possibly part of this late red ware group.

OAB4 Bright orange with grey core with orange surface self-slip. Hard, smooth with hackly fracture. Abundant, medium/fine, well-sorted, subangular quartz.

OAB5 Orange, darker than OAB4. Hard with sandy feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium, subangular quartz.

OAB8 Orange with grey outer surface. Abundant fine quartz and sparse medium rounded red/brown inclusions with brown outer surface- one sherd has definite coating – probably a colour coat. Often painted.

OAB9 Orange with brown outer surface. Abundant medium quartz and sparse medium rounded red/brown



inclusions.

OAB11 Reddish orange hard and smooth, painted. Moderate fine quartz and sparse coarse rounded red brown inclusions. Lighter orange slip and white painted decoration.

OAB13 Hard, brownish orange with broad grey core. Irregular fracture with moderate, medium, rounded and subangular quartz with background to fine, subvisible quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded red/brown inclusions and calcareous inclusions. The outer surface appears to be slipped as there is a drip which has fired to grey inside. This may be really a late coarse colour coat but similar to OAB4 but this has more abundant quartz.

OBA6 Brown with orange core, smooth and hard. With moderate fine/medium quartz and sparse medium rounded red inclusions.

#### **Red-slip wares - local**

RSA1 As OAA3 with red slip.

RSA2 As OAA4 with red slip, darker surfaces.

RSA3 Buff coloured fabric, powdery feel with darker reddish slip over external surfaces. Micaceous. Moderate medium quartz, limestone and coarse, rounded reddish brown inclusions and mica.

RSA4 Pale orange/pink. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Abraded remains of red slip or paint. Relatively sparse, fine quartz, some pinkish quartz, and fine red/brown inclusions and white inclusions, both rounded. More like a pinkish FLA5 than the OA range.

RSA5 Dull brownish fabric with moderate fine quartz and dark red inner slip – Raetian colour. Traces of roughcast. Probably a local CC/RS.

RSA6 Orange, smooth hard ware with fairly smooth fracture. Fine subvisible sand and sparse med-fine rounded orange/brown inclusions, micaceous with reddish brown slip over rim. Very like Oxfordshire red slip superficially but probably a variant of RSA1 and earlier red slip.

RSB1 As OAB1 with red slip.

#### **OBA fine oxidised (buff)**

OBA1 Buff/cream with orange/brown exterior surface and grey core. Smooth and often hard. Moderate subvisible quartz and mica, rare, medium quartz and medium, white inclusions.

OBA2 As OAA3 but buff.

OBA3 Orange with grey core and darker orange/brown slip/colour coat. Moderate, fine quartz and sparse, fine to medium, rounded brown inclusions.

OBA5 Yellow with darker slip. Fine and smooth. Hard. Subvisible quartz and sparse, medium, rounded red/brown inclusions.

#### **OBA CC**

OBA1 CC As OBA1 with darker coat/slip.

#### **OBA3 CC**

OBA3 CC Fine fabric with yellowish buff slip/colour coat, cream outer margin and light grey inside. Soft and smooth. Subvisible, very fine quartz and sparse, ill-sorted medium to coarse, rounded, brown inclusions – iron rich, soft powdery argillaceous inclusions.

The forms in OBA3 CC include late 2nd – 4th century types.

#### **OBB medium oxidised ware (buff)**

OBB1 Light orange/buff with grey core. Hard, quite smooth and finely irregular fracture. Moderate fine/medium quartz and sparse medium quartz. Sparse red/brown and white inclusions and voids and silver mica.

OBB2 Hard brown ware with grey core. Moderate medium subangular quartz and sparse rounded black and brown inclusions.

OBB3 Hard, gritty, yellow/buff ware with grey core. Moderate, well-sorted medium, subangular quartz, c0.2-0.2mm.

OBB4 Dirty yellow with greyish surfaces. Hard and gritty. Moderate, fine to medium subangular quartz.

OBB5 Gritty, brown ware with grey core. Hard with hackly fracture. Abundant, medium, 0.2-0.4mm, subangular and rounded quartz. Micaceous.

OBB8 Pale brownish grey. Hard, sandy feel. Irregular fracture. Abundant, fine quartz (c0.2) and sparse, medium, rounded, red/brown inclusions and medium, sub-rounded quartz.

OBB12 Brown sandy feel. Micaceous. Sparse medium quartz and some grey, possibly granitic inclusions.

OBB13 Hard and powdery quite hard with yellowish orange surfaces and orange below surface. Finely irregular with moderate, ill-sorted, fine to medium white inclusions and quite fine quartz and sparse, coarse brown inclusions.

#### **OBB CC**

OBB1 CC OBB1 with colour-coat. As OAA1 CC and OAB1 CC

#### **OAC/OBC gritty oxidised wares**

OAC1 Oxidised, sandy, hard with hackly fracture. Abundant medium and coarse quartz, subangular and rounded red/brown inclusions.

OAC2 Oxidised, hard gritty ware. Hackly fracture and rough feel. Moderate, ill-sorted, coarse – medium, subangular quartz and rounded, coarse iron rich inclusions. Sparse, rounded coarse white inclusions. Conflated with OAC1 in archive catalogue.

OAC3 Hard and gritty with moderate, coarse, rounded quartz in clean matrix.

OAC4 Orange ware, very hard and gritty with abundant, coarse to very coarse, sub-rounded quartz and rare, medium chalk.

OAC5 Greyish buff ware, hard with hackly fracture. Moderate quantity of heterogenous, coarse inclusions-quartz, grey inclusions and calcareous inclusions.

OAC6 Very hard orange, slightly lumpy. Like fabric OAC3 this is similar to Ebor 2. Hackly fracture with moderate, coarse, angular and subangular quartz and red inclusions and sparse, rounded, white inclusions.

OAC7 Very hard fired brownish orange ware with grey core. Hackly. moderate, heterogeneous coarse inclusions- quartz, calcareous inclusions, red/brown and grey inclusions.

OAC8 Orange with grey core. Hard with moderate, ill-sorted medium to coarse rounded quartz.

#### **OBC gritty oxidised ware (buff)**

OBC1 Cream or yellow with pale greyish core. Hard with visible quartz on surface. Sparse, coarse, angular quartz and rounded, coarse brown inclusions.

OBC2 Yellowish buff. Hard with coarse subangular quartz and grey inclusions and coarse rounded white reactive inclusions- oolitic limestone.

OBC3 Buff and grey, coarse sandpaper feel. Moderate, ill-sorted, coarse, subangular quartz and sparse, coarse reddish-brown sandstone, brown and white inclusions.

OBC4 Buff, very coarse, gritty ware. Moderate, ill-sorted, coarse to very coarse, rounded quartz and red/brown inclusions.

OBC5 Pale orange/buff ware. Gritty feel with moderate, coarse, subangular rose quartz.

OBC6 Pale or medium orange ware. Harsh feel. Moderate, ill-sorted, medium to coarse, subangular quartz and sparse, brown inclusions. Moderate, coarse to very coarse, soft, white inclusion- not reactive- and streaks.

#### **NON-LOCAL OXIDISED WARES**

##### **Ebor ware**

E2/Ebor 2 Coarser Ebor fabric. Monaghan 1997 E2.

E3/Ebor 3 Very fine Ebor fabric. Monaghan 1997 E3.

E6/Ebor 6 Red painted Ebor fabric. Monaghan 1997 E6.

E9 Red slipped Ebor fabric. Monaghan 1997 E9.

#### **Severn Valley ware**

SV Severn Valley type ware. Orange with buff core. Hard, smooth and smooth fracture. Sparse, coarse angular quartz and rounded white/buff inclusions. Fine Severn Valley type ware but like OAB2 could be from kilns in North-West.

OAB2 pinkish orange or buff orange with grey to buff core. Fairly hard, slightly powdery with fairly smooth fracture. Moderate, fine, subangular quartz, sparse medium rounded iron oxides. Rare fine rounded white inclusions.

OAB12 Hard orange with grey core. Smooth feel and fracture. Sparse coarse rounded red/brown inclusions and black inclusions. Subvisible quartz.

#### **Crambeck oxidised ware**

Bell and Evans 2002 O27.

CRA OX Crambeck red ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA OX.

CC22 Pale buff with brownish colour coat. Moderate fine quartz. This is similar to Crambeck wares and is likely to be discoloured Crambeck ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA OX.

#### **Derbyshire ware**

DBY Derbyshire ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 DER CO.

#### **North Gaulish oxidised ware**

NOG OX Buff with grey core. Hard with moderate, medium quartz and rare, medium, rounded black and reddish-brown inclusions. Oxidised late North Gaulish grey ware.

#### **FLA: WHITE WARES**

##### **FLA2 GROUP**

FLA2 White smooth, hard with finely irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, fine quartz and sparse, fine, red/brown inclusions.

Bell and Evans 2002 W2.

FLA29 Cream fabric with slightly sandy feel. Moderately hard. Moderate, fairly fine quartz, sparse, red inclusions and moderate/abundant mica in break and surfaces. Perhaps a variant of FLA2 and an early Lincoln white ware.

##### **FLA5 GROUP**

FLA5 White, sometimes with pink core. Hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, medium subangular and angular, translucent and milky quartz and sparse medium rounded red/brown and rounded

white inclusions.

FLA4 White, hard, smooth with slightly irregular fracture. Moderate, medium subangular quartz and sparse medium rounded red/brown inclusions.

FLA10 As FLA5 but yellowish and not smooth.

FLA15 Yellowish cream ware. Hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Abundant, fine, well-sorted quartz, c2.5mm, and sparse, rounded brown inclusions.

FLA17 White with pink core. Hard with a slightly sandy feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz and white reactive inclusions. As FLA5 but with moderate white inclusions.

#### **FLA7 GROUP**

FLA7 White, sometimes with darker slip. Smooth and hard or powdery. Finely irregular fracture. Fine textured with sparse medium quartz and rounded red/brown inclusions.

FLA1 Cream with traces of darker self-slip, Soft with powdery feel and smooth fracture. Rare, fine quartz and rare, medium, rounded, white inclusions and red/brown inclusions.

FLA11 Very fine brittle hard white or cream ware with few inclusions except very rare, red/brown or grey med rounded inclusions.

FLA11P Soft, micaceous pink ware with few inclusions but includes medium rounded white inclusions

FLA16 White. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Sparse, medium quartz and red-brown inclusions and one very coarse rather angular very finely laminar grey/brown inclusions- some sort of siltstone.

FLA21 Cream fabric. Hard. Moderate, fine (c1mm) quartz and sparse, medium (2mm), rounded, red /brown inclusions. There are two forms- a rouletted beaker and a ring-necked flagon.

FLA23 Hard cream fabric with smooth feel. Moderate, medium to fine subangular quartz with sparse medium rounded red/brown inclusions. Similar to FLA5 but more red/brown inclusions.

FLA34 Greenish tinge cream. Powdery feel. Sparse med-fine voids. Few visible inclusions. Perhaps stained greenish by burial conditions and actually an FLA7.

#### **FLA SMALL GROUPS**

FLA3 Yellowish cream with light orange core. Hard, sandy feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, fine to medium, subangular quartz and sparse rounded red/brown inclusions and white reactive inclusions.

FLA6 Pinkish cream ware. Soft with a smooth feel

and finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine, silver mica, sparse, medium, sub-rounded quartz and medium, rounded orange-brown inclusions. A very micaceous fabric.

FLA9 Yellow with orange core. Moderate, ill-sorted, medium-coarse, subangular quartz, sparse-moderate, very coarse, rounded iron oxides.

FLA18 Pale brown to buff. Soft with a smooth feel and fracture. Subvisible quartz and sparse, very fine white inclusions. Micaceous

FLA19 Very similar to FLA11p but with sparse coarse round red/brown inclusions. Pinkish buff, just scratchable, smooth with fairly smooth fracture. Micaceous. Rare, medium, sub-rounded quartz and round red/brown inclusions. Very few inclusions otherwise visible.

FLA20 Dull dirty cream. Hard and smooth with abundant fine quartz and sparse fine red-brown inclusions.

FLA22 Soft, fine, pink fabric with traces of darker slip inside body. Sparse, medium, rounded, red/brown inclusions and occasional quartz with sparse, ill-sorted, white, calcareous inclusions. Very like FLA11P but more calcareous inclusions. Some silver mica.

FLA24 Hard buff ware. Slightly powdery. Smooth fracture with moderate, fine to medium quartz and sparse fine to medium rounded brown inclusions. Brownish ware. Variant of FLA18.

FLA25 Pinkish cream with grey core. Hard with hackly fracture. Moderate, coarse, angular and subangular quartz and red brown inclusions and sparse coarse rounded white inclusions.

FLA26 Cream with slightly darker surface. Very soft and powdery. Smooth break with fine mica and rare fine quartz.

FLA27 Pinkish buff, powdery fabric with darker slip. Abundant, fine, quartz. Micaceous.

FLA28 Yellowish surface and orange body. Hard, conchoidal fracture. Abundant, very fine, white inclusions and little else. Perhaps related to FLA22.

FLA30 Pure white, fine hard ware with scarce inclusions- fine quartz and red/brown inclusions.

FLA31 Cream with pinkish core. Hard and smooth. Moderate, fine, subangular quartz and moderate, fine rounded, white inclusions – calcareous- reacts to acid.

FLA32 Greenish white fabric with reactive, white inclusions and moderate, medium quartz and brown inclusions.

FLA33 Cream with grey core. Hard slightly sandy feel. Subvisible quartz and sparse fine silver mica.

**IMPORTED OR TRADED WHITE WARE**

FLA12 White ware. No visible inclusions. Eggshell ware.

**TRADED WHITE WARES VER WH**

Bell and Evans 2002 W3.

FLA8 Verulamium white ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 VER WH.

FLA13 FLA8 with internal or external dark grey slip. Tomber and Dore 1998 VER WH.

FLA14 Gritty, hard, creamy yellow ware. Sparse to moderate, ill-sorted, rounded quartz and red inclusions (haematite). This could belong with the Verulamium white wares.

FLA39 Buff. Hard sandy feel and fairly smooth fracture as v hard fired. Moderate fine quartz and medium sparse fine red brown inclusions. VER WH.

FLA44 White outside pinkish inside. Sandy feel. Moderate fine quartz and red/brown inclusions. Very similar to FLA37. VER WH.

**PARCHMENT WARES**

**NENE VALLEY PARCHMENT WARES (NV PA, PA1-2, PA4-5)**

NV PA Nene Valley parchment ware. Moderate, fine quartz and sparse red/brown inclusions. Closely comparable to NV1.

PA1 Pale grey with off white exterior surface and darker slip and brown painted stripes. Hard and smooth. Moderate fine quartz and sparse ill-sorted fine to medium rounded brown inclusions. Similar to OBA3 CC

PA2 Hard, pale orange with darker orange slip and red brown stripes. Sparse medium quartz and ill-sorted fine to medium rounded red/brown inclusions and cream inclusions.

PA4 Fine orange with pale orange surface and core. Sparse fine, 2mm, quartz and spare medium sub-rounded quartz, sparse black rounded medium inclusions and white rounded fine and coarse inclusions (calcareous). Perhaps local. Probably same as PA2 but slip fired pale.

PA5 Pinkish fabric with cream surfaces and core. Hard. Rare medium, quartz and sparse, fine red/brown inclusions.

**CRAMBECK PARCHMENT WARES**

Bell and Evans 2002 W7, 8 and 9.

CRA WH Crambeck white ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA WH.

CRA PA Crambeck parchment ware Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA PA.

**CRAMBECK PARCHMENT COPIES**

Bell and Evans 2002 W26.

CRA PA copy Coarse copy of Crambeck parchment ware. Similar to OAB14. Hard, smooth, pale buff surfaces with orange paste. Moderate, medium, angular fairly fine quartz, c0.1-3mm, with clean matrix. Painted and in Crambeck parchment form.

PA3 Parchment colour with grey core. Hard. Gritty feel but very abraded. Moderate quite coarse heterogeneous inclusions – ill-sorted (0.3-0.8) and angular quartz, grey and pinkish stones and rounded red/brown inclusions.

OBA8 Dirty yellow. Slightly sandy feel Abundant fine quartz and sparse medium round brown inclusions. Traces of brown slip and has white paint blobs.

OAB14 Pinkish oxidised fabric with cream core. The sample sherd is very battered so the surface colour and the slip is not is not certain. Moderate to abundant medium quartz (c.2mm) and sparse rounded red inclusions. This could be a somewhat coarse CRA OX and is not unlike some of the CRA PA copy mortaria fabrics. Another example (from deposit **18771**) is yellowish with moderate, medium quartz, sparse, coarse, rounded, white inclusions and rounded and sub-rounded red/brown inclusions. There are also sparse, coarse, sub-rounded grey inclusions (stone), white paint Crambeck types. This may be part of the late painted ware group.

**OTHER PARCHMENT WARES**

PA A single vessel in a fine, quartz-tempered white ware of unknown origin.

**R: REDUCED COARSE WARES**

**GRA FINE GRAY WARE**

**Fine grey ware Holme-on-Spalding Moor**

Bell and Evans 2002 R6.

GRA3 Grey, hard, smooth with finely irregular fracture. Abundant, very fine quartz.

**Fine grey ware local**

Bell and Evans 2002 R12

GRA6 Grey to pale grey core. Often with dark grey-black surfaces. Probably a slip. Hard, smooth feel and fracture. Moderate fine quartz and sparse fine rounded grey/brown inclusions and can have sparse medium quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions. Micaceous surface. GRA6B has chalk visible but may be just have more showing than other GRA6 sherds. The BB1 jar copies often lack the dark slip, or it has not fired dark.

GRA1 Medium to light grey. Soft, powdery with smooth fracture. Rare fine or medium quartz and fine

white inclusions. Catterick R12C.

GRA2 Black or dark grey, very hard, smooth ware with subvisible fine quartz.

GRA5 Medium grey with brown core. Hard, smooth feel and fracture. Abundant, fine quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded, brown inclusions. Slightly micaceous surface.

#### **Fine grey ware local/traded- white cored**

GRA8 Hard, greyish white-cored fabric with black surfaces. Sparse, fine, quartz and rounded grey inclusions. Micaceous.

GRA9 White cored grey ware with Sparse, fine, quartz and rounded grey inclusions.

GRA24 Very fine white fabric with light grey surfaces. Hard with smooth conchoidal fracture, very sparse fine quartz and voids. The fracture surface is very smooth and almost looks glazed. This is finer than any other fine grey wares with white cores.

GRA25 Grey ware with nearly white core. Smooth and hard with smooth fracture and micaceous surfaces. No visible quartz, sparse, medium grey inclusions and fine mica.

#### **Fine grey micaceous wares**

Bell and Evans 2002 R3

GRA4 Dark brown black, hard and smooth. Smooth fracture. Sparse fine quartz and abundant mica on surface.

GRA10 Fine micaceous ware. Smooth and hard. Abundant, fine quartz.

GRA15 Grey, fairly hard with quite smooth feel. Very micaceous- silver mica flakes on surface and in break. Sparse medium subangular quartz and abundant subvisible quartz.

#### **Fine grey ware- traded or local table wares London ware, Parisian ware and GRA16 samian copies**

The London wares in this group are comparable to Bell and Evans 2002 R2.

GRA11 Black Parisian type ware. Hard black ware with lighter grey margins and black core. Scarcely any inclusions visible. The fabric compares with that from the north Lincolnshire group of Parisian wares such as those from Market Rasen.

GRA12 Grey Parisian and London ware. Hard, grey with lighter grey/buff core and sparse fine quartz. Unfortunately, the fabric includes an early 2nd century London ware group and a late 2nd -3rd century Parisian ware group, possibly from the same source as GRA11.

GRA16 Medium grey. Hard and brittle with quite smooth fracture. Rare, coarse, rounded brown inclusions and subvisible quartz.

GRA21 Dark grey/black, silky, soft ware. Very fine with moderate, very fine quartz just visible and some vesicles/voids rare rounded medium cognates. Micaceous.

GRA22 Dark grey with pale grey core. Silky feel and smooth fracture. Very fine with few inclusions. Mica in break and micaceous surfaces.

OBA7 Partially oxidised orange/dark grey/black ware Silky and soft. Very fine with moderate, very fine quartz just visible, some vesicles/voids and rare, rounded, medium cognates. Micaceous. The fabric is the same as GRA21 but this sherd is partially oxidised and it is not clear what was intended.

#### **Fine grey ware traded**

GRA7 Dark grey with pale margins and medium core. Smooth feel and fracture. Hard. Rare medium quartz. Upchurch ware.

GRA17 Medium-dark grey with slip, sometimes fired to greyish white. Fine, sandy feel, abundant fine quartz. Slightly micaceous. Highgate C.

#### **Small GRA groups**

GRA14 Hard, medium grey with finely irregular fracture. Some have brown core. Moderate, fine, subvisible quartz and sparse, fine, rounded red/brown inclusions and silver mica. This is not easily distinguished from GRA6.

GRA18 Very hard fired grey ware, medium to light grey. Smooth fracture. Rare medium quartz. The texture is like GRA6, GRA3 and GRB42 suggesting there is subvisible quartz but it is very hard fired and near vitrified.

GRA20 Medium grey. This fabric can feel powdery. Hard fired with abundant, fine quartz and sparse, medium subangular quartz sparse, medium to coarse, rounded, soft, white inclusions. Only a little coarser than GRA3. Small indeterminate group.

#### **Pale cored GRA wares- mid-Roman**

Perhaps in Bell and Evans 2002 R3 and R12 groups.

GRA26 Fine grey ware with pale grey core. Hard and smooth with fairly abundant, fine, and occasionally medium, quartz and sparse, ill-sorted, fine, rounded, black inclusions with occasional coarse ones. The black inclusions are sometimes brown. This fabric could belong with GRB29 but is separated in the working fabric series.

GRA27 Medium grey surfaces, hard and smooth with almost white core. Fine with sparse, medium, subangular and fine, brown, rounded inclusions quartz.

### **Late GRA groups**

**GRA13** Grey with buff or paler brownish grey core. Moderate, fine quartz and sparse, fine rounded, brown inclusions. This fabric is very similar to GRA6 but consistently has a paler core. It is not a Crambeck ware.

**GRA19** grey core, buff margins and grey/black surfaces-appears slipped. Smooth and quite soft. Moderate, fine quartz with rare, coarse, rounded white inclusions (not calcareous) and ill-sorted, brown, rounded inclusions.

### **GRB MEDIUM GREY WARES**

#### **GRB2 group**

Included in Bell and Evans R1 group.

**GRB1** Medium-light grey, usually with buff or brown margins, irregular fracture and slightly sandy feel, sparse to moderate, medium, subangular quartz with fine subvisible quartz. Finer than GRB3 and less quartz than GRB6. Maybe part of GRA6 to GRB2 continuum.

**GRB2** Grey. This can have darker grey surfaces and grey core with brown margins. Hard, slightly sandy feel, irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz, mica and sparse, coarse, rounded red/brown inclusions. GRB2B has rounded white inclusions. GRB2C has more coarse black inclusions. Probably coarser version of GRA6. Softer fired than GRB6. This is probably a reduced version of OAA4 but continues to be made after OAA4 stops. GRB2 has sparse white inclusions but those with obvious more common white inclusions are GRB2B. It appears to be a continuum.

**GRB7** As GRB2 but with sparse, medium, rounded and subangular, white, soft inclusions. This is really similar to GRB2B or a GRB6 with more white inclusions.

**GRB12** Dark grey with lighter grey or buff core. Hard and smooth with finely irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz and sparse medium rounded orange brown inclusions.

**GRB14** Dark grey with brown margin and dark grey core. Hard, brittle and smooth. Sparse, medium, subangular quartz.

#### **GRB white cored group**

**GRB2W** Grey ware with white paste. Inclusions and texture as GRB2.

**GRB61** Hard fabric – grey outside and greyish white inside. The core is white at the rim although rather dirty white to brown at the base. Abundant medium subangular quartz and rare grey-black inclusions.

#### **GRB3 group**

Included in Bell and Evans R1 group, probably in R1D.

**GRB3** Grey, harsh with hackly fracture. Abundant, medium, subangular quartz.

The few late 1st-early 2nd century types are undoubtedly overfired GRB6 vessels

#### **GRB5 group**

Included in Bell and Evans R1 group, perhaps in R1C.

**GRB5** Grey with buff margins and grey core. Hard, sandy with irregular fracture. Moderate, abundant medium subangular quartz and sparse coarse sandstone.

#### **GRB6 group**

Included in Bell and Evans R1 group, probably R1D.

**GRB6** Medium grey, sometimes buff/grey ware, sandy with moderate, medium, sub-rounded and subangular quartz. Sparse white and grey/black inclusions. Hard. Occasionally sherds have a brown core but are otherwise as GRB6. This fabric is similar to GRB3 but finer- smaller and fewer quartz – and less dense. It is also similar to Ebor grey ware. There is a grading into GRB2 (less hard-fired) and GRB16 (coarser).

**GRB9** Medium grey, very hard with harsh feel. Hackly fracture. As GRB3 but with sparse coarse rounded white inclusions- chalk or limestone.

#### **GRB16 -grey BB type fabrics: BB1 type fabrics**

See also BB1 type fabrics under BB1 above. Perhaps included in Bell and Evans R1D group.

**GRB16** Grey, hard with sandy or rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, medium to coarse, sub-rounded and rounded quartz and sparse, rounded, coarse, black/brown inclusions.

**GRB21** Grey/brown with grey core. Sandy feel, hard with hackly fracture. Abundant, medium, subangular and sub-rounded quartz – similar size to GRB8 and BB1 but more common than GRB8.

**GRB47** Grey BB1 like fabric used to make a huge plain rim dish (flat rim top), with lattice burnish. Grey throughout, hard with hackly fracture. Abundant medium, subangular and sub-rounded quartz like BB1. Sparse, coarse, grey inclusions. These are laminated but are sparkly like schist rather than shale.

#### **GRB BB type fabrics- BB2 type fabric**

**GRB11** Dark grey-brown/black with grey or light grey/buff core. Smooth and hard with finely irregular fracture. Moderate fine to medium subangular quartz as GRB1 and coarse rounded brown inclusions.

**GRB13** Grey- brownish grey. Hard with smooth feel and finely hackly fracture. Abundant, fine quartz, well sorted.

**GRB19** Grey, hard quite smooth and finely hackly. Abundant fine/medium quartz 0.1- 0.3mm and some coarser quartz 0.3-0.4mm. BB2 and SERW types.



**GRB small groups**

These are fabrics which were very rare, with little dating evidence and are listed here in case further examples are found in the future with diagnostic characteristics.

GRB10 Dark grey, hard, sandy with irregular fracture. Moderate-sparse, medium, subangular/ sub-rounded quartz and sparse medium rounded brown inclusions. Rare soft white inclusions – long and thin or subangular.

GRB17 Dark grey surfaces with buff margins and dark grey core. Hard and sandy feel, and irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular and sub-rounded quartz and sparse granites and brown ferric inclusions. Sparse, medium silver mica.

GRB18 Grey with dark grey surfaces. Hard with irregular fracture. Moderate, medium/fine subangular quartz and sparse coarse subangular quartz and granitic inclusion, moderate fine silver mica. This is an indeterminate small group.

GRB23 Grey with orange core and interior. Hard, sandy irregular fracture with abundant medium quartz.

GRB24 Grey with brown and grey core. Hard with vesicles on surface. Sparse, fairly fine sub-rounded quartz and moderate long thin black inclusions –? burnt organics.

GRB25 Grey hard with slightly sandy feel. Sparse to moderate, coarse, angular and subangular crystalline quartz (overgrown quartz?) and sparse, coarse to medium rounded, oval and spherical grey inclusions.

GRB28 Dark grey with orange/brown core. Hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate-abundant, fine to medium, sub-rounded quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded, brown inclusions. Similar to GRB22 but finer.

GRB30 Medium grey with slightly paler grey core. Hard and finely irregular. Moderate, fine, quartz and sparse, medium to coarse, subangular quartz, rounded, brown iron oxides and grey argillaceous inclusions. This is not a distinctive fabric.

GRB33 Brown with grey surface. Hard, smooth with abundant, medium, subangular quartz as OAB1.

GRB34 Brown with grey surfaces. Fine with sparse, coarse, rounded quartz, sandstone and orange/brown argillaceous inclusions.

GRB35 Very hard grey ware with brown core and margins. Moderate, medium, sub-rounded and subangular quartz. Sparse white and grey/black inclusions.

GRB36 Grey with buff margins and darker grey core. Fairly hard with laminar fracture. Moderate, rather coarse, subangular and sub-rounded quartz and sparse, medium to coarse rounded, calcareous inclusions and vesicles.

Some hard rock inclusions which are slaty looking.

GRB39 Medium brownish grey with darker surfaces and lighter grey core. Finely irregular fracture, hard and smooth feel. Abundant quartz, well sorted c0.2-0.25 mm and sparse, fine, rounded black inclusions.

GRB40 Grey with dark grey surfaces or medium grey. Hard. Hackly fracture. Abundant, medium quartz- sub-rounded and subangular. Close to GRB16 but a little finer.

GRB43 Medium grey with lighter grey to greyish white core and slightly brownish outer margin. Fairly hard and smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, ill-sorted, 3-8mm angular and subangular quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded, black inclusions.

GRB45 Grey with black outer surface. Handmade with light vertical finger marks inside body. Soft. Abundant, fine quartz (1-1.5mm) and sparse fairly fine (c2mm) rounded red/brown inclusions.

GRB51 Yellowish off-white with traces of grey surfaces. Soft and powdery with a finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine, subangular quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded brown ferrous inclusions. Quite like the CRA RE and copies but large brown inclusions set it apart.

GRB64 Grey with buff margins. Hard and smooth with moderate, medium, subangular, quartz and moderate, very fine, rounded creamy white inclusions. Very like CTD1 but has medium quartz.

GRB65 Extremely hard overfired or burnt grey ware with sparse, coarse stone inclusions and sparse calcareous inclusions. Moderate, medium to fine quartz.

**GRB North Lincolnshire group**

GRB22 Black, hard, slightly gritty. Hackly fracture. Moderate, ill-sorted, medium, subangular quartz and sparse, white inclusions – platey and irregular.

GRB26 Grey with buff margins hard and smooth. Moderate to abundant, medium, subangular and sub-rounded quartz and sparse to moderate, fine to medium, rounded, grey and ironstone inclusions.

**GRB Trent Valley type lid seated jars**

GRB63 Grey ware used for SY/TV rebated bifid jars. Hard grey with background fine quartz and moderate, medium, rounded quartz.

**GRB 3rd century GRB 42 group**

GRB27 Grey, light, very hard and fine. Clean break with sparse to moderate, fine quartz and rare white calcareous inclusions. Harder and fewer inclusions than GRB29. This group is fine and could be from the Holmeon-Spalding industry, but the source is uncertain.

GRB29 Grey with light grey core and brown margins.

Hard. Smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz and sparse, coarse to very coarse, round, brown iron oxides. This fabric is rare.

GRB42 Light grey with brown tones. Smooth with moderate, fine quartz – c1-2mm and sparse, medium, subangular quartz. Very rare white inclusions. Micaceous.

GRB56 Light grey, hard and smooth. Moderate to sparse, medium, subangular quartz and ill-sorted, white calcareous inclusions. This fabric is the finer end of the GRB6B fabric. This fabric is most similar to GRB27 and 42 with more white inclusions.

#### **GRB50 Bainsse grey ware**

GRB49 Dark grey with brown margins. Rough feel and hard, rather irregular fracture. Moderate, ill-sorted, medium to coarse, subangular to angular quartz, sparse, rounded, red/brown stones and sparse white inclusions. Some mica.

GRB50 Medium grey ware, often with buff margins. Hard with rather gritty feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, rather ill-sorted, subangular quartz with sparse, coarse, inclusions- quartz, iron oxides, grey inclusions and sandstone (?). This merges with GRB2, GRB5 and GRB1 and was separated out at Bainsse where it was more obviously a group.

#### **GRB micaceous wares**

Bell and Evans 2002 R3 group.

GRB15 Light grey with lighter core, powdery, hard with finely irregular fracture. Abundant fine quartz. Micaceous surfaces. GRB15W has almost white core.

GRB20 Grey with buff/brown margins. Abundant, medium subangular quartz and very micaceous surfaces.

#### **SERW group**

GRB31 Black external surface and grey paste. Hard and fairly smooth with finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine quartz and sparse to moderate, medium, subangular quartz with sparse, fine rounded red/brown inclusions.

GRB62 Hard grey ware with hackly fracture. Sparse, medium, subangular quartz and matrix of moderate, fine, to subvisible quartz.

Thames GW identified primarily from forms as grey wares likely to be from the Thames estuary, Mucking in Essex.

#### **NV GW**

Nene Valley grey ware. Grey with white core and texture and inclusions as NV CC.

#### **Dales type GRB**

GRB37 Dales type fabric. Grey, handmade ware with wheel thrown rim. Hard with moderate, medium, quartz and sparse, rounded, white inclusions. Belongs with GRC group but is not coarse.

GRB48 Granular hard dark grey ware with abundant medium sub-rounded quartz.

GRB57 Medium grey with light grey core. Hard and smooth. Sparse medium quartz, rounded black inclusions and rhomboidal calcareous inclusions which react to acid.

#### **Imported GRB medium grey wares**

Tomber and Dore 1998 NOG RE.

NOG RE1 As GRB2. Fine grey ware with pale grey paste and darker silvery grey surfaces. Smooth feel and fracture. Sparse, medium quartz.

NOG RE2 Medium grey with greyish white core or margins, Abundant fine /medium quartz – very like GRB39 but surface not as micaceous. Variant of NOG RE3.

NOG RE3 York fabric G9. White core or white margins and grey core with greyish white surfaces. Hard, hard and gritty feel. Abundant coarse subangular quartz and rounded grey inclusions. Extremely hard fired.

NOG RE4 As NOG RE3 with grey core and white grey surfaces.

NOG RE1 seems to be a local copy of North Gaulish imports. NOG RE 2-4 are imports.

GRB58/NOG RE5 Medium grey sometimes surface darker grey. Hard with abundant, subangular quartz c.0.1-0.2mm and sparse, rounded, grey inclusions of same size. Late NOG RE.

#### **Crambeck and Crambeck copy grey wares**

This group includes fine and medium grey wares. Bell and Evans 2002 R13.

CRA RE Crambeck grey ware.

CRA RE Buff as above with brownish buff core.

GRA23 Crambeck-like ware. Grey with brown margins and grey core. Soft with slightly powdery feel as Crambeck. Finely irregular fracture. Moderate to sparse, medium to fine, subangular quartz and sparse, fine, white inclusions and voids, sparse, medium, rounded red/brown inclusions. Very similar to Crambeck buff.

GRB41 Hard, quite pale grey with off white or paler grey core. Moderate-abundant, medium quartz and sparse, rounded, grey inclusions.

GRB44 Smooth, quite soft, fine grey ware. Micaceous surface and abundant fine quartz like GRA3. Softer than GRA3.

GRB55 Dark grey smooth and hard with buff brown core. Abundant medium subangular 0.1-0.2mm quartz.

GRB59 Medium grey throughout. Moderate, fine quartz, c0.1- 0.2mm and sparse, coarse, rounded, black inclusions, c0.3-0.5mm. GRB59 is present from Period 6-9 and most common in Periods 7-8.

GRB60 Pale greyish core with darker grey surfaces. Moderate quartz, c0.1-0.2mm and sparse, ill-sorted, rounded, black/brown inclusions as GRB59.

### **GRC GRITTY GREY WARES**

#### **GRC white-cored gritty wares**

GRC1 Grey with greyish white core. Harsh feel, hard with irregular fracture. Moderate ill-sorted medium-coarse, subangular quartz.

#### **GRC with iron-rich inclusions**

GRC14 Grey-brown. Hard and slightly uneven. Abundant, medium to coarse, rounded, iron-rich inclusions and medium, subangular quartz. Sparse, coarse, subangular quartz and gold mica, sparse, very coarse rounded pebbles and soft, orange-brown, argillaceous inclusions.

