

Identify the key reference and data resources that you use in your specialism to ensure that your work is properly informed, and critically evaluate their accessibility, currency, reliability and relevance.

Suitably informed research lies at the heart of professional archaeological practice. According to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' [CIfA] *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*, specialists "should have access to [...] appropriate reference material to assess the significance of [material] remains" (2023, p. 4). Primary and secondary research resources are essential for defining subject matter, advancing understanding, and enabling interoperability in searching and recording (UoR, 2025; ANU, 2025; Go FAIR, 2023). Essential references and resources are signposted by CIfA's thematic Toolkits (e.g. CIfA, 2021a; CIfA, 2022a; CIfA, 2024, pp. 45-46). Roman pottery "has been studied systematically for over a century", enabling dating of archaeological sites, "examining economic and social structures and illustrating the processs [sic] of site formation" (Tyers, 2014a). It is therefore crucial to periodically evaluate these information sources, and if they are not fit for purpose (CIfA, 2014, p. 8), commit to further research or updating existing guidance.

The terminology within this essay will be used as defined by the CIfA *Toolkit for Finds: Pottery's* Glossary (2024, pp. 47-49). Where applicable, additional terms will be clarified, and acronyms introduced and used thereafter. When used in isolation, 'Standard' will refer to *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al.*, 2016) and 'Toolkit' and "Atlas" will indicate the CIfA *Toolkit for Finds: Pottery* (2024) and *Potsherd: Atlas for Roman Pottery* (Tyers, 2014a), respectively. Similarly, 'NRFRC Handbook' will denote the textual component (Tomber and Dore, 1998a-b), whilst 'NRFRC' will encompass all aspects.

This essay presents the foremost indispensable and utilised resources that I consult as a ceramic specialist to assure my assessment, recording, analysis and reporting of Roman pottery is adequately knowledgeable (CIfA, 2024, p. 24). Moreover, I will critically evaluate the extent to which they are accessible, current, reliable and relevant sources of information.

Key reference and data sources as a Roman Pottery Specialist

My principal reference materials can be categorised as follows:

- ❖ Standards and guidance for pottery studies
- ❖ National reference resources for Roman pottery
- ❖ Research documents and reports for regional Roman fabrics or industries

A summary of the curated resources is tabulated in Appendix A. Two additional resources that have had a profound impact on one or more of these key reference texts are Tyers' (1996) *Roman Pottery in Britain* and ClfA's (2021b) *Toolkit for Specialists*. To avoid scrutiny of similar (or adapted) sources, little-to-no evaluation will occur, but will be mentioned where appropriate.

Acknowledgement is also given to Historic England's [HE] *Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites: Guidelines for Best Practice*, published nearly a decade ago in October 2015, as a reasonably current, easily accessible (available as a free PDF or in print) and reliable guidance document, with overarching relevance to my specialism. However, it receives limited use (HE, 2015a; LUP, 2025).

Standards and Guidance for Pottery Studies

A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al.*, 2016)

At its conception in the mid-2010s, the *Standard* was a "shared set of guidelines" between the three period-specific pottery research groups (CA, n.d.a, PCRG, 2018; SGRP, 2025b; MPRG, 2025a). It is underpinned by various guidelines, frameworks, and research agendas disseminated in the preceding decades; Roman-oriented contributions include Darling (1994), Willis (2004) and Perrin (2011).

◆ **Accessibility (High)**

The *Standard* was originally available as a 39-page booklet, and shortly after free-of-charge as an online/downloadable PDF, hosted by the MPRG. It was funded, and subsequently signposted, by HE (2025).

For all four principal standards and reference resources, barriers to the online versions (a reliable internet connection and capable device) are minimal.

To maximise comprehension and ease of use, the *Standard's* layout is accessible, and its language is clearly defined (Barclay *et al.* 2016, pp. 20-21).

◆ **Currency (Low)**

Within the past year, the *Standard* has been directly superseded by ClfA's *Toolkit for Finds: Pottery* (2024, p. 2), rendering it bereft of currency. The HE link entitled "Get from publisher" (2025) redirects to the PDF. The booklet is out-of-print, and with the introduction of the *Toolkit*, there is no demand for a reprint.

◆ **Reliability (Moderate)**

Thanks to its authorship by professed members of the pottery research/study groups, who drew upon a wealth of knowledge and existing guidance and frameworks, the *Standard* was as reliable as possible in 2016. Additionally, HE project assurance "check[ed] the text" (Barclay *et al.* 2016, p. 24).

