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Front cover: Pottery vessels from the site at Leybourne Grange, West Malling, Kent (see Paper 7)
Back cover: The back cover photographs show the processing of the Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex, pottery assemblage in 1998 (see Editorial).
Top: Panorama view of the pottery processing room at Bocking Place, Braintree, Essex, in mid-summer 1998. The venue was then in use by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit. Photos: Joyce Compton, arranged by Lloyd Bosworth
Lower left: Joyce Compton holding a spouted strainer-bowl that was stratified in a mid-first century AD context. Photo courtesy of Joyce Compton
Lower right: Edward Biddulph gluing a cinerary urn from one of the second century cremation burials. Photo: Joyce Compton

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Editorial

Pottery study is undertaken to collect information, understand, and to convey both the forthcoming data and their interpretation. Often, as many readers will well appreciate, this can take a long period of time and requires considerable dedication and tenacity to see a project through, not least due to the scale of the task in hand: many sherds to catalogue and process, often numbering in the thousands, and/or project timescales where so much else needs to be organized in addition to the pottery report. Project completion and finalized reports are to be celebrated for the achievement they represent, often the product of many months, even years of work. It has long been apparent that to make sense of artefacts and to communicate the information effectively shared criteria and standards are a necessity; typologies have therefore been a fundamental tool serving this end. One of the key workers to advance the typological categorization for Roman pottery in Britain was John Gillam and this year (2017) saw the John Gillam Prize of the Study Group for Roman Pottery advance into its second decade, following its introduction in 2006. The prize is awarded annually for an outstanding contribution in the field of Roman pottery study, an acknowledgement of the fulfilment of a major project, be it a commercial archaeology related pottery report or synthesis arising from such work, specialist study, PhD, or grant funded research. Winners of the John Gillam Prize are listed on the Study Group's website (www.romanpotterystudy.org). This year the prize went to the authors of the report on the pottery from Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex, a site, said at the time by some, to be the largest open area excavation ever undertaken in Britain. The resultant pottery assemblage was huge and took years to process (see photos on the back cover of this volume). Often specialist reports on pottery, as with other artefacts, are completed long before the full site report is ready for publication; such was the case with Elms Farm. Pottery specialists are accustomed to taking the long view!

The John Gillam Prize bears the name of one of the outstanding pioneer Roman pottery researchers of the twentieth century; a specialist who was concerned with chronology, sources, types and distributions and the story they told, and someone who characterized, sequenced and interpreted on the basis of, for the time, as robust a set of criteria as might be mustered. Doubtless he would have appreciated the contributions of past winners of his eponymous prize. The quality of attention to context, associations, typological attributes and general rigour he brought to his work anticipated the future. The generation that succeeded him became ever more concerned with methodology: fabric characterization and categorization, approaches to and means of quantification, as well as typo-chronological refinement and the comprehension of specific industries. For decades, attention to, and discussion of, best practice that enables comparison between assemblages has been a common thread. The call to more consistent approaches across the subject and for standardization has oft been repeated in Guidance, Review and Frameworks documents. In this volume Tyler Franconi points up several of the issues that arise where there has been a lack of consistency in methods adopted (see section 3 of his paper below on data quality). While specific circumstances will have determined the way some reports are produced it is fair to say that the great majority of reporting of Roman pottery in Britain in recent years has been to a very high standard and (largely) amenable for use by other researchers. Nonetheless, there is no doubt that greater consistency in the 'means and measures' employed will be enabling and may help offset the impact of what remain challenging times for pottery work (*cf* Richardson this volume). Last year (2016) also saw the publication of *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, a widely disseminated guidance book produced by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group and sponsored by Historic England. The aim has been to outline a Standard, which takes a holistic view of pottery collection, processing, archiving and contribution in wider projects that, in the words of the booklet, 'should be recognised as a statement of the best way to approach all aspects of pottery work'. One of the purposes of the Standard is to highlight the fact that, in order to ensure the best outcomes, the needs of those

reporting the material must be included at all stages of the project work of which pottery is a part. Hence the target audience for this publication is suitably broad. This current discussion on methods and standards is, of course, one that extends to all areas of the empire, and further, where Roman pottery is studied.