#### **GRC grey gritty ware**

Bell and Evans R5 and R8.

GRC2 Gritty grey ware. Brownish grey with buff margins or grey ware. Hard and gritty with sparse, coarse angular and subangular inclusions – quartz and other dark grey inclusions. – and moderate mica.

GRC3 Brown-grey. Hard, gritty with moderate, ill-sorted, subangular, medium to coarse quartz, possibly some erratics.

GRC4 Brown with thin grey surfaces. Hard and gritty with moderate, ill-sorted. Coarse, subangular quartz and grey laminated inclusions.

GRC5 Hard pimply fabric with lumpy feel. Grey with brown margins. Moderate, coarse subangular quartz and coarse rounded iron inclusions

GRC6 Grey with darker grey core. Wheel-thrown and handmade. Gritty greyware. Moderate, coarse, ill-sorted, rounded and sub-rounded quartz and grey inclusions, and sparse medium rounded white calcareous inclusions. There is a background scatter of fine quartz.

GRC7 Hard rough grey ware, very irregular fracture. Moderate, very coarse, angular quartz, medium, rounded, brown oxides and sparse, coarse, calcareous inclusions.

GRC8 Hard, rough, medium, grey ware. Wheel-thrown. Moderate, coarse (c4mm), subangular quartz and grey or black inclusions. Micaceous.

GRC9 Grey ware with porridge feel. Moderate, ill-sorted, fine to very coarse, rounded, red-brown, argillaceous inclusions and sparse, medium and coarse, subangular, quartz and very coarse, sub-rounded, grey

inclusions. Perhaps a subset of GRC2.

GRC10 Very hard grey gritty ware with moderate coarse, angular and subangular quartz and sparse, coarse, rounded, white inclusions and red/brown inclusions. This group is similar to GRC6 but predominantly wheel thrown.

GRC12 Gritty partially oxidised ware. Hard gritty ware with abundant, coarse, subangular quartz and rounded, grey inclusions. Rare cylindrical stone – coarse- and calcareous inclusions.

GRC13 Like GRC10 but with light grey whitish core. Hard and bumpy feel. Background scatter of fine quartz and red/brown inclusions and moderate to sparse, coarse, subangular quartz and sparse, red-brown inclusions.

GRC16 Medium grey with a lighter core. Very hard with bumpy surfaces. Hackly fracture. Moderate, coarse (c0.5mm) inclusions- a mix of rounded quartz, brown ferrous inclusions (iron stone) and dark grey inclusions – perhaps siltstones.

GRC24 Stained brown but probably grey to start with. Sparse coarse angular mixed inclusions-quartz, white inclusions, grey? granitic inclusion.

#### **GRC cupped-rim jar group**

Bell and Evans 2002 R1D

GRC30 Orange with greyish surface, Very hard with harsh feel. Moderate, sub-rounded, medium quartz and sparse, ill-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and quartz crystals, brown and black stone inclusions.

#### **GRC small groups**

GRC15 Dark surfaces- brownish/grey with brownish margin and almost white core in type sherd but variable firing. Hard and sandy feel. Hackly fracture. Moderate to abundant, coarse, sub-rounded and rounded quartz.

GRC17 Light grey, hard and pimply. Sparse, coarse quartz, c5mm, and rounded, black/brown inclusions. A finer variant of GRC10 – fewer inclusions.

GRC19 Darkish grey with brown core. Sandy feel and hackly fracture. Sparse, coarse and very coarse, angular quartz, rounded brown inclusions and grey stone inclusions and medium, rounded calcareous inclusions.

GRC20 Grey with brown core. Hard rather bumpy surface. Sparse, coarse, angular quartz, rounded brown inclusions and white inclusions.

GRC21 Hard grey ware with orange margins, grey core and grey “skin” or slip. Moderate, ill-sorted, coarse, rounded and sub-rounded white calcareous inclusions, and ill-sorted, fine to coarse subangular red brown inclusions. Rare quartz.

GRC22 Grey with brown margins and grey core. Moderate, coarse to very coarse, sub-rounded and rounded quartz, sparse, medium to coarse, platy white calcareous inclusions and black, rounded inclusions (hard).

GRC25 Hard grey with paler core. Moderate angular and subangular quartz c.5–6mm, and angular black and grey inclusions. GRC25 is present from Periods 7–10 with a single sherd in Period 5. It overlaps with the GRB white cored group.

GRC26 Grey with brown/buff margins and grey core. Lumpy feel and hard. Relatively sparse, ill-sorted mixed inclusions- coarse quartz, hard rounded ferrous inclusions and rounded, red-brown soft inclusions, white calcareous inclusions, and crystalline quartz like millstone grit type.

GRC27 Grey with slightly lighter core. Very hard and slightly bumpy. Sparse, coarse, rounded, hard black/brown inclusions and sparse, ill-sorted, medium to coarse, angular quartz with scatter of fine partially deteriorated white? calcareous inclusion.

GRC28 Grey brown, harsh and bumpy feel. Irregular fracture. Moderate, ill-sorted, inclusions of fine to coarse, subangular, quartz, rounded, grey inclusions and sparse, coarse, rounded, white calcareous inclusions.

GRC29 Grey, hard and bumpy. Moderate, ill-sorted, subangular, coarse quartz, sparse, rounded, grey inclusions and sparse, rounded, soft, white inclusions. Variant of GRC6/10.

#### **FLB: WHITE SLIPPED WARES**

Bell and Evans 2002 O1.

FLB1 As OAA1 with white slip. Most of the white-slipped group were relatively fine.

FLB2 As OAB1 with white slip.

#### **GTA: GROG-TEMPERED WARES**

##### **GTA**

GTA2 Handmade grey ware, porridgy and uneven feel. Very irregular fracture. Moderate/abundant coarse angular and subangular grey, buff and cream inclusions -? grog- rare burnt organics.

GTA3 Wheel turned hard orange ware with grey core. Sparse, coarse angular quartz, rare coarse sub-rounded grey inclusions and sparse coarse rounded and irregular hard cream inclusions (not reactive).

GTA6 Extremely hard fired lumpy fabric with moderate, medium, sub-rounded quartz and sparse, coarse irregular grey inclusions- grog.

GTA8 Partially grey/orange/buff with grey core. Hard and rough- sand papery. Hackly fracture. Moderate,

coarse, angular and subangular rocks and sparse but consistent coarse white inclusions which seem to be grog. Rocks include igneous looking examples.

##### **GTA TV**

GTA1 Greyish buff with dark grey core. Slightly bumpy feel, hard with finely irregular fracture. Sparse, medium quartz and very fine quartz, sparse medium angular buff grog.

GTA4 Grey surface outside and grey exterior margin with creamy pink shade inside and in core. Hard, lumpy ware with ill-sorted coarse to very coarse subangular inclusions – brown, white and reddish. Most like pink ware from Northants. This vessel is possible handmade GTA PNK.

GTA5 Very hard, harsh grey ware. Rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium, sub-rounded quartz, and sparse, coarse, rounded grey inclusions? Grog- and ferruginous inclusions? Ironstone. One of the later Trent Valley grey ware.

GTA7 Hard. Harsh grey ware with brown margins and grey core. Rough and hackly fracture. Moderate medium subangular quartz and moderate very coarse grey inclusions-? grog and some coarse rounded iron-rich inclusions- ironstones. Variant of GTA5.

GRC23 Very similar to a GTA7. Grey with buff margins. Hard, rather lumpy with irregular fracture. Moderate, coarse angular crystalline quartz and some medium mica, probably some igneous inclusions.

#### **GT NORTHANTS**

GTA Cream. A soft, powdery cream fabric with rare very coarse, rounded white inclusions with some reddish ones. The white inclusions are not reactive and may be clay pellets of some sort.

PNG GT Pink grog ware, a late Northamptonshire product. Tomber and Dore 1998 PNK GT.

#### **ORGANIC TEMPERED**

Organic 1 Hard grey sherd with vesicles. Irregular fracture with abundant ill-sorted, fine to coarse, black burnt organics and moderate, medium, sub-rounded quartz.

#### **HANDMADE**

Knapton ware As Monaghan 1997. The form of this jar is Knapton type but the fabric is WT, hard grey ware with sparse coarse quartz and medium rounded calcareous inclusions.

#### **GALLO-BELGIC WARES**

TN Terra nigra. Hard, greyish white-cored fabric with black surfaces. Sparse, fine, quartz and rounded grey inclusions. Tomber and Dore 1998 GAB TN1.

CNG TN Micaceous terra nigra. Tomber and Dore 1998

CNG TN.

TR3 Reddish. Soft and very fine with few visible inclusions. This group included examples identified as TR3 by Timby.

#### ***NORTH GAULISH WHITE WARES.***

Three fabrics were identified in this group during the A1 scheme NOG WH3, NOG WH3 variant, and NOG WH2 on the scheme but only NOG WH3 was present at *Cataractonium*, Scurragh House, Bainesse and Low Street. All the NOG WH3 sherds were characterised by having abundant fine rose and clear quartz and this fabric compared closely with the description and photographs in the National Roman fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC) for fabric NOG WH3.

**CONTACT CONCORD CONQUEST FABRICS AT CATARACTONIUM**  
All these fabrics are fully dealt with in Leary 2020.

#### ***BSB WARES***

GRB69 Dark grey with brown margins and grey core. Hard and slightly sandy feel. Moderate, medium subangular quartz, rare, soft, white calcareous inclusions, partially decayed. Sparse coarse quartz.

GRB70 Grey. Hard with rare, medium-coarse, crystalline quartz and fine mica.

GRB73 Similar to GRB69 and 72 but has white calcareous inclusions.

#### ***EARLY GREY WARE WITH OXIDISED CORE***

GRB74 Orange, hard with grey outer surfaces. Moderate medium quartz and sparse medium brown and white inclusions.

#### ***GREY WARES***

GRA32 Pale-medium grey with darker grey surfaces. Moderate fine quartz and sparse medium rounded grey/black inclusions. Hard grey ware. GRA32 C is a coarser variant which may sit better in fabric GRC35 variant.

GRA33 Grey with brown margins. Soft. Micaceous. Sparse fine quartz and brown inclusions. Fine grey ware.

GRB66 Medium grey with buff margins and grey core. Surfaces can be darker grey. Sandy feel, soft with irregular fracture. Moderate medium subangular quartz. c.0.25-0.3mm. Very similar to GRA29 but rather sandier. Micaceous.

GRB79 Mustard coloured ware with faint traces of grey surfaces. Quite hard and gritty feel. Moderate, ill-sorted rock inclusions ranging from medium to very coarse. Predominantly quartz but some flint and dark grey and brown stone, sparse to moderate rounded soft red/brown inclusions (? clay pellets), sparse fine mica.

#### ***EARLY GRITTY WARES 1***

GRB53 Black with brown margins and dark core.

Gritty with sparse, very coarse rocks background of moderate, subangular quartz.

GRB76 Grey ware. Abundant quartz 0.2-0.3mm.

GRB77 Dark grey/black. Hard. Sparse/moderate fine quartz, c.0.1mm, with sparse medium and coarse quartz and silver mica on surface. Sparkly.

GRB78 Identical to GRB77 but coarse quartz on surface make like sandpaper effect.

#### ***EARLY GRITTY WARES 2***

GRC31 Grey with buff margins and dark grey core. Hackly fracture, rough feel. Fairly sparse ill-sorted medium to coarse, polycrystalline quartz with background scatter of abundant fine quartz, fine mica and calcareous (?) inclusions. Rare grey inclusion needs identification.

GRC32 Buff surfaces with grey core. Hard rough fabric. Moderate, ill-sorted coarse, angular inclusions of quartz, flint? and rounded red/brown iron rich inclusions.

GRC33 Grey throughout. Soft and powdery with large grits protruding. Moderate, coarse translucent subangular and rounded quartz WT Sparse partially dissolved fine white/cream inclusions.

GRC34 A coarse BSB/GRB69. Dark grey. Hard with hackly fracture. Moderate coarse, c.1mm, sub-rounded and subangular quartz.

GRC35 Grey with brown margins and grey core. Rough feel and hackly fracture. Inclusions often protruding from surface like sandpaper. Sparse coarse angular quartz and rounded iron rich inclusions and medium, rounded, soft white/cream inclusions.

GRC36 Brownish grey. Hard, rough with hackly fracture. Moderate coarse to very coarse subangular and sub-rounded quartz inclusions.

GRC37 Grey, hard and gritty. Abundant coarse sub-rounded quartz c 0.4-0.5mm and sparse rounded white inclusions and rounded grey/black inclusions.

GRC38 Black with light brown margins and grey core. Hard, rough with protruding sandstones and quartz (look like gritstone). background of moderate med quartz and medium silver mica.

#### ***OAA***

OAA11, 13 and 15 were present at Scotch Corner redeposited in Period 8 deposits.

OAA11 Pale grey interior and core with orange surfaces or orange throughout. Slightly sandy feel. Moderate ill-sorted red inclusions fine to medium, rounded. Moderate, fine/med quartz.

OAA13 Pale pink with dark grey core. Hard, smooth,

smooth fracture. Very sparse fine inclusions - quartz and fine to medium rounded red-brown.

OAA15 Orange, soft with moderate fine quartz and sparse, large iron rich inclusions. Cf. OAA11 but with large brown iron rich inclusions.

#### **OAC 9**

OAC9 Orange with gritty surfaces. Sometimes with grey core. Sparse medium and coarse angular quartz. Clean matrix.

#### **OAB 19**

OAB19 Very like OAA4-OAB1. Orange often with grey core and sometimes grey streaked surface. Moderate medium quartz and sparse brown inclusions often visible on abraded surfaces. Fe inclusions and white inclusions and streaks. Uncertain if the same but OAA4 does not usually have a grey core. Like the fine oxidised group above it has characteristic brown inclusions.

OAB17 Fairly smooth, hard orange ware. Moderate, medium, subangular quartz and sparse, rounded, medium, red/brown, soft, argillaceous inclusions and rare, fine, soft, white inclusions.

#### **OAB**

OAB18 Orange with paler surface. Soft with sandy feel. Moderate, medium quart and brown iron rich inclusions. Micaceous. Perhaps a silty ware

OAB20 Orange with grey core and pink margins. Sparse medium quartz and soft brown inclusions. Only one vessel.

OAB21 Yellow with pinkish inside. Sandy feel. Prominent coarse rounded brown inclusions and some crystalline quartz on surface. Moderate med quartz with sparse coarse red/brown inclusions and grey rocks.

OAB22 Reddish version of OAB19 Moderate fine quartz, 0.2mm, with sparse, medium quartz, and both fine and coarse rounded red/brown inclusions. Micaceous surface.

OAB23 Orange sandy ware with partial grey slip or reduced self-slip. Moderate, medium quite angular quarts, sparse medium rounded brown and cream inclusions. Probably a misfired OAB1.

#### **FLA WHITE WARES**

FLA42 Brownish buff. Hard. Slightly powdery with lots of surface mica. Sparse ill-sorted coarse to medium, rounded red/brown inclusions, Not NOG WH (identified by Timby).

FLA45 Gritty off-white ware. Hard with ill-sorted, coarse-medium angular quartz inclusions and sparse medium and coarse rounded/ sub-rounded brown argillaceous inclusions. Perhaps a white version of OAC9.

#### **WHITE IMPORTED WARE**

FLA35 Soft and rather powdery feel. Cream ware with moderate, fine quartz and very rare red/brown medium, rounded inclusions.

#### **PALE PINK WARES**

FLA36 Pinkish cream fabric. Soft and powdery. Some very fine quartz and rare medium quartz and rounded red/brown inclusions.

FLA37 Similar to FLA6 but coarser. Cream, sometimes with grey core. Moderate medium subangular quartz and ill-sorted medium to fine rounded red inclusions, brown iron rich inclusions, fine silver mica and soft white inclusions.

#### **THE WARE GROUPS TYPES**

Detailed fabric descriptions are given at the start of each fabric group discussion. Relative proportion of wares are given as a proportion of the total assemblage weight unless otherwise specified. However, the amphora sherds artificially reduce the proportions of all other wares due to their excessive weight; they were included in order to make comparison easier with assemblages from other sites in the region such as Binchester (Evans 2010), Faverdale (Gerrard 2012), Greta Bridge (Croom and Bidwell 1998), Bainesse Site 46, Catterick Bridge Site 240 and Catterick Racecourse Site 273 (Bell and Evans 2002), Scotch Corner (Leary *et al.* 2020 and Healam Bridge (Leary 2017a). Some sites such as Piercebridge (Croom *et al.* 2008), or some York sites (Monaghan 1997) had not included amphora sherds in their overall quantifications, making direct comparison more difficult. Absolute quantities are given in quantification tables to enable other researchers to exclude amphora from weight quantification if appropriate. These are available in Appendix H, Tables H17–H19. Quantification of vessels by Period, site and area by rim % is presented in Appendix H, Table H20.

The vessel types made in a ware are indicated below by referencing to the *Catacratonium* type series (see section 'Type Series', below). The types are illustrated in Chapter 9 in type series code order (Figs 9.64–9.89).

#### **B: BLACK-BURNISHED WARE (DOR BB1, CAT BB1, ROS BB1, BBT1, BB2)**

In Yorkshire and the East Midlands several small-scale instances of the production of BB1 copies are known, for example at RAF Catterick within Bainesse, at Lincoln, Rossington Bridge and Malton (Busby *et al.* 1996; Darling and Precious 2014; Buckland *et al.* 2001, Croom and Bidwell 2012). Some of these are very close to Dorset BB1 in fabric but lack shale inclusions; others also differ in the texture, coarseness, surface treatment or are wheel-thrown rather than hand built. Samples of true Dorset BB1, Rossington BB1 and two small clips from two sherds of Catterick BB1 were obtained for comparative purposes. Non-Dorset BB1 does not have shale inclusions so the fabric of black burnished ware sherds was looked at in detail during cataloguing to



establish their source. A combination of fabric and forms enabled the Catterick BB1 sherds and some Rossington Bridge vessels to be isolated but other fabrics could not be separated out in a meaningful way. Most of the BB1 and BB1 type sherds were examined using a x30 microscope and a group were sent to Dr Williams to see if further definition was possible. Sherds were also shown to Bidwell and, overall, the divisions given here may be relied upon. Rossington Bridge BB1 was difficult to identify and it is possible that some of the grey ware group GRB16 came from Rossington. No certain Malton BB1 was identified. A coarse fabric, GRC11, was identified in BB1 forms and compared fairly well with one of the sample clips of Catterick BB1. This is grouped as Catterick BB1 (Table I10). Two other small groups GRB38 and GRC18 are likely to be variants of this group. The remaining BBT1 fabrics are not true BB1 but have a dark grey/black surface and are likely to be regional copies of BB1 of unknown origin.

Dorset BB1 is present in small quantities in Period 4 raising the possibility of trade commencing in the Trajanic period (Fig. I1). No diagnostically pre-Hadrianic types were identified and the Period 4 instances of Dorset BB1 were in late Period 4 features and in the late fills of such features. A Trajanic start is not proven. In the early 2nd century, levels of BB1 were low and these rose to 7% by Period 6 and increased slightly in Period 8 to Period 9 to 9–10% (Appendix H, Table H17). The range and proportion of types suggests a strong representation in the 2nd century with types DP1, KJ1–2 and JC1–2. The grooved flat-rim bowl type DP2 is well represented but type DP3, the developed flanged bowl, is relatively low as are jar types JC3–4. These latter types are lower because during the period of their production the forms were also being made by the Catterick BB1 and grey ware potteries, and by the Crambeck industry, and these competed successfully with the Dorset traded wares. Surprisingly, the type JC5 jars were common in DOR BB1. This may be because, although this is the form made at the BB1 Catterick kiln, it was not made in Crambeck ware or the local grey wares. The level of BB1 is maintained in Period 9 (by weight) but this may reflect the very large amount of redeposited pottery in this Period since a decline in the importation of BB1 to the region by the mid-4th century has been observed (Evans 2010, 119 and 1985, 291–6). Dorset BB1 and the BB1 group declines in Period 10 but CAT BB1 continues to rise slightly by sherd count and EVEs value in this Period.

A small amount of Rossington BB1 was identified in Period 6 (type JC3a) and redeposited in Period 8. Catterick BB1 is present in Periods 8 (types DD1, DF2, DF3, DP9, JC5), with only small quantities in any other Period. There is a small number of sherds in Period 5 and Period 6. In most cases, these are a similar fabric in early forms; at Brompton East in Period 6c, Group 9128 stone foundation 911, is associated with other later pottery, including a developed flanged bowl of the mid-3rd century at the earliest and it is suspected that the pottery belongs to a remodelling of this building in

Period 8 (see Chapter 6). The BBT1 copies contribute a small proportion of the assemblage, principally in Period 6 to Period 8, but the range of vessel types indicates production throughout the Roman period and includes non-BB1 types (types DD1, DF2, DF3, DG, DP1, DP5, DP7, DP9, handled dish, JC1, JC2, JC3, JC4, JC5, JC8, JC9, JP 1, JP2, JR, KJ, LJ, NJL1).

Overall, in the BB1 and related wares group, almost equal amounts of jars and bowl/dishes are being used on the site (Table I10). Small numbers of BB1 flagons, jugs and lids are present, less than 1% of the assemblage in this ware. Within the different BB1 wares it is noteworthy that Catterick BB1 includes small jars as well as the normal cooking pots and this may explain the late small jars in Gillam's coarse fumed ware in north Britain and beyond (1976 type 18, dated late 3rd century) which are not common among the type series for BB1 in the Exeter volume (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 94–5). A bead rim hemispherical bowl, BH2, from Period 6 at Brompton East is an unusual type to be found in the north.

BB2 is present from Period 6 and most numerous in Period 7. At Catterick Road, the proportion of BB2 decreases by Period 7e (mid-3rd century) but at Fort Bridge, which had larger assemblages, it was still increasing in Period 7g which is stratigraphically dated to the mid-3rd century or later. By Period 8, BB2 is rare. Nearly all the vessels in BB2 are bowls and dishes with only 10% of the group being jars.

#### CG: CALCITE-GRITTED WARES (HUN CG, B18, GRB32, GRB54)

This group includes HUN CG late (calcite-gritted ware in pre-Huntcliff and Huntcliff-type forms), B18 (late

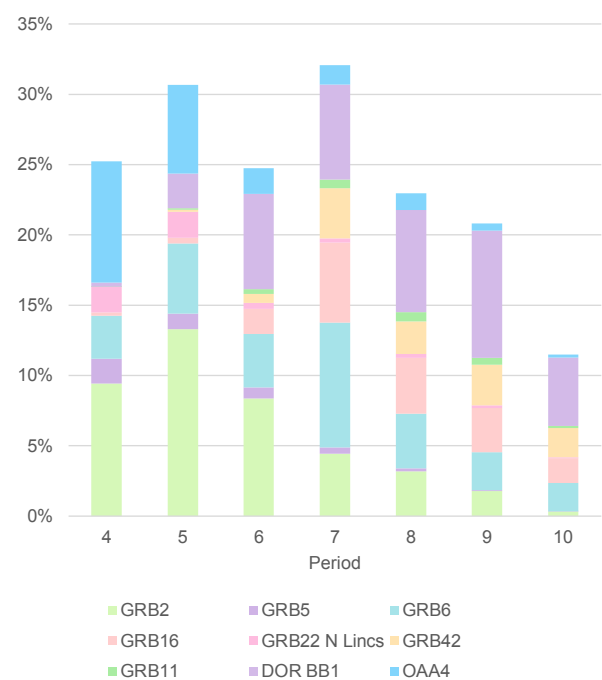


Figure 11: relative quantities of local oxidised ware OAA4, grey wares and BB1 in stratified assemblage by Period using weight.

Table I10: relative quantities of BB1 wares and vessel types in total ECR assemblage, using EVEs.

Wares	Bowl	Bowl/ Dish	Dish	Beaker	Flagon	Jar	Narrow- m jar	Small jar	Wide-m jar	Lid
BB1	16%	7%	23%	1%	1%	45%	*	6%	*	*
CAT BB1	20%	1%	22%		2%	51%		4%		
DOR BB1	16%	8%	23%	1%	*	45%	*	6%	*	*
ROS BB1	14%					86%				
BB2	12%	28%	50%			10%				
BB2t		100%								
BBT1	6%	9%	18%	1%		51%	2%	12%		1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>

Table I11: relative quantities of CG vessel types by ware using EVEs.

Ware	Bowl	Dish	Beaker	Jar	Narrow- m jar	Wide-m jar	Storage jar	Lid
B18			3.23%	96.77%				
HUN CG	1.01%	4.21%		88.13%	1.98%	0.43%	3.90%	0.34%
Late HM		60.61%		21.21%	18.18%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.98%</b>	<b>4.68%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>87.64%</b>	<b>2.10%</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>0.33%</b>

handmade black ware with sparse calcite) and a small late handmade grey ware group of fabrics GRB32 and GRB54 used to make similar vessel types. The HUN CG group comprises the well-known, handmade, late calcite-gritted wares made in the Vale of Pickering, East Yorkshire (Evans 1985, Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG). This ware is common only in Period 9 and Period 10 (Fig. I2). In Period 8, the earlier 4th-century proto-Huntcliff-type rim jars JH1–2 make up about half the HUN CG wares vessels supplemented by plain and lipped-rim dishes (DD1 and DF7), necked jars JH5–7, a lid-seated jar JD4 and a lugged jar type NJL1 (Table I11). By Period 9 and Period 10, the lid-seated, Huntcliff-type jars JH3–4 of the mid- to late 4th century are the most common and the S-bend jars JH1–2 have declined numerically. Dishes are less common in Period 9, although flanged bowls DF3 appear. The B18 group displays a similar pattern to HUN CG, appearing first in Period 8 in the form of S-bend jars and occurring as Huntcliff-type jar and small handmade jars with everted and plain rims in Period 9 and Period 10. The late handmade group of GRB32 and GRB54 is very small and did not include diagnostic types.

### CT: calcareous fabrics

This ware group comprises ware with calcareous inclusions of limestone or shell.

#### Northamptonshire shelly ware – early (CTA1)

This small group is found in Periods 4, 5, 6 and 9 with most sherds being found in Period 4. Sherds from later Periods are likely to be redeposited from Period 4 or 5. The forms identified are rebated-rim jars with rilled bodies and an everted-rim storage jar. These forms can be well-matched in the late 1st- to early 2nd-century production at Harrod and on other sites of this date in Bedfordshire

and Northamptonshire (Brown 1994, 5–57 in phase 2). A jar of this type was also identified at Binchester (Evans 2010, 149 G83) and Healam Bridge (Leary 2017a, fabric CTA1 lid-seated jar form). This fabric/form combination occurs in small numbers on Flavian sites in the East Midlands (Derby, Birss 1985, table 5 CTA1; Chesterfield, Ellis 1989 fabric 14 and fig. 21 no. 36; *Margidunum*, Todd 1969; Strutt's Park, Dool *et al.* 1985 fig. 10 no. 14 and Rowlandson 2012 fabric CTA1; Doncaster, Leary 2004). Fabric analysis by Alan Vince of sherds from *Margidunum* confirmed a source in Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire (2008) and Swan (1984, 125) suggested this as a source for the non-local shell-tempered jars at Derby Racecourse. At Binchester, Evans suggests (2010, 149) that such vessels indicate east coast trade via the Wash and marks the precursor of the movement of ceramics on a wider scale evidenced by BB1 and Nene Valley fine wares from the 2nd century onwards. Given that all these CTA1 vessels are storage vessels of one sort or another, they may have been being distributed on account of their contents.

#### Dales ware and Dales-related ware (CTA2, CTC1)

Dales ware is not particularly common on the project and this is mostly likely the result of competition from the HUN CG and GRC lid-seated jars in the mid-3rd to 4th centuries. CTA2 is present in Period 7 to Period 9 and rises sharply in Period 8 tailing off in Period 9, the point at which both the CG and GRC lid-seated jars increase in numbers. Only the true Dales type jars were identified in CTA2. In the CTC1 fabric, only one form is identified, JVG1, a jar belonging to the lid-seated jar group common in the 3rd to 4th centuries. This vessel may relate to the lid-seated jar published by Evans (2010 G01.19) from Binchester which he relates to Swanpool type H jars

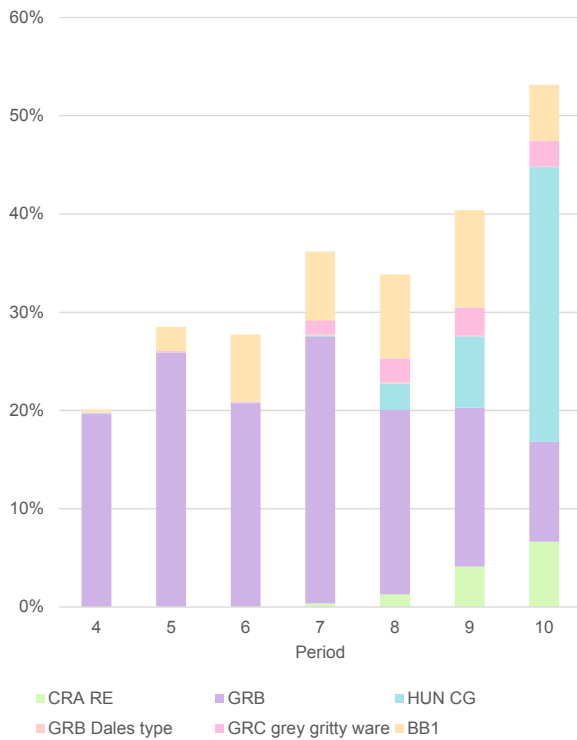


Figure 12: proportions of Crambeck grey ware, BB1, grey ware and calcite-gritted wares in whole stratified assemblage by Period by weight.

(Webster and Booth 1947).

#### Harrold (CTA3)

A rare type, in both form and fabric, this can be identified as Harrold shelly ware of the 3rd or 4th century (Brown 1984 phases 4–6 later 3rd to late 4th century; Tomber and Dore 1998 HAR SH). The only form is the rilled jar body sherd and no rim sherds were present. All sherds came from Period 10 suggesting a date late in the 4th century. At Binchester, Evans found sherds of this ware in Period 8a and consequently dates its appearance before c.AD360. Previous examples from *Cataractonium* are published by Bell and Evans (2002, SS7–8) and Evans also points out examples from South Shields, Beadlam, and Wellington Row, York (Evans 2010, 149). The movement of such jars may shed light on unidentified trade of foodstuff such as grain or other uncommon comestibles such as honey or spices. Such vessels could also be the personal property of individuals and mark the movement of people — for example, traders, administrative personnel, military staff — who regularly travelled back and forth within the province (known as ‘carries’).

#### BOG SH South Lincolnshire shell-tempered ware (CTA4)

Two vessels, jars with a bead and a hooked rim, both with rilled bodies, came from Period 8 deposit **9133** and Period 6b demolition debris **9389** respectively, and compare with fabrics and forms made in the south Lincolnshire kilns at Bourne and Greatham. Evidence from Empingham, Rutland and Morton, Lincolnshire demonstrates that these jars were present in the mid- to late 2nd century (Cooper 2000, 76 and 80 and Precious 2001, 138–9) while Clarke records 3rd-century examples

at Leicester (1999, 127–8 in phase 3 fig. 69 no. 151 and phase 4 fig. 69 no. 163, phase 5c fig. 71 no. 193). The author has not found this ware in other assemblages in this region or in published groups.

#### Trent Valley SH (CTC3)

This ware is present in Period 4 and Period 5 with one sherd from Period 7. The sherds are undiagnostic jar sherds and some are rilled. The distribution of sherds at *Cataractonium* suggest body sherds from late 1st-century to early 2nd-century jars with perhaps redeposition in the 3rd century. The fabric compares with jars from the Trent Valley examined by the author at Rampton (Leary 2000).

#### CT OOL wares with oolitic limestone inclusions (OOL1–2)

These two fabrics are of unknown source, but the nearest sources geologically would be north Lincolnshire or just north of the Humber. OOL1 comes from Period 7, except two instances in Period 9 which is, unfortunately the only diagnostic vessel, an everted-rim jar. This ware can only be given a broadly 3rd-century date range. OOL2 was identified at Scurragh House in Grave **10825** (Leary et al. 2019, 487). A fragmented jar of mid-3rd- to late 3rd-century type was found in this grave and copies BB1 jars. A further five sherds in this fabric from two small BB1 type jars came from Period 9 at Fort Bridge from dark silt layer **18793** in Area 2. One of these has obtuse lattice decoration and both could be contemporary with the jar from grave **10825** at Scurragh House.

#### CT unidentified calcareous wares

A group of fabrics which occurred in small numbers were not diagnostic. The details of these are discussed in ‘Fabric descriptions’, above.

#### BSA/B: brown sandy wares (BSA and BSB)

These two groups are discussed in detail in Leary (2020) and date to the late Neronian-Flavian period at Scotch Corner. Very small numbers of sherds occur in Period 4 to Period 6 at Brompton East and Fort Bridge and also at Bainesse in Period 4 to Period 5. The forms include a rusticated jar sherd from Fort Bridge and a developed butt beaker from Bainesse and these types belong to the late 1st or early 2nd century. At Brompton East, a lid-seated rim jar in a BSB variant fabric appears first in Period 4d. Whether this last vessel represents the continuation of the pottery type identified at Scotch Corner as late as the Trajanic period is doubtful, and this cannot be demonstrated without fabric analysis of the Scotch Corner fabric groups.

#### F: fine wares

##### Imported fine ware

##### CG CC CENTRAL GAULISH COLOUR-COATED WARE (CNG CC 1, CNG CC2, CC21)

Central Gaulish colour-coated ware was imported to Britain from the Allier Valley and Lezoux in the pre-Flavian period to the Trajanic period (Greene 1978 and 1979). Central Gaulish colour-coated ware is present from Period 4 to period 10 but is concentrated in Period

4. The quantities overall are very low and sherds occur at Agricola Bridge, Brompton East and West, Fort Bridge, Catterick Road and Thornbrough Farm; with relative quantities by sherd count comprising 0.04% to 0.18% of the assemblages. Nearly all the vessels are roughcast beakers apart from three vessels with en barbotine decoration in the form of 'hairpin' decoration, one sherd with a zone of unusual rouletted decoration demarcated by double grooves and a cup sherd (from Agricola Bridge levelling deposit **2033** Period 6a where earlier ceramics have been incorporated in levelling deposit group **2218**).

*CG GLZ CENTRAL GAULISH GLAZED WARE (CNG GL2)*

One body sherd from a hairpin decorated beaker was found at Fort Bridge Period 6b in grey silty layer **18286**, group **18423**.

*LYON WARE (LYON CC)*

Lyon ware is found in Periods 4–6 with one sherd from Period 10 and the ware is present at Brompton East and West, Fort Bridge and Catterick Road. All the vessels are roughcast beakers and these are imported from Lyon to Britain in the pre-Flavian and Flavian period (Greene 1978 and 1979, Brulet *et al.* 2010, 319–20). Production extends into the early 2nd century (Brulet *et al.* 2010, 320)

*BLACK SLIP WARES (CG BS AND TRIER)*

Black-slip wares are imported from Central Gaul from c.AD150–210 (Tomber and Dore 1998 CNG BS) and from Trier from c.AD200–275 (Tomber and Dore 1998 MOS BS). Some of these black slip wares could not be assigned to Central Gaul and Trier with certainty and these are assigned to a mixed group of Central Gaul/Trier BS ware. They may belong to one of the smaller industries in mid-, north and east Gaul producing black slip wares, contemporaneously with the kilns in Central Gaul and Trier (Symonds 1992).