Despite this, referencing inconsistencies abound. "Perrin 2014" (p. 17) does not correlate with the 'References' (p. 23) or an earlier citation (p. 2). Two 2015 Historic England sources are referenced without distinction (p. 22). Furthermore, the conventions used for the 'Radiocarbon 52' and 'Radiocarbon 58' page references (p. 22) are inexplicably different.

Another problem with the *Standard* is the updated terminology implemented by the *Toolkit*. The most evident example is the redesignation of 'pottery type series' [PTS] which aligns with the original definition for 'ceramic type series' [CTS] (ClfA, 2024, p. 48; Barclay *et al.* 2016, p. 20).

Unreliability also arises from page discrepancies between the *Standard's* printed and digitised versions. The booklet was published in a B4 format, whilst the PDF uses A4 (IBM, 2025); by 'Appendix 2' it is seven pages out-of-sync (Barclay *et al.* 2016, p. 30-32). To its credit, the PDF's Contents page was adjusted accordingly.

◆ **Relevance (Low)**

For over eight years, the *Standard* was tremendously relevant to archaeological pottery specialists: it fulfilled the need for "the first comprehensive, inclusive

standard for working with pottery” (HE, 2025), hot on the heels of a surge in archaeological guidelines (see Barclay *et al.* 2016, p. 22-23: i.e. ClfA 2014a-b; Perrin *et al.*, 2014; HE 2015; PCRG 2016 [*sic*])

However, since its conversion into the *Toolkit*, the *Standard* is no longer relevant. Crucially, it lacks recording templates for improved consistency (ClfA, 2024, pp. 42-43), rendering it obsolete by comparison.

Toolkit for Finds: Pottery (ClfA, 2024)

Following the proven success of previous artefactual-based Toolkits (ClfA, 2021b; ClfA, 2022b; ClfA, 2022c), ClfA converted the *Standard* into an updated, more user-friendly digital resource for pottery studies. The most significant improvement was the inclusion of downloadable, standardised recording templates (ClfA, 2024, p. 42).

◆ Accessibility (High)

The eagerly anticipated *Toolkit for Finds: Pottery* was released in November 2024, available on ClfA’s website and findable via the well-organised menu. Importantly, it is freely-accessible to ClfA members and non-members alike. Unlike earlier Toolkits, the online pottery *Toolkit* offers a new feature: a free-to-download PDF. Rather than clicking through a sidebar to access each chapter, the A4 PDF is a single document, printable for those who benefit from the accessibility of a hard copy, and easy to reference using its page numbers and version control. Similar to the *Standard*, it uses clear, concise language and provides an up-to-date Glossary (ClfA, 2024, pp. 47-49), however, it improves upon it by negating the formatting inconsistencies.

◆ Currency (High)

At present, the *Toolkit* is seven months old. Whilst age is not the sole measure of a resource’s value (e.g. Webster’s 1976 *student’s guide* is still deemed worthwhile further reading; ClfA, 2024, p. 46), the *Toolkit* is objectively the most current key resource informing my specialism, superseding all former guidance for pottery studies. Updates include the acronym MLPRG (ClfA, 2024, p. 47),

and ‘Assessment’ and ‘Analysis’ in the *Standard* (Barclay *et al.* 2016, pp. 9-15) have become ‘Recording’ (ClfA, 2024, pp. 13-22).

However, several updates are not fitting. The *Toolkit* cites ‘The Treasure Act 1996’, not the 2023 amendment (ClfA, 2024, p. 4). Furthermore, the new Glossary entries for recording types say, “See Toolkit for Specialist Reporting” (p. 49). No specific location is given; it is tucked away under the sidebar heading ‘Using the advisory checklist’ (ClfA, 2021). Admittedly, the *Toolkit*’s authors intended it to have “signposting to other online resources” (p. 2), but fail to make it straightforward, which detracts from its accessibility and reliability despite being ‘current best practice’.

◆ Reliability (Moderately high)

Professionally, the involvement of all three period-specific pottery research groups endows immense credibility. The *Toolkit* was created by a well-structured project team of experienced professionals (ClfA, 2024, p. 50; MoRPHE, 2015b, pp. 12-14).