Significant advances have been made recently that will strengthen work with Roman pottery, providing resources that can be quickly accessed and provide criteria for shared labels and standards. The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection handbook is now available online (www.molas.org.uk/projects/fabrics_tei.asp) and more practitioners working with material in Britain are systematically employing its coding system (as can be seen with contributions to the present volume). This is supported by the work on making kiln data more accessible and Andrew Peachey's ongoing endeavours to this end in Britain, developing from the gazetteer produced by Vivien Swan (www.romanpotterystudy.org/sgrp-publications), won the John Gillam Prize in 2016. It is likewise positive news that the Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database (www.worcestershireceramics.org) has continued to grow from strength to strength. This is now a well-established resource, of utility for those working on ceramics from the West Midlands and, indeed, much beyond. All three of these, now routinely employed reference tools, developed out of what were at their outset pioneering initiatives, and their enhancements have facilitated their use and the ease of research and pottery learning for all. Following the annual Study Group Conference at Carlisle this year, my predecessor as Journal editor, Pam Irving, noting how far subject related resources online have advanced, has highlighted how much, excellently-collected but currently inaccessible, pottery data there is in various types of archives that ideally should be brought online. This chimes with Historic England's present priorities, so there is reasonable prospect of progress on this front.

This volume provides an opportunity to remember colleagues who made very significant contributions to the study of Roman ceramics and related fields, and with whom many members will have worked and shared experiences of conferences and activities. Cathy Tester was a very popular member of the Group, a frequent attender at annual conferences and regional meetings of the Study Group, who served on the Committee of the Group (2010–2013). The appreciation of her contribution by Jo Caruth, appearing in this volume, shows why Cathy became such a valued colleague and friend.

Phil Jones had great knowledge in a number of fields and amongst his skills and expertise he was a specialist in Roman, Saxon and Medieval ceramics. Phil was a hugely driven and productive personality, known for robust opinions, absorbing conversation and public speaking and as an impassioned defender of heritage. A rounded appreciation of his life and achievements prepared by Jon Cotton has appeared in the *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 456 (June 2016) and a shorter vignette by Lorraine Mepham in the Newsletter of the Medieval Pottery Research Group (number 83, April 2016) and so here we include a photo of Phil and simply record four of his accomplishments by way of an illustration: the publication *Roman and Medieval Staines-upon-Thames*, providing detailed information on a series of excavations carried out close to the modern High Street of the town through the 1970s and 1980s, editorship of the *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* for twenty years, his aptitude for pottery drawing (much of it in his spare time) and his memorable lecture concerning the fate of the Roman pottery production site in Savernake Forest at the 2009 annual SGRP conference held at Chichester.

Over several decades of dedicated work our member Rod Mackey established himself as a key figure in archaeological endeavours in East Yorkshire, contributing to the recovery of evidence through excavation work and in over-seeing a number of Roman projects including collation of information on the Roman villa remains at Welton Wold, near Brough on Humber. Amongst many contributions Rod presented a paper on the pottery from the sites at Welton Wold and North Cave at the Hull conference of the SGRP in 1996. A fuller record of Rod's life in archaeology can be found in the newsletter of the East Riding Archaeological Society *ERAS NEWS* No. 86, which is available online.

David Peacock, who passed away just as the previous volume of this Journal was going to press, was a towering figure in ceramic studies. Roberta Tomber's obituary conveys his extraordinarily dynamic initiatives, the training he provided and the body of work he generated. The subject will benefit from the fundamentals he put in place for years to come (eg Evans *et al.* this volume). Roberta has, in a number of ways, taken forth the torches he ignited, as we see in the development of The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (*cf.* above).