CG BS is present in very small quantities in Period 6 and most common in Period 7 and Period 8. The forms identified are principally beakers with en barbotine scroll decoration and rouletting. Eleven teardrop profile beakers (type KL), five indented beakers (KI), and two long-necked globular beakers (type KE1 and 2) were identified. One beaker sherd had barbotine dots set within a groove and belongs to Symonds group 12 (1992). Symonds suggests this Central Gaulish type may be the precursor of the painted decoration at Trier and belongs late in the development of the CG BS beakers. Sherds from three CG BS cups were found redeposited in Period 9 contexts, one of which was decorated with en barbotine tendrils.

Trier BS is present only in small quantities in Period 7 and was significantly more common in Period 8, declining in Period 9 (Fig. 13). These were all Symonds type 1 beakers (type KE) except a single flask (Symonds type 7). Only three beakers had white painted decoration – two have foliage and linear decoration and one had letters MAVO (see Chapter 12, Cat. no. G131). This last vessel came

from the primary fill of drain group **1502** at Agricola Bridge Period 9 which contained a significant number of beakers coming from the bathhouse as well as many later types such as Huntcliff-type jars. Other beakers in Trier BS were indented with lines of rouletting.

The CG/Trier group is present in Period 8 to Period 10 and all examples were beakers of Symonds type 1 with lines of rouletting.

*Traded fine wares*

*COL CC COLCHESTER COLOUR-COATED WARE (COL CC)*

A small amount of Colchester colour-coated ware was identified (Tomber and Dore 1998 COL CC2). Symonds demonstrated, however, that some imported colour-coated wares cannot be distinguished from Colchester colour-coated ware without chemical analysis (Symonds 1990 and Symonds and Wade 1999, 62–6). The vessels are all beakers and include rouletted and one roughcast beaker. They are found in Period 6 to Period 9 and are most common in Period 6 and 7.

*NV CC NENE VALLEY COLOUR-COATED WARE (NV CC, CC26, NV MG)*

Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC) was the most common fine ware from the excavations. Sherds are present from Period 4 to the end of the Roman period but are rare before Period 7 (Table I12). Those sherds found in Period 4 contexts may be dismissed as intrusive. A sherd of a Hunt cup from fill **14160** of oven **14339** at Brompton East Period 5 is associated with a BB1 dish with intersecting arcs of the late 2nd century, and nothing in the subsequent Period 6 features date later than the Antonine period so this fill is likely to have been open in the late Antonine period. The stratigraphy in this trench, however, had been disturbed

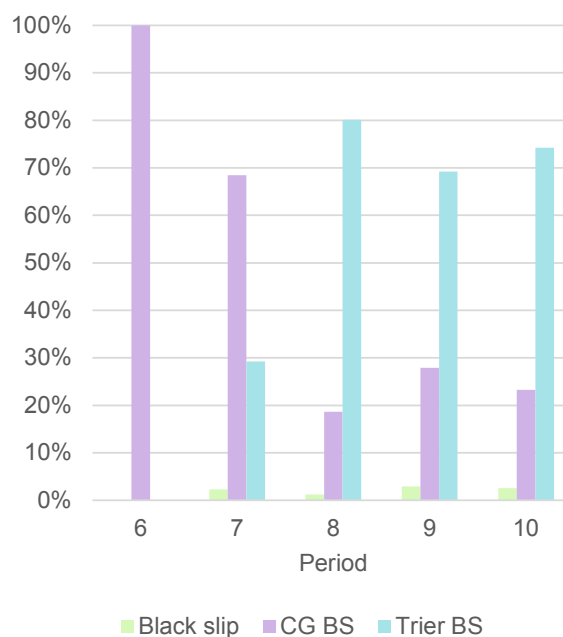


Figure 13: black slip ware: relative proportion by Period of different sources by weight.



Table 112: Nene Valley type colour-coated wares by Period (weight in g).

Ware	CC NV	CC NV/ Late local	NV CC MG	Total
4	2			2
5	33			33
6	541	19		560
7	6037	5	8	6049
8	6895	97		6992
9	14,669	11	10	14,691
10	2596	54	4	2654
<b>Total</b>	<b>30773</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30,980</b>

by excavation in the 1970s so this vessel cannot be considered 100% secure. The remaining Period 5 NV CC sherds came from the top fills of features and are not securely stratified.

Small amounts of NV CC were present in Period 6 features; they were investigated to ensure they were securely stratified. Those from Thornbrough Farm Period 6 were from layers overlying the Period 5 features and could date to Period 7. A small scrap from a Bainesse Period 6 feature may be discounted. At Brompton East, the earliest NV CC sherds all came from Period 6c, the latest 2nd-century level. All the instances of NV CC in Period 6 contexts were checked by the field staff; in six instances, it was established without reasonable doubt that these were in secure 2nd-century contexts. An NV CC everted-rim beaker was found at Brompton East in Period 6c fill **14193** of pit **14192**, and NV CC was also found in **9593**, a row of stones, which also included a BB1 bowl with intersecting arcs dating from c.AD180. At Brompton West, Period 6 a roughcast beaker associated with early Antonine samian only was recovered from fill **20664** of pit **20726**. At Catterick Racecourse an NV CC cornice rim beaker sherd associated with a grooved, flat-rim BB1 bowl dating from c.AD180 was found in Period 6 fill **1237** of gully **1236**. At Catterick Road a NV CC body sherd with en barbotine linear decoration associated with samian dating AD160–200 was found in Period 6d clay layer **23985**. At Fort Bridge in Period 6b, a NV CC beaker sherd with barbotine dots was found associated with samian types dating to AD120–160, 120–170 and 120–180 and stratigraphically later than contexts with sherds of c.AD160+. These groups demonstrate a *terminus post quem* for the arrival of NV CC by AD160 at the earliest and probably c.AD180 but before any certain 3rd-century types were present.

Apart from these very small quantities, comprising less than 0.5% of the assemblages in Period 5 and Period 6, NV CC appears in significant numbers only from Period 7 to Period 9 when it accounts for c.3.5%, 6.2% and 9.7% of the assemblage respectively (by sherd count). The vessels represented in this assemblage include most of the types known from the Nene Valley potteries. Regarding the inception of trade with the Nene Valley, the material

recovered from Period 5 and Period 6 is significant. There are early types such as bag beakers with a simple, short everted rim or a cornice rim, as well as bag beakers with plain rims, plain or decorated with en barbotine scrolls, lattice and oblique lines, a phallus, deer, dogs or rouletting and the curved everted rim indented beakers, all types dated to the mid/late 2nd-early/mid-3rd century. In the early to mid-3rd century in Period 7, the most common beaker types are the cornice and developed cornice bag beakers, plain-rim bag beakers and curved everted-rim indented beakers. Funnel-necked indented beakers are not present until Period 8 in the late 3rd century onwards and increase in number in Period 9. A similar pattern is found at Lincoln where funnel-necked beakers are abundant in the late 3rd to early 4th century and common in mid- to late 4th century contexts (Darling and Precious 2014, 36). The rise in funnel-necked beakers in Period 9, including at the well-stratified areas at Fort Bridge and Agricola Bridge, suggest that this type may not have gone out of use as early in the 4th century as suggested by Perrin in 1999. The long-necked globular beaker form is restricted to Period 8 and Period 9 and later, apart from two instances in Period 7 from Thornbrough Farm and Thornbrough Pasture where the contexts clearly included material later than Period 7. These long-necked globular beakers included examples with indented bodies and white painted bodies with curvilinear and lattice motifs and scrolls. The pentice-moulded beaker type is restricted to Period 9 and increases in number in Period 10.

Vessels other than beakers are much less common. Castor boxes and their lids occur in Period 6/7, at a fairly consistent level. Several triangular rim dishes dating to the late 2nd to early 3rd century occur in Period 7 (Perrin 1999 nos 216–7), and the other bowls and dishes belong to the late Nene Valley colour-coated group of dog dishes, developed flanged bowls and late copies of samian form Dr.38 bowls only occur in Period 9. Spouted flagons (Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 64–66) appear in Period 8 and decrease in numbers in Period 9. The flange-necked flagon with grooved rim (Perrin 1999 no. 189, dated probably to the second and third quarters of the 3rd century) is present in Period 8. The late spouted jug (Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 63) is present in Period 9 and increases in Period 10. An uncommon jar with lid-seated rim and rouletted body found only in Period 8 and is given a possible 4th-century date by Perrin (Perrin 1999 no. 277). This form was also found previously at *Cataractonium* (Evans 2002c fig. 141 SS105). A wide-mouthed jar is present in Period 9 and this type is given a 4th-century date by Perrin (1999, 106). A small painted bowl and a small lid with a steam hole come from post-Roman levels (Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 72 and 85). An uncommon handled all-over scale beaker was found in Period 9 and compares with a handled vessel of the same form found previously at *Cataractonium* (Evans 2002c fig. 141 SS112). A face-neck flagon came from Period 9 and a facepot came from soil layer **1405** and cobble layer **1424** Period 10.

A small group of vessels appeared to have a mica coat on

top of the colour coat. The mica-gilt NV CC is unusual and the form from Period 7, an open vessel, may be another instance of an uncommon product reaching *Catacractonium* at an early date. The vessels include a sherd from an indented beaker from Period 9 and an open vessel from Period 10. This finish has been recorded in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 34 where Gillam reports a mica-dusted Nene Valley colour-coated ware) and it has also been recorded at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 38 NV MIC).

Colour-coated wares very similar to Nene Valley colour-coated ware has now been found in more kiln groups from Lincoln dating to the 2nd century. It is possible that some of the NV CC group here came from such kilns (Rowlandson (unpublished), Newport, Lincoln). One distinguishing characteristic suggested by Rowlandson is a more micaceous fabric from the Lincoln kiln groups. This was not identified in the *Catacractonium* NV CC group.

#### *NV CC/LATE LOCAL (CC13 AND CC16)*

This colour-coated ware with pinkish fabric may be a variant of NV CC or a regional/local ware. This fabric is most common from Period 8 onwards and includes developed flanged bowls and bowls copying samian form Dr.38 as well as a rouletted beaker sherd, perhaps a pentice-moulded beaker. This suggests a late date range in the late 3rd or 4th century. The source is uncertain.

#### *KOL CC COLOGNE COLOUR-COATED WARE (KOL CC AND CC20)*

These are white-cored colour-coated wares with dark matt colour coat (Tomber and Dore 1998 KOL CC, Anderson 1980). The Cologne beakers are from Period 4 onwards with a peak in Period 6 and Period 7, declining thereafter. One cornice rim roughcast beaker came from Period 4c Fort Bridge in a Trajanic/Hadrianic level. In Period 5 three undiagnostic body sherds came from three contexts, two of which contained pottery dating to the early Antonine period and belong at the turn of Period 5 to 6. In Period 6 there are cornice-rim roughcast beakers, cornice-rim Hunt cups and sherds from rouletted beakers and these span the early to mid-2nd century. The roughcast beakers and beaker body sherds from Period 7 are likely to be residual and do not introduce any new or later types.

#### *HAD RS HADHAM RED SLIPPED WARE*

Three undiagnostic sherds from Period 9 and Period 10 (from a scanned context) compare well with Hadham red slip ware (Tomber and Dore 1998 HAD OX).

#### *Roughcast wares*

##### *CC RHC1 (CC1 AND CC5)*

CC RHC1 has a buff-cream core and is most common in Period 5. Of three sherds from Period 4, one is from the latest Period 4 level, one is a context with a samian sherd of AD120+ and the remaining sherd is from a secure Period 4 layer **20036** at Brompton East. The date range therefore falls primarily in the early 2nd century with one possibly in the Flavian period. The only form is the roughcast beaker and these are bag beakers with

everted, cornice and grooved, cornice rims (KRb1, KRb2 and KRb5). These may belong to Anderson's (1980) north Gaul group. Symonds (1990) cast doubt on both the fabric attribution and the integrity of the group and no further work has enabled progress in terms of source attribution without chemical analysis of the fabrics. The CC RHC1 group like the CC RHC 2 belongs to a group of roughcast beakers imported in the early 2nd century.

##### *CC RHC2 (CC2, CC6, CC12, CC18, CC25)*

This fabric tends to be quite hard with orange core or margins. It belongs in Anderson's (1980) North Gaul group. The form made in this fabric, as with CC RHC1, is limited to bag beakers with cornice or grooved cornice rims. This group is likely to include Colchester products as well as beakers from the Argonne (Symonds 1990). The date profile is the same as that for CC RHC1. Where the sites have sub-periods, this fabric is most common at the end of Period 5 and the beginning of Period 6 and the instances in Period 4 are in groups with Trajanic types. This indicates a date range in the Trajanic or Hadrianic period to the early Antonine period with a decline in the mid-Antonine period. This date range does not entirely agree with that first suggested by Anderson (1980, 28–34), who gave a date range of c.AD70–130/35 but does agree with the dating of Argonne roughcast wares to the 2nd century by Brulet *et al.* (2010, 326–8) and of Colchester roughcast beakers to c.AD110/125—the late 2nd century by Bidwell (1999, 485 types 391A/B). It is suspected that this group includes both imported and British roughcast beakers from Colchester and chemical analysis is needed to distinguish these sources.

##### *CC RHC LOCAL (CC17, CC19)*

To this group must be added the oxidised ware CC groups which include roughcast beakers. Together these local roughcast wares are most common in Period 7 and Period 9 with a very small number in Period 4 and Period 5.

The forms made include bag beakers and folded beakers with cornice rims. The equivalent vessels at York are found in the 2nd century CP2a–2b (AD120–200, Monaghan 1997). Looking at the detailed sub-periods (see Appendix G), it appears that, at most sites, the peak of these locally made roughcast beakers is in the earlier sub-periods. The evidence from *Catacractonium* strongly suggests that the local manufacture of roughcast wares was established in the mid- to late 2nd century and their discard continued into the early 3rd century, either through redeposition or because they were still in use.

##### *CC UNCERTAIN SOURCES*

The remaining fabrics occur in very small numbers from Period 6 onwards and are undiagnostic. The details are discussed in 'Fabric descriptions' above.

#### *Mica-dusted wares*

##### *MG LOCAL (MG1, MG2, MG4, MG8, MG10)*

It is not certain without fabric analysis to confirm whether this group is local, but the fabrics compare reasonably

well with the Flavian–Trajanic oxidised OAA4 wares from the excavations and OAA4 ware included distorted and waster vessels. Unlike the imported group, this group included a wider range of vessels types: type PD2 and PJ4 platters types, type CC3 carinated bowls, type CC6 reeded-rim bowl, type BF9 flanged bowls, a type BF8 segmental bowl with flange rim, a type BH3 hemispherical bowl with double grooved rim, a type LC lid, sherds from ‘wine strainers’ type YP as well as the fine beakers, both bossed and indented types, types KC1 and KI. These are listed in Marsh’s paper on London fine wares, and date predominantly to the late Flavian and early 2nd century (Marsh 1978 beaker types 20 and 21, platter types 14, reeded rim bowl type 36, flanged segmental bowl type 31 and flanged bowl type 34, carinated bowl type 44, wine strainer type 46 and lid 56). Manufacture of fine tablewares like this at other fort sites and at London during the Flavian to Hadrianic period parallels its manufacture here at *Cataractonium*.

*MG RHINELAND/GALLIA BELGICA (MG3, MG7, MG9, MG13)*  
This group is most common in Period 4 and Period 5 and the forms are predominantly bossed or indented beakers with a small number of other forms: a flat-rim vessel and a base, perhaps of a platter. Mica-dusted bossed beakers from London occur as pre-Flavian imports (Davies *et al.* 1994, Mica 1242 and 1241 nos 765–6) continuing into the Trajanic period (Greene 1979 fig. 53 nos 4–7) and were thought to be from the Rhineland of *Gallia Belgica* west of the Rhone (Brulet 1985). These fabric/form combinations fit with this group of imports.

*MG BRAIVES (MG5)*

This ware is the same fabric as that of PRW6 but with mica coat. It compares closely to Braives mica-dusted ware. This only occurs in Period 4 to Period 6 with nearly all the sherds being from Period 5. The only form is the everted-rim beaker. Hoorne *et al.* (2007) note that the dark-cored fabric is dated to the Flavian to early 2nd century and it is to this group that MG5 belongs. This ware is known from Braives and from the workshops in Les Rues-des-Vignes, near Cambrai (Deru 2005).

*PRW Pompeian red wares*

*PRW3 – PERHAPS CENTRAL GAULISH PRW*

This group is small and includes body sherds from platters. It may belong to Peacock’s (1977b) PRW3 group but is found most commonly in Period 5 with none in Period 4. It is present only as body sherds, one of which is from a platter. The identification is not secure and it is perhaps an undiagnostic slipped ware of Trajanic/Hadrianic date.

*PRW6 FLANDERS PRW*

PRW6 (Tomber and Dore 1998 PRW6) is characterised by a black core and abundant fine quartz with brownish/red slip (Deru 2005) and PRW6X is in a similar fabric with no slip. The forms include platters and flat-rim dishes in PRW6 (de Laet and Thoen 1969 types 1 and 5) and lids in PRW6X. The flat-rim dishes date from the last quarter of the 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century (Thoen and Hanut 2001, 144), PRW6 is characterised by a black

core and abundant fine quartz with brownish/red slip and compares to Peacock’s type 6 fabric thought to be from Flanders from Blicquy (de Laet and Thoen 1969). Peacock fabric 6 occurs in two sub-fabrics identified at Blicquy and in Flanders: a black cored and a grey-cored ware, the former being of earlier date (Gustin 1985, 72–86; Deru 2005 RdVb and RdVa). At the pottery des Quatre Bornes, Rues-des-Vignes, Nord, Deru (*ibid.*) dates the production of fabric RdVb from c.AD65 to the beginning of the 2nd century. At this pottery, the lids were not red-slipped which matches the lids from the A1 scheme excavations. The platters are dated at des Quatre Bornes, Rues-des-Vignes, Nord, to the later 2nd to 3rd century in the paler grey cored fabric (*ibid.*).

**M: mortaria**

See Hudak, Chapter 9.

**O: oxidised wares**

A number of the oxidised fabrics had a darker slip and could technically be classed as colour-coated wares. However, differential firing conditions can cause a self-slip, produced during throwing, to fire darker so these are included in the oxidised group although, in the analysis, they were also classed with the local colour-coated wares when that group is considered.

*OAA1*

This fabric was pale orange, soft, with sparse, medium, sub-angular quartz and rounded orange inclusions. The forms comprise vessels in the York Ebor 3 range (Monaghan 1997) and some of these may actually be York Ebor 3. The forms give a date range of c.AD120–60 and the distribution of a small-scale start in Period 4, rising in Period 5 and Period 6 and declining thereafter, would fit that date range.

*OAA4 fine oxidised ware (OAA2, OAA3, OAA4, OBA9)*

This fabric group is certainly the most common Catterick oxidised ware and can be well-dated to the Flavian–Trajanic period. It is most common in Period 4 with a little less in Period 5 and increasingly fewer sherds from Period 6 onwards (Fig. 14) although the evidence of the forms demonstrates that this fabric group was still in use in Period 6. This group included wasters and the implication is that OAA4 is produced locally in the Flavian–Trajanic period and to a lesser degree in the Hadrianic to early Antonine period.

The forms confirm a predominantly Flavian–Trajanic date range but continued production as late as AD160/70 in forms such as the pulley-rim flagon FP and Dr44 bowl copies, type BO1. The common vessel types being produced in Period 4 are the carinated beaded-rim bowls BB, the bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH1, flagons with everted rims, ring-necked flagons, the neckless, short everted-rim jar JA1, similar, neckless beakers with short everted rims often rouletted, platters and some tazzes. Unexpectedly, the reeded-rim bowl forms are not very common in OAA4 and are most common in Period 5. However, one would expect this form in the Flavian

period, in Period 4. The examples in Period 5 might be redeposited, and examination of the contexts supports such a possibility since they are predominantly from levelling layers and similar deposits. Another possibility is that reeded-rim bowls are replaced either in another fabric or by another form. Study of the other fabrics and bowl forms indicates that there is a strong presence of reeded-rim bowls in fabric GRB2, the grey ware equivalent of OAA4 and, together with other smaller fabric groups, the overall numbers of reeded-rim bowls are approximately equal in Period 4 and Period 5.

At Carlisle, Swan identified a ceramic 'set' dating to the Flavian–Trajanic period which she thought was perhaps issued as kit to the soldiers (Swan *et al.* 2009, 569–71 fig. 294). It is of interest that several of the types identified are present at *Cataractonium* in Period 4 and Period 5 in OAA4 and GRB2. This set included a flagon, a storage jar, mortaria, carinated bowls with lids, dishes/platters, which Swan interpreted as dishes for cooking bread, everted rim jars for water, small wine beakers and serving bowls as well as tazzes. In OAA4, the flagons and spouted flagons, platters, reeded-rim bowls, small rouletted beakers, everted-rim jars and rouletted hemispherical bowls are all well represented in Period 4 and Period 5 with the vessels in GRB2 making up the rest of the suggested 'standard ceramic repertoire'. The 'storage' jar type present at Carlisle is not represented at *Cataractonium* but the large reeded rim jar type JF1 is certainly present in Period 4 in OAA4 and would fulfil a similar function.

Some change in the vessel form can be seen in Period 5. In the flagon category, new types appear – ring-necked flagons with rebates inside the rim types FR2, bead-rim jugs type JA2 and ledge-rim flagon FC3. The numbers of OAA4 hemispherical bowls BH diminish principally because this bowl is now made in GRB2 or fine traded grey wares. The flanged bowls in the early form BF1

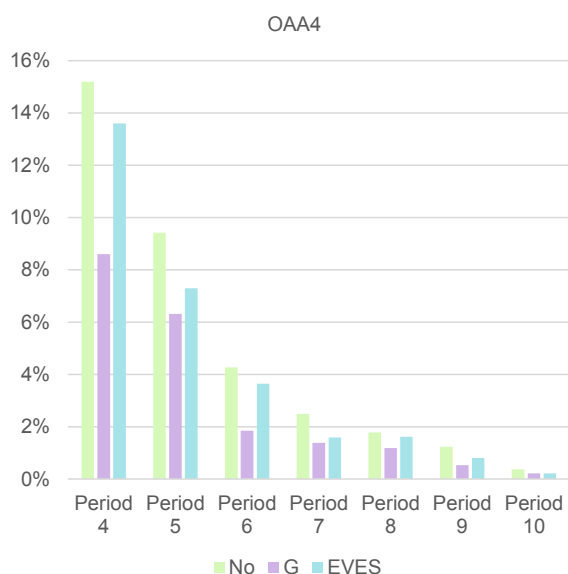


Figure 14: proportion of OAA4 in Period 4 to Period 10 assemblage by Period using sherd count, weight and EVES.

are replaced by BF2 and similarly the number of OAA4 neckless everted-rim jars decline as the GRB2 equivalents increase numerically in Period 5. Lids are present only in small quantities in Period 4 and the diameter of most of the lids in Periods 4–5 indicate they were being used with bowls such as the flat and reeded rim bowls rather than jars. The sharp rise is in line with what Monaghan found at York, where he is unable to date lids earlier than the 2nd century. Further investigation suggests that at least one GRB2 lid is firmly placed in the Flavian period at Agricola Bridge Period 4a ditch 2125. The overwhelming majority of the lids, however, come in Period 5 and later. There is a small increase in the relative numbers of platter in Period 5 and tazzes in OAA4 are less common after Period 4.

Overall, in Period 6, there is a decline in relative quantities of OAA4 but some new types appear: pulley-rim flagons, everted-rim flagons, honeypot type vessels, narrow-necked and everted-rim jars. Although beaker form KC1 appears to rise in Period 6, this is undoubtedly caused by redeposition of Flavian debris in Period 6 since, overall type, KC1 is only common in Period 4 and must be considered a Flavian form. In Periods 7f and 7g at Fort Bridge, a small number of 'African' type platters PA2 are present. The fabric is close to Ebor 1 and, as no other OAA4 vessels dating to the 3rd century are known, it is perhaps more likely that these are York products. After Period 7, no new types appear and production of OAA4 appears to cease in Period 6.

#### OAA CC (OAA1 CC, OAA4 CC)

These are colour-coated versions of the local oxidised fabrics and are used to make roughcast and some rouletted beakers dating to the Hadrianic–Antonine period, c.AD120–200, with none earlier than Period 5. Apart from the roughcast beakers, there is one indented beaker with curving everted rim of the late second to early 3rd century from Period 7f at Fort Bridge. This marks the end of the use of this fabric.

#### OAA5

This fabric is very rare but most common in Period 4. It was present at Scotch Corner in Field 246 and was used to make ring-necked flagons of Neronian-Flavian type. At *Cataractonium*, platters, lids, hemispherical bowls and a carinated bowl were identified with a rather later ring-necked flagon type of mid-second century date. The relatively small number of sherds in this ware suggest it is not a *Cataractonium* fabric and, despite the later flagon form, it was probably a Flavian fabric given its presence at Scotch Corner.

#### OAB medium sandy oxidised wares OAB1 (OAB1, OAB10, OAB16, OAB23)

This is a small ware group contributing no more than 3% to the whole assemblage at any time. Although the fabrics are not the same as the common OAA4 fabric, some may be variants at the coarser end of a continuum. The proportion identified varies from 2–3% in Periods 4–8 with the highest proportion in Period 6. The range



of vessel types gives a date range from the Flavian or Trajanic period to the late 2nd-early 3rd century. In Period 4 the ring-necked flagons FR are of Flavian–Trajanic type. There are carinated reeded-rim bowls BC, bead-rim, rouletted hemispherical bowls BH and lids. A platter with inturned bead rim PD2 was markedly micaceous and may belong in fabric group MG1. In Period 5, a similar range of vessels were made with the addition of the Trajanic carinated bowl form with a flat rim BD. In Period 6 a notable number of platters with distinct return at the top of the wall were found in this fabric and are similar to Monaghan (1997) type PD2 from York dated c.AD70–200.

#### *OAB 19*

This is very rare fabric at *Cataractonium* and comprised a single body sherd from a jar with burnished oblique lines from Period 7. It was a group found in significant quantities at Scotch Corner.

#### *OAB CC sandy oxidised wares with darker slips (OAB1 CC, OAB2 CC, OAB3 CC, OBB CC)*

A significant proportion is of roughcast beakers that are discussed above with the local roughcast fine wares. The remainder are a disparate group, which includes some indented beaker sherds and some painted body sherds in Periods 7–8 and 9, respectively. They do not form a cohesive, well-dated group but are likely to be locally produced.

#### *Bainesse oxidised*

This fabric came predominantly from Period 4 at Bainesse and was similar to GRB Bainesse fabric, GRB50. Sherds in a similar fabric come from Scurragh House and Brompton West Period 8 and Brough Park Period 7. Unfortunately, apart from a lid from Bainesse, the sherds were undiagnostic and identification uncertain.

#### *Late red wares – local (OAA6, OAB4, OAB5, OAB8, OAB9, OAB11, OAB13, OBA6)*

This is a group of late oxidised wares, mostly appearing from Period 8–9 onwards in late forms such as the BF3 bowls copying samian form Dr.38 and a Corder (1937) type 10 platter with an everted rim jar and a wide-mouthed jar. Two of the fabrics have painted decoration. Evans identified this ware in the assemblages previously excavated from *Cataractonium* (2002, 271) as a possible local ware.

#### *Red-slip wares – local (RSA1–6, RSB1)*

The forms include a bead-rim hemispherical bowl type BH1, a flanged bowl BF2, CO1—a copy of samian bowl Dr44, a neckless, everted-rim jar type JA1 and indented beaker KI1. The red-slipped group is most common in Period 6 and the forms would generally fit a 2nd-century date range, perhaps related to the red painted wares of York, E6, which include at least some similar forms (Monaghan 1997, 877 types BH1, an everted-rim neckless jar, and flanged bowls BF). The sherds in this ware group from Period 5 where they are narrowly dated, come from Hadrianic–Early Antonine groups and

in Period 4 they come from a single context, fill **17737** of pit **17751** in Period 4c at Brompton West. This pit contained sherds joining with sherds from Period 4d of Dere Street, suggesting some disturbance of the pit fill in Period 4d. There is no evidence to date this Period 4d feature later than the Trajanic period. Although this might still give a pre-Hadrianic start to the red-slip wares which at York are dated to the Hadrianic and early Antonine period (Monaghan 1997, 877–8; and Swan 2002, 49–53), Monaghan acknowledges the production of red-slipped wares at Caerleon and Wilderspool from the Trajanic period so a date as early as the Trajanic period is possible.

#### *OBA fine oxidised (buff)*

This group is similar to OAA4 but has fired to a buff/yellow hue. It is present from Period 4 to Period 9. Types: reeded-rim bowl BC, bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH, campanulate bowl BB, bead and flanged bowl BF, neckless everted-rim jar JA1, roughcast beakers KR, rouletted beakers KA, lids and rusticated ware JR. These forms give a date range of AD70–c.AD200. The forms and distribution through the stratigraphic periods suggest this is primarily a late 1st- to 2nd-century fabric and is probably a variant of OAA4 fine oxidised ware.

#### *OBA CC (OBA1 CC, OBA3 CC, OBA3)*

This group differs from the other oxidised CC group in that the forms are later in date range— an everted-rim indented beakers KI1 of the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries, a rouletted beaker K, long-necked globular beakers with painted decoration KE, bowl with flange outside lower body BF3, copying Dr38, and a plain rim bag beaker KB1, suggesting a date range in the late 2nd to 4th centuries.

#### *OBB medium oxidised ware (buff, OBB1–5, 8, 12, 13)*

A buff/yellow-hued fabric group similar to the OAB1 group. The forms indicate a date range from the late 1st to early 2nd, to the late 2nd and into the 3rd century: plain-rim platter PD1, lipped-rim dish DP9, flat-rim dish DP1, carinated bowl with bead/double bead rim BB1, reeded-rim bowl BC, bead-rim rouletted hemispherical bowl BH, bead and flange bowl BF, Dr44 copy BO1, campanulate bowl BM, hemispherical bowl with plain upright rim BS1, roughcast and rouletted beakers KR and KC1, pulley-rim flagon FP, neckless everted-rim jar JA1, rusticated jar JR, BB1 jar copy JC, lids, tazze, butt jar JB, unguent pot and a painted headpot. The majority are early to mid-2nd century and the greatest proportions are in Periods 5 and 6. Small amounts in Period 4 and the type BB bowls and PD1 platters suggests a Flavian start. Some probably misfired vessels were present.

#### *OAC gritty oxidised wares*

This is made up of several gritty oxidised wares. OAC1 is oxidised and hard with hackly fracture. Forms in this gritty fabric include a spouted flagon FT, an early 2nd-century, flat-rim, carinated bowl BD and a lipped-rim bowl/dish DP1 and 9. The fabric is most common in Period 6, consistent with a 2nd-century date range

and the 'African' vessel types BA, BU and the platters in this ware group are predominantly in Periods 6 and 7, including a platter from Period 6a at Agricola Bridge (at Brompton East Period 6a road surface **14818**, cobbling **14653**, metalled surface **14824**, Period 6c gully **9380** and layer **9125**, at Agricola Bridge Period 6a levelling deposit **2014** and at Brompton East Period 7 occupation deposit **9432** and at Agricola Bridge Period 7 occupation layer **1961** and silt layer **1513**). One vessel, a platter, was in the same form as Monaghan 1997 PA African platter of the mid-2nd to early 3rd century. This vessel may belong to the Ebor 2 group and comes from levelling layer **2014** at Agricola Bridge Period 6a, dated to the early Antonine period. This is an early date for these 'African' platters but Bidwell and Croom have now demonstrated an alternative ancestry for these 'African' type in Britain, namely potters making 'African' vessel types in *Gallia Narbonensis* from as early as the first half of the 2nd century (Bidwell and Croom 2016, 180–1). Although Fulford has cast doubt on a simple relationship between these types and the movement of ethnic groups (2010, 70–7), if the association between the Emperor Severus' arrival at York and the appearance of African forms is broken then Monaghan's original date range at York, of possibly ceramic period 2b–3b, that is mid-2nd to mid-3rd, could just overlap with this Period. Coupled with the 'African' types on the Antonine Wall, this evidence fits well with the first appearance of these types of platters in small numbers in the early Antonine levels at *Cataractonium*.

Fabric OAC2, a fabric with sparse white rounded inclusions is most common in Period 5, early 2nd century and forms include neckless everted -rim jars of late 1st- to early 2nd-century type and also one jar with a tall everting rim, beaded at tip with internal lid seating. This last vessel may belong to a late sub-Dales type vessel. It is likely that this late group is a second fabric of the same type was used in the mid-3rd to 4th century but was not differentiated during cataloguing. As the gritty fabrics seem to be scarcely modified before use, it would not be surprising if the same clay source was used again at a later date.

Fabric OAC3 is hard and gritty with moderate, coarse, rounded quartz in clean matrix. This fabric is most common in Period 6, mid- to late 2nd century. It is the closest fabric to Ebor 2 and several Ebor forms are present in it, namely African platters York form PA, African bowl York form BA3 and deep bowl Swan and McBride 2002 form JV. In addition to these York types, a flat-rim bowl and a double handled flagon are of 2nd-century type. Overall, the forms give a 2nd-century to early 3rd-century date range for the fabric and the concentration in Period 6 supports this date range. Although similar to Ebor 2, on comparison with a sample from the York Archaeological Trust fabric series, OAC3 is coarser and has more rounded quartz.

Sherds in fabrics OAC4–9 are very small group with few diagnostic sherds or clear stratigraphic sequence. Details

are given in 'Fabric descriptions' above.

#### *OBC gritty oxidised ware (buff)*

Only one fabric in this group was common enough or diagnostic enough to date. OBC1 is a cream or yellow ware with pale greyish core. It is hard with visible quartz on the surface, and sparse, coarse, angular quartz and rounded, coarse brown inclusions. This fabric was initially thought to be Ebor 2 but is not quite the same as the York Archaeological Trust sample. This has a very clean matrix with fairly sparse coarse angular quartz. It does compare otherwise. The fabric does have white streaks and rounded inclusions, but these seem to be clay inclusions which are not calcareous. The forms are bead-rim hemispherical bowls with cordon BH1, carinated bowls with double bead rim BB1, a hooked rim vessel WJC1 and a flagon or jug. The forms fit a 2nd-century date range and this ware was found in Periods 4–9 but by far the majority were from Period 6 in the early to mid-2nd century.

#### *Non-local oxidised wares*

##### *EBOR WARE*

Ebor ware is uncommon and present from the Hadrianic period. The earliest context is ditch **21760** in Period 4c at Fort Bridge but as this was an E6 painted hemispherical bowl type BH1 dating to the Hadrianic to early Antonine period (Monaghan 1997 type BH), it does not indicate pre-Hadrianic use of Ebor ware. The Ebor forms present (Monaghan 1997 types BF2, BH, BA5 or BU3 and PA) show Ebor wares were coming primarily in the Hadrianic to early Antonine period with some, perhaps, in the earlier 3rd century.

##### *SEVERN VALLEY WARE (SV, OAB2, OAB12)*

The forms in Severn Valley ware are wedge-rim wide-mouthed jar and body sherds from narrow-necked jar with zone of burnished lines with a tankard in early Severn Valley ware SV OX1 (Tomber and Dore 1998). In OAB2 there are a bead-rim narrow-necked jar NJ2, an everted-rim narrow-necked jar NJ1, a bifid frilled rim narrow-necked jar NJ6 and a hooked-rim narrow-mouthed jar NJ8. In OAB12 there is a hooked-rim, narrow-mouthed jar NJ3. All these compare with Severn Valley ware forms (Webster 1976 and Webster 1991) but such vessels are also common in the north-west of England and are made in potteries serving sites in the Cheshire and Lancashire Plains. Narrow-necked oxidised jars in similar forms are also thought to have been made in Cumbria (Bidwell and Croom 2015). This ware is present in Periods 5–10 but most common in Period 8. The sherds in Periods 5–7 include an early Severn Valley fabric, the bead-rim, narrow-necked jar and a tankard with lattice burnish both known in the 2nd century. The early Severn Valley type sherds are likely to be from the Severn Valley but the later narrow-necked jars with everted, hooked and bifid frilled rims could well come from the north-west industries.