On a technical level, the *Toolkit* occasionally falls short. For example, in both the online resource and PDF (Version 1.0), the link to Suffolk’s *Medieval Pottery Series* currently returns “Page not found” (ClfA, 2024, p. 42), despite the *Toolkit*’s format supposedly improving the “process for amendments” (ClfA, 2024, p. 2).

Additionally, there are numerous textual errors, such as:

- ❖ The *Toolkit*’s own title is inconsistently capitalised (ClfA, 2024, Cover page, headers, p. 1).
- ❖ The italicised formatting for publication titles appears arbitrary: *Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, *The Treasure Act*, vs. *First Aid for Finds*, *Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (ClfA, 2024, pp. 4, 10, 34).
- ❖ This sentence is missing the word ‘context’ and second bracket: “All the pottery found in every [*sic*] (also referred to as contextual unit [*sic*] should be collected [...])” (ClfA, 2024, p. 8).
- ❖ The lack of a heading prior to a numbered list demonstrates disarticulated guidance (ClfA, 2024, p. 8).

◆ **Relevance (High)**

Despite subpar proofing, the *Toolkit* remains highly relevant to my specialist practice. A collective pottery standard is the appropriate degree of specificity, enabling consistency across multi-period pottery assemblages.

One minor criticism is that its directive to mark pottery prior to specialist analysis (ClfA, 2024, p. 11) is often incompatible with processing realities, especially for evaluation projects with a two-week finds reporting deadline.

National Reference Resources for Roman Pottery

The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook

(Tomber and Dore, 1998a-b)

The NRFRC provided a synthesis of research-to-date in response to the initial component of Fulford and Huddleston's 1991 recommendation for "the formation of a [centrally curated, standardised] national reference collection for wares and forms" (Tyers, 2001, p. 416).

There are three main components to the Roman fabric collection; the first two are a physical collection and a corresponding library of thin sections, both housed at the British Museum, and the third is the published NRFRC *Handbook* (Tomber and Dore, 1998c).

◆ **Accessibility (High)**

The original NRFRC *Handbook* was a robust paperback volume (Tyers, 2001). Reprinted in 2002, it is now out-of-print. Second-hand copies are rare and expensive: the only *Handbook* currently available on Amazon is listed for £438.25.

Recognising this issue, Ottevanger, Tyers and others adapted the "original text in its entirety" to an accessible digital resource, hosted by the SGRP with no membership paywall (Tomber and Dore, 1998b), somewhat fulfilling Tyers' suggestion for a website, though updates and additions have been sparse (Tyers, 2001).

An improvement on the "static 'handbook' format" (Tyers, 2001, p. 417) is the digitised hand specimen picture panel, enabling users to view photos from each

fabric group collectively for swifter identification (e.g. Romano-British wares; Tomber and Dore, 1998d).

◆ **Currency (Moderately high)**

At 27 years old, the NRFRC likely appears on the brink of becoming outdated. However, there is reliability in maintaining standardised fabric codes. The fabric descriptions have not been revised since 1998, but change is unnecessary at present. The authors meticulously defined each fabric characteristic and code (1998c), prolonging the NRFRC's currency for as long as specialists deem it 'fit for purpose' (ClfA, 2014, p. 8).

Whilst the full original text appears online, there are several "small changes between [the digital] resource and the printed version, particularly in the thin-section descriptions" (Tomber and Dore, 1998b). Rather than dismiss the advances in thin-section technology, updates were made to keep the NRFRC reliable and relevant, in so far as possible, when the opportunity presented itself during the digitisation process. Furthermore, the creators enacted "several different mechanisms [...] to ensure that the collection does not deteriorate nor fossilise at our present state of knowledge" (Tomber and Dore, 1998c).

However, new fabrics have since been discovered and/or categorised, e.g. LOV OX (Hudak and Sutton, 2024, pp. 7, 11-9). Fabrics without a NRFRC code are often labelled 'unsourced', however, distinctive, well-evidenced fabrics should be acknowledged with unique qualifiers. Until these are included in an updated NRFRC, their use will remain haphazard and inconsistent.

◆ **Reliability (High)**

The reliability afforded by "consistent and standard descriptions" (Tomber and Dore, 1998c) cannot be overstated. The fabric descriptions include diagrams for Inclusion Frequency and Inclusion Rounding, defined after Fitzpatrick's 1984 *Micromorphology of soils* and by Pittijohn *et al.*, 1972, respectively (Tomber and Dore, 1998c, Fig. 2, Fig. 3). It is also made clear that the reliability of the digital NRFRC outweighs the 1998 original or 2002 reprint in the case of any discrepancies.

