

Appendix 1. The Sites Considered – Chronologies

Introduction

Summaries of the archaeological sequences of each contributing site are given in Chapter 2. Further details of their pottery assemblages and chronologies are presented below.

Bottisham, Tunbridge Lane

Figs App. 1.1–1.2

The Tunbridge Lane site contained an important ceramic assemblage, despite the small area of investigation. Some 3,984 sherds weighing 80.475kg were fully recorded (by JE) from all the stratified deposits excavated from the site. Five Roman phases (following a Neolithic and Bronze Age phase) were identified:

Phase 2: AD 100–120

Phase 3: AD 120–140

Phase 4: AD 120–140

Phase 5: AD 150–250

Phase 6: AD 270–410

The site chronology can be assessed by two means, from the collection as a whole, and by each phase. The site samian ware list consists of 49% South Gaulish pieces, all of Flavian–Trajanic date, 11% from Les Martres-de-Veyre, largely of Trajanic date, and 39% from Central Gaul, of Hadrianic–Antonine date. Only 1.4% of the assemblage consists of Class E ‘Belgic’ type grog-tempered fabrics and this low occurrence combined with the absence of pre-Flavian samian ware strongly suggests a lack of pottery deposition and activity at Bottisham before the Flavian period. The South Gaulish samian includes a number of pieces which must be of Flavian date, although some of this material could be Trajanic, and the relatively strong representation of Les Martres material suggests strong deposition of pottery on the site in this period. Ward (below, **p. 000**) notes that much of the SG ware was apparently produced in the Flavian period.

Amongst the Central Gaulish material late Antonine forms are almost absent. There is a single possible Dr 31 from context 201 in Phase 6.1, dated *c.*AD 140–60, compared with one form 18/31 and five form 18/31R. Form Dr 31R, dating to after AD 160, is completely absent, as are mortaria dated to after *c.*AD 170. It is well known that Dr 27 cups were gradually replaced by Dr 33, and Willis (1998, fig. 1) demonstrated that Dr 33 is at least four times as common as Dr 27 in assemblages dated to *c.*AD 160, whilst his fig. 9 shows a marked increase in Dr 33 in assemblages from *c.*AD 130 onwards. It is, therefore, of note that Dr 27 and Dr 33 numbers are equal here, at six each amongst the Central Gaulish material, suggesting that most of this was deposited early in the Hadrianic–Antonine range. Thus it would appear that the vast majority of the Central Gaulish samian from the site is of Hadrianic, rather than later, date. The coarse pottery would also suit a later 1st- to early 2nd-century date range for most of the assemblage. Amongst the Horningsea storage jars only two are of the Antonine and later bifid rimmed type. Reeded rimmed flanged bowls (class B9), perhaps of Trajanic date, are common, whereas they are usually a rare type. Bead rimmed dishes and bowls copying BB2 types of Antonine or later date are infrequent here, but are usually some of the commonest dish and bowl types.

Trajanic–Hadrianic forms such as London ware and mica-dusted wares are relatively common and the occurrence of Nene Valley colour-coated wares is rare. The latter form a small minority of the finewares present, rather than dominating the group as is usual in this region, confirming that there was little pottery deposition on the site after *c.*AD 160.

There are a few pieces of much later date such as the developed beaded and flanged bowl (Fig. 3.12, R04 B6.1) from context 201 of Phase 6.1, and the Oxfordshire white-slipped mortarium from context 202 of Phase 6.1, dated to after *c.*AD 240.

Phase 2 produced a relatively small group of 99 sherds. No sherds of Class E fabrics were present, suggesting that no material earlier than *c.*AD 70 was present. Two sherds of samian were present, a South Gaulish Curle 11 bowl sherd from context 278, dated AD 70–100 and an indeterminate Central Gaulish body sherd of Hadrianic–Antonine date from context 150. The assemblage is dominated by Horningsea fabrics in forms

which were generally not closely datable. Context 135 produced a *Verulamium* region ware jar (W05 W5.9) of Flavian–Trajanic date. The evidence would seem to suggest a Flavian–Trajanic or Trajanic range for the phase, although the Central Gaulish samian sherd, if this was not intrusive, suggests that it extended into the Hadrianic period.

Phase 3, which stratigraphically succeeded Phase 2, contains a much larger assemblage, by far the largest from the site at 3061 sherds. BB1 is present in contexts 103 and 110, 195 and 318, all of which must be at least of Hadrianic date, contexts 103 and 110 containing Hadrianic–Antonine BB1 flange rim bowls (B01.3) and 318 containing a jar (B01.1) of Hadrianic or (more likely) Antonine date.

Horningsea wares included many carinated bowls (Chapter 3, R02 B1.1), probably of later 1st to earlier 2nd century date, and many reeded rimmed bowls of Class B9, which should have a later 1st to early 2nd century date. Contexts 158 and 311 contain bead rimmed dishes (Chapter 3, R02 D2.1) probably of Antonine date, although much earlier forms, including D5.1 and Classes D7 and D8 (most likely of later 1st century date as they are Gallo-Belgic or 1st-century copies) are also present in larger numbers in the phase. Lids are very common in this phase. A Rhenish mortarium, M31 (M31.1), of mid 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date occurs in context 246, but other mortaria are fairly local and of later 1st to 2nd century date. An Antonine BB copy dish (Chapter 3, R04 D6.1) occurs in context 246. Context 238 also contains an Antonine BB copy bowl (Chapter 3, R04 B5.1). A Nene Valley beaker of later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date comes from context 158.

South and Central Gaulish samian wares were both well represented in the phase. Most of the Central Gaulish material is of Hadrianic or Hadrianic–early Antonine date. The latest pieces are a Les Martres dish from context 307, dated AD 120–200, probably AD 140–200 and a Central Gaulish Dr 27 from context 311 dated AD 130–160.

Three coins come from Phase 3 contexts. Contexts 101 and 104 each produced an illegible bronze of 1st- to 3rd-century date, whilst pit fill context 102 contained an illegible bronze of 3rd- to 4th-century date, which must be intrusive. Overall the weight of the material in the phase seems to be Hadrianic, with some earlier material, but there is a consistent Antonine element. Context 158 at least would seem to have closed after c.AD 160.

Phase 4.1, which stratigraphically succeeded Phase 3, contained only 57 sherds. It contained no material datable later than that in Phase 3 contexts. The latest samian sherd was a Dr 33 dated AD 120–145. Phase 4.2 stratigraphically succeeded Phase 4.1 and contained 173 sherds. Again nothing in this group dated later than material from Phase 3. The latest pieces were an Antonine bowl (Chapter 3, R02 B5.1) from context 382 and a dish (Chapter 3, R04 D2.3) from context 381. Phase 4.3 again stratigraphically succeeds Phase 4.2. It contained 62 sherds, none of which was datable later than material from Phase 3.

Phase 5 contained an assemblage of 234 sherds. It had no stratigraphic relationship to the preceding phases. Contexts 127 and 156 contained Nene Valley colour-coated ware dating to after c.AD 160. Antonine bead rimmed dishes (Chapter 3, R04 B5.1) occurred in contexts 166 and 187, whilst context 165 contained a bowl (Chapter 3, R02 B5.2) perhaps of earlier 3rd-century date. The phase is presumably of Antonine–early 3rd century date. Context 127 in Phase 5 contained a single coin of later 4th century date, which is presumably intrusive.

Some 201 sherds come from Phase 6.1 which stratigraphically succeeded Phase 5. This small group includes a shell-tempered ware bowl (C12.13) probably of later Roman date, along with a sherd of Oxfordshire fabric WC, dated to after AD 240, both from context 202, and a Nene Valley simple rimmed dish from context 274 of 3rd-century or later date. The latest piece from the phase is a Horningsea BB copy developed bead and flanged bowl (Chapter 3, R04 B6.1) from context 201 which must date to after c.AD 270. Phase 6.1 also contained a single coin (from context 274) of 4th-century date and overall is presumably of later 3rd- to 4th-century date. Phase 6.2 stratigraphically succeeds Phase 6.1 and must therefore date after c.AD 270. It contained only 29 sherds, none of which is closely datable.

Class S, Samian ware

by Margaret Ward

The samian ware constituted 2.2% of the Roman pottery from the site in Bottisham. The total of 87 sherds represented a maximum of 72 vessels, divided equally between South and Central Gaulish wares (SG and CG respectively). The large quantity of SG material reflects the fact that the great majority (72%) of the vessels were recovered from early contexts, mostly in Phase 3. There were no products of the later 2nd-century workshops in East Gaul and indeed, only one sherd was considered possibly to have been a product of an early East Gaulish pottery. However, on closer inspection, origin at Les Martres-de-Veyre in Central Gaul seemed more likely.

A line diagram and a table are provided to summarise dates and forms of the vessels (Figs App. 1.1–1.2). None of the material is likely to have been produced in the pre-Flavian period. Although two vessels were assigned a date of production in the range *c.*AD 60–100, both are more likely to have been Flavian products. More than half of the SG ware appeared to have been produced in the Flavian period; three vessels were dated specifically *c.*AD 75–95/100 and only four vessels were dated firmly after *c.*AD 80.

As noted above, one fragment of form 27 may be thought more likely to have been produced at Les Martres-de-Veyre than at an early 2nd-century workshop in East Gaul. There were at least eight other products of Les Martres-de-Veyre, constituting a large proportion of the assemblage (over 11% of the total and 31% of the CG wares).

Even in the latest phases, none of the vessels could be dated firmly after the early Antonine period. In all, five pieces were dated only loosely in the wide range of the Hadrianic–Antonine period. The latest material in Phase 3 comprised one of these broadly dated sherds in context 307 and this was likely to have been an early Antonine product. There was also a cup of form 27 in context 311 that was a late Hadrianic or early Antonine product; this displayed evidence of considerable wear from use.

Significantly, the CG instances of the popular cup Dr 33 were equalled in number by those of Dr 27, a form that was replaced by Dr 33 around AD 160. As noted above, form 33 is at least four times as common as form 27 in assemblages dated to *c.*AD 160 and cups of form 33 show a marked increase in assemblages from *c.*AD 130 onwards. The equal numbers of form 27 and 33 in this collection suggest that deposition of the material occurred before *c.*AD 160. Most of the CG vessels on this site were certainly produced in the first half of the 2nd century. Although there is no firm evidence for date of deposition, there are none of the late forms, such as mortaria, produced later than *c.*AD 170. Also absent from the site was the deep dish 31R, the predominant dish after *c.*AD 160. The Antonine dish form 31 was also little in evidence. Two pieces were identified as belonging to form 18/31 or 31; both were found in Phase 6.1 contexts (201 and 206), and both may have been early Antonine products. Despite the absence of any of the late dishes, examples of forms 15/17, 18, 18/31 and their rouletted counterparts constituted a very large proportion of the collection as a whole (over 25%).

Moulded bowls comprised 12.5% of the collection, a relatively small proportion. This level of decorated ware clearly falls into the rural range as observed by Steven Willis (1998, 105–11). At Little Paxton, another rural site in Cambridgeshire, the decorated ware comprised as little as 5% of the assemblage (Ward 2011).

Only one vessel (SG form 27) retained its potter's stamp. However, in Phase 3 context 109, the almost complete profile of a CG cup of form 27 survived, lacking only the stamp. Had the stamp survived, the proportion of stamps in this sample would have reached 3%. Two other vessels in Period 3 contexts 109 and 110 also displayed complete profiles, both of them SG products. There was no evidence of repair or secondary use in this sample, but seven footrings showed signs of wear from use (10% of the collection). In all, 7% of the material showed evidence of burning. Pieces of one SG cup in Phase 3 context 103 were burnt almost black, while another sherd in Phase 2 context 150 had suffered burning that rendered its origin and date uncertain.

In general, the condition of the samian ware was good. This is reflected in the relatively low proportion of indeterminate sherds (12.5%). A similarly good condition was observed at Little Paxton, although in that scrapper collection 16.6% was of indeterminate form. At Bottisham, the average weight per sherd is relatively high (13.6g; *cf.* 6.8g at Little Paxton). Indeed, the general condition of the Bottisham material may be contrasted favourably with collections from many rural sites that are known to have been subject to considerable environmental and agricultural erosion (*cf.* Ward 2000, 45, 85, 137; Ward in Fairburn 2002, 77).

Caldecote, Highfields

Sealey (2011) reports on 623 sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 4.474kg from Caldecote Highfields. He suggests that the Iron Age pottery all dates to after the 3rd century BC and that it is late in the middle Iron Age sequence. Five phases with pottery are defined, of which Table App. 1.2 shows the three with a reasonable number of sherds in them.

Grog-tempered fabrics appear from Phase 2.2. Sealey (2011) points out that 'South Cambridgeshire lay on the edge of the mainstream Aylesford-Swarling phenomenon. Both there and in north-west Essex we find small cremation cemeteries of 'Belgic' pottery established in the 1st century BC (Hill *et al* 1999; Crossan *et al* 1990) in a landscape where there is remarkable variety among contemporary settlement pottery assemblages. On the Airport Catering Site village at Stansted (Essex) 'Belgic' pottery was found in the earliest contexts on the site in a matrix of pottery that is otherwise middle Iron Age'. [This is dated to after 70–50 BC by a hoard.] 'At the more conservative end of the spectrum is Wendens Ambo (Essex), where pottery of middle Iron Age type remained dominant until the early Roman period (Hodder 1982, 25). Yet further north at Castle Hill in

Cambridge, the pottery from a late Iron Age settlement founded *c.*15 BC has no sign of middle Iron Age material' (Sealey 2011). Belgic pottery north of this 'tends to be meagre in quantity and late in date, as on Wardy Hill at Coveney near Ely (Hill and Horne 2003) and at Greenstead Farm in Fen Ditton, Cambridge where only 24 of the 3728 sherds were wheelmade. Some Iron Age sites have no Aylesford-Swarling pottery at all, such as Haddenham V where radiocarbon dates suggest activity came to an end in the first decades AD (Hill 2002, 160)' (Sealey 2011).

Sealey (2011) also highlights the remarkable decline in the quantity of grog-tempered wares at Caldecote. He comments that 'for the first time in late Iron Age East Anglia we have a site where after an initial and apparently whole-hearted adoption of 'Belgic' pottery the vogue for this new pottery passed and the existing middle Iron Age tradition reasserted itself with some vigour. Not until the early Roman period was 'Belgic' pottery reintroduced, when it is present in some quantity in the *c.*AD 50–125 quarry fill M428' (Sealey 2011). He goes on to discuss the distribution of 'Belgic' pottery in East Anglia pointing out that 'Many communities in East Anglia simply chose to reject Aylesford-Swarling; their attitude was much the same as their attitude to imported Roman ceramics. In late Iron Age south Cambridgeshire Roman imports are only found in contexts where 'Belgic' pottery was also made welcome. In East Anglia this reluctance to entertain foreign pottery is most evident in the dearth of Dressel 1 amphorae from Norfolk and north Suffolk. In this case we may be dealing with a specific act of policy by a known political entity, the Iceni. Misgivings in East Anglia about imported pottery, be it Roman or Aylesford-Swarling, (let alone Mediterranean wine), reflect not the backwardness of these communities, but their insularity. Traditional pottery may well have been entwined with their concepts of identity and reinforced the reluctance of these communities to embrace the wider world. ... If we are right to try and relate the pottery in use to the social and political currents of the time, Caldecote may have been a community that wanted (and achieved) a loosening of ties with Hertfordshire and Essex in the decades before the Roman invasion' (Sealey 2011). Alternately, of course, the decline in the 'Belgic' component in the assemblage might be seen as a decline in the social status of the occupants of the site in this period.

