FWP71

THE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM OD XII: a possible model for other small finds reports to go into the published monograph

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A trial run (27 June 1997) in converting a technical finds report into something selective, shorter and publishable

The following is an exemplar of how, at one end of the range of options, we could treat the finds from the major excavations. This is the most extensive option; at the opposite end of the range is simply brief descriptions of only the illustrated finds. Behind this version, it must be appreciated, lie three volumes of TWA reports on the excavated material. Since it is neither desirable nor necessary to print them, the published monograph will only contain selected material anyway. The questions are merely how much and for what reason we select what we print.

This version is based on the longest of the individual reports from OD XII, inevitably RB pottery (though there are comparable reports on RB metalwork from this site, and of LBA/EIA and medieval pottery from OD XI and WC respectively, and of med. metalwork from WC). Essentially what follows is a cut down version (c 35%) of the TWA report, excising in particular data which I judge to be primarily of interest to ceramic specialists alone though keeping such in where it relates to my interests here, namely on-site feature/structure date and function and off-site connections indicating economic links e.g. kiln sources. I have also ADDED to the text some comments arising from my more detailed knowledge of the site and my identification of emphases I judge to be significant in the interpretation of this site and its relevance to the Project.

Comparable editions could be produced for any or all of the material reports without too much difficulty, though to do so would be several days' work; but time is needed to edit the TWA reports however we handle the data in the printed monograph. It took most of a day for me to produce the following from the TWA report. It is essential to remember all the time that the full reports will be but a phone call away for any one who wants more than we print, whatever the level of data we print at. The practicality of this, i.e. that all the texts will be available electronically from disc at the NMR, was illustrated while I was keying this: on request TWA downloaded by e-mail to my PC the latest editions of their finds reports for the whole of OD XII so that we were working from current texts.

A particular reason for treating this pottery in a bit more detail than, say, the relatively insignificant IA pottery from OD XI - for we do not necessarily have to have an even-handed treatment of finds throughout, - is that this OD XII assemblage closely parallels that from the ditch of Silbury Hill which, so Alistair Whittle told me, is not being treated fully in the forthcoming volume. He urged me to be more generous, but I have not yet checked what is actually in his now advertised volume. -pjf 26.vi.97.

The Pottery

These notes are made by the author on the basis of a comprehensive report by Rachael Seager Smith (TWA) which is available in full in and from the Archive (FWP 39). The aim here is to abstract some of the more significant points as seen by this author in relation to the main thrusts of the Fyfod Project, a perspective not necessarily the same as that of a student of Roman Britain or of a pottery specialist. They form an introduction to the more detailed notes on the illustrated sherds (figs. 7. 36-38).

Introduction

The pottery from OD XII, Areas 1-4, totals 11,370 sherds, weighing 118,086g. The assemblage is predominantly of late Roman date. Small quantities of earlier Roman material is indicated by samian ware, almost certainly residual from cultivation of the area in enclosed fields in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The single sherd of prehistoric, probably Late Bronze Age, pottery is likely to be from a similar context in an earlier phase, and the one sherd of 12th-13th century pottery is a token of considerable downland activity in the area in medieval times (*above* pp. 00, 00).

The assemblage overall is very fragmentary and the surface condition of the majority of sherds is consistently poor. Few crisp fractures were noted, the edges of most sherds being very battered and rolled while the surfaces are abraded. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is 10.4g.

The overall number and weight of sherds by fabric from each Area/Building is given in *Table Finds/11.* The correlation between fabrics types and vessel forms is shown in *Table Finds/12* .The assemblages from the individual Areas/Buildings are examined in more detail in Archive *Tables Finds/15-20*.