As for the authors' dependability, Roberta Tomber and John Dore were both excellent in their respective Roman pottery sub-specialisms, highly acclaimed and actively involved with various esteemed institutions and organisations (Zych, 2022; Mattingly, 2008).

◆ **Relevance (High)**

The NRFRC, especially the digitised *Handbook*, is an indispensable aide-mémoire for Roman pottery studies (Tyers, 2001, p. 417). Regular consultation in conjunction with our office's physical reference collection is essential to fabric identification, as well as observing the proper codes (see Appendix B) as part of a consistent, good-practice approach (ClfA, 2024, pp. 2, 15, 19).

This ambitious project successfully “provide[d] an infrastructure for [...] research into Romano-British pottery” and no doubt “serve[d] as a catalyst for regional collections” (Tomber and Dore, 1998c).

Potsherds: Atlas of Roman Pottery (Tyers, 2014a)

The *Atlas* is a “collection of [web]pages on pottery and ceramics in archaeology, principally of the Roman period (1st cent. BC - 5th cent. AD) [*sic*] in Britain and western Europe” (Tyers, 2021). It derives from a computer-based study spanning upwards of seven years, the second part of Tyers' “excellent” *Roman Pottery in Britain*, published in 1996 (Selkirk and Selkirk, 1998).

◆ **Accessibility (High)**

Like the NRFRC *Handbook*, the original (Tyers, 1996) is out-of-print. It is almost impossible to find, more so than the NRFRC *Handbook*, and commands an extremely high price. Fortunately, the *Atlas* is freely-accessible online.

◆ **Currency (Moderately high)**

Roman Pottery in Britain was published two years ahead of the NRFRC, making both resources older than many early-career users.

Whilst the individual digitised maps provide reasonable insight into each fabric's distribution, most now require additional datapoints. There is, however, an ongoing mapping project for Roman pottery found in the British Isles (Tyers,

2014b). It is therefore evident that Paul Tyers (2021) strives to maintain currency and reliability, where possible.

◆ **Reliability (Moderately high)**

The *Atlas* will always be compared to, or used in conjunction with, the NRFRC. Tyers' RPB (1996) applied a system of fabric codes which was superseded by the NRFRC codes (see Tomber and Dore, 1998c). Nevertheless, Tyers makes a concerted effort in his *Atlas*' Concordance and individual fabric pages to connect the two systems by equating fabric codes and names where applicable (Tyers, 2014c; Appendix C). The entries are well-referenced, albeit pre-1996.

◆ **Relevance (High)**

Tyers' *Atlas* informs my specialism in unity with the NRFRC *Handbook*. Where the NRFRC's scope refrains from fabric dating, the *Atlas* provides dates spanning the fabrics' known production. Furthermore, it signposts common vessel forms in particular fabrics. If the NRFRC is the Roman pottery 'dictionary', containing precise fabric definitions, the *Atlas* is the 'encyclopaedia', providing introductory information and synthesising previous research. At present, Roman pottery specialists lack a 'search engine'-type resource, similar to OCRE's search tool for Roman coins (Elkins, 2022).

Research Material for specific Roman Pottery Fabrics or Industries

The Roman fabric-specific texts listed below (Figure 1) are the seven most useful reference resources for regional pottery fabrics and industries frequently relevant to my work as a Roman pottery specialist based in Milton Keynes (see Appendices A, B, D).

In most cases, a plethora of previous, and perhaps subsequent, research exists for each pottery fabric and/or industry, such as Hartley's (1984) work on stamped **VER WH** mortaria and Holbrook and Bidwell's (1991) *Roman finds from Exeter* for **DOR BB1** (see their respective *Atlas* bibliographies: Tyers, 2014d-l).