Lastly we remember Jan Thijssen, a friend to members of the Study Group, who led so much research at Nijmegen through excavations and artefact studies. Jan combined a warm and welcoming character, and sociability, with sharp awareness and skilful archaeological comprehension, attributes on display at the Study Group annual conferences held at Ghent (2006) and Amsterdam (2011). His standing and the affection in which he was held is reflected in the festschrift volume for Jan edited by Harry van Enckevort (*Roman Material Culture: Studies in honour of Jan Thijssen* published by Oxbow in 2009) and the wide sadness at his passing in December 2016.

The *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* welcomes the submission of articles for publication on the subject of Roman pottery and related material and themes, and some of the range can be seen in the present volume. Indeed, for the Journal to continue it needs regular submissions, and the fact that it is two years now since the appearance of volume 16 is due to the fact that it was only by August

this year (2017) that sufficient material was 'in'. For many years now the Journal has had a system shared with many learned Journals of double referring of submissions for critical peer review; the editor and the Study Group Committee are grateful to those who undertook this refereeing role, resulting in the present peer-reviewed volume. We now also have the asset of an Editorial Board of distinguished subject specialists to call upon for advice whenever required. The names of our Board members are listed in this volume and I am grateful to these colleagues for agreeing to undertake the role. I am also pleased to thank here Cate Davies for working on a set of illustrations for this volume, to Lloyd Bosworth (University of Kent) for assistance with formatting several photographs received, Fiona Godfrey, Gwladys Monteil and Sonja Willems for preparing the translations of the Abstracts, and Jeremy Evans for undertaking several tasks for the Journal. Andrew Peachey arranged for the obituary for Cathy Tester.

Steven Willis, September/October 2017

Obituaries

David Philip Spencer Peacock (1939–2015)

David Peacock in the Cyclades, June 2013. Photo: Barbara Peacock.

'DPSP' was never a member of the Study Group, yet his influence and impact on its members and, more generally on Roman pottery studies, is immeasurable. Through a series of innovations, David revolutionised many aspects of pottery studies by his eclectic approach: he pioneered ceramic petrography in Britain, through his work at Carthage established a method for the processing and publication of material from large-scale excavations, introduced ethno-archaeological models to the study of Roman pottery and developed the study of Roman amphorae that drew upon all these approaches.

Those of us who were amongst his legions of PhD students benefitted from his wisdom (how *could* he read a draft so quickly yet always put his finger on the problem..?), his humour, his invariable good cheer, his ability to make extremely difficult tasks seem easy and, not least, his love of a good chat. Those of us who worked in the field with David, in Tunisia, latterly in Egypt and then Eritrea (a life-changing experience offered to many of his students) were even more privileged. David had an unerring sense of what was important in the landscape or amongst the finds. Despite the mountains of these finds, he never failed to make time to explore the area, stop for a beer or declare it was time for a sundowner. Through his major field projects at Mons Porphyrites, Quseir al-Qadim and Adulis, he brought together congenial teams that were unobtrusively schooled in the Peacock methods.

David trained as a geologist at the University of St Andrews (PhD 1965), but had been involved in fieldwork since schooldays, encouraged by John Hurst, and archaeology was always his intended aim. In fact, surface pottery on the playing fields at his school led to David's first excavation of a Stamford-ware pottery kiln, followed by another excavation at Snail Down while still at school. After a short research appointment at Birmingham University following his PhD, DPSP spent his career at Southampton, joining in 1968, with a Chair from 1990 until 2004, when he was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor.

David's geological training and more widely his application of scientific methods in archaeology remained a hallmark of his research. Between 1967 and 1970 he published a number of seminal articles demonstrating the value of petrography for broader interpretations, including: 'A petrological study of certain Iron Age pottery from Western England' (1968) and 'A contribution to the study of Glastonbury ware from South-Western Britain' (1969), articles which radically changed British prehistory, illustrating the movement of pottery beyond local regions. Similar techniques were also employed for Roman pottery, particularly amphorae, whose study he systematised. Numerous important articles established the subject, culminating in what was the standard text book for over 20 years: *Amphorae and the Roman Economy* (1986 with David Williams). Only recently has this book been surpassed, by a website established by two of David's close colleagues, Simon Keay and David Williams, available via the Archaeological Data Service, York.