The Romano-British Pottery

Imported wares

Samian

142 sherds, 788g, of samian (Fabric E300) represented 1.2% of the total number of sherds recovered. Products from all three of the major source areas were recognised. Dr 18/31 and/or Dr 31 platters are the commonest recognisable forms but sherds from Dr. 33 cups, Dr. 37 and 38 bowls and Dr 45 mortaria were also noted. They were most numerous in Area 3 but those with the highest mean sherd weight are from Area 1. Many of the sherds are very small and abraded as would be expected of 'manure pottery' from a cultivated soil. Three came from the lynchet soil in both Areas 2 and 4 (fig. 7.7, b: layer 13, d: layer 5).

Other imports

Other imported fine wares are confined to five sherds, 7g, of Rhenish ware (Fabric E120), possibly all. from a single, closed vessel. At least one Dressel 20 amphora (Fabric E256) is represented by two body sherds, 38g. The sherds of both these fabrics were found in Area 3 (*Table Finds/17*).

British Finewares

British fine wares of known source are confined to the products of the two major Late Roman production centres of southern England, the New Forest and Oxfordshire industries. Six fabric types were recognised, two from the New Forest and four from the Oxfordshire region.

Fabric E160	New Forest parchment ware (Fulford 1975a, 26, fabrics 2a and 2b)
Fabric E162	New Forest colour-coated ware (*ibid.*, 24-25, fabrics 1a and 1b)
Fabric E170	Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated wares (Young 1977, 123)
Fabric E171	Oxfordshire white colour-coated ware (*ibid.*, 117)
Fabric E172	Oxfordshire parchment ware (*ibid.*, 81)
Fabric E173	Oxfordshire white ware (*ibid.*, 56)

Oxfordshire products, accounting for 15% of the total number of sherds, were far more numerous than the New Forest wares which represented only 0.6% of the total. This follows the known distribution pattern of these products in Wiltshire (Swan, 1973, fig. 2). 'Local' wares similar to those from Oxfordshire have been identified at Cirencester and at variety of other sites in the region in levels post-dating c. AD 350, (Rigby 1982b, fig. 50, 212; Keely 1986, 160, fabric 105) and are almost certainly present among the Overton Down assemblage.

The Oxfordshire and New Forest vessel forms present are listed below and their occurrence by area is tabulated in *Table Finds/12*. (*see also* Table && on p. 00, which is developed from it). A wide range of vessel forms was identified, but each one is represented by only a small number of examples. The majority are common types produced throughout the life of the Oxfordshire and New Forest industries. A small number of forms can however, be more precisely dated e.g. the indented beakers with painted decoration (Type R166; Fulford 1975a 56, type 46) of c. AD 300-330/340, and the globular New Forest flagons/flasks (Type R177; *ibid.*, 43-46, types 1-10) of 4th century AD date. With the exception of some of the mortaria forms, the remainder of the more datable Oxfordshire types are confined to the 4th century AD. A jug, a jar/jug and two bowl forms (Types R156, R165, R187 and R192; *ibid.*, types C14, C13, C84 and C83 respectively) are of c. AD 350-400 +).

With the exception of the samian Dr 45 sherds, the only mortaria were Oxfordshire products in eight forms. One of the red/brown colour-coated forms (Type R179; *ibid.*, 174, type C100) is of 4th century AD date, becoming more common and widely distributed as the century progressed, while a white colour-coated type (Type R162; *ibid.*, 122, type WC7), although produced from c. AD 240 onwards, only became common during the 4th century AD.

The colour-coats of the softer fired vessels from both these regions have not survived well at Overton Down but in general the surface treatments and decoration recorded all occur within the range

identified by Fulford (1975a) and Young (1977) for the appropriate fabric types. These include the linear 'comb-stamps', rosettes and demi-rosettes which only become common after the middle of the 4th century AD (Young 1977, 132).

Unassigned Finewares

Three other wheel-made fine ware fabrics were identified:

Fabric Q103	Very hard, wheel-made fine ware; dense, high-fired fabric with sparse fragments of off-white quartz or quartzite.
Fabric Q105	Unassigned colour-coated ware; fine-grained, well prepared clay matrix containing sparse white mica or microscopic quartz flecks (one sherd only - an import?)
Fabric Q107	Colour-coated white ware; hard, fine-grained, close-textured fabric with sparse to moderate quartz sand.

