

Gazetteer - Terrick (Bu) to Tilbury (E)

TERRICK (Bu)

SP 839 085 Zone 7

Two vessels in BCM came from a pit adjoining the foundations of an apparently Roman building excavated in 1858. The pit seems to have predated the building, but these vessels are the only survivors of the contents (Waugh et al. 1874, 392). BCM 8.1860. Stone (1870) has a plan. Fig.14:

58 D2-2.

59 B3-5.

TESTON (K)

TQ 6983 5024 Zone 4

A small amount of pottery was found in a ditch and 'depression' at Court Lodge Farm, with some burnt flints (Ocock 1974). MM 13.1974. All are dark grey with grey-buff inside surface.

1 D3-1. Gritty.

2 B2-2. Greensand.

3 D2-4. Grog, but feels very gritty.

4 D2-4. Grog, high burnish.

5 probably the same vessel as no.4: same fabric.

6 possibly the same vessel as no.2: same fabric.

Work at the river crossing at Bourton Grounds, 1972-73, found traces of two roads on the W bank and between them a cemetery of 7 burials, Flavian to early 2nd century, and an area of ditches and gullies (Johnson 1975). Two larger ditches apparently formed the burial enclosure, and there was some evidence of a timber building. The earliest pottery in the ditches was mid 1st century, all in apparently post-conquest features, and the latest Flavian. All was below a heavy deposit of river silt.

The sequence is as follows:

F.2 'only native wares', at beginning of sequence (but early Flavian samian listed, Johnson 1975, 32-3: apparently not associated).

F.4 gully.

F.5 gully associated with building, earlier than:

F.6, F.7 pre-Flavian ditches, with brooch, Cam. type XVIII, in F.6. Both filled before:

F.8 ditch partly cut into F.7, and one of those apparently enclosing the cemetery. c.AD 65-75.

Also, F.9, the floor of the building, with two brooches, a thick-bowed Colchester and a Langton Down. Of the pottery, the finer, more elaborate forms are grog-tempered and red-surfaced, with the occasional gritty piece. The plainer, coarser wares are shell-tempered jars with ledge-rims and slashed rims, in all features. The pottery illustrates the late survival of grog in Bucks.; most of it is in F.2, and not much grog occurs in later contexts.

Only the grog-tempered vessels have been included in the type series.

Cremation group 1: fig.8:

2 G4, with the usual orange surfaces; not seen. With a ring-necked flagon, a grey flask and a Drag.36 bowl: early Flavian.

F.2:

3 E3-1. Grog and shell, buff inside, orange-grey outside.

9 B4-1. Only two examples of this form are known. Dark grey grog, orange surfaces, neatly finished.

15 A1. This has a rather thicker foot than in the published drawing. Thick black core, probably grog, pale orange surfaces.

22 C6-1. Grey grog, smooth red-orange surfaces. Base missing.

29 C6-1. Grey grog.

F.4:

11 G4. Black core, some grog, buff inside, black outside.

Also Drag.18 fragments, pre- and early Flavian.

F.5:

10 E1-2. Thick heavy grey grog, pale orange surfaces.

42 G5-1. Grey grog, worn inside.

43 G5-6. Grey grog, burnished.

F.6:

6 E3-1. Grey grog, pale orange surfaces. Also Drag.18 fragment, and Cam.XVIII brooch.

F.8:
24 S7, bucket handle. Neatly made, grey grog, a little shell, pale orange surfaces.

F.9:
30 C6-1. Grey grog; and brooches, above.

TILBURY (E)

TQ 671 756 (East Tilbury) Zone 2

Much Roman material is known to have been found in the area of the docks and Tilbury Fort (Sparvel Bayly 1872; Spurrell 1885; VCH 1963, 190). The settlement on the foreshore at East Tilbury apparently consisted of circular huts, since swamped by a change in river level; the large amount of pottery is described as 'in part at least, Belgic in character' (Wheeler 1930, 147-8). In MusL are 4 or 5 boxes marked 'Tilbury', 'probably Tilbury' and 'possibly Tilbury', the definitely provenanced pieces being only those illustrated by Wheeler (1930, fig.56; MusL 72.74/1-10). These are entirely Roman in fabric: none is grog-tempered. The other boxes include later 1st and 2nd century wares; some are water-worn, and there is no grog.

The chevron-decorated storage jar rims shown in CMR 1923 pl.III (CM 4260-4267.1922) are in hard Roman grey wares. These are also from East Tilbury. One is of C4 form, with small 'lugs' on the shoulder; the piece shows strong links with Kent, where the form and decoration are most common (4263.1922). Wheeler's no.7 is very similar.

A Class I potin coin is known from East Tilbury (D.F. Allen 1971); Mucking-type graffiti jars were found in a gas pipe-line trench at TQ 690 771 (Jones 1972).