LATE ROMAN LONDON: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC EVIDENCE FROM THE CITY OF LONDON

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SUMMARY

This article discusses the ceramic evidence for late Roman London. Quantified data for five dated assemblages from three City of London sites, ranging from AD *140–400+, are presented, including an illustrated form series. The results of this analysis are considered in the light of the history of late Roman London in general, and suggestions made for future research.*

INTRODUCTION

The late Roman period remains one of the least understood in London's history. Not only is the structure and extent of the Roman city open to numerous interpretations, but the dating framework derived from ceramics is unclear. For the early Roman period, sites such as Newgate Street (GPO75) provide an extensive and detailed sequence, enabling the pottery to be seriated, and external dating evidence from Samian and coinage is abundant. In contrast, the late Roman sequence is hindered by the lack of well-stratified sequences and contexts, many of which are truncated or disturbed, and by the lack of closely-bracketed external dating evidence. As a result the ceramic dating has been largely based on accepted date ranges for regional types, which lack the precision available for Samian ware.

When work on this report began, the first priority was therefore to assess the external dating evidence of regional types as well as the potential for refining ceramic dating within London for the late Roman sequence. To do so a variety of sites with late Roman stratigraphy were investigated to determine whether they incorporated a sound sequence with substantial quantities of associated pottery. In London the Antonine period marks a dramatic break in continuity from the early Roman sequence. For this reason the more generally accepted late Roman chronology has been stretched and the Antonine period taken as our starting point, in order to investigate the period bridging the early and late Roman sequences. It was desirable, therefore, to isolate a site which included deposits from *c.* AD 150 onwards.

At the same time that this project was undertaken, intensive study on the sequence at Leadenhall Court (LCT84, Davies 1992; Milne 1992) was in progress. Given the clarity of the stratigraphic sequence, together with the quantity of associated pottery, Leadenhall Court was selected as the most appropriate site sequence to form the basis for investigating late Roman ceramics. Additional pottery, from outstanding late Roman groups with large coin assemblages, at Dowgate Hill (DGH86) and Billingsgate Bath House (GM111, Richardson 1988a), was also included (Fig 1).

Other sequences from City sites were also investigated for this project. While these sites provided important evidence for late Roman London and late Roman ceramics, the quantity of pottery was not sufficient in relation to the site

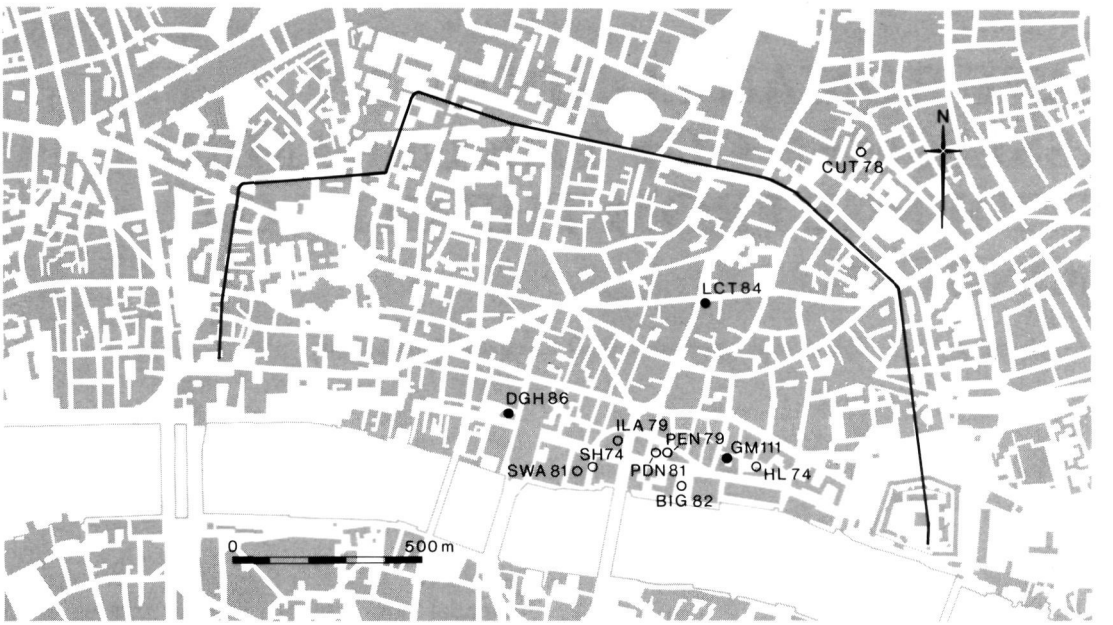

Fig 1. Location map of sites examined (solid symbol denotes sites with quantified assemblages)

stratigraphy to warrant inclusion. They will, however, provide valuable data for re-evaluation of late Roman London on a wider scale than is possible here. These comprised the Cutler Street cemetery (CUT78, Richardson 1988b); Billingsgate Lorry Park (BIG82, Richardson 1989a), Seal House (SH74, Richardson 1988d) and Swan Lane (SWA81, Richardson 1989b) from the late Roman waterfront, as summarised in Brigham (1990a); and Harp Lane (HL74, Richardson 1988c) from the Billingsgate area. Archive reports were also available for three sites with late waterfront buildings: Pudding Lane (PDN81, Richardson 1984), Peninsular House (PEN79, Tyers 1984) and Miles Lane (ILA79, Richardson & Tyers 1984).

Key published assemblages from London were useful in assessing the dating evidence. Extensive work on early Roman pottery from the City of London (Davies *et al* in preparation) provided additional evidence for the early Antonine period, linking the early and later periods. Other assemblages were selected on the basis of assemblage size in conjunction with external evidence from coins or Samian. The best known late Roman group from London is that from St Magnus House. It provides an invaluable discussion of pottery types, associated forms and sources, together with important comparative evidence (Richardson 1986). However, problems with its dating hamper chronological comparisons. As clearly summarised by Richardson (*ibid*, 96–8), the pottery spans the period AD 180–245, but it is not certain whether this represents two separate depositions within the date range or a single deposit. Identification of 3rd century pottery remains problematic throughout Roman Britain, and London is no exception. Understanding of this period must await study of the extensive assemblages from the east London cemeteries (Barber *et al* 1990) and Shadwell, which was first occupied in the late 3rd century (Johnson 1975). Orton's (1977) study of the pottery from Angel Court provides another important comparative assemblage from the City for the main fabric groups and forms, particularly for the 4th century.

Only a limited amount of available material has been quantified for this study, but it has provided a useful selection of dated material, making the compilation of an extensive catalogue of forms and fabrics possible. From this, the pottery has been assessed in relation to our broader understanding of late Roman London, its internal development and external relations. In this way it has been possible to suggest avenues for future work which would benefit from the study of additional selected assemblages

together with re-evaluation of additional site sequences.

Method

Methodology followed the standard procedure adopted by the Department of Urban Archaeology (now Museum of London Archaeology Service) and described in detail elsewhere (Davies *et al* in preparation). This involves the quantification, by weight (in grammes) and EVES (estimated vessel equivalents—a method of quantification based here on measuring the percentage of rim extant, from which relative quantities of different pottery types are calculated), of form types within fabric groupings. In order to facilitate future analysis, enabling the significance of different groups to be evaluated, separate records were entered for every rim thought to represent a new vessel (Orton & Tyers 1990).

Many of the pottery fabrics were of well known late Roman ware types previously identified either in London or elsewhere. For this reason, most fabrics were recorded by 'Common Name' group (see Appendix 1 for a description of fabric types) and more detailed fabric analysis of variants within these groups was not undertaken, although the possibility of local production was carefully assessed.

In London the study of vessel forms has relied on the Southwark types series established by Marsh and Tyers (1978), but this is restricted to the early period; less concentration has been placed on form analysis for the late Roman period. The establishment of a type series specifically for late Roman material was therefore another main priority. A working typology was created from relevant published material and provided the basis for form quantification. This is lodged with the archive and is arranged by broad groups of forms (lettered), with numbered sub-groupings; each vessel also has a unique numeric identifier, assigned continuously throughout the entire typology. The broad groups are as follows:

A Amphorae
B Beakers
C Cups/mugs
D Bowls/dishes
E Flanged bowls
F Flagons
J Jars
L Lids
M Mortaria
T Tazze
U Unguentaria & cheese presses
X Castor boxes
Y Miscellaneous

The material illustrated here represents those forms from the working typology which appeared in quantified groups. Forms are referred to by descriptive terms. Many form types which were recorded separately have been amalgamated here in keeping with the sample size and their significance within the chronological groupings represented by the site stratigraphy, but in future they can be broken down into smaller units if appropriate. Form descriptions are given in Appendix 2.

THE SITES (Fig 1)

Billingsgate Bath House (GM111/ER), 100 Lower Thames St [Coal Exchange], EC3

B Richardson

This site, near the junction of Lower Thames Street and St Dunstan's Hill, was excavated by Peter Marsden with help from the City of London Archaeological Society between 1967 and 1972 under the auspices of the Guildhall Museum. Preliminary descriptions have been published in Marsden (1980) and Merrifield (1983). The bath house was a brick-built structure on a terrace overlooking the Thames; together with the building (or 'house') which surrounded it on the north, east and presumably west sides. It was constructed in the very late 2nd or early 3rd century. Both structures were in use until the late 4th or early 5th century and had fallen into disuse and collapsed by *c.* AD 450 at the latest.

The pottery from levels representing disuse and abandonment is amalgamated here; the individual contexts are discussed by Richardson (1988a), who suggests that the large quantities and fresh nature of the pottery, in conjunction with abundant window glass, indicate that the buildings were abandoned in the very late 4th to early 5th century; Marsden (1980, 182–5) has suggested that some form of occupation (perhaps 'squatter' occupation) continued into the early 5th century. While these interpretations differ,

they do not affect the dating of the pottery assemblage.

Other Roman finds include a hoard of 273 coins from the east wing of the structure (Marsden 1980, 180), of which 70 are identifiable and generally date to *c.* AD 395–402 (J Hall, pers comm; Table 8). Therefore, the dating from the coins and the pottery is compatible.

Also present was a single sherd (weighing 16 grammes, excluded from Table 5) of post-Roman pottery (early/mid Saxon?), from either the Charnwood region, northwest of Leicester, or Scandinavia (Vince & Young 1992). This sherd, together with a poorly dated Saxon brooch (Marsden 1980, 185; Merrifield 1983, 253–4; Vince 1990, 7) from nearby deposits, indicates later sporadic activity on site, and possibly even redeposition of the Roman assemblages during this later period. However, there is no doubt that the *pottery* from these levels is essentially late Roman in character whenever it was deposited.

Dowgate Hill House (DGH86) Upper Thames St, 14–16 Dowgate Hill, EC4

D Lakin
Site supervised by *C Maloney, M Shea.*
Funded by London and Edinburgh Trust

This site is on the east bank of the Walbrook at the point where it meets the River Thames. In the early Roman period the site was terraced and a clay bank constructed facing the Thames. A drainage ditch was dug parallel to the bank on its landward side, and substantial associated timber structures were built on the riverward side to both the south and west. Recuts of the drainage ditch indicate its maintenance until perhaps the late 3rd century, when the embankment was apparently breached by floods and waterborne silts were deposited over the site. It is the remainder of the late Roman sequence which is of interest here.

After AD 270 an attempt was made to reclaim the site by means of dumps interleaved with lenses of peaty material (DGH Group 4.1, Shea 1987). The excavators suggested that this may have taken place over an extended period, with some flooding occurring, but this seems improbable since all the layers contained large amounts of building material. The consolidation was followed by the cutting of a number of pits, foundations and channels into the reclamation dumps and by a further phase of dumping (Group 5, *ibid*). No great difference in character marked these two phases and it is possible that the reclamation and pit-digging took place over a relatively short span of time, as part of a single coherent series of operations. This is supported by the pottery, which is considered as one group here.

Forty-eight coins were recovered from Groups 4 and 5 (Table 7). These were retrieved off-site with the aid of a metal detector, and there is some doubt as to their provenance. Most are consistent in dating to the decade AD 270–80, but four from Group 4 are later, possibly mid 4th century. While they could possibly be intrusive, the pottery is in keeping with a range from AD 270 to 350.

Leadenhall Court (LCT84), 1–6 Leadenhall Street, EC3

Supervised by *T Brigham, G Brown, C Milne, G Milne, S P O'Connor Thompson, P Wootton*
Funded by the Legal and General Assurance Society Limited & The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, with aid from the City of London Archaeological Trust.

A large scale excavation on the site of the second Basilica was conducted in three main trenches plus two clusters of smaller trenches. It revealed extensive activity prior to the construction of the Basilica, with particularly dense Flavian occupation comprising both timber and masonry buildings (Milne 1992). The construction of the Basilica began in *c.* AD 100, and this and the subsequent history of the site until *c.* AD 400 are described by Brigham (1990b).

The assemblages used here derive from the northern trench, in an area north of the Basilica and separated from it by a street, and relate to a series of associated buildings. In all, ten phases of buildings and nine road surfaces were identified. The street and building sequence reported on here is related to, and linked with, the redevelopment in the northern range of the Basilica (Brigham 1990b, 82) and spans the period from the 2nd to 4th century. It represents a period when the Basilica itself was undergoing refurbishment, particularly in the nave, following a period of some neglect (Milne 1992, 28), from the later 2nd century. Although peripheral to the main Basilica, these groups were important for

understanding the final sequence of the Basilica as they contained a much greater quantity of datable material (mainly pottery) than the Basilica itself. The phase Groups 50–5 involved here, and used as references in the main text, can be seen on an overall site matrix (prefixed 'N', Brigham 1990b, 94).

The initial road north of the Basilica that we are concerned with here, Road 7, was surfaced over a raft of timbers on whose northern edge a post-built building (Milne 1992, fig 18, Building 29, Group 50) was erected, and the associated pottery dates from the mid to late 2nd century. One wall of this structure was extant, represented by five post pits. The building and road were both replaced; the second building (Building 30, Group 51), which was subsequently destroyed by fire, was recorded as an east-west robber trench, the south wall of Building 30. This was filled with fire debris and ceramics somewhat similar to material associated with St Magnus House and dated AD 180–230. During the same period a second fire damaged part of the Basilica, particularly the northern sector, facing Building 30.

Following on from this, the road was repaired with a gravel and cobble surface over a raft of broken tile and mortar. At the same time another post-constructed structure, the remains of which is represented by what is perhaps a veranda (Building 31, Group 52), was erected. The fire debris from this building is consistent in date to that associated with Building 30.

Resurfacing of the street was not undertaken again, resulting in a heavily rutted surface during use estimated at 20–30 years (Milne 1992, pls 16–17). Although the silting of the road and building argues for some abandonment of the area, the silts on the road are cut by tracks, indicating continued use. This continuation of occupation is also witnessed by a brickearth and timber structure, seen as a layer of burnt brickearth and mortar, erected alongside the road (*ibid* fig 19, Building 32, Group 54). The destruction of this building by fire (Group 55) marks the end of occupation in this area. Group 53, lying beneath Group 54 on the matrix, incorporates deposits north of the road sealing Building 31 and is also included here. These three groups (53–5) are considered together (*contra* Davies 1992, 72) as additional, more detailed research, has shown the latest datable sherds to be present in both Groups 53 and 55, and the most clearly dated late sherd (Oxfordshire M17) to be from Group 53. This would suggest a date from *c.* AD 240–300 for the latest occupation. During this final stage of the sequence, from the late 3rd century, the Basilica itself was demolished and, apart from the apse, sealed by silts.

THE ASSEMBLAGES

Description and dating

This section describes and discusses the assemblages analysed here; data is presented both in catalogue form, where numbers in square brackets at the end of each entry are context numbers, and in tabular form on Tables 1–5. In the text that follows, percentages (rounded to the nearest integer) of fabrics are given by EVES followed by weight; forms are listed by EVES only.

Quantified contexts from the three sites were amalgamated into five large groups (each site specific, three from Leadenhall Court and one each from Billingsgate and Dowgate Hill), covering the period AD 140–400+, with some overlap between the assemblages. These groupings were based on the stratigraphic information, which was supported by the preliminary dating of the ceramic assemblages (or 'spot date') assigned on the basis of external pottery dates. In some cases (Leadenhall Groups 50 and 53) the amalgamated assemblages may be too small to provide valid statistical samples, although they are still useful as a guide to the presence of different fabric types.

Presentation of the data

The data from these assemblages is shown on Tables 1–5, but the overall trends are most clearly represented in graph form. The graphs select relevant variables (fabrics or forms, expressed as relative percentages), from discrete assemblages; they are ordered by their relative chronological sequence, based on the stratigraphy and external dating evidence. Three graphs summarise the most pertinent information: Fig 2 shows the relationship between five common and diagnostic fabrics; Fig 3 between five externally well-dated but uncommon fabrics, together with Lezoux Samian; and Fig 4, four common form types. The line graphs provide a method to visually compare the assemblages. The dotted

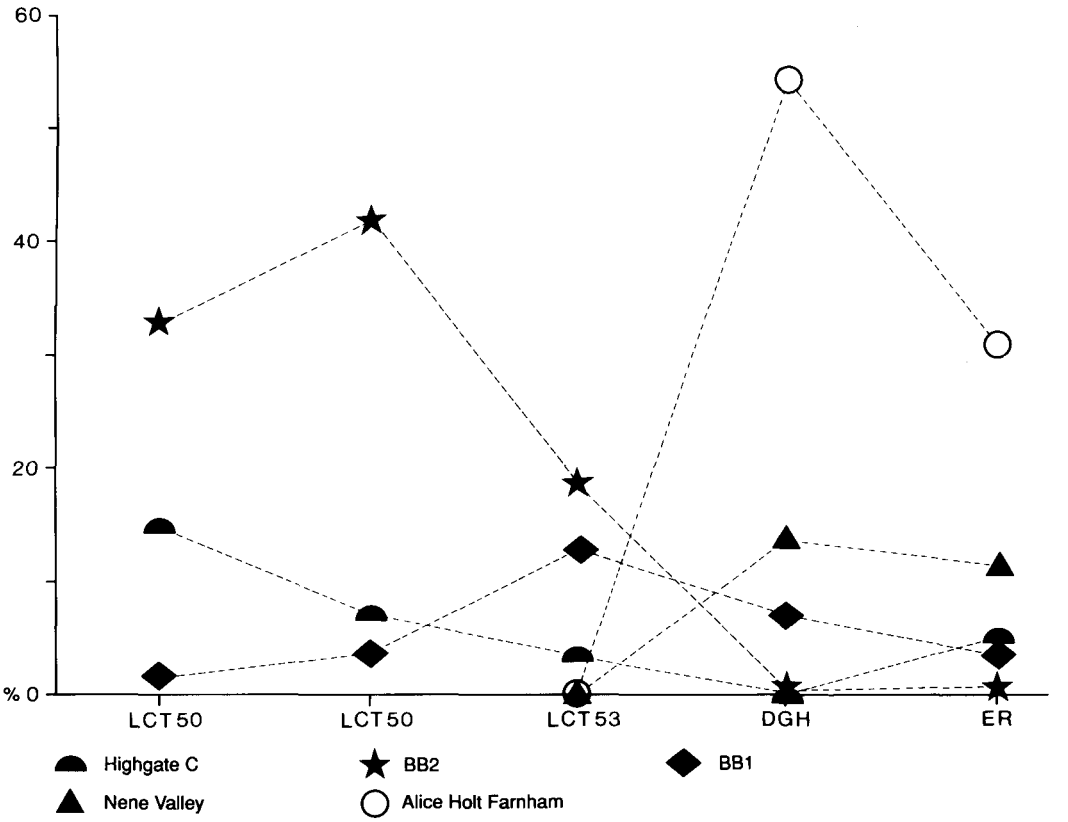

Fig 2. Relative proportions of common and diagnostic fabrics expressed as a % of all fabrics per group by EVES

lines connect the individual assemblages and are intended as a means of facilitating future comparison. In this way additional quantified assemblages could be plotted onto a scaled version of this graph ordered by absolute or relative chronology and the profile compared with that generated by the previous assemblages. This should enable changes in supply patterns and refinement in dating to be easily identified. Although only a few quantified assemblages are discussed here, they compare well with the composition of numerous groups seen during spot dating and are therefore considered typical of the City for each broad chronological horizon.