Sealey's arguments about East Anglia are reinforced when it is recognised that Aylesford-Swarling 'Belgic' pottery is in fact Gallo-Roman pottery. His comments about the distribution of Dressel 1 amphorae are actually borne out by aspects of the later Iron Age coinage in the south-east (see Chapter 4.II, 'The social context of 'Gallo-Belgic' pottery assemblages in the south-east').

Table App. 1.3 reproduces Sealey's table 2, showing pottery from quarry pit M428. The feature is dated *c.*AD 50–125 and its contents seem principally to span the pre-Flavian and Flavian–Trajanic periods. As Sealey comments 'The widespread diffusion of Aylesford-Swarling pottery to regions where it was rare (or absent altogether) before AD 43 is a well-attested phenomenon in the south-east in the Claudio-Neronian and early Flavian periods (Gregory 1991, 168–9). Not all the 'Belgic' pottery from M428 is in grog-tempered fabrics; two vessels in a sand-tempered fabric have corrugations, grooves and cordons typical of the style' (Sealey 2011). This pottery includes a Terra Rubra copy beaker and a Gallo-Belgic platter copy. Lid seated jars are also represented including a shell-tempered one.

'A third of the quarry fill pottery (32% by weight) is the ubiquitous sandy Roman grey to black ware that displaced grog-tempered pottery under the Flavians. The other major component of the quarry is Fabric SGBS. It was the major source of storage jars, many of which have the strongly flexed and horizontal rims so typical of the region and period' (Sealey 2011). The pottery from the quarry fill contains little samian ware, none of it pre-Flavian, and no amphorae. Information on the functional composition of the group is not available. Nonetheless this material would appear to constitute a low status rural assemblage.

Cambridge, Newmarket Road

Some 463 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from an evaluation undertaken on this site in 1992. The assemblage as a whole is reasonably datable. Only two contexts, CAMNR02 311 and 337, appear to be of Iron Age date. Amongst the rest the near absence of Class E ('Belgic') fabrics suggests an absence of activity in the period up to AD 60/70. The samian list is small, but the absence of any South Gaulish samian is notable, the earliest piece being two Les Martres flakes from CAMNR02 context 347 dated AD 100–125. There is a micaceous greyware poppyhead beaker of early 2nd-century date (from contexts CAMNR01 42, CAMNR02 30, 112, 159). A Trajanic start date for the site would seem probable.

The samian list includes four pieces with restricted date ranges within the 2nd century, and all belong to the earlier part of the century, with no piece dated to after *c.*AD 150. The list is too small for this to be very significant, but it does tend to suggest an emphasis on the early-mid 2nd century. A Hadrianic–Antonine Horningsea flange rimmed dish/bowl comes from CAMNR02 context 159 and Antonine–early 3rd century

Horningsea BB2 copy dishes/bowls come from CAMNR01 context 42 and CAMNR02 contexts 141 and 147. A Nene Valley colour-coated ware sherd with barbotine decoration comes from CAMNR02 context 89, dated c.AD 160–250.

The latest piece from the site seems to be a Nene Valley whiteware mortarium from CAMNR02 context 136, which must be of 3rd- to 4th-century date. This appears to be a late outlier, and it would seem that most of the pottery was deposited in the 2nd century, and probably that most of it arrived in the first half of that century, given the very poor representation of Nene Valley colour-coated wares here. It is most unlikely that the site continued in use after the mid 3rd century.

Cottenham, Old Tillage (formerly Car Dyke)

This was dated by a pottery group consisting of two residual Flavian–Trajanic or earlier pieces and a developed beaded and flanged bowl with internal wavy line decoration (Clark 1949, fig. 5).

Hartley (1970, 126) reconsidered the evidence from Cottenham. He noted that: ‘The pottery from the basal silt has been held to suggest a mid 1st-century date of construction “possibly as early as AD 50 or 60” (Clark 1949, 160). Mr M.R. Hull who examined it, was justifiably cautious about dating most of the sherds. Both he and the present writer, who has re-examined it, feel sure that some sherds are 2nd century, and only nos 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9 (Clark 1949, fig. 4) demand reconsideration. Of these no. 9 may be matched precisely in form and fabric with late 2nd-century products of the Nene Valley; nos 5 and 8 are so fragmentary that dating depends on fabric, and that has parallels in Flavian and Hadrianic groups at Water Newton. Nos 1 and 2 are derived from Belgic forms and at *Camulodunum* would be 1st century. The Old Tillage is in a very different ceramic province, however, notable for its intense conservatism in pottery until well into the 2nd century (Hartley 1955, 27). As close analogies to these vessels are now known from groups at Water Newton containing only Flavian to early Hadrianic samian, it seems almost certain that they belong to this period. It thus appears that a 1st-century date is not inevitable for the earliest basal silt, and the general date of the fenland pottery as a whole strongly suggests that it is later.’

The evidence from the Old Tillage/Car Dyke site, and particularly its samian ware (see below) now clarifies this, indicating a later Hadrianic to early Antonine date. Hartley also discusses the pottery from deposits claimed to date the end of use of the Car Dyke. He notes ‘More vital, since it is thought to date the effective end of the Dyke, is the pottery from the gravel ‘throw-in’ (Clark 1949, 153). Unfortunately it has not been possible to re-examine this pottery. However, one published sherd (Clark 1949, fig. 5, no. 3) is certainly 4th century and, on the analogy of other straight-sided bowls with internal wavy line, is unlikely to be earlier than the middle of the century (Gillam 1957, 203, and fig. 24, nos 231–2). In view of this, the earliest possible date for the filling seems to be AD 325. Furthermore, an appreciable proportion of the pottery in the layer was evidently residual (Clark 1949, 152), and this may mean that the *terminus post quem* is not close to the true date of filling. It is at least evidence that the Dyke was still navigable during the early 4th century and that it may have been navigable later’ (Hartley 1970, 126).

Hartley is certainly right about this and Clark’s (1949) fig. 5, no. 3 seems to the present author (JE) most unlikely to date before AD 350. The later pottery illustrated by Clark (1949, figs 6–8) includes nine examples of Oxfordshire (Young 1977) type C45 (AD 240/70–400+), seven of type C51 (AD 240–400+), two possibly of type C54 (undated) and three of type C69 (AD 325–400+). The group does not include the latest types of Nene Valley wares, such as those found at Teversham and Great Casterton, and perhaps dates to around the third quarter of the 4th century. This would tend to confirm that the canal had ceased to be used as such south of this point by the third quarter of the 4th century at the latest.

Earith, Langdale Hale

This site has a coin list of 81 coins, only four of which are earlier than AD 200. The 77 later coins lack any after AD 364, which Reece points out would appear to be significant, suggesting a reduction in or lack of later 4th century occupation (Reece 2013). Non-ceramic finds from the site are relatively few, with only 11 fragments of glass. There are however, fragments of a pewter vessel and, surprisingly, a stylus from the southern compound. Monteil reports on 14,381 sherds from the site (Monteil 2013).

There is no pre-Flavian samian from the site and only 4.7% of the samian is South Gaulish by count. There is 5.7% of Les Martres by count, but all the Les Martres sherds come from one vessel. Some 60.8% of the samian is from Lezoux, with a surprising 28.8% East Gaulish (19% by RE). Even for a site in eastern England and one with a late 2nd- to 3rd-century emphasis in its samian assemblage this latter figure is high, suggesting relatively strong 3rd-century samian deposition. The assemblage is regarded by Monteil as comparable with that from Alcester, Gas House Lane (Ward 1996) which is of early 3rd-century date. Monteil notes ‘there are

groups of pre-Flavian and Flavian material but the bulk of the pottery dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD... Some typically 4th-century AD material is present but large convincing late 4th-century assemblages are lacking... There is nothing in the assemblage that needs to date beyond AD 350' (Monteil 2013, 94).

Fengate, Cat's Water

Fig. App. 1.3

Pryor (1984) reports on 11,600 sherds of Iron Age pottery from Fengate, most of the mid-later Iron Age pottery coming from the Cat's Water subsite. A late Iron Age group comes from pit F1058. This is stratigraphically later than all the other features adjacent to it. It contained 9.2kg of pottery, including 7.3% by weight of comb decorated sherds in the Group 2 pottery and 53.3% of scored decorated sherds. Pryor (1984, 155) recognises that 'it is reasonable to suppose that a proportion at least of these scored wares are contemporary with the wheelmade and comb decorated vessels'. Its Group 2 and Group 3 elements are unfortunately considered separately by Pryor rather than as part of the group as a whole. Another late Iron Age group comes from the gully of Structure 41 (Pryor 1984, table M12). This weighed 2.2kg with comb decorated sherds representing 77.2% by weight and scored wares only 3.1%.

Pryor regarded the pottery from F1058 and that from the gully of Structure 41 as 'probably contemporary': he notes that 'typologically, the latest vessels represented on the subsite are copies of Gallo-Belgic imported wares, of which numerically the most important are butt-beakers. The subsite produced just one sherd of rouletted butt-beaker in a hard sandy fabric, probably of Hertfordshire manufacture. A more complete but locally made butt-beaker was found in another Late Iron Age main drain' (Pryor 1984, 155). A date of AD10/20 is suggested for the introduction of this form into the area, while the introduction of wheelmade pottery into the area is suggested as occurring at 'a date in the second half of the 1st century BC'. It is conceded that 'the few late pottery forms, taken with the coin and brooch evidence would suggest that the last years of the Cat's Water (site) ... were post-Conquest in date' (Pryor 1984, 155).

The coins from the site consist of two Claudian copies, of which Reece (1984, 173) concludes 'the likely date range in which they were struck is therefore AD 43–64'. Reece also notes that 'The absence of Iron Age coins and the presence of a non-coin losing later Roman phase points up the presence of two Roman coins at the end of the Iron Age. They are not on the site as part of Iron Age coin use, and they must, presumably, be there because of immediate contacts with a coin using community, which at this period must be the army based in Longthorpe. The two coins, therefore, represent the meeting of the monetized Roman army and the non-monetized economy of the local Iron Age' (Reece 1984, 173).

Fig. App. 1.3 shows a date distribution plot of the brooches from the site (based on Mackreth 1984). It is clear from this that brooch deposition on the site is restricted to the first two thirds of the 1st century AD and that it peaks around the period of the Roman conquest. Activity seems to have ceased well before the Flavian period, perhaps by c.AD 55. The coins and brooches are not really consistent with Pryor's dating of the pottery and strongly suggest that the latest material dated to around the AD 50s.

Godmanchester

Godmanchester, The Parks

The pottery report for The Parks (C.J. Evans 2003) publishes the material from the best groups from Kilns 1 and 4a/b. Kiln 1 is of some importance, producing whitewares (C.J. Evans 2003, fabric P06.1) and white-slipped oxidised wares (C.J. Evans 2003, fabrics P05.1 and P05.2). These are in the tradition of the *Verulamium* region potters and appear to date from the later 2nd to earlier 3rd centuries. 'In Kiln 1 jars were by far the most common vessel class (69%), followed by bowls (15%). When the forms were ordered by frequency (C.J. Evans 2003, fig. 24) the four most common types were jars with lid-seat (channel-rimmed jars), flange or pulley rims (bifid rimmed jars), and reeded rimmed bowls. Beakers, lids and mortaria and face pots were present in much smaller quantities, and no flagons were represented' (C.J. Evans 2003, 44). The whiteware, P06.1 is described as pale yellow 'with common inclusions of ill-sorted, white, clear and pinkish quartz, together with iron-rich red and black inclusions' (C.J. Evans 2003, 209).

Fabric P05.1 is described as having a pale yellow slip on a reddish yellow core and yellowish-brown margins, with common-abundant shell temper and some ooliths and occasional ironstone. P05.2 is described as similar to P05.1 but less densely packed. As Jane Evans points out (2003, 47) this Godmanchester industry is likely to be the source of the *Verulamium* region tradition material found on Nene Valley sites (Perrin 1999, 111). Other material from kiln 1 included a Horningsea storage jar (SJ1.1) (C.J. Evans 2003, fig. 26, no. 3).

Kiln 4a/b is of later 3rd-, or possibly early 4th-century date. Its products are a mix of BB derived forms, including beaded and flanged bowls and dishes, simple rimmed dishes and flange rimmed bowls, rilled greyware necked jars copying 3rd-century shell-tempered ware forms, and some constricted-necked jars with painted decoration. The commonest forms are the rilled jars which comprise almost half the forms recovered from kiln 4a/b (C.J. Evans 2003, fig. 30). The kiln fabrics appear to be G06.1, G06.2 and G07.1 (C.J. Evans 2003, table 12). Both G06.1 and G06.2 are white-slipped. G06.1 is described as having ‘abundant inclusions of silt-sized quartz and sparse/moderate ill-sorted, sub-rounded/rounded quartz, together with sparse iron-rich inclusions’ (C.J. Evans 2003, 207). G06.2 is described as having ‘inclusions of sparse/moderate, ill-sorted, sub-rounded/rounded fine quartz together with sparse iron-rich inclusions... distinguished by calcareous inclusions, visible by microscope and sometimes by eye’ (C.J. Evans 2003, 207). G07.1 is described as a greyware with ‘moderate/abundant, ill-sorted sub-rounded/rounded quartz together with sparse red and black iron-rich inclusions, and occasional angular white inclusions of ?flint. no obvious calcareous inclusions’ (C.J. Evans 2003, 207).

Godmanchester, London Road

The London Road pottery assemblage (Hancocks 2003) is the only published quantified site report from Godmanchester which gives some indication of pottery supply to the town. The assemblage itself is from an extra-mural site and does not have fully urban characteristics. Three groups are available; from Phase 2, late 1st to early 2nd century, Phase 3, later 2nd to mid 3rd century, and Phase 4A/B, late 3rd to 4th century. Hancocks (2003) publishes data based on key groups amounting to 4,152 sherds of the 11,403 recovered from the site.

In discussing the coins White (2003, 127) concluded that ‘the coins from London Road suggest that there were two main periods of occupation. The first from the early 2nd century to the end of the 3rd (but finishing within the last two decades of that century; Phase 3); the second from the 2nd quarter of the 4th century until perhaps the end of that century (Phase 4A/B)’ but he also notes that the site list stops with issues of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-378). Table App. 1.4 shows the overall occurrence of ware classes in the London Road assemblage.