Pottery and Early Commerce: Characterization and Trade in Roman and Later Ceramics (1977) was another landmark publication, an edited volume with contributions by former students and colleagues from Southampton. It show-cased the value of petrographic studies and introduced the methods he (with Mike Fulford) had undertaken at Carthage to a British audience. These techniques, including a guide for macroscopic fabric evaluation for large-scale pottery sorting and importantly supporting quantification (including weight) as a standard procedure, have been universally adopted at excavations across the Mediterranean (Fulford and Peacock, *Excavations at Carthage, The British Mission*, 1984 and 1994).

In Britain, David encouraged the widespread application of ceramic petrography by promoting a full-time post funded by the Department of Environment, then English Heritage. The post, held by David Williams, provided an invaluable service to all DoE/EH excavations between 1975 and 2007 and had the wider outcome of ensuring that scientific analysis became standard procedure within British pottery studies.

Another publication, *Pottery in the Roman World. An Ethnoarchaeological Approach* (1982), continues to be of far-reaching importance. The result of months of travel and research throughout Europe and North Africa with his family, it provides a framework for the classification and interpretation of the production and distribution of ceramics – both pottery vessels and building materials. Not only did it introduce the use of ethnographic analogy into classical pottery studies, but provided a model of middle-range theory still strong today.

The integration of scientific techniques and archaeology was a constant feature of David's research. To disseminate these methods, he twice established a taught Masters course at Southampton. The first, an MSc in the 'Scientific Analysis of Artefacts,' was launched in 1979 – before taught master degrees were a common feature in British universities. It ran for only 2 years, with only two students, including myself, graduating. The second, an MA in 'Ceramic and Lithic Analysis for Archaeologists,' was longer lived with numerous students participating between 1996 and 2014. As a lasting resource, the department now houses the 'David Peacock Collection' of thin sections and archaeological samples.

By the late 1980s David's constant lament was that he wished to 'give up pottery'. While for obvious reasons he never entirely succeeded, he did turn his attention to stone artefacts and stone in the landscape. An early publication was a sketch of the Roman millstone trade based on source characterization published in *World Archaeology* (1980). Collaborating with other geologists (particularly Olwen Williams-Thorpe) and turning to chemical as well as petrographic techniques, he investigated numerous case studies, such as the distinction between decorative igneous rocks from Egypt, Turkey and Italy (eg Peacock *et al.*, 'Mons Claudianus and the problem of the *granito del foro*', 1994). A survey of the potential and problems of stone in archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage (*The Archaeology of Stone*, 1998) and led to 'Stone in Archaeology: a Digital Resource', also available via the Archaeological Data Service, York.

Participation in the excavations at Mons Claudianus and as co-director at Mons Porphyrites (with Val Maxfield) provided the opportunity to investigate all aspects of stone exploitation from these two imperial quarries. Major publications followed (e.g. Peacock and Maxfield, *Survey and Excavation, Mons Claudianus, 1. Topography and Quarries*, 1997).

In 1993 'The site of Myos Hormos: a view from space' used satellite technology to equate the modern site of Quseir al-Qadim with the ancient one of Myos Hormos, a technique he relied upon for many projects. The identification of Quseir as Myos Hormos, regarded as controversial at the time, is now universally accepted and confirmed by documents recovered from his excavations at Quseir al-Qadim (with Lucy Blue, 1999–2003). This excavation firmly established his contribution to Red Sea trade and Indian Ocean archaeology, solidified by two further projects, a co-directed field survey at Adulis (with Lucy Blue, 2004–2005) and a masterful study of ballast in the Indian Ocean. The latter resulted in *Food for the Gods* (2007 with David Williams), which used characterization of basalt to unravel the incense trade.