Leadenhall Court Group 50 AD 140–160
6.72 EVES, 4985 grammes
Table 1, Figs 2–5

This phase bridges the early and later Roman periods in London and as such is one of the least understood of all ceramic phases. It corresponds with what is defined as Roman Ceramic Phase 5 (early Antonine) in the 'Early Roman Corpus' (Davies *et al* in preparation). The sample here is quite small but it is of particular importance in understanding the demise of production of both the local Highgate Wood industry and Verulamium. Castle (1972, 151) dated the end of production at Brockley Hill to AD 160; a similar end date has been proposed for Highgate Wood (Brown & Sheldon 1974, 224). Previous work in the City indicates that both types were still present in reduced quantities between *c.* AD 140–60, represented by 24/10% of Highgate Wood C and C+ and 26/21% of Verulamium Region White ware and Coarse White-slipped ware (Davies *et al* in preparation), but they are absent from the late 2nd/early 3rd century groups at St Magnus House (Richardson 1986).

Most of the fabric types present in Group 50 first occur during the early Roman period, and differ only in their quantities. Quantified data on

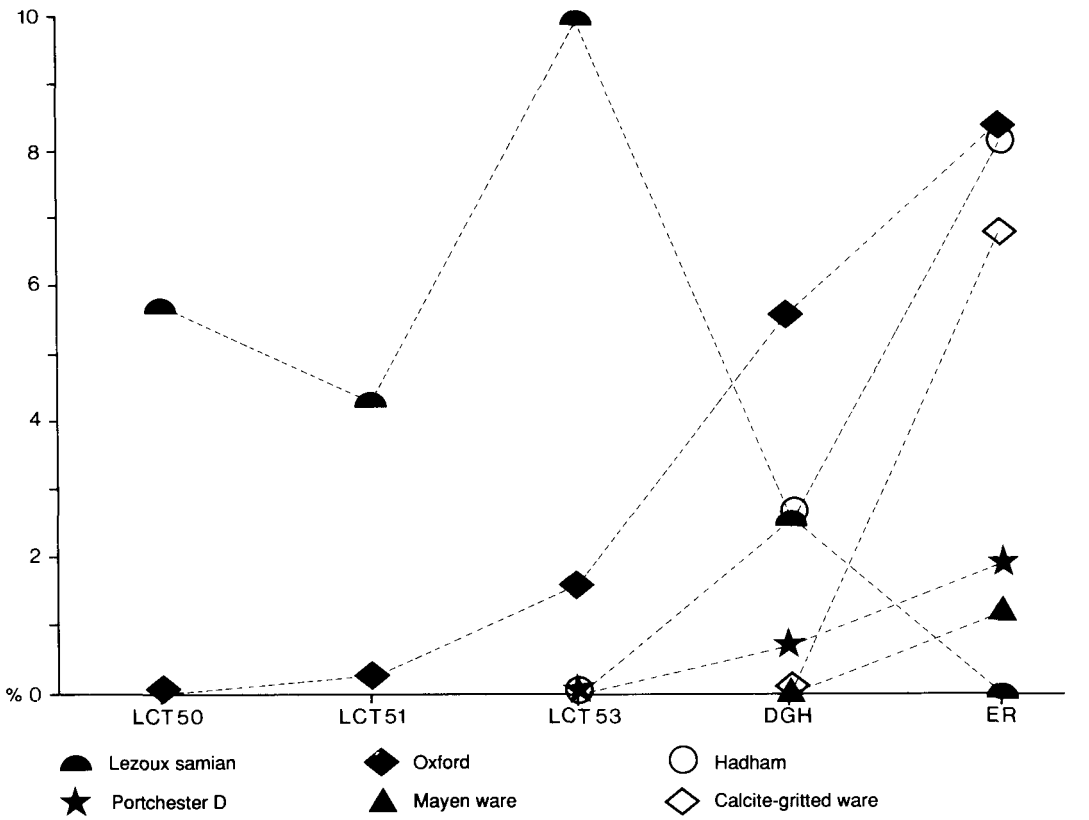

Fig 3. Relative proportions of uncommon, diagnostic fabrics expressed as a % of all fabrics per group by EVES

Table 1 shows that Highgate Wood C still accounts for *c.* 15/6% of the assemblage; and combined fabrics from the Verulamium region for 30/24%. BB2 is the most common fabric (33/15%), with only small amounts of BB1 (2/4%). Other fabrics, which become significant in later groups, are absent. The Colchester region supplied small amounts of colour-coated wares and mortaria, and, together with Kent, the large numbers of black-burnished wares. Most of the Samian comprises vessels from Lezoux. Other imports, continuing from the earlier period, include the colour-coated vessels from Cologne.

Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagons (Fig 5, No. 1, 14%), poppy-head beakers (Fig 5, No. 2, 3%), black-burnished type everted-rim jars with wide girth (Fig 5, Nos 5–7, 19%) and bowls/dishes with flat (Fig 5, No.10, 2%) or rounded (Fig 5, Nos 11–14, 17%) rims are all typical. Significant additions to the assemblage include a body sherd from a BB1 incipient flanged bowl, absent from comparative assemblages described below. Elsewhere this type is not normally present until the early 3rd century, but in the City rare early Antonine examples are known; it is, however, possible that the form indicates a slightly later end date for the assemblage.

The major trends exhibited here correspond with those seen elsewhere in the City for the early Antonine period (Davies *et al* in preparation). Richardson and Wilmott (1991, 93–5) have published a small assemblage from Bucklersbury House, well dated by Samian stamps to the period AD 140–60. This Middle Walbrook assemblage and Group 50 share many overall trends, including high proportions of BB2, Verulamium Region White and Verulamium Region Coarse White-slipped wares. Another assemblage, Layer 18 from Angel Court, with a similar range of forms, has also been assigned to the period AD 140–60 (Orton 1977, 51, fig 5, nos 23–61). A final parallel comes from St

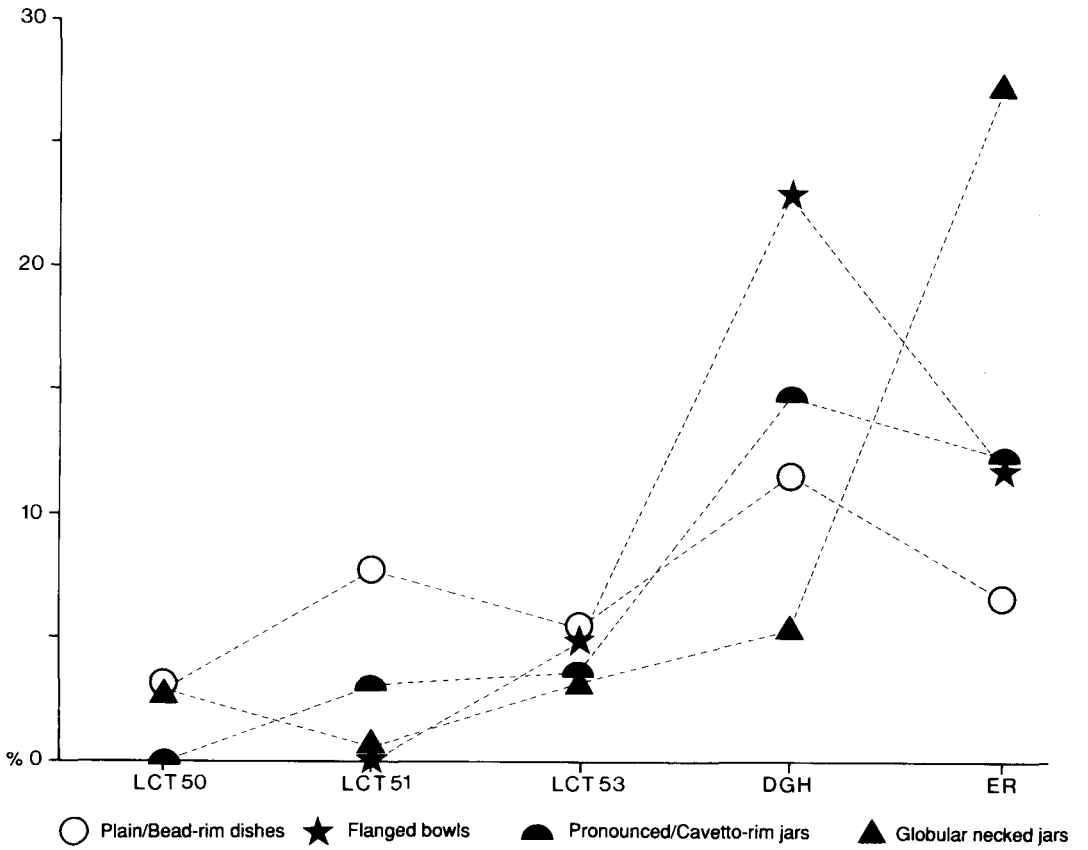

Fig 4. Relative proportions of four common vessel forms expressed as a % of all forms per group by EVES

Thomas Street, Southwark, dated by Samian of AD 150–70 and 145–75 (*SWKI* BIII2a, F28, 325–6, figs 157–62, nos 1137, 1141, 1143, 1144–1224) where again, apart from the incipient flanged bowls, the assemblages are similar. Additional groups commencing in AD 160+ are needed; at present there is little evidence for ceramic development in the period AD 160–200, and this could represent either the need for refinement in ceramic dating, or identification of a real pattern representing conservatism in ceramics or lack of assemblages of this date.

Catalogue

1. Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon. VCWS. [3754/3755]
2. Poppy-head beaker. HWC. [3755]
3. Bead-rim jar. BB2. [3755]
4. Round-bodied jar with neck cordon. HWC. [3661]
5. Everted-rim wide-girth jar with burnished acute lattice BB2. [3775]
6. Everted-rim wide-girth jar. HWC. [3755]
7. Everted-rim wide-girth jar. HWC. [3755]
8. Unclassified jar with sharply everted rim, internally bevelled. VRW. [3755]
9. Plain-rim dish. HWC. [3661]
10. Flat-rim dish with burnished acute lattice. BB1. [3755]
11. Rounded-rim bowl with burnished acute lattice. BB2. [3661]
12. Rounded-rim bowl with burnished acute lattice. BB2. [3661]
13. Rounded-rim bowl with burnished acute lattice. BB2. [3755]
14. Rounded-rim dish with burnished diagonal lines. BB2. [3661]
15. Bowl *cf* IVFA with burnished wavy line. CCGW. [3755]
16. Lid, upward-hooked rim. VRW. [3755]
17. Lid, upward-hooked rim. SAND. [3661/3693]

Leadenhall Court Group 51 (incorporating Groups 51–52) AD 180/200–230

35.66 EVES, 32675 grammes
Table 2, Figs 2–4, 6–8

The distinguishing feature of this group is the large decrease in both the Verulamium Region

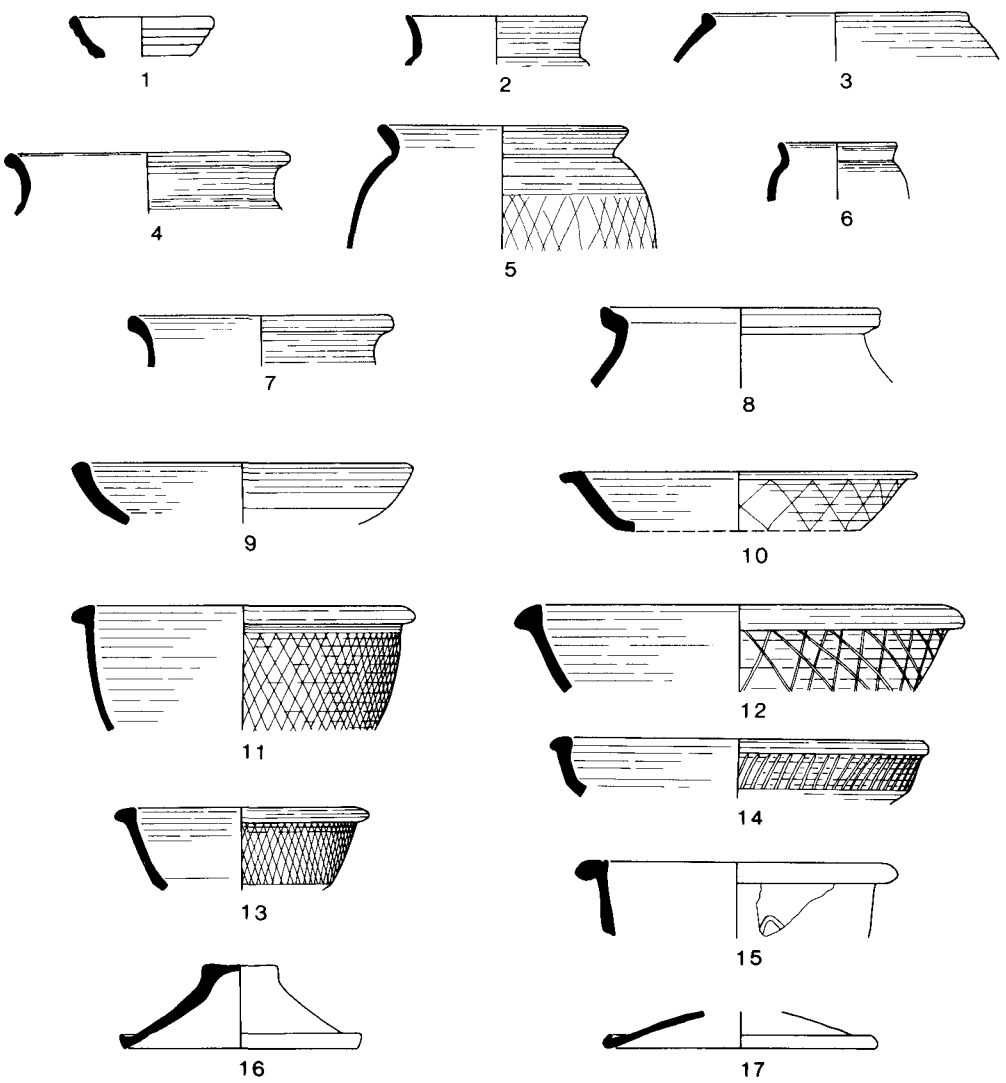

Fig 5. Leadenhall Court Group 50 (1:4)

White and Coarse White-slipped (9/9%) wares and Highgate Wood C (7/2%) industries, reflecting their demise. This is almost entirely compensated for by an increase in BB2 (41/34%) rather than the presence of new fabrics, which only constitute sparse quantities: Thameside Kent Black-burnished type (TSK, 1/3%) is rare in the City, but seems typical of the 3rd century in Greater London; Much Hadham is present (o/<1%) but is not normally found in London at this date. Both these fabrics favour a starting date of AD 200 rather than AD 180 for this assemblage. In other respects, however, the assemblage is similar to the previous group, although Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (o/<1%) is present for the first time.

A single vessel of 3rd century North African Red-slipped ware (Fig 8, No. 5, Hayes 1972, type 31), together with an African cooking pot, possibly from Tripolitania (Fig 8, No. 52, *ibid*, type 197), also current during the 3rd century, occurs in this group.

There is also a single sherd (<1/<1%) of what has been tentatively identified as Oxfordshire Red Colour-coated ware; the form—an imitation of a Curle 21 bowl—is absent from Young's (1977) typology. Young (*ibid*, 123) has proposed a date of *c.* AD 240–300 for the

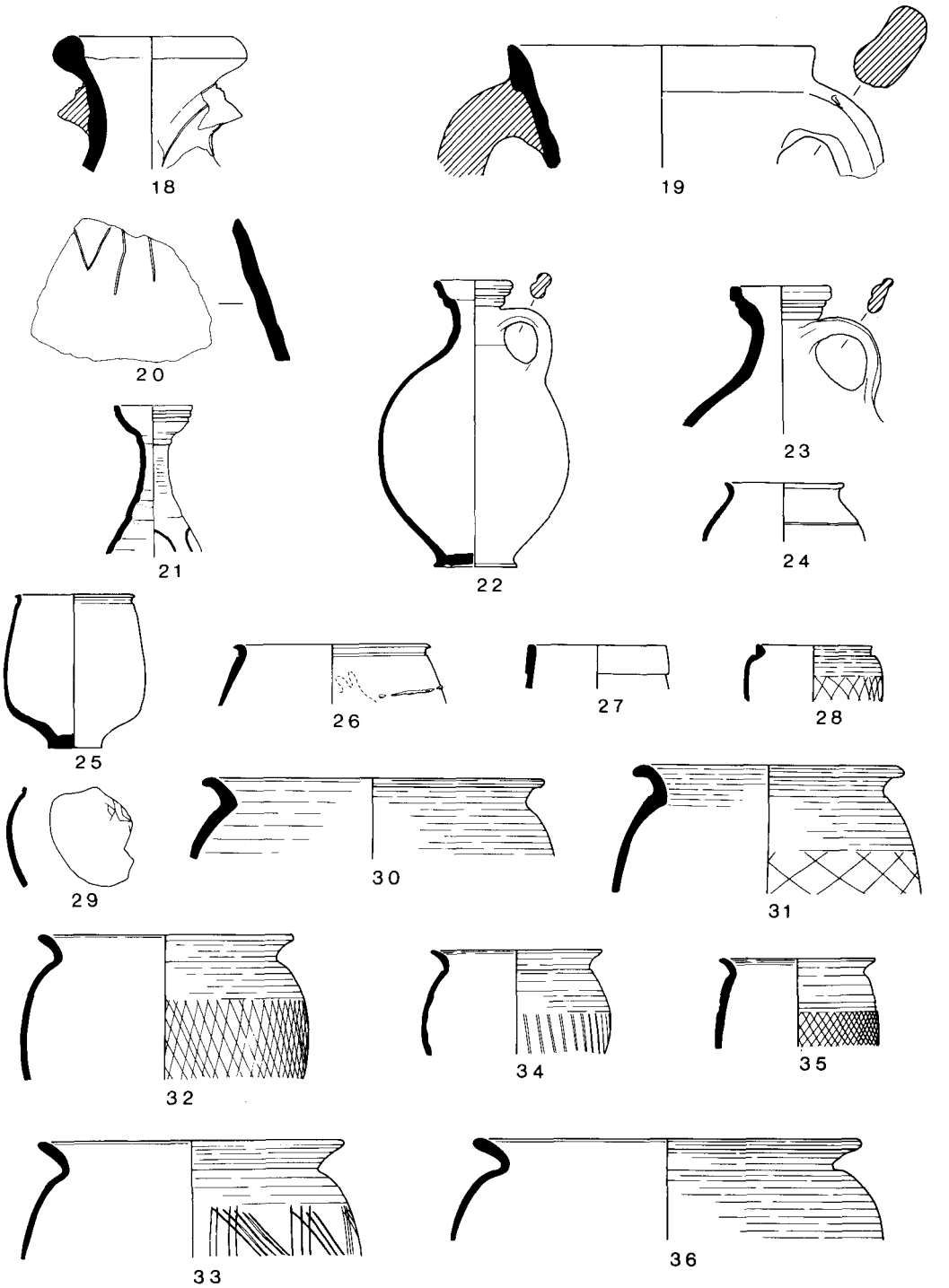

Fig 6. Leadenhall Court Group 51 (1:4)