##### *CRAMBECK OXIDISED WARE (CRA OX, CC22)*

These are all bowls copying samian Dr.38 and occur only

in Period 9 and Period 10, except one from Thornbrough Pasture 8b which was found with early to mid-4th century pottery in borehole **20139**.

#### *DERBYSHIRE WARE*

Seven sherds including two from cupped-rim jars JVC1 are from contexts in Periods 6–10. They are present at Brompton East, Fort Bridge and possibly Bainesse, although the body sherd from here could conceivably be medieval and its identification as Derbyshire ware is uncertain. Discounting the Bainesse sherd, the distribution is in Periods 7–10. Derbyshire ware is known in the north from the Antonine period, including the Antonine Wall, but also occurs in 3rd to 4th century contexts suggesting continued movement outside its core distribution area in Derbyshire until the end of the industry around the middle of the 4th century (Kay 1962, Gillam 1940, and Jones and Webster 1970). It is primarily a storage vessel and may have been distributed on account of its contents. In this region, Derbyshire ware is also known from Binchester (Evans 2010).

#### *NORTH GAULISH OXIDISED WARE*

This is an oxidised variant of the 3rd-century pentice-moulded beakers in reduced North Gaulish wares. Single vessels are present in Period 7 to Period 10 and this is the same distribution pattern as for the late RE NOG wares. Richardson and Tyers (1984) dated these beakers to the 3rd century.

#### *FLA: white wares*

##### *FLA2 GROUP*

The white wares in this group have moderate, well-sorted fairly fine quartz. This group included forms such as the carinated bowl, reeded-rim bowl BC, beaker with painted zones KH, ring-necked flagons FR of late 1st to early 2nd century, and early to mid-2nd-century type, honeypot type handled jar HP, bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH, beaker/tankard with grooved body (Swan 2002 fig. 10 no. 87), jug FO (Gillam 60, late 1st to mid-2nd century), indented beaker KI, large flagon with hooked rim above a cordon on the neck FK, ring-necked flagon with everted bifid rim, bead and flanged bowl, tazze, cupped-rim flagon FP2, carinated, flat-rim bowl BD and a rusticated sherd JR. The range of vessels indicate a date range from the late 1st to the end of the 2nd century. Although present throughout the stratigraphic sequence, this fabric is most common in Periods 4–5 suggesting a late 1st- to mid-2nd-century date range. The source is unknown but the numbers suggest it is not locally produced.

##### *FLA5 GROUP (FLA4, FLA5, FLA10, FLA15, FLA17)*

This fabric has larger quartz grits than FLA2 and is most common in Period 4 declining in Period 5 with probably a residual presence from Period 6 onwards. Forms comprise carinated bowl with double grooved rim BB, bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH, early bead and flanged bowl BF1, tankard KQ (Swan 2002 fig. 10 no. 87), campanulate bowl with bifid everted rim BM, cornice-rim beaker KC, carinated beaker KS copying Cam120 (Hawkes and Hull 1947), ring-and-dot beaker

KP, painted everted-rim beaker KH, lagena FK, ring-necked flagons FR of late 1st to early 2nd, and early- to mid-2nd-century, collared flagon FH2 as Swan 2002 no. 23 Flavian–Trajanic, late 2nd- to early 3rd-century pulley-rim flagon FP, tazze, lids, and a painted wine-strainer. The forms and the Period distribution point to a date range from the late 1st to the early 2nd century with a small number as late as c.AD160/170.

The FLA5 group is the most common white ware and is most numerous in Periods 4–5. Unlike FLA2 and FLA7, it continues being used in Period 6 to make flagons, although in smaller numbers than in Periods 4–5 (Fig. 15).

##### *FLA7 GROUP (FLA1, FLA11, FLA16, FLA21, FLA23, FLA34)*

This fabric is finer than FLA2 and FLA5 but forms a continuum with FLA2. The types comprise bead-rim flagons FK, carinated bowl CC, bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH, flanged bowl BF, ring-and-dot beakers KP, ring-necked flagons FR of the late 1st to mid-2nd century, a rebated-rim jar JVA1 and a cupped-rim flask or flagon FC. This ware is most common in Periods 4–5 and the forms indicate a late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range. Fabric FLA11, a very fine fabric, includes a beaker/tankard with grooved body (perhaps as Swan 2002, fig. 10 no. 87 dated Hadrianic to early Antonine and is present at Fort Bridge Period 4c associated with Flavian and Flavian–Trajanic pottery types), a tazze and a triple vase. This fabric is markedly most common in Period 4 and should be given a Flavian range extending into the early Trajanic period.

##### *FLA SMALL GROUPS*

There were a number of FLA groups all represented by a small number of sherds. Although some may be variants of the larger groups above, some, such as FLA26 and FLA33, are in dateable forms or relate to types found at Scotch Corner so details are included here. Details of the others are in 'Fabric descriptions' above.

FLA26 is present in Periods 5–7 and has three forms – a collared rim flagon, a bead rim flagon and rouletted sherds perhaps a beaker. The form and fabric might indicate a Flavian date and the fabric could be a variant of one of the NOG WH wares.

For fabric FLA33 the form is a beaker, type KT4, a type found at Scotch Corner Period 2 in silty oxidised ware OAA7. A globular beaker of this type and ware has been identified by Willis (2016b, fig. 11.10, no. 11) at Stanwick and also by Dore (1995, fig. 5, no. 37) at Scotch Corner where both Willis and Dore equated the form to a similar beaker found at *Camulodunum*, Cam 91. At *Camulodunum*, this type is dated c.AD10–40 to c.AD60 but does not occur at King Harry Lane, where Rigby dated it after AD43 (type 1A2 and comment under type 1A1; Rigby 1989, 162–3, fig. 60). At *Cataractonium* this ware and form is from Period 4.

##### *IMPORTED OR TRADED WHITE WARE, FLA12*

This white fabric has no visible inclusions and is a very

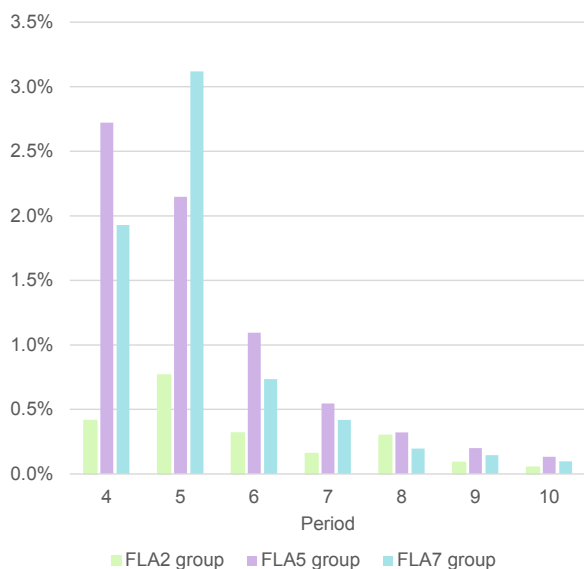


Figure 15: Relative quantities of principal FLA groups FLA2, FLA5 and FLA7 in whole assemblage by Period.

thin bodied eggshell ware. Only one rouletted body sherd was found. At Lincoln a similar fabric, WHEG white eggshell ware (Darling and Precious 2014, 18–20), was found in late 1st- to early 2nd-century deposits and was thought to be a continental import or from London. At London, it came from early Neronian to Hadrianic levels and a local source is suggested. (Davies *et al.* 1994, 146 Local Eggshell ware LOEG). This ware was present in Period 5b at Agricola Bridge, in a group with Hadrianic to early Antonine types, and residually in Period 8.

*TRADED WHITE WARES – VERULAMIUM WHITE WARE (FLA8, FLA13, FLA14)*

This is a small group making up c.1–2% of the assemblage in Periods 4–5 only and only appearing residually thereafter. This approximates to the period when *Verulamium* products, particularly mortaria, were being distributed mostly widely in the North. The forms comprise large bead-rim *lagenae* FK or amphora type vessels with internal lid seating, ring-necked flagons FR1A and B and FR2A, a disk mouthed flagon FD2, an everted-rim flagon FE1, a reeded rim bowl BC1, a lid and a narrow-mouthed everted rim jar. In Period 4 only flagons are present and in Period 5 the range is extended to include the bowl, lid, and jar types (BC, LD2 and NJ1). To these should be added large amphora-like flagons included by Hudak, which make-up another 1% of the Period 4–5 assemblage.

*Parchment wares*

*NENE VALLEY PARCHMENT WARE (NV PA, PA1–2, PA4–5)*

These are parchment wares which compare well with Nene Valley fabrics and are in a range of hues from pinkish white through orange to cream. All the variants are used for painted flasks of the type made in the Nene Valley.

*CRAMBECK PARCHMENT WARE*

These are true CRA WH or PA fabrics used to make CRA PA forms (Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA WH and CRA PA). Corder 1937 types 5b, 9 and 10 and a painted beaker (Corder 1928, no. 94) were identified. These date after c.AD370 (Bidwell 2005).

*CRAMBECK PARCHMENT COPIES (CRA PA COPY, PA3, OBA8, OAB14)*

This ware group comprises fabrics used to make CRA PA forms but in coarser fabrics. Bell, Evans and Hartley identified this group at *Cataractonium* (2002 fabrics W26 and MB26) and suggested an origin at a local workshop in north-eastern England, perhaps *Cataractonium* or Piercebridge. Hartley also identified examples of mortaria in this ware at Healam Bridge and suggested a source at *Cataractonium* for these (Leary and Hartley 2017, 112). Scientific analysis of this group is desirable to confirm its origin.

*OTHER PARCHMENT WARES*

These ware groups show Nene Valley painted parchment flasks arriving in Period 5, increasing in Periods 7–9 but diminishing in Period 10 (Fig. 16), while Crambeck parchment wares start in Period 8 but are most common in Period 10. The Crambeck parchment ware copies seem to be a late development with barely any in Period 9 and most in Period 10. The NV PA vessels are restricted to flasks with painted bands around the body and a face neck flagon. CRA PA comprise bowls, wide-mouthed bowls and platters (types BF5b, BF6, BP, PH and WJG1) as well as mortaria (see Hudak, section 'Mortaria spatial and functional analysis'). The CRA PA copy group is limited to the bowls BF5b types. The numbers are all very small but the sequence is nonetheless informative. The early start of Nene Valley painted wares is in keeping with Perrin's (1999) dating, giving a mid-2nd century start with continued production through the 3rd century. The extent to which these continued into the 4th century is unknown but our evidence suggests that they did. The later dating for the Crambeck copies might indicate these were being produced to fill a gap at the end of the Roman period.

**R: reduced coarse wares**

*GRA fine grey ware*

*GRA3 FINE GREY WARE HOLME-ON-SPALDING MOOR*

This fabric is not common overall. It is rare in Periods 4–6 and increases in quantity from Period 7 being most common in Period 9 and declining in Period 10. The forms support a date range in 3rd–4th century and include bowls and dishes with lipped and downbent rims DP9, developed flanged bowls BF3, large jars of the type which often have lugs NJL, a biconical bowl BJ5–6, wide-mouthed jars with hooked rims of the Throlam type WJC, indented jars/beakers KI, jars with burnished lattice decoration JC, either acute lattice or grouped acute lattice, vertical lines or wavy lines- many of which are narrow-necked jars NJL. The seven sherds from Periods 4–5 are probably misidentified or overfired sherds belonging to the GRA6 group. Half the sherds from

Period 6 were noted as uncertain identification and none of the remainder are in forms which are necessarily late. The overwhelming evidence for this fabric is for a late date, in the mid-3rd to 4th century. The ware declines before the end of the Roman sequence suggesting a decline before the late 4th to early 5th century. The fabric compares well with samples from the Holme-on-Spalding industry (Halkon and Millett 1999) and both the forms and the stratigraphic distribution would agree with such an attribution.

*GRA6 FINE GREY WARE LOCAL (GRA1, GRA2, GRA5, GRA6, GRB39)*

This is a very common fabric which compares well with the finer end of ware group OAA4. It tends to be grey to dark grey and has moderate, fine quartz and some mica on the surface. Sometimes the slip or self-slip has fired darker grey/black. The vessels made comprise: plain-rim platters PD1; dishes with grooved, flat, lipped and intumed rims DD, DG, DP1 and DP9 and DQ1; reeded-rim bowl BC distorted; flat-rim carinated bowl BD; bead-rim hemispherical bowls BH with compass inscribed decoration, rouletted decoration and barbotine decoration; flanged bowl BF, DR44 copy BO4; campanulate bowl BM; carinated bowl with everted rim BJ3, Dr18/31 dish copy; BB2 type small jar KJ3, rouletted; everted-rim beakers KC1, poppyhead beakers KP1, ring-and-dot beakers KP2, roughcast beakers KRB1; neckless jars with short and longer everted rim JA2 and JC7; rusticated jars JR; necked everted-rim jars JN1, 3 and 6 BB1 type jars with acute lattice burnish JC8, JP1–2; BB2 type jars with acute lattice burnish JC8–9; everted rim jars JE and JQ; narrow-necked everted-rim jars NJ; lids LA, LB, LC and LD; lid-seated conical cup CD (Swan

2002 no. 99, AD120–200, York BM, AD140–80, ceramic period 2a–2b); wide-mouthed jars WJA; and flagon types FR1, FE1 and FK1. These forms span the late 1st to 2nd century. There are a small number of jars with near cavetto rims, and other body sherds from jars with grouped lattice burnish. Although these would normally date to the end of the 2nd century at the earliest and are more common in the 3rd century, the stratigraphic sequence at *Cataractonium* undoubtedly indicates a start date in the 2nd century. This fabric is most common in Period 4 to Period 6 and declines sharply from Period 7 onwards (Fig. 17). Jars are the most common type with the neckless everted-rim jars JA1 being most common in Period 4, and giving way to the Trajanic neckless jar type with a rather longer rim JA2/3 which was decorated with acute lattice during Period 5.

Sherds which are distorted, overfired, and wasted occur in Periods 4–6 particularly in late 1st- or early 2nd-century forms such as the necked and neckless everted-rim jars, ring-and-dot beakers, rusticated jars, lids and round bodied beakers. These suggest this is a local fabric made near *Cataractonium*.

*GRAW FINE GREY WARE LOCAL/TRADED WHITE-CORED*

These are all fine white-cored grey wares with sparse, fine inclusions of quartz. This small fine white-cored ware group is most common in Periods 4–5 which agrees with the late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range of the vessel types present – a reeded-rim bowl, a neckless everted rim jar, a necked jar with everted, slightly rebated rim, a ring-and-dot beaker and a lid (BC3, JA1, JN1, JR1, KP2 and LA). These and the white-cored GRB ware are likely to be using white-firing clay from the coal measures as found at Nostell Priory, Templeborough and at Castleford (Leary 2016a and 2008) and the white firing mortarium at Castleford (Rush 2000, 169).

*GRA MICA FINE GREY MICACEOUS WARES*

These belong with the GRB MICA group and together they relate to East Anglian micaceous grey wares identified by King and Swan in the Flavian levels at Camelon (forthcoming and Swan and Bidwell 1998). Bidwell has additionally found later East Anglian grey wares on the Antonine Wall (Bidwell 2017). This small group is present in Periods 4–6, and most common overall in Period 5 and occurring residually after Period 6. The vessel types include a rouletted jar/beaker KC, a carinated bowl with everted rim BB1, a flat-rim bowl BD, a flanged bowl BF, a carinated necked bowl BJ3, a triangular rim dish DP7, bead-rim hemispherical bowls BH with combed, compass inscribed and bossed decoration, a plain rim dish or platter DD, jars with zones of burnished decoration, wide-mouthed everted-rim jars WJC5, rusticated jars JR, jars with acute lattice burnish JC7, narrow-necked jar NJ2 and a lid LA. The bossed hemispherical bowl group BH is paralleled in Rodwell's East Anglian wares (Rodwell 1978, 250–1, fig. 18, nos 129–30).

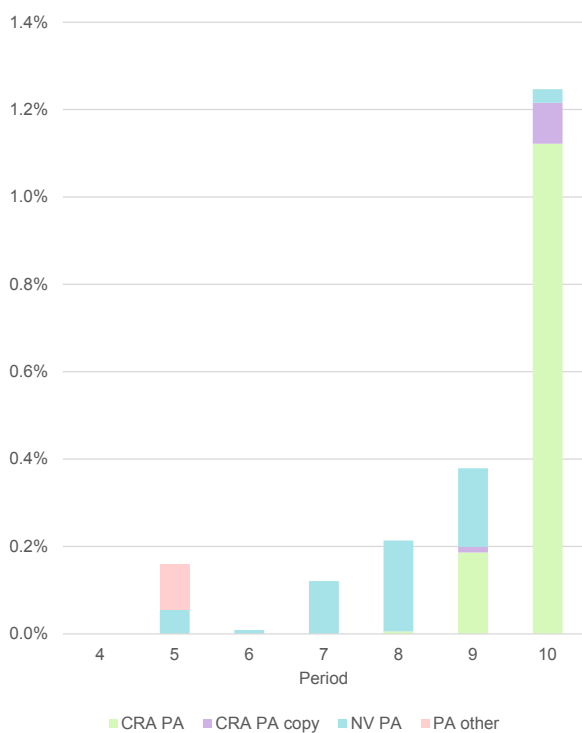


Figure 16: parchment wares, relative quantities in Period assemblages, using EVEs.

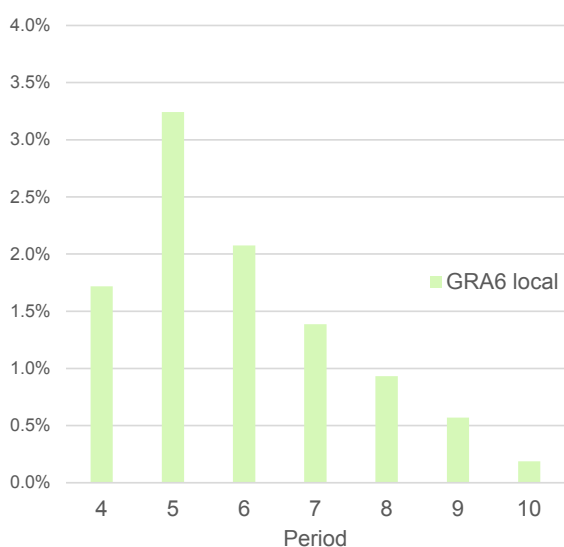


Figure 17: Local GRA ware, relative quantities in entire assemblages from each Period, using weight.

#### GRA LONDON/PARISIAN WARES

Two fabrics make up this group, both very fine wares with few inclusions.

GRA11 is a hard, black ware with lighter grey margins and black core. The range of types comprise beakers KG and KO (Elsdon type 2 and 6), hemispherical bowls BH1 and a flask. These are well burnished with stamped decoration, sometimes with rouletting. A plain-rim bag beaker KB5 with rouletted body may belong in this group. A grooved-rim dish and a lid LA may also belong to this group. This fabric is present from Period 4–10. It is rare before, and most common in, Period 7 suggesting this belongs to the late Parisian group. The fabric compares with that from the north Lincolnshire group of Parisian wares such as those from Market Rasen (Elsdon 1982).

GRA12 is also hard and grey with lighter grey/buff core and sparse fine quartz. This fabric is again found throughout the sequence but is most common in Periods 5 and 7. There are only three sherds in Period 4 and of these one is noted as borderline GRA6, one is an undiagnostic basal sherd and the third is from an early 2nd in group 22451 4c at Fort Bridge which included a GRB16 jar sherd with acute lattice burnish copying BB1 type jars. An early 2nd-century inception date for this group can therefore be adduced. Those in Period 5 are hemispherical bowls BH and beaker body sherds with combed and compass inscribed decoration. A carinated beaker copying the imported carinated eggshell type, KS, was present in this group. Those in Period 7 are predominantly everted-rim beakers KG1 and KC1 with stamped decoration of Parisian type. Unfortunately, the fabric itself differs little from Periods 4–10. This fabric group includes an early 2nd-century London ware group and a late 2nd- to 3rd-century Parisian ware group, the latter possibly from the same source as GRA11.

The London ware group is not like London ware from London but compares with the London ware vessels

from the Nene Valley – particularly the bowls with zigzag decoration formed of lines of comb impressions (Perrin 1999, fig. 65 no. 295). It is possible that some of the GRA6 bowls with combed and compass inscribed decoration also came from the Nene Valley. In the Nene Valley the peak in production of these London type wares is dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century (Perrin 1999, 106) but a start date in the late 1st century is recognised. At York compass inscribed London ware bowls are known from the Trajanic period and Monaghan rightly associates its distribution with movement of men and commodities but thought the ware came from London itself. At *Cataractonium*, a source in East Anglia is more likely and the date distribution mirrors that of the East Anglian micaceous wares on the site. In Flavian Scotland and on the Antonine Wall pottery of East Anglian type is linked by Bidwell (2017) and Swan (Swan and Bidwell 1998) to the supply of grain from East Anglia to the northern frontiers. This same explanation may hold true for its distribution at York and *Cataractonium*. The Parisian wares may be part of the same process at a later date and trace movement of men or commodities from the Midlands north, probably from Lincolnshire.

#### GRA21 SAMIAN COPIES AND OTHER FINE GREY WARES (GRA16, GRA21, GRA22 AND OBA7)

Three very fine dark grey fabrics were used to make samian copies (in GRA16 and OBA7) and a bottle in GRA21. OBA7 seems to have been either misfired or possibly burnt. The GRA16 vessels comprised samian cups Dr.33 of early- to mid-2nd-century type, a Dr.35 cup, made in samian from c.AD70–230, and a dish Dr.18/31 of mid- to late 2nd-century type. These wares were present in Periods 5–7. Snape *et al.* (2002, 104, fig. 31 no. 49 and fig. 32 nos 61–2) report the manufacture of similar but later Dr.33 cups at Aldborough to which they assign a late 2nd- to 3rd-century date. The fabric description for the Aldborough vessels are comparable. The vessels from *Cataractonium* include somewhat earlier types but may be part of the same industry output.

GRA21 was used to make a bottle form, a narrow-necked jar JN, and a jar with acute lattice burnish JC. These came from Period 7 with one sherd in Period 8 and, although similar in fabric to the above group, appear to be of later date, perhaps 2nd or 3rd century. A fourth fabric GRA22 may belong with these fine wares. Only 8 sherds were found in this last ware in Periods 4–7 including a rusticated sherd JR, a sherd with acute lattice burnish JC and a neckless everted rim jar sherd JA, giving a date range in the late 1st to early 2nd century.

#### GRA7/17 FINE GREY WARE TRADED

A small number of fine hard grey wares sherds were in fabrics comparable to traded wares from potteries at Upchurch and Highgate (GRA7, Tomber and Dore 1998 UPC FR and GRA17, Tomber and Dore 1998 HGW RE C). In GRA7 the forms present are predominantly beakers with panels of barbotine dots (Monaghan 1987 type 2a, late 1st to early 3rd century) and one triangular-rim dish which is noted as being very micaceous. This last vessel



is probably a variant of the micaceous East Anglian grey wares. These are present from Periods 4–9 but most common in Antonine Period 6 (by weight). This type can be dated from the late 1st to as late as the mid-3rd century (Bidwell 2018, 205).

In GRA17 only one form was identified, beakers with panels of barbotine dots. The fabric is comparable to Highgate C fabric.

These wares belong with other wares such as BB2 and SERW coming from the BB2 industries in south-east England. Monaghan records a number of instances of poppyhead type beakers from this area in the north, for example at Mumrills, Newstead, Traprain Law and Wallsend, and showed that Upchurch ware got to the northern frontiers towards the end of his period AD70–130 (Monaghan 1987, 213 and 217–18). Monaghan identified Upchurch ware at York (1997, 887–8) and found that in York this ware peaked in the Antonine or early 3rd century but poppyhead beakers from other sources in the south east were present from ceramic phase 1b at York, that is the Trajanic period thus agreeing with the sequence found at *Cataractonium*. Bidwell (2018, 205) traces the later importation of pottery from the south east, BB2 and SERW, from the Thameside kilns in the 2nd to the mid-3rd century and these include Upchurch beakers in a mid-3rd century in Cistern 1 and Ditches B and C at Wallsend.

#### SMALL GRA GROUPS

For the small GRA groups see ‘Fabric descriptions’ above.

#### GRA26 PALE CORED WARES- MID-ROMAN

This group was characterised by a fine grey ware with pale grey core. The fabric is hard and smooth with fairly abundant, fine, and occasionally medium, quartz and sparse, ill-sorted, fine, rounded, black inclusions with occasional coarse ones. It is found in Period 6 to Period 10 rising to a peak in Period 9. The forms include a grooved-rim dish DG, a flat-rim bowl DP1, a grooved flat-rim bowl DF2, several developed flanged bowls DF3, lipped-rim dishes DP9, body sherds with lattice and curvilinear burnishing, wide-mouthed, everted rim jars WJC with burnished linear and curvilinear decoration, an indented beaker KI, a long-necked globular beaker KE, BB1 type jars with acute and grouped acute lattice burnish JC, a narrow-necked jar with a frilled, bifid rim NJ6, a lugged jar type NJL5 and a smith pot with an applied hammer. The forms would support a start date in the late 2nd century continuing through the 3rd century perhaps into the early 4th century. Although most common in Period 9, the contexts in which it occurs are predominantly demolition layers, soil layers and rubble layers likely to include redeposited ceramic material. The vessel types favour a late 2nd- to 3rd-century date rather than a late 3rd- to 4th-century date range. This group is unlike SERW both in fabric and forms made.

#### GRA13 – LATE GRA GROUP

This fabric, a fine grey ware with moderate, fine quartz and

a pale grey core, is very similar to GRA6 but consistently has a paler core and is most common from Period 8 onwards. The sherds from Period 6 may be dismissed as either misidentifications or late fill finds. The small amount in Period 7 seem to indicate a start date in the mid-3rd century for this fabric. The forms comprise plain and grooved-rim dishes DD and DG, developed flanged bowls DF3 and DF4, Throlam-type wide-mouthed jars WJC, indented and long-necked globular beakers KI and FE, a sub-Dales type jar JD4 with rilling outside the upper body, lugged jars NLJ, a copy of a late splayed rim BB1 jar JC5a, and copies of a Crambeck type 11 beaker KF and a type 13 wide-mouthed small jar WJG1. Overall, the form range compares well with the pottery from Holme-on-Spalding and Crambeck in the late 3rd to 4th centuries but this is not a true Crambeck ware. It is best considered another ‘copy’ of Crambeck tradition pottery.

#### GRB medium grey wares

##### GRB2 GROUP (GRB1, GRB2, GRB7, GRB12, GRB14)

This ware group is characterised by having a medium-light grey fabric with a clean matrix and medium quartz inclusions. Sometimes the slip or self-slip has fired a darker grey colour. It is finer than GRB6 but may form a continuum with it. This is probably a reduced version of OAA4 but continues to be made after OAA4 stops. GRB2 has sparse, white inclusions but those with obvious more common white inclusions are classed GRB2B.

GRB2 ware group is most common in Period 4–6 (Fig. 11). The forms support a late 1st- to 2nd-century date range: grooved-rim dish DG, flat-rim bowls and dishes, rolled-rim dishes, triangular- and lipped-rim bowls and dishes, reeded-rim and flat-rim carinated bowls, BC-BD, bead-rim hemispherical bowls BH, copies of mid- to late 2nd-century samian bowls, carinated everted-rim bowls BJ3, shorted everted-rim beakers KA1, BB1 type beakers KJ, ring-and-dot beakers KP2, poppyhead beaker KP1, double handled jugs FA2–4, flanged-neck and spouted flagons FD, neckless everted-rim jars JA, rusticated jar JR, cupped-rim jar JVC, everted-rim jar JE, necked everted-rim jar JN, jars with acute lattice burnish JC, copying 2nd-century BB1 and early BB2 jars, everted-rim narrow-necked jars NJ and lids. Unusual types such as a facepot, an unguent pot or a triple vase, a tazze and a tripod leg are also present. The latest forms are one grooved, flat-rim bowl of BB1 type DF2 dating c.AD180–250 and BB2 type jars with grouped lattice burnished decoration JC9 which appears to date from the later 2nd century, although it is more common in the 3rd century. The absence of jars with obtuse lattice burnish JC5, developed bead and flange bowls DF3, and the single grooved, flat-rim bowl DF2 indicates this fabric group went out of use towards the end of the 2nd century. The minor fabric GRB7, which has coarse white inclusions, continued slightly later and included JC5 jars with obtuse lattice of 3rd-century date.

The GRB2 group was undoubtedly first used in the Flavian period and continued in use until 3rd century wares appeared. The GRB2 group and the GRB42 group can be difficult to distinguish although overall the colour

is different, GRB2 lacking the browner tones, and the inclusion size contrasts, GRB2 having a clean matrix with medium-sized quartz and GRB42 having moderate, fine quartz which is more common in the break than the quartz in GRB2. It is likely that the GRB42 group is the same basic fabric but the potters' treatment of it both in clay preparation and manufacture and firing technique resulted in a slightly different fabric. GRB2 overlapped with GRB6, GRB16 and GRB42, all of which gradually increase in number as GRB2 declines in Period 6 and Period 7.

Wasters were present in this group – everted-rim neckless jars, rusticated jars, jars copying BB1 jars, flat-rim bowls, lids and a tazze. Local manufacture is highly likely.

#### *GRBW WHITE-CORED GROUP*

GRB2W is a white-cored sandy ware. This is an uncommon ware and the forms comprise platter PD, rusticated jars JR, carinated bowls with flat and reeded rims BC-BD, shallow dishes with flat rims, hemispherical bowl with double grooved rim BH, a everted rim wide-mouthed jar/bowl, a ring-and-dot beaker KP, neckless everted-rim jars JA1, necked everted-rim jars JN, everted rim jar JE, wide-mouthed everted rim jar WJA, a Dr.35 type cup, lids, a cheese press and a long-necked North Gaulish beaker or wide-mouthed jar BJ7/WJF1. This ware is present in Periods 5–8 but most common in Period 4 and declines to residual levels from Period 6 onwards.

#### *GRB3 GROUP*

GRB3 is a harsh grey ware with abundant, medium, sub-angular quartz. It is a very hard fired gritty fabric. It is most common in Periods 7–10 with the very small amount in Period 4d more probably being a hard-fired version of GRB6. The vessel types support a 3rd- to early 4th-century date range and comprise grooved-rim dishes DG, late 2nd-century flat-rim dishes DP1, developed bead and flange bowls DF3, rolled-rim bowls and dishes DP9, triangular and bead rim dishes DP5 and 7, rolled-rim wide-mouthed jars WJC, cupped-rim and lid-seated jars JVC2–3, lugged jars NJL, jars copying late 2nd- to 3rd-century BB1 and BB2 type jars JC5 and 9, and various narrow-necked jars of 3rd- to 4th-century form NJ. The few late 1st- to early 2nd-century types are undoubtedly overfired GRB6 vessels.

#### *GRB5 GROUP*

GRB5 is a grey ware with more abundant and larger quartz inclusions than GRB2 and frequent buff margins. This fabric is most common in Period 4 and declines by Period 7 (Fig. 11). The forms comprise the neckless everted rim JA and rusticated jars JR with linear decoration, smaller numbers of flat-rim bowls DP1, bead and flanged bowls BF1–2, a reeded-rim bowl BC and dish with inturned rim DQ, carinated bowls with plain everted rims BJ3, barrel shaped jars with zones of stabbed decoration, rouletting or burnished wavy lines JM and some jar sherds with acute lattice burnish JC. Many of the vessel forms are types also found in north Lincolnshire and the fabric itself is not unlike the coarse grey wares found in the Trent

Valley. In Period 4 the vessels were almost exclusively jars, rusticated or with zones of rouletted, stabbed and burnished decoration and this narrow range of types suggests the fabric is not local but being brought from elsewhere, perhaps on account of the jar contents. Where sub-periods are distinguished, it is predominantly in Periods 4c and d, at Fort Bridge and Brompton East, and is likely to belong to the Trajanic period onwards. No certain wasters were present.

#### *GRB6 GROUP (GRB6, GRB9)*

This is a hard, light to medium grey ware with moderate, medium quartz. It is harder and a little coarser than GRB2 and grades into the coarser ware GRB16. This ware is present throughout the occupation but is most common in Period 7 (Fig. 11). Wasters are identified and suggest that this is a local grey ware. Forms comprise the grooved-rim dish DG, hooked-rim dish DP9, flat-rim bowls and dishes DP1, a triangular-rim bowl or dish DP7, bead-rim bowl/dish DP5, downbent flat-rim bowl/dish, dish with inturned rim DQ, carinated everted-rim bowl BJ3, reeded-rim and flat-rim carinated bowls BC-BD, bead-rim hemispherical bowl BH, segmental bowl with bifid flanged rim BE, DR44/81 copy BO, bead and flange bow BF, wide-mouthed jar WJC, everted-rim beakers copying BB1 type beakers KJ, indented jars/beaker KI, ring-and-dot beaker KP, spouted flagon FD, double handled flagon FA, neckless everted-rim jar JA, rusticated jar JR, everted-rim jars JE, jars copying BB2 everted-rim jars JC9, cupped-rim jar JV2–3, splayed rim jars copying 3rd-century BB1 jar types JC5, narrow-necked jars NJ, lids, a triple jar, and North Gaulish long-necked beaker copies NJ7/WJF1. Overall, the vessel forms indicate a date range from the early 2nd century to the mid-3rd century with late vessels such as the developed bead and flange bowls DF3 and the latest splayed rim BB1 type jars JC5b being absent. This dating fits with the sharp fall in quantities between Period 7 and Period 8. The ware is present in Period 4 but makes up less than 0.5% of the assemblage by count in Period 4a or Period 4b. The dating of the groups to the Flavian period is, however, certain and fabric GRB6 is certainly present, albeit in small quantities, by the late 1st century.

GRB9 has the addition of chalk inclusions and is most common in Periods 5–6 with a small quantity in Period 4. The forms comprise flat-rim bowls, grooved-rim dishes, a ring-and-dot beaker, rusticated jars, BB2 type everted-rim jars, a BB1 early 3rd-century type jar and a lid. This small group belongs in the GRB6 group.

#### *GRB16: BB1 TYPE FABRICS (GRB16, GRB21, GRB47)*

See also BB1 type fabrics under BB1 above.

These are grey ware fabrics with abundant, medium-sized quartz closely similar to BB1 in fabric and form but grey and including both wheel-thrown and hand-built vessels. There are negligible amounts of this GRB16 in Periods 4–5 rising to a peak in Period 7 and maintaining reasonable levels in Periods 8–9 (Fig. 11). The range of types include BB1 vessels types JC of the Hadrianic to



early 3rd century but with few late splayed-rim jars JC5 and only three developed flanged bowls DF3 suggesting production waned in the mid- or mid- to late 3rd century. There are some rusticated jars JR in this fabric which may belong either to the earliest phase of this ware in the early 2nd century or, perhaps, be misidentified GRB5 which is quite similar macroscopically.

#### *GRB11 – BB2 TYPE FABRIC (GRB1, GRB13, GRB19)*

This group of fabrics are all similar to BB2 and SERW wares and should be viewed as traded wares from the south east BB2 industries. GRB11 is used to make everted-rim BB2 type jars JC9 with acute lattice burnish, flat-rim BB1 type bowls DP1, grooved-rim dish DG, plain-rim dish DD, bead-rim bowl/dish DP5, triangular-rim dish DP7, and a developed flanged bowl DF3. As well as the BB2 forms, this ware included sherds from two Mucking type wide-mouthed jars WJE1. In addition to vessels of SERW/BB2 type there are a small number of other types a flagon FC1, a jug FA2, everted-rim jars JA1 and JA2, a BB1 type jar JC3 and 5 and a narrow-mouthed jar JNL. These types suggest either this ware group is copying types made in the BB2/SERW industry but does not come from there, or that another fabric has been included in this ware group. It may be suspected that examples of a late grey ware with a similar fabric is included in this group as there is a handled jug from Scurragh House Period 8 which is unrelated to the BB2 types. There are negligible quantities of this ware group in Period 4 (intrusive) increasing sharply to a peak in Periods 7–8. The examples of this ware from Period 5 are mid-2nd century in type when dateable, so must be intrusive or belong to the latest Period 5 groups. All came from late fills, buried soils or single fills of ditches overlaid by Antonine groups.