David was actively pursuing his research and making plans for future work until his unexpected death. His final publication, *The Stone of Life* (2013), focussed on millstones but as always touched on much broader issues of food production and trade. Published by the Highfield Press, set up by David, the press is now managed by David's son Andrew and is one of his many legacies.

David's ground-breaking methodologies and wide-ranging research interests had significant impact on Roman archaeology, and particularly understanding of the Roman economy. Widely recognised in the UK and internationally his contribution was tangibly acknowledged through receipt of both the British Academy's Kenyon Medal (2011) and the Archaeological Institute of America's Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology (2012).

This year (2017) the Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton celebrated its 50th Anniversary. David's absence at this celebratory event in April was profoundly felt, not only because of the friendship that he offered to students and colleagues alike, but for his on-going commitment to the department and University. He served on innumerable committees throughout his time there and was Head of Department (twice) between 1998 and 2003. It is therefore fitting that the department has established the David Peacock Memorial Appeal to provide student bursaries to post-graduates.

Roberta Tomber

Cathy Tester pictured while supervising an archaeological excavation in Kandahar, Afghanistan, in 1979, at a time when, contrary to its prominence in news stories in the West since the Soviet invasion at the end of that year, few would have known where the country was located or imagined being there or engaging in archaeological exploration. Photo courtesy of Andrew Tester.

David Peacock suitably captured on another pioneering exploration, in this case by the Suez Canal in 1993. Photo: Roberta Tomber.

Cathy Tester (1949–2016)

Cathy at lunchtime at The White Hart, Hackleton, during a Study Group regional meeting on Saturday 27th June 1992, held at Hackleton and Piddington villa. Photo: Sue Wade.

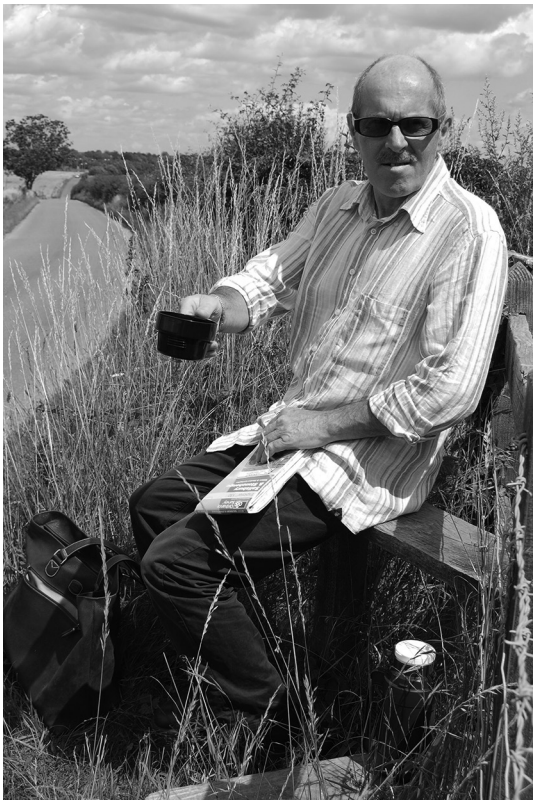
Cathy Tester, an archaeologist for nearly 50 years and Roman pottery specialist and Finds Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for 30 years, died in the summer of 2016 aged 67. She was born into a family of three sisters and a brother in Detroit in 1949. Cathy started studying Anthropology at Wayne State University but dropped out whilst on holiday in England to work on the digging circuit. She was a participant on some of the best-known excavations of the 1970s and 1980s such as Wroxeter, Poundbury, Brampton and Kelvedon where she met many of her Suffolk friends, including Andrew whom she later married. Ever fearless, she took up an invitation to supervise for a summer in Kandahar, where she was responsible for a team of Afghan men, looking for evidence of the occupation of Alexander the Great as he expanded his empire to India.