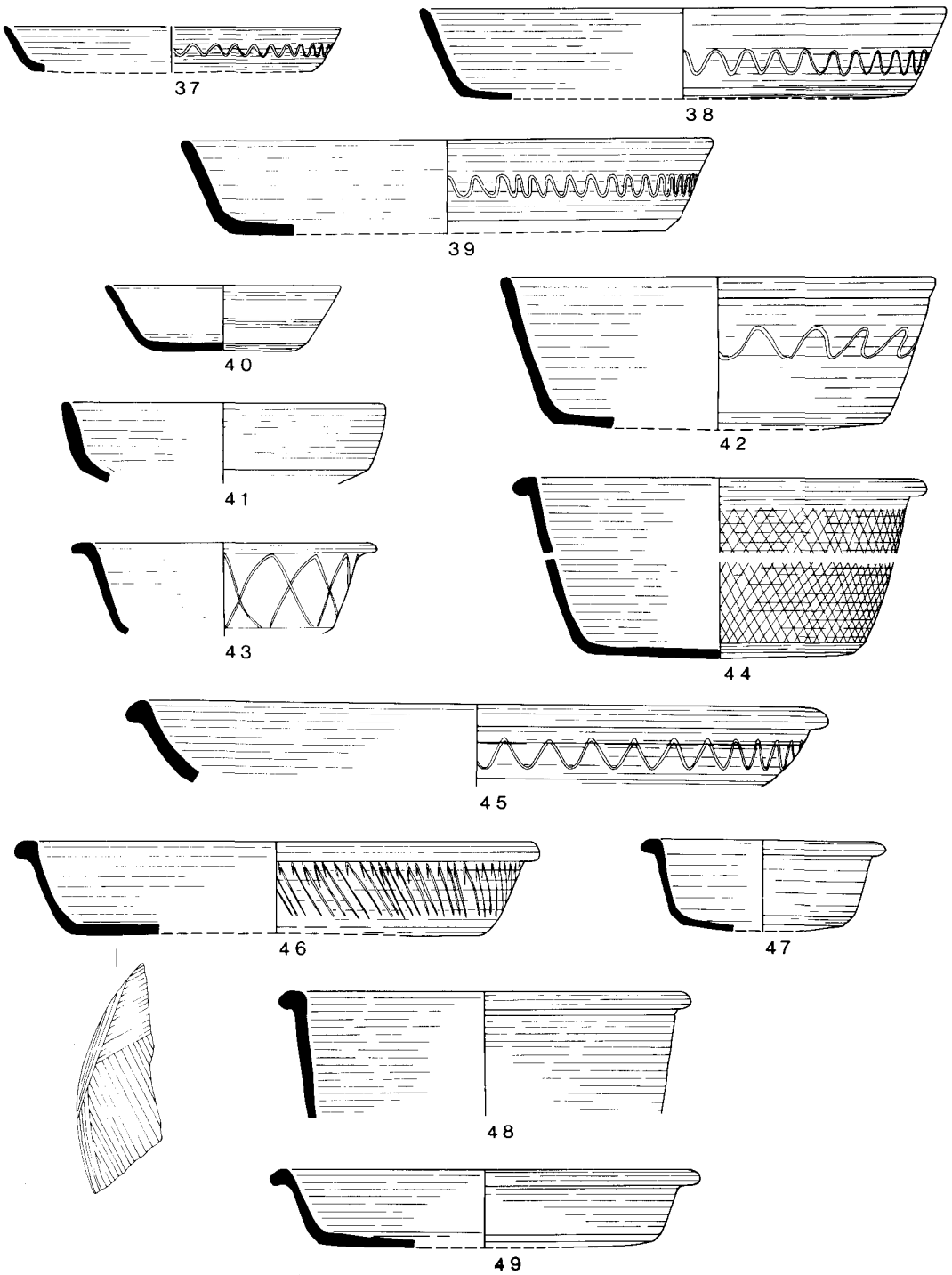

Fig 7. Leadenhall Court Group 51 (1:4)

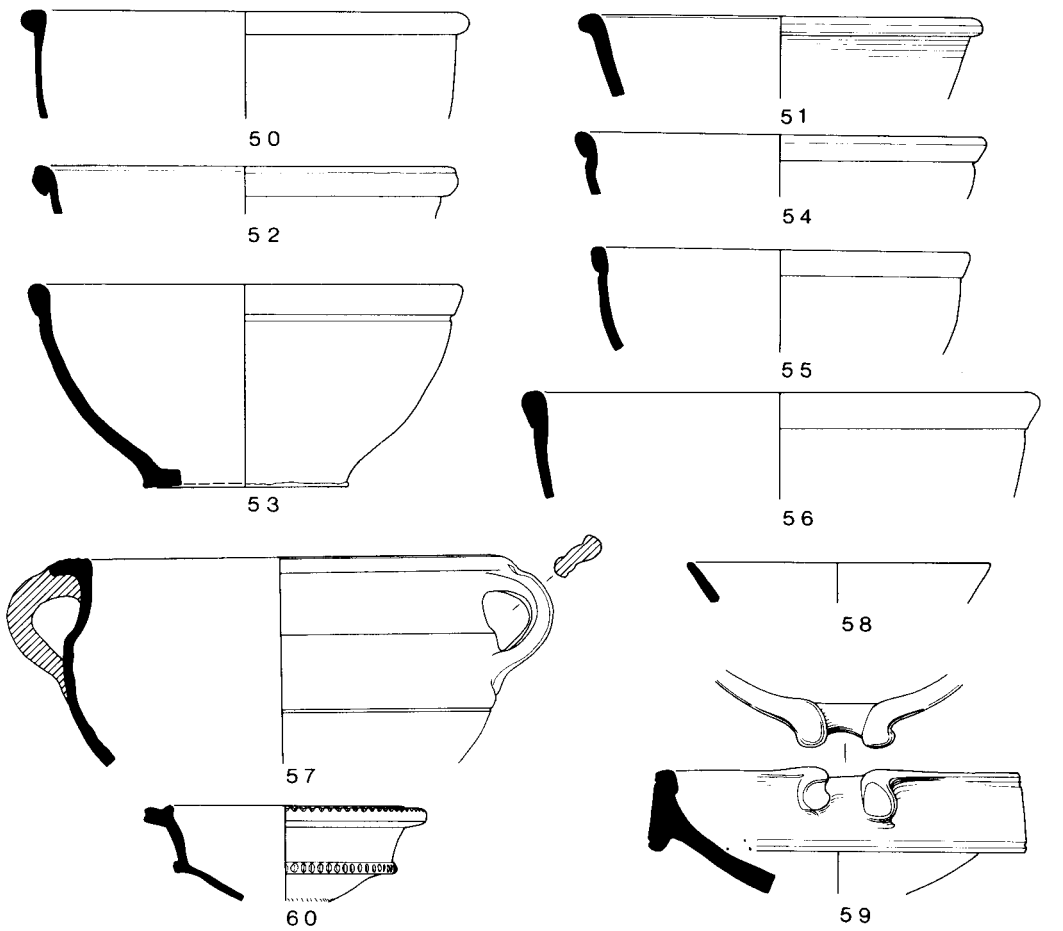

Fig 8. Leadenhall Court Group 51 (1:4)

beginning of this facet of the industry and, if we accept the identification, this is the earliest occurrence of OXRC in London.

In general, forms are consistent with the previous group. The most common is the bowl/dish with rounded rim (Fig 7, Nos 44–9; Fig. 8, Nos 50–1, 26%), followed by everted-rim jars with wide girth (Fig 6, Nos 30–5, 11%); plain- and bead-rim dishes have increased (Fig 7, Nos 37–42, 8%). Forms represented for the first time, which indicate the later date range assigned here and remain diagnostic to later assemblages, include cavetto-rim jars (Fig 6, No. 36, 3%) and Cam 306 bowls (Fig 8, Nos 53–6, 4%). Bag-shaped beakers are particularly diagnostic of this and the succeeding phase (Fig 6, Nos 25–6, 4%). Obtuse lattice decoration is present on black-burnished ware for the first time. Although the cup-mouth ring-neck flagon is still common, it is primarily represented in fabrics considered residual by this time (*eg* Fig 6, Nos 22–3).

Of the quantified groups, the Cam 306 bowls are most common here and, despite the established 4th century date in Essex (Going 1987; Symonds & Wade in preparation), reinforce a 3rd century starting date for the London vessels. Examples from St Magnus House (Richardson 1986, 128), Billingsgate Buildings (Green 1980b, 73) and here argue for an early to mid 3rd-century date; while those from Southwark for the late 3rd century (Hammerson 1988, 212; Yule 1982). Detailed fabric analysis should be undertaken on these vessels to determine the range of variability and possible source areas associated with vessels of different dates.

Sheldon (1978, 36) noted a near dearth of

recognisable early 3rd century occupation in Southwark, suggesting that St Thomas Street (BIII-3) may provide rare evidence for this date. The assemblage (*SWKI*, 329–30, *eg* figs 168–9, nos 1330–56) contains Samian dated to the mid 3rd century, but the coarse pottery does not provide a particularly close parallel with Group 51. An assemblage from Borough High Street, Southwark, dated by Samian to the late 2nd/early 3rd century, is more comparable with a similar range of bowls and jars (*SWKI* 435, figs 203–4, nos 1679–1701), although incipient flanged-rim bowls are absent from Group 51. Recent excavations in Southwark have filled this dearth of 3rd-century occupation (B Yule, pers comm), and future study of the pottery from these sites will provide important new evidence for the early 3rd century.

Catalogue

18. Gauloise 4 rim. [3649]
19. Unclassified amphora with collar rim and heavy, grooved handles. Light-brown or tan (5YR 6/4) with surfaces slightly orange (5YR 6/6) in patches. The fabric is powdery, with abundant gold mica and argillaceous inclusions (*c.* 0.5–1.0mm), some of which may be metamorphic rocks, set in a moderately silty clay. [3614]
20. Unclassified amphora body sherd with graffito, from same vessel as 19 above. [3649]
21. Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon with barbotine circles. RBGW. A rare first century type, not illustrated elsewhere from the City. [3127]
22. Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon. VCWS. [3649]
23. Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon. VCWS. [3649]
24. Poppy-head beaker, cornice rim and girth groove. MICA. [3668]
25. Bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim. COLC. [3660/3664]
26. Bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim and barbotine decoration. KOLN. [3649]
27. Unclassified beaker with tall rim, outward splaying walls. *Cf* Stanfield (1929) no. 61. SAMCG. [3649]
28. Mug with burnished acute lattice. BBS. Wheelmade vessel. [3720]
29. Body sherd from beaker or small jar, with graffito. HWC. [3664]
30. Everted-rim wide-girth jar. BB1. [3649]
31. Everted-rim wide-girth jar with burnished obtuse lattice. BB1. [3127]
32. Everted-rim wide-girth jar with burnished acute lattice. BB2. [3649]
33. Everted-rim wide-girth jar with burnished grouped lattice. BB2. [3649]
34. Everted-rim wide-girth jar with burnished diagonal lines. BB2. [3649]
35. Everted-rim jar with wide, grooved girth and burnished acute lattice. BBS. Wheelmade vessel. [3649]
36. Cavetto-rim or near cavetto-rim jar. BB2. [3668]
37. Plain-rim dish with burnished wavy line. BB2. [3658]
38. Plain-rim dish with burnished wavy line. BB2. [3660]
39. Plain-rim dish with burnished wavy line. BB2. [3127]
40. Plain-rim dish. BBS. Wheelmade vessel. [3649]
41. Plain-rim dish. BBS. Handmade vessel. [3127]
42. Bead-rim bowl with burnished wavy line. BB2. [3649]
43. Flat-rim bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. BB1. [3649]
44. Rounded-rim bowl with burnished acute lattice. BB2. [3127]
45. Rounded-rim dish with burnished wavy line. BB2. [3649]
46. Rounded-rim dish with burnished diagonal lines and burnished interior. BB2. [3720]
47. Rounded-rim bowl. BB2. [3127]
48. Rounded-rim bowl. BB2. [3127]
49. Rounded-rim dish. BB2. [3660]
50. Rounded-rim bowl. BBS. Wheelmade vessel. [3127]
51. Rounded-rim bowl. BBS. Wheelmade vessel. [3649]
52. Cam 306 shape, but unusual fabric and rim protrusion similar to Hayes (1972) type 197. OXID, but probably African, and more particularly Tripolitanian. Grey-green (10YR 5/2) with orange-brown (2.5YR 4/4) surfaces and brighter (2.5YR 5/8) margins. Probably not the true colour as the sherd is very hard and is likely to be overfired. The fabric contains moderate to abundant well-sorted quartz (0.2–0.3mm) and sparse white mica. More distinctive are irregularly sized micaceous clay pellets and organic voids to *c.* 1.0mm, together with abundant microfossils (0.2–0.3mm) visible on the surface. [3664]
53. Cam 306. SAND. [3127]
54. Cam 306. SAND. [3127]
55. Cam 306. SAND. [3127]
56. Cam 306. SAND. [3127]
57. Carinated bowl, handled with girth groove. MICA. [3657]
58. Unclassified plain rim dish. *Cf* Hayes (1972) type 31. NARS. [3657]
59. Wall-sided mortarium, grooved. COLMO. [3127]
60. Tazza, notched. LOXI. [3127]

Leadenhall Court Group 53 (incorporating Groups 53–55) AD 230–250/60

6.89 EVES, 9512 grammes
Table 3, Figs 2–4, 9

While this group is quite small, it reflects several general trends which continue later in the sequence. Most significant is the changing relationship between BB1 and BB2, with the former increasing (13/11%) while the latter decreases (19/10%). This presages the overall decline in BB2, together with a short-lived influx of BB1. In addition to these changes, it marks the minimal presence (<1% by weight), for the first time, of several late indicators including Alice Holt Farnham ware (AHFA), Eifelkeramik (EIFL), Calcite-gritted ware (CALC) and Moselkeramik (MOSL). AHFA is expected in very small quantities in London by *c.* AD 250, with the main influx slightly later. Both EIFL and MOSL are present in quantity at St Magnus House, so it is possible that they may occur as

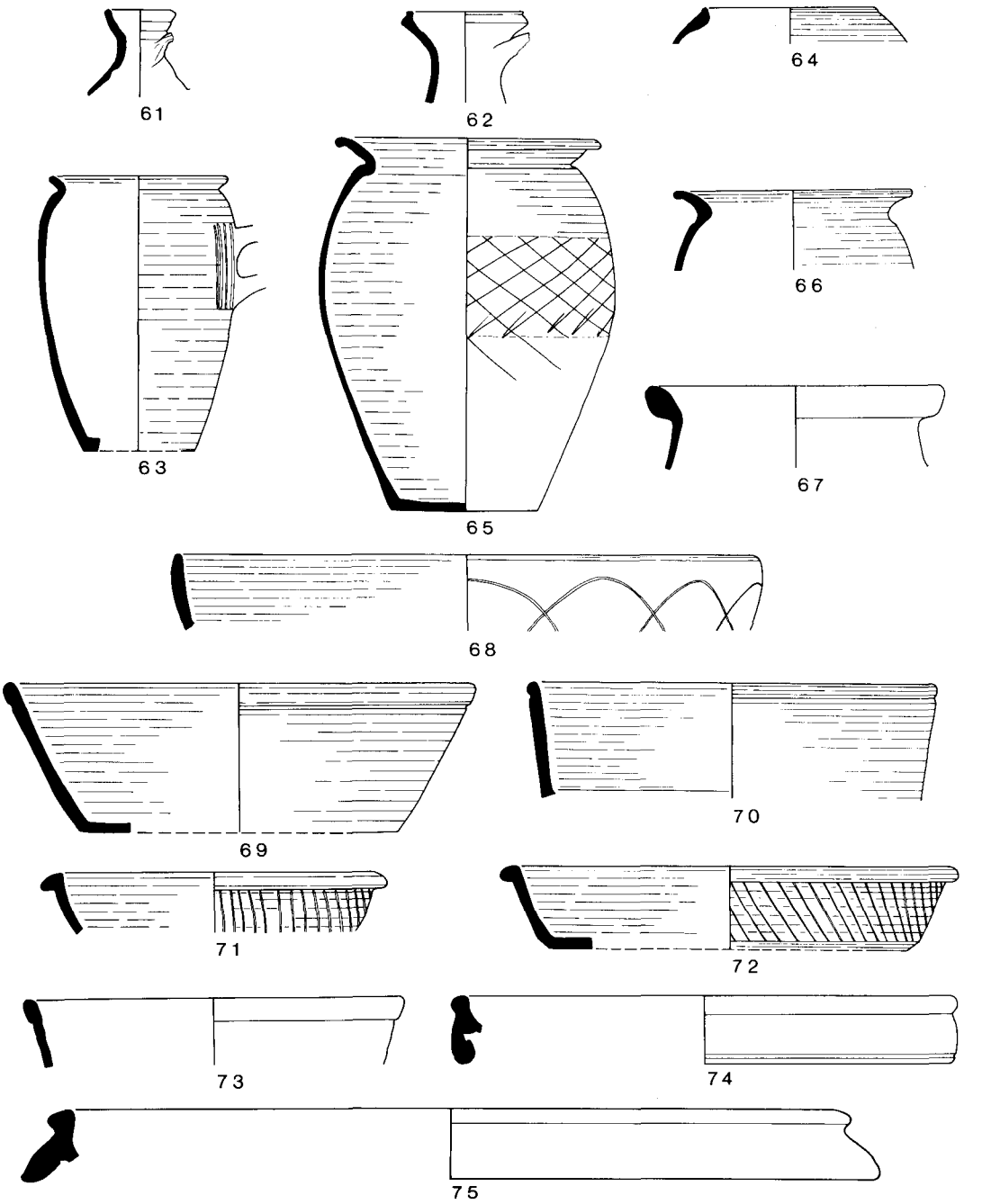

Fig 9. Leadenhall Court Group 53 (1:4)

early as AD 180 in the City, although in Britain this is particularly early for EIFL; and even more so for CALC, which is usually associated with the second half of the 4th century and may be intrusive here. That the group is heterogeneous in character is also indicated by the presence of some residual form types (*eg* Fig 9, Nos 61–2).

The forms represented in this small assemblage are similar in most respects to the previous group, apart from the developed flanged bowl

which is present for the first time (1%). Although earlier examples are known from London, the first secure occurrences of the Oxfordshire industry from our quantified assemblages are marked by two white ware mortarium types (Fig 9, Nos 74–5, Young M10 and M17, 2%). Late 3rd-century deposits from Old Ford, with coins of AD 270–3 (Hammerson 1972, fig 10, nos 1–9, 12–13) show an increase in developed flanged bowls and indicate that this is a critical marker for the mid 3rd century and later, allying Group 53 more with this later bracket. A sherd of CALC, also from Old Ford (*ibid*, 122, fig 10, no. 15), is found in conjunction with a late 3rd/4th century coin.