These three fabrics represent a very insignificant proportion of the assemblage. Fabrics Q103 and Q107 may be local products. Q103 occurs only in Areas 1 and 2 while sherds of the other two fabrics are confined to Areas 3 and 4 respectively. Q103 was used for small, closed vessels, probably beakers.

Coarsewares

Eleven coarse ware fabric types were identified, including two of known source. Seven further fabrics are 'catch-all' types and include the products of more than one source.

Fabric E101	Black Burnished ware (BB1); for fabric description see Williams 1977.
Fabric Q100	Sandy grey wares, all types.
Fabric Q101	Oxidised wares, all types.
Fabric Q102	Calcareous sandy ware.
Fabric Q104	Very coarse sandy ware.
Fabric Q106	Tilford/Overwey ware (Portchester D ware - Fulford 1975b, 299)
Fabric G100	Grog-tempered wares, with a range of other inclusions including quartz, iron oxides, crushed flint and carbonised plant material; handmade.
Fabric F100	Fine flint-gritted wares; handmade.
Fabric F101	Coarse flint-gritted wares; handmade, predominantly unoxidised.
Fabric F102	Flint and grog-tempered coarseware.
Fabric C100	Calcareous wares; hand and wheel made examples. Predominantly unoxidised.

This group of fabrics account for 82.5% of the total number of sherds recovered. Only two fabrics could be positively attributed to a known source; the Black Burnished ware from the Wareham/Poole Harbour region of Dorset and the Overwey/Tilford ware from the Farnham area of Surrey. Thirty-five broad vessel types were identified, embracing the standard range of jar, storage jar, bowl/dish, jug, flagon, beaker and lid forms. The vessel forms are listed below and the correlation between fabrics and forms is shown in *Table Finds/13*.

The Black Burnished ware is present in each of the four excavated areas. All the recognisable vessel forms are characteristic elements of the industry and predominantly of late 3rd to 4th century AD + date. Less common are the 'fish-dishes' (Type R105) and globular jars/bowls with everted rims (Type R134) which are of 4th to 5th century AD date. Both these forms are confined to levels dated from c. AD 350-450 at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233). A similar globular bowl occurs in a late 4th to 5th century group from Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 111, 474).

Dorset Black Burnished ware accounts for approximately 10% of all the sherds recovered (*Table Finds/11*), indicating that its importance here is significantly less than at other sites of a comparable date in the area. This lower proportion of Black Burnished ware in the assemblage would concur with the theory that, outside their heartland in Dorset, the distribution of these wares is concentrated around major population centres and military sites, with a significant decrease in availability to the smaller, rural sites beyond (Lyne unpublished).

The Overwey/Tilford wares (Fabric Q106; Clark 1949) are perhaps better known as Portchester 'D' wares (Fulford 1975b, 299) and can be dated to c. AD 325-420. The distribution of these wares mostly lies in a south and easterly direction from their heartland in Surrey but at least one sherd of this fabric has been identified among the assemblage collected from the Avebury area, along the line of the Kennet Valley foul sewer pipeline (Seager Smith in prep. fabric Q104) and small quantities of these

wares may also occur at the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, 164, fabric 121). Examples have been noted as far west as the Chew Valley in Somerset, while very similar vessel forms in only subtly different fabrics mark the very latest Roman contexts at Lincoln and Leicester, for example (M. Darling and R. Pollard, pers. comm.). It is possible that these vessels represent the output of itinerant potters, using locally-available materials (M. Lyne, pers. comm.) although the probable presence of Alice Holt greywares in the Overton Down assemblage and in others from north Wiltshire, do indicate links between the two areas.

