

**THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT BARDOWN,
WADHURST FROM 1958 TO 1969 BY HENRY CLEERE**

By

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1. Introduction.

There are 15967 sherds (299965 g.) of pottery from the site, of which approximately half (8005 sherds, 148788 g.) can be said to be securely stratified. This pottery dates mainly to the period c.AD.120-250 but smaller amounts of earlier and later Roman pottery are also present.

2. Methodology

All of the stratified assemblages were quantified by sherd count and their weights per fabric: all rim sherds were further quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs, Orton 1975). The fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. The fabric codings (Appendix 1) are those created for the Beddingham and Barcombe villa sites with omissions and additions and are intended to form the basis for an overall East Sussex Roman fabric series.

Most of the assemblages are too small or incomplete for their EVEs quantifications to be used but exceptions are the Phases I, II and III assemblages from Industrial Area 3 (Trench XX), those from Phases I and II of the Trench XXI 'barrack block' and the Trenches I to IV section through the edge of the slag bank.

3. The Assemblages

3.1. Industrial Area III (Trench XX).

The sequence of contexts within this trench was divided into three distinct phases at the time of excavation in 1968. All three phase assemblages are still reasonably intact and large enough for meaningful quantification by EVEs.

Assemblage 1. From Phase I Contexts XX.12, 13, 16, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32 and 33.

There are 676 sherds (10744g) of pottery identifiable as coming from contexts belonging to this phase.

Table 1

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	2.66	0.26	0.22		Lids	0.16	3.93	29.3
C1DB	0.63						0.63	5.6
C1P	0.18						0.18	1.6
C6	0.81						0.81	7.2
C7	0.11	0.06					0.17	1.5
C8D/9D	0.75	0.40	0.06	0.15			1.36	12.0
C14	P						P	

C20	0.81	0.93	0.05				1.79	15.9
C25	P						P	
C28	0.71	0.15					0.86	7.6
CX	0.22						0.22	1.9
F1D		0.08	0.18		Mortaria	P	0.23	2.3
F9A	0.23			0.15	Flask	0.23	0.26	5.4
F9B					Flagon?	0.75	0.61	6.6
F25							0.75	
M8					Flagon	0.14		
					Mortarium	0.02		
M9					Mortarium	0.08	0.16	1.4
MX					Mortarium	0.11	0.08	0.7
A1					Amphora	P	0.11	1.0
							P	
	7.11	1.88	0.51	0.30		1.49	11.29	
	63.0%	16.6%	4.5%	2.7%		13.2%		
					Mortaria	1.9%		
					Flagons	11.3%		

The most significant element in this assemblage is from suppliers of handmade grog-tempered East Sussex ware (36%), mostly in the form of cooking-pots, and with at least 17% of such wares in the superior polished local version C1DB. The next-most significant element in the assemblage emanates from the Thameside kilns around the estuary of the River Medway (29%), in the form of BB2 bowls, dishes and cooking-pots, Thameside greywares and North Kent Finewares with their oxidised Hoo St Werburgh equivalents. The bowls consist of c.AD.130-180/200 dated latticed Class 5D and plain c.AD.150/70-250/70 dated Class 5C bowls (Monaghan 1987) in the ratio of 9 to 4.

Fine silty orange and white-cored greywares and those fired grey all through (Fabrics C8D, C9D and F25) make up a further 12% of the assemblage. The source of some of them at least is believed to lie near the intersection of the Sussex Greensand Way and the Roman road from London to Lewes at Barcombe, 32 kilometres to the south-west of Bardown, as they make up a very large percentage of the 2nd c. pottery from the villa there (Lyne Forthcoming A) and are present in the earliest phase at the Wickham Barn, Chilington pottery kiln site only a short distance to the west (Lyne 2001, 35).

Small but significant quantities of pottery were supplied by the Canterbury kilns (9%) and comprise jars and reeded-rim bowls in Canterbury Greyware (Fabric C28, c.AD.80-175) and mortaria and flagons in the oxidised equivalent (Fabric M8). One unusual vessel to find in an assemblage so far from source is a Rowlands Castle cooking-pot from a pottery production centre just north of Havant on the Hampshire/Surrey border (Fig.6).

The finewares include fragments from Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.18/31 (c.AD.120-150), Dr.31 (c.AD.150-200), Dr.37 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.45 (c.AD.170-200) and Curle 21 (c.AD.150-200), as well as sherds from a Cologne roughcast beaker (c.AD.130-250).

Specialised wares include fragments from a sandy oxidised orange mortarium in Canterbury fabric M8 (c.AD.100-150), another hammerhead, example in sandy cream Rhineland fabric M9 (c.AD.150-220/40) and an example of uncertain but probable local origin in sandy greyware fired rough orange-brown with traces of white slip (c.AD.100-150). Amphora fragments are confined to a few sherds from cream South Gaulish Gauloise 4 wine and Baetican Dressel 20 olive-oil amphorae.

Fig. 1

1. Simple vertical-rim jar in grey-black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D with knife-trimmed body. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.50-100. *Context XX.22 grey occupation under XX.21 and XX.29 fill of gully/sleeper beam trench.. One of two.*
2. Upper part of ?Asham pot in grey-black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. *Context XX.29*
3. Necked jar with corrugated shoulder in soapy blue-grey East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 240 mm. Paralleled at Meeching School, Newhaven (Green 1976, Fig.22-21). c.AD.60-100. *Context XX.22*
4. Gallo-Belgic platter copy in similar fabric fired polished black internally and brown externally. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.43-150. *Context XX.22*
5. Necked-jar in patchy black/orange/brown fabric C1P with diagonal body combing. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. The presence of combing reflects the site's proximity to East Kent, where such decoration was common on native wares before c.AD.150, and suggests that the vessel is either a 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware import from that area or was made locally copying the style of decoration. c.AD.43-100/50. *Context XX.16 Brown/orange layer with ore, charcoal etc.*
6. Jar of Lyne's type 2/3J (Forthcoming B) in grey Rowlands Castle ware fabric C6. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.100-300+. *Context XX.13 clay/charcoal layer over natural and Context XX.29*
7. Bowl of Monaghan's Type 5D1.6 but without decoration, in fabric C9D. Ext.rim diameter 300 mm. c.AD.120-80. *Context XX.13.*
8. Pinch-neck flagon in pink Hoo St Werburgh fabric F9B. This vessel appears to have served some ritual function in that the neck and rim is sealed off from the body of the vessel, rendering it non-functional. *Context XX.32 thin layer of roasted ore etc between XX.31 yellow clay floor and natural.*
9. Mortarium in grey fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. iron-stained quartz filler fired rough orange-brown with external white-slip. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.100-150. *Context XX.33 slag/charcoal/stone/burnt clay.*

All this suggests that this Phase 1 pottery accumulated during the period c.AD.70/100-180.

Assemblage 2. From Phase II Contexts XX.6, 8, 9, 9B, 11, 15, 19, 23 and 30

These contexts yielded 368 sherds (6758g) of pottery.

Table 2

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	2.33	0.06	0.20		Crucibles	0.37	2.96	42.2
C1DB	0.49		0.15				0.64	9.1
C7	0.27						0.27	3.8
C8D/9D	0.11			0.48			0.59	8.4
C20		0.28	0.08				0.36	5.1
C28	0.24						0.24	3.4
C29	0.11			0.15			0.26	3.7
C30					0.08		0.08	1.1
CX	0.25						0.25	3.6
F1D		0.09			Cups	0.21	0.30	4.3
F9A					Biconical	0.19	0.19	2.7
F9B		0.10			Flagon	0.05	0.15	2.1

F14				0.15			0.15	2.1
F18D				0.15			0.15	2.1
FX					Flagon	0.05	0.05	0.7
M8					Mortarium	0.18	0.18	2.6
MX					Mortaria	0.20	0.20	2.8
	3.80	0.53	0.43	0.93	0.08	1.25	7.02	
	54.2%	7.5%	6.1%	13.3%	1.1%	17.8%		
					Mortaria	5.4%		
					Cups	3.0%		
					Flagons	1.4%		
					Biconicals	2.7%		
					Crucibles	5.3%		

This assemblage has problems, both as regards its small size, a significant residual element and the probable presence of intrusive material.

East Sussex Ware continues to be the most significant element in the assemblage (51%), including tiny jars which may or may not be crucibles: the fine variant in fabric C1DB with superior finish continues to be in a minority. Thameside products account for a further 14% of the assemblage and those in fabrics C8D and C9D for a further 8%. Small numbers of Canterbury products in sandy grey fabric C28 (3%), sandy buff fabric C29 (4%) and sandy orange fabric M8 (3%) also continue to be present although the state of the sherds in fabrics C28 and M8 suggests that they are residual in their contexts.

The finewares include fragments from Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.30 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.33 (c.AD.120-200) and Dr.37 (c.AD.120-200) as well as East Gaulish Samian form Dr.45 (c.AD.170-250). Sherds from an imitation New Forest Purple Colour-coat beaker from the Wickham Barns kilns near Lewes (c.240-340) and a Moselkeramik example (c.AD.200-275) are also present. The former is probably intrusive.

The specialised wares include fragments from a large sandfree orange mortarium fired brown with sparse <2.00 mm. chert and ironstone trituration grits, a sandy orange example in Canterbury fabric M8 (c.AD.100-150), and two examples in Kent/ Colchester cream-buff ware (c.AD.100-150). There are no amphorae fragments.

A date range of c.AD.180-200/40+ can be inferred for this assemblage.

Fig.

10. Everted-rim jar in polished black/brown East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB. Ext.rim diameter 240 mm. Much of this vessel is present. c.AD.150-200 *Context XX.23. pit in SE corner*
11. Another example with shoulder and neck cordons in similar fabric fired black. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Similar to examples from Meeching School, Newhaven (Green 1976, Fig.30-158). c.AD.150-200. *Context XX.23*
12. Lid-seated jar in polished black East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. Paralleled at Westhawk Farm in the c.AD.140-170 dated Grave 8160 assemblage (Lyne 2008A, Fig.6.7, 122) and c.AD.190-200 dated water hole 7230/9151 one (Ibid. Fig.6.9, 163). c.AD.140-200. *Context XX.11 light clay with charcoal and stone [C/7].*
13. Lid-seated bowl of Lyne type 5B-10 (1994) in black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.150-270. *Context XX.15 black charcoal*

rubbish with ore, burnt clay, slag etc.