- ❖ *Roman Samian pottery in Britain* (Webster, 1996)
 - **LEZ SA 2** (Tomber and Dore, 1998e); **LGF SA** (Tomber and Dore, 1998f)
 - CGTS (Tyers, 2014d); SGTS (Tyers, 2014e)
- ❖ 'Black Burnished Ware type series: The Roman pottery from Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset' (Seager Smith and Davies, 1993)
 - **DOR BB1** (Tomber and Dore, 1998g)
 - BB1 (Tyers, 2014f)
- ❖ 'A Romano-British Shell-Gritted Pottery and Tile Manufacturing Site at Harrold, Bedfordshire' (Brown, 1994)
 - **HAR SH** (Tomber and Dore, 1998h)
- ❖ 'Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58' (Perrin, 1999)
 - **LVN CC** (Tomber and Dore, 1998i); **LVN WH** (Tomber and Dore, 1998i)
 - NVCC (Tyers, 2014g); NVMO (Tyers, 2014h)
- ❖ *The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region* (Young, 2000)
 - **OXF RS** (Tomber and Dore, 1998j); **OXF WH** (Tomber and Dore, 1998j)
 - OXRS (Tyers, 2014i); OXMO (Tyers, 2014j)
- ❖ *Grog tempered 'Belgic' pottery of South-Eastern England* (Thompson, 1982)
 - **SOB GT** (Tomber and Dore, 1998k)
- ❖ *A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London* (Davies *et al.*, 1994, pp. 40-60)
 - **VER WH** (Tomber and Dore, 1998l)
 - VRMO / VRW (Tyers, 2014k-l)

Figure 1. Resources for fabric-specific Roman wares and/or industries.

However, the value of the named resources resides in their vessel form illustrations. They all are (or contain) typologies, catalogues, or a combination of both. When assessing and recording assemblages, the NFRFC *Handbook* and *Atlas* inform my fabric identifications and knowledge of broad industry dates (e.g. unfeatured **OXF RS** sherds can be dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD). When known fabrics exhibit diagnostic forms or characteristics (e.g. distinctive rims or mortarium titration grits), these monographs (Thompson, 1982; Young, 2000), book chapters (Davies *et al.*, 1994; Segar Smith and Davies, 1993), journal

contributions (Brown, 1994; Perrin, 1999) and practical handbook (Webster, 1996) provide “sufficient information [e.g. Classification, Decorated forms, Books, Summary charts, Glossary] to establish the approximate date range of the material, and to assess the quality of the information which it might yield” (Webster, 1996, pp. 1, 17-73, 74-100, 106-112, 113-116, 117-125).

Aside from their relevance as elementary references for vessel forms and dating, their currency is generally on par with the *Standard*, NRFRC and *Atlas*. The outlier is Thompson’s (1982) three-part BAR monograph. However, “many pottery specialists still use it and often refer to it in their pottery reports” (Connell, n.d.). Considering that two of the four non-scientific Samian resources listed by the NRFRC date to the 1920s, and the one dubbed “invaluable” above all others is written in French (Tomber and Dore, 1998m), the seven aforementioned illustrated texts are distinctly more current, and accessible to English-speakers. Furthermore, over half the resources are accessible to freely view/download (Brown, 1994; Davies *et al.*, 1994; Perrin, 1999; Thompson, 1982).

Other Sources of Pottery Information

Regional Frameworks

“Relevant national, regional, period and pottery research frameworks” are required sources for pottery reporting according to ClfA’s *Toolkit* (2024, p. 24). CA’s Milton Keynes office is located at the northern most point of the ‘South East’ Research Framework region (RFN, 2025; Appendix D), just below the intersection with the ‘East Midlands’ and the ‘East of England’; thereupon, these three regions’ frameworks pose the greatest potential relevance to my specialism.

Of the three South East frameworks, only Hey and Hind’s (2014) *Solent-Thames Research Framework* is useful in my professional practice. Fulford’s Roman *Resource Assessment* and *Research Agenda* analyse the ‘Pottery industries’ (2014a, pp. 173-175) and seek to increase knowledge of the Oxfordshire and New Forest industries and “collect evidence of localised pottery manufacture and publish” (2014b, pp. 182). There are sporadic mentions of ‘pottery’ and/or ‘Roman pottery’ in William and Brown’s *An Archaeological Research Framework for the Greater Thames Estuary* (1999, pp. 15, 17, 31, 33, 36), however, at over

two and a half decades old, it is not particularly current, nor relevant due to its geographical scope (p. 1, Fig. 1). This framework was updated in 2010; unfortunately, the revision is less relevant to Roman pottery specialists' work (ECC, 2010). Similarly, whilst the *South East Research Framework* (SERF, 2013) includes Roman 'Pottery Production' (Allen *et al.*, 2013, pp. 23-24), its focus is predominantly south of the Thames and does not cover Buckinghamshire.