A well at Union Street, Southwark, with Samian of AD 220–50, has been dated by Hammerson and Murray to the mid to later 3rd century (*SWKI*, 226 & figs 99–100, nos 558–84). Few diagnostic parallels can be drawn between it and our group, although BB1 again assumes a greater importance than BB2.

It is notable that Lezoux Samian is most common in this group, at a date when it is traditionally considered residual. However, similar patterns are noted at Colchester and there is considerable discussion regarding its continued production into the 3rd century (*cf* King 1984).

Catalogue

61. Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon. VCWS. [3333]
62. Unclassified flagon with double lip. VRW. [3555]
63. Mug with burnished panels around handle. BB1. [3333]
64. Bead-rim jar. BB1. [3333]
65. Cavetto-rim jar with burnished obtuse lattice. BB1. [3333]
66. Cavetto-rim jar. BB1. [3555]
67. Unclassified jar with everted, rounded rim. VRW. [3555]
68. Plain-rim dish with burnished intersecting arcs. BB1. [3555]
69. Bead-rim bowl. BB2. [3333]
70. Bead-rim bowl. BBS. Handmade vessel. [3555]
71. Rounded-rim dish/bowl with burnished diagonal lines. BB2. [3555]
72. Rounded-rim dish with burnished diagonal lines. BB2. [3333]
73. Cam 306. OXID. [3445]
74. Young M10 mortarium. OXMO. [3555]
75. Young M17 mortarium. OXMO. [3333]

Dowgate Hill AD 270–350/60

17.67 EVES, 21173 grammes
Tables 4 & 7, Figs 2–4, 10–12

This large assemblage, supported with coin evidence, marks the final break with fabrics common during the early Roman sequence. Alice Holt Farnham ware accounts for over half of the assemblage (54/39%), with BB1 the only other sourced coarse fabric present in any quantity (7/5%); Nene Valley Colour-coated ware is also well represented (14/8%). The small quantities of other fabrics are significant, and include products from the Oxford region, with parchment and definite red colour-coated wares present for the first time, together with white mortaria. In aggregate they account for 6/5%. The Hadham area becomes a more important source (*cf* Going 1987, 119), with both red and black wares present (3/2%), and Porchester D (1/<1%) occurs for the first time. Examples of North African (Fig 10, No. 77, 1/5%) and eastern Mediterranean (Fig 10, No. 76, 0/<1%) amphorae are identified from this phase, after a break from the earlier 2nd century importation of North African amphorae. The Biv base from Asia Minor belongs to the earlier one-handled variant current until the late 4th century (Annis 1975, 31, nos 1 & 2).

The main distinguishing features of this assemblage are the increases in cavetto-rim (Fig 10, Nos 88–91, 10%), pronounced everted-rim (5%) and round-bodied (Fig 10, Nos 85–7, 4%) jars, flanged bowls (Fig 11, Nos 104–8; Fig 12, Nos 109–13, 22%), including ones with chunky flanges (Fig 11, Nos 104–5), and plain- or bead-rim dishes (Fig 11, Nos 95–9, 12%). The latter two may be related if the dishes served a dual purpose as lids for flanged bowls. Plain- or bead-rim bag-shaped beakers and pentice beakers (Fig 10, Nos 80–4, 3% & 7%, respectively) are first present here in Nene Valley Colour-coated and Alice Holt Farnham wares, as are narrow-necked (Fig 10, No. 92, 2%) and large bead-rim storage jars (1%) in Alice Holt Farnham ware and Nene Valley Colour-coated bowls imitating Dragendorff 31 (Fig 11, Nos 100–1, 1%). The diversification of the Oxfordshire industry is represented by both white mortaria (Fig 12, Nos 117–18, Young M17 & M22, 4%) and red-slipped (Fig 12, No. 115, Young C97, 1%) mortaria and flagons (Fig 10, No. 78).

A late 3rd to mid 4th-century date is proposed on the basis of the coins, the relative sparsity of Oxfordshire Colour-coated ware and Porchester D. While there may be some circularity in the dating of the Alice Holt Farnham and Oxfordshire industries, the large quantities of AHFA, in conjunction with coins dating to this same period, lends strength to a date of AD 270 for the initial

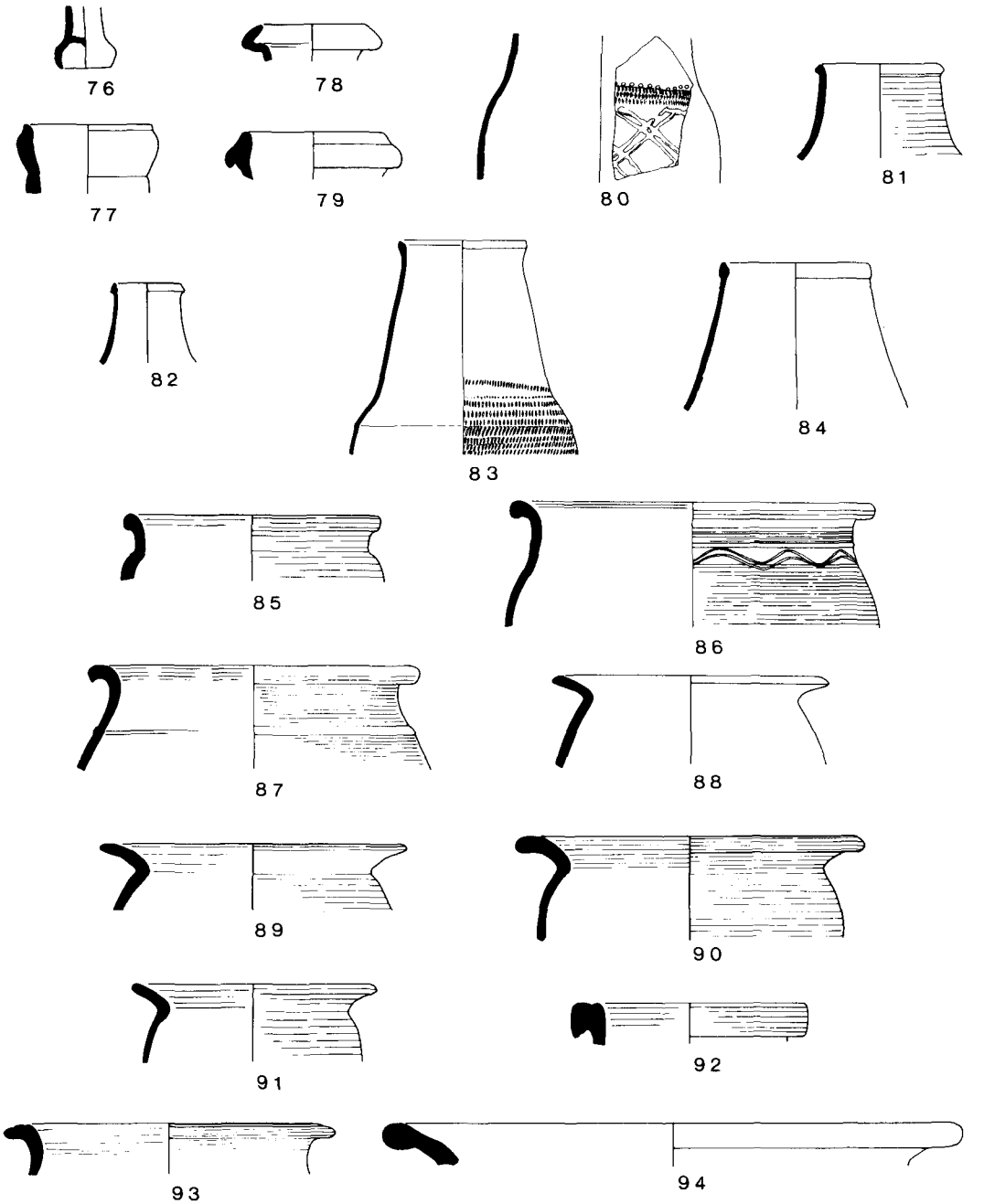

Fig 10. Dowgate Hill (1:4)

widespread distribution of this ware. The mid 4th-century group from Northumberland Wharf, Brentford (Laws 1976, figs 7–9, nos 21–83), with coins of AD 335+, exhibits the same range of material, in particular the chunky flanges on bowls (*ibid*, *eg* fig 9, nos 77–8).

Catalogue

76. Biv amphora base. BIV. [264]
77. 'Africano Grande' amphora rim. NACA. [264]
78. Unclassified flagon with inward-curving rim. OXRC. [268]

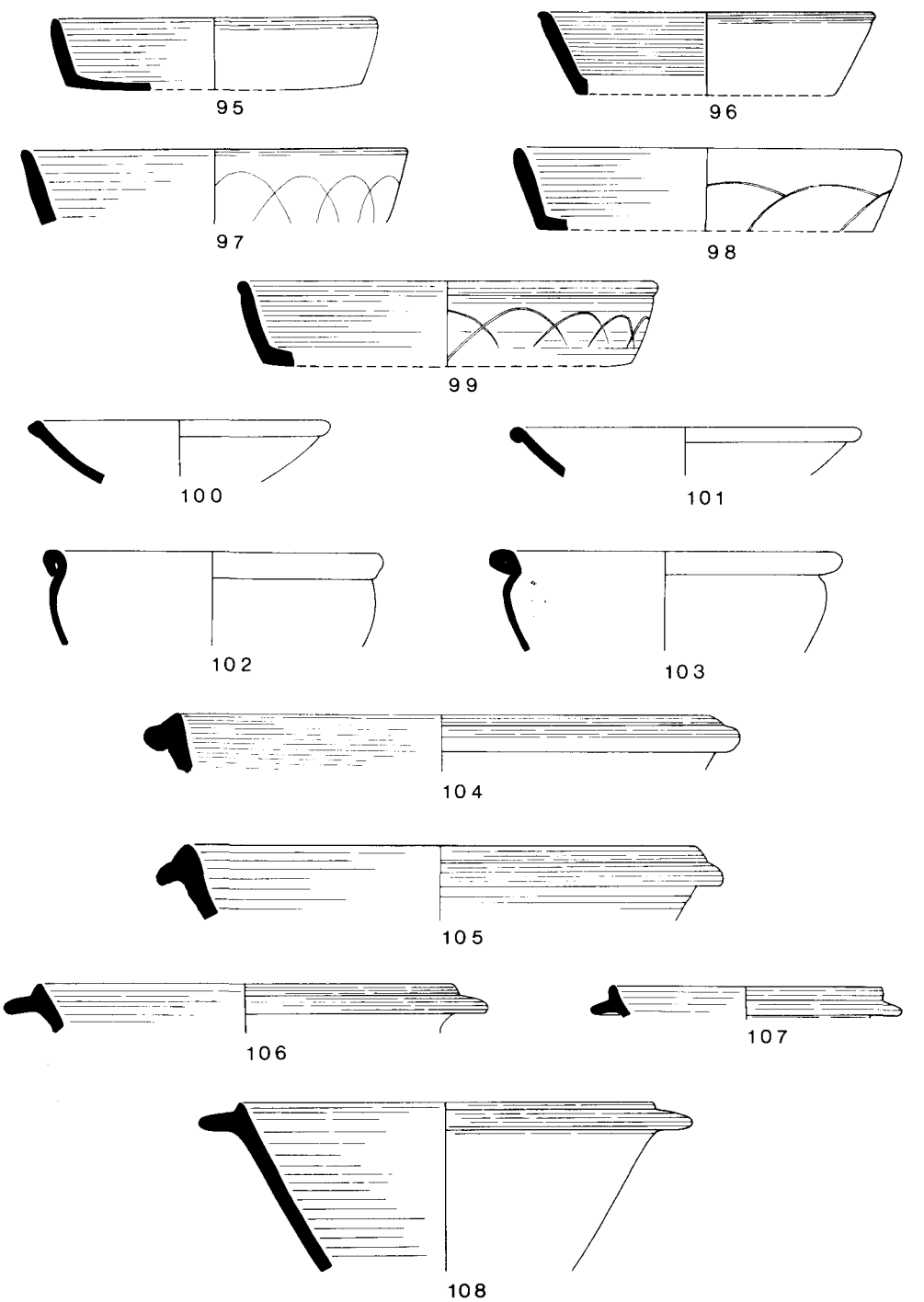

Fig 11. Dowgate Hill (1:4)

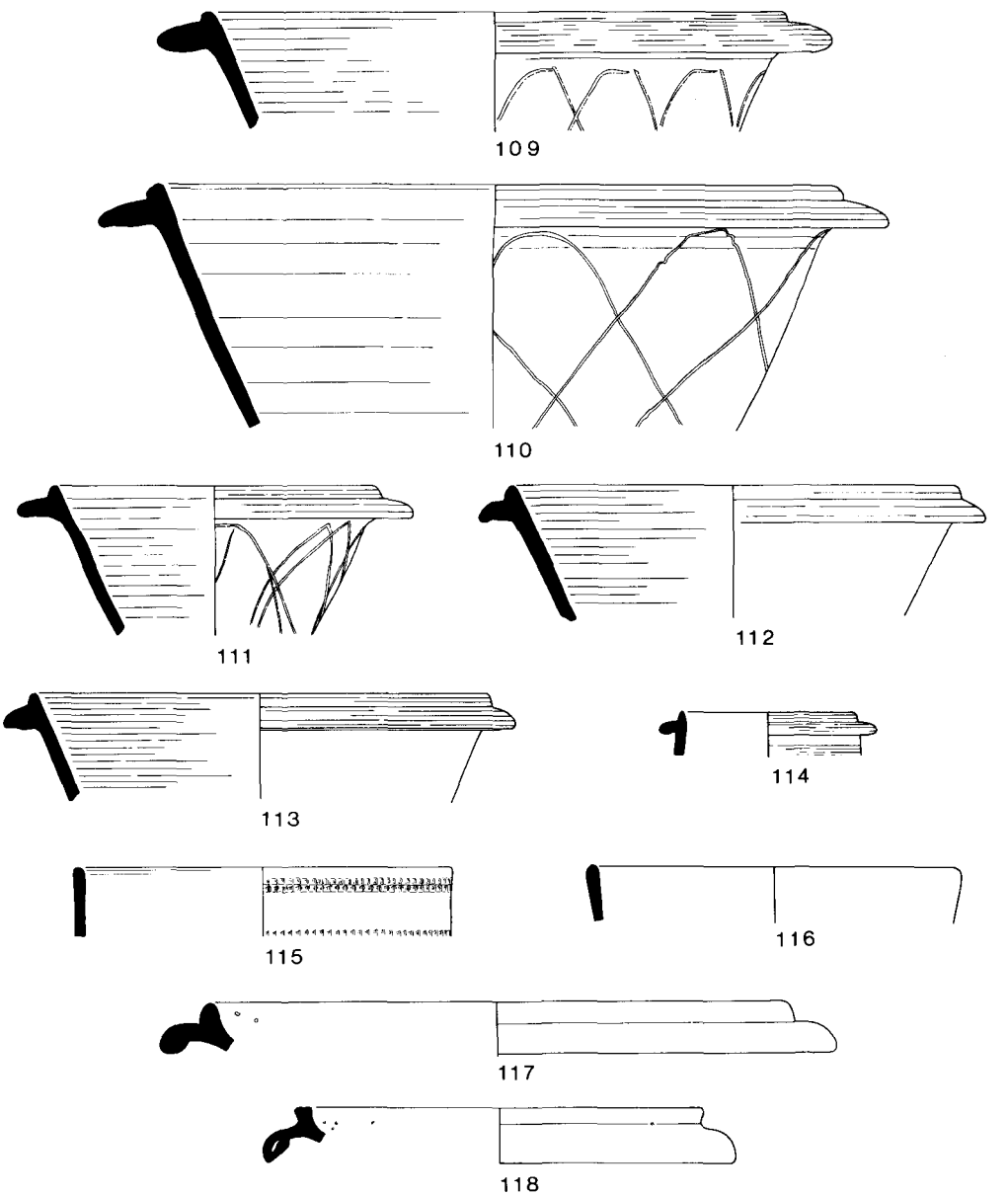

Fig 12. Dowgate Hill (1:4)

79. Unclassified flagon with double-lip, overhanging rim. PORD. [264]
80. Bag-shaped beaker with rouletting and white-painted decoration. NVCC. [297]
81. Bag-shaped beaker with bead rim. AHFA. [297]
82. Bag-shaped beaker with bead rim. NVCC. [268]
83. Pentice beaker, rouletted. NVCC. [297]
84. Pentice beaker. NVCC. [268]
85. Round-bodied jar. MHAD. [264]
86. Round-bodied jar with burnished wavy line. AHFA. [297]
87. Round-bodied jar with girth cordon. AHFA. [264]
88. Cavetto-rim jar. AHFA. [264]
89. Cavetto-rim jar. AHFA. [272]
90. Cavetto-rim jar. AHFA. [278]
91. Cavetto-rim jar. BB1. [264]
92. Narrow-necked jar. AHFA. [278]
93. Unclassified jar with reeded rim. AHFA. [264]
94. Unclassified large jar with everted, rounded rim. AHFA. [272]
95. Plain-rim dish. AHFA. [268]
96. Plain-rim dish, slightly lipped. AHFA. [297]
97. Plain-rim dish with burnished intersecting arcs. AHFA. [271]

98. Plain-rim dish with burnished intersecting arcs. BB1. [264]
99. Bead-rim dish with burnished intersecting arcs. AHFA. [278]
100. DR 31 bowl. MHAD. [297]
101. DR 31 bowl. NVCC. [271]
102. Cam 306. AHFA. [272]
103. Cam 306. SAND. [264]
104. Chunky-flange bowl. AHFA. [271]
105. Chunky-flange bowl. AHFA. [246]
106. Flanged bowl. AHFA. [264]
107. Flanged bowl. AHFA. [272]
108. Flanged bowl. AHFA. [268]
109. Flanged bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. AHFA. [268]
110. Flanged bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. AHFA. [264]
111. Flanged bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. AHFA. [271]
112. Flanged bowl. BB1. [264]
113. Flanged bowl. BBS. Handmade? vessel. [264]
114. Unclassified flanged bowl with outward-splaying walls. BHAD. [264]
115. Young C97 mortarium, rouletted. OXRC. [264]
116. Mortarium, possibly *cf* Young C97, or plain-rim dish. NVCC. [264]
117. Young M17 mortarium. OXMO. [264]
118. Young M22 mortarium. OXMO. [264]

Billingsgate Bath House *c.* AD 350–400+

21.74 EVES, 18879 grammes
Tables 5 & 8, Figs 2–4, 13–15

This group represents the final development of the late Roman sequence. It is distinguished from the preceding phases by the relatively greater quantities of Porchester D (2/2%), Much Hadham ware (red and black, 8/6%), Calcite-gritted ware (7/6%) and Oxfordshire wares (8/11%), including the white colour-coated fabric. BB1 continues to decline (3/3%), while New Forest Colour-coated (0/1%) and Argonne (0/<1%) wares are both present for the first time; neither of these is common in London. A sherd from an eastern Mediterranean amphora, probably from Gaza (Fig 13, No. 119, 0/3%) represents a rare occurrence in London and, together with some of the Oxfordshire forms, indicates a date into the 5th century.