In 1980 Cathy and Andrew moved from supervising on Youth Opportunities Programme projects (YOPs) with the Norfolk Archaeological Unit to supervising first YOPs and then Manpower Services Commission (MSC) teams with Suffolk County Council. These schemes provided work for the young and long-term unemployed helping address a serious social concern of the early and mid-1980s. Cathy was extremely good at managing young people, she cut an impressive figure, knowledgeable, kind and very funny. Amongst her achievements was the development of a system whereby young non-professional diggers could excavate, record, lift and parcel-up the 150 Anglo-Saxon skeletons in the Middle Saxon cemetery at Brandon (Suffolk) with proficiency; it is thanks to her careful co-ordination that so much information could be retrieved from these bones, many of which were little more than dust.

After the birth of Althea and then Agnes in the later 1980s Cathy continued to develop her pottery skills working at home on the pottery from the Roman fort at Pakenham (Suffolk) and developing the fabric and types series that became the standard for Roman pottery in Suffolk. She finally returned in 1994 to employment with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service analysing and recording all the late Iron Age and Roman pottery unearthed by the Suffolk Unit and becoming an expert in samian pottery. She was the mainstay of the finds department of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service from that day until her retirement in 2014 at the point when the Field Team was divested into a private company. She produced numerous reports including substantial contributions to the *East Anglian Archaeology* volumes on Hacheston (2004) and Scole (2014). She was very generous with her knowledge, never one to keep what she knew to herself, and a rewarding specialist to work with. Cathy died peacefully at home with her family around her, and will be much missed in Suffolk and beyond.

Jo Caruth

Phil Jones (1948–2016)



Phil enjoys some refreshment in the Avon Valley, somewhere between Pewsey and Old Sarum, on Thursday 23rd July 2009. Photo: Jan Jones.

Résumés

L'importation et la distribution d'amphores orientales dans les provinces du Rhin *Tyler V. Franconi*

Cet article analyse les indices de la présence d'amphores d'origine méditerranéenne orientale dans la région du bassin du Rhin. La nature de l'échantillon disponible est évoquée. Les problèmes résultant non seulement des impacts potentiels des programmes de recherche sur les types de sites sujets à être fouillés, mais aussi des précédentes méthodes de quantification utilisées par ceux qui ont répertorié les assemblages – et même une absence de quantification – sont discutés. Même si elles ne représentent qu'une très petite proportion des amphores consommées dans les provinces du Rhin, les amphores orientales se présentent néanmoins par leur grande diversité de formes. Trois types, des conteneurs de vin, sont toutefois plus fréquents. Les chiffres suggèrent que l'approvisionnement de la région était partagé de manière 'égale' entre les militaires et les populations civiles, ou du moins ils avaient un accès égal aux amphores de ces provenances. Ceci soulève des questions quant aux mécanismes d'approvisionnement. Le niveau d'importation le plus important a eu lieu durant le début de l'époque romaine, leur nombre diminuant dans le courant du premier siècle de notre ère. Les coûts de transport et la montée de la production de vin au niveau régional et local, expliquent probablement en grande partie ce déclin; toutefois, la tendance à la diminution progressive de l'approvisionnement de longue distance est constatée de manière plus importante dans le commerce des amphores romaines. Les exemples d'importations orientales apparaissent en petit nombre à l'époque romaine tardive: elles avaient certainement une valeur de rareté et seraient probablement associées à des consommateurs d'élite.