#### *GRB SMALL GROUPS*

These are fabrics which were very rare, with little dating evidence and are listed here in case further examples are found in the future with diagnostic characteristics. Details of these are in 'Fabric descriptions' above.

#### *GRB22 NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE GROUP*

This ware has very dark grey/black surfaces with buff margins and a hard, gritty feel. It is most common in Period 4 and the level drops significantly after Period 5. The forms also support a late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range: dishes with inturned plain or beaded rims BC, carinated everted rim bowl/beakers BJ3, segmental bowl with bifid flange rim, usually grooved at inner and outer edge of flange BE, neckless everted-rim jars JA, everted rim jar with rebated rim tip JVB1, Roxby type, rusticated jars JR, everted rim jars with zones of stabbing, wavy line burnish and rouletting JM and lids with single examples of a grooved-rim dish DG, a flat-rim bowl/dish DP1, bowl with inturned flanged rim with beaded inner rim BV, a reeded-rim bowl BC, a bead and flange bowl, BF a ring-and-dot beaker KP, a Gillam 1970 no. 100 jar with inturned rim JF and a hemispherical bowl BH. The common forms are of Lincolnshire type and date to the late 1st to 2nd century (Darling and Precious 2014, figs

129 nos 1326–9, 118 nos 1158–9, 119 nos 1175–6, 104 nos 972–3, 105 no. 1004, 107 nos 1049–50 and 104 no. 981 respectively). The jars with zones of decoration compare well with a common type at Dragonby (Gregory 1996, 520 – the barrel jars occurring in horizon 111 dated early 2nd to early 3rd century). There are only six instances of this ware in contexts which could be Flavian and these are omphalos platters, platter/dishes with inturned rims and a carinated bowl with cordoned decoration developed from the 'Belgic' type cordoned bowls of the mid-1st century in north Lincolnshire. All of these are consistent with the earliest vessels belonging to this group. This ware first appears in the Flavian period but peaks in Trajanic levels.

A second fabric GRB26, which is grey in colour throughout with abundant, medium quartz was used to make the inturned dish/platter BC, the carinated bowl/beaker BJ3 and the segmental bowl with bifid flange rim BE, usually grooved at inner and outer edge of flange. These types suggest this is a Lincolnshire product perhaps from Roxby (Rigby and Stead 1976). It was present in Periods 4–6 but rare thereafter and most common in Period 5. All but three sherds in Period 4 are in Period 4c suggesting it is a Trajanic–Hadrianic/early Antonine fabric.

#### *GRB63 TRENT VALLEY TYPE LID-SEATED JARS*

This hard, grey ware was used to make a bifid, lid-seated jar JVH1, made in the Trent Valley and South Yorkshire kilns and one Dales type jar. This fabric is only found in Period 7 which fits the late 2nd- to mid-3rd-century date range suggested by the forms.

#### *GRB42 3RD-CENTURY GRB GROUP*

This fabric group is similar to the GRB2 group but is finer and tends to be a lighter and harder grey ware. The ware is used for plain-, grooved- and rolled-rim dishes DD, DG AND DP7, bowls/dishes with flat-, bead-, triangular-, grooved flat- and developed flanged rims, DP1, DP5, DP7, DF2–3, indented jar/beakers KI, small jar/beakers with everted rims KJ copying BB1 and BB2 small jars, biconical bowls BJ5, Dr.44/81 copies BO, jars copying everted-rim BB2 jars JC9 and narrow-mouthed jars NJ and NJL with various types of zoned burnished decoration, narrow-mouthed jars with everted and wedge-shaped rims, and a wide-mouthed Throlam type jar WJC. The range of forms indicates a date range in the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century and it is most common in Periods 7–9. There are two sherds in Periods 4–5 which are likely to be intrusive. This ware is very rare before Period 6 with a significant rise in Period 7 and a decline through Periods 8–9. The forms support a date range from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century perhaps extending into the late 3rd-early 4th century and this is supported by the stratigraphic peak in Period 7. A significant presence was maintained in Periods 8–9. The source is uncertain.

#### *GRB50 BAINESSE GREY WARE (GRB49–50)*

These grey wares were isolated at Bainesse on account of their distinctively gritty surfaces and rough feel. The

fabrics merge with GRB2, GRB5 and GRB1 but was separated out at Bainesse where it was more obviously a group. The darker grey ware GRB49 is only present in Periods 5–6 at Bainesse and Catterick Road. The forms are a cordoned wide-mouthed jar WJA, neckless everted rim jars of early 2nd-century type JA3 and a flat-rim bowl DP1. GRB50 is present in Periods 4–6 occurring residually in Periods 7–9. GRB50 has a wider distribution but is significantly uncommon at Fort Bridge and none were identified at Agricola Bridge or Brompton East. It was common at Bainesse and also present at Scurragh House. Flat-rim dishes DP1 and carinated bowls BD are common as are the neckless jars with longer everted rims JA3 of the early 2nd century. Rusticated jars JR are present as are jars with acute lattice JC8 AND 9A and lids. A tripod base is present and forms represented in smaller numbers are plain-rim dishes DD, grooved-rim dishes DG, reeded-rim bowls BC, bead-rim hemispherical bowls BH, a Dr.31 copy, everted-rim miniatures, beakers with barbotine dots KP, an everted-rim jar with rebated rim tip JVB1 and narrow-necked jars with everted rims NJ1.

This fabric group was very noticeable at Bainesse due to its surface appearance and the coarser character of the inclusions; it contrasted with GRB2 at *Catacractionium* Agricola Bridge Fort Bridge and Brompton East. Fabric analysis is needed to confirm these macroscopic fabric differences. It appears to be primarily an early 2nd century ware in the Trajanic to Hadrianic period but continuing in use and possibly production into the early Antonine period.

#### *GRB MICA MICACEOUS WARES (GRB15 AND GRB20)*

Like the GRA MICA fabrics these have very micaceous surfaces and also mica inclusions. This group has medium-sized inclusions, coarser than the GRA MICA group. The forms comprise flat and bead-rim dishes, DP1 and 5, carinated bowl BJ3, a lid, narrow-necked everted-rim jar NJ3, body sherds with acute lattice burnish JC, necked and neckless everted-rim jars JA and JN3. The ware is most common in Periods 4–5 by weight and the stratigraphic distribution and forms suggest a date range in the early 2nd century. These are likely to form part of the GRA micaceous group thought to be from East Anglia (see above).

#### *SERW SOUTH-EAST REDUCED WARE GROUP (SERW, GRB31 AND GRB62)*

This is a small group that can be combined with the GRB11 group above and is evidence that some of the SERW wares common in forts in the eastern section of Hadrian's Wall (Bidwell 2018) found their way to *Catacractionium*. Fabric GRB31 is black with a grey paste and moderate fine quartz. This fabric was most common in Period 9. The forms are predominantly BB2 or SERW types BB2-type jars JC9 and narrow-necked jars with everted rims and burnished decoration. Also present was a funnel-necked indented beaker KI and a flat rim. This group is too small to be certain but both the forms and fabric could belong in the SERW group. GRB62 is a

hard, grey ware with sparse medium quartz and a fine background scatter of quartz. There are only two vessels – a lid-seated jar JVA3 from Period 7 and a sherd with acute lattice. A group of certain SERW vessels include the wide-mouthed jar WJE1, the rebated-rim jar JVA3 and the hooked-rim jar JQ1. All the possible BB2 and SERW fabrics peak in Period 7, in the 3rd century and decline in Period 8 late 3rd to 4th century from c.AD250/70.

#### *GRB DW -DALES TYPE GRB (GRB37 AND GRB57)*

Two minor medium sandy grey ware fabrics used to make Dales type jars. Two examples of Dales type jars came from Periods 6 and 9. Wall foundation **9119** in Period 6c at Brompton East Main area B also has a developed flanged bowl of the c.AD250–400 so the presence of this Dales type jar is in keeping with this later material even although it is in Period 6, an otherwise 2nd-century period. The stratigraphy suggests a 3rd-century date range.

#### *GRB FABRICS AT CATARACTONIUM SIMILAR TO FABRICS AT SCOTCH CORNER*

At Scotch Corner two groups were identified which occurred in an early Flavian or late Neronian phase of activity – early gritty ware and BSB ware, a fabric group used to make types derived from the Belgic ceramic tradition. Fabric GRB52, a brownish grey ware, belonged in the BSB group and a developed butt beaker was found in this ware. The fabric was only present in Periods 4–5 at Bainesse. GRB53 compared to fabrics in early gritty ware 1 and only three small scraps from Bainesse Period 5 were identified, one of which has barbotine dots or possibly rustication.

#### *North Gaulish grey wares*

Five fabrics were identified in the north Gaulish grey ware tradition. NOG RE1 was used to make NOG RE vessel type but was equivalent to the GRB2 local group and is considered a copy. NOG RE2–4 are all variants of the imported ware. These are very hard fired with dense abundant quartz and sometimes white core or margins or surface streaks. Although present from Period 4, none of the Period 4 groups containing NOG RE fabrics need be earlier than the Trajanic period. However, it is worth noting that the relative quantities of the imported NOG RE wares are more common in the Period 4a contexts than other Period 4 sub-Periods suggesting an early peak in usage, although Monaghan (1997) gives a Trajanic start at York, while in London North Gaulish grey wares seem to first appear in the Trajanic period (Davies *et al.* 1998, 119). Swan illustrates Flavian NOG RE imports from Scotland and the North including Brough-on-Humber (2009, fig. 1). One of these, from Inchtuthil (*ibid.*, no. 2), has a grooved body like the vessels from Brompton East sub-period 4a. There are also two unpublished examples from Neronian to early Flavian military sites at St Loye's, Exeter, and Okehampton, Devon (Bidwell pers. comm.).

All the other vessels were *vases tronconiques* with the distinctive horizontal burnished bands on the neck (Richardson and Tyers 1984).

The fourth NOG RE fabric is the late grey ware used to make pentice moulded beaker. This is the late North Gaulish imported beaker (Richardson and Tyers 1984), also found in an oxidised version (see above) and imported during the 3rd century. It is only common in Period 8 although present from Periods 7–10. Bidwell suggests importation of this ware declined in the mid-3rd century (in Fulford *et al.* 2017, 301).

#### *Crambeck and Crambeck copy grey wares*

##### *CRAMBECK GREY WARES*

Two variations of Crambeck grey ware are present – the classic grey ware with pale grey-white core and a similar fabric with a light buff, pale brownish core. This last fabric compared favourably with samples of Crambeck grey ware in the Nottingham museum fabric collections which came from the kilns. Crambeck wares first appear in Period 8 in the late 3rd century rising steeply in Period 9 and maintaining a similar level in Period 10 (Fig. 12). The vessel types cover the common types in Corder's 1937 type series, types 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 14a. The overall proportion of CRA RE in the later Periods at *Cataractonium* are diluted by the redeposited pottery. For example, 8% of the pottery in Period 9 is samian ware, a ware which stopped being imported to Roman Britain in the mid-3rd century. In addition to Crambeck ware, late calcite gritted ware, grey gritty wares, late Dorset and Catterick BB1 and a range of grey wares met the ceramic needs during this period.

##### *LATE GREY WARES IN CRAMBECK TRADITION (GRA23, GRB41, GRB44, GRB55, GRB59, GRB60)*

A group of grey wares was also identified as equivalent to the Crambeck grey ware copies identified by Evans (2002, 271–4). Petrographic and chemical analysis is needed to clarify the origin of these fabrics. What is clear is that pottery in the Crambeck tradition was being made in non-Crambeck fabrics and aspects of the forms and fabrics suggest these may have been attempts to copy Crambeck ware itself. The publication of this assemblage will clarify the nature of production during this period.

The Crambeck type grey wares include Corder types 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12. In addition, sherds from a facepot were identified. Non-Crambeck forms included a funnel necked beaker KI3, a bead-rim bowl and a dish with downbent rim DP9. This fabric is only present in Periods 8–10 and is most common in Period 10 suggesting a late date range from the late 3rd to the late 4th century and rising in the late 4th century. The relative shortage of Crambeck type wares from the scheme is the result of a contraction in activity attributable to Period 8.

#### *GRC gritty grey wares*

##### *GRC GREY GRITTY WARE*

This group is united in having a very gritty quartz-tempered fabric, both wheel-thrown and hand-built. Some of the fabrics have other inclusions – siltstones, ferrous inclusions – and GRC9 has large argillaceous inclusions, possibly grog. The most common fabric has

abundant coarse to very coarse quartz crystals. The archive fabrics appendix gives the full details of each fabric with the forms made and stratigraphic sequence. An overview of the whole ware group is presented here.

This large group of grey gritty wares provided Dales type, sub-Dales and single lid-seated jars with wheel-thrown or handmade bodies occurring in Periods 7–10, with a small number of examples in earlier vessel forms in Periods 5–6. There is no doubt that these fabrics belong to a widespread dispersed industry operating in Yorkshire and County Durham in the later 3rd and 4th century (Croom *et al.* 2008, and Bell and Evans 2002 fabrics R5 and R8, perhaps R1D) and supplying the forts there and, in small numbers, on Hadrian's Wall. The types are part of a wider spread, upward trend in the use of lid-seated, cupped and rebated rim jars as seen in Huntcliff-type jars, Derbyshire ware jars, Dales ware jars and the cupped-rim jars of Yorkshire. Both the fabrics and the forms are characterised by diversity and a lack of standardisation and this characteristic is likely to mark a move away from large potteries supplying 60–70% of the assemblage to small concerns, perhaps very dispersed, supplying small numbers of jars in a less organised fashion yet still able to trade.

Fabrics GRC6/GRC10 are the most common ware. This is found in Periods 6–9 with a single reeded-rim bowl from Period 4 catalogued as GRC10 but clearly must be an unusually coarse GRB6 fabric. The start in Period 6 is perhaps unexpected but the forms – a bifurcated reeded-rim bowl and a jar with tall everted rim and internal slight groove – suggest these are instances of hard fired somewhat coarse fabrics similar to GRC10 but not really belonging to that group. The GRC6/10 group is most common in Periods 7–9 (Fig. 12) and includes a range of jar types: jars with cupped rims JVC1–2; tall everted rims with a weak rebate JVG1; tall everted rims with flat top and internal groove JD1–2; everted undercut rims with internal groove JD3; everted rim with rounded rims and internal groove; and blunt-ended, everted rims JD4. A small number of other vessel types occur as ones and twos: plain-rim dish DD1; developed flanged bowl DF3; flat-rim bowl DP1 and 9; neckless everted-rim jar JA; BB1 type jar JC5a; lugged jar NJL; everted-rim narrow-mouthed jar NJ1; and an everted rim storage jar.

The cupped-rim jars JVC1–2 are of late 2nd to mid-3rd century (Swan 2002, fig. 12 no. 158) and is known to be made at Aldborough and the South Yorkshire potteries (Jones 1971, fig. 9 nos 22 and 32–6, from a group described as a ?kiln dump by Bell and Evans 2002, 373 type J12.1), Buckland *et al.* 1980 type E(b), Buckland *et al.* 2001 type E(b), and Buckland and Magilton 2005, grey ware examples). There are six records of this cupped-rim jar form in GRC6/10 and three examples come from Period 7g in the mid-3rd century at Fort Bridge. The fabric used to make the cupped-rim jars was wheel thrown and the walls of the jars tend to be thinner so it may be possible to differentiate this earlier use of the fabric or a very similar fabric on these grounds but this

was not done in the archive catalogue.

The remaining vessels are variants in the single lid-seated JVG, Dales and sub-Dales type jar JD series. These types of jars are most common in Periods 7–9 with some evidence for a start late in Period 6 for the jars with a very weak rebate and also the jar with undercut rim grooved internally. These do not change the overall dating for grey gritty ware in Periods 7–9 and, where the overall Periods were subdivided, this ware group was uncommon before the mid-3rd century (Fort Bridge Period 7d). The ware declines in Period 10 unlike late calcite-gritted wares (Fig. 18). Production of this ware and vessel type combination is known at the A66 kiln mentioned above and also at Green Hammerton (Leary and Ixer forthcoming).

#### GRC SMALL GROUPS

These fabrics were very rare, with little dating evidence. Details are in 'Fabric descriptions', above.

#### FLB: white slipped oxidised ware

The white-slipped wares are present in small numbers in Periods 4–5 with a peak in Period 6 and declining thereafter. The forms are predominantly flagons and include forms FR2, 4 and 5, FA2, FC1, FK1, FM1 and FP1 and 2 as well as bowls BC1, BH2 and BO2, jar HP2, beaker KC1, lids LA and LG narrow-necked jar NJ1 and 2 and tazze. The forms and stratigraphic distribution give a date range in the late 1st to late 2nd or early 3rd century, being most common in the Hadrianic–Antonine period.

#### GTA Grog-tempered wares

Three groups of wares were identified with argillaceous inclusions, perhaps grog. The GTA TV group is a type found in the Trent Valley in the mid-1st to mid-2nd century used to make a range of jars with bead-, D-shaped, and

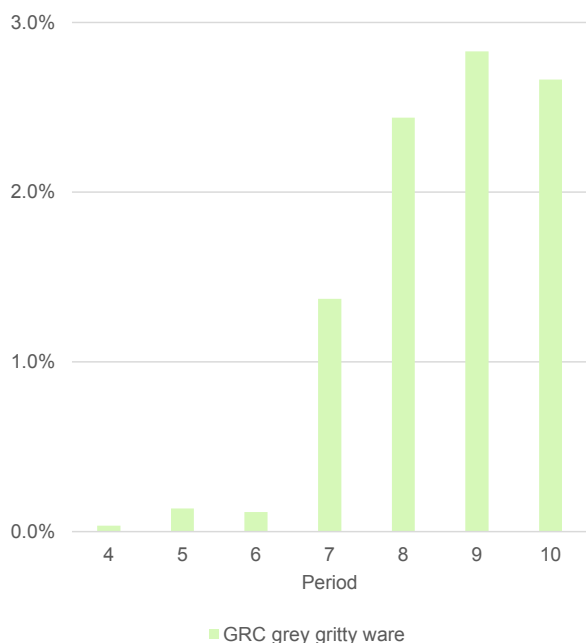


Figure 18: proportions of grey gritty ware in stratified assemblages by weight.

everted rims, type JA2, JJ1–2 and 4, JM4, Roxby type lid-seated jars JVB, a lugged jar NJL and deep wide-mouthed bowls/jars with club rims and externally grooved club/bead rims of a type made in the Trent Valley, JJ7 (Darling and Precious 2014, Todd 1968). Although a small group, they add to the evidence for small-scale ceramic exchange with this region, which is also indicated by the early shell-tempered ware jars from the Trent Valley. The GTA TV group is most common in Period 4 with slightly less in Period 5 and residual thereafter (Fig. 19). The fabrics and forms suggest the sources lie in the Trent Valley.

A second group GTA are of uncertain origin but do include the Roxby type jar, JVB1 and a deep bowl form WJD3 which, while not identical to north Lincolnshire or Trent Valley types, is reminiscent of the deep bowl so common there and in the South Yorkshire industries. The stratigraphic distribution, coming from Periods 5–6 support a Hadrianic–Antonine date range (Fig. 19).

#### GT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

This third GT group is soft, powdery cream or pink fabric with rare very coarse, rounded, white and red inclusions and is only found in Period 6 as a narrow-necked everted-rim jar (Booth and Green 1989 fig. 2 no. 12). This particular vessel type belongs to the earlier soft pink grogged ware group found in Northamptonshire (Brown and Woodfield 1983, fig. 18, Taylor 2004) rather than late ware PNK GT and the limited distribution in Period 6 would fit with such an identification.

#### Gallo-Belgic wares

These were very rare in the A1 scheme assemblage and comprise sherds from two TN platters, PJ2 and 3 dated AD10/43–60 and AD45–75 (Tomber and Dore 1998 GAB TN1, Hawkes and Hull 1947, Cam 12 and a Cam 16), and a basal platter sherd of uncertain type from Periods 4 Fort Bridge, 5 Agricola Bridge, and 7 Fort Bridge. A single Gallo-Belgic white ware beaker base of Tiberio-Claudian date (Tomber and Dore 1998 NOG WH3) came from Period 8 at Scotch Corner but is likely to be redeposited from the earlier activity at that site.

#### TYPE SERIES

For Scotch Corner types see Leary *et al.* 2020.

During cataloguing, a working catalogue was used. This was rationalised and replaced by a more logical type series which is hierarchical in character and uses alphanumeric codes. The vessels are first grouped into vessel class code: B=bowls, C=cups etc. following Webster's classificatory divisions in most cases (1964). The second letter denotes a vessel type within that vessel class: BA= African type bowl; BC= carinated bowls. A third lower-case letter may denote a further subgroup of that type. The number usually indicates the rim type – BC1 – reeded-rim carinated bowl. Body sherds can be given a partial code – BC a carinated bowl. In some cases, the rim type also has sub-group, for example a ring-necked flagon FR with even sized rings FR1 is subdivided as

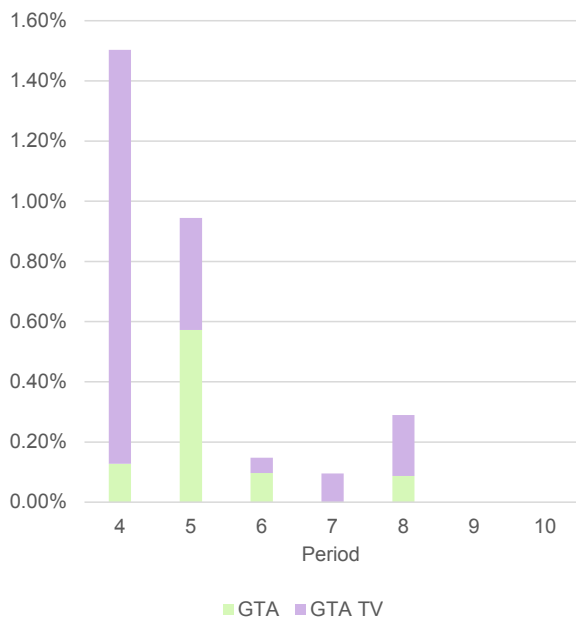


Figure 19: proportions GTA TV and GTA in stratified assemblages by weight.

FR1A and FR1B where the rings in A are upright and in B the rings are more splayed. Rim sherds can also be given a partial code: B1 – an everted rim bowl; B2 – a bead rim bowl. In the archive catalogue other codes are used for sherds which cannot be attributed in any way to a type series class – EVT – everted rim with no idea of vessel class. The aim of the type series is to permit as many sherds as possible to be identified without imposing a type class on them when they are too fragmentary to be classified precisely.

A type series already existed for *Cataractonium* and this new type series incorporates elements of it but necessarily extends and modifies it to fit the evidence from the very large assemblage recovered from the excavations. The codes used in Bell and Evans 2002 and also those used at York in Monaghan 1997 are given below under Parallels as: Catterick + code and York+ code to facilitate the integration of data from these two classificatory systems. In some case, where existing type series exist, these are used rather than imposing a new type code. For example, the dishes and cups which copy samian forms Dr.18/31 and 33 are recorded using the samian types. The type series coding is broadly comparable to that used by Monaghan at York, in many cases using the same code, and its hierarchical character is ideal for dealing with such a large assemblage where sherds may be more, or less, diagnostic. Rare types are not classified but are illustrated and discussed within the relevant vessel class.

The type series is arranged in order of vessel class, type and subgroup. For each type the entries give: a form description; the fabrics it is made in; the Periods it is found in (excluding intrusive and residual examples although the full stratigraphic profile is quantified in the archive) and a suggested date range; parallels including York and Catterick type series equivalents.

The types are quantified by EVES so if only body sherds occur, these only register in the archive catalogue quantified by sherd weight and count.

### Bowls

Webster's definition of a neckless vessel with a height more than one third of but not greater than its diameter is followed here (1976) except for straight walled black burnished ware type bowls which are grouped with dishes in the type series but distinguished as bowls in the quantification by functional groups below.

#### BA African type bowls

These bowls fall into the group defined at York for African type bowls. These are very scarce at *Cataractonium* and none are found at Bainesse, Scotch Corner or Scurragh House. The small number found in Period 7–8 align with the early- to mid-3rd-century date range given by Monaghan (1997) and Swan (2002). The source of all of these is York.

**BA3** with turned out, squared rim forming inner lip.

Fabrics: gritty OAC.

Periods: 8, late 3rd to early 4th century.

Parallels: York BA3.

**BA4** with exaggerated offset on interior.

Fabrics: gritty OAC.

Periods: 7, early to mid-3rd century.

Parallels: York BA4.

**BA5** with inturned, squared bead.

This could also belong to a U-profile bowl with a similar inturned rim (Monaghan 1997 types BA5 and BU3).

Fabrics: Ebor and gritty OAC.

Period: 7, early to mid-3rd century.

Parallels: York BA5.

#### BB campanulate bowls

This is an ill-defined group at York and is clearly uncommon there. At *Cataractonium* there is a reasonably consistent group which can be compared in form with the 1st-century samian bowl Dr29 but usually has a rim with multiple beading externally and sometimes slightly cupped internally (Swan 2002, nos 38–9 in a Flavian–early Hadrianic group from Malton). Marsh notes multiple influences in this form group in London, including continental Terra Nigra bowls and African red slip vessels (1978, 178–80), and at York the form has a late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range (Monaghan 1997, 1000). It is a type known from early military sites in Britain in the late 1st to early 2nd century (see parallels below) and was present in the early Flavian group at Scotch Corner. An FLA5 example has combed decoration and OAA4 vessels have rouletted decoration. The undecorated handled example is related to Cam 326/331 at Colchester (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 483) where it is dated Claudio-Neronian to late 1st or early 2nd century. This group is made in the local wares but the white wares are of uncertain origin.

**BB1** campanulate bowl with bead rim.

Fabrics: FLA5, FLA7, GRA MICA, GRB2, GRB6, MG local, OAA4, OBB.

Periods: 4 Flavian, c.AD70–100.

Parallels: York BB, samian form 29, Darling 1977 fig. 6.5 no. 21 at Usk, fig. 6.7, nos 21–22 at Wroxeter, fig. 6.8, no. 2 at Kingsholm, at London, Marsh 1978 type 44. Gillam 193, AD70–100.

**BC carinated bowls**

Bowls with rounded carinated walls or sharply carinated walls and flat rims, grooved on the upper face. This is a common Flavian vessel type which is gradually replaced by flat-rim bowl BD and DF in the Trajanic and Hadrianic period. An extremely common type on Flavian–Trajanic sites and Swan has suggested that details of the rim can help source individual types (2002, 39).

**BC1** with flat reeded rim.

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA5, FLA VER WH, FLB, GRA6 local, GRB50 Bainesse, GRB22 N Lincs, GRBW white-cored, GRB2, GRB6, MG local, OAA4, OBB. GRB2 and OAA4 are most common in Period 4.

Periods: 4–5 c.AD70–120.

Parallels: York BC, Catterick B1.1–2, Gillam 215.

**BC2** with triangular rim, reeded on the flat upper surface. The rim is formed by folding the body outwards and under.

Fabrics: GRA6 local, GRB2, GRB3, GRB5, GRB6, GRB50 Bainesse, OAA4.

Periods: 4–5, residually thereafter.

Parallels: York BC, Catterick B1, Gillam 215. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

**BC3** with flat rim and single groove on the rim.

Fabrics: GRA and GRB white-cored, GRB Bainesse, GRB N. Lincs, GRB2, GRB6, OAA4

Periods: 4–5, residual thereafter.

Parallels: York BC, Catterick B1.4, Gillam 214. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

**BC4** with flat rim and single groove, rather triangular. A single example, not illustrated.

Fabric: GRB5.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: York BC, Catterick B1.4, Gillam 214. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

**BC5** with blunt expanded rim tip and plump reeds. This rim type seems to be formed by folding the body inwards and in some cases the rim projects internally. Some rim tips are grooved. They are related in form to the early moulded rim bowls at Scotch Corner type BCb.

Fabrics: FLA2, GRC, GRA6 Local, OBB.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: York BC, cf. Catterick B1.3 for internal overhang and technique of folding in body clay, Gillam 215. Late 1st or early 2nd century.

**BCb2** with rim overhanging internally, grooved rim and

bifid rim tip.

Fabrics: GRC.

Periods: 5–6.

Parallels: the fabric and form suggest close relationship with the BCb bowl group found at Scotch Corner dating to the early Flavian period.

**BD carinated bowls with flat rims**

Bowls with deep carinations and a flat rim. This type is later than the reeded-rim bowl BC types (Gillam 217, dated AD110–30). Several of these bowls have acute lattice burnish and are Hadrianic in date. There is some overlap with type DF.

**BD** flat rim, often folded in and forming an internal overhang.

Fabrics: FLA2, GRA6 local, GRA MICA, GRB50 Bainesse, GRBW white-cored, GRB2, GRB6, OAB, OAB Bainesse. Periods: 5–6 with a small number very late in Period 4. Trajanic/Hadrianic to Antonine.

Parallels: York BD, Hadrianic–Antonine, Catterick B16, early to mid-2nd century, Gillam 217 AD110–30.

**BE flanged segmental bowl**

Segmental bowl with flange rim, grooved at inner and outer edges of the flange. The rim tip is often bifurcated.

**BE**

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB16, GRB22 N Lincs, OAB.

Periods: 5, declining in 6 with small amount in late Period 4 groups. Hadrianic–early Antonine contexts.

Parallels: York 4010, Catterick B2.1 dated Antonine, Gillam 301 dated AD80–130. A Lincolnshire type predominantly in Hadrianic to Antonine levels (Darling and Precious 2016, 139 type B333). Hadrianic–Antonine.

**BF flanged hemispherical bowls**

Hemi-spherical bowls with bead and flange rims or upright rims with flange outside the body.

**BF1** with small bead rim and flat, straight flange, grooved at the rim and the flange tip. Similar form to samian bowl Ritterling 12 and the earliest Curle 11 bowls. Mid- to late 1st century.

Fabrics: FLA7, GRB6 and OAA4.

Periods: 4, perhaps into Period 5. Flavian.

Parallels: York BF1, Flavian–Trajanic, Lincoln in early red slip ware which is most common in the mid-1st and sharply declines by the end of the 1st century at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014 no. 45–52). Swan 2002 fig. 3 no. 29, Flavian.

**BF2** with bead rim and curving flange.

**BF2 variant** with very large down curving flange.

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA5, EBO OX, GRA6 local, GRA MICA, GRB22 N Lincs, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, OAA4, OAB, OAC gritty, RSA, RSB.

Periods: 4 (all in 4D Trajanic level), 5, 6. BF2v in Period 5 only.

Parallels: York BF2, Hadrianic+, Catterick B3.2, Gillam 194, AD120–50. Swan 2002 fig. 11 no. 139 dated

Hadrianic to early Antonine. Optimum date range Trajanic–mid-Antonine.

**BF3** bowl with upright rim and flange outside the middle body, samian DR38 copy. These bowls belong in the mid- to late 4th century with the Crambeck parchment wares dating after AD370 (Bidwell 2010).

Fabrics: Late red ware, CRA RE, CRA OX, CRA PA, CRA RE copy, NV CC, OBB CC, ROX, OBB

Periods: 8, 9, 10, increasing with time.

Parallels: York BF4, mid- to late 4th century, Catterick B4, Gillam 204–8, AD360–400.

**BF4** copy of samian form DR36.

Fabrics: CRA RE copy, CRA PA, NV CC.

Periods: 8–9.

Parallels: York BF, Nene Valley Perrin 1999, 102 no. 244. Late 3rd–4th with CRA PA example being c.AD370+.

**BF5** bowl with bead rim and flange rising above the rim.

Fabrics: FLA5, GRA local. GRB2, GRB6, MG Local, OAA4, OBB, OAB19, RSB.

Periods: 4 and 6.

Parallels: York BF, Catterick B3.1 AD120–150, Swan 2002 nos 49 and 54, late 1st to early 2nd century.

**BF6** segmental bowl with plain flange rim.

Fabrics: MG Local, RSB.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: Gillam 291, AD80–120,

**BF7** flanged bowl with bead at distal end of flange.

Fabrics: GRA local, GRA MICA, MG local, OBB.

Periods: 5.

Parallels: Marsh 1978 type 35, Swan 2002 no. 141–2 Hadrianic–early Antonine. The stratigraphy indicates Trajanic–Hadrianic date.

### **BH hemispherical bowls**

Bowls copying samian Dr37 bowls. Some copies of samian bowl form Dr30 also included here since body sherds of the form cannot always be distinguished. This group includes fine grey wares of London ware type with compass inscribed decoration, bosses and combed decoration; as well as plain burnished coarser grey wares; a GRB2 bowl with large, bossed decoration; oxidised bowls with rouletted bodies; Ebor painted bowls and white bowls with painted decoration. The local oxidised bowls are most common in Period 4 and decline in Period 5. In the sub-Periods they begin in the Flavian period and decline after the Trajanic period. GRA and GRA local and GRB2 bowls are present alongside these oxidised bowls in Period 4 as are the white ware bowls. Towards the end of Period 4 the GRA MICA, GRB22 N Lincs versions of this form appear and decline in Period 5. The London ware type bowls also first appear in Period 4 but continue to rise into Period 5. The red-slipped and red painted wares and the white-slipped bowls, EBO OX E6, RSA, RSB and FLB first appear in Period 6 and decline thereafter. A single vessel in BB1 with visible shale was identified from Period 6. This BB1 bowl is a very unusual

vessel to find in the North (Holbrook and Bidwell type 31) and is dated 2nd century.

Dating of individual vessels is based on the fabric/form decoration combinations.

**BH1** with bead rim.

Fabrics: EBO OX, FLA2, FLA5, FLA7, GRA6 local, GRA MICA, GRB50 Bainesse, London ware, GRB22 N Lincs, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, OAA4, OAB, OBA, OBB.OBC, RSA, RSB, FLB.

Periods: Most common in 4, dips in 5 but rises again in P6 to decline thereafter.

Parallels: York BH1 AD120–200, Catterick B10 dated mid- to late 2nd century, Swan grey ware and red painted examples, (2002 nos 76 and 145). There are also earlier examples with shorter plain zone below the bead rim dating to the Flavian–Trajanic period (Swan 2002, no. 41 rouletted).

**BH2** hemispherical bowl with double grooved bead rim.

Fabrics: FLA2, GRA6 local, GRBW white-cored, GRB2, MG local, OAA4.

Periods: 5 with small number in 4.

Parallels: York BH1 AD120–200, Catterick B10 dated mid- to late 2nd century, Swan grey ware and red painted examples, (2002 nos 76 and 145). There are also earlier examples with shorter plain zone below the bead rim dating to the Flavian–Trajanic period (Swan 2002, no. 41 rouletted).

### **BJ Carinated and biconical bowl group**

This group includes bowls with cordoned, carinated bodies, developed from Late Iron Age types, and carinated bowls with long necks, curving rims and sloping, sharp carinations on the lower body so well known in north Lincolnshire of the late 1st–2nd century (Darling and Precious 2014, 136–7 nos 1157–62 type B334) and the East Yorkshire biconical bowls developing from them in the 3rd century (as Swan 2002 nos 204–5 and 223–5).

**BJ1 and 2** cordoned bowls with everted or bead rim.

Fabrics: GRB22 N Lincs, GRB6, GRA6 local.

Periods: 4, 5, 6, late 1st to early 2nd century.

Parallels: Catterick J1, Lincoln B334 (Darling and Precious 2014, 136–7 nos 1157–62).