The forms present in this assemblage show some development. Globular necked jars peak (Fig 13, Nos 130–6, 27%) and the ledge-rim one associated with Eifelkeramik is represented by EVES for the first time (Fig 13, No. 138, 1%). The growing importance of Oxfordshire Red Colour-coated ware is reflected by cups, bowls and mortaria (Fig 13, No. 126; Fig 14, Nos 143, 146–7; Fig 15, Nos 156–7, Young C97 & C100, 6%), and White ware (Fig 15, No. 158, Young M22, 1%) and White-slipped (Fig 15, Nos 159–60, Young WC6–7, 2%) mortaria. In aggregate flanged bowls decrease (12%). However, the small flanges (Fig 14, Nos 148–9, 2%) are distinctive to this later period in the City (also *cf* Orton 1977, fig 8, nos 186, 187, 190), although elsewhere vessels with only marginally larger flanges may appear earlier (*cf* Laws 1976, fig 8, nos 64–5). Bead-rim storage jars in Alice Holt Farnham ware are also typical (Fig 13, Nos 127–8, 1%).

The dating of the assemblage to the late 4th or early 5th century is reinforced by comparison—particularly in scope of Oxfordshire wares, Calcite-gritted ware, Porchester D and globular necked jars—with those from the Tower of London and Angel Court, with coins of AD 388+ (Cameron 1985, fig 29; Parnell 1985, 30) and AD 364+ (Orton 1977, 51, figs 6–11, nos 147–381), respectively.

Catalogue

119. Eastern Mediterranean amphora handle and ribbed wall. GAZA. [1315]
120. Pinched-mouth flagon. MHAD. [1479]
121. Unclassified flagon with grooved bead rim. NVCC. [1280]
122. Bag-shaped beaker with rouletting and white-painted decoration. NVCC. [1286]
123. Folded beaker with rouletting and white-painted decoration. NVCC. [1286]
124. Pentice beaker. NVCC. [1286]
125. Pentice beaker. NVCC. [1286]
126. Cup, *cf* DR 33. OXRC. [1286]
127. Bead-rim storage jar with wavy combing. AHFA. [1479]
128. Bead-rim storage jar with thumbed rim and wavy incising. AHFA. [1286]
129. Round-bodied jar. MHAD. [1286]
130. Globular necked jar. PORD. [1286]
131. Globular necked jar. AHFA. [1286]
132. Globular necked jar. CALC. [1286]
133. Globular necked jar. CALC. [1286]
134. Globular necked jar, large variant. GROG. Grey-brown (10R 6/2) vessel with grey/black (7.5YR 4/0–3/0) surfaces. The vessel is handmade and burnished on the rim and part of the outside. The fabric contains sparse white mica, moderate quartz and rare calcareous inclusions (*c.* 0.2–0.5mm), together with moderate grog inclusions, grey and red-brown in colour, and frequently measuring up to 2.0mm. [1280]
135. Globular necked jar. SAND. [1286]
136. Globular necked jar, hooked rim. NGGW. [1460]
137. Cavetto-rim jar. AHFA. [1286]
138. Ledge-rim jar. EIFL. [1286]
139. Unclassified wide-mouth jar with gently-everted rim. GROG. Handmade light-grey (2.5YR 6/0–5/0) fabric with burnished darker grey (2.5YR 4/0) surfaces in and

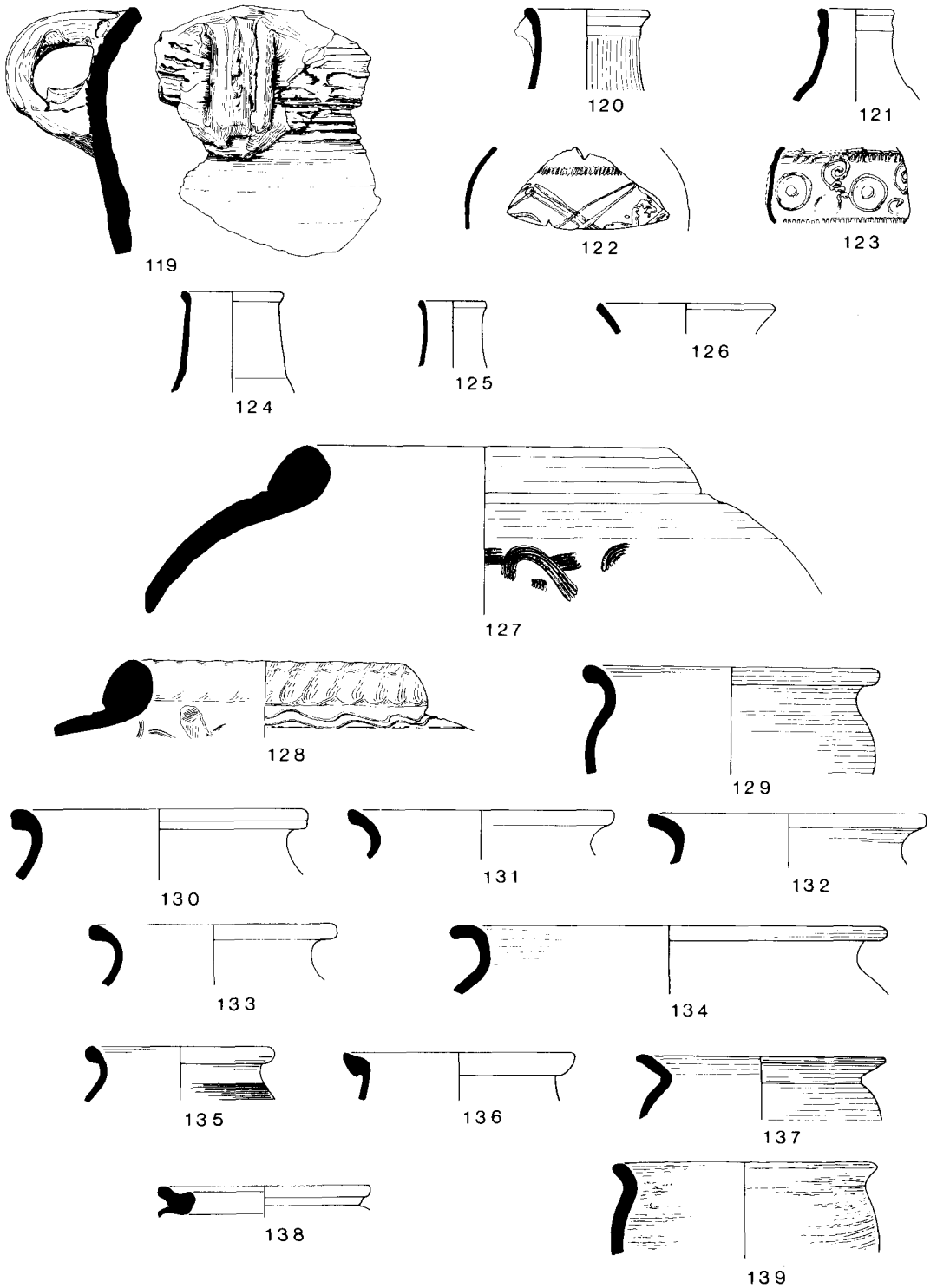

Fig 13. Billingsgate Bath House (1:4)

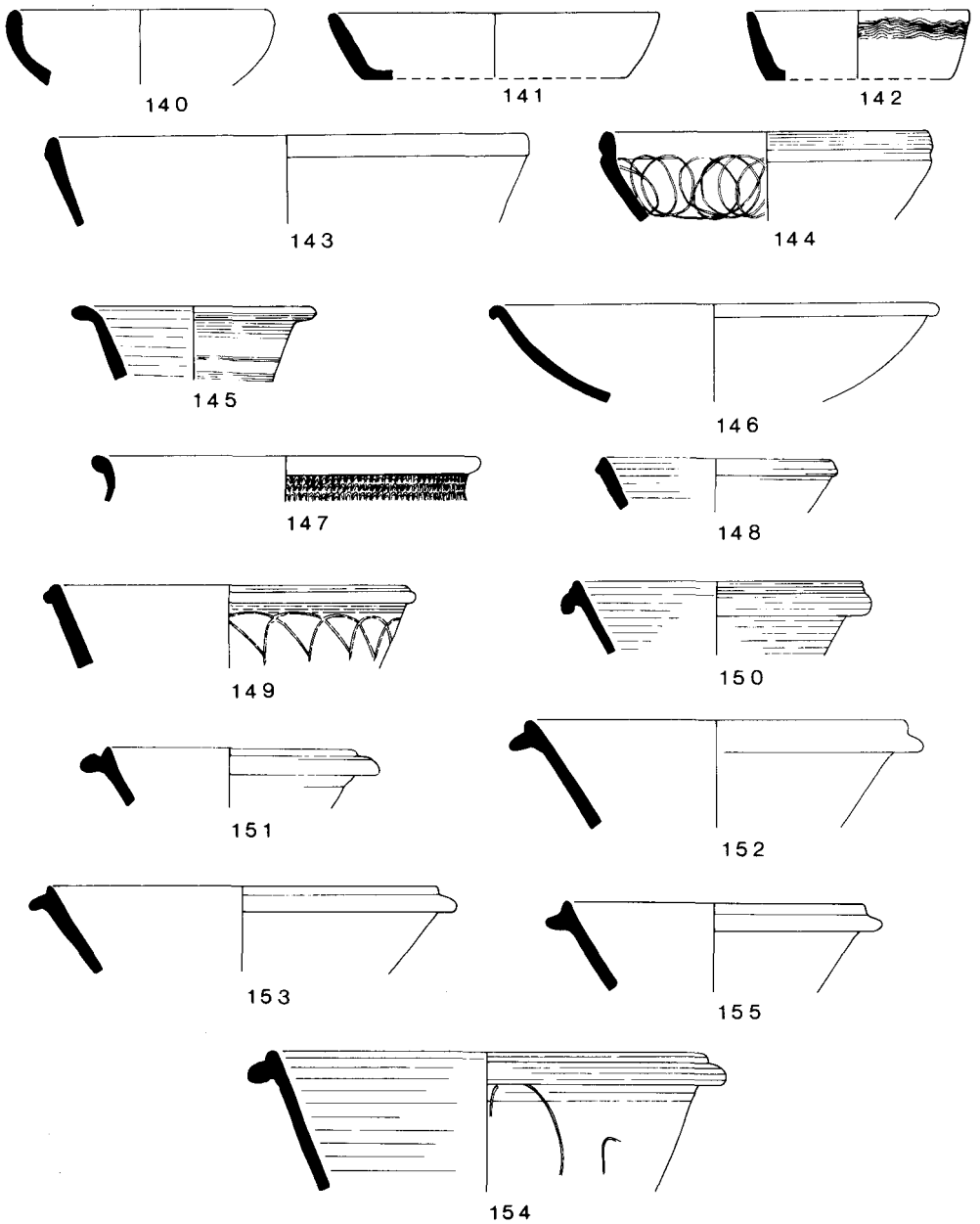

Fig 14. Billingsgate Bath House (1:4)

out. Clean, dense clay with sparse quartz to *c.* 0.5mm and white mica, and abundant poorly sorted black grog, usually to *c.* 1.0–2.0mm but with occasional fragments to 4.0mm. [1286]

140. Plain-rim dish. PORD. [1294]
141. Plain-rim dish. AHFA. [1460]
142. Plain-rim dish with wavy combing. AHFA. [1286]
143. Bead-rim bowl. OXRC. [1294]
144. Bead-rim bowl/dish with burnished intersecting circles. AHFA. [1280]
145. Rounded-rim bowl with slightly flattened rim. SAND. [1286]
146. DR 31 bowl. OXRC. [1296]
147. Necked bowl, rouletted. OXRC. [1294]
148. Small-flange bowl. AHFA. [1286]
149. Small-flange bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. BB1. [1286]
150. Chunky-flange bowl. AHFA. [1286]
151. Flanged bowl. NVCC. [1286]
152. Flanged bowl. AHFA. [1286]

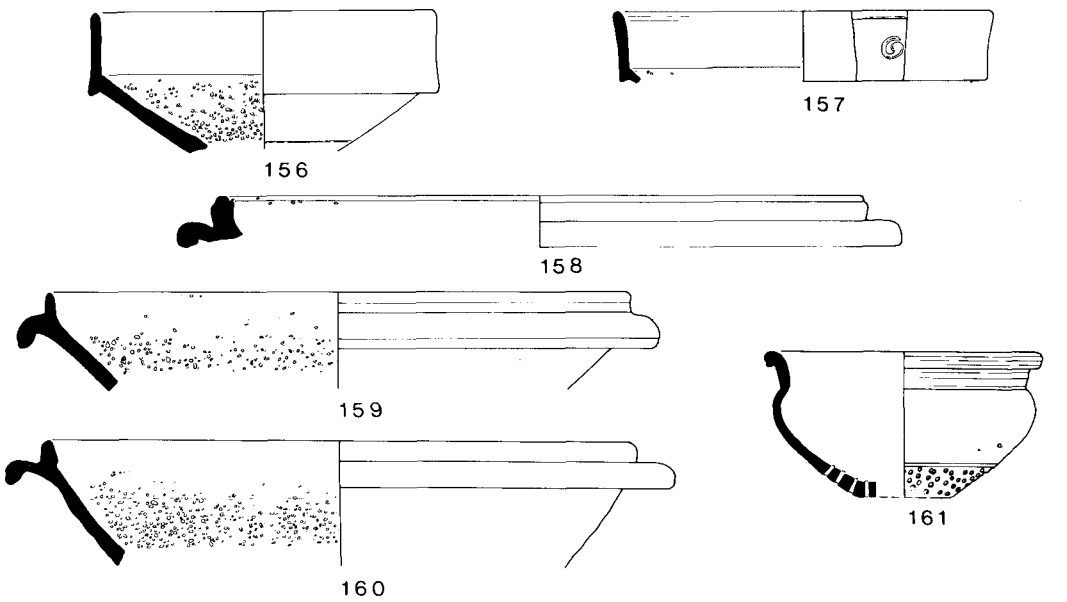

Fig 15. Billingsgate Bath House (1:4)

153. Flanged bowl. BB1. [1286]
154. Flanged bowl with burnished intersecting arcs. BBS. Handmade? vessel. [1286]
155. Flanged bowl. SAND. Light-grey (7.5YR 5/0) with slightly darker inside surfaces (same Munsell value); the outside is burnished and is dark grey to black (7.5YR 4/0–3/0). An intensely micaceous fabric containing silver mica set in a silty clay with occasional larger quartz and calcareous inclusions measuring 0.3–0.5mm. [1286]
156. Young C97 mortarium with white-painted decoration. OXRC. [1286]
157. Young C97 mortarium. OXRC. [1286]
158. Young M22 mortarium. OXMO. [1286]
159. Young WC6–7 mortarium. OXWC. [1280]
160. Young WC6–7 mortarium. OXWC. [1280]
161. Colander with double-lip rim. MHAD. [1296]

LATE ROMAN POTTERY IN LONDON IN THE CONTEXT OF REGIONAL POTTERY SUPPLY

This section provides a general discussion of pottery supply to late Roman London in reference to surrounding sites. Table 6 amalgamates the London data from the quantified deposits presented in the previous section in order to summarise the major trends. As can be seen, many residual early Roman fabrics (as defined in Appendix 1) are present in these deposits; they do, however, cluster in the Leadenhall groups which span the period AD 140–250/60 (the earlier end of our sequence) and by the nature of their structural composition and depositional history are more prone to residuality than the Dowgate Hill and Billingsgate assemblages. The latter two are, in fact, generally free of early Roman residual material. In this discussion Colchester has provided a particularly interesting and relevant comparison to London, and we present preliminary data here (Table 6) with the final data to be published at a later date (Symonds & Wade in preparation). Because the Colchester data is only preliminary, and the proportion of Samian indicates a high degree of residuality, only the most general comparisons are drawn.

Among the most distinctive aspects of London's later Roman pottery is the absence of locally produced pottery, with only rare sherds of Thameside Kent Black-burnished type, interpreted here as a local ware. In this respect London clearly differs sharply from other centres which had a thriving local industry throughout most of the Roman period. Colchester, a city approximately 80 kilometres from London, which enjoyed a similar level of economic importance throughout much of the Roman period, represents just such a centre. The two towns, therefore, illustrate extremes in ceramic supply: towns supplied by local urban industries for

which the town provides the main market, versus towns supplied by rural industries which have a wide distribution (Peacock 1982, 119–20). A comparison of pottery supply between London and Colchester reveals a series of contrasts that form opposite ends of a spectrum of distribution patterns for towns in southern Britain; other major towns, such as Canterbury or further afield, could be fruitfully compared with these patterns and may provide examples falling between such extremes.

During the early Roman period London received a large proportion of its pottery from the nearby centre at Verulamium, together with the more local Highgate Wood and a number of small specialist centres thought to be located within the town (Davies *et al* in preparation). After *c.* AD 200, local pottery is virtually non-existent. Like London, a large percentage of Colchester's early Roman pottery came from the local industry, in this case a diverse centre producing the entire range of wares and vessel types, including both oxidised (DJ, TZ), reduced (GB, GX, KX) and fine wares (CB, CZ). By virtue of its established position Colchester's potteries survived into the later period.

This pattern deviates not only from that observed in London, but from the normal pattern of late Roman Britain. Usually a general shift from urban to rural centres is observed, with the market dominated by the giant producers that supplied London after the collapse of local industries, such as Oxfordshire, Nene Valley and Alice Holt (Fulford 1977a). As a result of its dependence on regional wares, London had a fluctuating pattern of supply during the late Roman period, according to the competition and prosperity of the various production centres. However, distribution can be more complex than merely reflecting the prosperity of the production centres and forms that normally travel together are not necessarily evenly distributed in London. For example, Nene Valley White ware mortaria (not present in the London quantified data) are rare in London in contrast to the Colour-coated wares, and this must surely reflect the dominance and competition from the Oxfordshire potteries in this area.

Due to their differing responses to local pottery production, Colchester and London also differed in their dependence on the giant regional producers. For example, London was heavily dependent upon the BB1 and, particularly BB2 industries, whose market was eventually eclipsed by the Alice Holt potteries. In contrast, Colchester with thriving local production (including BB2, GB and BBS, KX), had less need than London for the other giant industries represented in London by Oxfordshire, Nene Valley, Hadham and Porchester D.

As regards Continental and Mediterranean pottery, both London and Colchester had easy access to these goods during the early Roman period, and to amphorae during the late Roman period. However, by the later period imported fine wares seem slightly more common in London with Argonne and North African Red Slip wares, both apparently absent from Colchester, and Eifelkeramik and Cologne Colour-coated wares less common.

The quantified data tabulated here does not reflect the complete picture of importation into late Roman London. Additional wares, all of which occur in varying quantities at St Magnus House, are also present. Central Gaulish Black ware, Verecundus and other Rhineland mortaria, are all particularly common in the quay deposits; while other types less common at St Magnus House include South Devon Black-burnished ware, Eifelkeramik mortaria, céramique à l'éponge, and Richborough 527 and hollowfoot amphorae. A study of the spot date records for *c.* 250 City sites show that while the distribution of rare types throughout London varies for the different fabrics, none are restricted to the harbour area, nor show single concentrations elsewhere in the City. Therefore, while St Magnus House is atypical in its quantities, the actual types present are representative of London as a whole. This same pattern is reflected in the finds housed by the Museum of London from early excavations and antiquarian finds. The absence of these more exotic wares from the quantified data draws attention to the general uniformity which characterises most late Roman assemblages in London in contrast to those studied from St Magnus House.