The most recent 'thematic' UK framework for Roman pottery studies was Perrin's (2011) *Research Strategy and Updated Agenda*, which "set out Roman pottery sector-driven priorities to 2016" until it was superseded by the *Standard*, and then the *Toolkit* last year (SGRP, 2025c).

Roman Pottery Type Series

As stated in ClfA's guidance regarding archaeological materials, "use of regional [...] reference collections is essential" (2014, p. 8). This is re-enforced by the inclusion of "regional or local type series or comparative collections" as key resources for finds reporting (ClfA, 2021a) and links to regional online type series in the *Toolkit*'s 'Downloads and Resources' (ClfA, 2024, p. 42).

A 'pottery type series' is a "defined typology" of pottery fabrics and/or forms most commonly associated with a local or national setting (ClfA, 2024, p. 48). The Regional Ceramic Type Series for Bedfordshire and North Buckinghamshire is held at Albion Archaeology in Bedford (MPRG, 2025b; see 'fabric type series' in ClfA, 2024, p. 47). By its own admission, some information is "now out of date", pending updates.

For archaeological projects in select counties, my specialism is informed by data resources containing county-specific fabric codes. They are tabulated in reports alongside NRFRC and CA-approved unsourced fabric codes (CA, n.d.b). Of the eight counties requiring pottery specialists to include their prescribed fabric codes (see Appendix E), the *Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database* and *Gloucester Pottery* offer freely-accessible online datasets of their Roman PTS and reference collection; they are linked in the *Toolkit* (ClfA, 2024, p. 42).

Conclusions

This essay has identified the crucial standards, resources and reference materials that I use to appropriately inform my Roman pottery specialist duties. I have critically evaluated the accessibility, currency, reliability and relevance of these information sources. Continuous research has enhanced understanding of Roman pottery since the 1990's; furthermore, technological advancements have the means to optimise current and future dissemination, especially Open Access digitisation. Where the need to update is identified (e.g. the *Toolkit*), the pottery community is dedicated to ensuring currency and reliability (typos aside). For as long as the fabric-specific texts remain relevant and provide "sufficient information" for basic analysis or signposting to detailed research, their use is a net-benefit (Webster, 1996, p. 1).

Word Count: 3,484 words [excluding Figure 1]

Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the support of Pete Banks (CA, Senior Finds Officer) and Adrian Davis (UWTSD, Learning Support Specialist).

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APPENDIX A: KEY REFERENCE AND DATA SOURCES USED TO INFORM ROMAN POTTERY SPECIALISM

Type	Title	Author	Date	Format	'Adapted from' / 'Adaptations made'	Reference
Standard	<i>A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology</i>	Barclay, A., Booth, P., Knight, D., Evans, J., Brown, D. H. and Wood, I.	2016	Booklet & PDF	PDF (MPRG) from Booklet; layout shifted.	Barclay <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Standard	<i>Toolkit for Finds: Pottery</i>	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2024	Online & PDF	From <i>A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology</i> (2016)	CIfA, 2024
Reference	<i>The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook</i>	Tomber, R. and Dore, J.	1998	Book & Online	Online dataset (SGRP) from Book; revisions.	Tomber and Dore, 1998a-b
Reference	<i>Potsherd: Atlas of Roman Pottery</i>	Tyers, P.	2014	Online	From <i>Roman Pottery in Britain</i> (Tyers, 1996).	Tyers, 2014; Tyers 1996
Fabric-specific	<i>Grog tempered 'Belgic' pottery of South-Eastern England</i>	Thompson, I.	1982	Book; Online	Online scans (Connell) from Book.	Thompson, 1982
Fabric-specific	<i>Roman Samian pottery in Britain</i>	Webster, P.	1996	Book		Webster, 1996
Fabric-specific	<i>The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region</i>	Young, C.J.	2000	Book		Young, 2000
Fabric-specific	<i>Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58'</i>	Perrin, R.	1999	Book [Journal]; PDF		Perrin, 1999; SGRP, 2025a
Fabric-specific	<i>A Romano-British Shell-Gritted Pottery and Tile Manufacturing Site at Harrold, Bedfordshire</i>	Brown, A.	1994	Journal article		Brown, 1994
Fabric-specific	<i>A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London</i>	Davies, B., Richardson, B. and Tomber, R.	1994	Book chapter		Davies <i>et al.</i> , 1994
Fabric-specific	<i>Black-Burnished ware type series: The Roman pottery from excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset'</i>	Seager Smith, R. and Davies, S.M.	1993	Book chapter		Seager Smith and Davies, 1993