The problems of differentiating the products of the numerous sandy grey ware industries of Roman Britain are well-known and, for this assemblage exacerbated by the low mean sherd weight and poor condition of the sherds. Consequently, except where especially distinctive (Fabrics Q102 and F102), the remainder of the coarseware assemblage which is dominated by sandy fabrics, was divided into broad, 'catch-all' fabric groups.

The sandy grey wares (Fabric Q100) are numerically dominant amongst the assemblage, representing 55% of the total number of sherds (*Table Finds/14*). Fabrics vary from comparatively soft, coarse-grained, dark brownish-grey wares, often burnished and used to imitate Dorset Black Burnished ware forms, to much harder, fine-grained, blue-grey fabrics. Almost all the sandy grey wares are wheelmade, including those imitating the handmade Dorset BB1, although occasional handmade vessels were noted. These wares are clearly derived from a number of different sources. Local sources would include the kilns to the west of Swindon, which are known to have produced sandy grey wares from the early 2nd century into the mid 4th century AD (Anderson 1979). These wares, commonly known as Whitehill Farm wares after the original kiln site west of Swindon, clearly played a significant role in the supply of coarseware pottery to *Corinium* during the mid 3rd century and earlier 4th centuries AD, but decline from c. AD 350-360 onwards (Rigby 1982b fiche 1/5; Keely 1986, 162 and 172-173, fabric 98). Several of the vessel forms present (i.e. Types R114, R117, R120, R121, R124, R131 and R132) find parallels among the greyware products of the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, 89-103), Oxfordshire (Young 1977, 202-230) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979) industries, indicating that vessels from these centres may well be present at Overton Down. The large bowls with heavy, moulded rims, often internally bevelled, (Type R130), for example, are typical New Forest products, made throughout the life of this industry, c. AD 270-400, but do not appear to have been made at any of the other late Roman kilns in southern England (Fulford 1975a, 93-94, type 8). Small quantities of late Alice Holt greyware are known to occur in this area of north Wiltshire/south Gloucestershire (Rigby 1982b, fiche 1/5; Keely 1986, 163, fabric 99; Seager Smith forthcoming, fabric 100). The presence of probable glauconite in some of the Fabric Q100 sherds suggests that at least some of the greywares are from the Upper Greensand areas in north and west Wiltshire, where deposits of such glauconitic sand occur. Kiln furniture and possible greyware wasters have been found at Westbury (Rodgers and Roddham 1991, 5), which is located on the Upper Greensand and it is likely that other kiln sites have yet to be identified in these areas.

The oxidised sandy coarsewares (Fabric Q101) represent 8% of the total number of sherds recovered (*Table Finds/14*). These fabrics form part of the standard range of wares found on Roman sites of all periods, providing a range of medium-quality wares between the coarse, storage and food preparation vessels and the fine tablewares. However, the mean sherd weight of this group is well below that of the assemblage as a whole (5.6g compared with 10.4g) and the majority of sherds show severe surface abrasion. All the sherds in this group were wheelmade. Although the output of fine and coarse oxidised wares never formed more than a subsidiary part of the production of the Oxfordshire potters (Young 1977, 189-191, fig. 70), at least some of the Fabric Q101 sherds may derived from this region. Other products might include Severn Valley wares (Webster 1976, 18), which also occur in late Roman Cirencester (Rigby 1982b, fiche 1/5 D09; Keely 1986, 164, fabrics 106-110). This industry, beginning in the mid 1st century AD, continued to flourish until the mid 4th century AD and there is some evidence to indicate the continued production of a more limited range of forms throughout the 4th century AD (Hassall and Rhodes 1974). More locally, kilns at Purton to the west of Swindon are known to have been involved in the production of oxidised coarsewares from the late 2nd into the 3rd century AD (Anderson 1980).