14. Small jar or crucible in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. *Context XX.15*
15. Everted-rim jar of Monaghan Class 3J1 (1987) in Thameside greyware fabric C7. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. c.AD.120-170. *Context XX.9B. black rubbish layer [J/2]*
16. Bowl of Monaghan Class 5D4 in black BB2 fabric C20 with burnished acute-latticing. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.120-200. *Context XX.30 black layer in C/11 overlying stones.*
17. Dish of Pollard Type 113 (1988) in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.130-200. *Context XX.30*
18. Everted-rim jar in rough grey/buff fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Most of this vessel is present. *Context XX.19 ore/charcoal floor [A-C/9-10]*

Fig.2

19. Neck-cordoned bowl in rough sandy buff fabric C29. External rim diameter 150 mm. *Context XX.9 yellow clay [J/2].*
20. Beaker of Fulford Type 27.10 (1975) in Wickham Barns imitative New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric F18D. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. c.AD.240-340. *Context XX.15.*
21. Mortarium in sandy grey Canterbury fabric M8 fired rough orange with sparse <3.00 mm alluvial white flint trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. c.AD.90-130. *Context XX.30*
22. Mortarium of Pollard type 116 (1988) from ?Rochester area in silty pink fabric with soft brown ferrous inclusions, fired cream-pink. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.100-150. *Context XX.30.*

Assemblage 3. From Phase III Contexts 2, 2c, 3, 5,7 and 7a

The 2105 sherds (40569g.) of pottery constitute what is the largest surviving assemblage from the site

Table 3

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	19.07	0.27	0.84		0.25 Lids Crucibles	0.86 0.17	21.46	39.7
C1DB	2.04	0.12	0.54				2.70	5.0
C1E			0.06				0.06	0.1
C1L	0.46						0.46	0.9
C2	0.49	0.16	0.34	0.10	Lids	0.07	1.16	2.2
C3	0.37	0.10	0.19	0.34			1.00	1.9
C7	1.51	0.15	0.10				1.76	3.3
C8B	0.42		0.19				0.61	1.1
C8C	0.36		0.10				0.46	0.9
C8D/9D	1.89	0.16		0.77			2.82	5.2
C14		0.05					0.05	0.1
C20	2.36	4.77	1.38				8.51	15.8
C28		0.17					0.17	0.3
C29		0.11					0.11	0.2
CX	0.46	0.24	0.11	0.20	Lids	0.05	1.06	2.0
F1A			0.12				0.12	0.2
F1D		0.41	0.25		Cups Mortaria	0.46 0.16	1.28	2.4
F1E		0.12	0.14		Cups	0.10		

F5				0.06	Mortaria	0.05	0.41	0.8
F9A				5.52	Flask	0.34	0.05	0.1
F9B					Flagons	0.21	5.86	10.9
					Flask	0.14	0.35	0.7
F10				0.11			0.11	0.2
F11				0.15			0.15	0.3
F13				0.27			0.27	0.5
F15				0.16			0.16	0.3
F17A			0.10				0.10	0.2
F17B					Mortaria	0.23	0.23	0.4
F33					Flagon	1.00	1.00	1.8
FX				0.11			0.11	0.2
M2					Mortaria	0.24	0.24	0.4
M8					Mortaria	0.29	0.29	0.5
M9					Mortaria	0.10	0.10	0.2
M10					Mortaria	0.31	0.31	0.6
MX					Mortaria	0.31	0.31	0.6
	29.43	6.83	4.46	7.79	0.25	5.09	53.84	
	54.7%	12.6%	8.3%	14.5%	0.5%	9.4%		
					Lids	1.8%		
					Cups	1.0%		
					Mortaria	3.1%		
					Flagons	3.2%		
					Crucible	0.3%		

This large assemblage includes significant quantities of residual 2nd c. pottery but can be dated c.AD.200/40-270+.

The largest single element is East Sussex Ware (47%), with an overwhelming predominance of jars accounting for most vessels of that type in the assemblage: a variant with grit as well as grog filler (Fabric C2) makes its appearance as well as a convex-sided dish with white siltstone grog filler (Fabric C1E, Fig.35). This latter is so unusual for the site that it may not be East Sussex Ware but a post-AD.270 East Kent grog-tempered ware product from a source in East Kent west of Lympne, perhaps on the edge of Romney Marsh (Lyne 1994, Industry 7A). The East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB variant with superior finish is still present but continues to be insignificant: one jar in this fabric, however, is a spalled kiln waster or second (Fig.28).

Thameside industry products in very-fine-sanded greyware (C7), BB2 (C20) grey North Kent Fineware (F9A) and the white-slipped oxidised Hoo St.Werbergh version (F9B) account for a further 31% of the assemblage with the greyware products made up almost entirely of everted-rim and other cooking-pots. The BB2 vessels, however, have a predominance of open forms, including many 'pie-dishes' of Monaghan's latticed c.AD.130-180/200 dated Class 5D and plain c.AD.150/70-250/70 dated Class 5C in the ratio of 1 to 2. Fragments from at least two developed beaded-and-flanged bowls in this fabric are also present (c.AD.240-350). The straight-sided dishes include examples of Monaghan's types 5E1.8 (c.AD.170-270) 5E3.1 (c.AD.150-230) and Class 5F (c.AD.130-270). North Kent Fineware forms are made up entirely of beakers and flasks: the former include examples of Classes 2A5/6 (c.AD.160-300+), 2C1 (c.AD.220-250) and 2C3 (c.AD.250-330), and Pollard's Types 147 (c.AD.150-250), 149 (c.AD.150-300+). The flasks include an example of Monaghan's type 1B7.1 (c.AD.150-300).

BB1 products from Dorset appear on the site for the first time: they make up a mere 2% of the assemblage and include fragments from three straight-sided dishes of uncertain types but 3rd-to-4th c. date, two developed beaded-and-flanged bowls

(c.AD.240/70-300) and a handled beaker. Another new source of pottery was the Wickham Barn, Chilington industry (Lyne 2001), accounting for another 2% of the assemblage and represented by an everted-rim jar of Class 1 or 2 and a straight-sided dish of Type C7.2 (c.AD.270-350) in sandy fabric variants C8B and C8B. It should be noted that all of the sherds in both BB1 and these fabrics came from the uppermost Phase III occupation contexts XX2 and XX7.

The finewares include fragments from South Gaulish Samian form Dr.36 (c.AD.70-110), Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.27 (c.AD.120-150), Dr.33 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.36 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.37 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.38 (c.AD.140-200) Dr.44 (c.130-200) and East Gaulish Samian forms Dr.33 (c.140-250), Dr.38 (c.AD.140-250) Dr.45 (c.AD.170-250) and Walters 79 (c.AD.160-250): one of the Central Gaulish Dr.33 cup bases is stamped SATVRNINIOF (c.AD.160-200) and another CINTV[SMI (c.AD.155-185). Fragments from a Cologne Roughcast beaker (c.AD.130-250), a Colchester Colour-coat bag-beaker (c.AD.130-250), a Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat cornice-rim beaker (c.AD.160-270), a Central Gaulish Black Colour-coat beaker (c.AD.150-200) and a Sinzig cornice-rim beaker (c.AD.130-250) are also present. A very warped, but not discoloured, beaker waster in fine grey fabric F25 (Fig.49) suggests the possibility that not only East Sussex Ware vessels were made at Bardown but some grey finewares as well, in a fabric similar to that used at the pottery production site or sites near Barcombe.

Specialised wares include two mortaria in a late Canterbury fabric M8 variant (c.AD.150-200), three G255 examples in fabric M10 (c.AD.160-230), examples in Colchester cream fabric M2 (c.AD.140-180) and Rhineland fabric M9 (c.AD.150-220/40) and a mortarium of Young's type M17 in Oxfordshire Whiteware (c.AD.240-300): two crude local mortaria are also present (Fig.51) as is a piece from an Oxfordshire Red Colourcoat Type C97 wall-sided example (c.AD.240-400). Amphorae fragments are confined to large fresh pieces from a Dressel 20 olive-oil example.

Fig 2.

23. Necked jar in black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D with lattice-decorated shoulder cordon. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. *Context XX.7. Grey occupation layer.*
24. Club-rim jar in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Paralleled at Bullock Down, Eastbourne in c.250-300 dated Pit 8 associated with BB1 beaded-and-flanged bowl (Drewett 1982, Fig.51-64). *Context XX.7.*
25. Club-rim jar with neck cordon and burnished chevrons on its shoulder, in similar externally-polished fabric. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. *Context XX.7*
26. Slack-profiled storage-jar in similar fabric fired grey with polished black exterior. *Context XX.7.*
27. Lid-seated necked bowl of Lyne type 5A-1 in polished East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB fired patchy black/grey/pink with horizontal girth and neck grooves. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.150-270. *Context XX.2. Rubbish spread associated with hearth and burnt areas*
28. Lid-seated club-rim jar waster in similar fabric fired polished black with surface spalling. Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. c.AD.250-300 *Context XX.2*
29. Lid-seated neckless jar in polished similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. *Context XX.6/7*