This uniformity is emphasised through examination of assemblages from sites of lesser status than London or Colchester. While the picture should not be oversimplified, the general pattern is of a lack of imported Continental and Mediterranean wares outside the major towns, with differing dependence on local and regional wares (at different times) according to the individual situation of each site. For example, both Chelmsford (Going 1987) and, further afield, Kelvedon (Rodwell 1988) lie on the road

between London and Colchester, but neither exhibit a range of imports during the late Roman period. At Chelmsford, where a large pottery sample is available for comparison, local production seems to be the mainstay of supply throughout much of the late Roman period with the giant producers gaining a market only from *c.* AD 360/70 onwards (Going 1987, 118). Continental pottery imports are also low at Milton Keynes, with reliance upon a combination of local production and giant producers (Marney 1989). In contrast, Pollard (1988, 142–3) has identified small amounts of Argonne, à l'éponge and North African Red Slip wares from Kent, attributing their presence to trade routes via the region's major town, Canterbury. This is reflected in the relatively large and diverse quantities of fine wares present at Canterbury (Blockley *et al* in preparation).

This brief summary clearly establishes London's predominance in terms of the range of imported exotic pottery. At the same time, its supply of more utilitarian wares mirrors a pattern seen at many lesser sites, and additional comparisons should amplify this pattern.

LATE ROMAN POTTERY IN THE CONTEXT OF LATE ROMAN LONDON

This section attempts to summarise the history of late Roman London, again starting from the problematic juncture between the early and late periods, and relates the potential of the ceramic evidence to its wider context. It takes Perring's (1991) recent work as its model; the four chronological horizons adopted by Perring are thus used as a framework here. They necessarily differ from the date ranges used above.

AD 150–200

The starting point of late Roman London lies with the apparent contraction of the earlier, flourishing Roman city. This contraction is manifested by a decline in both the structural and artifactual evidence for this period (Marsden & West 1992; Perring 1991, 76–8; Sheldon 1975; Sheldon 1981). The reasons for this, however, are unclear. Perring (1991, 88–9) has suggested that the Romanisation of the provinces and their consequent ability to produce manufactured goods altered the volume and scope of trade and in this way disrupted the economy of London. Such disruption led to the decay of some public buildings, such as the Huggin Hill baths, and more importantly a reduction in the density of population. These changes may reflect a shift in emphasis from an urban to a rural based economy and society and this is supported by a corresponding growth in certain villas outside London (*ibid*, 84).

As shown above, numerous ceramic assemblages can be assigned to the period AD 140–60, but there is slight evidence for the period AD 160–200. Whether this is due to an inability to recognise assemblages of this date, a conservatism in ceramic assemblages or a real dearth is unclear. If we assume that it represents stability or conservatism in ceramic assemblages, and equate this lack of new fabrics and forms with stability in other areas of society, then the decades between the mid-Antonine period and the end of the century would seem to be one of little growth or change. However, if we accept a date of *c.* AD 160 for the cessation of both the Verulamium and Highgate Wood industries then some decline or radical change is clearly indicated in the methods of pottery manufacture and transport used for pottery supply. Both Verulamium and Highgate Wood reached London via road networks, and this would have altered with their demise; at the same time, there would have been an increase in water-borne sources bringing, for example, BB2, which must have continued during the period AD 160–200. If assemblages from St Magnus House belong to the earlier range of AD 180, then Continental imports were likewise maintained.

AD 200–250

By this time London had most likely achieved its status of *colonia* (Esmonde-Cleary 1987, 166). The early 3rd century is marked by a spate of activity including the building of the City wall. Additional building works also gained momentum, with a rise in the number of masonry structures, including some monumental ones, particularly in the southwest of the City: elsewhere in the City there is little evidence for occupation and while much of it is covered by dark earth (Brigham 1990b, 92–3), not all these deposits have been dated. The revitalisation of the town, and its

continuing importance as a port, is clearly seen by the final advancement of the waterfront (Milne 1985, 32). This is attested by the large number of Continental and Mediterranean pottery imports from St Magnus House, together with Romano-British wares that would have followed a similar route into London (Richardson 1986).

The period from AD 225–50 appears to be one of little activity (Perring 1991, 108), and lack of identifiable assemblages restricted to the period AD 200–30 makes this difficult to assess from the pottery.

Brigham (1990b, 92–3) has suggested that the earlier population of London was extremely mixed, with merchants forming a substantial proportion, whereas in AD 200–50 London comprised a smaller but more prosperous population. There is little to support this from the ceramics alone. Work on Flavian ceramics from London (Davies & Groves in preparation) has indicated a fairly high level of prosperity throughout the City, with concentrations of imports near the main roads, forum and waterfront. For the later period the assemblage from St Magnus House (Richardson 1986) clearly contains a high proportion of imported wares, especially fine wares from Gaul and the Rhineland, illustrating the easy access to exotic goods absent from many towns of lesser status. Elsewhere in London, away from the waterfront, imports are drastically reduced in quantity, but most types have a fairly wide and even distribution throughout the City.

AD 250–350

There is little datable evidence for the waterfront during this period, although some activity is recorded on the quay at Billingsgate between AD 239–75; any revival of the waterfront most likely ended before the building of the riverside wall in *c.* AD 270 (Brigham 1990a, 139–40). This same period may well have seen additional public works such as the restoration of some temples, including that of Isis (Perring 1991, 108–9). The data presented by Marsden and West (1992) also supports some increase in population after AD 250. The late 3rd to early 4th century would seem to be an active period of revival, although much of the evidence for this is extramural (*ibid*, 117). Such a revival may have benefited from London being the seat of the *vicarius*, and housing the *thesaurus* (*ibid*, 112) in the 4th century. Evidence within the City includes the construction of a monumental building in southwest London, completed under Allectus, but essentially robbed by AD 340 (Williams 1993). By *c.* AD 300 other public buildings such as the forum were abandoned (Brigham 1990b). Some final waterfront reclamation, associated with defensive rather than economic concerns, can be noted during this period at the Dowgate Hill excavation included in the quantified data here (Perring 1991, 114–15).

After the early 4th century structural evidence is limited within the City. As with the period AD 150–200, a change in character is more likely than a decline, for the road systems were maintained into the 4th century, and while there was less urban life, villas such as Lullingstone developed (Perring 1991, 118–19).

The pottery of this period reflects the dominance of regional industries, from the Nene Valley, Alice Holt Farnham and Hadham, together with occurrences of other regional wares which do not become numerically significant until the final phases of Roman occupation (Porchester D, Oxfordshire wares and Calcite-gritted ware). The importance of the Thames and the Thames estuary to the east coast is apparent from these traded wares (Milne 1985, 125); imports from outside Britain are rare, but Mediterranean pottery types are first present in the late Roman sequence. The building of the riverside wall in AD 270 accords with one of the seemingly most secure ceramic horizons, reflecting an influx of imported regional wares into the town.

AD 350–450

This period marks the final chapter in late Roman London. While coin evidence indicates that the population was not especially dense, the addition of bastions to the City wall illustrates public works during the period AD 351–75, together with some activity at the waterfront (Perring 1991, 124–5; Vince 1990, 6). While there is no convincing evidence for occupation until the mid 5th century, a few sites, including Billingsgate Bath House, hint at activity of some sort in the early decades of the 5th century. The pottery indicates little retraction in the boundaries

of the Roman city, for the distribution of Calcite-gritted ware, one of the best indicators for this phase, has a generally widespread distribution throughout the entire City.

Assemblages from this period show development in the relative proportions and changes in form of certain markers (Porchester D, Oxfordshire, Calcite-gritted ware) and are readily distinguishable from the previous phase. It is still the regional wares, represented by a restricted number of types, that prevail.

Dark earth

No discussion of late Roman London is complete without considering the dark earth deposits, which obscure many of the crucial junctures within this sequence. It seems clear from the work of Perring (1991) that these dark earth deposits were not a single phenomenon. On some sites the dark earth deposits date to the late 2nd century where they are sealed under late Roman buildings (*ibid*, 79); elsewhere late Roman structures themselves are covered by dark earth (*eg ibid*, 125).

Perring and Roskams consider the dark earth deposits to be purposely laid soil suitable for gardening and therefore indicative of the changing nature of London in the later 2nd century (Perring & Roskams 1991, 120; Perring 1991, 79–80). While dark earth appears to have been used for gardening, there is little to suggest that it was a laid surface.

Yule (1990) believes that dark earth was not dumped during the Roman period, but formed, essentially by biological reworking (McPhail & Courty 1985), during site abandonment. The truncation, by reworking, of the latest Roman levels in the formation of dark earth means that many of the dark earth deposits may be expected to include essentially late Roman assemblages—although mixed with later material—and as a result the scale of late Roman London may have been underestimated. Although this has been challenged recently by a pilot study conducted by Marsden and West (1992, 137, fig 4), more detailed analysis is needed to understand the possible scale of retraction.

As Yule (1990) points out, there are important ramifications in future methods for the digging and collection of artefacts if we are to investigate the size and nature of late Roman London through the dark earth deposits. Finds from these levels must be carefully analysed; equally, residual material from Saxon and early medieval deposits can inform about the Roman period. The small size and abraded nature of the sherds will make this a difficult task, but should provide important information on London's last years as a Roman city.

Summary

This study has clarified the dating of late Roman ceramic types in London. In this way, it has also isolated gaps in our understanding of the historical sequence, such as the periods AD 160–200 and the early 3rd century, which should be the focus of future research. In a wider sense the pottery has been particularly useful in highlighting the role of different communication routes into London through time, and therefore methods of supply, and in providing a means to measure the size and concentration of occupation in the Roman city.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

This assessment indicates that while some regional pottery types may occur earlier than expected in London, their *floruits* correspond to the established external dating, which can therefore generally be applied when dating archaeological levels. At the same time, there is potential for refinement in the dating of late Roman pottery from London. This is exemplified by the proposed development for bowls, in which the chunky and small flanges are chronologically distinct. Other forms will be amenable to refinement of dating when their sample size is increased. At the present time three main patterns can be identified: a possible continuation of ceramic supply from the early Antonine period to *c.* AD 200; distinct patterns from *c.* AD 270 with the influx of Alice Holt Farnham wares; and from *c.* AD 350 with the proliferation of Oxfordshire and Calcite-gritted wares. A more general refinement of dating evidence, particularly for the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries, requires a greater number of deposits to be studied; these assemblages are available in London, particularly for the 3rd century. Dark earth deposits and early medieval levels will also

contribute to our understanding of the extent of late Roman London.

Although additional work is still needed on the dating of late Roman pottery in London, this preliminary study has demonstrated its contribution to regional pottery studies as well as to the history of late Roman London. Only a fraction of the ceramic evidence has been explored here, and the quantification of additional closed groups, of which numerous can be identified from both City and Greater London sites, is a priority; as is a closer study of the pottery from the dark earth deposits in comparison with the closed groups.

Table 1. Leadenhall Court Group 50

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AHSU		0.12	1.8	79	1.6
AHSU	Poppy-head beaker	0.12	1.8	35	0.7
AMPH		—	—	74	1.5
BB1		—	—	132	2.6
BB1	Flat-rim bowl	0.10	1.5	39	0.8
BB1	Incipient flanged bowl	—	—	26	0.5
BB2		—	—	194	3.9
BB2	Plain-rim dish	0.05	0.7	4	0.1
BB2	Bead-rim bowl	0.03	0.5	51	1.0
BB2	Rounded-rim bowl	1.13	16.8	270	5.4
BB2	Bead-rim jar	0.09	1.3	17	0.3
BB2	Everted-rim jar	0.90	13.4	204	4.1
BBS		—	—	94	1.9
CCGW	Bowl *cf* IVF	0.05	0.7	16	0.3
COLC		—	—	2	*
COLMO	Curved-flange mortarium	0.10	1.5	81	1.6
DR20		—	—	268	5.3
FINE		—	—	30	0.6
GROG		—	—	26	0.5
HWC+		—	—	2	*
HWC		—	—	219	4.4
HWC	Poppy-head beaker	0.10	1.5	7	0.1
HWC	Plain-rim dish	0.11	1.6	24	0.5
HWC	Round-bodied jar	0.13	1.9	16	0.3
HWC	Globular necked jar	0.20	3.0	32	0.6
HWC	Everted-rim jar	0.37	5.5	19	0.4
HWC	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.08	1.2	4	0.1
KOLN		—	—	10	0.2
LONW		—	—	8	0.2
NKSH		0.11	1.6	470	9.3
OXID		—	—	176	3.5
PE47		—	—	478	9.5
RBGW		—	—	29	0.6
RWS		—	—	10	0.2
SAMCG		0.06	0.9	123	2.4
SAMCG	DR18/31	0.07	1.0	8	0.2
SAMCG	DR27	0.25	3.7	20	0.4
SAMEG		0.04	0.6	5	0.1
SAMSG		—	—	84	1.7
SAMSG	DR18	0.02	0.3	6	0.1
SAMSG	DR33	0.06	0.9	4	0.1
SAND		—	—	242	4.8
SAND	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.29	4.3	36	0.7
SESH		0.16	2.4	97	1.9
SHEL		—	—	5	0.1
SUG		—	—	26	0.5
VCWS		—	—	331	6.6
VCWS	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	0.73	10.9	71	1.4
VRW		0.48	7.2	577	11.5
VRW	Ring-neck flagon	0.12	1.8	5	0.1

Table 1 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
VRW	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	0.20	3.0	11	0.2
VRW	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.22	3.3	57	1.1
VRW	Curved-flange mortarium	0.16	2.4	173	3.4
VRW	Tazza	0.07	1.0	7	0.1
Total		**6.72**	**100%**	**5034**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 2. Leadenhall Court Group 51

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AMPH		0.27	0.8	576	1.7
BB1		—	—	251	0.8
BB1	Flat-rim bowl	0.52	1.5	191	0.6
BB1	Everted-rim jar	0.34	1.0	171	0.6
BB1	Decorated everted-rim jar	0.40	1.1	163	0.5
BB2		—	—	4471	13.7
BB2	Plain-rim dish	1.31	3.7	1222	3.7
BB2	Bead-rim bowl	0.42	1.2	232	0.7
BB2	Rounded-rim bowl	8.73	24.5	4332	13.3
BB2	Bead-rim jar	0.05	0.1	8	*
BB2	Everted-rim jar	2.95	8.3	464	1.4
BB2	Cavetto-rim jar	1.11	3.1	241	0.7
BBS		—	—	1239	3.8
BBS	Mug	0.14	0.4	15	0.1
BBS	Plain-rim dish	0.90	2.5	225	0.7
BBS	Rounded-rim bowl	0.35	0.9	132	0.4
BBS	Round-bodied jar	0.11	0.3	19	0.1
BBS	Everted-rim jar	0.22	0.6	20	0.1
BHWS		—	—	37	0.1
C186		—	—	209	0.6
CC		—	—	35	0.1
CC	Bag-shaped beaker, rc	0.18	0.5	5	*
COAR		—	—	246	0.8
COLC		—	—	207	0.6
COLC	Bag-shaped beaker	0.24	0.7	9	*
COLMO		—	—	74	0.2
COLMO	Wall-sided mortarium	0.25	0.7	258	0.8
COLWW		—	—	91	0.3
COLWW	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	0.32	0.9	45	0.1
DR20		—	—	4281	13.1
FINE		—	—	1	*
FMIC		—	—	61	0.2
GROG		—	—	48	0.1
H70		0.14	0.4	227	0.7
HWC		0.14	0.4	418	1.3
HWC	Poppy-head beaker	1.41	3.9	193	0.6
HWC	Poppy-head beaker, cornice rim	0.12	0.3	6	*
HWC	Bag-shaped beaker, rc	0.08	0.2	2	*
HWC	Mug	0.10	0.3	11	*
HWC	Bowl *cf* IVF	0.11	0.3	9	*
HWC	Round-bodied jar	0.20	0.6	16	0.1
HWC	Everted-rim jar	0.29	0.8	25	0.1
HWC	Lid, plain rim	0.08	0.2	6	*
KOAN		—	—	32	0.1
KOLN		—	—	124	0.4
KOLN	Bag-shaped beaker, rc	0.67	1.9	76	0.2
KOLN	Bag-shaped beaker	0.13	0.4	16	0.1

Table 2 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
LONW		—	—	8	*
LONW	DR37	0.05	0.1	12	*
LOXI		—	—	250	0.8
LOXI	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	1.00	2.8	60	0.2
LOXI	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.15	0.4	26	0.1
LOXI	Tazza	0.28	0.8	75	0.2
MHAD		—	—	22	0.1
MICA		—	—	57	0.2
MICA	Poppy-head beaker, cornice rim	0.01	*	6	*
MICA	Carinated bowl	0.24	0.7	214	0.7
MICA	Globular necked jar	0.14	0.4	24	0.1
MORT		—	—	120	0.4
NARS		0.04	0.1	4	*
NKFW		—	—	35	0.1
NKSH		—	—	589	1.8
NVCC		—	—	11	*
OXID		0.12	0.3	239	0.7
OXID	Cam 306	0.18	0.5	47	0.1
OXID	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.09	0.3	7	*
OXRC?	CU21	0.09	0.3	52	0.2
PE47		1.00	2.8	2054	6.2
RBGW	Ring-neck flagon	0.21	0.6	34	0.1
RHOD		0.12	0.3	25	0.1
RWS		—	—	229	0.7
RWS	Bowl *cf* IVF	0.17	0.5	24	0.1
RWS	Upright rim, curved-flange mortarium	0.10	0.3	40	0.1
SAMCG		0.12	0.3	126	0.4
SAMCG	DR18/31	0.36	1.0	89	0.3
SAMCG	DR33	0.89	2.5	129	0.4
SAMCG	DR37	0.15	0.4	219	0.7
SAMEG		0.07	0.2	103	0.3
SAMEG	CU21	0.08	0.2	7	*
SAMEG	DR18/31	0.08	0.2	100	0.3
SAMEG	DR31	0.07	0.2	42	0.1
SAMEG	DR33	0.51	1.4	73	0.2
SAMEG	DR37	0.11	0.3	123	0.4
SAMEG	DR38	0.32	0.9	188	0.6
SAMEG	WA79	0.15	0.4	173	0.5
SAMEG	WA81	0.13	0.4	118	0.4
SAMSG		—	—	124	0.4
SAMSG	DR33	0.32	0.9	102	0.3
SAMSG	DR40	0.07	0.2	4	*
SAMSG	RT12	0.03	0.1	10	*
SAMSG	RT13	0.10	0.3	6	*
SAND		—	—	1326	4.1
SAND	Bag-shaped beaker	0.16	0.5	5	*
SAND	Bowl *cf* IVA	0.10	0.3	32	0.1
SAND	Cam 306	1.24	3.5	620	1.9
SAND	Globular necked jar	0.09	0.3	14	*
SAND	Cordon neck jar	0.21	0.6	17	0.1
SAND	Lid, plain rim	0.25	0.7	50	0.1
SAND	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.07	0.2	5	*
SEAL		0.33	0.9	17	0.1
TSK		—	—	851	2.6
TSK	Everted-rim jar	0.16	0.5	14	*
VCWS		—	—	992	3.0
VCWS	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	2.46	6.9	647	1.9
VRG		—	—	31	0.1
VRMI		—	—	23	0.1
VRW		—	—	1127	3.5

Table 2 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
VRW	Plain-rim dish	0.10	0.3	44	0.1
VRW	Bowl *cf* IVA	0.12	0.3	16	0.1
VRW	Pinched-mouth flagon	0.30	0.8	62	0.2
VRW	Lid, upward-hooked rim	0.12	0.3	22	0.1
VRW	Tazza	0.12	0.3	20	0.1
Total		**35.66**	**100%**	**32675**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 3. Leadenhall Court Group 53