The widest range of vessel forms occurred among the sandy grey wares but comparatively few forms were recognised among the oxidised wares (*Table Finds/12*). A standard range of jar, bowl and dish forms was present, together with a small group of miscellaneous types such as jugs/flagons, colanders, beakers and lids. Individual elements within the two sandy coarseware fabric groups are not closely datable. The local industries located to the west of Swindon are poorly published and little is understood about their development or the chronology of individual vessel types produced there. The

date-range of the majority of coarseware forms produced by the New Forest, Oxfordshire and Alice Holt industries span the entire production period at these centres, c. AD 240-400+, while the recognition of the products from other sources is hampered by the problems of distinguishing between the multiplicity of coarseware fabrics. Conservatism of form is a feature common to all coarsewares fabrics and presumably reflects the functional and utilitarian nature of these vessels. While the majority of sherds in these groups are probably of late 3rd to 4th century AD + date, the possibility of earlier, 2nd to 3rd century AD, material being present cannot be excluded.

The grog-tempered wares (Fabric G100) also contain the products of more than one source. All the sherds of the grog with flint tempered fabric (Fabric F102) recognised in Area/Building 4, are likely to be derived from a single vessel and should probably be considered as a variation within the grog-tempered fabric tradition. Together, Fabrics G100 and F102 account for approximately 6% of the total number of sherds from Areas/Buildings 1-4. The overall mean sherd weight is very high (24.9g) and reflects the predominant use of these fabrics for large, thick-walled storage jar forms (Types R112; *Fig. Finds/10*, 25).

The grog-tempered wares may span a wide date range. During the later 1st and 2nd centuries AD the use of grog-tempered fabrics for the production of large, thick-walled jars is well paralleled in the south of the county (Mepham 1993, fig. 12, 13 and 14; Lehmann in prep.; Seager Smith in prep.). A wider range of forms was made in the highly variable Savernake wares, produced near Mildenhall in the Savernake Forest and possibly also at Pewsey and Ower, from the immediate post-conquest period until the mid 2nd century AD at least (Annable 1962, 142-145; Hodder 1974, 67-84; Swan 1975, 36-47; Rigby 1982a, 154). The possibility of small quantities of probably residual Savernake ware at Overton Down is suggested by the bead rim jar (Type R122) sherds, a very common form in these fabrics (Annable 1962, 153, type 4). Large jars were also made in a grog-tempered fabric at Purton during the later 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Anderson 1980, fabric 2).

Grog-tempered wares do not figure largely in other late Roman assemblages from the area (Rigby 1982b; Keely 1986; Wedlake 1982; Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1971; Seager Smith forthcoming a) but it is unlikely that all the sherds of these wares from Overton Down are residual. The paucity of these wares at other sites may well be related to the comparatively small number of large thick-walled storage jars in any fabric recognised at these sites, reflecting possible functional and/or status differences between them. Grog-tempered fabrics, especially for large jar forms, are well-known in Hampshire and south-east Wiltshire (Fulford 1975b, 286-291, fabric A) from the late 3rd century AD onwards, while the return to coarse, handmade fabrics after the breakdown of the wheelthrown pottery industry at the end of the Roman period is a widespread, if over generalised, view. At Overton Down, sherds from a dropped flanged bowl (Type R103; *Fig. Finds/9,* 8), from Layer 1/2 overlying Building 3 and an everted rim jar (Type R111), found in Layer 2 inside Building 4A, both typical late 3rd-4th century AD + forms, indicate the presence of late Roman grog-tempered fabrics. Other grog-tempered ware forms recognised comprise a jar with a flared rim and a long sloping shoulder (Type R133; *Fig. Finds/11*, 52), from Layer 2 inside Building 4A and a thin-walled sherd from a colander (Type R117) found in the topsoil outside this building.

The very coarse, predominantly oxidised sandy fabric (Fabric Q104) was used exclusively for large jar forms (Types R112; *Fig. Finds/9*, 23 and R114; *Fig. Finds/10*, 28). The fabric is unprovenanced but similar vessels were made by the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, type 40) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 10) potters in greyware fabrics from c. AD 260 onwards. In Dorset, a coarser, predominantly oxidised version of Black Burnished ware with very visible clay pellets/shale fragments was used for large jars with 'rope-rims' which, like the Type R114 jars, are often perforated around the shoulder/neck and/or base (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233, type 12; Seager Smith forthcoming b fabric Q107). These vessels generally occur in deposits dated to the 4th century AD + and may have served some specialist function. These jar forms also occur in very late Roman levels at Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 111, 460-462).