Grandford

Fig. App. 1.4

Tables App. 1.5–1.7 show the Grandford site samian list, which is illustrated in Fig. App. 1.4. This is tabulated from the listings given by Hartley 1982, **, Les Martres decorated vessels have been listed with the remainder of the Central Gaulish material as plain ware vessels in this fabric were not systematically isolated at the time this list was made. The assemblage has a strong South Gaulish representation for a site in the fenlands with 34% South Gaulish ware. The earliest pieces are Neronian, although most of the South Gaulish ware is Flavian–Trajanic. The really significant element of the South Gaulish samian assemblage is its very high level of decorated ware. Some 36.2% of the recorded sherds comprise decorated forms. This is a very high level, comparable with those from sites with military associations sites. Willis (2006) suggests an average value of 27% decorated ware from fort sites and 38% from *vici*. The Grandford level is considerably higher than the average for major civil sites of 24%, let alone that for minor civil settlements, 20.4%, which is the group Grandford might be expected to fall into. Thus the level of decorated samian ware from the assemblage in the Neronian–Trajanic period strongly suggests that there was a fort nearby. The strong Neronian–Flavian site coin list tends to confirm this and aerial photography has now located two forts. Some 63.4% of the samian assemblage was of Central Gaulish origin, mostly from Lezoux. In contrast to the South Gaulish material decorated ware levels in the Central Gaulish assemblage were much lower at 23.5%. This is still quite high but is within the range for small towns (Willis 1998; Willis 2006) and suggests that the fort had ceased to be occupied by this period. East Gaulish samian is very poorly represented on the site at 2.4% of all samian, suggesting weaker early to mid 3rd-century samian use or pottery deposition.

Haddenham Shrine, Site III

Lucas (2006a) has reported on 2648 sherds (c.37.8kg) of Roman pottery from the shrine at Haddenham, 2572 sherds being from stratified contexts. The site dates from the mid 2nd century to the mid 4th and is divided into three phases; Phase III.1 dated c.AD 200–240, Phase III.2 dated c.AD 240–300, and Phase III.3 dated to the early 4th century. The peak of pottery deposition seems to have been in the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century (Lucas 2007, 433 and fig. 7.31). Most of the pottery (76.4% by count) comes from Phase III.2, with a further 14.4% coming from Phase III.1. Groups from other phases are of negligible size. The overall average sherd

weight is 14.3g, a reasonably typical figure for a lowland zone site. The report illustrated only a few vessels from Phase III and does not tabulate the occurrence of individual pottery forms.

Haddenham, West End

Peachey (2005) reports a total of 36 samian ware sherds in the site assemblage, with 105% (RE) and an average sherd weight of 9.6g. Table App. 1.8 shows the occurrence of samian types in Ceramic Phase 1 (after Peachey 2005). Although the group is small, levels of East Gaulish material are remarkably high. This would tend to suggest that material in this phase is predominantly 3rd rather than 2nd century in date, and that the site had a very good samian supply.

Haddon

An assemblage of *c.* 7,000 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from this site (Rollo 1994a; J. Evans 2003).

Phase 1

The overall assemblage of Class E fabrics from the site includes two copies of the Gallo-Belgic form *Camulodunum* type 1, and one of type 2, both of which should date to before AD 30, probably in the range *c.* AD 1-30, given that copies are usually contemporary with their originals. There are also two sherds from a North Gaulish Whiteware flagon, 'potentially of *Cam* 140 form, or more probably, *Cam* 161' dating '*c.* AD 20 to 65' (S. Willis pers. comm.). Several Colchester brooches with a date range AD 1-50/55 were recovered from Phase 1 of French's excavations, along with a possible Langton Down type dated *c.* 15 BC–AD 25 (Mackreth 1994). Thus a start date for the site of *c.* AD 20 or earlier seems to be established.

Phase 2

The pottery from Phase 2 is dominated by shell-tempered wares including the first appearance of Roman Shell-Gritted ware, and 'Belgic' wares, although a few sherds of Roman oxidised wares and greywares (J. Evans 2003) R21 and R22 appear. The date of the phase would appear to be post-Conquest, but when it ended is rather unclear. The evidence from F9/13 in the material reported on by Rollo (1994b, 96) suggests that the phase continued into the Flavian period. Whether this extended to the end of the 1st century is uncertain. The presence of many greyware 'Belgic' types in R22, which occur mainly in Phase 3 (and later), might suggest that later 1st-century material was also deposited in Phase 3, but this depends on the assumption that these types ought to be of 1st-century rather than earlier 2nd-century date. There are two intrusive sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware, a simple rimmed dish, from the upper fill of ditch 155. Nene Valley greyware and the beaker in fabric W12 were intrusive.

Phase 3

As noted above it is uncertain if this phase commenced in the later 1st century or early in the 2nd. It is clear that Nene Valley greyware, for which Perrin (1996) suggests a Hadrianic origin, is contemporary in this phase, whilst most, and perhaps all, of the Nene Valley colour-coated ware is intrusive. Thus the phase would appear to end *c.* AD 150/70 with the emergence of colour-coated ware. The samian ware from this phase comprises a SG Dr 18/31 (AD 90–110) from context 70, and a Dr 15/17 (AD 50–85) from 307, a CG Dr33 (AD 120–200) from 258, a form 72 (AD 150–200) from 357, and a Dr 31 (AD 150–200) from 505, and an EG Dr 33 (AD 135–260) from 357 and a Dr 18/31 (AD 130–260) from 785.

Phase 4

Pottery from this phase includes a Nene Valley whiteware mortarium of 3rd- to 4th-century date and a range of Nene Valley rims all of later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date. Context M352, contains Dr 38 copy bowls of later 3rd-century or later date; the finds assigned to this number represent a surface collection over the infilled/disused ditch line. Intrusive Saxon pottery comes from context 470. There is also an intrusive coin of Theodora, AD 337–41 (SF 25) from context 301 of this phase.

Phase 5

Phase 5 succeeds Phase 4 and must start around the mid 3rd century. A series of deposits (158, 168, 267, 395, 643, 683 and 884) contain Nene Valley colour-coated ware developed beaded and flanged bowls of later 3rd-

to 4th-century date. A Dr 38 copy of later 3rd- to 4th-century date comes from 395, and a probably 4th-century bifid rimmed jar from 502.

Phase 6

Rollo (1994, 99) published an important group from quarry pit F39. This contained very little in the way of Nene Valley greyware and must have been deposited after this had ceased to be produced, but the group lacked some of the latest Nene Valley colour-coated wares and shell-gritted types. She suggested a date for it not later than AD 350. The site coin list suggests that the site came to an end during the coin period 364–378. A date for F39 of *c.*AD 350/60 might, therefore, be possible.

Horningsea, Eye Hall Farm

Fig. App. 1.5

Table App. 1.9 shows the occurrence of the major fabric classes in the Eye Hall Farm fieldwalked collection (291 sherds; 3.863kg; J. Evans 1991a), while Fig. App. 1.5 shows this small group by date. It extends from the Flavian period to the later 4th century with an emphasis on the Antonine period and the 4th century.

Amphora sherds are entirely absent, as is BB1, and sherds of Class E fabrics. The absence of the latter strongly suggests a lack of pre-Flavian activity here. Shell-tempered ware is represented by a few sherds in C22. At 1.3% (Nosh) and 1.1% (Wt) it is uncommon, as this class was on the Cambridge Rowing Lake site nearby, and much less common than at the site of Milton East Waste a little to the west.

Fine wares are represented by Nene Valley material, at 2.2% (Nosh) and 0.7% (Wt), followed by Oxfordshire colour-coated ware at 0.9% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt) and Hadham red ware at 0.4% (Nosh) and <0.1% (Wt). The representation of fine wares overall is weak, even for sites in this area, although it might be expected given that this is a kiln site (see Chapter 3.IV).

Oxidised wares are represented solely by fabric O04, possibly a minor Horningsea product, at 1.3% (Nosh) and 0.6% (Wt). Class Q is represented by a single sherd in fabric Q04, amounting to 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt).

Reduced wares dominate the assemblage as would be expected, and the vast majority are Horningsea products, at 88.1% (Nosh) and 93.0% (Wt), with just 4.4% (Nosh) in other fabrics. Amongst the Horningsea material, unusually, the commonest fabric is R021, the handmade storage jar fabric at 44.1% (Nosh) followed by R02, the wheel made greyware at 41.9% (Nosh), whereas on most consumption sites the handmade fabric does not exceed 10%. The imitation black burnished fabric, R04, is apparently poorly represented at 2.2% (Nosh) but the sherds were eroded and without surface preservation this group cannot effectively be distinguished from R02.

Amongst the 'other greywares' R01, the moderately sandy greyware, perhaps largely from the vicinity of Godmanchester, represents 3.5% (Nosh) and 1.6% (Wt) and R33, Wattisfield greyware, represents 0.9% (Nosh) and 0.6% (Wt). Samian ware is evidenced by a single Les Martres sherd constituting 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt) of the collection.

Landbeach, Car Dyke Farm (Akeman Street)

Figs App. 1.6–1.7

An assemblage of 334 sherds (3.811kg) of Roman pottery came from this site. Figure App. 1.6 shows the stratigraphic matrix, while Fig. App. 1.7 shows the date distribution of rim sherds from the site with a restricted date range. This suggests the site started in the mid 2nd century, and continued on to the end of the Roman period. There are four sherds of samian ware from the site. All are Central Gaulish, one is probably Hadrianic and two of the others are Antonine. There is virtually nothing from the site which is pre-Flavian, just a single sherd of a vessel in a Class E fabric. The earliest rim sherd is probably the Horningsea ware bowl (Chapter 3, R02 B1.1) with a Flavian–late Hadrianic date range. None of the pottery comes from contexts sealed by the Roman road (Akeman Street), but in the absence of any clear pre-Hadrianic occupation on the site a Hadrianic to (more likely) early Antonine start date seems likely.

Table App. 1.10 shows the occurrence of the major fabric classes in the small pottery collection from the site. Amphorae are absent in this small collection, as are black burnished wares. Shell-tempered wares are represented at 2.7% (Nosh) and 2.6% (Wt), most important being the wheelmade Harrold *etc.* fabrics C11/C12 at 1.8% (Nosh) and 2.2% (Wt). There are also minor elements of the handmade fabric C15 at 0.3% (Nosh) and 0.4% (Wt) and the fine-shell tempered fabric C19 at 0.1% (Nosh) and 0.0% (Wt). This fabric class is more common at Milton East Waste but even rarer on the nearby Horningsea kiln sites. As noted

above there is a single sherd of fabric E08 (amounting to 0.3% of Nosh and 0.0% (Wt)), which suggests very little if any pre-Flavian activity here.

Fine wares are relatively well-represented here. The commonest is F05 a red ware, with an orange-brown slip, with some moderate sand temper, similar to F04 but less sandy. It seems likely that a south Cambridgeshire source might be found for this. It amounted to 4.2% (Nosh) and 1.7% (Wt). A single form occurred in this fabric, a cornice-rimmed beaker, perhaps of 2nd-century date. The second commonest fine ware was Nene Valley colour-coated ware at 1.8% (Nosh) and 1.9% (Wt), followed by Hadham red ware (F03) at 0.9% (Nosh) and 0.1% (RE).

Mortaria are represented by a few sherds of Lower Nene Valley vessels of 3rd- to 4th-century date, representing 0.6% (Nosh) and 4.1% (Wt). Oxidised wares make surprisingly good showing at 5.7% (Nosh) and 1.8% (Wt), perhaps suggesting some emphasis on 2nd-century occupation. The chief oxidised ware is again O04 at 3.3% (Nosh) and 1.6% (Wt). This is generally the dominant type on these rural sites near the Horningsea kiln site, strengthening the possibility it is a Horningsea fabric. The only form represented in this fabric was a bowl (O04.19) with a triangularly-sectioned flanged reeded rim, probably of early 2nd-century date. The other oxidised ware was O01 at 2.4% (Nosh) and 0.3% (Wt), an oxidised ware with some moderate sand temper.

As usual reduced wares are the dominant ware class on the site at 81.9% (Nosh) and 87.3% (Wt). Equally unsurprisingly Horningsea wares made up 71.7% (Nosh) and 80.8% (Wt) of these. Amongst the Horningsea wares the storage jar fabric (R021) was relatively common at 17.5% (Nosh) and 29.8% (Wt). The BB copy fabric was not recorded from this site because of surface erosion of the sherds.

Amongst the 'other greywares' Wattisfield greyware (R33) is relatively frequent for the area at 3.3% (Nosh) and 0.8% (Wt). There is a single rim sherd in this group, a necked jar with a rising beaded rim (R33 J2.2). There was also a sherd of the calcareous-tempered 'London type' ware, R19 at 0.3% (Nosh) and 0.1% (Wt). The other, unsourced greywares amount to 6.0% (Nosh) and 5.6% (Wt). Amongst these the sand and limestone sand fabric R11 represented 0.6% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt). The commonest fabric was R51, a reduced fabric with some moderate sand and occasional-some fine organics which amounted to 4.2% (Nosh) and 3.2% (Wt).

Samian ware occurs in the form of four Central Gaulish sherds of Hadrianic–Antonine date, all plain, representing 1.8% (Nosh) of the assemblage. This level of samian ware is within the usual range found on a basic level rural site.

Little Barford

Lucas (1997) reports on 2628 sherds (75.084kg, 56.99 EVEs) of Roman pottery from this site, which date from the 1st to the mid 4th centuries. There are some 27 samian sherds tabulated, amounting to 1.0% of the assemblage by count. The samian was is not fully listed in the report, but in passing 10 forms are identified: a single South Gaulish stamped Dr 33 base; three Central Gaulish Dr 31 bowls, a CGS Curle 15 bowl, a CGS Dr 46 cup, and a CGS Dr 33 stamped CINTVSMIM (*Cintusmus*); an East Gaulish dish Walters 79/80, an EGS Dr 32 dish, and an EGS Dr 33 cup. It is apparent from this that most of the identified forms are of mid-late Antonine or 3rd-century date. The lack of a single piece of decorated samian ware amongst the vessels noted suggests that it was either rare or totally absent.

Little Paxton

The farmstead at Little Paxton, yielded 5,275 sherds (78.387kg; Jones 2011, 215, table 4.2) of Roman pottery. The material from Area E/F dates from the transitional period up until the early 2nd century, whilst the material from Area A would seem to be chiefly of 3rd- to mid 4th-century date.

Coins

Thirteen coins which can be at least partially dated were recovered from the site, all from Area A (Esmonde Cleary 2011). Amongst these the earliest are later 3rd-century radiates and the latest a coin of Valens dated AD 364-78. Some eight coins date to the later 3rd century, compared with four of the House of Constantine, and a single example post-dating AD 364. The coin sample is very small but Reece (1980) has pointed out that the usual pattern of rural coin loss involves much higher 4th-century than later 3rd-century loss. Whatever the significance of the chronological balance of the present coin list it certainly suggests that coin deposition ceased before the end of the 4th century.

Area E/F Phase 4

In contrast to Phase 3 most of the material from this phase is wheel made. It includes a flagon (Hancocks 2011, fig. 3.34, no. 131) in a powdery white British fabric imitating Gallic imports of Camulodunum form 168B, dated AD 40–70. There is also a butt-beaker of Camulodunum type 113, dated AD 20–70 in fabric O16 (Hancocks 2011, fig. 3.33, no. 108). There are also several wheel made grog-tempered carinated bowls. A date range in the order of AD 20–60/70 seems appropriate, rather than the much wider range offered by Hancocks (100 BC–AD 70).