30. Small ?crucible in similar fabric fired patchy buff/black. Ext.rim diameter 70 mm. Similar to other miniature pots from Westhawk Farm and elsewhere thought to have been used for the burning of cannabis or hallucinatory drugs for inhalation (Lyne 2008A, 251-2). Cannabis pollen was found in two examples from a ritual site at Frensham Common, Surrey (Graham and Graham 2009). *Context XX.2*
31. Reeded-rim bowl in similar fabric fired black with polished interior. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. *Context XX.7*
32. Straight-sided dish in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 300 mm. *Context XX.2*
33. Straight-sided dish with flattened rim, in similar fabric fired brown. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. *Context XX.7*
34. Necked-jar in grey-brown vesicular East Sussex Ware fabric C1L fired cream internally and brown externally with traces of black resin sealant on its neck: some fragments from the hearth have been refired. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. *Context XX.7A. Burnt hearth in C/2 and XX.7, Grey occupation layer.*
35. Convex-sided dish in polished black East Sussex Ware fabric C1E. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. *Context XX.2*
36. Dish with heavily-beaded rim in bubbly cream-grey East Sussex Ware. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. *Context XX.2*
37. Incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl in black fabric C2 with sand and grog filler. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. 3rd c. *Context XX.2*
38. Deep straight-sided dish-bowl in similar fabric fired sooty brown-grey. Ext.rim diameter 210 mm. *Context XX.2*
39. Developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in BB1 fabric C3. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.240-300. *Context XX.2.*
- 40.Handled bead-rim beaker of Bestwall type 5/1 (Lyne Forthcoming A) in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 60 mm. c.AD.120-300+. *Context XX.2*

Fig.3

41. Much of everted-rim cooking-pot of Monaghan Class 3J9 in Thameside fabric C7 with burnished multiple acute latticing. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.170-230. *Context XX.7A.*
42. Cavetto-rim jar in rough fabric C8B fired patchy pale-grey/white/black. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.250-350. *Context XX.2*
43. Straight-sided dish in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.250-350. *Context XX.2*
44. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of Monaghan Class 5A5 in BB2 fabric C20. Ext.rim diameter 150 mm. c.AD.240-350. *Context XX.6. yellow clay merging into black/brown rubbish and cut by land drain.*
45. Bowl of Monaghan Class 5D1 in black BB2 fabric with burnished latticing. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.120-200+. *Context XX.7*
46. Class 5F3 dish in BB2 fabric C20. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.130-270. *Context XX.2.*
47. Everted-rim flask in silty pale-grey fabric F9B fired pink with external white slip and finger-impressed neck cordon. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. *Context XX.2*
48. Elaborate girth-carinated jar with double neck-cordon in hard, polished grey Fabric F25. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. *Context XX.7.*
49. Warped poppyhead beaker waster in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter ?110 mm. *Context XX.7*
50. Reeded-rim bowl in silt and very-fine grog tempered grey fabric fired buff-yellow

- to orange. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. *Context XX.7. One of two*
51. Mortarium in soft similar fabric with angular black ironstone trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 260 mm. *Context XX.7. Another example comes from XX.2.*
52. Mortarium in rough orange fabric M8 variant with profuse <0.10-to-0.20 mm. iron-stained and multi-coloured quartz filler. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.150-200. *Context XX.2*
53. Mortarium in Colchester Whiteware fabric M2. Ext. rim diameter 240 mm. Paralleled in Kilns 13A and 13B at Colchester (Hull 1963, Fig.8-9). c.AD.140-180. *Context XX.2C rubbish in SW corner.*
54. Gillam 255 mortarium in pinkish-buff fabric M10. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.160-230. *Context XX.2.*
55. Carinated bowl in hard pink fabric fired grey-black with profuse <0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler, some grog and sparse <0.50 mm. felspathic inclusions. Paralleled in the mid-to-late 3rd c. fort at Oudenburg on the Belgian coast in very similar North Menapian coarse reduced ware (Vanhoutte *et al* 2009, Fig.19, 21, 22). Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. *Context XX.2*
56. Bowl with squared-off rim in very-fine blue-grey fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Ext.rim diameter 260 mm. This vessel also appears to be a Continental import with the nearest parallel to the sharply squared-off bowl rim and fabric coming from the kilns at Harfleur at the mouth of the River Seine (Evrard 1992, Pl.73, 308). c.AD.200-250. *Context XX.2*
57. Bowl of Niederbeiber type 104 (Oelmann 1914) in sandy cream Urmitzer fabric fired grey externally. Ext.rim diameter 210 mm. c.AD.190-260 *Context XX.6.*
58. Pinch-neck flagon in mica-dusted fabric F33. Possibly a Colchester product (Hull 1963, Fig.56, 1-4). c.AD.150-250. *Context XX.5, Yellow sandy layer.*

3.2. 'Barrack Block' (Trench XX1)

The various features in this trench were grouped into two phases by the excavator at the time of excavation.

Assemblage 4. From Phase 1 occupation layer XX1.16 sealed beneath yellow clay with stones (XXI.13).

This context yielded 364 sherds (9175g) of pottery

Table 4

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	2.24	0.45	0.10				2.79	32.7
C1DB	0.95		0.40				1.35	15.8
C2			0.03				0.03	0.4
C10A	0.16						0.16	1.9
C16		0.12	0.07				0.19	2.2
C20	0.29	0.38					0.67	7.8
C28	0.42	0.32					0.74	8.7
CX				0.22			0.22	2.6
F1D			0.38		Cups	0.23	0.61	7.1
F9A			0.90	0.39			1.29	15.1
F25	0.14						0.14	1.6
F26					Flagon mortarium	0.24	0.24	2.8
MX						0.11	0.11	1.3
	4.20 49.2%	1.27 14.9%	1.88 22.0%	0.61 7.1%		0.58 6.8%	8.54	
Cups						2.7%		

Flagons	2.8%
Mortaria	1.3%

As with the previous assemblages, the most significant element is East Sussex Ware (49%), including a straight-sided dish fragment in the grit and grog tempered fabric variant C2. Jars make up the bulk of the East Sussex Ware vessels but bowls and dishes are considerably more significant than in any of the three Trench XX assemblages. The fine local East Sussex Ware variant C1DB accounts for a third of all of such wares in the assemblage: it includes fragments from at least two spalled kiln wasters, indicating pottery production in the near vicinity.

Thameside products in BB2 and North Kent Fineware fabrics make up a further 23% of the assemblage and include fragments from seven Class 5D bowls in BB2 (c.AD.130-180/200), as well as a poppyhead beaker of Class 2A5/6 (c.AD.160-300) in North Kent Fineware. Canterbury Greywares account for a further 9% of the assemblage and comprise fresh fragments from a jar of Lyne type 4/3 (Forthcoming C, c.AD.80-150), two lid-seated jars of type 6/3 (c.AD.80-150) and a reeded-rim bowl of type 13/1 (c.AD.100/20-160). Fragments from Class 3C hook-rim jar and an example with everted rim in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware (c.AD.200-300) are also present.

The finewares include fragments from Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.31 (c.AD.150-250), Dr.33 (c.AD.120-200) and Dr.36 (c.AD.120-200). Specialised wares are confined to a wall-sided mortarium of uncertain origin (c.AD.155-250, Fig.70).

This pottery assemblage appears to have accumulated over a period of time between shortly before AD.150 and c.AD.200/50.

Fig 3.

59. Spalled neck-cordoned jar kiln waster in smooth black East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB. Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. c.AD.150-270
60. Necked jar of Lyne type 5B-11 (1994) with clubbed rim and rippled shoulder in fabric C1D fired patchy buff/black. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.150-270
61. Necked-jar in similar fabric fired black. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm.
62. Everted-rim jar with diagonal body combing, in similar fabric fired patchy black/brown. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm.

Fig.4

63. Deep straight-sided bowl in fabric C1DB with overall polish fired black. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm.
64. Incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl in similar fabric fired black with spalling. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. Paralleled at Beauport Park c.AD.150-270.
65. Dish of Lyne type 5A-15 (1994) in similar fabric fired black with overall polish. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.150-270.
66. Dish of type 5A-11 in similar fabric fired black with overall polish. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.150-270. Similar to example from Westhawk Farm, Ashford in early 3rd c. pottery assemblage (Lyne 2008A, Fig.6.10, 181).
67. Convex-sided flanged dish in fabric C1D fired patchy black/buff. Ext.rim diameter 260 mm. Paralleled in pottery assemblage Group IX at Meeching

School, Newhaven (Green 1976, Fig.35,254). c.AD.150-250.

68. Another example but with internal flange, in similar fabric fired patchy black/red/grey. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm.
69. Everted-rim beaker in grey fabric F25 with darker grey exterior surface. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm.
70. Wall-sided mortarium in silty yellow-cream fabric with sparse ironstone trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 340 mm. Paralleled at Wiggonholt (Hartley 1974, Fig.17,180) where thought to come from somewhere in the Surrey/Sussex area and datable to c. AD.155-250.

Assemblage 5. From the Phase 2 fill of furnace XX1.4 and associated occupation layer XX1.3.

This assemblage comprises 461 sherds (8306g.) of pottery

Table 5

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	3.07	0.34	0.34		Lids	0.25	4.00	33.3
C1DB	0.84	0.15	0.76				1.75	14.6
C1L	0.40						0.40	3.3
C7	0.13	0.11					0.24	2.0
C8C	0.15						0.15	1.2
C8/9D	0.39	0.05		0.43			0.87	7.2
C14	0.08	0.01					0.09	0.7
C20	0.05	1.02	0.07				1.14	9.5
C28	0.03	0.09					0.12	1.0
F1D		0.33	0.61		Cups	0.19		
F9A				1.58	Mortaria	0.07	1.20	10.0
F9B						P	1.58	13.3
F13				P			P	
F14				P			P	
F15				P			P	
F17A		P					P	
F18A				P			P	
M2					Mortaria	0.14	0.14	1.2
M8					Mortaria	0.16	0.16	1.3
M10					Mortaria	0.12	0.12	1.0
MX					Mortaria	0.05	0.05	0.4
A1					Amphora	P	P	
	5.14 42.8%	2.10 17.5%	1.78 14.8%	2.01 16.7%		0.98 8.2%	12.01	
					Lids	2.1%		
					Cups	1.6%		
					Mortaria	4.5%		

Once again the main component in this c.AD.200/50-270+ dated assemblage is East Sussex Ware (50%), consisting of jar fragments for the most part but also including a significant number from open forms as was the case with the earlier Assemblage 4 but not with the assemblages from Trench XX. Locally-produced wares in fabric C1DB continue to make-up nearly one third of all East Sussex Ware products. The presence of a bloated post-AD.270 developed beaded-and-flanged bowl waster (Fig.75) indicates pottery production in fabric C1D as well and possibly in a kiln represented by flue XXI.4 from which it came.