The calcareous wares (Fabric C100) represent just 1% of the all the sherds recovered (*Table Finds/11*) and include an almost complete flanged bowl (Type R128; *Fig. Finds/10*, 46) from the area of the southern extension of Building 4. At least two individual fabric types can be identified among this group, one containing considerable quantities of crushed shell, the second limestone fragments, sometimes oolitic. Similar fabrics occur on most 4th century AD sites in central southern Britain. Production centres are known at Harrold, Bedfordshire (Swan 1984, fiche 1.207-10), Lakenheath, Suffolk (*ibid*., fiche 5.606-7) while others may have been located in Northamptonshire (Sanders 1979, 47). Suitable areas for more local supply might include the Corallian limestone areas to the west of Calne, some 15-

20km distant from Overton Down and the Cotswold region. A restricted range of forms were produced in these wares (*Table Finds/12*) and all the forms present at Overton Down are well paralleled at other sites in the area (Rigby 1982b, 1/5 D10; Keely 1986, 163, fig. 111, 203; Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1971, I, 68ff and 1972, III, 54; Wedlake 1982, 250, fig. 109, 422-438; Seager Smith forthcoming a fig. 0, 461). Sherds of this fabric type have also been found in the Avebury area (Seager Smith in prep.) and at the Hermitage in Swindon (Seager Smith in prep.). The absence of shell-tempered wares from the make-up levels at the Beeches, Cirencester suggests that these fabrics only appear, in this area at least, after the middle of the 4th century AD (Keely 1986, 163).

The remaining coarsewares, the calcareous sandy fabric (Fabrics Q102) found only in Area/Building 1 and the flint-tempered wares (Fabrics F100 and F101) represent only very minor components of the assemblage. Only one identifiable rim sherd was present, a small fragment from a shallow, straight-sided 'dog-dish', found in the occupation layer of Building 1 although a tiny rim fragment from an unidentifiable jar form was also noted in this deposit (*Table Finds/12*). These fabrics are probably derived from comparatively local sources; their date range is uncertain.

Comments on the range of surface treatments and decoration present among the coarseware assemblage are limited by the degree of surface abrasion apparent on many of the sherds. The majority of vessels are roughly finished, with unevenly smoothed, wiped or unaltered surfaces. Some attempts at burnishing occur but rarely to an even finish or a high gloss. Finger-smearing occurs on the exterior surface of the large storage jars in the very coarse, predominantly oxidised sandy ware (Fabric Q104), while heavy wiping occurs on the inside (e.g. *Fig. Finds/9*, 23). Among the Dorset Black Burnished wares, the surface finishes characteristic of the late 3rd to 4th century AD + wares (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 257) were apparent and often used as an aid in the distinction between the true Dorset BB1 products and the local imitations. Closely-spaced horizontal rilling was apparent on the exterior surface of the majority of the calcareous ware (Fabric C100) sherds (e.g. *Fig. Finds/11*, 50) and on a small proportion of the sandy grey wares. Horizontal bands of multiple, closely-spaced incised or combed wavy lines were also noted on some of the sandy grey ware sherds. This form of decoration is a characteristic feature of the North Wiltshire colour-coated wares produced during the first half of the 2nd century AD (Anderson 1978, 380-383) and may have been copied from them. Other decoration on coarsewares was limited to a small range of burnished line motifs, most commonly obtuse-angled lattice or interlocking hoops, which can be paralleled among the products of the late Roman pottery industries (Fulford 1975; Young 1977; Lyne and Jefferies 1979; Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 256).