**BJ3** carinated bowl with long neck and everted rim.

Fabrics: GRB22 N Lincs, GRA6 Local, GRA MICA, GRB, GRB MICA, GRB2, GRB5.

Periods: 4, 5, 6, Late 1st to 2nd century.

Parallels: Catterick J1.5, Lincoln B334 (Darling and Precious 2014, 136–7 nos 1157–62), also Swan 2002 no. 75, York Trajanic–early Antonine and York KV no. 3919 noted as being in an unusual fabric for type KV. This is probably type BJ3 rather than KV/BJ7.

**BJ4** bowl with rim formed by folding body in, resulting in rounded rim and internal rebate/groove.

Fabrics: GRB22 N Lincs.

Period: 5, Early 2nd century.



Parallels: Catterick J1.

**BJ5** biconical bowl with everted rim, curving concave upper body, convex lower body.

Fabrics: GRB26.

Periods: 7 and 9. 3rd century.

Parallels: Halkon and Millett 1999 B03a and Norton 10a, Swan 2002 fig. 17 no. 223, related to Catterick J1.3.

**BJ6** biconical bowl with straight upper body sloping into small everted rim and rounded convex lower body.

Fabrics: GRB, GRB2, GRB26, GRA3.

Periods: 5, 7–8. 3rd century. The vessel in Period 5 is in an earlier fabric and may be a similar but earlier vessel.

Parallels: Catterick J.1.6 and Corder type 13a. Optimum dating 3rd century.

**BJ7** North Gaulish bowl and beakers and copies.

This group of vases tronconique with spaced burnished bands can be identified from body sherds and is found at York and *Cataractonium*, both as imported vessels and as local copies. The imports at York date to the Trajanic–Hadrianic period. A wide-mouthed jar WJF1 is also known in these fabrics and some rim sherds were difficult to assign so are grouped as BJ7/WJF1.

Fabrics: NOG RE 1–4, GRA6 local, GRB2, GRB6.

Periods: 4–5, declining thereafter. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

Parallels: Richardson and Tyers 1984, York KV, Monaghan 1997, 889, Catterick, Evans *et al.* 2002, fig. 135 no. SS16.

#### **BM campanulate bowl with bifid everted rim**

An uncommon form.

Fabrics: FLA5, GRA6 local, OAA4, OAB, OAB Bainesse, OBA, OBB.

Periods: 5 and 6 with much smaller amounts in 4c and 6. Date range Trajanic/Hadrianic to mid-Antonine.

Parallels: York B, Catterick B11.3 AD160–200, Gillam 212 AD160–200; Swan 2002 no. 77 in Trajanic–mid-Antonine York kiln at Apple Tree Farm, Heworth. The stratigraphy here suggests an earlier date than Gillam suggested.

#### **BN segmental bowl with flat flange rim, grooved at distal end and at wall end**

This is a single rim sherd and the form is related to type BE. Probably early /mid-Antonine.

Fabrics: GRB6.

Periods: 6b Antonine.

Parallels: as type BE related to York 4010, Catterick B2.1 dated Antonine, Gillam 301 dated AD80–130. A Lincolnshire type predominantly in Hadrianic to Antonine levels (Darling and Precious 2016, 139 type B333).

#### **BO bowl late samian bowl copies**

A group of bowls copying samian forms. BO1 is as Dr44, subtype 2 as Dr38, BO3–4 are as Ludowici Sl or SM and also similar to some late 2nd-early 3rd century bowls from north-west Gaul (Pas-de-Calais/Picardy) found in London (Richardson *et al.* 1986 1:60). At York, Swan and

MacBride discuss some similar forms in Ebor ware from the kiln waste at Peaseholme Green and date them to the early 3rd century (2002 type L). They are late 2nd to 3rd century samian forms and it is difficult to be precise for the copies but the stratigraphic sequence would be consistent with a late 2nd date range, extending to the early 3rd century.

**BO1** bowl with stubby flange outside lower body and slightly everted rim, DR44/81 copy, mid/late 2nd – early 3rd century.

Fabrics: OAA4, OAB, GRB16, GRB2 and GRB26.

Periods: 6, 7, 8.

Parallels: Catterick B5.3, Gillam 200 dated AD160–200.

**BO2** bead rim bowl with stubby flange and straight upper body. LUD Sl copy. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB6, FLB, OBC.

Periods: 6–7.

Parallels: Catterick B5.3, Swan and MacBride 2002 type L, samian form Lud Sl. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

**BO3** bowl with stubby flange outside lower body. The small bead rim steps in from the shoulder.

Fabrics: FLA5.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: Catterick B5.3, perhaps Lud SM, late 2nd–3rd century.

**BO4** bowl with stubby flange and double grooved rim, and Lud Sl. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

Fabrics: GRA6 local, GRB2.

Periods: 6 and 8.

Parallels: Catterick B5.3, Swan and MacBride 2002 type L.

#### **BP large dish/platter, Corder type 10**

The CRA PA type 10 platter dating from c.AD370 to early 5th century. Painted on the rim and internally.

Fabrics: CRA PA and late red ware.

Periods: 9–10.

Parallels: York BP, Catterick D8.2, Corder type 10.

#### **BQ deep bowl with almost vertical flange**

London type 37 (Marsh 1978 type 37) early 2nd century.

Fabrics: OAA4, MG local.

Periods: 5 and 7.

Parallels: Marsh 1978 type 37 early 2nd century.

#### **BS1 hemispherical bowl with plain rim**

This form also occurs in the north-west France Picardy types found at New Fresh Wharf in London in the late 2nd to early 3rd century (Richardson 1986, 1:50).

Fabrics: OBB.

Periods: 5–6.

Parallels: The London parallel is close but the stratigraphic dating at *Cataractonium* is in the Hadrianic to mid-Antonine period so lies a little earlier.

#### **BU deep bell-shaped bowls**

This group is a long-lived type and the stratigraphy suggests



a mid-2nd- to 3rd-century date range. Uncommon.

**BU3** with inturned rim.

Fabrics: OAA4.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: York BU3, Colchester type 306, 3rd–4th century Bidwell and Croom 1999). Early to mid-3rd century.

**BU4** with expanded rim.

Fabrics: OAC gritty.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: York BU1, Swan and MacBride 2002 form JV early 3rd century but the range of bowls in this group are dated from the second half of the 2nd century through the 3rd and 4th centuries in the Rhineland and Gallia Belgica, Lincoln Darling and Precious 2014, 150 large bowls no.1290, group dated mid-/late 2nd-4th century.

**BV bowl with inturned flanged rim**

Fabrics: OAA4, OAC, GRB2, GRB22 N Lincs.

Periods: 5, 6, 7, 8, most common in Period 5.

Parallels: York B 4003, Catterick B5.2 dated pre-AD110, Gose type 494 and May 1996 fig. 20.24 nos1459–60, Lincoln, Darling and Precious 2014, fig. 119 nos 1190–5 dated early to mid-2nd century which fits the stratigraphic evidence at *Cataractonium*. The fabrics and stratigraphic sequence suggest an early 2nd-century date range at *Cataractonium*.

**BX1 deep chamfered or carinated straight sided bowl with grooved rim which stepped in**

Unusual form perhaps copying the late samian form Lud ST Huld 13, dating to the mid-3rd century. The fabric and stratigraphy indicate an earlier date than that suggested by the samian form.

Fabrics: GRB2.

Periods: 6, 8, 9, most common in Period 6.

Parallels: Samian forms Lud ST Huld 13, mid-3rd century.

**C: cup**

CA Central Gaulish fine ware cup

Pre-Flavian to Flavian, Greene 1979, 44.

Fabric: CG CC.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: Greene 1979, 44.

**CB samian Form Dr.33 copy**

Fabric: GRA tableware.

Periods: 5, 6.

Parallels: Dr.33, York CB, associated with copies of Dr.18/31. Form and stratigraphic evidence give date range in early to mid-2nd century.

**CC cup, short rather triangular rim and footing base, perhaps copying Dr35**

Fabric: GRA tableware, GRB white-cored.

Periods: 5, 6.

Parallels: Swan 2002 no. 142 and 144 Hadrianic–early Antonine.

**CD lid-seated conical cup**

Fabric: GRA local, OAA4, OAB.

Periods: 6, 7.

Parallels: York BM, Swan 2002 no. 99 dated Hadrianic to early Antonine.

**CE small flanged cup, similar to samian form Dr24/5**

Fabric: OAA4.

Periods: 4, 6.

Parallels: York CF dated late 1st to early 2nd century, Dr.24/5 copy Swan 2002 fig. 10 no 133 dated Hadrianic to early Antonine. The *Cataractonium* stratigraphy would favour a late 1st- to early 2nd-century start.

**CF samian form Dr.78 copy**

Fabric: OAA4.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: samian form 78, Flavian–Trajanic.

**CG hemispherical cup**

Fabric: CG BS.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: York CH and Symonds 1992 group 6. Late 2nd to early 3rd century.

**CH** Scotch Corner only.

**D: dishes**

This group largely follows Monaghan's type series and groups the straight-walled dish/bowl forms together because of the difficulty of assigning sherds to one or another category. Within the archive catalogue, these were assigned to well-established type series such as Gillam 1970 and 1976, Monaghan 1987, Corder 1937 and Perrin 1999) rather than distinguishing more detailed types where type series already exist. The dating within the catalogue depends upon the identification of these more precise and detailed typological characteristics. Other dishes are also in this group.

**DC flat rim straight walled dish**

A Pompeian red ware form from the industries in Flanders in PRW6 (De Laet and Thoen 1969 type 1). The flat-rim dishes date from the last quarter of the 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century (Thoen and Hanut 2001, 144).

Fabrics: PRW6.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: Peacock 977 fig. 3 no. 14 and De Laet and Thoen 1969 type 1 Late 1st to early 2nd century.

**DD straight-walled dish with plain rim**

This is a broad group and the detailed information is broken down by fabric/ware group because the date range is determined by the form/fabric combination as well as other details of the form and decoration.

Fabrics: CAT BB1, DOR BB1, BBT1, BB2, HUN CG, late HM, CRA RE, CRA RE copy, NV CC, GRA late, GRA local, GBB, GRB, GRB 3rd C, GRB Bainesse, GRB2, GRC, OAA4, GRA MICA.

### **DD1 plain-rim dish**

#### **BB1 DOR and CAT and BBT1**

These are plain, or have burnished acute or obtuse lattice, intersecting burnished arcs. The lattice burnished dishes date to the early to late 2nd century while the intersecting arc burnish dates from late 2nd-4th century. The dish walls become more splayed through time.

Periods: DOR BB1– 5/6–10, rising from 7–9.

CAT BB1– Periods 8–10.

Parallels: York DD1, Catterick D1.1, Gillam 1976 nos 75–84 early 2nd-late 4th century, Evans 1996 fig. 3 no. 9, fig. 4 nos 15–16 late 3rd-early 4th century.

### **BB2**

These are uncommon and include both plain vessels and examples with wavy line burnish.

Periods: 6–10, most common in 8–10.

Parallels: Monaghan 1987 type 5E. Dating to c.AD140–250 in the North. Bidwell 2018 types 12.1 and 13.1.

### **HUN CG and late HM**

Handmade simple rim dishes.

Periods: 8–10, most common in 10.

Parallels: York DD5 4th century.

### **CRA RE Copy**

grey ware copies of CRA RE dishes.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: as Corder 1937 type 2 c.AD270–4th century.

### **GBB, GRB, GRB Bainesse, GRB2**

A variety of plain-rim dishes in different greywares, ultimately copying BB1 and BB2 types. They are dated using the characteristics described above for BB1 and BB2 vessels.

Periods: 6–10, increasing from 7–9.

Parallels: see BB1 and BB2.

### **GRA late**

Periods: 8–10.

Parallels: Corder 1937 type 2.

### **GRC**

Periods: 10.

Parallels: as the HUN CG group. Handmade simple rim dish.

### **OAA4**

A simple form dated by the fabric and stratigraphic sequence to the late 1st to early 2nd century.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: York DD4 Late 1st-early 3rd century.

### **GRA MICA**

Plain rim platter or dish. A single example.

Periods: 8.

Parallels: Uncertain.

### **NV CC**

Periods: 9–10.

Parallels: Howe *et al.* 1980 type 87, Perrin 1999, 101,

Bidwell and Croom 2010 mid- to late 4th century.

### **DD2 Crambeck type plain-rim dish**

Fabrics: CRA RE and CRA RE Copy.

Periods: 8–10 rising throughout.

Parallels: Corder 1937 type 2.

### **DD7 Large straight walled dish with flat upright rim.**

Fabrics: GRB47 and GTA2.

Periods: 4 and 6.

Parallels: Early to mid- 2nd century.

### **DF straight-walled dish or bowl with grooved flat rim or bead and flange rim**

**DF1** dish with grooved flat rim.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB2, BB1.

Periods: 6–7.

Parallels: Holbrook and Bidwell 1991 types 54, late 1st/early 2nd – 4th century.

**DF2** bowl with grooved, flat rim or low bead and flat flange.

The stratigraphic sequence indicates a later peak than the normal dating for this type.

Fabrics: BB1, DOR, BB1 CAT, BBt1, GRA26, GBB, GRB42, GRB3, GRB6, BB2.

Periods: 6–10 predominantly 8–9.

Parallels: Gillam 1976 no. 42 Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 98 F, dated late 2nd to mid-3rd century.

**DF3** developed flanged bowl.

A well dated form of the mid/late 3rd–4th century. Bidwell (2018, 200) has recently given a start date of c.AD250/260 on account of its appearance before that of Crambeck ware. This dating is borne out in the *Cataractonium* sequence. The Crambeck bowls are dated c.AD270 onwards. The form is made in the local grey ware and BB1 industries and also obtained from Dorset, BB2 industries, Holme-on-Spalding Moor, the Nene Valley and perhaps the Norton/Malton industry. Some differences in the chronology of the form/ware combinations are worth noting. Dorset BB1 declines in Period 10 whereas Catterick BB1 continues to rise by sherd count and EVES values in Period 10 suggesting the local supply may have continued later than first thought and made up for a lack of Dorset BB1 at the end of the Roman period. Other fabrics used for this form which appear in Period 9 and/or increase in Period 10 are GRA13, GRB3 GRC grey gritty ware, HUN CG and OBB. Ware groups GRA3 and GRB42 are restricted to Periods 8–9 confirming the earlier decline date suspected for these wares.

Fabrics: BB1 DOR, BB1 CAT, BBT1, BB2, CG, NV CC, CRA RE, CRA RE copy, FLA, GRA3, GRA6, GRA13, GRA26 (rare), GRB3, GRB6, GRB11, GRB16, GRB42.

Periods: 8–10 increasing in number throughout. Intrusive in 4–6.

Parallels: York DF3, Catterick B17.1 and 17.6.

**BF4** developed flanged bowl with internal wavy line

burnish.

This type is distinguished due to its late date range of c.AD370 to early 5th century.

Fabrics: CRA RE, CRA RE Copy, GRA13.

Periods: 9, 10.

Parallels: Corder 1937, 1b, York DF4, Catterick B17.7.

**DF5** dish with bead and flange rim.

A Crambeck type of the late 3rd–4th century.

Fabrics: CRA RE.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: Corder 1937 1a, York DF5, Catterick D6.5.

**DF7** lipped rim dish.

Fabrics: HUN CG, GRB.

Periods: 8–10, late 3rd–4th century.

Parallels: York DF7, Catterick D1.1.

### **DG straight-walled dish/bowl with grooved rim**

This common type is a BB1 type and copied in other grey wares. As for the DD range, the specific types are indicated in the catalogue using existing type series, particularly Gillam 1976. The form has an overall date range of Hadrianic to 4th century. The BB and grey ware types can be dated more precisely on the basis of the splay of the wall and the burnished decoration (Gillam 1976). The CRA RE and CRA RE copies are c.AD270–4th century (Corder 1937). The form is most common in the 3rd century in Period 7. The BB1 DOR type DG dishes are most common in Periods 6–7 and BB1 CAT examples are only present in Period 7. The CRA RE, CRA RE Copies, GRA13 and GRA3 HOSM ware all have a late profile in Periods 8–10 whereas wares GRA6, GRB2, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11 and BB2 and GRB22 all have an Antonine to mid-3rd-century profile with GRB50 only found in the Hadrianic period.

Fabrics: CAT BB1, DOR BB1, BBT1, BB2, CRA RE, CRA RE copy, GRA3, GRA13, GRA6, GRA. London/PAR, GRA26, GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11, GRB22, GRB50, OBA.

Periods: 5–10, intrusive in 4 and likely to be residual after Period 7. The peak is in Period 6 but the numbers in Period 7 probably indicate continued use of this type in the early 3rd century.

Parallels: York DG, Catterick D1.1, Gillam 1976 nos 68–74.

### **DP straight-walled dish/bowl with flat, bead or triangular rim**

**DP1** Flat-rim dish/bowl.

This group comprises vessels derived from BB1 bowls and dishes of the 2nd century decorated with burnished acute lattice, overlapping chevrons and intersecting arcs, which Gillam dated in sequence from the Hadrianic period, to after AD160 and after AD180 respectively. The wall of the vessels tends to splay outwards with time. The latest types probably continue into the earlier part of the 3rd century (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 9, Gillam 1976, 67–70 and 72–3). Grey ware copies are very common.

The type is low in number in Period 5, as are BB1 type generally, with a peak in Period 6 and continuing quite strongly in Period 7. This demonstrates the continued usage of this type in the 3rd century, particularly the grey ware copies which are a little more common in Period 7. Fabrics: DOR BB1, BBT1, BB2, GRB, GRB MICA, GRB2, GRB3, GRB5, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11, GRB22, GRB50.

Periods: 4–10. Intrusive in Period 4.

Parallels: York DP1, Catterick B15 and D4, Gillam 1976, 67–70 and 72–3.

**DP5** bead-rim dish/bowl.

This is a BB2 form and is dated by its incidence on the northern frontier to the late 2nd–3rd century. The stratigraphic sequence confirms this date range.

Fabrics: BBT1 (GRB8), BB2, GRB, GRB MICA, GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB16, GRBW, GRB42, GRB11.

Periods: 6–10, peak in Period 7, late 2nd to mid-3rd century.

Parallels: York DP5, Catterick D3.4, Gillam 225 and 312, AD200–250 and 190–240 respectively in BB2.

**DP7** triangular-rim dish/bowl.

Fabrics: CAT BB1, BBT1, BB2, GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11.

Periods: 5–10; intrusive in 5 and peaking in 7.

Parallels: York DP7, Catterick D3.1–2, Gillam 223 and 311 AD150–210.

**DP8** triangular-rim dish NV CC.

Straight-sided dish with triangular rim, Perrin 1991 nos 215–7.

Fabrics: NV CC.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: Catterick D3.1, Perrin 1991 nos 215–7, mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century.

**DP9** lipped and rolled-rim dish/bowl.

Fabrics: CAT BB1, DOR B1, BBT1, BB2, CRA RE copy, GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB11, GRB16, GRB42, GRB50, GRC, OAB, OBA, OAC gritty, NV GW.

This is a large group of dish/bowl types with rims which roll out to form a downward sloping or hooked rim. These are based on the BB2 types of the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century and are particularly common in grey wares in the early to mid-3rd century.

Periods: 6–9, intrusive in 5. Most common in 7.

Parallels: York DP9, mid-2nd to mid-3rd century, Catterick D4.3 late 2nd- to mid-3rd century.

### **DQ slightly curved walled dish with inturned rim**

This is a dish type made in the Lincolnshire kilns. It is known from the Flavian period but most common in the Antonine period. The fabrics used (GRB22, GRB5, GRB26) are all used to make other types with a north Lincolnshire connection (types BE, BJ3 and JM). The local wares, GRB6 and GRB16 show the type was also being made north of the Humber.

Two vessels of this type were represented by bases

only. The bases were both of the omphalos type and one had the maker's stamp REDITAS while the other was decorated with concentric rouletting. REDITAS is a known potter making the early dish/platters of this type with a distribution at Doncaster and north Lincolnshire. Rigby suggested REDITAS was one of a group of potters working around Doncaster but as the form in made in the north Lincolnshire kilns, a source there is equally likely (Rigby 1998, 191–197) and platters with this sort of rouletting are known from Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton fig. 36 no. 105 in pit with samian 160–90 and also Manchester Webster 1974 no. 156 AD70–100).

Three GRB22 platters had internal wavy line decoration like that found on platters of this form at Dragonby and Roxby (Gregory 1996, fig. 10.10 no. 935 and fig. 20.34 no. 1477 dated Trajanic–Hadrianic and at Roxby, Rigby and Stead 1976 type H, Antonine).

Fabrics: GRB5, GRB6, GRB16, GRB22, GRB26. OAB.  
Periods: 4–9. Most common in 4 and declining in 5.  
Parallels: York 4072–3, Catterick D9.1. Darling and Precious 2014, 150–1 type D452 Flavian–Antonine.

#### **OTHER DISH TYPES**

**Samian copies:** a small number of GRA16 dishes copying samian group 18/31 were present and were found with cups copying samian form Dr33, one of which was stamped. These date to AD100–150. Snape *et al.* (2002) report similar but later Dr.33 cups at Aldborough to which they assign a late 2nd- to 3rd-century date. A bead-rim dish in GRB50 may also be a copy of the Dr18/31 group. The earliest occurrence in Period 5 suggests the GRA16 18/31 group are early 2nd century. The GRB50 Dr31 copy is from Period 6 and dates to the mid- to late 2nd century. The GRB2 DR 18/31 is from Period 7.

Fabrics: GRA16, GRB50, GRB2.

Periods: 5 and 6.

Parallels: Swan 2002 no. 73.

#### **Handled dish**

A BB1 handled dish was identified in wall 9244 Brompton East Period 8. This was decorated with burnished intersecting arcs and linears on the base. This belongs in Gillam's handled dish group and is dated principally by the decoration to the later 2nd to 3rd century. It is not certainly in BB1 DOR and may be a locally made product (Gillam 1976, nos 86–88).

Two other dishes were found which may be examples of Ebor types of the Hadrianic–early Antonine period: an OAB lid-seated dish and an OAA4 plain-rim dish/platter (Swan 2002, nos 127–8) in Periods 6–7.

F: flagons

FA wide-necked double handled flagon

**FA1** with triangular rim.

Fabrics: OAC.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: York FA, Catterick F9.1, Gillam 22, Swan 2002 no. 20 double handled flagon with triangular rim, late 1st to early 2nd century.

**FA2** double handled flagon with rounded rim, longer than FA1.

This is a development from FA1 in the Hadrianic–early Flavian period.

Fabrics: FLB, GRB, GRB2, OAA4.

Periods: 4–9, most common in Periods 5–6.

Parallels: Not separated from FA1 in York FA and Catterick F9.1 Swan 2002 no. 69 Hadrianic–early Antonine.

**FA3** double handled jug/flagon with upright rim reeded on the surface.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB6, OAA4.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: None. Stratigraphic sequence suggests a Hadrianic to mid-Antonine date range.

**FA4** double handled wide-necked flagon with stepped lid-seated rim.

The stratigraphic evidence suggests a date in the early 2nd century.

Fabrics: GRA6, GRB2, OAA4.

Periods: 5 and 8.

Parallels: Swan 2002 no. 21, Flavian–Trajanic.

#### **FB BB1 jug**

Two types of BB1 jugs were identified. These are uncommon and the date range suggested by Wallace and Webster is late 1st to late 2nd century (1989). Gillam dates his type 61 to AD170–200. Other examples from this region mentioned by Webster and Wallace include Piercebridge and Doncaster.

**FB1** BB1 jug pinch necked.

Fabrics: BB1.

Periods: 8.

Parallels: Catterick F15.1, Wallace & Webster 1989 class A and Gillam 61.

**FB2** BB1 jug, tubular neck and with cupped rim.

Fabrics: BB1.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: Catterick F15; Wallace and Webster 1989 type B, Usk; Greene 1993 fig. 122 no. 2.1 flaring rim.

#### **FC cupped-rim flask or flagon**

**FC1** ring-necked flagon splayed with rebated top ring.

This form develops from type FR (below) and belong in the late 2nd to mid-3rd century. It is most common in Periods 7–8 but overall the quantities are not enough to suggest the generally accepted dating is incorrect.

Fabrics: FLA5, GRB2, GRB11, OAA4, OAB, FLB.

Periods: 6–8, most common in Period 8.

Parallels: York FC; Catterick F2.2; Gillam 1970 no. 7, AD130–220; Perrin 1981 no. 337 in mid-2nd to 3rd century group.

**FC2** flagon with plain neck and triangular rim with slight rebate.

This belongs in the FC group and has a similar date range to FC1.

Fabrics: FLB.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: York FC, Catterick F3.1–3.

**FC3** flagon with plain neck and cordon effect halfway up and flat rim with slight lid seating

The stratigraphic sequence supports a mid-2nd- to early 3rd-century date range. The form is very close to Catterick F3.3 but other close parallels have not been found.

Fabrics: FLB, OAA4.

Periods: 5–7, peaking in 6–7.

Parallels: York FC, Catterick F3.3.

**FC** unclassified.

Id 26067 is an unclassified FLA7 flagon with a cupped rim from soil layer **18823** Fort Bridge Period 9.

#### **FD disk mouthed flagon**

**FD1** disc-rim flagon. This type is present at Scotch Corner only.

Fabrics: OAB19.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: *Camulodunum*, Hawkes and Hull 1947 no. 148 Neronian-Flavian.

**FD2** disc-mouthed flagon with internal ledge. At *Catacactonium* this form was very rare with only a VER WH example being present at Brompton East. Monaghan notes it as very rare at York. In London VER WH flagons of this type date to the 1st century (Marsh and Tyers 1978 type ID) and are paralleled in pre-Flavian groups at *Camulodunum*. Their scarcity here and presence at Scotch Corner only emphasises the very early date of the Period 4 contexts there.

Fabrics: VER WH.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: York FD, Catterick F7.1 Flavian.

#### **FE everted rim flagon with plain neck**

**FE1** flagon with plain neck and everted rim.

Fabrics: VER WH, OAA4, GRA6.

Periods: 5, 6 and 8. Very few in 5 but more in 6 and 8.

Parallels: York FE, dated mid-2nd to early-3rd century.

**FE2** flagon with everted rim above cordon.

Possibly related to the FK group below. The dating is uncertain for this form.

Fabrics: OAB and OAA4.

Periods: 4 and 6, most common in 4.

Parallels: York FE, Catterick F5.

#### **FH Hofheim type flagons**

**FH1** triangular reeded rim, double handled flagon. Hofheim flagon, Cam 163A, Hawkes and Hull 1947. Only at Scotch Corner.

Fabrics: NOG WH.

Periods: 2.

Parallels: Hawkes and Hull 1947 type 163A.

**FH2** collared rim flagon.

Collared rim, with rounded upright rim above triangular

projection/flange and internal shelf. As Swan 2002 no. 23 Flavian–Trajanic.

Fabrics: FLA, FLA5, FLA2.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: York FH; *Camulodunum*, Hawkes and Hull 1947 type 140, Hofheim type flagon, Swan 2002 no. 23 Flavian–Trajanic.

**FH3** Hofheim type flagon with triangular rim.

Scotch Corner only.

Fabrics: NOG WH.

Periods: 4, Flavian.

Parallels: Hawkes and Hull 1947 type 161.

**FH4** flagon with undercut moulding below rim.

Fabrics: OAB19.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: Hawkes and Hull 1947 type 144.

#### **FK flagon with beaded rim and slight internal rebate**

This is a large *lagena*-type vessel. The neck is often cordoned. The different types are not well-represented individually and the impression gained is of a general type with a great deal of variation tolerated. Some of the white ware flagons may be from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 53–4 nos 306–8 and 328–9, the latter copying Gauloise type amphorae).

**FK1** large flagon with bead rim above cordon and rebate inside.

The stratigraphic profile suggests a late 1st-century date range. The form compares with VER WH amphorette types in London in Flavian groups (Marsh and Tyers 1978 type IJ).

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA5, FLA11, FLB, GRB6.

Periods: 4–6, most common in Period 6.

Parallels: Catterick F5.2 (dated 2nd century).

**FK2** large flagon with hooked rim above a cordon on the neck.

The stratigraphic sequence and parallel suggests a 2nd-century date range.

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA7.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: similar to Catterick F5.1 (dated 2nd century).

**FK3** *lagena* type with large rebated rim and frilled flanged neck. Date uncertain.

Unknown type.

Fabrics: indeterminate FLA.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: Catterick F3.5.

**FK4** *lagena* type with large rebated rim and cordoned neck.

Fabrics: FLA2.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: Catterick F5.

**FK5** large, *lagena* type flagon with flat rim.

Fabrics: FLA5.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: Hawkes and Hull 1947 type 172, 43–60/65 but known to continue into Flavian period.

**FM flagon with bead rim and flange**

The flagon type is similar to Gillam 17, dated to the late 2nd-early/mid-3rd century. Bell and Evans combine the form with the pulley-mouthed series of similar date range although it is typologically distinct. The stratigraphic sequence is not conclusive and dating relies on the parallels.

**FM1** flagon with an upright rim and triangular flange.

Fabrics: FLA5, FLB.

Periods: 5, 6, 8. Most common in 6 and 8.

Parallels: York FP, Catterick F6.3, Gillam 1968 fig. 20 no. 4 dated late 2nd–3rd century.

**FM2** flagon rim with low bead rim above small flange or cordon.

Fabrics: GRB2.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: York FP 1178, Catterick F6.3.

**FO campanulate rim flagon**

A single vessel from Brompton East Period 6c in pit **9666** which included mid-2nd century samian and a pulley-rim flagon FP2, dating AD170–240 by Gillam. The optimum date range would be mid- or late 2nd century.

**FO** Gillam 1970 no 60.

Fabrics: FLA2.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: Gillam 60, dated AD80–100 or AD140–60 and at Colchester, Hull 1963 no. 379B, dated c.AD100 but redated by Bidwell and Croom (1999) to the early Antonine to 3rd century. An early Antonine would fit the stratigraphic sequence at *Cataractonium*.

**FP cupped rim flagon grooved outside rim to form pulley rim effect**

This matches Gillam 16 dated AD170–240. The stratigraphic evidence suggests a mid-2nd to mid-3rd-century date range.

**FP1** pulley rim flagon. In this sub-type, the bifid rim is everted with no internal ledge.

Fabrics: FLA5, FLB, OAA4.

Periods: 5–8. Only common in 6–8. The sherd from Period 5 is battered and comes from a tertiary fill of ditch **2059** at Agricola Bridge in Period 5b, Hadrianic to early Antonine.

Parallels: York FP, Catterick F6.4.

**FP2** cupped-rim flagon with the rim reeded externally to form pulley-like rim.

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA5, FLB, OAA4.

Periods: 6–9, declines in Period 7 so probably residual after Period 6.

Parallels: York FP, Catterick F6.5.

**FR ring necked flagon**

This is a very common group from the Neronian/Flavian period to the mid-2nd century. Dating is largely based on details of the degree of splay on the ringed neck which gets greater with time, the presence or absence of a larger top rings and details of the rings themselves (see Gillam types 1–5 and 8–9, Marsh and Tyers 1978 types 1a and 1b as well as the local type series below). As such, the dating is quite subjective but largely holds good.

**FR1** ring-necked flagon with upright or slightly splayed neck and rim and evenly sized rings.

**FR1A** ring-necked flagon with upright rim as Gillam 1970 no. 1, AD70–100.

**FR1B** ring-necked flagon splayed as Gillam 1970 no. 2, AD70–110.

Fabrics: VER WH, FLA2, FLA5, FLA7, GRA6, OAA4, OAA, OAC9, OAB1, FLB.

Periods: FR1A restricted to 4 with residual levels thereafter. FR1B high in 4 but continuing into 5 and 6.

Parallels: York FR1 for FR1A and B, Catterick F1.1 for FR1B.

**FR2** ring-necked flagon splayed with larger top ring (Gillam 1970 no. 3–5).

**FR2A** ring-necked flagon splayed with larger top ring (Gillam 1970, nos 3–4) more upright than FR2B, AD80–130.

**FR2B** flagon with ring neck and very prominent top ring and internal cupping (Gillam 1970 no. 5), AD110–150.

Fabrics: FLA2, FLA5, FLA7, OAA4, OAB, FLB, VER WH. Periods: FR2a: 4–6, most numerous in 5. FR2B: 5–6, most numerous in 5.

Parallels: York FR3, Catterick F1.4 for FR2A and York FR3 and Catterick F1.3 and 1.5 for FR2B.

**FR3** ring-necked flagon with downbent flat rim.

A sub-group of JA2.

Fabrics: FLA7.

Periods: 4, 6.

Parallels: N/A.

**FR4** ring necked flagon with very faint rings and larger top ring, opt Antonine date.

Fabrics: FLB.

Periods: 6.

Parallels: York FR4 Hadrianic–Antonine, Catterick F2.3.

**FR5** ring necked flagon with very faint ring and larger, rather hooked top ring slightly lid-seated.

Fabrics: OAA4.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: N/A.

**FR6** ring-necked flagon with top ring grooved on upper surface.

Fabrics: OAA4.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: see for FR2. None of this specific variant.

### **FSK flask**

Flasks are rare. The most common is the painted Nene Valley flask form most numerous in Period 8 (see comment above on ware NV PA). A GRA16 flask/bottle was present in Periods 6–7 at Brompton East and a simple everted-rim flask from Period 8 at Fort Bridge is in CRA RE copy ware. A small number of narrow-necked vessels in grey ware with everted rim jars may fall into this category but by far the greatest number are Nene Valley parchment ware vessels.

### **FT spouted flagon**

**FT** a series of Nene Valley colour-coated spouted flagons were found at Brompton East and West and Fort Bridge in Periods 8–9. These correspond to Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 64–6, dated 4th century.

Two subtypes below are all in coarse wares and occur in Period 4 and residually thereafter.

**FT1** spouted flagon with everted rim.

**FT2** spouted flagon with bifid rim.

Fabrics: GRA, GRB6, OAA4, OAB19, OAB.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: York FT, late 1st-early 3rd century, Catterick F10.1, late 2nd-early 3rd century.

**FT3** pear-shaped jug with rebate inside everted rim.

This is a type identified by Swan as a Hadrianic -early Antonine form at York and here occurs residually in Period 9.

Fabrics: OAB1.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: Swan 2002, nos 83–4 Hadrianic to early Antonine.

### **FU flange-neck flagon**

These flange-necked flagons are late types occurring in the Nene Valley, Crambeck and Holme-on-Spalding Moor industries.

**FU1** flagon or jug with plain upright rim and small flange outside, in GRB2 Period 7 only. Similar to vessels at Throlam (Corder 1930 fig. 13), and Crambeck (Corder 1937 type 14), late 3rd–4th century.

**FU2** flange necked flagon with grooved rim, Perrin 1999, no. 189 dated to the 2nd to third quarter of 3rd century. Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Period 8 only.

### **H: honey pot type**

HP1–3 are all neckless jars which compare well with the forms of double handled jars also known as ‘honey-pots’.

**HP1** jar with nearly flat rather lid-seated rim.

**HP2** jar with nearly flat rim.

**HP3** jar with expanded rim grooved on upper and outer

surface.

Handled jars of this type are of Flavian to Trajanic date.

Fabrics: FLA2, GRB2, OAA4, FLB.

Periods: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Parallels: at Wroxeter and Colchester (Evans 2000 type JH, Bidwell and Croom 1999 type 175–8 Neronian-Trajanic).

### **J: medium-mouthed jars**

#### **JA neckless jar**

This group of neckless jars are made up primarily of the short, everted rim jars common in the late 1st to early 2nd century and the equivalent of the common rusticated jar minus the rustication.

**JA1** with short everted rim.

Fabrics: BSB, BBT1, GRA MICA, GRA6, GRA16, GRB MICA, GRB2, GRB3, GRB5, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB22, GRBW, GRB50, GRC, OAA4, OAC, OBA, OBB.

Periods: 4–5, with around half as much in 6 and residual thereafter.