Area E/F Phase 5

Phase 5 features in Area E/F succeed features of Phase 4 reported on above (Hancocks 2011) of transitional date. They contain quantities of Class E wares, principally of transitional date, handmade and some wheel made shell-tempered wares, and greywares probably of Flavian–Trajanic date. Sherds of *Verulamium* region whiteware of later 1st- to early 2nd-century date and a South Gaulish Dr 18 or 18R come from 3465, dated AD 70–110. There is a South Gaulish Dr 18 sherd from 3146, dated AD 70–100, another South Gaulish dish sherd from 3253, dated AD 70–110, a Central Gaulish dish/bowl base sherd, dated AD 140/50–200 from 3206, and an East Gaulish La Madeleine Dr 27 sherd from 4031, dated AD 130–60. *Verulamium* region whiteware also comes from contexts 3158, 3251, 3810, 4031, and 4033. There was also a bead rimmed bowl of Hadrianic–Antonine (or later) date from 3251 (Evans 2011, type R08.7). Overall the date range of the phase would appear to extend from *c.*AD 60/70 until *c.*AD 120 with a small number of features containing evidence that extends the range up to around the middle of the 2nd century.

Area A, Phase 5

The dating evidence from Phase 5 in Area A suggests a rather later range than that from Area E/F. The small assemblage is dominated by greywares, with the other major component being wheel made shell-tempered wares. There is half an unstamped Central Gaulish Dr 18/31 or 31 from 1259, dated AD 120–50, and other samian from Area A suggests a start of occupation here, perhaps in the range AD 140/50. There is also a BB copy dish, probably of Hadrianic–Antonine date (Evans 2011, type R01.29). Nene Valley colour-coated wares, dated to after *c.*AD150/60, come from 1009, 1011, 1259 and 1262. The latest piece from contexts assigned to this phase is a lower Nene Valley mortarium (M03.1) of 3rd- to 4th-century date, which is probably intrusive. Horningsea greywares also first appear in contexts 1009 and 1259. Phase 5 in Area A therefore seems to represent mid–late Antonine activity, probably extending into the earlier 3rd century. On this basis there appears to be something of chronological gap between Phase 5 in Area E/F and Phase 5 in Area A.

Area A, Phase 6

Phase 6 in Area A succeeds Phase 5, and thus has a *terminus post quem* of at least the late Antonine period. It contains a CG samian Dr 79R from 1476, dated AD 165–200, and sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware from many contexts, all post-dating *c.*AD150/60. A number of shell-tempered ware jars are likely to be of 3rd- to 4th-century date and there are Horningsea bead rimmed and flange rimmed bowls (types B3.2 and D2.2) of Hadrianic–Antonine or more probably 3rd-century date from the phase. The two latest pieces are Horningsea developed beaded and flanged bowls (B6.1) from 1376 and 1453, which must date to after *c.*AD 270. These latter must be intrusive.

Area A, Phase 7

Phase 7 deposits follow those of Phase 6 and therefore have a later 2nd-/early 3rd-century *terminus post quem*. The Nene Valley colour-coated vessels include a Dr 36 copy bowl (Evans 2011, type F01.18) from 1293 which should date after the mid 3rd century.

Area A, Phase 7A

This phase stratigraphically succeeds Phase 6 and therefore has a later 2nd/early 3rd century *terminus post quem*. The Nene Valley colour-coated vessels include five Dr 31 copy bowls (Evans 2011, type F01.11) and two Dr 38 copies (Evans 2011, type F01.10) as well as a funnel-necked indented beaker (Evans 2011, type F01.8) and a funnel necked beaker (Evans 2011, type F01.6) all dating to the later 3rd century or later. The phase also included five developed beaded and flanged bowls, which must date to after *c.*AD 270 (Evans

2011, type R01.28, and type B6.1 x 4). This phase therefore seems to span the 3rd century or the mid-later 3rd century, depending upon exactly when Phase 6 closed.

Area A, Phase 7B

This phase succeeds Phase 7A, and thus has a *terminus post-quem* of c.AD 270/90. There is little from this phase which runs any later than the material from Phase 7A. It contains five developed beaded and flanged greyware bowls dating to after c.AD 270 (B6.1x3, Evans 2011, type R06.1 and Evans 2011, type R11.8). The latest piece is a pentice moulded Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker (Evans 2011, type F01.7), a type which is believed to appear at the very end of the 3rd century (Perrin 1999). A date range of c.AD 280/90–300/320 might fit the group.

Area A, Phase 8

This phase succeeded Phase 7A, but has no relationship to Phase 7B, so it has the same *terminus post quem* of c.AD 270+. This is the first phase in which a Nene Valley colour-coated developed beaded and flanged bowl appears (Evans 2011, type F01.13). This type is very common in the Nene Valley repertoire in the north in the later 4th century, and its absence here until Phase 8 must surely be a chronological indicator. Similarly the bead rimmed bowl, often with white painted decoration (Howe *et al.* 1980, type 85), again a 4th-century type, also first appears in this phase. The low number of developed beaded and flanged bowls from the site certainly seems to suggest little activity here in the later 4th century, something the coin list also hints at, and perhaps the site had gone out of use by around the middle of the century. A date range of c.AD 300/20–350/70 might be appropriate for this phase.

Class S, Samian ware

by Margaret Ward

The thirty-three sherds in this collection weigh 380g and represent eighteen vessels. Some 28% was of South Gaulish origin (SG), 61% was from Central Gaul (CG) and 11% was from East Gaul (EG). Three SG vessels were produced at La Graufesenque in the Flavian or Flavian–Trajanic period; two others were produced possibly at Montans in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period. The earliest CG vessel was a Trajanic or early Hadrianic product, probably from Les Martres-de-Veyre, of which small flakes were found in a late context. The latest CG vessel, a dish, must have been produced after c.AD 165 and its footring showed wear from use; it was recovered from a posthole. Of the two EG vessels, one was a product of an early workshop, probably La Madeleine, and the other was a vessel which probably originated at Rheinzabern in the later 2nd or early 3rd century. Despite the Iron Age and transitional occupation on the site pre-Flavian samian is absent. This is part of a general pattern, Willis (2003c, 99) notes ‘Claudio-Neronian samian is fairly infrequent away from military and major urban centres’.

Littleport, Camel Road

Figs 1.8–1.18

Around 2316 of the sherds from this site are stratified, although only 1763 (50.750kg) come from phased Roman contexts. The site’s chronology can be assessed both from the content of the individual phases and on the basis of the overall date distribution of material from it. To start with the latter approach, the samian ware, with no South Gaulish material, 93% Central Gaulish ware and 7% East Gaulish in a list of 147 sherds and 109 vessels, conclusively points to a lack of Flavian–Trajanic activity on the site. Figure App. 1.8 shows all the samian ware plotted by its date distribution. Deposition clearly starts in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period, but it is weak until the later 2nd century. Relatively speaking the East Gaulish samian list is reasonably strong and should imply 3rd-century samian deposition.

Figure App. 1.9 shows a similar date distribution plot for all rim sherds with a fairly restricted date range. Again it shows the late Hadrianic start to pottery deposition and an Antonine peak. This of course incorporates the samian evidence, making it somewhat exaggerated. Activity, as evidenced by pottery deposition, continues at a reasonable level until the mid 3rd century, but then tails off, and it is difficult to see any real level of activity on the site by the later 4th century.

Phase 1

Deposits in this phase contained 46 sherds. By contrast with the group from the next phase Nene Valley colour-coated wares were absent, and Wattisfield(?) greyware (R33) was quite common. The only dateable form is a Horningsea BB2 jar copy rim (R04 J6.6) which probably post-dates AD 150. It comes from context 2109 from Sub-Group 2.1. There are two samian sherds from the phase from context 2063 (Sub-Group 2.2); these are a Central Gaulish Dr 18/31 dated AD 120–150, and another dated AD 130–160. Perhaps the phase might cover the period AD 120–150. The date distribution of datable vessels from the phase is represented on Fig. App. 1.10, but the data are too few to be very reliable.

Phase 2

Deposits in this phase contained 45 sherds. These include a number of datable sherds and forms. Context 3083 contains a Central Gaulish samian Dr 37 dated AD 150–200, a Dr 33 cup of similar date, and an East Gaulish Dr 32 dated AD 170–260. There is also a Central Gaulish samian Dr 37 body sherd dated *c.*AD 140–200 from context 3095. There are two sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware unlikely to date before *c.*AD 150 and probably dating after *c.*AD 160 and two BB2 bowls with undercut beaded rims dated *c.*AD 200–250 along with two Horningsea greyware bead-rimmed bowls, one (B5.1) dated *c.*AD 150–200 and the other (B5.2) dated *c.*AD 200–250. The date of this group, if it is not intrusive, must be Antonine and cannot end before the early years of the 3rd century. Given the date of the preceding phase, a range of *c.*AD 150/60–200/20 might be appropriate. Fig. App. 1.11 provides a plot of the date distribution of the more closely datable pieces from the phase, which reasonably reflects the foregoing discussion.

Phase 3 – early to mid 3rd century

Phase 3 deposits commence with silts which sealed contexts of Phases 1 and 2. The assemblage is much larger than those from Phases 1 and 2, containing 641 sherds. Nene Valley colour-coated wares now appear at a level of around 5% of the assemblage, which they maintain in later phases. The latest forms in the phase are Nene Valley beakers of later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date in contexts 2025 and 3019 (F01.17) along with a Nene Valley colour-coated simple rimmed dish from 3096 and Lower Nene Valley mortaria (M03.4) from 2013 and 3096. The dish and the mortaria are all 3rd century. There is also a BB2 bead rimmed bowl with an undercut rim from 3009 of early-mid 3rd-century date. Context 3096 also contained Hadham oxidised ware unburnished body sherds. Context 3022 contained a Nene Valley colour-coated ware bead rimmed bowl of 4th-century date which must be intrusive. The phase may date *c.*AD 200/20–230/60. Fig. App. 1.12 plots the date distribution of more closely dated pieces from Period 3. The considerable level of residual 2nd-century material is evident, increased by the inclusion of samian ware in the plot, but the element of early to mid 3rd-century material is just about visible above the background.

Phase 4 - mid 3rd century

This phase group contained 198 sherds. The latest pieces were an incipient beaded and flanged bowl, a Horningsea BB copy (R04 B6.3), of early-mid 3rd century date from context 2143, a BB2 copy jar of later 2nd- to 3rd-century date in the same fabric (R04 J6.6) from context 3070, and a Nene Valley colour-coated ware indented beaker (F01 BK1.1) of mid to later 3rd-century date from context 3053. Overall a date range of *c.*AD 230/50–250/70 might be appropriate. Fig. App. 1.13 shows a date distribution of the more closely dateable pottery from Phase 4. Again there is a huge residual Antonine peak, and a much smaller tail running up to the AD 290s.

Phase 5 – mid-late 3rd century

Phase 5 contexts contained 230 sherds. The latest pieces were two Nene Valley colour-coated ware beakers (F02.4 and F01.17) of later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date, and a 'Castor box' lid. None of this material post-dates that from Phase 4, suggesting that all of this material is residual, probably from Phase 4. Fig. App. 1.14 shows the date distribution of the more dateable pottery from Phase 5 deposits. It has a large Antonine peak with a reasonable 3rd-century tail of material.

Phase 6 – early 4th century

This phase group contained 243 sherds. It stratigraphically succeeds Phase 5. The latest pieces are a Nene Valley colour-coated ware pentice-moulded beaker (F01.23) of 4th-century date, and a simple rimmed dish of 3rd- to 4th-century date. Overall the group is likely to be of early 4th-century date. Fig. App. 1.15 shows

the date distribution plot for closely dateable pieces from Phase 6. As with the preceding phases there is a large Antonine peak, but 4th-century material is now in evidence.

Phase 7 – early 4th century

This group, stratigraphically later than Phase 6, contained only 88 sherds. The latest piece was a Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker of later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date. Thus all the pottery from this phase seems to have been residual. Fig. App. 1.16 shows the date distribution plot for material from Phase 7. The plot has a Hadrianic–Antonine peak and a reasonable 3rd-century element.

Phase 8 – mid 4th century

This phase, stratigraphically succeeding Phase 7, produced a rather larger assemblage of 272 sherds. It contained a ritual ‘closure’ deposit in ditch fill 2081 of four largely complete vessels – a Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker (F01.24) of 4th-century date, the lower two thirds of a Nene Valley creamware jar with red painted bands, a Nene Valley creamware head pot (W04.4a), and a Nar Valley greyware jar. Fig. App. 1.17 shows the date distribution of more closely dateable material from Phase 8. There is again a large Antonine peak, but followed by a greater earlier 3rd-century one and for the first time a strong early to mid 4th-century showing.

Class S, Samian ware

by Margaret Ward

The total of 147 sherds represented a maximum of 109 vessels. Of these, 93% was from Central Gaul and 7% was from East Gaul. There was no South Gaulish ware in the collection that might point to 1st-century activity in the area. The table of samian forms (Table App. 1.11) and histogram (Fig. App. 1.18) provide a graphic summary of the collection. Only three vessels, each represented by a single sherd, were dated firmly before the mid-Antonine period: one was a Trajanic product of Les Martres-de-Veyre and two were from Lezoux in the Hadrianic to early Antonine period. Some 36% of the vessels were assigned a production date firmly after *c.*AD 150 and 15% after *c.*AD 160. Of the eight East Gaulish vessels, one dish was a product of La Madeleine in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period, one was of indeterminate origin and the remainder was produced in the workshops of the later 2nd- to 3rd-century at Rheinzabern (three–four vessels?) and Trier (two). None of the East Gaulish products were mortaria; indeed there was only one mortarium (a form dated no earlier than *c.*AD 170) in the collection as a whole. Moreover, in the entire collection there were only three dishes of forms 31R and 79R, datable firmly after *c.*AD 160. On the other hand, together with the single Rheinzabern stamp (No. 3), three stamps by Doccus ii, Maledo and Genitor ii must represent work done after *c.*AD 160. That of Doccus ii (No. 4) occurs here on the unusual form 15/31, for which form dating is imprecise. The fifth stamp, by Primulus at Lezoux, may have originated after *c.*AD 160 also, as it was produced at some point in the range *c.*AD 140–170 and in addition, this vessel had seen considerable wear in use. The stamped vessels comprised as much as 5% of the total.

Some 14% of the collection comprised sherds of indeterminate form (8% by vessel type; see Table App. 1.12). The proportion of cups and dishes was large. The unusual form 15/31 has been mentioned. There was also a small bowl of form Ludowici SMb/SMc produced at Rheinzabern and decorated *en barbotine*. There were nine bowls of form 38; only one was worn inside the base. The single mortarium, a Central Gaulish product, had also seen some wear in use before its breakage.