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AHFA		—	—	2	*
AMPH		—	—	303	3.2
BB1		—	—	148	1.6
BB1	Mug	0.19	2.8	272	2.9
BB1	Plain-rim dish	0.24	3.5	100	1.1
BB1	Incipient flanged bowl	0.06	0.9	26	0.2
BB1	Flanged bowl	0.04	0.6	21	0.2
BB1	Bead-rim jar	0.05	0.7	7	0.1
BB1	Everted-rim jar	0.07	1.0	8	0.1
BB1	Cavetto-rim jar	0.23	3.3	481	5.1
BB2		—	—	460	4.8
BB2	Bead-rim bowl	0.08	1.1	155	1.6
BB2	Rounded-rim bowl	0.73	10.6	279	2.9
BB2	Everted-rim jar	0.46	6.7	64	0.7
BB2	Cavetto-rim jar	0.02	0.3	13	0.1
BBS		—	—	347	3.7
BBS	Plain-rim dish	0.05	0.7	37	0.4
CALC		—	—	3	*
COLC		—	—	9	0.1
COLMO		—	—	182	1.9
DR20		—	—	1739	18.3
EIFL		—	—	7	0.1
FINE		—	—	7	0.1
FMIC		—	—	3	*
H70		0.41	6.0	1167	12.3
HWC		—	—	14	0.1
HWC	Incipient flanged bowl	0.23	3.3	28	0.3
KOAN		—	—	244	2.6
KOLN		0.10	1.5	27	0.3
LONW		—	—	4	*
LOXI		—	—	73	0.8
MHAD		—	—	12	0.1
MORT		—	—	36	0.4
MOSL		—	—	18	0.2
NKFW		—	—	19	0.2
NKSH		—	—	27	0.3
NVCC		—	—	54	0.6
OXID		0.15	2.2	46	0.5
OXID	Cam 306	0.07	1.0	24	0.2
OXMO		—	—	79	0.8
OXMO	Young M10	0.07	1.0	52	0.6
OXMO	Young M17	0.04	0.6	105	1.1
PE47		—	—	810	8.5
RWS		—	—	96	1.0
SAMCG		0.12	1.7	342	3.6
SAMCG	DR18/31	0.05	0.7	49	0.5

Table 3 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
SAMCG	DR27	0.11	1.6	4	*
SAMCG	DR31	0.06	0.9	20	0.2
SAMCG	DR33	0.24	3.5	21	0.2
SAMCG	DR38	0.10	1.5	55	0.6
SAMEG		—	—	50	0.5
SAMEG	DR33	0.16	2.3	25	0.2
SAMSG		—	—	25	0.2
SAMSG	DR27	0.07	1.0	13	0.1
SAND		0.01	0.2	260	2.7
SAND	Bowl *cf* IVA	0.05	0.7	9	0.1
SAND	Cam 306	0.09	1.3	8	0.1
SAND	Lid, plain rim	0.13	1.9	13	0.1
SEAL	Lid, downward-hooked rim	0.08	1.1	5	0.1
TSK		—	—	170	1.8
VCWS		—	—	72	0.8
VCWS	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	1.38	20.0	81	0.9
VRG		—	—	6	0.1
VRW		0.66	9.6	608	6.4
VRW	Bowl *cf* IVA	0.07	1.0	22	0.2
VRW	Globular necked jar	0.22	3.2	46	0.5
Total		**6.89**	**100%**	**9512**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 4. Dowgate Hill

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AHFA		0.25	1.4	3777	17.8
AHFA	Bag-shaped beaker	0.33	1.9	33	0.1
AHFA	Plain-rim dish	1.46	8.3	863	4.1
AHFA	Bead-rim bowl	0.27	1.5	181	0.9
AHFA	Cam 306	0.13	0.7	48	0.2
AHFA	Chunky-flange bowl	0.21	1.2	155	0.7
AHFA	Flanged bowl	2.84	16.1	2047	9.7
AHFA	Bead-rim storage jar	0.13	0.7	17	0.1
AHFA	Round-bodied jar	0.53	3.0	191	0.9
AHFA	Globular necked jar	0.22	1.3	36	0.2
AHFA	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.55	3.1	134	0.6
AHFA	Pronounced everted-rim jar	0.91	5.2	199	1.0
AHFA	Cavetto-rim jar	1.41	8.0	560	2.6
AHFA	Narrow-necked jar	0.35	1.9	87	0.4
AMPH		—	—	1401	6.6
BB1		—	—	426	2.0
BB1	Plain-rim dish	0.29	1.6	179	0.9
BB1	Flanged bowl	0.65	3.7	302	1.4
BB1	Cavetto-rim jar	0.28	1.6	52	0.3
BB2	Rounded-rim bowl	0.07	0.4	12	0.1
BBS	Flanged bowl	0.20	1.1	99	0.5
BHAD		0.15	0.9	14	0.1
BIV		—	—	39	0.2
CC		—	—	33	0.1
COAR		—	—	43	0.2
COAR	Plain-rim dish	0.02	0.1	28	0.1
DR20		—	—	1675	7.9
ERMS		0.08	0.5	35	0.2
FINE		—	—	14	0.1
FMIC		0.10	0.6	4	*
GROG		—	—	122	0.6

Table 4 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
HWB	Bowl *cf* IVF	0.12	0.7	29	0.1
HWB	Bead-rim jar	0.08	0.5	32	0.1
LOMI		—	—	29	0.1
MHAD		0.07	0.4	273	1.3
MHAD	DR31	0.03	0.2	21	0.1
MHAD	Round-bodied jar	0.12	0.7	23	0.1
MHAD	Young C97	0.07	0.4	19	0.1
MICA		—	—	8	*
MORT		—	—	139	0.7
MOSL		0.17	0.9	17	0.1
NACA		0.24	1.4	1142	5.4
NVCC		0.35	1.9	1446	6.8
NVCC	Bag-shaped beaker	0.25	1.4	9	*
NVCC	Folded beaker	0.45	2.6	43	0.2
NVCC	Pentice beaker	1.27	7.2	122	0.6
NVCC	DR31	0.09	0.5	15	0.1
OXID		—	—	63	0.3
OXMO		—	—	296	1.4
OXMO	Young M17	0.65	3.7	530	2.5
OXMO	Young M22	0.04	0.2	25	0.1
OXPA		—	—	5	*
OXRC		0.12	0.7	64	0.3
OXRC	Young C97	0.18	1.0	39	0.2
PE47		0.10	0.6	1385	6.5
PORD		0.13	0.7	15	0.1
SAMCG		0.18	1.0	142	0.7
SAMCG	DR27	0.17	0.9	10	0.1
SAMCG	DR33	0.11	0.6	12	0.1
SAMEG		0.06	0.3	300	1.4
SAMEG	DR31	0.07	0.4	33	0.1
SAMEG	DR33	0.18	1.0	9	*
SAMSG		—	—	71	0.3
SAMSG	DR18	0.15	0.9	60	0.3
SAMSG	DR27	0.13	0.7	8	*
SAMSG	RT12	0.07	0.4	11	0.1
SAND		0.07	0.4	1039	4.9
SAND	Cam 306	0.11	0.6	41	0.2
SAND	Globular necked jar	0.17	0.9	30	0.1
VCWS		—	—	227	1.1
VRW		0.24	1.4	585	2.8
Total		**17.67**	**100%**	**21173**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 5. Billingsgate Bath House

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AHFA		0.53	2.4	2758	14.1
AHFA	Plain-rim dish	0.38	1.7	156	0.8
AHFA	Bead-rim bowl	0.21	0.9	68	0.4
AHFA	Flat-rim bowl	0.08	0.4	37	0.2
AHFA	Rounded-rim bowl	0.14	0.6	43	0.2
AHFA	Small-flange bowl	0.31	1.4	82	0.4
AHFA	Chunky-flange bowl	0.86	3.9	307	1.6
AHFA	Flanged bowl	0.38	1.7	269	1.4
AHFA	Bead-rim storage jar	0.32	1.4	1221	6.2
AHFA	Globular necked jar	0.93	4.2	153	0.8
AHFA	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.65	2.9	170	0.9

Table 5 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
AHFA	Everted-rim jar	0.20	0.9	19	0.1
AHFA	Pronounced everted-rim jar	0.81	3.7	207	1.1
AHFA	Cavetto-rim jar	0.96	4.3	184	0.9
AMPH		—	—	168	0.9
ARGO		—	—	11	0.1
BB1		—	—	391	2.0
BB1	Small-flange bowl	0.06	0.3	26	0.1
BB1	Chunky-flange bowl	0.07	0.3	34	0.1
BB1	Incipient flanged bowl	0.07	0.3	19	0.1
BB1	Flanged bowl	0.17	0.8	84	0.4
BB1	Everted-rim jar	0.14	0.6	30	0.1
BB1	Cavetto-rim jar	0.21	0.9	35	0.1
BB2		—	—	211	1.1
BB2	Rounded-rim bowl	0.05	0.2	13	0.1
BB2	Cavetto-rim jar	0.08	0.4	16	0.1
BBS		—	—	429	2.2
BBS	Plain-rim dish	0.12	0.6	29	0.1
BBS	Bead-rim bowl	0.57	2.6	184	0.9
BBS	Flat-rim bowl	0.17	0.8	22	0.1
BBS	Flanged bowl	0.17	0.8	77	0.4
BBS	Everted-rim jar	0.10	0.5	8	*
BBS	Pronounced everted-rim jar	0.34	1.6	39	0.2
BBS	Cavetto-rim jar	0.30	1.4	40	0.2
BHAD		—	—	34	0.1
BIV		—	—	93	0.5
CALC		0.07	0.3	796	4.1
CALC	Globular necked jar	1.29	5.9	323	1.7
CALC	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.13	0.6	27	0.1
CC		—	—	22	0.1
COAR		—	—	44	0.2
COLC		—	—	5	*
DR20		—	—	89	0.5
EIFL		—	—	177	0.9
EIFL	Ledge-rim jar	0.27	1.2	53	0.3
GAZA		—	—	590	3.0
GROG		0.05	0.2	172	0.9
GROG	Globular necked jar	0.12	0.6	75	0.4
HWC		—	—	39	0.2
HWC	Poppy-head beaker	0.15	0.7	14	0.1
HWC	Bead-rim jar	0.17	0.8	20	0.1
HWC	Round-bodied jar	0.51	2.3	172	0.9
HWC	Globular necked jar	0.13	0.6	8	*
HWC	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.12	0.6	11	0.1
ICEN		—	—	411	2.1
KOLN		—	—	5	*
MHAD		0.48	2.2	863	4.4
MHAD	DR38	0.05	0.2	23	0.1
MHAD	Pinched-mouth flagon	0.59	2.7	79	0.4
MHAD	Round-bodied jar	0.16	0.7	74	0.4
MHAD	Globular necked jar	0.49	2.2	94	0.5
MORT		—	—	233	1.2
MORT	Cam 504	0.10	0.5	126	0.6
NACA		—	—	1037	5.3
NFCC		—	—	88	0.5
NGGW	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.09	0.4	14	0.1
NVCC		0.54	2.5	1041	5.3
NVCC	Bag-shaped beaker	0.07	0.3	14	0.1
NVCC	Folded beaker	0.44	2.0	19	0.1
NVCC	Pentice beaker	0.99	4.5	72	0.4
NVCC	Flanged bowl	0.33	1.5	48	0.2

Table 5 (continued)

Fabric	Form	EVES	%EVES	Weight	%Weight
NVCC	DR38	0.10	0.5	57	0.3
OXID		—	—	129	0.7
OXID	Pentice beaker	0.17	0.8	16	0.1
OXID	Cam 306	0.17	0.8	77	0.4
OXMO		—	—	355	1.8
OXMO	Young M22	0.19	0.9	152	0.8
OXRC		—	—	339	1.7
OXRC	Dish with curving rim	0.05	0.2	15	0.1
OXRC	Bead-rim bowl	0.06	0.3	22	0.1
OXRC	DR37	0.04	0.2	7	*
OXRC	DR31	0.22	1.0	150	0.8
OXRC	Necked bowl	0.25	1.1	52	0.3
OXRC	DR33	0.18	0.8	8	*
OXRC	DR38	0.17	0.8	261	1.3
OXRC	Young C97	0.20	0.9	101	0.5
OXRC	Young C100	0.08	0.4	64	0.3
OXWC		—	—	235	1.2
OXWC	Young WC6–7	0.39	1.8	361	1.8
PE47		—	—	6	*
PORD		—	—	214	1.1
PORD	Plain-rim dish	0.11	0.5	26	0.1
PORD	Globular necked jar	0.20	0.9	59	0.3
PORD	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.10	0.5	16	0.1
SAMCG		—	—	5	*
SAMEG		0.07	0.3	52	0.3
SAND		—	—	1773	9.1
SAND	Rounded-rim bowl	0.14	0.6	22	0.1
SAND	Flanged bowl	0.19	0.9	47	0.2
SAND	Round-bodied jar	0.22	1.0	67	0.3
SAND	Globular necked jar	1.27	5.8	188	0.9
SAND	Globular necked jar, hooked rim	0.45	2.1	69	0.4
TSK		—	—	56	0.3
VCWS		—	—	10	0.1
VCWS	Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon	0.20	0.9	7	*
VRW		—	—	29	0.2
Total		**21.94**	**100%**	**19592**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 6. Comparison of wares found at London and Colchester in the Late Roman Period

LONDON			COLCHESTER		
Ware	%EVES	%Weight	Ware	%EVES	%Weight
AHFA	18.4	15.9	—	*	*
AHSU	0.3	0.1	—	—	—
AMPH	2.6	22.9	AA/AJ	2.8	26.5
ARGO	—	*	—	—	—
BB1	4.7	4.1	GA	2.6	2.1
BB2	20.5	14.7	GB	6.3	3.7
BBS	4.2	3.4	KX	3.3	2.1
CALC/NKSH/SHEL	1.8	2.6	HD	0.7	0.8
CC	0.2	0.1	—	*	*
CCGW	0.1	*	—	—	—
COAR	—	0.4	—	—	—
COLC/COLMO/COLWW	1.0	1.1	CB/CZ/TZ	8.1	7.4
EIFL	0.3	0.3	HG	0.1	*
ERMS	0.1	*	—	—	—

Table 6 (continued)

Ware	LONDON %EVES	%Weight	Ware	COLCHESTER %EVES	%Weight
FINE	—	0.1	—	—	—
FMIC	0.1	0.1	WA	1.3	0.7
GROG	0.2	0.5	—	—	—
Hadham	2.5	1.8	CH/UX	1.3	0.8
Highgate	5.7	1.6	—	—	—
ICEN	—	0.4	—	—	—
KOLN	1.0	0.3	EZ(part)	0.3	0.1
LOMI	—	*	—	—	—
LONW	0.1	*	GP	0.7	0.2
LOXI	1.6	0.6	—	—	—
MICA	0.4	0.4	ON	1.0	0.7
MORT	0.1	0.7	—	*	*
MOSL	0.2	*	CL	0.3	0.1
NARS	0.1	*	—	—	—
NFCC	—	0.1	—	—	—
NGGW	0.1	*	—	—	—
NKFW	—	0.1	—	—	—
NVCC	5.5	3.4	EA/TE	2.5	1.5
Oxford	3.4	3.8	MP/TG/TK/TN	0.2	0.2
OXID	1.1	0.9	DJ	10.0	8.3
PORD	0.6	0.4	—	*	*
RBGW	0.2	0.1	SM	*	*
RWS	0.3	0.5	MQ	0.8	0.6
SAM	6.9	3.8	BA/BX	15.2	6.5
SAND	5.9	6.7	GX	36.4	25.4
SEAL	0.5	*	—	—	—
SESH	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
SUG	—	*	—	—	—
TSK	0.2	1.2	—	—	—
Verulamium	8.9	6.8	FJ	0.5	0.5
Brown wares	—	—	MR	0.3	0.2
Other tempered wares	—	—	HZ	1.5	9.9
Other fabrics	—	—	—	3.8	1.7
Total	**100%**	**100%**	—	**100%**	**100%**

(* = greater than 0 and less than 0.1%)

Table 7. Summary of coins from Dowgate Hill

No of coins	Emperor	Date	Type	Other	No of coins	Emperor	Date	Type	Other
1	—	L3–4			1	Postumus	259–68		
1	—	M4–L4			1	Saloninus	256–58		RIC VI 12
1	—	260–80			1	Tetricus I	270–73	radiate	RIC V 148
1	—	270–80		copy?					copy
11	—	270–80		copy	2	Tetricus II	270–73		
16	—	270–80	radiate	copy	1	Tetricus II	268–70		copy
1	Claudius II	268–70			1	Tetricus II	270–73	radiate	copy
1	Claudius II	270–80		copy	1	Urbs Roma	330–41		copy
1	Claudius II	268–70	radiate	copy	1	Victorinus	268–70		
1	Claudius II	270–80		RIC VI 100 copy?	1	Victorinus	268–70	radiate	copy
1	Claudius II?	270?–80?		copy?	**48**				
1	Gallienus?	260?–68?							
1	House of Constantine	335–41		copy					

Table 8. Summary of coins from Billingsgate Bath House

No of coins	Emperor	Date	Other
1	—	335–41	
3	—	364–78	
2	—	388–92	
2	—	388–94	
1	—	388–94	LRBC II 165–72
23	—	388–402	
4	—	388–408	
1	—	395–402	
9	—	L3–4	
1	Arcadius	383–94	
1	Arcadius	383–95	
1	Arcadius	383–402	
1	Arcadius	383–408	
1	Arcadius	395–400	
1	Arcadius	395–400	LRBC II 112
1	Constantine I	321	
1	Constantinopolis	330–41	
1	Constans	341–46	
1	Crispus	320–24	
1	Gallus	252–68	RIC IV 84
1	Gratia	367–75	
1	House of Constantine	330–35	
2	Honorius	394–402	
1	Julian	364–78	LRBC II 693
1	Theodosius I	388–92	
1	Urbs Roma	330–35	
1	Valentinian I	364–75	
1	Valentinian I	367–75	LRBC II 378
1	Valentinian II	388–92	
1	Valentinian II	388–92	LRBC II 389
1	Valens	364–67	
1	Valens	367–75	LRBC II 340
70			

APPENDIX 1 FABRIC TYPES

Fabrics were recorded using a system of common names, abbreviated to codes. Those fabrics present in the quantified data are given below. Unless otherwise indicated the vessels produced in these fabrics are wheelmade.

The early Roman wares are discussed in detail in the forthcoming 'Early Roman Corpus' (Davies *et al* in preparation). Since many occur only residually in Antonine and later deposits they are only briefly described here. Most other fabrics are referred to by their major publication; a few are described in detail.

Code **Code expansion & fabric description**

AHFA Alice Holt 'Farnham' ware. This term is restricted to the late, silvery products from Alice Holt. A light grey to white (7.5YR 7/0–5/0) fabric with silver-grey (7.5YR 4/0–3/0) margins and surfaces where slipped and burnished; where unburnished the surfaces are similar in colour without the silver cast. The fabric is hard fired, containing moderate to abundant well-sorted sub-angular quartz, normally measuring 0.1–0.3mm, set in a clean clay matrix with sparse white mica. The fracture varies from irregular to hackly depending on the amount of quartz present. The fabric is essentially the same as the early Alice Holt 'Surrey' products, although sometimes slightly finer, apart from the surface treatment.