Parallels: York JA1 late 1st to early 2nd century, Catterick, Gillam 101–102, AD70–110 and AD80–120.

**JA2** neckless everted rim jar with taller rim than JA1.

Fabrics: GRA3, GRA6, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11, GRB22, GRB50, OAB, OBB.

Periods: Late 4, most common in 5 and residual by 7. Certainly, likely to be early 2nd century.

Parallels York JA, Catterick J7.3 dated AD110–30, Gillam 115, AD130–40.

**JA3** stubby everted rim jar. The form and fabrics suggest this form is related to the bead rim native jar group JJ. JA3 is only common in 5 and rare thereafter. Early 2nd century.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB5, GRB16, GRC, GTA TV, GRB22, GRB50.

Periods: 5 and rare thereafter.

Parallels: York JE, Catterick J17 group perhaps.

**JA4** jar with flattened bead rim LA303 This is a Scotch Corner type and is only found in a residual context in Period 8 at Scotch Corner.

#### **JB butt jar**

Butt jars date from the mid-2nd to early 3rd century at York and are very rare at *Cataractonium*. Identifications are tentative.

**JB1** Monaghan 1997 type JB1 butt jar YORK JB1.

**JB2** Monaghan 1997 type JB2 butt jar YORK JB2.

Fabrics: JB1 in GRB, OAB and OBB, JB2 in OAB.

Periods: 6–9, most common in 6 and 9.

#### **JC BB type jar**

The BB1 jar types were recorded using the type numbers in Gillam (1976) with additional numbers used for types not in that type series. Below is a simplified grouping of these types to aid analysis and group together the late splayed-rims jars which Holbrook and Bidwell (1991, 95–6) have argued should all be given a late 3rd- to 4th-century date

range. Decoration aids dating in this type with acute lattice being most common in the 2nd century and obtuse lattice in the 3rd century, this last being dated by Holbrook and Bidwell after the late Antonine period and before c.AD223/225 (1981, 96, Bidwell 1985, 174–6).

The earliest JC types (JC1–2/3) are in Dorset BB1 with a very small number in a close copy or a variant Dorset BB1 ware. The JC3 also include Dorset BB1 but around a quarter to one-third are in GRB16, a local Yorkshire BB1 copy and the later form JC4 is probably made up of similar proportions of Dorset BB1 and local BB1 copies. The JC5 jars, late splay rim BB1 jars are predominantly from Dorset with around a third of the JC5b jars of this type being in Catterick BB ware. The early 2nd century JC7 and 8 jars are in local grey wares and the BB2 copy JC9 jars are in a wide range of grey ware copies with only a small number of SERW and BB2 jars identified amounting to around 2% of type JC9a and around 8–9% of type JC9b. Type JC10 was only made in GRB16.

JC1 Gillam 1976 no. 1, early to mid- 2nd century. Most common in Period 3, early 2nd century.

JC2 Gillam 1976 no. 2 mid-2nd century. Most common in Period 6, early to mid-Antonine.

JC2/3 Gillam 1976 nos 2–3 mid- to late 2nd century.

JC3a Gillam 1976 no. 3, mid- to late 2nd century. Most common in 7, early to mid-3rd century.

JC3b/4a Gillam 1976 no. 4, late 2nd century.

JC4a Gillam 1976 nos 4–5, late 2nd to early 3rd century.

JC4b Gillam 1976 nos 4–6/7 late 2nd to early/mid-3rd century.

JC4c Gillam 1976 nos 5–7, late 2nd to mid-3rd century.

Type JC4 jars are most common in Periods 7–9.

JC4c/5a Gillam 1976 no. 7 early to mid-3rd century. Period 7–9.

JC5a Gillam 1976 nos 8–10 jars with obtuse lattice and cavetto or splaying rims. Periods 7–10 but most common in 9, late 4th where they should be residual.

JC5b Gillam 1976 no. 11–13, jars with obtuse lattice and pronounced splayed rims. Most common in Periods 9–10.

JC7 BB type jar with simple everted rim, in non BB1 fabrics. An early 2nd-century type in late Period 4 and 5.

JC8 BB type jar with offset everted rim in non BB1 wares. Period 5–7 but most common in Period 6, Antonine.

JC9 jar with offset everted or cavetto rim divided by date into the earlier and later types JC9a and b as Gillam 1970, nos 138 and 144 when possible. These are BB2 jar copies of the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century. All types are most common in Period 7, 3rd century but type JC9a has significant amounts in Period 6 in keeping with the establishment of this type in the mid-2nd century. This form has both acute lattice burnish and grouped acute lattice burnish. The latter decorative motif is dated in Gillam's series to AD160–280 but AD200–280 in the North and Bidwell (1985, 189) dates this type after c.190. The stratified examples of this decoration here fit a start date perhaps a little earlier, somewhere between c.AD160–180.

JC9a BB2 type everted rim jar Gillam 137–41 and Monaghan 1987 type 3J1–2.

JC9b BB2 type cavetto rim jar Gillam 1970 no. 144 jar with sharp curving everted rim.

JC10 BB type jar with cavetto rim. Period 9–10 only.

Parallels: Gillam 1976, Gillam 1970, York: type JC, Catterick J13 and 14.

### **JD Dales jar**

True Dales ware is uncommon, less than 0.1% of the whole assemblage by EVES. This is undoubtedly due to the local manufacture of adequate substitutes in a wide variety of coarse gritty grey wares. Overall this type occurs at a constant level from Period 7 to 10 with only type JD2 and the JD3 variant type appearing first in Period 6. The types are very diverse in detail and this reflects the dispersed nature of manufacture. Some are handmade, at least in body, and some are wheel-thrown with well-made, perhaps wheel-turned rims.

**JD1** Dales ware jar. Present from Periods 7–10 increasing in quantity throughout. Dales ware is generally common from the mid-3rd to 4th century at Lincoln although it may have been made as early as the late 2nd-early 3rd century (Darling and Precious 2014, 82–3; Loughlin 1977) York type JD1.

**JD2** Dales type jar with internally thickened rim and internal ledge and flattish top.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB63, GRB DW, GRC grey gritty ware. Periods: 7–10. A Dales type jar in GRB2 is present at Fort Bridge Period 6b, late 2nd century and must belong to Monaghan's Dales type jar group which he observes pre-dates Dales ware jars at York (1997 type JD, 899 and 982).

Parallels: York JD2, Catterick J12.2.

**JD2 variant** sub-Dales type jar with flat topped rim



formed by folding in clay in GRC grey gritty ware only.  
Periods: 9–10, mid- to late 4th.  
Parallels: York type JD2 Catterick type J12.3.

**JD3** jar with tall, slightly everted rim with blunt end and lid seating/groove inside rim tip  
Fabrics: GRB16, GRC grey gritty ware.  
Periods: 7–10, quite a constant number. A sub-type which may belong to an earlier Knapton type jar was found in Period 6 but does not change the dating profile overall, 3rd to 4th century.  
Parallels: Catterick 12.5 and J12.10.

**JD3 variant** sub-Dales/Knapton jar with tall everted rim, slightly expanded at tip.  
Fabrics: GRC gritty ware.  
Periods: 7–8, 3rd-early 4th century.

**JD4** sub Dales type jar with everted rim ending in rounded tip with internal groove. Fabrics: HUN CG, GRA13, GRB16, GRC white-cored, GRB DW, GRC grey gritty ware, OAB, OAC. Most commonly in GRC wares.  
Periods 6–10, increasing numerically from 6–9. The example from Period 6 is atypical and is from a deposit in a borehole so is less secure. 3rd–4th century.  
Parallels: Catterick J12.4?

**JD5** sub-Dales type jar, tall everted rim, thickened at tip with flattened top. In GRC grey gritty ware and Period 9 only, mid- to late 4th century. Catterick J12.3.

**JD6** elaborately grooved rim, lid-seated jar.

Only made in GRC grey gritty ware and found in Periods 8–9, late 3rd to 4th century.

#### ***JE everted- and rolled- rim jars***

**JE** everted-rim jar. This includes a variety of everted-rim jar forms, more detail for which is given in the archive. It includes a group common in the early 2nd century and the JE is most common in this Period but overall spans Periods 4–7.

Fabrics: S. Midlands shelly ware, GRA MICA, GRA3, GRA6, GRB2, GRB6, GRB11, GRB16, GRB22, GRB42, GRB50, GRBW, GRC grey gritty ware, GTA TV, OAB.

Periods: 4–7.

Parallels: York JE, Catterick J7, Gillam 1970 no. 111, 110–130.

#### ***JF Jar with inturned reeded rim***

**JF1** Gillam 1970 no. 100 jar with inturned rim.

**JF2** Gillam 1970 no. 100 jar with inturned rim, frilled rim.

Fabrics: GRB22, OAA4, OAB19.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: York JF, Gose 1950, types 357–8, Gillam 1970 no. 100, late 1st century.

#### ***JH Huntcliff type jars and related jars***

**JH1** S-profile jar.

**JH2** pre-Huntcliff type jar.

**JH3** Huntcliff type jar.

**JH4** Huntcliff-type jar variants with double lid-seating and dished rather than grooved rim.

**JH5** jar with everted rim, related to type JS1.

**JH6** necked jar with everted rim, related to type JS1.

**JH7** necked jar with blunt ended everted tip grooved internally, lid seating.

Fabrics: GRC grey gritty ware, HUN CG and B18.

Periods: JH1–3 are all present in late fills in Period 7 where they are considered intrusive. JH1 appears in Period 8, late 3rd to early 4th century and continues to rise throughout the stratigraphic sequence but always at a very low level. Type JH2 is present in Period 8 and also increases through the sequence as does JH3 which increases significantly in Period 10, mid- to late 4th century and type JH3 in Period 10, post-Roman period. Type JH4–7 are most common in 9–10 and become increasingly common, dated c.AD340/60+.

The sequence at *Cataractonium* does not shed light of the dating of these types chiefly because of the reduction in ceramic deposition in Period 8 followed by an increase in Period 9–10 of late 4th century date.

Parallels: York JH, Catterick J9.1 and J6.2, 3 and 7. Bidwell and Croom 2010 table 4.1 no. 1 (our JH1–2) dated AD300–370, no. 2 (our JH3) dated AD360–400+, no.3 (JH3 with grooved body) dated AD360–400+. Evans dates type JH1 to the early 4th century, JH2 to the c.AD330–50+ and JH3 from c.AD340+ and most common in the late 4th century (Evans 2010, 144–5).

#### ***JJ bead and D-shaped rim jars***

This group is made up of jars with native type forms with simple inturned, bead or D-shaped rims. Several are similar to types found in north Lincolnshire and the Trent Valley (Darling and Precious 2014, 104–7). The stratigraphic distribution indicates an early date range, late 1st to early 2nd century.

**JJ1** jar with plain rim, inturned and thickened internally.

Fabrics: GTA TV, GRB6, GRC gritty grey ware.

Periods: 6 and 8.

Parallels: Darling and Precious 2014, 104 no. 804, mid-1st to 2nd century, York ware N group, Monaghan 1997, 886 no. 3162, Catterick J11.6.

**JJ2** D-shaped rim neckless jar.

Fabrics: GTA TV.

Periods: 4 and 6.

Parallels: York Monaghan *ibid.* 886, no. 3162–3.

**JJ3** bead rim jar.  
Fabrics: GRB22.  
Periods: 9.  
Parallels: n/a.

**JJ4** internally bevelled bead rim jar.  
Fabrics: GTA TV, BSB, GRB2, GRB22.  
Periods: 4 with decline in 5 and residual thereafter.  
Parallels: Darling and Precious 2014, no. 691 in shell-tempered ware.

**JJ5** D-shaped rim with internal groove where rim has been folded.  
Fabrics: GRB3, GRB5, GTA TV.  
Periods: 4.  
Parallels: Darling and Precious 2014, 104, no. 810.

**JJ6** jar with triangular rim and cordoned neck.  
Fabrics: GRB2.  
Periods: 5.  
Parallels: Catterick J8.

**JJ7** jar or bowl with club rim.  
Fabrics: GTA TV.  
Periods: 4.  
Parallels: north Lincolnshire type vessel. Darling and Precious 2014, 104, no. 808 and in shell-tempered ware fig. 70, no. 700.

#### ***JK Knapton related jars***

Most of these are recorded by Cumberpatch but a small number were identified in fabrics otherwise used for Roman types and are recorded here. The parallels and stratigraphic data suggest a 3rd-century date range, the Period 6 example being a late deposit.

**JK** jar with tall everted rim, swelling slightly outside and completely flat inside.

**JK1** everted rim jar, thickening at rim tip and flat internally.  
Fabrics: GRB6, GRB16, GRC grey gritty ware, HUN CG.  
Periods: 6–10, declining after Period 8.  
Parallels: York JK, Catterick J11.2.

**JK2** Knapton type handmade jar, bifid rim.  
Fabrics: CT.  
Periods: 8.  
Parallels: Catterick J11.1.

#### ***JM barrel-shaped jars with zoned decoration***

This barrel-shaped jar with zones of decoration demarcated by cordons and grooves has a late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range and may be from Lincolnshire or be copying vessels from there. JM4 is a Trent Valley ware corrugated jar form of the late 1st to early 2nd century.

**JM1** jar with everted rim and bands of decoration defined by grooves.  
Fabrics: GRB2, GRB22, early gritty ware 2.

Periods: 4–5.  
Parallels: Dragonby, Gregory 1996, 520 and fig. 20.1  
Horizon III dated early 2nd century onwards

**JM2** jar with short everted rim, bevelled internally with neck cordon in early gritty ware 1. Scotch Corner only, residual in later periods at Scotch Corner.

**JM3** necked jar with grooved zones of decoration and bead rim.  
Fabrics: GRB.  
Periods: 4.  
Parallels: N/A.

**JM4** corrugated body jar with tall everted rim, Trent Valley type, Todd 1968 type 1.  
Fabrics: GTA TV.  
Periods: 7.  
Parallels: Todd 1968 type 1, mid- to late 1st/early 2nd century.

#### ***JN Jars with necks/sloping necks***

This group is somewhat diverse in detail but forms a definite group in the Period 4 assemblage with a slight drop in Period 5. The typological traits suggest it belongs with a group of jars, sometimes handled and called honey-pots, type H above, which are found on mid- 1st to early 2nd century sites (Greene 1993 type 11, Gillam 106–8, AD80–130).

**JN1** jar with rebated neck and everted, slightly rebated rim.  
Fabrics: GRA6, GRAW, GRB2, GRBW.  
Periods: 4–7, most numerous in 5.  
Parallels: York JE2 no. 3793.

**JN2** jar with rebated neck and everted rim.  
Fabrics: GRB2, GRB5.  
Periods: 5–6.  
Parallels: York JE2 no. 3792.

**JN3** jar with curving neck and blunt ended everted rim.  
Fabrics: FLA, GRA6, GRA MICA, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6.  
Periods: 4–8, most numerous in 4.  
Parallels: York JE.

**JN4** jar with expanded, flat topped almost upright rim.  
Fabrics: GRB2, GRBW.  
Periods: 6 and 7.  
Parallels: probably York JE.

**JN5** jar with outcurving bifid rim.  
Fabrics: GRB.  
Periods: 4 only.  
Parallels: probably York JE.

**JN6** necked jar with hooked rim.  
JN6 variant jar with rebated neck and bead rim.  
Fabrics: GRA6, GRB2, GRB5, OAA4.

Periods: 4–6 and redeposited in 8. Most numerous in 5.  
Parallels: probably York JE1.

### **JP BB neckless jars**

This is a globular neckless jar form with bead or very short everted rim in Gillam's 1976 typology (nos 30–33) dating to c.AD120 to 3rd century.

**JP1** Gillam 1976 no. 30, early to mid-2nd century.  
Fabrics: CAT BB1, DOR BB1, BBT1, GRA6, GRB16.  
Periods: 4–8, most numerous in Period 6. Intrusive in Period 4 and very late in Period 5.  
Parallels: York JP1, AD120–200, Catterick J15.4 Hadrianic–Antonine.

**JP2** Gillam 1976 no. 31, mid-second century.  
Fabrics: DOR BB1, BBT1, GRA6, GRB2, GRB6, GRB16.  
Periods: 5–7, most numerous in 6.  
Parallels: York JP1, AD120–200, Catterick J15.4 Hadrianic–Antonine.

**JP3** Gillam 1976 no. 33, mid- to late 3rd century.  
Jar with obtuse lattice burnish.  
Fabrics: DOR BB1.  
Periods: 6–7. From a late levelling layer in 6c.  
Parallels: York JP but no example with obtuse lattice here.

### **JQ hooked and rolled-rim jars**

This is another small diverse group of necked jars with rolled, hooked and bead rims. These date to the 2nd to 3rd centuries and can be more precisely dated on the basis of the form/fabric combination. The JQ1 jars in GRB11 and SERW are likely to be from the Thames Estuary industries. The shell tempered ware JQ1 and JQ3 are of South Lincolnshire type from Bourne and Greetham (Darling and Precious 2014, 96–8 nos 744–6 from the mid- to late 2nd to 3rd century). The jars in FLA and GRA MICA are earlier and belong to the early 2nd century. The remaining grey ware JQ jars are not precisely dated but are most numerous in the 3rd-century levels.

**JQ1** hooked rim jar.  
Fabrics: CRA RE copy, S Linc SH, GRB6, GRB11, GRB16, GRC grey gritty ware, GRA MICA, SERW, FLA5.  
Periods: FLA5 type in Period 5 only, GRA MICA in period 5, S Lincs. SH in Period 6, CRA RE copy in Period 9 and all others in Periods 7–8.  
Parallels: York JQ1, early 2nd to early 3rd century, Bidwell 2018 type 6 in SERW and GRB11, Monaghan 19987 class 3H.

**JQ3** jar with short everted rim, slight groove on rim tip. In GRA6 and only present in Period 6. C.AD120–200.

**JQ4** bead-rim necked jar.  
Fabrics: GRA6, GRB2, BBT1, GRB2, GRB6, GRB42, S. Lincolnshire SH.  
Periods: 7, early to mid-3rd century except a GRB2 in Period 6, 2nd century, and S. Lincolnshire SH in Period 8 (see above).

Parallels: York JQ.

### **JR rusticated jars**

This common Flavian–Trajanic type is found primarily in grey wares in Periods 4–5. Only jars in GRB2, 5 and 6 are present in Period 4 and GRA MICA is only found residually in Period 8. All other fabrics are present from Period 5.

Form JR2 is of 2nd-century type at *Cataractonium*.

**JR1** rusticated jar with short everted rim.  
Fabrics: GRA MICA, GRA6, GRAW, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, GRB16, GRB22, GRBW.

Periods: 4–8, residual after 5.  
Parallels: York JR, Catterick J18.1–3.

**JR2** rusticated jar with medium everted rim, taller than LA1.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB5, GRB6.

Periods: 6–8.  
Parallels: York JR, Catterick J18.4–7.

**JR3** rusticated jar with internally bevelled bead rim.

Fabrics: GRB5.

Periods: 4.  
Parallels: York JR, Catterick J18.

### **JS small handmade burnished jars, Signal Station type**

This small jar with acute lattice burnish is handmade with an everted rim. It is of Signal Station type 24 and all were in B18 from Periods 9–10 (Hull 1932 type 24). See also JH5 above.

Parallels: York JS and Gillam 164. This fabric group is given a date range of late 4th century in the North by Evans *et al.* with a possible start in East Yorkshire in the mid-4th century (2010, G05).

### **JV lid-seated jars**

This group of jars are characterised by having a lid seating formed by bending the rim rather than by folding over the rim to form a flat surface and internal groove as in jar type JD.

### **JVA**

These jars have rebated rims and include early grey ware jars and shell-tempered jars from Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire of the late 1st to early 2nd century, as well as jars with more deeply rebated rims and the zoned decoration found on type JM and later jars with rebated rims from the south east of England, coming with other SERW and BB2 vessels from the late 2nd to 3rd century.

**JVA1** jar with rebated rim.

This group includes the traded shell-tempered jars with rilled bodies from Northamptonshire, a small group of rebated-rim jars in an unsourced grey ware, GRB65, with rilled bodies and one with acute lattice burnish and two vessels in Bainesse oxidised ware. The shell-

tempered jars are well-matched in the late 1st- early 2nd-century production at Harrold (Brown 1994, 56–57 in phase 2 and above, under ware CTA1) and are found on settlement sites in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire (Marney 1989, Brown and Woodfield 1983). Grey ware rebated-rim jars were also present at Scotch Corner in the Neronian–Flavian period and some of these are redeposited in the later periods at Scotch Corner discussed in this report. The date of the other grey ware rebated-rim jars is uncertain and they may be JVA3 jars in a less typical fabric or they may be locally made rebated-rim jars of the early 2nd century. The JVA2 jars are very scarce and, so far, unparalleled.

Fabrics: FLA7, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, GRB4, Northants shell-tempered, OAB, OAC.

Periods: Northants shell-t in Period 4, GRB examples in 5–7 but most common in 7.

Parallels: Brown 1994, 5–57 in phase 2, York JV, Catterick J16, perhaps some J16.3.

**JVA2** jar with zones of decoration demarcated by grooves and pronounced and angular lid-seating.

**JVA2v** jar with angular lid-seated rim with rilling on body. Perhaps a JVA2 variant.

Fabrics: OAB, GTA TV.

Periods: 7–8.

Parallels: Not found.

**JVA3** Gillam 1970 no. 151 jar with rebated rim. This is now a well-known type on the northern frontier coming from the south-east, primarily the Thames-side industries (Bidwell 2018) and small amounts occur at *Cataractonium* in the early to mid-3rd century in Period 7.

Fabrics: GRB.

Periods: 7 and residually in 9.

Parallels: York Catterick J16.3, Gillam 151, AD190–260.

**JVB1** everted rim jar with rebated rim tip, Roxby type. This is a north Lincolnshire jar form sometimes decorated with zones of grooved wavy lines. Darling and Precious give a date range from early 2nd century in the IAGR ware (equivalent to GTA TV) and is most common in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period. In grey ware, the form is dated 2nd century. The stratigraphic sequence at *Cataractonium* fits this date range exactly.

Fabrics: GRB6, GRB22, GRB50, GTA TV.

Periods: 5–8, most common in 5–6 and residual thereafter.

Parallels: Darling and Precious 2014, 104, nos 814–17 and p. 126. J105 dated early to late 2nd century.

**JVB2?** rounded rim with internal lid seating.

Fabrics: GRC grey gritty ware.

Periods: 8.

Parallels: N/A.

**JVC1** cupped-rim jar, Derbyshire type LA6.

Fabrics: DER CO.

Periods: 10 but body sherds occur from Period 7–10.

Parallels: Kay 1962, Gillam 1940, Jones and Webster

1970.

**JVC2** cupped rim jar, South Yorkshire type.

**JVC3** cupped rim jar beaded at rim tip, South Yorkshire type.

**JVC2–3** are variants of a single type, the Yorkshire cupped-rim jar, made at the South Yorkshire industry and also at Aldborough. The stratigraphic sequence at *Cataractonium* gives a date range from around the late 2nd to late 3rd century and suggests the vessel type may be superseded by the JD type jars during the later 3rd century.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB16, GRC gritty grey ware, GRB DW.

Periods: 7–8. At Fort Bridge Period 7 was sub-phased and this vessel type appeared in the late 2nd group sub Period 7a and continually increased in number into Period 8 on the late 3rd century. JVC1 is present from Period 7 and increases in Period 8 while JVC3 first appears in Period 8. Both types decline in Period 9.

Parallels: Catterick J12.1, Swan 2002 fig. 12 no. 158 dated late 2nd to mid-3rd century.

**JVD1** double lid-seated jar. This is similar to a late Dales ware jar type in Lincolnshire but the fabric is different.

Fabrics: GRC grey gritty ware and HUN CG.

Periods: 9–10, late 4th century to post-Roman.

Parallels: York JV1, Darling and Precious 2014, 107, dated late 4th century at Lincoln.

**JVE1** jar with rebated bead rim or bead rim tip of Roxby type. This is likely to be a variant of JVB1. The BSB vessels are Period 4–5 and therefore late 1st to early 2nd century. The GTA TV vessel is from Period 8 and may be of similar date on the grounds of the ware group dating, and therefore residual.

Fabrics: BSB, GTA TV.

Periods: 4, 5 and 8.

Parallels: Rigby and Stead 1976 type A.

**JVF1** necked jar with everting rim and internal rebate.

Fabrics: GRB16.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: None.

**JVG1** everted rim jar with weak lid seating halfway up inner face. This type is one of many single lid-seated jars made in this region in the 3rd and 4th century. The stratigraphic distribution points to a start in the grey gritty ware in Period 7 in the early to mid-3rd century with similar finer grey ware examples in Period 6 which are probably transitional versions of type JVC2/3. Within Period 7, the earliest examples are from Period 7a at Fort Bridge and the stratigraphic evidence indicates that wheel-thrown examples, perhaps transitional from JVC2/3, with a weak cupped rim appeared in the early 3rd century in grey gritty fabric GRC10 and this

continued in increasing numbers in Periods 7–8 in both handmade and wheel-thrown forms. In the well-stratified sequence, the earlier forms have a shorter cupped rim form, more like JVC2/3, while from the mid-3rd century, the rim is taller but the cupping slacker.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB6, GRB DW, GRB grey gritty ware, DAL SH.

Periods: 6–10, most numerous in Periods 8–9.

Parallels: Catterick 12.7 dated late 2nd-earlier 3rd and made in grey wares including the gritted handmade wares, Croom *et al.* 2008 fig. 9.30 nos 31, 46 and 55 in gritty grey ware from late 3rd to early 4th century ditch fills.

**JVH1** bifid lid-seated jar, Trent Valley and S Yorkshire kiln product.

Fabrics: GRB63.

Periods: 7, early to mid-3rd century.

Parallels: Swan 2002 fig. 12 nos 159–60 mid/late 2nd – early 3rd century made in the South Yorkshire industries and Trentside industries at Little London, Lea and Knaith, Samuels 2003, Oswald 1937.

**JVH2** jar with chunky everted rim with very slight groove at tip and inside rim tip. The fabric suggests this is also from the Trent Valley and the stratigraphic context gives a late 1st- to early 2nd-century date range. It may be one of the Trent Valley ware types (Todd 1968 type 6).

Fabrics: GTA TV.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: Perhaps Todd 1968 type 6.

#### **Other JV jars**

A medium jar with lid-seated rim and rouletted body in NV CC was present in Period 8 and is paralleled in the Nene Valley industry where 4th-century date is suggested. (Perrin 1999, 106 no 277). A similar jar came from an unstratified deposit in site 433 (Evans *et al.* 2002, 276–7, SS105).

#### **JW rilled jars**

These vessels are Scotch Corner types and are residual in the Period 8 assemblage dealt with here.

#### **Jars with stabbed bodies**

These vessels are Scotch Corner types and are residual in the Periods dealt with here (see Leary 2020).

### **K: beakers**

#### **KA butt beaker**

This type was common at Scotch Corner in the form of imported north Gaulish white ware beakers and terra rubra beakers. None of these types were identified at the sites dealt with here but body sherds in BSB, FLA and GRB2/5 with zoned rouletting defined by cordons and grooves are likely to be from late copies of the imported beakers dating to the late 1st century. These are present in Period 4 at Bainesse and Brompton West and residually in Periods 6 and 8 at Brompton West.

#### **KB bag beaker**

These beakers are widest around the girth of the lower body and the roughcast beakers of this general form are dealt with separately under type KR below. The beakers are predominantly from the Nene Valley with others in Cologne colour-coated ware and local fabrics. They have simple everted rims, cornice or developed cornice rims and plain rims, and are undecorated or decorated with rouletting, underslip scrolls, underslip lattice and hunt scenes or other figural decoration. Scale decoration is rare. Overall these types span the mid/late 2nd to early-3rd century with the plain cornice rim and the plain-rim beakers continuing as late as the mid-third century (Gillam 1970 nos 84–9 and 77–83 respectively, Perrin 1999, 90–3) and more precise dating is based on the overall body shape, where short and squat profiles are dated earlier than tall and thin (see Gillam 2005), or by the rim form. The Hunt Cups also include vessels from the lower Rhineland dating to the Antonine period.

**KB1** everted-rim bag beaker. In these examples no cornice was obvious although it was probably intended. Fabrics: NV CC, KOL CC, GRB2, OBB, OBA CC.

Periods: 6–10. Only NV CC (rouletted) and KOL CC (rim sherd) in Period 6. Most common in Period 7, early to mid-3rd century.

Parallels: York KB, Catterick BE2, Perrin 1999 no. 152.

**KB2** cornice-rim bag beakers.

Fabrics: NV CC, KOL CC, GRA6, GRB2, GRB6, MG, OAA4 and there are a small number of sherds in fabrics CC roughcast 1 and 2 wares, normally used for roughcast beakers. These last vessels may well be type KR but are not demonstrably so.

Periods: 5–10. Those in Period 5 are in roughcast wares 1–2. In Period 6 there are both KOL CC and NV CC cornice rim beaker sherds as well as local oxidised colour-coated and grey ware cornice-rim beakers. This type became more numerous in Period 7.

Parallels: York KC, Catterick BE5.1, Gillam 90, Howe *et al.* 1980, nos 26–8.

Variants of KB2 were indicated by decoration. All were NV CC.

**KB2 scale** bag beaker with cornice rim, scale. NV CC Period 7. Perrin 1999, 90–1 fig. 60 nos 141–3, thought to date from the 2nd century and not later.

**KB2 scroll** cornice-rim, underslip scroll beaker. NV CC Periods 8–9, Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 30, late 2nd-early 3rd century, Perrin 1999, 93 dating from the second half of the 2nd century to the mid-3rd century, York KC3.

**KB2R** cornice rim rouletted beaker. NV CC Periods 7–9. Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 32–34, York KC2 late 2nd to early 3rd century.

**KB3** beaker with grooved rim, almost a cornice type. A local type which is not common and perhaps copies the imported roughcast beakers of the late 1st-

2nd century.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRBW.

Periods: 4–6.

Parallels: N/A.

**KB4** bag beaker with developed cornice rim. This type has the developed cornice rim which is later than the true cornice rim (Perrin 1999, 92). These have figural en barbotine decoration or have rouletting (KB4R) or en barbotine scrolls (KB4 scroll).

**KB4 scroll** bag beaker with developed cornice rim scroll, NV CC Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 47

**KB4R** late cornice rim rouletted beaker Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 33.

Fabrics: NV CC, KOL CC.

Periods: 7, probably residual thereafter with one intrusive in Period 5.

Parallels: Howe *et al.* 1980, nos 29, 33 and 47, Perrin 1999, 92–94. York KC1–4.

**KB5** Bag beaker with plain rim. Nearly all examples of this type are in NV CC with four in KOL CC and four in grey ware. Decoration included en barbotine animals on the KOL CC beakers (2 examples with a part of the body of an animal), rouletted, en barbotine scrolls, en barbotine oblique lines and plain undecorated surfaces. The GRA11 rouletted FB5R beaker is unusual.

**KB5 scroll** plain rim bag beaker, scroll, Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 31.

**KB5R** plain rim rouletted bag beaker, Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 34.

Fabrics: NV CC, KOL CC, GRA11 (1 KB5R), GRB6 (1) GRB42 (3).

Periods: 6–10, most common in Period 7–8. A single NV CC beaker with en barbotine oblique linear decoration came from Period 6 but this came from the Borehole at Thornbrough Farm and was a late layer which included sherds from a 3rd century BB1 jar with obtuse lattice and can be discounted as evidence of 2nd century dating.

Parallels: Gillam 1970, nos 77–81, Howe *et al.* 1980, nos 44–5, York KB, late 2nd-early 3rd century. The stratigraphic evidence does not show a decline until Period 9 suggesting this type probably continued in use late in the 3rd century or early 4th century, as indicated by Gillam (1970, no. 83 dated AD260–320).

### **KC round bodied globular beaker**

**KC1** round-bodied, globular beaker with everted rim. This beaker/small jar is a simple form which is most typical of the late 1st to early 2nd century in local grey and oxidised wares with rouletted bodies as well as a GRA London ware vessel with compass inscribed decoration of early 2nd-century type. The rouletted beakers can be paralleled well at Carlisle where Swan suggests they form part of a ceramic kit for the soldiers in the late 1st to early 2nd century (2009, 569–71, fig. 294, no. 7). In the 2nd century in Period 6 simple everted-rim

beakers with shoulder grooves occur in local reduced and oxidised wares with one FLA5 beaker with painted decoration. Finally in the late 3rd–4th century a GRB42 beaker with acute lattice burnish decoration is probably copying Crambeck type 11 (Corder 1928, nos 89–90). The different types can be differentiated by fabric/form/decoration combinations.

Fabrics: CT, FLA7, GRA6, GRA London, GRA MICA, GRB2, GRB5, GRB6, GRB22, GRB42, GRB50, MG local, OAA4, OAB, OBB, WS.

Periods: 4–9. Very common in 4 and still present at c.1% in 5–6 then residual thereafter apart from the late GRB42 small jars/beakers.

Parallels: Flavian–Trajanic type: York 356–7, Catterick BE3.3, London ware beaker: Marsh 1978 type 22.12, 2nd-century beakers: Catterick type BE3, GRB42 small jars: Corder 1937 type 11.

### **KE globular long necked beaker**

These beakers are largely made up of imported black slip beakers from Trier including a motto beaker, NV CC long necked beakers, indented or painted, and coarse ware long necked globular beakers. Trier black slip beakers dated to c.AD200–275 but this type belong late in this sequence (Brulet *et al.* 2010, Symonds 1992 type 1). Two CG BS beakers of this type were identified and these belong in Symonds group 14 dating to the very end of the Central Gaulish industry. The NV CC beakers are dated from the mid-3rd to mid-4th century (Perrin 1999, 96) and the local grey ware versions occur only in Periods 8–9 suggesting a similar late 3rd- to 4th-century date range.

**KE1** globular long-necked beaker with short everted rim tip.

**KE2** globular long-necked beaker with bead rim.

**KE2 IN** long-necked globular indented beaker.

**KE2 paint** long-necked globular beaker with painted decoration.

**KE3** long-necked beaker with plain rim – these could be globular or indented beakers.

Fabrics: Trier, CG BS, NV CC, GRA13, GRA26, GRB16, GRB42, late red ware, OBA CC.

Periods: 7–9, most common in 9. Both the BS and the NV CC beakers start in Period 7 and are most common in 8–9. grey ware beakers are in Periods 8–9.

Parallels: York KG, Catterick BE4, Symonds 1992 type 1.

### **KF small everted rim jar/beaker**

**KF1** Small jar/beaker with everted rim, sometimes with burnished lattice decoration.

Fabrics: GRA13, CRA RE.

Periods: 9–10, intrusive in 6.

Parallels: Corder 1937 type 11, AD270 to 4th century, York 3860.

**KG Parisian ware beaker**

These include Elsdon 1982 types 2 and 5 beakers. These are found in the late Parisian ware industries and belong in the late 2nd–3rd century. These were current primarily in Period 7 and were perhaps residual in Period 8.

**KG1** carinated beaker, Parisian type 2 (Elsdon 1982).

Fabrics: Parisian wares.

Periods: 7–8.

Parallels: Elsdon 1982 type 2.

**KG2** flared rim beaker, Parisian type 3 (Elsdon 1982).

Fabrics: Parisian wares.

Periods: 7–8.

Parallels: Elsdon 1982 type 5.

**KH painted beaker**

**KH1** beaker with zones of painted decoration, everted rim and shoulder cordon. This is a unique vessel from the site in white ware FLA2 and was found in Period 4.

**KI indented beaker**

The common indented beaker from the Nene Valley industry is subdivided by rim form with decoration also noted. Late 2nd to 3rd century. Grey ware versions belong to the 3rd century at Norton (Hayes and Whitley 1950 nos 9 and 9a).

**KI1** indented beaker with curving everted rim.

**KI1 scale** indented beaker with curving everted rim, scale decoration or S-motif.

Fabrics: NV CC, GRA13, GRB42, OAA/BA CC.