If indeterminate sherds are included, the moulded bowls comprised 12% (14% discounting the indeterminates). Two bowls listed above at Nos 1–2 were certainly produced after *c.*AD 160, whilst three others were produced in the ranges *c.*AD 135–170, AD 145–175 and AD 150–180 in the styles of the early Cinnamus group, Laxtucissa and Secundus v respectively (Nos 11, 6, 9). As noted above (No. 1), the dating of East Gaulish bowls is less straightforward. At Trier in particular, the situation is complicated by the use of earlier motifs and of old moulds (see Huld-Zetsche 1978; 1998, 148; Bird 1986, 143–4 and notes 8–9). This problem has been noted previously concerning bowls of Werkstatt I at Shadwell (see Bird 2002, 33). In the second, Shadwell report, Joanna Bird (2002) suggests that several Werkstatt II bowls represented later re-use of old moulds. At Piercebridge, the finish, slip and fabric in Werkstatt II style were slightly ambiguous, but mid 3rd-century re-use of moulds by Trier potters was suspected elsewhere in the Piercebridge assemblage (Ward 2009).

Fifteen percent of the collection had been worn in use. One bowl of form 38 had been scoured inside the base and at least one piece could have been re-used upside down after breakage (perhaps for mixing, perhaps as a palette). Two vessels, both produced after *c.*AD 150, had seen repair work (1.9% of the total), one by drilling

and one by the dove-tailed type of repair. No more than 3–4% of the collection displayed evidence of burning.

Catalogue of selected samian

1. EG bowl form 37. A thin and dull orange-red slip on a buff-coloured ware containing some mica; probably a late product from Trier. Indistinct ovolo with a hollow core, but no tongue visible (Huld-Zetsche 1993, E 14 if tongueless?); below it, a winding scroll (Huld-Zetsche's type O 119). A second, small sherd found in context 2003 is presumed to be from the same bowl. It displays a leaf (Huld-Zetsche O 130) above a bifid wreath (Huld-Zetsche O 125) on guidelines. The scroll in particular indicates the style of Werkstatt II at Trier; see also Wild 1975, 175, fig. 60.115. This workshop was active from just before c.AD 145 to a little beyond AD 165 (Huld-Zetsche 1993, 8), but *Spätausformung* (the later production of a bowl from a re-used mould) is very likely: the footring is coarse and heavy and has a diameter of 20cm (cf. Huld-Zetsche 1993, Taf 97.B23). Produced most probably in the period c.AD 210/230–250. The basal interior of the bowl is worn from use, as is the footring. (contexts 2000 and 2003).
2. CG bowl form 37. Ovolo above panelling with beaded borders (Rogers A3) as used in the styles of Casurius and Do(v)eccus mostly, with a chunky astragalus. c.AD 160–200. (2001).
3. EG dish form 32. Stamped (FL)AVIXI, (.I)AVIXI or (..)AVEXI by a Rheinzabern potter, perhaps 'illiterate'. Late 2nd or 3rd century. Two joining sherds whose internal base has no central kick. Broken around the worn footring, with a slightly worn band below the base (possibly re-used inverted?). (2031).
4. CG dish form 15/31. Rim sherd in 2083 from the same dish as two pieces that form the complete profile in 2117. Stamped D(OC)CIV·(S)F: Die 4g of Doccius ii, probably produced at Lezoux, c.AD 160–190? Brenda Dickinson noted in 2001 (pers. comm.) that Doccius ii was a potter who worked at both Lezoux and Gueugnon, using one of his dies at both places; he may also have worked at Toulon-sur-Allier. Two other two instances of Die 4g have been found in Roman Britain and so are almost certainly from a Lezoux die. Stamps from his other dies occur on form 31R at Lezoux; others (almost certainly from Lezoux) were found on form 31 in the first destruction of the forum at Wroxeter and on form 79R at Worcester. His movements between workshops have complicated his dating, but his Lezoux activity may have been in the mid–late Antonine period. Footring little worn. (2083 and 2117).
5. CG dish form 31. Stamped G.E.NITO by Genitor ii at Lezoux. His stamps occur in northern Britain at sites reoccupied c.AD 160 and on the later 2nd-century forms 31R, 79 and 79R. c.AD 160–200. Adjoining sherds; broken around the worn foot, also slightly worn on top of the base. (2153), SF 5.
6. CG bowl form 37. A small bowl with freestyle decoration: animals include a large stag (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 99.16) amidst acanthus tips (Rogers 1974, K37) and an unusual tree (N13?). Style of Laxtucissa most probably. The four sherds in this context include one that is badly burnt, but apparently came from the same bowl; it shows ovolo Rogers B206, as used by Laxtucissa and others, above beadrow A2 and the upper parts of a lion. For a similar bowl, see Rogers 1999, pl. 61.7. c.AD 145–175. Another piece was found in 3096, displaying an abraded patch inside; one in 3028 is presumed to be from the same bowl. The footring shows little wear. (3009, 3028 and 3096).
7. CG dish form 18/31R or 31R. c.AD 150–200. A basal sherd from a repaired vessel, broken at a dove-tailed hole. (3022).
8. CG bowl form 38. An Antonine product, of which this wall sherd was burnt black. The basal interior appears to have been scoured. (3044).
9. CG bowl form 37. Rim sherd with ovolo Rogers B223 on a guide-line above panels (borders A2) with a small, recurring female (Oswald 1936, 939); large Venus (Oswald 1936, 322). Repaired with a lead rivet through the plain band. Another, unstratified piece is badly burnt, but shows panels with a double medallion (Rogers 1974, E17) containing a small female (Oswald 939); for the corner motif, see Stanfield and Simpson 1958 pl. 154.14 and Rogers 1999, pl. 108.2. Style of Secundus v, c.AD 150–180. (3044), SF 17 adjoins a burnt rim sherd in context 2007.
10. CG cup form 33. Stamp, adjoining an unstratified fragment, reading MALLEDV by Malleo at Lezoux; most probably c.AD 160–190, as at Alcester (Ward 2001, 97). Complete profile of the vessels: six sherds in 3070, all burnt black; footring very worn. Other sherds were found in 3009, as well as unstratified (burnt).
11. CG bowl form 37. A blurred fragment of decoration: ovolo Rogers B143 or 144 above a horizontal border, as used in the early or standard style of the Cinnamus group, c.AD 135–160 or AD 150–170? (3070).
12. CG cup form 33. Stamped PRIMVLI probably, rather than PRIMVLM, by Primulus of Lezoux. His stamps were dated c.AD 140–170 at Catterick (Dickinson 2002, 312). Complete footring, very worn, in context 3096, from the same cup as a rim sherd in context 3097.
13. EG small bowl of form Ludowici SMb/SMc; Rheinzabern ware. A wall sherd with a fragment only of the decoration *en barbotine*. Late 2nd or 3rd century. Unstratified.

Maxey, Bardyke Field

Some 7,500 stratified sherds are recorded at this site, weighing c.155kg (Gurney 1985), giving an average sherd weight of about 20.7g. Some 100 samian vessels are recorded by Wild (1985) of which 83 were identified to form, whilst Gurney (1985, 121) indicates that a total of 162 sherds were recovered. Some 22.9% of the collection is South Gaulish, 75.9% Central Gaulish and 1.2% East Gaulish. Unusually, pre-Flavian pieces are present. Wild states that 'The only sherds to be regarded as pre-Flavian are the fragment of form 24/25 and the two sherds of form 29 (S1 and S8). A number of other sherds may well be pre-Flavian, including three examples of Dr 18 and a flat-rimmed form 36, which has Claudio-Neronian parallels (Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. LIII, 1, 20), but could be later' (Wild 1985, 123).

Decorated ware amounts to 21% of the South Gaulish samian and 20.3% of the Central Gaulish ware. These are high levels for a basic level rural site and Willis (2006) points to several other sites locally on the Snettisham bypass with high levels (although the decorated ware level he cites, over 28%, is erroneous). The anomalously high decorated ware level seems likely to be linked to the unusual occurrence of pre-Flavian forms on the site, and suggests that the site was of some status in the 1st century, and perhaps later.

In contrast to the levels of decorated ware the actual quantity of samian ware from the site is small, amounting to 2.1% of the overall site assemblage by count and 1.5% by weight.

Milton, East Waste

Figs App. 1.19–1.20

Some 3917 sherds weighing 54.549kg were examined from the collections made at Milton East Waste, and at a later point a further seven boxes of material from this site were spot-dated. These included 364 rim sherds representing 3634% RE, giving an average sherd weight of 13.9g and an average RE value per rim sherd of 10.9%. These average sherd sizes are reasonable and fall within the range found on over 20 sites in the north of England (Evans 1985). This report, therefore, only records the Roman pottery provided for full examination and does not represent the totality of the material from the site(s).

Figure App. 1.19 shows quantification by RE of the date distribution of vessels with a date range of less than 200 years. There are clear indications of pre-Flavian activity on the site, with a distinct Antonine peak, followed by something of a trough and continued activity until the end of the 4th century. The fully recorded material discussed here includes over 8% (Nosh) of handmade Class P fabrics probably of pre-Conquest date and relating to the hut circles *etc.* on the site. The spot-dated material from the other seven boxes includes a considerable quantity of Class E fabrics, probably of pre- and post-Conquest date, and there can be no doubt that there was considerable activity on the site in the 1st century AD.

Table App. 1.13 summarises the occurrence of the major ware classes on the site. Apart from the Roman material small quantities of Saxon pottery (Class Z) were recovered. Amphora sherds are rare, as is usual on rural sites, at 0.2% (Nosh) and 1.9% (Wt). Unusually there does seem to be a sherd of Gallic wine amphora, as well as sherds of the ubiquitous Dressel 20 oil amphorae usually found on such sites.

BB1 is barely present in the collection at 0.05% (Nosh) and 0.0% (Wt), whilst BB2 is absent. Shell-tempered wares comprise 6.1% (Nosh) and 6.8% (RE) of this assemblage with the wheel made fabrics C11 and C12 comprising 5.3% (Nosh). This is a relatively high figure which may reflect a relatively strong later 4th-century emphasis seen particularly in the spot-dated material.

Amongst the recorded material Class E fabrics comprise only 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.8% (Wt), although these fabrics were much commoner in the spot dated material. Colour-coated fine wares are quite strongly represented at 6.3% (Nosh) and 4.7% (Wt). The commonest, as usual, is Nene Valley colour-coated ware (F01 and F02) at 3.2% (Nosh) and 2.1% (Wt). Hadham oxidised ware (F03) is the second commonest fine ware at 2.3% (Nosh) and 1.9% (Wt). This partly accounts for the relatively high fine ware level from this site compared to neighbouring ones, there being a substantial later 4th-century component from the last quarter of the century. This also no doubt explains the occurrence of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (F06) as the third most common fine ware at 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.0% (Wt).

Several minor fine wares are represented by occasional sherds. There are sherds of F04 and F05, probably both from an occasional local red colour-coated ware producer. F04 occurs at Milton East Waste, Cambridge Rowing Lake, Bottisham Tunbridge Lane in Phase 6, and Little Paxton in Phase 8. The forms suggest a 2nd-century date. There is a single sherd of F041 and a sherd of F071, both of unknown source.

Oxidised mica-dusted ware is represented by F12. 'London type' ware, F31 is also represented by an occasional sherd. Central Gaulish and East Gaulish 'Rhenish' wares (F41 and F42) are also both represented by occasional sherds.

At the Milton East Waste site the collection contained 0.6% (Nosh) and 2.9% (Wt) of mortaria, a fairly low level. The commonest fabric (Table App. 1.14) was Lower Nene Valley, M03, followed by *Verulamium* and Mancetter-Hartshill. More minor elements were Colchester, East Anglia, Oxford whiteware, and Oxford fabric WC. Amongst these fabrics the Colchester, Nene Valley, Oxfordshire and Horningsea fabrics are the only ones likely to be contemporary in the 3rd century.

Oxidised wares are fairly rare at 3.6% (Nosh). The commonest fabric, again, is O04, at 1.4% (Nosh) and 1.0% (Wt). Forms represented in this are O04.9, a jar of channel-rimmed form, perhaps later 1st to early 2nd century, O04.10 a jar with a thickened everted rim grooved on the tip, O04.11, a jar with an undercut bifid rim, and O04.13, a necked jar with a triangularly-sectioned beaded, undercut tip.

The second commonest fabric was O181. This amounted to 0.8% of the all-site assemblage. The only form represented is a single jar (O181.1), a necked jar with a rising, slightly beaded rim. Other forms represented were a simple rimmed dish in O05 (O05.2) and a jar with everted, horizontal, thickened rim (O18.2). The third commonest fabric was O01, at 0.6% (Nosh), but no forms were represented in this fabric.

At Milton quantities of white-slipped oxidised wares are a little greater than on neighbouring sites at 4.4% (Nosh) and 2.1% (Wt). Fabric Q01 dominates with 147 sherds, to nine of Q02, three of Q03 and two of Q04. Forms consist of a bead rimmed flagon (Q01.1), a necked jar with a thickened, everted rim (Q01.7), a bifid rimmed jar, and a bead rimmed jar (Q01.13) in Q01, along with a constricted necked jar with an everted, rising rim (Q02.9) and a bifid rimmed necked jar (Q02.10) in Q02.

As usual the vast majority of the assemblage comprised greywares, some 67.6% (Nosh) and 73.1% (Wt). As would be expected on a site closely adjacent to the Horningsea kiln sites the vast majority are Horningsea products. Horningsea wares amounted to 55.9% (Nosh) and 67.2% (Wt) of which 14.0% (Nosh) and 38.9% (Wt) were in the handmade fabric R021, and 0.5% (Nosh) and 0.6% (Wt) was in R04. Horningsea ware levels here are nevertheless a lot lower than at the nearby kiln sites at Waterbeach Old Tillage or Cambridge Rowing Lake. This is probably accounted for both by the presence of more early material on the Milton site and by the fact that it was not directly involved in the Horningsea industry. Nene Valley greyware (R21–23) occurs at a level of 0.8% (Nosh) and 0.7% (Wt), comparable with the 0.5% (Nosh) from the Waterbeach Old Tillage site. Wattisfield greyware (R33) is a little commoner at 0.9% (Nosh) and 0.7% (Wt). Forms consisted of a flagon, a constricted-necked jar, two jars, three bowls and a dish. Although a small group it is again of note that jars are not the dominant type. The bowls were all developed beaded and flanged bowls of later 3rd-century or later date, whilst the everted rimmed jar was probably of 3rd-century date. Another minor sourced fabric is Hadham greyware (R06) at 0.3% (Nosh) and 0.3% (Wt). The largest group of greywares after Horningsea comes from the 'other greywares'. These unsourced fabrics occurred at 10.1% (Nosh) and 3.96 (Wt). R01 amounted to 2.1% (Nosh) and 0.9% (Wt) and the commonest fabric was R43, a poorly levigated reduced fabric with some moderate sand and some large angular grey grog and occasional calcareous inclusions, at 4.3% (Nosh) and 1.1% (Wt).

Samian ware represented about 1.1% of the assemblage by Nosh and 0.9% (Wt), a low level typical of a basic rural site. The site has a relatively high level of East Gaulish material, which amounts to 16.3% (Nosh) of the samian ware. This may reflect the relatively strong later Roman activity levels on the site. Overall some 44 sherds of samian ware were recovered. These were identified by Margaret Ward and Gwladys Monteil. Although there are a few South Gaulish sherds of Flavian–Trajanic date which amount to 4.8% of the vessels from the site, some 81.0% of the vessels were of Central Gaulish origin and some 14.3% from East Gaul.