La poterie romaine dans les contextes rituels: types, matériaux et manipulations *Constanze Höpken et Manuel Fiedler*

Dans cet article, nous considérons les caractéristiques des types de poterie présents sur les lieux de culte et dans les contextes rituels, et comment la nature de cette poterie peut indiquer de telles activités. Certains types de récipients sont plus révélateurs de rituels que d'autres, en vue de leur forme et de leurs attributs, mais des éléments de poterie d'usage 'courant' ou 'quotidien' peuvent aussi se rencontrer sur ces sites et contextes. Les récipients décorés avec des serpents et en forme de brûle-encens, aussi bien que les siphons et les récipients à bord perforé, fabriqués pour un usage précis, sont particulièrement révélateurs. Lorsque la poterie de type plus 'courant' est trouvée dans des contextes cultuels, certains aspects et attributs révèlent potentiellement son usage rituel. Il faut néanmoins faire preuve d'une certaine prudence et éviter les interprétations hâtives. Ces aspects et attributs se retrouvent souvent en association, ou aux côtés d'autres indices reflétant la mise en place spécifique du contexte, qui peuvent mener à l'interprétation du contexte comme étant associé aux rituels et au culte.

Un four de potier à deux alandiers et fosses de travail du début de la période romano-britannique à Church Road, Snape, Suffolk *Antony R.R. Mustchin et Andrew Peachey avec les contributions de John R. Summers*

Entre février et mai 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd *a mené des fouilles sur un terrain situé à Church Road, Snape, Suffolk. Le projet a révélé une abondance d'indices datant de la période romano-britannique (milieu à fin du premier siècle de notre ère). Parmi les éléments importants, on trouve un four de potier à deux alandiers et fosses de travail (2633) situé dans une zone d'enclos à fossés. L'assemblage de poterie romaine comprenait principalement un groupe de déchets du four 2633, représentant des matériaux soit cassés pendant la cuisson, soit rejetés et remblayés lorsque le four fut abandonné.*

Ensembles de céramiques antiques trouvés dans des fosses, dans une incinération et dans d'autres vestiges archéologiques à Sholden, dans le Kent *Rob Perrin*

Des fouilles menées par Headland Archaeology (GB) Ltd *en 2013 juste au nord-ouest de Sholden dans le Kent (Jeffery 2015) ont mis au jour un groupe de vestiges archéologiques romains vraisemblablement en lien avec la villa d'Hull Place (Parfitt 2009a; 2009b). De très importantes quantités de poteries romaines ont été retrouvées, la plupart provenant de fosses et un rapport exhaustif a été préparé. Malheureusement, en raison de certaines contraintes, seule la publication d'un résumé dans le rapport de site a été possible (Perrin 2015). Néanmoins, les lots céramiques*

provenant de trois des fosses ainsi que d'une crémation sont suffisamment intéressants pour justifier une publication plus détaillée dans cet article.

Du pain et des jeux, des côtelettes et des saucisses? Des fours romano-britanniques préformés, et des plaques de cuisson en céramique *Jane Evans, avec Alison Heke et Andrew Peachey*

Les indices concernant les méthodes de cuisson peuvent permettre de mieux comprendre les pratiques sociales et culturelles dans un sens plus large, et une compréhension des structures des fours utilisés contribue à l'interprétation des indices de poterie en ce qui concerne la préparation et la consommation de nourriture. Dans cet article, nous résumerons et examinerons les preuves récentes de l'usage de fours préformés, mises à jour lors de fouilles à Worcester, Chester et Soham. Notre article prend appui sur l'étude de Maggi Darling de 2012, dans le but d'assurer que ces découvertes soient plus largement reconnues et répertoriées, afin d'encourager de nouvelles recherches synthétiques.