Periods: 6–9. One example in Period 6.

Parallels: Howe *et al.* 1980, nos 35–6, 40, Corder 1930 type 9, York KI1, Catterick BE2.1, late 2nd-early 3rd century.

**KI2** indented beaker with curving everted rim. A rather more curving rim as Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 41, dated early 3rd century. This form is in NV CC, only in Period 7 and 9.

**KI3/4** indented beaker with funnel neck rim. KI3 is shorter necked and fatter than the later KI4, as Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 38–43, mid- to late 3rd century.

**KI3 scale** short necked, funnel-necked scale beaker.

**KI4 scale** long necked, funnel-necked scale beaker.

Fabrics: KI3 – NV CC, GRA6, CRA RE copy, GRB42. KI4 – NV CC only.

Periods: KI3 – Periods 6–9, peaks in Period 9 and those from Period 6 were considered late additions or intrusive. KI4 – Period 9 only.

Parallels: York KF1–2, Catterick BE6 and 10.

**KI5 mica dusted indented beakers**

An FLA23 beaker is in the form of the imported mica-gilt

beakers and may have lost its mica gilt due to surface erosion. Local indented MG beaker body sherds belong in this group.

Fabrics: MG local and micaceous FLA7.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: The form is as imported mica gilt indented beakers (Davies *et al.* 1994, Mica 1242 and 1241 nos 764–5), Flavian continuing into the Trajanic period (Greene 1979 fig. 53 nos 4–7 thought to be from the Rhineland of Gallia Belgica west of the Rhone, Brulet 1985).

**KJ small BB type jar in beaker form**

These are small BB1 jars/beakers with bead or turned out rims (KJ1) or sharply everted rims (KJ2), sometimes with handles. Holbrook and Bidwell (1991, 94–5) give an early to mid-2nd-century date range from KJ1 and a mid-2nd century onwards date for KJ2. These are very common in local grey wares in Periods 6 and 7.

**KJ1** bead-rim beaker. Gillam 1976 no. 16–17.

Fabrics: GRB2, GRB6, GRB16, DOR BB1.

Periods: 4–9, intrusive BB1 sherds in 4 and most common in 6.

Parallels: Gillam 1976 no. 16–17 early to mid-2nd century.

**KJ2** BB1 beaker with short, near upright rim, Gillam 1976 no. 17 or 20–21, mid- to late 2nd century. The grey ware copies have both acute lattice and grouped acute lattice burnish so are influenced by BB2 jar types as well as BB1 types.

**KJ2H** Gillam 1976 nos 25–8.

Fabrics: DOR BB1, GRA6, GRA MICA, GRB2, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB11, OAA.

Periods: 6–8, increasing in Period 7 and decreasing in Period 8, mid-2nd to 3rd century.

Parallels: Gillam 1976 nos 17, 20–21, 25–8, mid-2nd to 3rd century, York JP, Catterick J20.6.

**KJ3** beaker/small jar, small version of Monaghan 1987 3J3. An example of this type came from the cemetery at Bainesse (Leary *et al.* 2018, 501, no. 13).

Fabrics: FLA, GRA6, GRB42.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: Monaghan 1987 3J3, mid-2nd to mid-3rd century.

**KJ4** small everted-rim jar/beaker with obtuse lattice burnish.

Fabrics: CAT BB1, DOR BB1, OOL, GRB42, GRB11.

Periods: 7–10, increasing to Period 9. An intrusive CAT BB1 vessel in Period 5.

Parallels: Gillam 1976, no. 18, late 3rd century.

**KK1 York 3854**

Lid-seated jar/beaker.

Fabrics: OAA4.

Periods: 6, 2nd century, Hadrianic–Antonine.

Parallels: York 3854, mid- to late 2nd century context,

Blossom St.

**KL teardrop beaker**

Teardrop shape beaker. These include the common black-slip ware version and a less common NV CC copy. All of but one of these were in Central Gaulish ware.

Fabrics: NV CC and CG BS.

Periods: NV CC- 9, CG BS- 7–9.

Parallels: Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 27, early 3rd century, York KL, Brulet *et al.* 2010, 347 NET310 c.AD170–240/80.

**KM1 pentice moulded beaker**

There are three different sources for these beakers: the 3rd-century large pentice moulded beakers imported from North Gaul in reduced and oxidised ware, the late 3rd- to mid-4th-century NV CC beakers and the late 3rd- to 4th-century Crambeck beakers and copies.

Fabrics: CRA RE, CRA RE copy, NOG RE, NOG OX, NV CC, GRB DW.

Periods: 8–10, highest in 8 with a single NOG RE beaker in Period 7.

Parallels: York KM, Catterick BE4.4, Howe *et al.* 1980, nos 54–7. Corder 1937 type 12, Gillam 1970 no. 42 North Gaulish imported beakers, 3rd century.

**KN1 beaker with everted rim**

A single vessel with everted rim and burnished lattice on the upper body. This is only present in Period 5 in a CTD1 fabric so is of early 2nd-century date.

**KO1 plain everted-rim beaker**

Fabrics: Parisian ware, late 2nd- to mid-3rd century.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: Elsdon 1982 type 6.

**KP barbotine dot beaker**

All these beakers have barbotine dots. Some body sherds cannot be certainly assigned to a sub-type but most appeared to be from the full bellied form most commonly found with ring-and-dot decoration, dating to the late 1st to early 2nd century (Gillam 1970 no. 68). The true poppy-head beakers were in local grey wares or in fabrics traded from the Upchurch kilns, Kent. A bead-rim barbotine dot beaker from **33219** sample AA, Catterick Road Period 5 post-hole fill. compares with beakers from the Highgate kilns (Marsh and Tyers 1978 type III E 1 Flavian–Antonine).

**KP1** poppyhead beaker.

Fabrics: GRA6, GRB42, GRA7 Upchurch ware and GRA17 Highgate ware.

Periods: 5–8, most common in 5 suggesting a Hadrianic–early Antonine date range.

Parallels: York KP1, London Marsh and Tyers 1978 type IIIF4, 2nd C to mid-Antonine, Monaghan 2A2–3,90–130/50.

**KP2** ring-and-dot globular beaker with short everted rim.

Fabrics: FLA5, FLA7, GRA MICA, GRA6, GRAW, GRB2,

GRB5, GRB6, GRB22, GRBW, early gritty ware, WS.

Periods: 4–7, most common in 4–5, late 1st to early 2nd century.

Parallels: York KP2, late 1st to early 2nd century.

**KP3** ring-and-dot beaker with rebated rim.

Fabrics: FLA7.

Periods: 5, early 2nd century.

Parallels: York KP, late 1st to early 2nd century.

**KQ1 rilled beaker**

Handled beaker with rilled body. This form is present among kiln waste at the Borthwick Institute, York (Swan 2002 no. 87).

Fabrics: FLA5, FLA7, GRB2, OAB.

Periods: 6, except one FLA7 rilled sherd from Fort Bridge 4c which may be from a costrel rather than this beaker type.

Parallels: York YC, Catterick BE8.1, Swan 2002 no. 87 Hadrianic–early Antonine, May 1912, no. 15.

**KR roughcast beaker**

These beakers were imported from the pre-Flavian period in wares Lyon CC and CG CC through the Flavian–Trajanic period and the 2nd century in roughcast wares 1 and 2, KOL CC and local copies in oxidised CC and grey wares.

**KRa1** globular, everted rim roughcast beaker.

**KRa2** globular cornice rim roughcast beaker.

Fabrics: CG CC, Lyon CC.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: Greene 1979 and Brulet *et al.* 2010, 32–46, York KR.

**KRb1** roughcast bag beaker with everted rim. Predominantly Hadrianic–Antonine Cologne roughcast beakers and locally made copies.

Fabrics: KOL CC, CC roughcast 1, CG CC, OAA/B CC, GRA6.

Periods: 5–10, most common in Period 6.

Parallels: York KC5, BE2.1, AD120–80.

**KRb2** bag beaker with cornice rim.

Fabrics: CC roughcast 1–2, CC roughcast local, SC CC, KOL CC, OA CC, FLA5.

Periods: 5–9, increasing through 5–7.

Parallels: York KC5, Catterick BE1.2, late 1st to early 2nd century, Gillam 1970 nos 74–5, AD130–80.

**KRb3** roughcast bag beaker with grooved cornice rim.

Fabrics: CC roughcast 1 and 2, OAA4.

Periods: 4–9, predominantly 5–6.

Parallels: Catterick BE1.1 Gillam 1970 no. 72 AD80–130.

**KRi2** indented roughcast beaker with cornice rim.

Fabrics: GRA6, OAB CC.

Periods: 7.



Parallels: Gillam 1970 nos 73 and 76 AD90–200.

**KRi4** indented roughcast beaker with curving everted rim.

Fabrics: KOL CC.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: Anderson fig. 8 no. 3, AD120/30–180.

#### **KS1 carinated beaker**

Carinated, plain-rim beaker. This is found in white ware and a very fine grey ware GRA12. The form was present as Terra Nigra eggshell ware at Scotch Corner and Greene dates this imported type to the Neronian to early Flavian period (1979, 120 type 1 and 2). Later grey ware copies are dated by Bidwell and Croom (1999, 473) to around AD55–90 at Colchester.

Fabrics: FLA5 and GRA12.

Periods: 5, early 2nd century.

Parallels: see above.

#### **KT neckless beakers**

**KT1** beaker with short everted rim. This is not a very diagnostic type and is a general type occurring from the early 2nd to mid-3rd century in different wares.

Fabrics: GRA6, GRb2, GRB5, GRB6, GRB42, GRB22, OAB, OBB.

Periods: 5–8, most numerous in Period 7 and declining in Period 8.

Parallels: N/A.

**KT2** beaker with rebated rim in GRB and only in Period 7.

**KT3** beaker with bead rim, in GRB2 in Periods 6 and 8.

**KT4** closed vessel with inturning rim, grooved outside and swelling internally, cf. Willis 2016 no. 119 at Stanwick. In FLA silty ware from Period 4 at Fort Bridge, pre-Conquest/Conquest period.

#### **KW1 short curving everted rim waisted beaker**

A waisted beaker with intersecting S motif outside the body in Nene Valley colour-coated ware from Period 6, as Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 35, c.AD160–200, and a waisted beaker in GRB2 came from Period 7e.

#### **L: Lids**

A range of lids were present in a range of fabrics for the most part in local coarse wares. This information is summarised in Tables I10 and I11.

**LA** plain-rim lid.

**LB** lid with squared, blunt rim.

**LC** lid with rim turned out.

**LD** lid grooved on either side of bead rim.

**LD1** lid with edge turned back to form rather beaded rim.

**LD2** bead rim lid.

**LE** lid with bead rim turned under.

**LG** lid with bifid rim.

**LH** PRWX type lid with blunt-ended rim. Illustrated in Leary *et al.* 2020 only.

The lids are largely a 2nd century phenomenon, particularly in Period 5, as was found in York (Monaghan 1997 type L) and, although some are present in Period 4, most are in sub-periods 4c and 4d at Fort Bridge and Brompton East and could be Trajanic/Hadrianic in date. Two type LA lids were found in ditch **2126** at Agricola Bridge in Period 4a, a Flavian phase. The bulk of the lids were in local grey wares with smaller amounts of local oxidised lids. The bead-rim lids identified as most common in the 3rd century at York (LD2) were uncommon, although they were the most common form of all the lids found in Period 7 (end of 2nd to mid-3rd century). This form, LD2, was, however, much more common in Period 4 and, despite its relative frequency relative to other lid types in Period 7, it is residual by this time. This fits with the overall absence of so-called African vessel types. It is worth noting that the diameter of over 70% of the lids was over 16cm and they would, therefore, be used with bowls, such as the reeded-rim or flat-rim bowls, not jars.

One imported lid form, LH, was only present in PRW6X, a fabric related to the flat rim dishes DC1 in PRW6 (see above under wares PRW).

A single example of an elaborate campanulate shaped vessel in OAA4 may be a lid or a small cup. This came from Brompton East soil horizon **8736** Period 8.

#### **NJ: narrow-mouthed jar**

The narrow-mouthed jars form a small and diverse group of vessels. Few of the types are found at York and in the Catterick type series. At York most narrow-necked jars are classified as type JN and these are not given a date range. The lugged jars were divided between those with countersunk and those with surface mounted lugs (JL1 and 2, dated mid-3rd to mid-4th century and late 3rd–4th respectively) and the handled jars are divided between those with frilled rims, JT1, and those with collared rims, JT2, and dated mid-3rd to 4th century and mid-3rd century + respectively. In the Bell and Evans type series form class CJ corresponds with the NJ group and the equivalents are given under each type below.

Forms NJ1 and the lugged jar type NJL are by far the most common types and the grey wares, including Crambeck ware, make up more than 70% of the total NJ assemblage. Overall, this class of vessel is most common in Periods 8–10 in the late 3rd–4th century although small numbers

of type NJ with everted, bead and cornice type rim are present from Period 4. Many types appear in the 2nd century Period 6 (NJ6, NLJ1 and 2, NJ11–14 while the handled jars NJH 1–2 and NHL3–5 do not appear until the 3rd–4th centuries. Specific form/fabric combinations with a distinct chronological date range are noted below. The details of the types by ware and Period are discussed for each type.

#### **NJ narrow-necked jars**

**NJ1** narrow-necked jar with everted rim, sometimes expanded and rounded at tip. This is the simplest form and is both long-lived and found in diverse wares. It is the only type found in both the common grey and oxidised wares, BB1, CRA RE, SV and FLB wares. Compared with other NJ types, NJ1 is relatively most common in Period 5. In Period 4 it provides most of the NJ group with forms NJ2–3, both being in ware group GRB2. A late type in CRA RE from has an applied circle on the neck and fingernail impressions on the rim and neck. As Catterick CJ2, late 2nd–3rd century.

**NJ2** narrow-necked bead rim jar. This type is most common in Period 4 and all are in ware group GRB2. As Catterick CJ3.3.

**NJ3** narrow-necked jar with undercut rim. This type is most common in Period 4 and unlike NJ1–2, are in GRB MICA and GRB50 with fewer in GRB2. This seems to be an NJ form favoured by the GRB50/Bainesse grey ware potters. As Catterick CJ4.1.

**NJ4** narrow-necked wedge-shaped everted rim jar. This form is found in Period 5 in GRB11 and Periods 8–9 in GRB6.

**NJ5** narrow-necked jar with bifid everted rim. This is found from Period 7 in CRA RE copy and GRB42, both grey wares of the mid-3rd or 4th century. This type is found in the Holme-on-Spalding Moor industry (Halkon and Millett 1999, type F02a). As Catterick CJ5.2.

**NJ6** narrow-necked frilled bifid rim jar.

This type is found most commonly in Periods 8–10 in grey wares GRA26, GRB6 and GRC except a rim sherd from Fort Bridge Period 6b in a mid-Antonine group **21651**. This type is found in the Holme-on-Spalding Moor industry (Halkon and Millett 1999, type F02b). It is found in the 3rd century in the Severn Valley and north-west oxidised wares (Webster 1976 and 1991) and a jar of this type is present in Period 9. As Catterick CJ5.1 late 2nd–3rd and late 3rd century.

**NJ7** narrow-necked jar with hooked, undercut rim and slight rebate. Present in Period 6. As Catterick CJ1.4.

**NJ8** narrow-necked hooked rim jar. A Severn Valley ware type from Period 9 only.

**NJ9** narrow-necked flanged rim jar. A GRB3

type in Period 9 only.

**NJ10** narrow-necked jar with squarish undercut rim, grooved both outside and on top of rim. A grey ware vessel, Period 8 only.

**NJ11** narrow-necked jar with tall neck and triangular rim. This type is found in Period 6 in GRB2 ware and in Period 7 in ware BBT1 and GRB42 with GRB vessels in Period 9. As Catterick CJ3.1 3rd century.

**NJ12** narrow-necked jar with everted rim. This form is only in Period 9 in GRB6.

**NJ13** narrow-necked jar with short everted rim. The form is found in Period 6 in GRB2 and GRB6 and considered residual thereafter.

**NJ14** narrow-necked jar with blunt ended, sharply everted rim. NJ14 is most common in Period 6 and is likely to be 2nd century.

**NJ15** Halkon and Millett 1999 F03 and F03c coal-scuttle mouth. A Holme-on-Spalding Moor type only found in Period 9, late 4th – 5th century where it is likely to be residual.

**NJ16** Corder 1937 type 14 and 14a bobbin-mouthed flask. A CRA RE type found in Periods 8–9 in the late 3rd–4th century.

**NJ17** narrow-necked jar with expanded rim, rounded externally, flat topped and with slight rebate. NJ17 is found in Period 4 in ware GRB22 and in Period 6 in a wide range of later grey wares, GRB111, GRB16, GRB3, GRB42 and GRB6. The examples in Periods 7 and 9 may be residual.

**NJ18** narrow-necked jar with grooved rim, almost cornice form rim. A rare form only present in Period 4.

#### **NJH handled narrow-necked jars**

**NJH1** narrow-necked everted rim jar, handled. Only in fabric GRB11 in Period 8. Catterick CJ7.

**NJH2** narrow-necked jar with flanged neck handled. Only in fabric GRB3 in Period 9. NJH2 is like the Holme-on-Spalding type F02a (Halkon and Millett 1999).

#### **NJL lugged type jars**

**NJL1** everted-rim narrow-mouthed jar of lugged group including Corder 1937 type 3. This is a long-lived type with handmade examples in the Pre-Roman Iron Age. At Catterick it is present from Period 6 in small numbers and increases numerically until it accounts for nearly 60% of the vessel class in Period 10. The group is likely to include similar large jars without lugs. It is most commonly in CRA RE but also, in smaller numbers, in GRA3, GRB2, GRRB3, GRB42 and HUN CG. As Catterick CJ9 Flavian–4th century.

**NJL2** lugged jar type with short, curving everted rim. NJL2 is a variant of NJL1 with the same date profile but was made in greyware or CRA RE copy ware. As Catterick CJ9, Flavian–4th century.

**NJL3** lugged jar type necked with triangular rim. As Catterick CJ9, Flavian–4th century.

**NJL4** lugged jar type necked with everted rim tip. A GRB42 vessel only came from Period 9. Catterick CJ9, Flavian–4th century.

**NJL5** Corder 1937 type 3a NJL5 is present in Period 8 but most common in Period 10. As Catterick CJ9, Flavian–4th century.

### **P: platter**

#### **PA African type platters**

There are very few platters approximating to this form which has walls which curve outwards from the base and in at the top with a distinct division between the base and inner walls. These are characteristic of early 3rd century phases within the Fortress at York.

**PA1** with a footring.

**PA2** with no footring.

Fabrics: E2, OAA4, OAC gritty.

Periods: PA1 Period 9, PA2 Periods 7 and 9 and rilled body sherds from Period 6a.

Parallels: York PA1 and PA2, mid-2nd to mid-3rd century but further work on these African types has demonstrated a second source for these platter types in Gallia Narbonensis in the BOB industry which began c.AD110/120 and included platters of African type (Bidwell and Croom 2016, 180–1; and fig. 7.4). Bidwell and Croom trace the ancestry of platters at Bearsden in the Antonine period to this industry.

#### **PD curved wall platters**

These were initially thought to include the York African type platters but it was clear after study that these are an earlier form and may be related to the type found on the Antonine Wall, especially Bearsden (*ibid.*, 180–1).

**PD1** platter with curved wall and plain-rim.

**PD2** platter with distinct return at top of wall.

**PD3** bead-rim platter.

Fabrics: FLA, GRA6, GRA16, GRB2 (only PD3), GRB16, GRBW, HM, MG local, OAA4, OAB, OAC gritty (only PD2).

Periods:

PD1 – Periods 4–9 most common in Period 5, probably dating to late 1st century to Hadrianic to early Antonine. PD2 – 4–9, most common in Period 4, late 1st to early 2nd century.

PD3 – Period 6 only, Antonine.

Parallels: York PD1 and PD2 dated late 1st to 2nd century, PD2 – Catterick D11.1.

#### **PF platters with concave wall and grooved outcurving rim**

**PF** platter with concave wall and grooved outcurving rim.

Fabrics: OAB, OBB.

Periods: 5b–7, Hadrianic/ early Antonine+.

Parallels: Swan 2002 fig. 10, nos 126–7 and Swan 2004 fig. 5 no. 51, Hadrianic–early Antonine.

#### **PG Pompeian red ware platter**

**PG1** PRW platter with straight side tapering rim and characteristic groove above junction with base forming little foot.

Fabrics: PRW6.

Periods 4 and 7.

Parallels De Laet and Thoen 1969 type 5 and Deru 2005, late 2nd to 3rd century. The example in Period 4 is intrusive.

#### **PH wall-sided platter**

Fabrics: CRA PA and CRA RE copy.

Periods: 8–10.

Parallels: Corder 1937 type 9, AD370 to 5th century, York PW.

#### **PJ Gallo-Belgic platters**

##### **Gallo-Belgic type platters**

**PJ2** TN platter as Cam 12, c.AD10–43 to 60. Period 4.

**PJ3** TN platter as Cam 16. York form PC mid- to late 1st century (c.AD45–75). Period 7, residual.

**PJ4** MG platter as Cam 26, Period 6.

#### **STJ: storage jar**

An uncommon form.

**STJ1** storage jar with elongated bead rim Fabric OOL in Period 9.

**STJ2** everted rim storage jar. Fabric CTA1 in Period 4, HUN CG, OAC and GRC DW in Period 9, GRB2 in Period 5.

**STJ3** storage jar with angular profiles everted rim. GRB51 in Period 8.

#### **T: tankard**

These are fragments of possible tankards. They have upright walls with a narrow diameter and bead or grooved rim. The GRB50 vessels are in early to mid-2nd century contexts. The early SV tankard first appears in Period 5, early 2nd century and the FLB handled body sherd is from Period 7, early to mid-3rd century.

Fabrics: GRB50, early SV and FLB.

Periods: 5, 6 and 7.

Parallels: Webster 1977 type with acute lattice burnish, 2nd century, York KT unclassified.

**WJ: wide-mouthed jar**

**WJA wide-mouthed jar**

This wide-mouthed jar form has a straight neck or upper body and decoration on the neck or upper body. The stratigraphic distribution gives a Flavian to early 2nd-century date range. Body sherds or small rim sherds can easily be mistaken for the later WJC jars, particularly if the fabric is undiagnostic and the sherds assigned to the WJC group in Periods 4–6 may well belong better in group WJA.

**WJA1** wide-mouthed jar/bowl with everted rim. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

Fabrics: GRB5, GRBW.

Periods: 4 and unphased.

Parallels: Catterick J2.

**WJA2** bead-rim wide-mouthed jar.

Fabrics: GRA6, GRB2, GRB6, GRB22.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: Catterick J2.

**WJA3** wide-mouthed necked jar with rolled rim.

Fabrics: OAB.

Periods: 5.

Parallels: Catterick J2.

**WJA4** wide-necked jar with everted rim.

Fabrics: GRB50.

Periods: 4.

Parallels: Catterick J7.2.

**WBJ wide-mouthed necked jar/bowl**

**WJB1** wide-mouthed necked jar/bowl with beaded rim and cordoned shoulder. GRB2 on Period 5, early 2nd century.

**WJC shouldered wide-mouthed jar**

This is the Crambeck type 4 and Throlam type jar group and is by far the most common type of wide-mouthed jar form. These have a date range in the later 3rd to 4th century (Corder 1937 type 4 and Halkon and Millett 1999 type B01). This group is diverse but, for the most part, is made in fabrics also used to make 3rd and 4th century vessel types: CRA RE and CRA RE copy, GRA3, GRB3, GRA13, GRA26, and GRB42.

**WJC1** shouldered, wide-mouthed jar with everted and rolled rims, often with burnish decoration.

Fabrics: CRA RE, CRA RE copy, GRA3, GRA13, GRA26, GRB2, GRB3, GRB6, GRB16, GRB42, GRB50.

Periods: 7–9, late 3rd–4th with small numbers in Periods 4–6 in GRB2, GRB6 and GRB MICA which had simple everted, rolled and hooked rims and most likely belong to a transitional 2nd-century type.

Parallels: York BT, Crambeck type 4, Corder 1937.

**WJC2** small wide-mouthed jar with rolled out rim,

almost flat, variant of WJC1 group.

Fabrics: GRA3, GRB3, GRB6, GRB42.

Periods: 7–9, increasing with time.

Parallels: N/A.

**WJC3** shouldered wide-mouthed jar with short everted rim.

Fabrics: GRA26, GRA3, GRB42.

Periods: 5–10, most numerous in 8–9.

Parallels: N/A.

**WJC4** wide-mouthed jar with fat everted rim, late 1st to early 2nd century.

Fabrics: GRB2.

Periods: 4–5.

Parallels: Roxby type F.

**WJC5** everted-rim, wide-mouthed jar.

Fabrics: GRA MICA, GRA3, GRA13, GRA6, GRB2, GRB42, GRB11, OAB.

Periods: 6–9, most numerous in 8.

Parallels: N/A.

**WJC6** wide-mouthed jar with everted neck and small hooked rim, early to mid-3rd century.

Fabrics: GRB42, GRB50.

Periods: 7.

Parallels: N/A.

**WJD1 wide-mouthed deep bowl**

This is the deep bowl group found commonly at the South Yorkshire industry and in the Trent-side kilns in the 2nd–4th centuries.

**WJD1** wide-mouthed deep bowl with bead rim.

**WJD2** wide-mouthed deep bowl with small bead rim.

**WJD3** wide-mouthed jar or deep bowl with rebated rim.

Fabrics: GRB3, GRB, GTA.

Periods: GTA in period 5, GRB in Periods 7–9.

Parallels: Buckland *et al.* 2002 type Hb-d.

**WJE1 Mucking wide-mouthed jar**

This type has been found on the northern frontier and is dated there to c.AD180 to the third quarter of the 3rd century at the earliest (Bidwell 2018, 204). This dating is somewhat later than that published for the pottery in its area of origin (see below).

Fabrics: SERW, GRB11.

Periods: 9.

Parallels: Bidwell 2018 type 10, Lucy and Evans 2016 HA01, dated AD120–230/250, Monaghan 1987 type 4A2, produced from c.AD120–early 3rd century.

**WJF1 wide-mouthed N Gaulish necked jar form**

Fabrics: NOG RE1–4.

Periods: 4–8, most commonly in Periods 4–5.

Parallels: Richardson and Tyers no. 2, Flavian.

**WJG small bowl/wide-mouthed jar****WJG1**

Fabrics: CRA RE, CRA PA, GRA13.

Periods: 8–10, most numerous in Period 9.

Parallels Corder 1937 type 13 and Halkon and Millett 1999 type B02, late 3rd–4th century.

**Y: other****YA tazze**

Fripped open vessels with pedestals, often scorched inside. These are thought to have been used to burn incense. They are most common in the late 1st to early 2nd century and their recurrence in Periods 7 and 10 may be due to the re-deposition of earlier material during these Periods.

Fabrics: Ebor, FLA2, FLA5, FLA7, GRB2, OAA4, OAB, OSC, OBB, WS.

Periods: 4–10, most common in 4. There are rises in the proportions of tazze sherds by all measures in Periods 7 and 10 which may mark the redeposition of pottery debris of earlier date during these Periods.

Parallels: York TA–B, dated late 1st to 2nd century, Catterick O2.

**YB Castor box**

This is a well-known Nene Valley product of the late 2nd to 4th century with the smaller, neater, more angular versions with better executed rouletting being earlier (Perrin 1999, 98–100). All are in NV CC and these are present from Period 6–10, being most common in Period 9.

York YB, Catterick B7.1 and L3.1.

**YH face and headpots**

Three groups were identified – the facepot, the headpot and the face neck flagon. The earliest vessels are three GRB2 sherds from **2105** and **2101**, Agricola Bridge, Period 5 (Cat. no. 810), probably from the same vessel, and an OAA4 facepot with an out-turned near flat rim and the applied notched eyebrow surviving from Brompton East **9272**, Period 6 (Cat. no. 812). This sherd seemed a little distorted. Similar facepots have been found at York and are known from a kiln waster group (Addyman 1975, 200, fig. 9 no. 12 and Braithwaite 2007 RB type 8B, dated late 1st century?). The GRB2 jar from Agricola Bridge has a lentoid eye below a small area of short incisions, probably representing the eyebrow, a second sherd has grooving, perhaps hair, and a third sherd with deeper grooves and channels perhaps around the mouth. A third vessel is represented by a GRB2 rim sherd with very pronounced applied linears above moulding of one eye (Cat. no. 809) from Fort Bridge **18620** Period 6. These vessels fall into Braithwaite's early group (2007, 242–3). The jar form of the OAA4 facepot is that of type JN, most common in Periods 4–5, late 1st to early 2nd century and the stratigraphic position of these three facepots would be consistent with this dating.

The rest of the facepots are somewhat later in date. A number of fragments came from Period 9. These include

an OAB sherd from Agricola Bridge **1517** which had part of an applied nose and perhaps the upper lip with pinched in area below the nose and curves of white paint to the side. The painted decoration suggests a late date, perhaps contemporary with the late red ware group which is also sometimes painted. Another sherd (Cat. no. 814) with a pushed-out chin and broad grooved nose and downturned mouth is in fabric GRB60, a Crambeck grey ware copy, suggesting a late 3rd- to 4th-century date range. The treatment of the chin and mouth compares with a facepot previously found at *Cataractonium* (SS88 Evans 2002c) which Braithwaite (2007) considered a close parallel to a pot from Piercebridge and the product of the same potter or group of potters.

Two further remarkable facepots are present – a NV CC jar from Agricola Bridge **1405** Period 10 (Cat. no. 811) and a grey ware triple faced vessel from Brompton East **8203** Period 7 and **9084** Period 9 (Cat. no. 813). The NV CC jar was similar to Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 74, a three handled jar with bifid rim and circular stamped decoration dated to the late 4th-early 5th century. The Agricola Bridge vessel has a large face with pushed out nose and eyes, the eyes further delineated by grooved lines. There are rouletted eyebrows over the eyes and arcs arching upwards from the nose as horns. White paint further delineates an area above the eyebrow and above that is a pushed-out boss with a scroll grooved on it. Above the face and horns runs a broad raised zone which has been stamped with maggot stamps. A non-adjointing rim in the same fabric comes from a necked jar with bifid rim, with impressions, similar to the maggot stamps on the raised cordon, along the lower part of the rim. The use of horns is known on earlier facepots (Braithwaite 2007, fig. J6 no. 2) including one from York (*ibid.* fig. J8 no. 3) and a facepot with rather smaller horns has previously been found at *Cataractonium* in grey ware (*ibid.* fig. J12 no. 5 type 21E in grey ware). No precise parallel for this NV CC has been seen by the author.

The multi-face jar from **8203** Period 7 and **9084** Period 9 at Brompton East (Cat. no. 813) is remarkable. The fabric, GRB42, suggests a local origin, as do the pierced pellets and horseshoes which link with the north-east groups of face and smith pot and the Late Roman bossed face jar groups (*ibid.* figs J12–13) which often have applied pellets and decorated bosses. The pot has the upper half of one face surviving. To the right is the beginning of another, perhaps the eye, and another sherd has a third triangular area suggesting there was at least one more face below it. Facepots with three faces are extremely rare but one from Burgh-by-Sands, dated 3rd–4th century (Braithwaite 2007 fig. J19 no. 1) is a flagon with five faces, three female faces at the front and two male face to each side. The female faces have triangular ring stamped hoods above them and the Brompton East vessel faces also have triangular but undecorated zones above them. These do not appear to be hoods but may be pediments or niches as seen on sculptures of the three goddesses from Cirencester seated in front of a temple with triangular roof (Cirencester Museum acc. no. C2758) and

Newcastle (RIB 1318). The Burgh-by-Sands female faces are interpreted as mother goddesses and those on this pot could also be that. We cannot be sure how many faces are present in total but there are at least three.

In addition to the facepots, a group of face-neck flagons are present. These are NV CC and NV PA flagons with fully moulded and painted faces. Where it can be certain, the faces are female and are of Nene Valley type (Doevener 2000, 124–34). One is a colour-coated ware flagon with chubby cheeks and chin but does not survive further (Cat. no. 815). Another fragment in painted parchment ware has areas pushed out suggesting it belongs in this group (Cat. no. 816). Another in this group (Cat. no. 817) is a female face with moulded and painted hair. The hair is parted and tresses painted in brown come down the side of the face. The eyelashes are picked out with incised lines.

A number of other sherds could be from facepots or headpots. A group of sherds with curvilinear grooves and combing suggesting hair are likely to be from late Ebor type headpots or a local equivalent (Cat. nos 818, 821, 823, 827, 835 and 836). Another similar group in oxidised wares have stamped roundels or bosses (Cat. nos 819, 820, 823, 825, 828, 829 and 831). These are similar to pots found at York (Monaghan 1997, 923, no. 3300) in his Romano-Saxon group both in Ebor-like fabric and in Crambeck ware (*ibid.* no. 3307–8) and are dated to the 3rd to 4th century. All these sherds may belong to facepots of Braithwaite type 28A (2007).

Cat. no. 823 may be a headpot rather than a facepot and has an applied ear with pinched out nose, a grooved moustache and cut nostril and hair or beard formed by pushing out bosses and incising multiple U shapes. The U-shaped hair curls are similar to that on a male headpot from Micklegate, York identified as Caracalla by Swan and Monaghan (1993, 27–8; Braithwaite 2007, fig. S4 no. 1). A similarly modelled vessel was found at the Piercebridge Garden Centre excavations (Leary 2017b).

## EARLY ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY

*Gareth Perry*

To enable comparison with Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblages from Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire, the fabric groups were assigned Common Names (Cnames) in line with the nomenclature identified in the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project (Vince and Young 1991 and 1992; Young and Vince 2009; Perry 2013). Decorative features were classified according to the typology devised by Briscoe (1981) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 1998).

Fabrics noted are as follows:

Charnwood-type (CHARNT) Fabrics. These fabrics are characterised by coarse, sub-angular to angular fragments of granitic rock. Six vessels were identified in CHARNT fabrics, with flat bases and upright rounded rims. One vessel was decorated with bosses and hot-cross-bun

stamp (Briscoe's A4ai). Surfaces may be burnished or grass wiped.

Millstone Grit-type Sandstone Fabric (SSTMG). SSTMG fabrics are characterised by fragments of feldspar-rich, coarse grained sandstone. This is the most common fabric group, represented by 28 vessels. Vessels have both upright and everted rims, with rounded and flattened tops. Decoration was noted on two vessels: one with incised line and hot-cross-bun stamp (Briscoe's A4ai) and another with a 5 x 3 grid. Surfaces are usually grass wiped.

Early Anglo-Saxon Local Fabrics (ESAXLOC). ESAXLOC fabrics are characterised by well-sorted, rounded grains of quartz sand. Just two undiagnostic sherds were recovered. Vessels are reduced throughout and surfaces are burnished.

Iron Pellet Fabrics (FE). The fabric of the single vessel in this fabric group is characterised by coarse grains of sub-rounded iron rich pellets. The vessel belonged to a flat-based jar or bowl.

Limestone Fabrics (LIMES). LIMES fabrics are characterised by fragment coarse, sub-rounded fragments of limestone. One loom weight and a burnished sherd from a jar or bowl were noted in this fabric.

Early Anglo-Saxon Vegetal-Tempered Fabrics (ECHAF). ECHAF fabrics are characterised by pieces of carbonised plant matter (and voids left where this matter burnt out during firing), in this case grass, and fragments of feldspar-rich, coarse grained sandstone. Four vessels were identified, each with burnished surfaces.

Sandstone Fabrics (SST). Sandstone fabrics are characterised by fragments of fine-grained sandstone. This fabric is rare, with just a single fragment from a jar being noted.

Early Anglo-Saxon Greensand Fabrics (ESGS). ESGS fabrics are characterised by coarse grains of water-polished quartz and chert. Three sherds, one deriving from a round-based jar were noted.