Fig. App. 1.20 shows a date distribution plot of the samian ware. Although there is a little pre-Hadrianic material from the site, samian deposition does not take place in earnest until the early Antonine period and this is clearly the period at which intensive occupation first commenced, as at the nearby site of Waterbeach Old Tillage.

Table App. 1.15 shows the occurrence of samian forms from the site. Early dish forms such as Dr 18/31 are absent, whilst mid–late Antonine forms such as Dr 31 and Dr 31R are very strongly represented. Samian mortaria of late Antonine date are very strongly represented. None of the earlier Dr 27 cups are present, but the later Dr 33s do occur, as do Dr 35.

Decorated ware is very weakly represented in the assemblage at 5.4%. This is at the low end of the range for basic level rural sites. In contrast plain ware bowls are very strongly present at a level of 32.4%, a level well above the national means for both small towns and rural sites (Willis 2006) which are 11.9% and 3.0% respectively. Despite Willis's findings this author (JE) considers high plain ware bowl levels to be more of a basic level site rural characteristic, as the trend down the settlement hierarchy of Willis' (2005, Section 8.2) other data suggests. Cups are have a poor showing at 18.9%, well below Willis' (2005) mean of 25.1% from rural sites. Willis (2005) suggests that dishes should be most common on rural sites, but that is not seen here, with only 16.2% of vessels being dishes. However, this is partly a chronological problem as more plain ware bowls and fewer dishes were produced in the later 2nd century. The combined dish and bowl figure may prove more useful, and at 62.1% here are much closer to Willis' (2005) 50.0% from rural sites (or his 48.0% from small towns). The other notable feature of this assemblage is the very high figure for mortaria at 11.9%, when Willis' (2005) data suggest a level of 1.0% for rural sites and 2.2% from small towns.

At Milton East Waste, whitewares amount to just 0.8% (Nosh) of the all-site assemblage. Amongst the thirty-one sherds of whiteware the commonest fabric was W05, *Verulamium* region ware, representing 23% of them, followed by W04, Nene Valley creamware, at 19%, W13 at 19%, and W01 at 16%.

Orton Longueville, Orton Hall Farm

Figs App. 1.21–1.23

An assemblage of 32,000 sherds (560kg, 426 EVE) of Roman pottery came from this site (Perrin 1996). Around 175 samian ware vessels from Periods 1–3 are listed by Wild (1996, 190) as South or Central/East Gaulish, and these are tabulated in Tables App. 1.16–1.18, for South and Central/East Gaulish wares. Wild (1996, 190) notes the site as a whole produced approximately 290 samian vessels. Overall the figures in Perrin (1996, table 76) suggest that samian amounted to around 6.5% of vessels from the site, although this is probably enhanced by comparing samian body sherd vessel form identifications with coarse ware form identifications based on rim sherds alone. Wild suggests that ‘about 12%’ of samian was of South Gaulish origin, and 12.6% of the Period 1–3 material is South Gaulish. This leaves the vast majority of the samian as Central Gaulish, and Wild (1996, 190) says ‘most of the material was of Antonine date, and late Antonine forms are well represented’. The presence of eleven examples of Dr 31 and one Dr 31R in Period 1 demonstrate that it continued after *c.*AD 160, as do the eleven Dr 33s compared to one Dr 27 (*cf.* Willis 1998, illus 1). However, there is some progression in the dating of the Central Gaulish samian from Period 1 compared with Period 2–3 with a ratio of Dr 18/31 to Dr 31 in Period 1 of 1:1.4 compared to 1:1.8 in Period 2–3.

Table App. 1.16 shows that the level of decorated ware amongst the South Gaulish samian was 17.6%. This is low and falls within the rural site range (Willis 1998, table 3; Willis 2006), although generally there is more decorated South Gaulish ware than Central Gaulish. The latter point is demonstrated by the representation of decorated sherds in Central and East Gaulish samian ware from Period 1 and Periods 2–3, which is only 10.1% and 10.6% respectively. These are very low levels and the site groups very firmly towards the bottom of the rural site range.

Orton Longueville, Monument 97

Rollo tabulates 3772 sherds stratified from these phases (Rollo 2001, tables 4–8). There were thirty-two samian ware vessels recorded from the site (Wild 2001), of which seventeen were South Gaulish (53%), the remainder being Central Gaulish (47%), three being from Les Martres (9%). Significantly ‘None of the mid to late Antonine plain forms was present here, nor were there any examples of form 31 as opposed to the earlier form 18/31’ (Wild 2001, 78) and Wild concludes ‘it is difficult to put a precise date upon the end of occupation, but this cannot have been later than *c.*AD 140–150 and could well have been slightly earlier’.

Given that contemporary pottery deposition on the site seems to have reduced to a trickle after the placement of the Period 2b ‘closure deposit’ the samian ware tends to suggest that this should have been made by *c.*AD 150. Equally its status as a ‘closure deposit’ suggests deposition at a single point in time rather than over several decades. The assemblage from the ‘closure deposit’, with a reasonable amount of early Nene Valley greyware but lacking Nene Valley colour-coated ware, would seem to match the date proposed by Wild of AD 140/150, or perhaps slightly earlier.

The other Period 2b deposits have a surprising under-representation of Nene Valley greyware. Similarly, elsewhere in the region non-Nene Valley sandy greywares seem to have been declining in frequency in site sequences by the mid 2nd century, rather than peaking. This author (JE) would see most of the other Period 2b material as pre-dating the ‘closure deposit’ and, therefore, having a range of *c.*AD 100–130/40. The occasional sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware could be regarded as intrusive.

Queensholme

The ceramic assemblage from this site comprises 451 Iron Age sherds (7.895kg; Hill 2006) and 604 Roman sherds (Lucas 2006b). Hill states that ‘The Queensholme assemblage is important because it offers the only clear picture of how the types of pottery local communities used changed over the course of the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD. The communities living at Queensholme made and used scored ware pottery, but it is noticeable that the majority of pottery was made from sandy fabrics and not shelly fabrics as at HAD V. This may be because communities were exploiting different very local clay sources for their pottery’ (Hill 2006, 441–2).

Describing the 604 sherds of Roman pottery Lucas (2006b, 442) notes: ‘The more substantial early groups comprise a mixture of local coarsewares in the Late Iron Age tradition (cordoned jars and necked bowls), Romanizing greywares, flagons from *Verulamium* and continental imports including South Gaulish samian vessels, Central and East Gaulish/Rhenish colour-coated beakers and an amphora from southern Spain’. The

material is not tabulated by fabric or form, but a few vessels are illustrated on Lucas 2006b, fig. 8.18. Amongst the latter nos 7–9 could be Horningsea vessels.

Sawtry

Norman Cross

Initial excavations recovered 2,470 sherds of pottery (46.910kg; Hancocks *et al.* 1998, table 3), of which 10kg is Roman (mainly 3rd century AD).

Period 1: Later 2nd century

Ware Class C with (Hancocks *et al.*) forms including C12.4, 11, 23, C14.7, and C15.7; Class O with form O11.2; and Class R with forms R21.3, 6, 11 and 14 were present, the latter being a Hadrianic–Antonine type. No samian or BB1 was present. The site samian ware list (Mills 1998) is dominated by mid–late 2nd century types. Mills states ‘The range of Lezoux forms present, Dr 31, 33, 37, 38, 46 var, and Walters 79, is typical of a later 2nd-century assemblage. No typical early forms are represented’ (Mills 1998, 68). This strongly suggests that pottery deposition on the site did not commence in any quantity before the mid 2nd century.

Period 2: 3rd century

BB1 in the form of a simple rimmed dish, B11.2, was present. Other material included ware Class F forms F11.1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 32 and 33; a mortarium, M11.4; Class R in forms R41.1, R41.5–7, R41.10, R41.15–16; Class W in form W31.6. All suggested a 3rd-century date, extending into the later 3rd century, but not necessarily to the end of the century. Perhaps appropriately of the three coins from the site the latest is one of Tetricus (AD 271–4).

Tort Hill West

The total prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage amounted to 3313 sherds (37.984kg; Hancocks *et al.* 1998, table 3).

Period 1: Late pre-Roman Iron Age

Fabrics P21 in form P21.8, P25 in form P25.3, E21 and E38, in form E38.1 were present in this small collection.

Period 2: 1st century, AD 30/40–50/60

The excavators described this as ‘1st century AD pre-Conquest’. Hancocks *et al.* (1998) state ‘Classes P and E again occurred exclusively with forms including necked and globular jars dated 30–50 AD (Thompson 1982, S6).’ However, some 2.3% of the assemblage consists of wheel made greywares, with fabrics R11 (Monument 97 fabric W3), R12 (W3), R15, R21 (W7), R31 (W7a) and R44 (NVGR) being present. Fabric W22 also occurs. Fabric R11 included a curving walled dish, R11.14, with possible Neronian–early Flavian parallels (Evans 1990a, nos 31 and 37). Pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian ware is absent from the site, but this has little chronological significance since it is part of a general pattern for rural sites. Intrusive material includes Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Central Gaulish samian and medieval pottery. This group is comparable to that from Period 1b at Monument 97, and it seems reasonably clear that it extended at least into the Neronian period.

Period 3A: AD 50/60–170/200

This period is sub-divided into two phases by the excavators (Ellis *et al.* 1998), but unfortunately this phasing does not seem to have been shared with the specialists. Phase 1 is the use of the pottery kilns. Phase 2 saw the sub-division of the existing plots. The kilns have pre-Flavian parallels (Woods 1974).

First-century material was dominant in the assemblage. Fabrics R11–R15 occurred in Gallo-Belgic and medium-mouthed and necked jar forms. Class E fabrics E34 and E36 occurred in necked and storage jar forms. Class P fabrics included barrel and globular-shaped and slack-profile jars. Class P and E sherd weights were similar, implying contemporary use. A 1st-century *Verulamium* region mortarium, and a Flavian South Gaulish Dr 37 bowl were present. A Les Martres Dr 18/31 dish of Trajanic date was also present along with several Central Gaulish pieces including a Dr 33, a dish and a Dr 31 bowl, all of mid–late Antonine date.

Small amounts of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (1.9%) and larger quantities of Nene Valley greyware (4.4%) and 'London ware' (R31), were also present, together with Hadrianic–Antonine BB1. The Nene valley colour-coated ware included an early flagon, F11.5, with early 3rd-century parallels (Dannell *et al.* 1993, 33). It is likely that the pottery kilns date to the late Neronian period. The other pottery presumably dates to Phase 2, although some could be intrusive, and would suggest that this spans the Flavian–late Antonine periods.

Period 3B: 3rd and/or 4th century

Ware Classes R and E were dominant with Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware present in jug form F11.6. The group cannot be closely dated. Average sherd sizes were low suggesting that much of the material was residual.

Tort Hill East

The total prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage amounted to 6038 sherds (96.589kg; Hancocks *et al.* 1998, table 3).

Period 1: Late 1st-mid 2nd century

The collection was dominated by ware Classes R and C in forms C12.9 and C12.11. Class O occurred in form O23.2, a butt beaker, and O25.1 and 2, a Gallo-Belgic platter. Nene Valley greyware and colour-coated ware were present as bodysherds. No Class P fabrics were present. The forms present are consistent with a Flavian to mid 2nd-century date.

Period 2A: Late 2nd to early 3rd century

Mid–late Antonine samian ware was present. Class F forms of late 2nd- to early 3rd-century date were F11.12 and 18, a cornice rimmed beaker and a bead rimmed bowl. If the phase succeeds Period 1 then it presumably dates from the mid 2nd century to the early 3rd century.

Period 2B: Mid 3rd to early 4th century

Material from this period included a BB1 simple rimmed dish, B11.2, and Nene Valley Colour-coated ware products in forms F11.8, 10, 12, 14, 17–19, 21, 22 and 28 were present. Nene Valley and Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria occurred in form M11.6 and M12.1–2. Much of the material is 3rd century but the Nene Valley beaded and flanged bowl (F11.22) must date to the last quarter of the 3rd century or later and the painted bead rimmed bowl F11.19 is of similar date.

Period 3: Early-mid 4th century

BB1 forms B11.1 and 2 were present. Nene Valley colour-coated ware forms included F11.2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, and F11.34. There are two examples of F11.22, the developed beaded and flanged bowl of later 3rd- to 4th-century date and seven of F11.19, the bead rimmed painted bowl of similar date. Forms in Nene Valley oxidised colour-coated ware were F12.2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. Form F12.2 is a late jar and F12.13 is a developed beaded and flanged bowl. Since this period succeeded Period 2B, but did not contain the latest 4th-century types, an early to mid 4th-century date would seem appropriate. The coin list (Brickstock 1998) shows that the site appears to have been abandoned in the mid AD 350s and the pottery evidence seems to be consistent with this.

Vinegar Hill

A total of 0.8kg of pottery was retrieved from Roman features (from a total prehistoric and Roman assemblage of 292 sherds; 3.042kg; Hancocks *et al.* 1998, table 3).

Period 2: 2nd-3rd century

Ware Class C forms of later 2nd- to 3rd-century date were C11.1, 2 and 4. Lower Nene Valley creamware was present in the form of a bifid rimmed jar, W31.3 (*cf.* Perrin 1999 no. 317, dated mid 2nd to early 3rd century).

Period 3: Later 3rd to 4th century

Class F in forms F11.9 and 16 of 3rd- to 4th-century date and a mortarium, M11.4, also of 3rd- to 4th-century date, were the latest pieces present.

Stonea Grange

Fig. App. 1.24

Cameron tabulates a total of 634.213kg of stratified coarse pottery from the site, both phased and unphased (Cameron 1996, 475, table 21). To this must be added 52.839kg of amphora and the unstated weight of around 3300 sherds of samian ware; were these to have an average weight of 10g they would amount to a further 33kg. The Roman site phases (II–V) are discussed in Chapter 2. Figure App. 1.24 shows the Stonea excavated site coin list plotted by its deviation against Reece's 140 site mean. The coin list is strong in Periods 4–8 (AD 69–180) but below average after Period 11 (AD 222–35). There is a clear dearth of mid-later 3rd- as well as 4th-century activity on the site as reflected by the coins. Overall it is likely that for the excavated site Phase IV ends closer to *c.*AD 300 than AD 400.

Teversham, Hinton Fields

Figs App. 1.25–1.28

The material examined from Hinton Fields, Teversham (Pullinger and White 1991) comprises three groups associated with a villa, which was excavated in 1978–86. The three groups chosen for examination are Group 4 from Site B Trench VI, comprising 808 sherds weighing 6.239kg, Group 3 containing 1761 sherds weighing 15.874 kg, and Group 2 of 1497 sherds weighing 20.731kg.

Group 4

This assemblage comes from Site B Trench VI (1982) F9, apparently a foundation trench. No samian ware was located in the material examined, although a Central Gaulish stamped base is referred to in Pullinger and White's text (1991, 16). Material recovered by matching the markings on the illustrated sherds with the labels on the full collection also produced many more sherds than cited in the original report. Sherds labelled HFT B 82 VI and HFT B 82 VI (1yyyy) were found in the drawn sherds and all other material with these markings was examined. The illustrated material (nos 87–114) is perhaps of Trajanic–Hadrianic date. The group contains a few sherds of residual grog-tempered wares (Class E) but most of the material consists of Horningsea or 'other greywares'. Figure App. 1.25 shows a plot of the date distribution of dateable rim sherds from the group.