Chenets courbes en céramique dans les Basses Terres occidentales (Flandres et les Pays-Bas occidentaux) à l'époque romaine *Jeroen van Zoolingen*

Suite à la découverte de fragments de céramique représentant des chenets courbes sur le site de La Haye-Uithofslaan, les exemples de ce type d'accessoire de cuisson découverts dans des contextes de l'époque romaine dans le nord-ouest de l'Europe sont examinés. Des aspects de leur fonction et de leur usage sont étudiés, tout comme la signification potentielle des symboles décoratifs y figurant. L'article élargit sa portée en considérant le développement de l'utilisation de chenets à travers la dernière époque de la Préhistoire jusqu'à, et y compris, l'époque romaine. Contrairement aux chenets de fer utilisés durant l'Age du Fer, ces formes en céramique se retrouvent dans des contextes qui ne sont pas d'élite. Le rapport aux chenets gallo-romains en terre cuite déjà connus de la région qui est maintenant le centre et le sud de la Belgique est analysé. La possibilité d'un lien avec des traditions et origines germaniques est actuellement non résolue. L'analyse de ces ustensiles de cuisson mènera, nous l'espérons, à l'identification d'autres exemples.

Un ensemble de céramiques de la fin de l'Age du Fer et du début de l'Antiquité trouvé à Leybourne Grange, West Malling, dans le Kent *Edward Biddulph*

Des fouilles entreprises par Oxford Archaeology *à Leybourne Grange près de West Malling dans le Kent ont mis au jour quelques 3500 tessons de céramiques. Le mobilier céramique date de la fin de l'Age du Fer au début de l'époque romaine et est typique d'un site rural; bien que la présence de quelques pièces importées telles que des amphores, céramiques fines Gallo-Belges et sigillées, suggèrent tout de même que ce site faisait partie d'un réseau plus vaste d'échanges commerciaux. Un des points remarquable de ce lot est la présence de céramiques à pâte dégraissée avec des fragments de roches identifiés par une étude pétrographique comme provenant de grès. Cette céramique, jusque-là non attestée dans la région, est probablement de manufacture locale puisque le grès provient de la formation géologique sédimentaire du sous-sol, la Hythe Formation. En dépit de la disponibilité de ce matériau dans le sous-sol, l'utilisation de grès comme dégraissant semble avoir été de courte durée, peut-être que ceci correspond à une expérimentation lors d'une période faste de production. L'article traite de cette céramique dégraissée au grès dans son contexte régional et étudie également les autres sources de céramiques, les questions de déposition et le statut du site.*

Sigillées africaines du nord ("*African Red Slip ware*") et phocéennes tardives ("*Late Roman C ware*") des cinquième et sixième siècles ap. J.-C. de *Ossonoba* (Faro, Algarve, Portugal): ensemble d'Horta da Misericórdia *Edgar Fernandes*

Cet article examine les sigillées africaines du nord ("African Red Slip ware") et phocéennes tardives ("Late Roman C ware") des cinquième et sixième siècles ap. J.-C. trouvées à Horta da Misericórdia, un site archéologique à l'intérieur des anciens remparts de Ossonoba, actuellement Faro, en Algarve, au Portugal. Le but est de fournir des données supplémentaires concernant le contexte plus large du commerce d'importation de cette ville à l'époque romaine et à l'Antiquité tardive, comme le présente Catarina Viegas. Dans son étude sur le peuplement et l'économie en Algarve centrale et orientale (2011), Viegas a montré que de la poterie provenant de partout dans l'Empire – et en particulier de ses provinces occidentales – fut importée à Ossonoba à l'époque romaine et à l'Antiquité tardive. Parallèlement à des ensembles céramiques d'autres sites clés de la région, elle a examiné les amphores et les céramiques fines de deux sites (le Mosaïque de l'Océan et le Musée Municipal) de Faro actuel. On note un fort déclin, à partir du milieu du cinquième siècle ap. J.-C. déjà, dans les quantités de sigillées africaines et phocéennes tardives des cinquième et sixième siècles ap. J.-C. analysées par Viegas. En revanche, toutefois, les fouilles entreprises par Teresa Júdice Gamito à Horta da Misericórdia ont révélé une quantité relativement importante de sigillées africaines et phocéennes tardives des cinquième et sixième siècles ap. J.-C., ce qui indique une continuité plus nette dans le commerce d'importation vers Ossonoba jusqu'au milieu du sixième siècle ap. J.-C.