Thameside products in greyware fabric C7, BB2 fabric C20 and North Kent Fineware fabric F9A make up a further quarter of the assemblage, with the BB2 bowls being almost entirely of the undecorated Class 5C (c.AD.150/70-250/70) with

just one developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in that fabric and another in Thameside greyware (c.AD.240-350). The few jar and bowl fragments in Canterbury Greyware (c.AD.80-175) are all abraded and residual.

The finewares include fragments from Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.18/31 (c.AD.120-150), Dr.31 (c.AD.150-200), Dr.32 (c.AD.150-200), Dr.33 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.37 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.38 (c.AD.140-200), Dr.44 (c.AD.130-200), Dr.45 (c.AD.170-200) and Curle 21 (c.AD.150-200). Fragments from Moselkeramik (c.AD.200-275), Central Gaulish Black Colour-coat (c.AD.150-200), Cologne (c.AD.130-250), Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat (c.AD.160-300) and New Forest Purple Colour-coat beakers (c.AD.240/260-400) are also present, as is a fragment from an Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat open form (c.AD.240-400+).

Specialised wares include fragments of a G255 mortarium (c.AD.160-230), two cream wall-sided mortaria from the same source as Fig.70 (c.AD.155-200), an example in sandy orange fabric M8, two heavily-collared examples from Gallia Belgica (c.AD.150-250) in hard buff fabric and an Oxfordshire Whiteware example of Young's Type M18 (c.AD.240-300)

Fig 4.

71. Slack-profiled jar of Lyne type 5B-1 (1994) in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.150-270. *Context XXI.3*
72. Lid-seated jar in fabric C1DB fired grey-brown with external overall polish. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. *Context XXI.3*.
73. Small jar in similar fabric fired polished black. Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. Paralleled at Westhawk Farm, Ashford in early 3rd c. context (Lyne 2008, Fig.6.10,182) *Context XXI.3*
74. Incipient-beaded and flanged bowl in similar fabric fired grey-black. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.200-300. *Context XXI.3*
75. Bloated developed beaded-and-flanged bowl kiln waster in patchy black/pink East Sussex Ware fabric. Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. The rim formation on what is clearly a Bardown product differs from those associated with East Sussex Ware beaded-and-flanged bowls but is similar to that employed on such bowls by a Late Roman grog-tempered ware industry situated in the Weald somewhere west of Lympne (Lyne 1994, p.418-34, type 7A-8). c.AD.270-420. *Context XXI.4, Upper fill of oven flue.*
76. Deep straight-sided bowl in fabric C1D fired grey-black with internal polish and external combing. Ext.rim diameter 280 mm. *Context XXI.3*.
77. Straight-sided dish in East Sussex Ware fabric. As with Fig.75, the form is not typical of East Sussex Ware examples but paralleled in East Kent (Lyne 1994, type 7A-14) with siltstone grog. The East Kent vessel type is dated to c.AD.370-400 but this example is probably earlier. *Context XXI.3*
78. Another example, of Lyne type 5A-15, in local fabric C1DB fired black with overall polish. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.150-270. *Context XXI.3*
79. Convex-sided dish with in-turned rim in similar fabric fired patchy black/buff. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. *Context XXI.3*
80. Bowl of Monaghan Class 5C1 in BB2 fabric C20. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. c.AD.170-250/70. *Context XXI.4*
81. Beaded-and-flanged bowl in grey Thameside fabric C7. Ext.rim diameter 170

mm. c.AD.240/70-370. *Context XXI.3*. There is a similar form but in BB2 fabric from the same context.

82. Tazza in rough orange fabric M8 with stabbed decoration. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. *Contexts XXI.2 and XXI.3*.

3.3. Excavations in the east field to define the edge of the slag bank.

Assemblage 6. From the various fills of Trenches I, II, III and IV put down in 1961-2 to provide a long discontinuous section through the edge of the slag bank.

The 389 sherds (13306g.) of pottery from these trenches tend to be large and fresh, with many of them having been stuck together to make up partially complete pots.

Table 6

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D bl	2.91	0.51	1.93	0.09	Lids	0.53	5.97	26.3
C1D ox	1.97	0.08	1.70	0.10			3.30	14.6
C1DB black	3.51	0.42	1.02				4.95	21.9
C1DB ox	0.55						0.55	2.4
C7	0.14						0.14	0.6
C20 bl	0.42	0.91					1.33	5.9
C20 ox		0.74					0.74	3.3
C25	0.21						0.21	0.9
?C28ox		0.16					0.16	0.7
CX				0.17			0.17	0.8
F1A		0.03			Cup	0.05	0.08	0.4
F1C			0.15				0.15	0.7
F1D		0.19	0.71		Cups	0.69	1.59	7.0
F1E			0.13		Cups	0.43	0.56	2.5
F9A gr	0.06			0.12			0.18	0.8
F9A ox				0.46			0.46	2.0
F9B					Mortarium	0.33	0.33	1.5
F15				0.10			0.10	0.4
F25	0.49						0.49	2.2
M10					Mortaria	0.06	0.06	0.3
MX					Mortaria	0.30	0.30	1.3
A1					Amphora	0.81	0.81	3.5
A2					Amphora	P	P	
	9.71 42.9%	3.04 13.4%	5.64 24.9%	1.04 4.6%		3.20 14.1%	22.63	
					Lids	2.3%		
					Cups	5.2%		
					Mortaria	3.0%		
					Amphorae	3.6%		

This assemblage is characterised by a large percentage of refired or mis-fired pottery (25%), most of which is from dishes and bowls. It is tempting to regard these misfired fragments as being from kiln wasters but they come not only from East Sussex Ware vessels but bowls in BB2 and Canterbury Greyware fabrics, beakers in North Kent Fineware and a ?Hoo St. Werbergh mortarium as well. These oxidised vessels are unlikely to have been refired in the process of iron production as none have slag adhering to them and their colouration tends to be a very clean buff-to-orange without discoloured patches: it is more likely that they were either in a building which burnt down or were being used in some kind of industrial process requiring their being exposed to prolonged high temperatures in an oxidising atmosphere.

East Sussex Ware makes up a higher percentage of this assemblage than of any of the others examined (65%) and has a ratio of cooking-pots to open-forms of c. 7:5. This can be compared with the 12:1 in Trench XX Assemblage 3 and 6:2 in Trench XXI Assemblage 5 and indicates the importance of open forms in whatever process was being carried out on this part of the site. More than a third of the East Sussex Ware in this assemblage is in the local fine polished C1DB variant.

Thameside industry products in greyware, BB2 and North Kent Fineware make up a further 14% of the assemblage, with BB2 represented by bowls of Monaghan Classes 5C2 (c.AD.150-210), 5C3 (c.AD.150/70-250/70), 5C4 (c.AD.150/70-250/70) and 5D1 (c.AD.130-200+). The North Kent Fineware products consist very largely of poppyhead beakers of uncertain type (c.AD.160-300).

Of particular interest is a fragment from a small everted-rim jar in Highgate Wood C fabric (c.AD.120-160): a few beakers in this fabric are known from Chichester but they are of very rare occurrence south of the North Downs.

The fine and specialised wares include fragments from Central Gaulish Samian forms Dr.30 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.31 (c.AD.150-200), Dr.33 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.36 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.37 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.38 (c.AD.140-200) and Dr.44 (c.AD.130-200), and East Gaulish Samian forms Dr.31 (c.AD.150-250), Dr.33 (c.AD.140-250), Dr.45 (c.AD.170-250): one of the Central Gaulish Dr.30 fragments has part of a retrograde stamp of CIN]NAM[VS (c.AD.140-180). Other colour-coated finewares include a fragment from a cornice-rim beaker in Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat fabric F15 (c.AD.160-270). The greater part of the rim of a Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora of Martin-Kilcher type 29 (1983, c.AD.120-180) is also present in an assemblage of c. AD.150-200+ date.

Fig 4.

83. Necked-jar in polished East Sussex Ware fabric C1DB fired black with girth groove. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Part of this largely complete jar has been refired orange after breakage. *Context I.4. Black rubbish extending over most of trench.*
84. Another example, of Lyne type 5A-1 (1994), in similar fabric fired black with polished shoulder. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.150-270. *Context IV.2. Black charcoal layer*
85. 'Pie-dish' in brown-black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 280 mm. *Context I.3. Uneven layer of reddish-brown clay*
86. Incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl in similar fabric fired buff-grey with buff surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. Paralleled at Meeching School, Newhaven (Green 1976, Fig.35,255). c.AD.150-250. *Context IV.4. Grey occupation layer.*
87. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne type 5A-9 in similar fabric fired black. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.200-270. *Context IV.2*
88. Straight-sided dish in similar fabric fired yellow-buff. Ext.rim diameter 300 mm. *Context III.2b. Red slaggy layer*

Fig.5

89. Another example in similar fabric fired polished orange with grey patches.
Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. *Context III.3. Reddish-yellow clay.*
90. Mortarium in hard pink fabric with <4.00 mm. white quartz trituration grits.
Ext.rim diameter 280 mm. *Context I.3*

3.4. Miscellaneous

Most of the pottery assemblages from the earlier excavations are either rather small or have lost their identity due to decay of packaging. Nevertheless, this material does include a number of sherds of interest in themselves.

Fig 5.