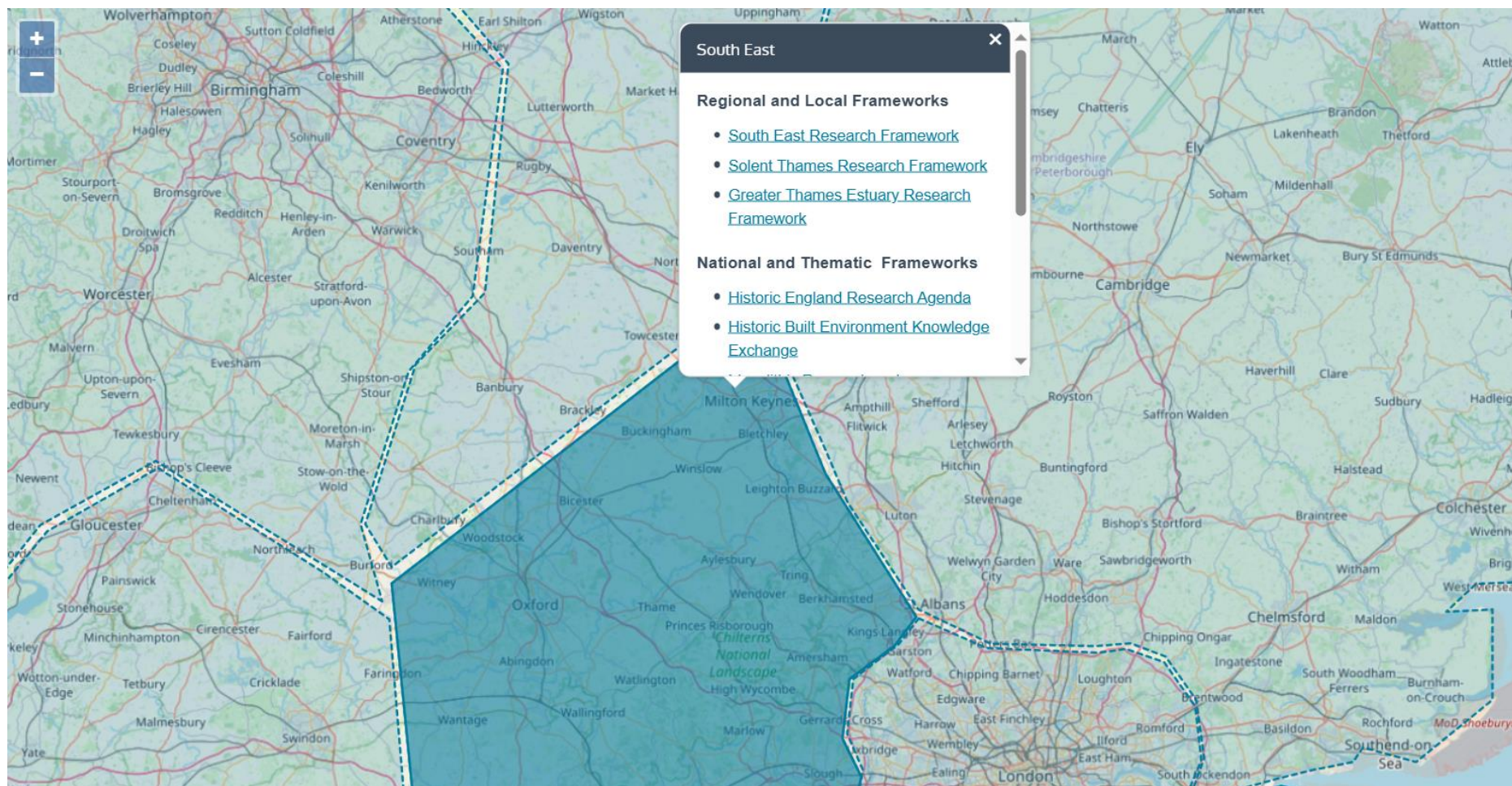
APPENDIX B: *THE NATIONAL ROMAN FABRIC REFERENCE COLLECTION* [NRFRC] CODES ASSOCIATED WITH FABRIC-SPECIFIC RESOURCES LISTED IN APPENDIX A