Group 3

Group 3 from Site B, Trench IV F2, is a wall foundation trench fill. Some 1761 sherds weighing 15.874kg match the markings for this group, again much larger numbers than those cited in the published report. Sherds labelled HFT B IV (2x), HFT B IV (3x) and HFT B 82 IV (4x) were found amongst the drawn sherds and all other material with these markings was examined. There were clearly a few intrusive sherds in the group. Pullinger and White (1991, no. 14) illustrated a later 3rd-century or later developed beaded and flanged bowl (R02 B6.1). The remainder of the illustrated material appears to be Antonine–mid 3rd century. Samian ware examined in this study from Group 3 includes a rim sherd, probably a transitional form (an early 31R rather than late 18/31R and *c.* 150/160–180), ten fragments from up to ten vessels, probably all Antonine and mostly *c.*AD 150+ and a Dr 31 base, dated AD 150–200. Fig. App. 1.26 shows the date distribution plot of dateable rim sherds from the group. It indicates a mid-late Antonine peak extending into the earlier 3rd century. Nene Valley vessels present include late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century types (*e.g.* F01.13) which start in the mid-later 3rd century. Also present were a few sherds of Hadham red ware and three sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware which must post-date AD 240. These latter, particularly, may well be intrusive.

Group 2

Group 2 from Site B (1986) F12, was the villa wall foundation trench fill. Again Pullinger and White (1991) cite around 1,000 sherds, but some 1497 sherds actually appear in contexts matched by their illustrated sherds. Sherds labelled HFT B86 M4, HFT B86 M6 and HFT B 86 Nb were found amongst the drawn sherds and all other material with these markings was examined. The group contains considerable quantities of Hadham red ware and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares, as well as Nene Valley colour-coated wares, and there seems little doubt that it dates to the last quarter of the 4th century or beyond. Oxfordshire (Young 1977) colour-coated types present are; C45 (x6), C49 (x4), C50, C51 (x7), C56/7, C74?, C75 (x23), C78 (x2), C81 (x2), C93, C97 (x10), and C100.

It was proposed by this author (JE; Evans 2001b, 289) that Oxford type C51 outnumbered C45 in groups dating after *c.*AD 370, and it is pleasing to note the Teversham group conforms to this. It is also of note that

C75 is a common type in this group. Although this apparently emerged *c.*AD 325 it did not become common before the late 4th century (Evans 2001b, table 7.15).

Figures App. 1.27 and App. 1.28 show the date distribution of dateable vessels from Group 2. The apparent tailback into the later 3rd century owes much to the long date ranges of many of the Oxfordshire and Nene Valley forms, but the group peaks well after AD 370.

Waterbeach, Cambridge Rowing Lake

Fig. App. 1.29

Some 1099 sherds weighing 26.053kg were recovered and recorded from this site (Table App. 1.19). These included 111 rim sherds with a total RE value of 8.12. Thus the average sherd weight was 23.7g and the average rim percentage was 7.3%. The average sherd weight figure is high and the percentage of rim figure might be expected to be high also. The fabric table reveals, however, that a very high proportion of the sherds (31.0% by count) are in the Horningsea storage jar fabric R021. These are therefore distorting the average sherd weight figure rather than it being the case that the assemblage has unusually large sherds.

Figure App. 1.29 shows a date distribution plot by RE for vessels with a date range of less than 150 years. This indicates little activity on the site before the Antonine period, followed by rising activity levels in the earlier 3rd century, stable levels later in that century and in the earlier 4th, with some decline in the later 4th century. These data would fit well with the location of the site and the known history of the Old Tillage.

Amongst the collection from this site amphorae are significantly absent, and so too are black burnished wares. Shell-tempered wares do occur but at a much lower level, only 0.9% (Nosh), the only fabric represented being C12. Class E wares of 1st-century date are represented by a few sherds 0.3% (Nosh) and middle Iron Age tradition sherds in Class P are rather commoner at 2.9% (Nosh).

Colour-coated fine wares are relatively poorly represented on the site at 2.7% (Nosh). As usual the commonest was Nene Valley colour-coated ware at 1.2% (Nosh) and 1.4% (Wt). Hadham red ware (F03) was as common at 1.2% (Nosh) and 0.7% (Wt). The next most common fabric was Oxfordshire colour-coated ware at 0.3% (Nosh) and 0.1% (Wt). The frequency of these fabrics appears to reflect relatively strong 4th-century activity here. The only other fine ware fabric represented is F04, a sandy red colour-coated fine ware probably of 2nd-century date, which appears to originate in Cambridgeshire, probably in the south of the county.

Mortaria are again present in limited numbers at Cambridge Rowing Lake, comprising 0.6% (Nosh) and 1.8% (Wt) of the all-site assemblage. Only six sherds are present. One sherd from the Upper Nene Valley (M01) and three perhaps from Horningsea (M21) are probably of 2nd-century date. Two sherds from the Lower Nene Valley (M03) are of 3rd- to 4th-century date. This is one of the very few sites to produce examples of M21, and it is very close to the kiln site.

At the Cambridge Rowing Lake in the overall site list oxidised wares made up 2.1% (Nosh). The commonest fabric is O04 at 0.9% (Nosh) of the overall site assemblage, followed by O17 at 0.5% (Nosh), and O18 at 0.3% (Nosh). The only form represented on the site is a bowl with a flanged rim, grooved at the end (O17.1).

White-slipped oxidised fabrics, Class Q, only account for 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.5% (Wt). The only fabric represented is Q01 (with just four sherds). This low level no doubt reflects the lack of 1st- and earlier 2nd-century occupation.

As usual, greywares comprise the vast majority of the assemblage at 74.8% (Nosh) and 80.6% (Wt). As might be expected most were Horningsea wares which accounted for 73.4% (Nosh) and 80.0% (Wt) of the assemblage. Storage jars were strongly represented here with R021 providing 31.0% (Nosh) of the site total and amounting to 11% of rim sherds. This may suggest some particular emphasis on storage on this site, perhaps relating to the transshipment of goods here, or, as at the adjacent Waterbeach Old Tillage site, an emphasis on the production of these vessels here.

Hadham greyware is represented, if slightly, at 0.5% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt) and is notably less common than Hadham oxidised ware. This imbalance may suggest that the oxidised ware largely reached the site at the end of the Roman period when the production of greyware may have ceased or been scaled back. Wattisfield greyware does appear in the all-site list, but only totals 0.1% (Nosh). 'Other greywares' are also poorly represented at 0.6% (Nosh). Only two fabrics are represented, R01 (0.4% Nosh) and R14 (at 0.3% Nosh).

Only four samian ware sherds were recovered from the site, all from Lezoux in Central Gaul and of Hadrianic–Antonine date. These represented just 0.4% by count of all the pottery from the site, a low figure, which in part at least reflects its predominantly 3rd- to 4th-century date range.

Whitewares amounted to only 0.2% (Nosh) of the Rowing Lake assemblage. There were only three sherds, in fabrics W02 and W03.

It is important to note that some 11.7% (Nosh) and 8.5% (Wt) of the pottery recovered from the site appears to be Anglo-Saxon and of 5th- to 7th-century date. In comparison only 3.2% of the material recovered was medieval or post-medieval.

Waterbeach, Denny Abbey

Millett (1980a) recorded an assemblage of 1174 residual Roman sherds in the excavations of Denny Abbey. The pottery is quantified by sherd count alone, although the archive report also lists the occurrence of all rim sherds by form. The 152 rim sherds are reasonably in balance with the number of body sherds and it seems likely that most, or all, of the body sherds were retained. The assemblage seems to span the whole of the period from the Flavian era to the later 4th century. There are three examples of Millett (1980a) form CA18, which is as R02, D5.1. This must surely be a Flavian form, although there is no South Gaulish samian ware in the collection. The samian ware is predominantly Hadrianic–Antonine with a good East Gaulish showing amongst the few sherds present. Nene Valley colour-coated ware forms run from the Antonine period to the later 3rd century or later. Oxfordshire colour-coated ware is present, including a Young (1977) type C77.2 bowl, dated AD 340–400, as is Hadham ware including stamped vessels, the latter probably later 4th century. Some of the shell-tempered ware jars are also likely to belong to the 4th century.

The dateable Horningsea forms seem predominantly of Hadrianic–Antonine types, although there are five early to mid 3rd-century incipient beaded and flanged bowls, and three later 3rd- to 4th-century developed beaded and flanged bowls. Two forms are not included in the type series; CA17 (a bowl with a rising lid-seated rim) and CA25 (a bowl, similar to B6.4, but which appears to be a 4th-century copy of a Harrold shell-tempered ware flanged bowl).

Waterbeach, High Fen

Millett (1980a) recorded a small assemblage of 278 sherds from High Fen. As with Denny Abbey it is quantified by sherd count alone, although the report also lists the occurrence of rim sherds by form. The material was found on the High Fen gravel works. Given that Millett (1980a) catalogues 47 rim sherds amongst the collection it seems likely that body sherds are under-represented, that is to say that the collection is probably not complete. Millett (1980a) suggests a 3rd-century date for the collection.

There is no South Gaulish samian ware recorded but Horningsea form CA22, a Gallo-Belgic dish related to D7.3, cannot reasonably be dated later than the Flavian period. Similarly, Horningsea form CA13 (B5.1) is likely to be of Antonine date, whilst the Horningsea storage jars are of Antonine or later types. The Nene Valley colour-coated ware indented beaker is of later 2nd- to 3rd-century form. The latest piece is the Horningsea developed beaded and flanged bowl, CA16, (B6.1) which must date after *c.*AD 270. It is of note that Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and Hadham red ware are both absent, as are the later 4th-century shell-tempered ware jar forms, and quantities of shell-tempered ware are much lower than at Denny Abbey. The date range for the collection would therefore seem to be Flavian to later 3rd century, with nothing which is certainly of 4th-century date. This would be consistent with the date distribution plot for Horningsea products from High Fen which has a strong Antonine peak and declines sharply in the 3rd century, but also has a small later 3rd-century peak.

Waterbeach, Old Tillage (formerly Car Dyke)

A total assemblage of 6,954 sherds weighing 120.612kg was recovered, of which 6,017 sherds weighing 106.625kg could be assigned to a phase. Phasing details and related pottery are presented in Chapter 2.II, with the pottery from the kiln detailed in Chapter 3.IV. The entire site assemblage of pottery is discussed by class below.

Class A, Amphorae, 0% (Nosh)

Amphora sherds are entirely absent from the site in all phases. Sherds of Dressel 20 amphora might normally be expected on a rural site with an assemblage of this size, but this is a kiln site, producing, *inter alia*, considerable numbers of storage jars which would substitute for Dressel 20 vessels if they were being traded as empty containers rather than as oil drums.

Class B, Black burnished wares, 0.02% (Nosh)

Black burnished wares are absent from the site until Phase 3a and then are represented entirely by BB1 comprising just 0.02% of the entire site assemblage. Just a single rim sherd is represented, a simple rimmed dish (B01.5) probably of 3rd- to mid 4th-century date. This is consistent with the generally late Roman appearance of the fabric at Cambridge (Chapter 10).

Class C, Shell-tempered wares, 2.6% (Nosh)

Shell-tempered wares appear in Phase 1, but at only 0.02%, and are absent from Phase 2. They appear much more substantially (at 1.8%) in Phase 3a (Table App. 1.20). The wheelmade reduced fabric C12 appears in Phase 1 and most of the shell-tempered sherds are wheelmade. Handmade sherds amount to 0.4% of the total assemblage, compared to 1.6% of wheelmade ones. The principal wheelmade fabric was C12, a reduced fabric with abundant shell temper *c.*1–3mm. All the vessels represented were jars, some eighteen of them. These were necked and had rising triangularly-sectioned rims, with parallels in the later Roman kiln groups at Harrold (Brown 1994). The handmade fabric C15 also produced two jar rim sherds and there was a single one in the handmade fabric C21.

Class F, Colour-coated wares, 4.1% (Nosh)

Colour-coated fine wares are not strongly represented at the Old Tillage site, but they are present from Phase 3a onwards (Table App. 1.21). Their absence from Phase 1 clearly relates to the chronology of that phase, but they might have been expected to occur in Phase 2. In Phase 3a, as noted in Chapter 3.IV, the Nene Valley assemblage is dominated by beakers, some twenty, compared to three lids, a single jug, and a bowl. This functional composition, like the date ranges of many of the beakers, suggests a date range centred on the earlier part of the 3rd century, but the two funnel necked beakers (F01.22) are of later 3rd- to mid 4th-century date. The non-beaker forms (a jug and a Dr 36 copy dish), are both types that appear fairly early in the 3rd century, well before most of the other table ware types.

Thus 80% of the vessels are beakers, 12% lids and 4% each jugs and bowls. These proportions reflect the date of the majority of these vessels, occurring as they do before the later 3rd century when table ware forms become common in the local Nene Valley markets.

In Phase 3a Nene Valley wares comprise 5.3% (Nosh) of the total assemblage with a further 0.1% coming from Hadham red ware (F03), 0.03% (Nosh) from a sherd of Oxfordshire ware (F06) and a further 0.1% from Central Gaulish 'Rhenish' ware (F41). Quantities of fine ware fall in Phase 4 and only Nene Valley material is represented, reflecting the residual later 2nd-century nature of material from this phase. The only form represented in Hadham oxidised ware on the site is a bowl with a stubby, slightly everted rim (F03.21).

Class M, Mortaria, 0.5% (Nosh)

Mortaria are uncommon throughout the sequence at Waterbeach Old Tillage (Table App. 1.22), comprising just 0.5% of the overall assemblage (by count). They only account for 0.04% of the Phase 1 group, numbers possibly being suppressed by the kiln group which comprises most of the pottery from this phase, but they are entirely absent from Phase 2 contexts. They become more common in the later Roman period, providing 0.4% of the pottery in Phase 3a, but are absent from the residual material in Phase 4.

In Phase 1 the only mortarium fabric present is Mancetter-Hartshill (M02), in the form of a mortarium with a cordon at top and bottom of the wall (M02.1), probably dated *c.*AD 200–220. In Phase 3a mortaria consisted of a Colchester vessel (M05.1) beaded and flanged with a cordon at the distal end of the flange, of later 2nd-century date; two Mancetter-Hartshill wall-sided mortaria with cordon at top and bottom, probably dated *c.*AD 200–220; three reduced vessels with iron slag trituration grits in M21, probably of Horningsea origin, a beaded and flanged mortarium with a high bead and outcurving flange (M21.1) and a wall-sided mortarium, grooved, perhaps a copy of a Colchester creamware form (Hull 1963, type 501), perhaps later 2nd to early 3rd century (M21.2); along with three Nene Valley mortaria with a reeded flange and distal bead (M03.1) of 3rd- to 4th-century date. Overall the Horningsea(?) reduced fabric is the commonest from the site, followed by Mancetter-Hartshill and the Nene Valley, with Colchester being the least important.