91. Small thin-walled bowl in silty red fabric with blackened surfaces, patchy burnish and decoration with small spaced circular indentations. This type of decoration was sometimes used on vessels from the West Stow and related East Anglian kilns alongside London Stamped Ware type decoration (Rodwell 1978, p.250, Fig.7.18), although the dimples on this vessel are much smaller. c.AD.75-140. *B1/21.2. Early excavations on edge of slag and rubbish dump. Grey occupation.*
92. Africana I amphora variant rim in grey-black fabric fired deep pink-red with silt<0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. The lack of limestone inclusions suggests an origin in the Carthage area (Peacock and Williams 1986, 154). c. AD.100-300+. *B3/1-2.2. Early excavations on edge of slag and rubbish dump. Black occupation.*
93. Elaborately-moulded flanged dish in patchy black/pink fabric with profuse <0.30mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and occasional similar-sized alluvial flint inclusions. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. The form is paralleled at Chelmsford in a burnt Hadham type fabric but with rim top ring stamps (Rodwell 1978, Fig.7.10-65) and is dated to c.AD.75-140. *B3/1.2.4.*
94. Large everted-rim beaker in polished fabric F25 with triple neck-cordon and barbotine rings on its body. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. The barbotine rings on this vessel are similar to those on Flavian ring-and-dot beakers and c.AD.70-140 dated glazed wares of the South-East English group *C1/4.2. Industrial Area I, Black occupation.*
95. Large girth-cordoned storage-jar in grey/black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D with traces of black resin on its neck. Ext.rim diameter 300 mm. *C1/5.3 and C1/3.3. Industrial Area I.*
96. Basal fragment from dish in fine pink-brown fabric with brown colour-coat and stamped with a maltese cross surrounded by five circular stamps. No parallels have been found for this piece but the fabric is suggestive of Colchester. *Unstratified.*
97. Mortarium with inturned rim in patchy buff/brown/black fabric with sand and grog filler and black ironstone trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. Paralleled at Ickham in East Kent (Lyne 2010, Fig.46-12) and in North Menapian handmade fabric from Belgian coastal areas (Vanhoutte *et al* 2009, Type 7). Mid 3rd c. *Unstratified.*

4. The Samian

All of the samian pottery from the site was brought together as one assemblage and quantified by vessel form in order to see whether it provided any clues as to the nature and social status of the settlement. We know, of course, that the Bardown settlement was engaged in the production of iron but there may have been more to it than just that.

Table 7

Form	Décor bowls	Bowls	Dishes	Cups	Mortaria
Dr 30	P				
Dr.37	2.87				
Dr 38		0.59			
Dr 44		0.34			
Curle 21		0.34			
Dr 18			0.20		
Dr 18/31			1.78		
Dr 31			5.27		
Dr 32			0.05		
Dr 35			0.30		
Dr 36			0.43		
Dr 42			0.13		
Walters 79			0.30		
Dr 27				0.53	
Dr 33				6.12	
Dr 45					0.73
Curle 21					0.34
	2.87 14.4%	0.93 4.7%	8.46 42.2%	6.65 33.3%	1.07 5.4%

Percentages of samian in the six assemblages quantified by EVEs range between 2.3% and 10.7% with the lowest readings (2.3, 4.3 and 3.4%) coming from the Trench XX industrial site and one of the highest (10.0%) coming from the occupational site in Trench XXI. One might expect the percentages of samian to be low where iron production was taking place, with most of the labour force probably being slaves. The higher percentage from the occupational site in Trench XXI can, however, be compared with Willis's findings as to average samian percentages from military sites, extra-mural sites outside forts, major civil sites, small towns, religious sites and rural ones (2005, Table 33). The percentage of samian from Trench XXI falls somewhere between that for a small town and a major civil site: that from Trench XX is less than his average for rural sites.

When we come to examine the total Bardown assemblage by form we find that the percentage of decorated bowls is similar to the average for a small town but considerably less than the average for military sites and major civil ones. The pattern of plain form supply to Bardown is, however, similar to Willis's for rural sites (Ibid. Chart 17, bowls 3.6%, dishes 48.3%, cups 25.1%) and even more so with his for military sites (Ibid. Chart 13, bowls 4.8%, dishes 40.9%, cups 25.6%).

Bardown would thus seem to fall into the unusual category of a military site with low social status: a fairly apt description for an industrial settlement which was probably worked by slaves but administered by the *Classis Britannica*.

The changing patterns of pottery supply

The bulk of the occupation at Bardown took place between c.AD.120 and 270; a period of just 150 years. Nevertheless, it is possible to distinguish changes in pottery supply during this comparatively short period of activity, despite significant amounts of residual material in most of the later assemblages.

c.AD.100-200

The only pottery assemblage of any significance from the earliest activity on the site is Assemblage 1 from the Phase 1 contexts in Trench XX. This lacks residual material and can be dated c.AD.70/100-180. The most significant element in the assemblage is grog-tempered East Sussex Ware, which can be subdivided into fairly crude handmade vessels and finely burnished ?tournette-finished ones in a finer version of the same fabric. The jars in the latter fabric version are often lid-seated and can be closely paralleled at Westhawk Farm, Ashford in an identical fabric and are dated c.AD.120-170+ there (Lyne 2008A, Fabric B2.4, p.207). The presence of spalled kiln wasters in Assemblages 3 and 4 from Bardown and their lack at Ashford implies that Bardown was a producer of pottery as well as iron and supplied significant amounts of its output to the Westhawk Farm settlement.

The next-most significant pottery supplier to Bardown during this period was the Thameside industry around the Medway estuary. This supplied vessels in a variety of fabrics, including cooking-pots, bowls and dishes in sandy greyware and polished BB2 fabric, as well as superior greyware jars, beakers and flagons in fine grey North Kent Fineware and its oxidised Hoo St Werbergh equivalent. East Sussex and Thameside wares make up 76% of Assemblage 1 between them and nearly 80% of the c.AD.150-200 dated Assemblage 6.

The presence of small numbers of Canterbury Greyware carinated bowls and oxidised flagons and mortaria at Bardown is surprising in view of the distance from source but appears to be the result of deliberate supply. It raises the possibility that much of Bardown's iron was being supplied to the *Classis Britannica* forts at Reculver and Dover where Canterbury pottery industry products formed a large percentage of pottery in use during this period: some could have been sent back as return loads to Bardown or arrived in the baggage of fleet personnel. The presence of Canterbury grey and oxidised wares is also useful for dating as the market for such wares in East Kent is thought to have collapsed around AD.175 (Pollard 1988, 93-101).

The presence of much of a Rowlands Castle greyware cooking-pot in Assemblage 1 is also surprising. Significant quantities of such wares were supplied to East Sussex coastal and downland sites during the period c.AD.175-225. They account for up to a quarter of all of the pottery in assemblages of this date at the Beddingham villa near Lewes but are only nominally present at the Barcombe villa nine kilometres to the north-west and still 32 kilometres from Bardown. It is probable that the Bardown vessel arrived by means other than trade and may indicate links with the Chichester area connected with the exportation of iron. The rather unusual imported coarse-ware vessels from Northern Gaul present in early 3rd c. assemblages

from Bardown and discussed below (p.19) may be further evidence for exportation of iron out of Chichester harbour or small ports at the mouths of the rivers Arun or Adur.

A small but significant element in Assemblage 1 comprises a group of wheel-turned vessels in fine silty off-white, red or grey fabric with polished grey surfaces (Fabrics C8D, C9D and F25). The kilns producing such vessels have not yet been located with any certainty but these wares are very significant at the Barcombe villa and appear to emanate from a source close by near the junction of the Sussex Greensand Way and the London to Lewes Roman road. Some fragments were found in the lowest levels at the c.AD.250-350+ dated Wickham Barn kiln site only two kilometres west of Barcombe (Lyne 2001) and probably come from vessels made at other, earlier, kilns in the vicinity.

Little can be said about the Continental fineware imports during this period: they include Samian, Cologne and Sinzig roughcast and Central Gaulish Black Colour-coat beakers. The Samian is mainly Central Gaulish but there is some earlier South Gaulish as well, which may have been brought in by the people who set up the Bardown site as old pots still in use. The other Continental finewares are found on nearly every occupation site in Britain regardless of status and tell us little about the site. The mortaria come from a wide variety of sources, including Canterbury, Rochester, Colchester, the Rhineland and northern Gaul.

c.AD.200-270+

The best assemblage for understanding pottery supply to Bardown during this period is the large Assemblage 3 from the latest industrial occupation in Trench XX. East Sussex ware makes up nearly half of all of the pottery in the assemblage, with the superior finished version making up a similarly small element of it (5%), including kiln wasters. As before, vessels in this group of fabrics are largely made up of cooking-pots and jars with relatively few open forms. Three new East Sussex Ware fabric variants (C1E, C1L and C2) make their appearance: C1E is characterised by the presence of coarse crushed siltstone grog, C1L by the presence of numerous small rounded surface vesicles and C2 by grit and grog filler. C1E is represented by a single convex-sided dish of late 4th c. type. C1L is also represented by a single vessel; a crude necked jar with resin around on its neck indicating that it had arrived on site as packaging for some kind of produce brought in from elsewhere in East Sussex. Fabric C2 is similar to Beddingham-Ranscombe ware (Lyne 1994, Industry 5D), which appears during the early-to-mid 3rd century, becomes more significant during the 4th and is concentrated on the two sites after which it is named just east of Lewes and 34 kilometres south of Bardown.

The percentage of Thameside products remains very similar to that in 2nd c. assemblages from Bardown and includes Thameside greywares, BB2, grey North Kent Fine wares and their oxidised Hoo St Werbergh equivalents. plain BB2 'Pie dishes' have now replaced the earlier lattice-decorated forms and there is one of the post-AD.240 developed-beaded-and-flanged bowls in the same fabric present in Assemblage 3: the beakers in North Kent Fineware are now of 3rd c. types. As in the 2nd c. Assemblage 1, East Sussex and Thameside industry products together account for 80% of the assemblage.

There were significant changes amongst the smaller suppliers of pottery to the site. Canterbury products are nearly absent from Assemblage 3, being restricted to residual fragments from a reeded-rim bowl in Canterbury Greyware and a sandy oxidised mortarium of early 2nd c. date. Vessels in the silty fabrics C8D, C9D and F25 from a source near Barcombe are still present in the assemblage (5%) and are now joined by sherds from a few vessels of post-AD.250 date from the Wickham Barn, Chiltington kilns in coarse-sanded versions of those fabrics: these comprise fragments from cavetto-rim jars, other jar forms and straight-sided dishes in fabrics C8B and C8C and confirm continued trading or supply links with the upper Ouse valley.