NRFRC Ware Group	NRFRC Fabric Code	NRFRC Fabric Name	NRFRC References
Imported Samian	LEZ SA 2	Lezoux samian 2	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 32; Tomber and Dore, 1998e
Imported Samian	LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 28; Tomber and Dore, 1998f
Romano-British: Dorset & Somerset	DOR BB1	(South-East) Dorset Black-burnished ware 1	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 127; Tomber and Dore, 1998g
Romano-British: Bedfordshire	HAR SH	Harrold Shelly ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 115; Tomber and Dore, 1998h
Romano-British: Cambs & Northants	LNV CC	Lower New Valley (White or Oxidised) Colour-coated ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 118; Tomber and Dore, 1998i
Romano-British: Cambs & Northants	LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley White ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 119; Tomber and Dore, 1998i
Romano-British: Oxfordshire	OXF RS	Oxford Red-slipped ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 176; Tomber and Dore, 1998j
Romano-British: Oxfordshire	OXF WH	Oxford White ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 174; Tomber and Dore, 1998j
Romano-British: Unsourced	SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 214; Tomber and Dore, 1998k
Romano-British: Hertfordshire	VER WH	Verulamium Region White ware	Tomber and Dore, 1998a, p. 154; Tomber and Dore, 1998l

APPENDIX C: ROMAN POTTERY IN BRITIAN [RPB] AND POTSDERD: ATLAS OF ROMAN POTTERY [ATLAS] CODES ASSOCIATED WITH FABRIC-SPECIFIC RESOURCES LISTED IN APPENDIX A

RPB Fabric Code	RPB & Atlas Fabric Name	Equivalent NRFRC Fabric Code	RPB & Atlas References
CGTS	Central Gaulish terra sigillata	LEZ SA 2	Tyers, 1996, p. 113; Tyers, 2014d
SGTS	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) terra sigillata	LGF SA	Tyers, 1996, p. 112; Tyers, 2014e
BB1	Black-burnished 1	DOR BB1	Tyers, 1996, p. 182-186; Tyers, 2014f
<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	HAR SH	<i>n/a</i>
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	LVN CC	Tyers, 1996, p. 173-175; Tyers, 2014g
NVMO	Nene Valley mortaria	LVN WH	Tyers, 1996, p. 127-129; Tyers, 2014h
OXRS	Oxfordshire red/brown-slipped wares	OXF RS	Tyers, 1996, p. 175-178; Tyers, 2014i
OXMO	Oxfordshire white-ware mortaria	OXF WH	Tyers, 1996, p. 129; Tyers, 2014j
<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	SOB GT	<i>n/a</i>
VRMO / VRW	Verulamium-region mortaria / white ware	VER WH	Tyers, 1996, p. 132-134, 199-201; Tyers, 2014k-l

APPENDIX D: REGIONAL AND LOCAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE SOUTH EAST REGION, INCLUDING MILTON KEYNES



(adapted from RFN, 2025; © 2025 Research Frameworks)

APPENDIX E: REGIONAL ROMAN POTTERY TYPE SERIES AND REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

County	Title	Author	Date	Format	Reference
Bedfordshire	'The Ceramics Assemblage' in <i>Archaeology in the Bedford region</i>	Parminter, Y. and Slowikowski, A.M.	2004	Book chapter	Parminter and Slowikowski, 2004
Gloucestershire	<i>Gloucester Pottery: Roman Fabrics</i>	Gloucester City	2020	Online database	Gloucester City, 2020
Leicestershire	'The Iron Age and Roman Pottery Fabrics: Summary Descriptions' in <i>Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester, Excavations 1962-1971</i>	Clay, P. and Pollard, R.	1994	Book chapter	Clay and Pollard, 1994
Lincolnshire	<i>A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln</i>	Darling, M. and Precious, B.	2014	Book; Online PDF	Darling and Precious, 2014
Northamptonshire	<i>Northamptonshire Roman Fabric Type Series</i>	MacRobert, E. and Aird, P.	n.d.	Tabulated data	MacRobert and Aird, n.d.
Oxfordshire	<i>Oxford Archaeology Roman Pottery Recording System: An Introduction</i>	Booth, P.	2019	Tabulated data	Booth, 2019
Suffolk	<i>Suffolk Roman Fabric Type Series</i>	none	n.d.	Tabulated data	Suffolk, n.d.
Worcestershire	<i>Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database: Pottery Fabrics</i>	Worcestershire County Council [WCC]	2017	Online database	WCC, 2017