AHSU Alice Holt Surrey ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). Sandy light grey fabric with a distinctive lighter core and abundant well-sorted quartz. Current *c.* AD 50–160.

AMPH Unidentified amphora types. Individual fabrics are described in the catalogue.

ARGO Argonne Red Colour-coated ware (Fulford 1977b, 39).

BB1 Black-burnished ware 1 (Williams 1977).

BB2 Black-burnished ware 2 (Williams 1977). Fabrics from both Kent and Essex were present, with the former dominating.

BBS Black-burnished Style wares, including unsourced fabrics imitating black-burnished forms and decoration. This incorporates a variety of fabrics dominated by varying quantities of quartz inclusions. Vessels are both hand and wheelmade.

BHAD Black-slipped Hadham ware (Going 1987, 7–8).

BHWS Brockley Hill White-slipped ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A red fabric with white slip, typical of the Flavian period, but current from the pre-Boudican and rarely into the early Antonine period.

BIV Biv amphorae (Peacock & Williams 1986, 188–90, Class 45).

C186 Camulodunum 186 amphorae, represented here by a single body sherd in the Cadiz fabric (Peacock & Williams 1986, 120–3, Classes 17 & 18).

CALC 'Calcite-gritted' ware. Late Roman Shell-gritted ware. The common name is derived from the earlier, and now correctly revised, identification of the inclusions. No source is suggested for the black or black/brown vessels found in London.

CCGW Copthall Close Grey ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). Thought to be a London product, this is a sandy, light grey fabric, typical of the late 1st to early 2nd century.

CC Unclassified Colour-coated wares.

COAR Unclassified Coarse-tempered wares, both oxidised and reduced. Vessels may be hand or wheelmade.

COLC Colchester Colour-coated ware (Symonds & Wade in preparation).

COLMO Colchester mortaria (Symonds & Wade in preparation).

COLWW Colchester White ware (Symonds & Wade in preparation).

DR20 Dressel 20 amphorae (Peacock & Williams 1986, 136–40, Class 25). Two fabrics are represented here: the classic buff coloured fabric and a later variant, characterised by a hard fired clay, often with a red core, and a dense matrix with few quartz inclusions. The later variant is present

from the early Antonine period (Group 50) onwards. Because of the small quantities involved they have not been quantified separately.

EIFL Eifelkeramik (Richardson 1986, 109–10). It has not been possible to assign the few sherds present here to a particular production site.

ERMS Early Roman Micaceous Sandy ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A distinctive fabric with black micaceous surfaces and a light grey core, containing poorly-sorted quartz. Typical from the pre-Boudican through the early Flavian period.

FINE Fine Reduced wares (Davies *et al* in preparation). This group incorporates several fabric variants; they are related to FMIC, but are less micaceous, with a similar chronological profile.

FMIC Fine (Black/grey) Micaceous wares (Davies *et al* in preparation). This category includes four main reduced fabric variants, united by an intensely micaceous clay with a thin wash or self-slip burnished on the external surface, making the mica more visible there. Fabric variants are amalgamated here. Viewed together, the fabrics are typical of the pre-Boudican through Trajanic periods, probably residual thereafter.

GAZA Gaza amphorae (Peacock & Williams 1986, 191–2, Class 48 or 49).

GROG Unclassified Grog-tempered wares. Distinctive fabrics are described in the catalogue. Vessels are normally handmade.

H70 Haltern 70 amphorae (Peacock & Williams 1986, 115–16, Class 15).

HWB Highgate Wood B ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A mottled grey, grog-tempered fabric, also containing moderate quantities of organic material. Vessels in this fabric are frequently handmade, although some may have been products of a slow wheel. A predominantly 1st-century fabric, forming the most common coarse ware in pre-Boudican contexts.

HWC Highgate Wood C ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A finely made fabric, consistently medium dark grey, with abundant densely-packed and well-sorted quartz inclusions (0.10–0.15 mm) and sparse white mica. Its main period of production falls between AD 100–40, although it occurs from the late Neronian into the early Antonine period.

HWC+ Highgate Wood C+ ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). This fabric is identical to HWC described above, apart from the addition of occasional rounded quartz grains measuring to *c.* 0.5mm. This sparse fabric seems to begin during the Trajanic period, although it is most common between AD 140–60.

ICEN Iceni ware (Andrews 1985, type 100; Swan 1981, 146–7).

KOAN Dressel 2–4 amphorae (Peacock & Williams 1986, 105–6, Class 10).

KOLN Cologne Colour-coated ware (Richardson 1986, 112–13).

LOMI Local Mica-dusted wares (Davies *et al* in preparation). A group including three fabric variants, containing varying amounts of coarse quartz, all having a distinctive grey fabric with bronze or orange surfaces. Present in rare quantities from the late Neronian to early Flavian period, it is typical from the Trajanic, continuing in importance in the Hadrianic; still occurring in some quantity in some early Antonine assemblages, it is absent from Group 50 presented here.

LONW London ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A fine reduced micaceous fabric with a tendency to laminate. Surfaces are smoothed and slipped in black, frequently with compass inscribed decoration. Most common during the Trajanic period.

LOXI Local Oxidised wares (Davies *et al* in preparation) Distinctively orange, hard-fired fabric with a thick grey core, containing abundant well-sorted quartz and some white mica. Occasionally large limestone inclusions erupt on the surface. It first occurs in the Flavian period, where it may be intrusive, but typical of the Hadrianic to early Antonine period, although absent from our Group 50.

MHAD Much Hadham ware, red slipped (Going 1987, 3).

MICA Mica-dusted wares (Davies *et al* in preparation). A group of reduced mica-dusted wares not belonging to LOMI or VRMI; they are subdivided into various fabrics, but are amalgamated here. Present from the pre-Boudican period through the 2nd century, but absent from our Group 50 and possibly residual during the early Antonine period.

MORT Unclassified mortaria.

MOSL Moselkeramik (Richardson 1986, 118–19).

NACA North African Cylindrical amphorae, all identifiable rims belonging to Africana II (Peacock & Williams 1986, 155–7, Class 34). Examples here belong to the later fabric variant, with only rare limestone inclusions in contrast to the typically earlier lime-rich one (Peacock & Tomber 1991).

NARS North African Red-slipped ware (Hayes 1972).

NFCC New Forest Colour-coated ware. The rare sherds here belong to Fabric 1a (Fulford 1975b, 24–5).

NKFW North Kent Fine ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A fine reduced clean fabric with distinctive black core and argillaceous inclusions. Present from the late Neronian period, but typical of the Trajanic, continuing into the early Antonine. Part of the Upchurch tradition (Monaghan 1984).

NGGW North Gaulish Grey wares (Richardson 1986, 106–109).

NKSH North Kent Shelly ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A coarse fabric with large fossil shell, distinguished from SESH by having a silty matrix. Vessels are handmade. Typical of the Flavian period; although still common throughout the early Antonine period it may be residual from the Hadrianic onwards and evidence from our Group 50 would support this.

NVCC Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (Howe *et al* 1980).

NVMO Nene Valley mortaria (Howe *et al* 1980).

OXID Unclassified Oxidised wares. This incorporates a variety of fabrics dominated by quartz inclusions. Distinctive fabrics are described in the catalogue.

OXMO Oxfordshire White mortaria (Young 1977, 55–79).

OXPA Oxfordshire Parchment ware (Young 1977, 80–91).

OXRC Oxfordshire Red Colour-coated ware (Young 1977, 123–84).

OXWC Oxfordshire White Colour-coated ware (Young 1977, 117).

PE47 'Pelichet 47' amphorae, used to refer to Gauloise amphorae. All identifiable rims present here belong to Gauloise 4 (Peacock & Williams 1986, 142–3, Class 27).

PORD Porchester D ware (Fulford 1975a, 299; Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 61).

RBGW Romano-British Glazed wares. The single sherd present here belongs to Arthur's (1978, 298) southeast English group.

RHOD Rhodian-type amphorae. The single sherd present here belongs to a fabric associated with the island of Rhodes (Peacock & Williams 1986, 102–4, Class 9).

RWS Unclassified White-slipped wares.

SAM Samian ware

SAMCG Central Gaulish. This material is entirely from Lezoux.

SAMEG East Gaulish

SAMSG South Gaulish

SAND Unclassified Sandy Reduced wares. This incorporates a variety of fabrics dominated by quartz inclusions. Distinctive fabrics are described in the catalogue.

SEAL Amphora seals or lids.

SESH South Essex Shelly ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A coarse fabric similar to NKSH, but with a cleaner, denser matrix. Vessels are handmade. A sparse fabric, whose date is somewhat unclear, but normally found in early to mid 2nd-century deposits in the City and present in our Group 50.

SHEL Unclassified Shelly wares. Vessels may be hand or wheelmade.

SUG East Sussex Grog-tempered ware (Green 1980a).

TSK Thameside/Kent Black-burnished type. A medium grey (2.5YR 4/0) fabric, occasionally brown in fracture (5YR 4/2), distinctively mottled bright orange (2.5YR 6/8–5/8) both inside and out. This, together with its powdery and abrasive surface, reflects the poor quality of firing and these traits are most characteristic of the fabric. The clay is fine with abundant densely-packed well-sorted silt-sized quartz inclusions, with rare rounded quartz grains measuring to *c.* 0.4mm. The surface is regularly blistered by quartz inclusions measuring from *c.* 1.0–3.0mm.

The ware is apparently restricted to necked jars (similar to the form described here as 'Globular Necked Jar') and black-burnished everted-rim jars with grouped lattice. It is uncommon in the City, but is more frequent in Greater London, particularly the eastern cemeteries, where a date of the late 2nd to 3rd century is proposed.

VCWS Verulamium Region Coarse White-slipped ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A coarse red fabric with white slip containing abundant quartz and occasional iron-rich inclusions. It is distinguished from the typical VRW fabric by its colour and slip, as well as containing fewer larger quartz inclusions, but some silt-sized ones and white mica. Although present from the pre-Boudican period, its importance lies in the early Antonine.

VRG Verulamium Region Grey ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A reduced fabric identical to VRW, present from the pre-Boudican to at least the Hadrianic period.

VRMI Verulamium Region Mica-dusted ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). Fabric as VRW, but with golden mica-dusting, identified from *c.* AD 70–100.

VRW Verulamium Region White ware (Davies *et al* in preparation). A rough and granular fabric, generally off-white, with a very clean clay matrix containing abundant well-sorted quartz. This, the most common oxidised fabric in the London region, is typical from the pre-Boudican to the early Antonine period.

APPENDIX 2 FORM TYPES

The italicised abbreviations are those used in the catalogue and on Tables 1–5.

Beakers

Poppy-head beaker (Fig 5, No. 2) Poppy-head beaker with upright or everted rim (*SWKI* IIIF).

Poppy-head beaker, cornice rim (Fig 6, No. 24) Poppy-head beaker with simple or complex cornice rim.

Bag-shaped beaker, rc (not illustrated) Bag-shaped beaker with simple or complex cornice rim, roughcast.

Bag-shaped beaker (Fig 6, Nos 25–6; Fig 10, Nos 80–2; Fig 13, No. 122) Bag-shaped beaker with cornice, plain or bead rim; plain, rouletted, white painted or barbotine decorated.

Folded beaker (Fig 13, No. 123) Folded globular beaker with plain or bead rim.

Pentice beaker (Fig 10, Nos 83–4; Fig 13, Nos 124–5) Pentice beaker.

Cups/mugs

Mug (Fig 6, No. 28; Fig 9, No. 63) Mug with short everted rim and handle (*SWKI* IIIE2).

DR33 (Fig 13, No. 126) Cup imitating Dr 33. (Young C88).

Bowls/dishes

Dish with curving rim (not illustrated) Dish with broad curving rim (Young C47–8).

Plain-rim dish (Fig 5, No. 9; Fig 7, Nos. 37–41; Fig 9, No. 68; Fig 11, Nos 95–8; Fig 14, Nos 140–2) Dish with plain rim (*SWKI* IVJ).

Bead-rim bowl (Fig 7, No. 42; Fig 9, Nos 69–70; Fig 11, No. 99; Fig 14, Nos 143–4) Bowl/dish with single or double bead rim.

Flat-rim bowl (Fig 5, No. 10; Fig 7, No. 43) Bowl/dish with 'flat' rim (*SWKI* IVG).

Rounded-rim bowl (Fig 5, Nos 11–14; Fig 7, Nos 44–9; Fig 8, Nos 50–1; Fig 9, Nos 71–2; Fig 14, No. 145) Bowl/dish with rounded or enlarged rim (*SWKI* IVH).

DR37 (not illustrated) DR 37-like hemispherical bowl (*SWKI* IVE, Young C55).

DR31 (Fig 11, Nos. 100–1; Fig 14, No. 146) DR 31-like dish (Young C44).

Necked bowl (Fig 14, No. 147) Necked hemispherical bowl (Young C70–85).

Carinated bowl (Fig 8, No. 57) Carinated bowl, some handled.

Bowl cf IVA (not illustrated) Hemispherical bowl with flat, flat-reeded or reeded rim (*SWKI* IVA).

Bowl cf IVF (Fig 5, No. 15) Flat/rounded-rim bowl with internal lip (*SWKI* IVF).

Cam 306 (Fig 8, Nos 52–6; Fig 9, No. 73; Fig 11, Nos 102–3) Camulodunum 306-type thickened-rim bowl.

Flanged bowls/dishes

Small-flange bowl (Fig 14, Nos 148–9) Flanged bowl/dish with very small rounded flange.
Chunky-flange bowl (Fig 11, Nos 104–5; Fig 14, No. 150) Alice Holt-type flanged bowl, with 'chunky' sharply cut or rounded flange (Lyne & Jefferies 5B).
Incipient flanged bowl (not illustrated) Flanged bowl/dish with incipient flange (Gillam 1970, type 226).
Flanged bowl (Fig 11, Nos 106–8; Fig 12, Nos 109–13; Fig 14, Nos 151–5) Developed flanged bowl/dish variations.
DR38 (not illustrated) DR 38-type bowl (Young C51).
CU21 (not illustrated) Curle 21-type bowl.

Flagons

Ring-neck flagon (not illustrated) Ring-neck flagon (*SWKI* IB2/5).
Cupped-mouth ring-neck flagon (Fig 5, No. 1; Fig 6, Nos 21–3; Fig 9, No. 61) Cupped-mouth, ring-neck flagon (*SWKI* IB7-9).
Pinched-mouth flagon (Fig 13, No. 120) Pinched-mouth flagon (*SWKI* IC).

Jars

Bead-rim storage jar (Fig 13, Nos 127–8) Large bead-rim storage jar in Alice Holt Farnham ware (Lyne & Jefferies 1C.4, 1C.6, 4.38, 4.44–5, 10.1).
Bead-rim jar (Fig 5, No. 3; Fig 9, No. 64) Small bead-rim jar (*SWKI* IIA).
Round-bodied jar (Fig 5, No. 4; Fig 10, Nos 85–7; Fig 13, No. 129) Round-bodied jar.
Globular necked jar (Fig 13, Nos 130–5) Globular necked jar, rim frequently enlarged, not hooked.
Globular necked jar, hooked rim (Fig 13, No. 136) Globular necked jar, hooked rim (Alice Holt-type Lyne & Jefferies 3C).
Everted-rim jar (Fig 5, Nos 5–7; Fig 6, Nos 30–5) Everted-rim jar with wide girth, various sizes (*SWKI* IIF4-12).
Pronounced everted-rim jar (not illustrated) Variation of everted-rim jar, with more pronounced rim (Mainly Alice Holt Farnham ware, Lyne & Jefferies 3B.8,9,11,12,14).
Decorated everted-rim jar (not illustrated) Everted-rim jar with decorated rim (*SWKI* IIF.1–2).
Cavetto-rim jar (Fig 6, No. 36; Fig 9, Nos 65–6; Fig 10, Nos 88–91; Fig 13, No. 137) Cavetto-rim jar.
Ledge-rim jar (Fig 13, No. 138) EIFL-type ledge-rim jar.
Cordon neck jar (not illustrated) Narrow-necked jar with cordon at base of neck.
Narrow-necked jar (Fig 10, No. 92) Alice Holt-type narrow-necked jar (Lyne & Jefferies 1A.6,8,10–13,15,16,20).

Lids

Lid, plain rim (not illustrated) Domed lid with flat/slightly domed lid, with thickened and rounded, squared-off or thickened and grooved rims.
Lid, upward-hooked rim (Fig 5, Nos 16–17) Flat/slightly domed lid, with upward-hooked rim.
Lid, downward-hooked rim (not illustrated) Flat/slightly domed lid, with downward/inward-hooked rim.

Mortaria

Curved-flange mortarium (not illustrated) Early curved-flange mortarium.
Upright rim, curved-flange mortarium (not illustrated) Mortarium with upright, grooved rim and curved flange.
Cam 504 (not illustrated) Variation of Camulodunum 504/505.
Wall-sided mortarium (Fig 8, No. 59) Late Colchester-type wall-sided mortarium/or Nene Valley-type wall-sided mortarium with grooved wall.
Young C97 (Fig 12, Nos 115, 116?; Fig 15, Nos 156–7) OXRC-type late wall-sided mortarium with plain wall (Young C97–9). Also represented in MHAD and NVCC?
Young C100 (not illustrated) OXRC-type mortarium with upright rim and angular flange (Young C100).
Young M10 (Fig 9, No. 74) OXMO-type mortarium with upright rim and downward pointing flange (Young M10).
Young M17 (Fig 9, No. 75; Fig 12, No. 117) OXMO-type mortarium with upright rim and angular flange (Young M17).
Young M22 (Fig 12, No. 118; Fig 15, No. 158) OXMO-type mortarium with upright rim and angular flange (Young M22).
Young WC6-7 (Fig 15, Nos 159–60) OXWC-type mortarium with upright rim and angular flange (Young WC6-7).

Tazze

Tazza (Fig 8, No. 60) Frilled or notched-rim tazza.

Samian forms (none illustrated)

CU21	Curle 21
DR18	Dragendorff 18
DR18/31	Dragendorff 18/31
DR27	Dragendorff 27
DR30	Dragendorff 30
DR31	Dragendorff 31
DR33	Dragendorff 33
DR37	Dragendorff 37
DR38	Dragendorff 38
DR40	Dragendorff 40
RT12	Ritterling 12
RT13	Ritterling 13
WA79	Walters 79
WA81	Walters 81

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was initiated by Beth Richardson, and the authors are grateful for her background research, in particular the work on Billingsgate Bath House, and her comments on a draft of this text; her general insights into late Roman pottery in London were invaluable. Barbara Davies assessed the dating evidence for the Leadenhall Court pottery; without her input it would not have been possible to use this data. The illustrations were drawn by Alison Hawkins and much of the manuscript typed by Wendy Garrett. Our colleagues from the Museum of London and its Archaeology Service, Brian Yule, Tony Dyson, Jo Groves, Trevor Brigham and Francis Grew provided many stimulating comments on a draft of this text, as did our external referree, Prof M G Fulford. We are also grateful to Jenny Hall (Museum of London) for her comments on the Dowgate Hill and Billingsgate coins. Andrew Savage (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) kindly provided unpublished data from the Marlowe Car Park Site. The work was funded by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England); the City of London Archaeological Trust contributed towards the final editorial work.

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The Society is grateful to English Heritage for a grant towards the publication cost of this article