The Assemblage 3 finewares differ little from those associated with the 2nd c. occupation, although the Central Gaulish Samian is now joined by fragments from East Gaulish vessels and Lower Nene Valley Colourcoat cornice-rim beakers (c.AD.160-270) now make their appearance together with at least one indented Moselkeramik example (c.AD.200-275). Although absent from this assemblage, New Forest Purple Colour-coat beaker sherds (c.AD.240/60-340) are present in the contemporary Assemblage 6 from Trench XXI and elsewhere on the site.

The mortaria in Assemblage 3 come from a wide variety of sources and include fragments of at least three G255 examples (c.AD.160-230), two others in Colchester Whiteware (c.AD.140-180), a wall-sided example from Soller in the Lower Rhineland (c.AD.150-220/40) and an Oxfordshire Whiteware one of Young type M17 (c.AD.240-300). Other mortaria include two inferior examples of more local manufacture and probable 3rd c. date (Fig.51). The presence of these last-mentioned and other poor-quality examples from elsewhere on the site suggests problems in obtaining sufficient mortaria at this time.

There are a number of unusual Continental imports in Assemblage 3, including a greyware bowl with squared-off rim paralleled at the Harfleur kilns at the mouth of the River Seine (Fig.56): a wheel-turned carinated example (Fig.55) appears to be Menapian as does a crude unstratified handmade mortarium with in-turned rim (Fig.97). These latter suggest the possibility of iron being supplied to the mid-to-late 3rd c. fort at Oudenburg from which a number of large objects in such metal have been recovered in recent excavations (Sofie Vanhoutte pers comm.).

Assemblages 4 and 5 from Trench XXI differ from those from Trench XX in being associated with domestic occupation rather than iron production. Both of these assemblages are characterised by having higher percentages of open forms than those from Trench XX. These open forms include the much higher proportion of Samian referred to above (p.16) and suggest higher status activity in this part of the site.

Assemblage 3 is noteworthy for the presence of a few fragments from vessels in Dorset BB1 fabric, comprising those from two developed beaded-and-flanged bowls (c.AD.240-300), a handled beaker (c.AD.120-300+), three straight-sided dishes of uncertain types (c.200-370) and an everted-rim jar. The industrial iron-working settlement at Westhawk Farm (Booth et al 2008) is another iron producing site with a handful of BB1 vessels appearing just before its near abandonment. This site is of particular relevance to Bardown as it may have been similar in nature and appears to have been linked to it by road. It was concluded that iron production ceased there during the mid-3rd c. (Ibid. 394), with the BB1 being almost entirely associated with

later rubbish dumping in the top of waterhole 796 between c. AD.270 and 320 on coin as well as pottery evidence (Guest 2008, Lyne 2008A, 258).

A large number of rural and other occupation sites in Sussex and Kent were also either abandoned or had their occupation reduced to ephemeral squatting during the late 3rd century. There appears to have been some kind of catastrophe, perhaps due to climate change, plague or the ravages of Frankish pirates and the final occupation on most affected sites is associated with the appearance of a few BB1 vessels from production sites around Poole Harbour in Dorset. Conversely, there is evidence from Richborough (Lyne 1994,131-2), Dover (Ibid.,131) and Pevensey (Lyne 2009) for large quantities of BB1 appearing at the time of the construction of the Saxon Shore forts at those places and perhaps representing the transfer of military units to them from forts in the north of Britain and Wales where much of the pottery in use had been BB1 from the early years of the 2nd century. We now know that the fortress at Pevensey and probably the others were constructed by Allectus after he had lost Boulogne in the spring of 293 (Lyne 2008B) in order to resist invasion by Constantius. It may be that the overthrow of Allectus in 296 and the break-up of his fleet led to the abandonment or near-abandonment of many of the iron-producing settlements in the Weald including Bardown, although they had clearly been in decline since the middle of the 3rd century and disappearance of the *Classis Britannica*.

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APPENDIX 1

Fabrics

Handmade Coarse Wares

- C1D. East Sussex Ware with coarse multi-coloured grog inclusions, including sub-angular pellets of crushed buff and grey fired clay, limonite and occasional chert and brown/black ironstone. A variant made at Bardown in an indistinguishable fabric but with superior surface finish and indications of wheel turning in some cases has been distinguished (Lyne 1994, Industry 5A). It is designated CIDB but the similarity of the fabric to C1D and possible production of less-well finished vessels as well means that percentages of CIDB in the quantification tables are almost certainly understated.
- C1E. East Sussex Ware with white siltstone grog
- C1L. East Sussex Ware with numerous small vesicles from the leaching out of calcareous inclusions.
- C1P. Handmade grog-tempered ware with combed decoration in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman 'Belgic' tradition of Kent, Hertfordshire and Essex.
- C2. Grit and grog tempered ware
- C30. Patchgrove ware from the Otford area of West Kent

Wheel-turned Coarse Wares

- C6. Rowlands Castle ware
- C7. Thameside greyware
- C8B. Coarse-sanded off-white fabric with <0.50mm. quartz-sand filler and surface greying. Product of the Wickham Barn kilns
- C8C. Very-fine-sanded off-white fabric with <0.30mm. quartz-sand filler and surface greying. Product of the Wickham Barns kilns
- C8D. Silt-tempered white-cored greyware
- C9D. Silt-tempered orange-cored greyware
- C10A. Fine Alice Holt/Farnham greyware
- C14. Very-fine-sanded Thameside greyware with superficial reddening.
- C16. Miscellaneous oxidised sandy wares
- C22. Cliffe BB2
- C25. Highgate Wood C fabric
- C28. Canterbury Greyware
- C29. Sandy buff Canterbury fabric
- CX. Miscellaneous greywares

Finewares

- F1A. South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian
- F1C. Martres de Veyre Samian
- F1D. Lezoux Samian
- F1E. East Gaulish Samian
- F5. Cream fabric with profuse <2.00mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and ferrous inclusions
- F9A. Sandfree North Kent Fine Greyware
- F9B. Hoo St Werburgh oxidised version with or without white slip

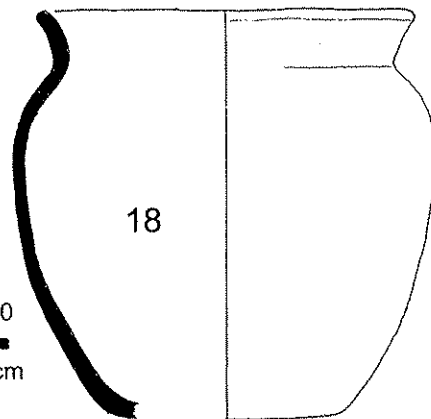
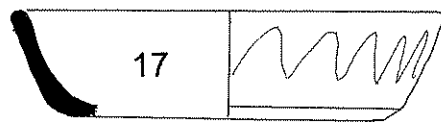
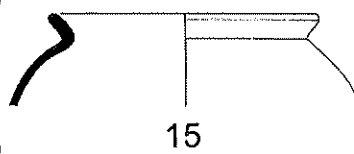
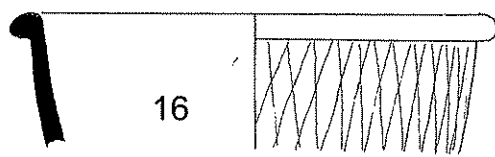
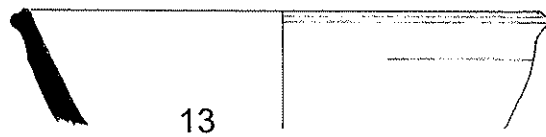
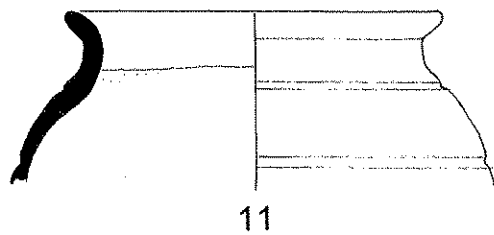
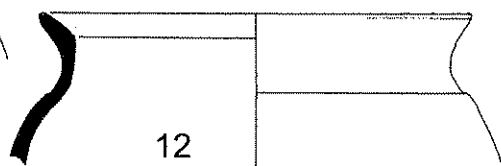
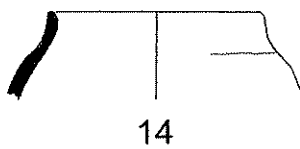
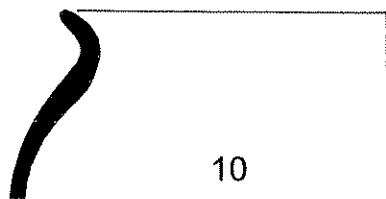
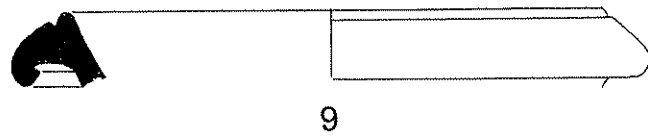
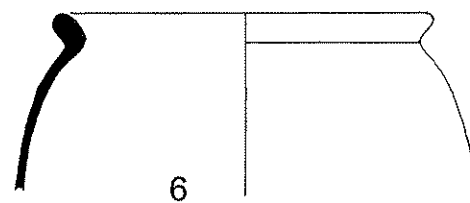
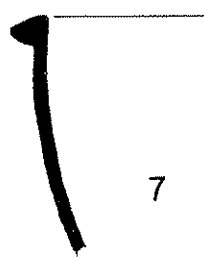
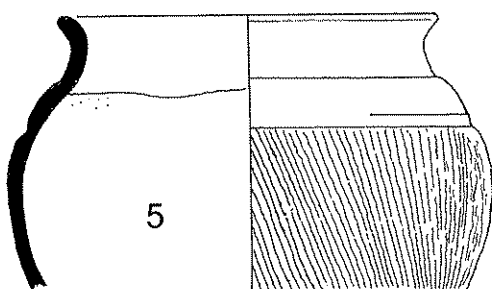
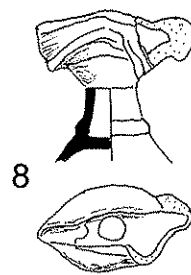
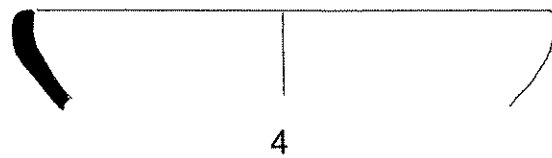
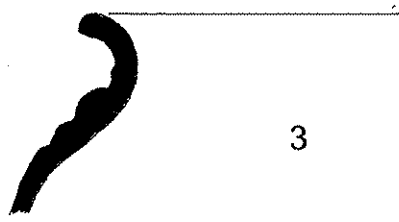
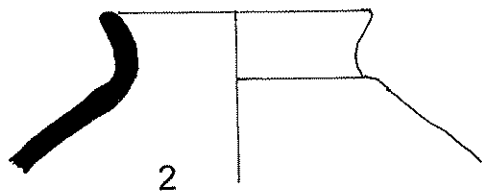
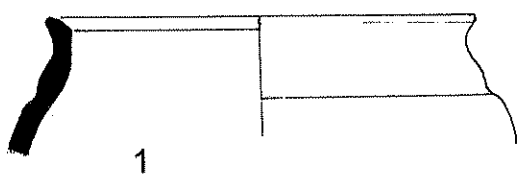
F10. Sinzig roughcast beaker fabric
F11. Colchester colour-coat fabric
F13. Cologne whiteware with black colour-coat
F14. Moselkeramik
F15. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat
F17A. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat
F17B. Oxfordshire Whiteware
F18A. New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric
F18D. Imitation New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric from the Wickham Barn kilns
F25. Silt-tempered polished greyware
F26. Sandfree Wiggonholt cream wares
F33. Sandfree grey fabric fired pink-brown with external mica-dusting.
FX. Miscellaneous finewares