In terms of the site's sequence Mancetter-Hartshill was probably a major later 2nd-century source along with Colchester and Horningsea. That the Horningsea vessels are not dominant at this kiln site suggests that their production was of a minor, possibly experimental, craft nature. Their imitation of Colchester forms suggests a possible origin for the potter doing this. By perhaps the second quarter of the 3rd century the Nene Valley seems to have replaced all other sources.

Class O, Oxidised wares, 1.8% (Nosh)

Oxidised wares comprise just 1.8% of the total pottery assemblage from the site (Tables App. 1.23–1.24). Table App. 1.23 shows the frequency of oxidised fabrics at the Old Tillage site. Fabric O04 is by far the commonest, followed by O01, an oxidised fabric with some moderate sand. The other fabrics are of very minor significance.

Table App. 1.24 shows oxidised wares by phase. They are rare in Phase 1 at 0.2% with only one fabric, O04, represented. This is also the only oxidised fabric in Phase 2, but it is rather more common at 1.2%. In Phase 3a oxidised ware levels rise to a site peak of 2.4% and a number of other fabrics appear, but O04 remains the commonest. Amongst the residual 2nd-century material from Phase 4 oxidised wares comprise 1.3%, all again in fabric O04. Fabric O04 is an oxidised fabric with abundant coarse sand temper. It appears to be an oxidised version of Horningsea greyware. This and its relative frequency at this kiln sites and other sites close to Horningsea resulted in the selection of some sherds for analysis as part of the programme of chemical characterisation of the products of the kilns. The evidence of the ICPMS analysis (see Chapter 3.V and Appendix 4) is reasonably clear in suggesting a Horningsea origin for this fabric.

Table App. 1.25 shows a functional analysis of the vessels in fabric O04. These account for all except two of the oxidised rim sherds from the site. The vast majority come from jars, in contrast to the usual pattern where oxidised vessels tend to be in table ware forms.

Jar forms in O04 include a constricted-necked jar with an everted, slightly undercut, rim (O04.2), a necked jar with a beaded, rising rim, a large jar or storage jar with an everted, near horizontal rim (O04.6), a necked jar with a triangularly-sectioned rising rim (O04.8), and a jar with an undercut bifid rim. Several dishes are present, including one with a horizontal rim, grooved on the tip (O04.24), a reeded rimmed triangularly-sectioned flanged rim dish (or bowl), probably of later 1st- to early 2nd-century date (O04.21), and a triangularly-sectioned bead rimmed dish (O04.22). Forms like the bifid rimmed jar point to some connection with the *Verulamium* region ware offshoot industries, of which one has been examined at Godmanchester (C.J. Evans 2003). Other forms consisted of a bowl (O13.1) of later 1st- to early 2nd-century date, and a jug (O19.1).

Class Q, White-slipped oxidised wares, 1.1% (Nosh)

White-slipped oxidised fabrics represent 1.1% (Nosh) and 0.9% (Wt) of the entire recorded assemblage from Waterbeach Old Tillage (Table App. 1.26). They account for 0.4% (Nosh) and 0.2% (Wt) of the Phase 1 pottery, but rise to 3.5% (Nosh) and 7.2% (Wt) in Phase 2 before falling to 0.8% (Nosh) and 0.5% (Wt) in Phase 3a. They rise to 27.3% (Nosh) and 9.6% (Wt) in the small residual 2nd-century group from Phase 4. The sequence suggests that this group was most common in the later 2nd to early 3rd century. A single fabric is represented, Q01. Given its sandy nature a local origin for this fabric might be possible.

Forms in Q01 consist of a constricted-necked jar with an everted, beaded, slightly undercut rim (Q01.4), a shouldered jar with an everted horizontal rim, a shouldered jar with a cupped mouth and grooved rim (Q01.6) and a necked jar with a beaded rim.

Class R, Greywares, 88.8% (Nosh)

Greywares are much the dominant fabric class on the site (Tables App. 1.27 and 1.28), and in the region. Unsurprisingly, given that it is a kiln site, Horningsea wares are of very considerable significance providing 88.3% (Nosh) and 92.7% (Wt) of all the pottery from the site. A functional analysis of the pottery is given in Chapter 3.IV.

Levels of Horningsea wares commence at a massive 99.0% in Phase 1, with 38.7% of this in the handmade storage jar fabric R021. They continue at a similar level of 87.3% in Phase 2, with the handmade storage jar fabric R021 forming 36.1%. In Phase 3a levels fall a little further, to 85.1%, with 18.1% being the handmade fabric R021. The small Phase 4 group only produced 50.7% of Horningsea wares. It is notable that overall 23.5% (Nosh) of the Horningsea ware from this kiln site was in the storage jar fabric R021. This is a higher level than that usually found in site assemblages.

Horningsea wares provide all the greywares on the site in Phase 1, but in Phase 2 they are supplemented by 3.5% (Nosh) and 1.1% (Wt) of Wattisfield greyware (R33) and 1.2% (Nosh) and 2.4% (Wt) of Nene Valley greyware (R21). In Phase 3a other sandy greywares in the form of R01 appear at 0.1% (Nosh) and 0.0% (Wt), along with R05, a reduced fabric with common-abundant fine sand temper, at 0.7% (Nosh) and 0.8% (Wt). Hadham greyware (R06) also appears, at 0.1% (Nosh) and <0.1% (Wt). Nene Valley greyware (R21–R23) becomes rarer at 0.7% (Nosh) and 1.0% (Wt). R32, a reduced fabric with a powdery texture, with common

very fine sand, appears at 0.1% (Nosh) and <0.1% (Wt). Wattisfield greyware (R33) is again present but in very small quantities at 0.1% (Nosh) and <0.1% (Wt). All the material in the Phase 4 group is residual.

Turning to the forms, Phase 1 contains four carinated bowls (R02 B1.1) approximately of Cam type 219, which seem to date from the Flavian–early Antonine period to judge by their frequency at Bottisham Tunbridge Lane and their occurrence as the main bowl type in this group, the only other bowl being an intrusive later 3rd- to 4th-century piece (R02 B6.1). Most of the jars are of Classes J9 and J10 which seem to persist throughout the life of the industry. As noted above the storage jars are all of Class SJ1 with everted rims. None of Class SJ2 with bifid rims are present; these seem to appear in the mid-late Antonine period.

In Phase 3a bowls are more common. There are seventy-seven examples, but type B1.1, the only contemporary type from Phase 1, is absent. In contrast B3.2, a flange rimmed bowl probably derived from a Hadrianic–Antonine BB1 type, is represented by nineteen examples, whilst B5.1, a copy of an Antonine BB2 bead rimmed bowl, is represented by twenty-three examples and B5.2, a copy of an undercut bead rimmed BB2 bowl, perhaps of early 3rd-century or later date, is represented by twelve examples. Although it seems likely that these forms start contemporarily with their BB2 originals, groups such as that from Bottisham Tunbridge Hall of mid–later 4th-century date suggest these forms continued to be current well after the originals, just as is also the case with similar forms in East Yorkshire. The group also included three bowls of incipient beaded and flanged form (R02 B6.3) of early–mid 3rd-century or later date, as well as four developed beaded and flanged bowls (B6.1; B6.4) of later 3rd to 4th-century date. Thus the group must have continued to at least the end of the 3rd century, but it probably ran into the earlier 4th.

The jar types are not particularly closely dateable, many of the commonest apparently running through the life of the industry, but amongst the storage jars some fourteen of the nineteen represented are of class SJ2, which seems to appear in the mid–late Antonine period, given its absence from Bottisham Tunbridge Lane and Phase 1 here. Most of the dishes are simple rimmed (D1.1), of which there are twenty-four examples, or groove rimmed (D3.1), of which there are eleven examples.

Class S, Samian ware, 0.7% (Nosh)

by Margaret Ward

Fig. App. 1.30

A total of sixty-seven sherds, representing a maximum of fifty-one vessels, was recovered (Table App. 1.29). Few reliable conclusions can be drawn from such a small sample, but it is significant that there was no South Gaulish ware in the collection that might point to 1st-century activity in the area. Eight-seven percent of the total was Central Gaulish in origin, the remainder being East Gaulish.

Little of the material was dated firmly before the mid-Antonine period; there was one Trajanic product of Les Martres-de-Veyre, bearing an illegible stamp, and four vessels were produced in the Hadrianic to early Antonine period. Of the latter group, one cup was stamped by Sac(i)rapo and one bowl was decorated in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Most of the assemblage (56%) was dated firmly after *c.*AD 150 and 25% was definitely produced after *c.*AD 160. It was striking that all seven East Gaulish vessels originated in the later 2nd- to 3rd-century workshops of Rheinzabern and Trier and the (maximum of) three Trier vessels were mortaria, produced quite possibly in the 3rd century. Thus, the high proportion of East Gaulish samian ware in this small sample might suggest occupation on or in the vicinity of the site in the 3rd century. Two of the East Gaulish products had seen considerable wear in use.

Indeed, as much as 25% of the total displayed evidence of use and one vessel had had nicks incised on its footing. Six vessels displayed basal interiors whose surfaces had been scoured away. One of these was a mortarium and the remainder consisted mostly of forms 36 and 38. One vessel (1.96% of the total) had seen drilled repair-work, successful or otherwise. Twelve percent of the collection showed evidence of burning.

Vessels of indeterminate general type comprised a considerable proportion of the total (19%), as did the indeterminate forms (25%); see Table App. 1.30. Plain wares were greatly predominant, including four plain bowls of form 38 and up to seven vessels in the set of forms 35 and 36. Of the four mortaria, three were East Gaulish products. The proportion of dishes was considerably larger than of cups, though there were also four beakers. Two plain vessels bore potters' stamps (4% of all vessels), the first by Sac(i)rapo in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period and the other by Saturninus ii in the period *c.*AD 160–200.

There was a very small proportion of moulded bowls, at 4%. One bowl represented the work of Cettus at Les Martres-de-Veyre in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period; the other was by an East Gaulish potter at Rheinzabern in the later 2nd or earlier 3rd century.

Catalogue of samian vessels

1. Fig. App. 3.26. CG cup form 33. Stamped SATVRNINI by Saturninus ii of Lezoux, whose stamps feature in the Pudding Pan Rock wreck assemblage and frequently appear on late 2nd-century forms such as 31R and 79R. *c.*AD 160–200. Complete profile: slightly worn foot with three nicks on the standing surface. (107, Phase 3)
2. CG dish form 18/31R. *c.*AD 120–160. A round rivet-hole has been drilled through the base. (158, unphased)
3. CG indeterminate form. A basal sherd probably from a bowl of Hadrianic–Antonine origin, whose internal surface has been scoured away completely. (414, unphased)
4. CG dish form 36 rather than cup form 35? Hadrianic–Antonine. The internal surface of the base was worn away completely. (430)
5. CG dish form 36. *c.*AD 150–200. The basal interior has been scoured away. (444, unphased)
6. CG cup form 27. A product of Les Martres-de-Veyre with a tiny fragment of the basal stamp, illegible but possibly superimposed on itself. *c.*AD 100–125. The footring was worn in use. (445, Phase 3–4)
7. CG dish form 36, *c.*AD 150–200. Two sherds; the footring is very worn and the basal interior has been scoured. Context (459, Phase 3–4); joins a sherd in (4000, unstratified)
8. CG bowl form 38, Antonine. The footring is extremely worn and the basal interior of the vessel has been scoured away. Two sherds in context (463, Phase 3–4) from same bowl as sherds in contexts 445 (Phase 3–4) and 4000 (unstratified)
9. EG bowl form 37. A Rheinzabern product, displaying a double medallion that contained Apollo (Ricken and Fischer 1963, M 72), as used by potters ranging from Cerialis in the mid-Antonine period to those of the 3rd century. Most probably produced in the range *c.*AD 170–230. Two battered and very burnt, adjoining sherds in Context (470, Phase 3–4). Two sherds in context 4000 (unstratified) including a fragment of figure, possibly a sea-creature (dolphin?), apparently represented the same bowl.
10. CG cup form 33. Stamped)RAPO and probably)IRAPO by Sac(i)rapo. Probably *c.*AD 125–150; his work is recorded at various sites including Colchester, where a Lezoux stamp was dated *c.*AD 130–150. Broken around the complete, but very worn, footring; the base of the cup is slightly worn on and beneath the stamp; the piece may have been re-used inverted. (538, Phase 3–4)
11. CG indeterminate bowl or deep dish. *c.*AD 150–200. The surface of the basal interior has been scoured away. (582, Phase 2–3)
12. EG form indeterminate, but possibly the plain bowl form 38. Rheinzabern ware, produced in the late 2nd or 3rd century. The surface of the basal interior has been scoured away. (4000, unstratified)
13. EG mortarium form 45. Trier ware, *c.*AD 180/200–260 and quite probably 3rd century. Burnt in places and the basal interior appears considerably worn from use. (4000, unstratified)
14. CG bowl form 37, with a patchy slip resulting from environmental conditions. Rim sherd: ovolo Rogers 1974, B266 and horizontal border A1 above a lion, as used in the style of Cettus at Les Martres-de-Veyre. *c.*AD 135–160. (9999, unstratified)

Class W, Whitewares, 0.3% (Nosh)

Whitewares are poorly represented in the Waterbeach Old Tillage assemblage (Table App. 1.31), as might be expected. In the overall assemblage four fabrics are represented, W01, W02, , W04, Nene Valley cream ware, and W05, *Verulamium* region ware. Fabric W01 is marginally the most common at 0.2% (Nosh), followed by Nene Valley creamware at 0.1%, and W02 and *Verulamium* region ware both at <0.1% (Nosh).

Table App. 1.32 shows the occurrence of whitewares by phase on the Waterbeach Old Tillage site. Only *Verulamium* region ware appears in Phase 1, which is appropriate to the date of this phase. W01, W02 and Nene Valley creamware (W04) all appear in Phase 3a, fabric W01 being the most common. The only whiteware form from Waterbeach Old Tillage was a necked jar with an everted, horizontal rim with a squared tip (W03.2). This was in fabric W03, possibly originating in Northamptonshire.

Werrington

Table App. 1.33 shows the Werrington archive fabric figures as percentages by period for Periods 1–4, (strangely omitted in the *Britannia* publication), excluding those features which contained obviously intrusive material (data kindly made available by L. Rollo).

Rollo (1988) and Perrin (1988) record 2747 sherds weighing 56.198kg from the excavations.

Wimpole Lodge

Fig. App. 1.31

Lucas (1994) reports on 8,699 sherds (101.292kg) of stratified Roman pottery from Wimpole. The assemblage has an average sherd weight of 11.6g. Table App. 1.36 reproduces Lucas's (1994) overall fabric occurrence table and Table App. 1.37 shows his table of the occurrence of the principal fabric by phase.

Fig. App. 1.31 plots the coins from the site to show their deviation from Reece's (1995) 140 site mean. The list is a little weak in the Hadrianic–early Antonine period and a little high in the mid–later 3rd century. The weakest period is, surprisingly in the mid-later 4th century, AD 330–378, after which there is a recovery to a 'normal' level at the very end of the century.