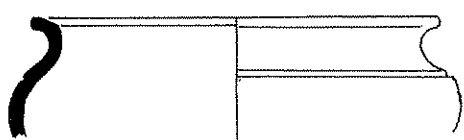
Mortaria

M2. Colchester cream ware
M8. Grey cored sandy orange Canterbury fabric, also used for flagons and reeded-rim bowls.
M9. Rhenish whiteware
M10. Soft cream G255 mortarium fabric
MX. Miscellaneous

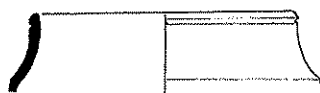
Amphorae

A1. Baetican Dressel 20 fabric.
A2. Cream Gauloise 4 fabric.

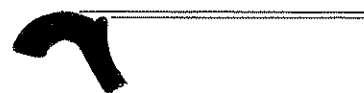




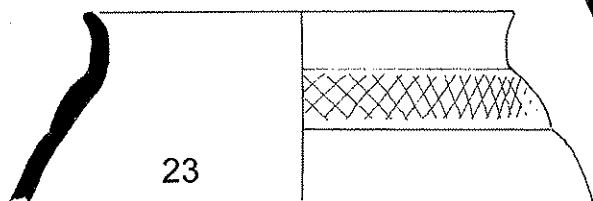
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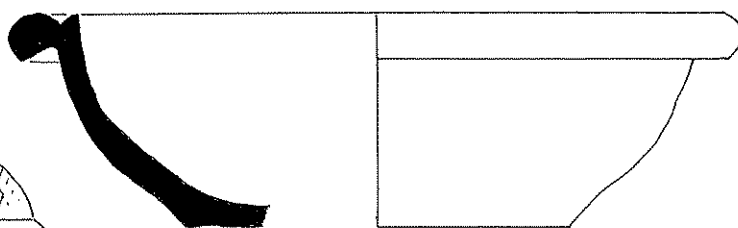
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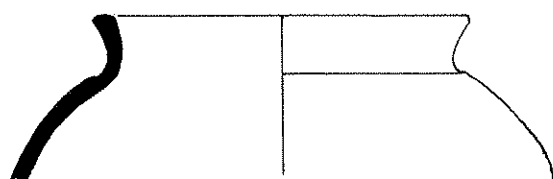
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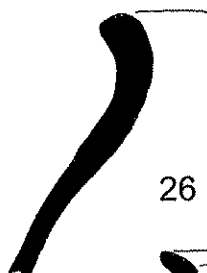
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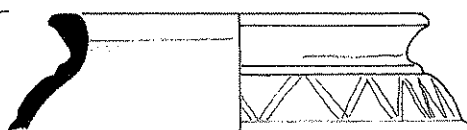
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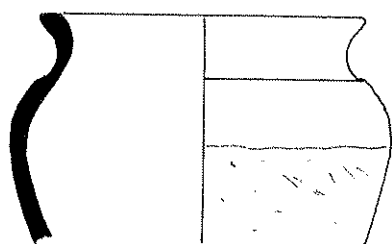
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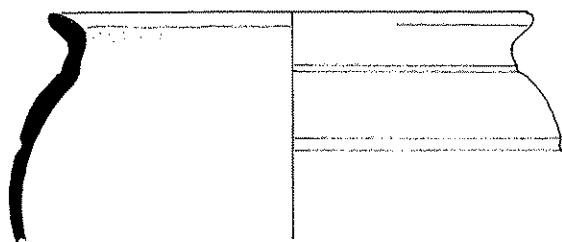
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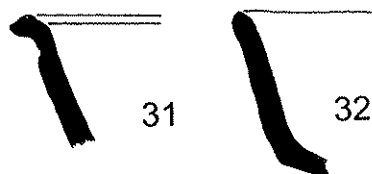
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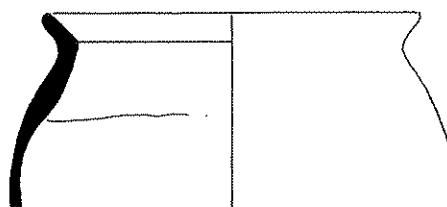
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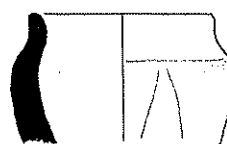
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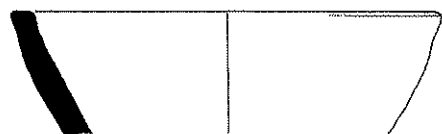
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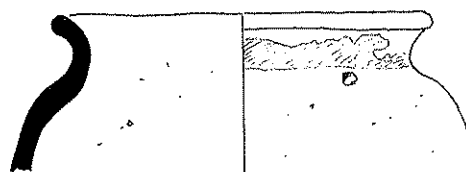
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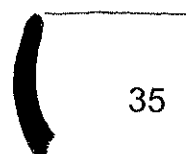
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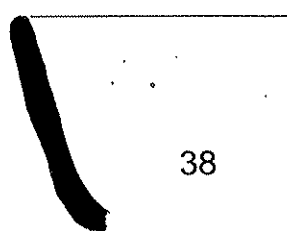
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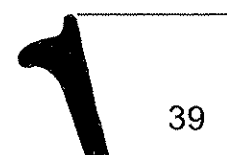
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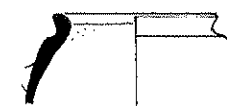
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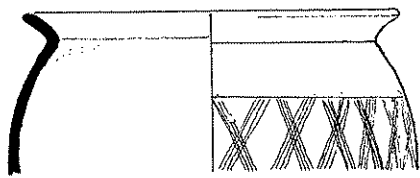
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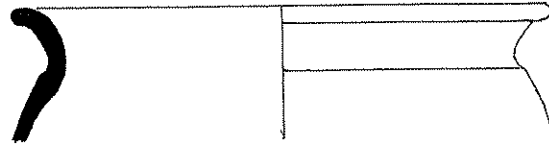
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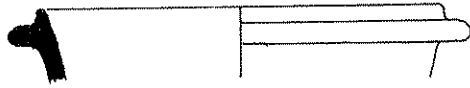
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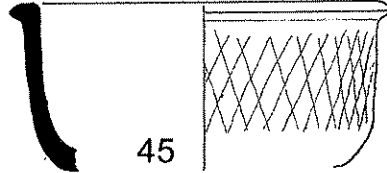
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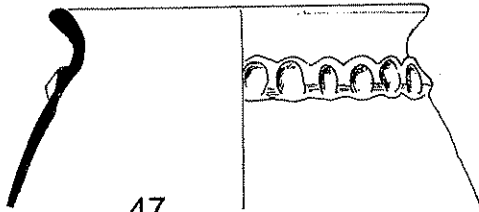
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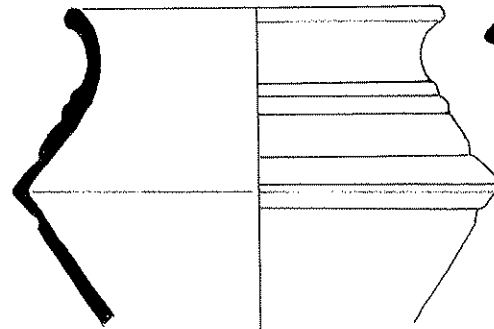
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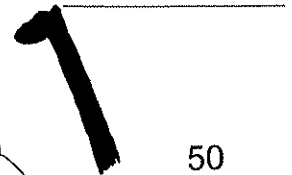
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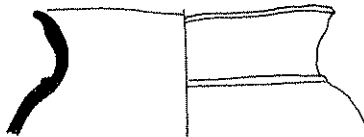
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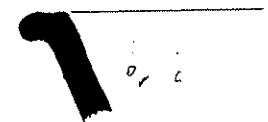
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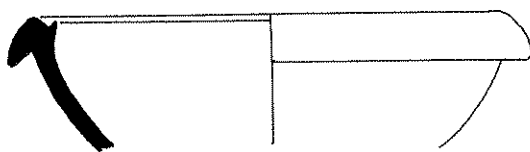
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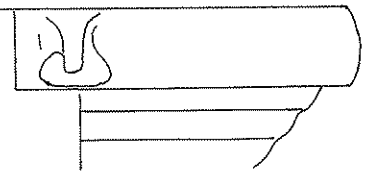
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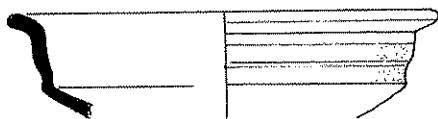
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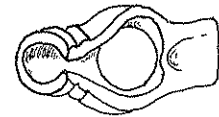
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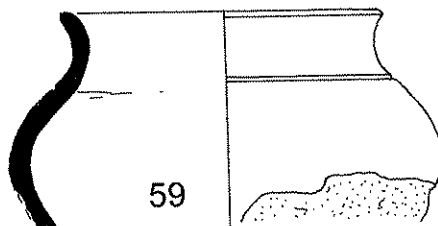
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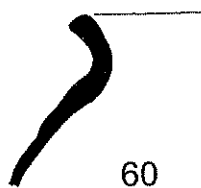
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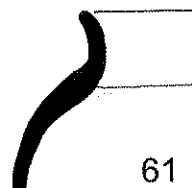
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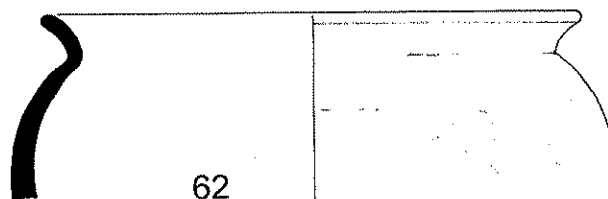
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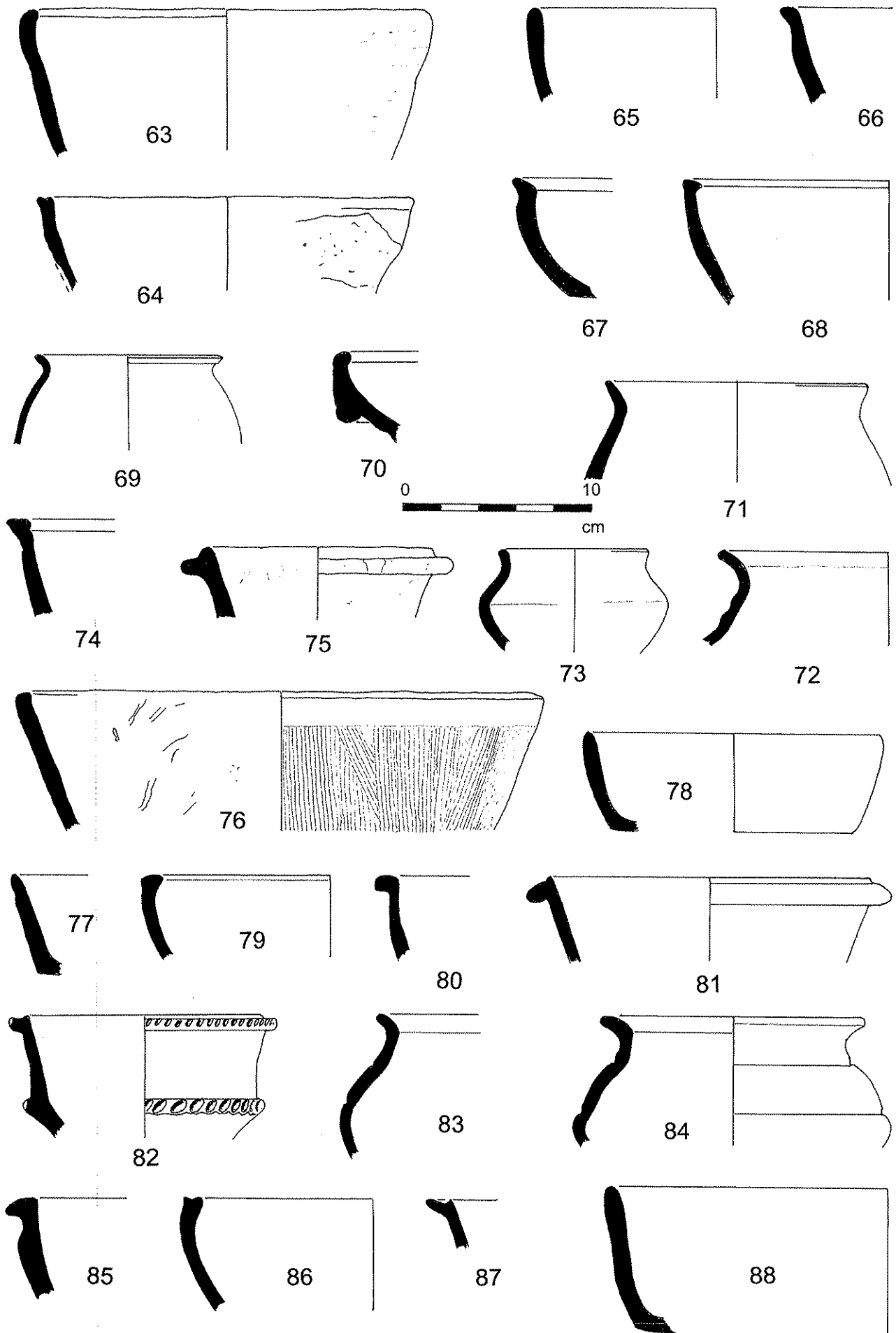
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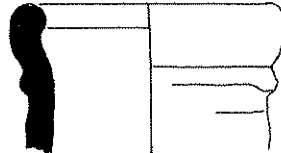


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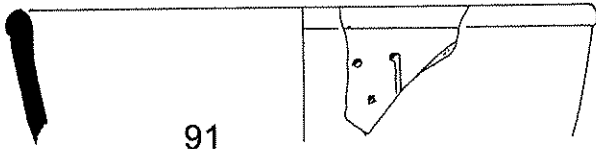
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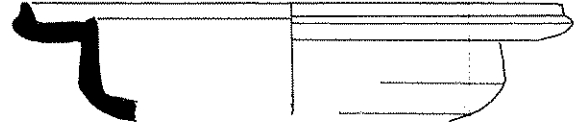
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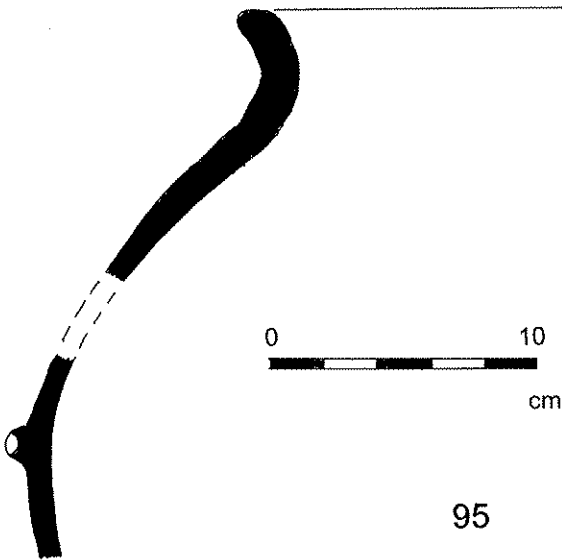
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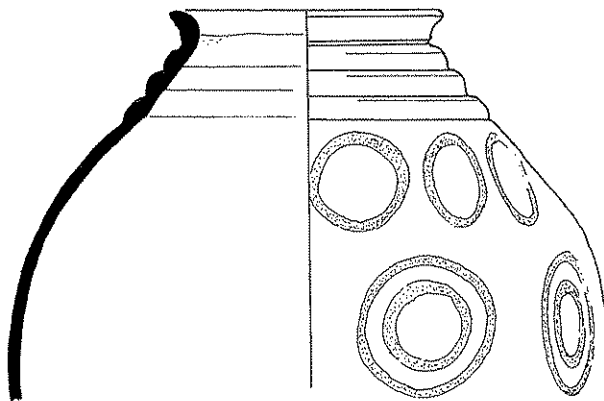
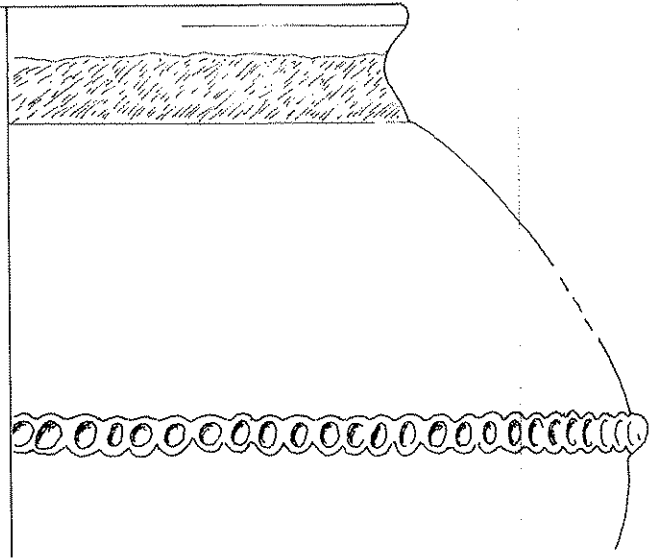
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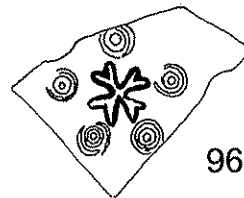
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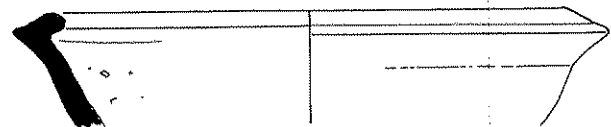
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