Distribution across the site
The number and weight of sherds of each fabric type present in the various deposits, feature groups and structural elements of Buildings 1-4 are shown in *Tables Finds/15-20* while a generalised correlation of the vessels forms present in each fabric is shown in *Tables Finds/12* and *13*. Full details are contained in the archive. The proportion of the various fabric types (expressed as a percentage of the total number of sherds) for the assemblage as a whole and for the individual Areas, remains remarkably consistent as can be seen from *Table Finds/14*. Few specific patterns of deposition or distribution were observed, either for the assemblage as a whole or when considered by individual Area. Minor variations do, of course occur; these are described for each Area below.

<u>Area/Building 1</u>
The 1338 sherds, 11613g, from this Area account for 11.8% of the total number of sherds recovered. The mean sherd weight for this material is 8.7g, below that of the assemblage as a whole (10.4g). One notable feature of the Area 1 assemblage is the absence of New Forest fabrics. This might be due, at least in part, to the smaller assemblage recovered, as these ware were never common at Overton Down. Using the ratio of one New Forest sherd to every 24.6 Oxfordshire sherds applicable to the assemblage as a whole, Oxfordshire wares occur in Area 1 in sufficient quantities for only 8 New Forest sherds to be present.

No significant horizontal clustering of the material is apparent from the presently available stratigraphic evidence, although the majority of sherds were found in the upper three layers; 21% from the topsoil, 47% from Layer 2 and a further 21% from the Occupation Layer. All the sherds of samian, Oxfordshire white-ware, the calcareous sandy coarseware and the flint-gritted fabrics present in Area 1 were recovered from these three deposits while Oxfordshire parchment ware and the calcareous coarsewares only occurred in the Topsoil and Layer 2.

Far smaller quantities of material, totalling only 7.5% of the sherds, were recovered from the structural elements of Building 1 (*Table Finds/15* - post-holes, Bld. 1 const., pre-wall and pre-wall trenches).

Comparatively little of this material is closely datable although a rim sherd from an Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated jug (Type R156) which can be dated to c. AD 350-400+ (Young 1977, 150), was found in Post-hole 3 and part of a necked bowl (Type R153), dated to c. AD 325-400+ (*ibid*, 164-166) was found in the stone construction deposits (GF118). Sherds from the Pre-wall and Pre-wall trench deposits were much larger than the average for Area 1 (mean sherd weights of 16.9g and 17.2g respectively) but otherwise the character of this material does not differ markedly from the rest of the Area 1 assemblage. The rim of an Oxfordshire flagon (Type R152), dated c. AD 240-400+ (Young 1977, 148) was found in one of the pre-wall trenches, while the coarsewares include everted rim and other jar types, dropped flange bowls, dog-dishes and part of a Black Burnished ware fish-dish, a type generally dated from c. AD 350 onwards (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233). This was found in one of the Pre-wall deposits.

Only 22 sherds, 211g, were recovered from the Lynchet soils. This equals approximately 2% of all the sherds from Area 1 and 3% of the total number (802 sherds) from all four areas assigned to the lynchet soils. Oxfordshire colour-coated ware sherds and part of a Black Burnished ware dog-dish was present but the remainder of the sherds were undiagnostic coarsewares.

The mean sherd weight of the material from the ditch, which represents 1.5% of the Area 1 sherds, is only 7.2g and all the sherds are very abraded. Sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and a small fragment from a necked jar (Type R111) in a sandy greyware fabric were present but the remainder were all undiagnostic.

Thirteen sherds, 153g, were found in the pit in Area 1. The mean sherd weight of this material is above average at 11.7g. Only two datable sherds were recovered, part of a Black Burnished ware everted rim jar (Type R110) from its upper filling and an Oxfordshire brown colour-coated ware beaker rim (Type R154) from the middle filling but neither of these forms can be dated more closely within the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD +.

Area/Building 2

A total of 4227 sherds, 42777g, which represents 37.2% of all the sherds recovered, could be assigned to this area. This is the largest assemblage recovered from any of the four excavated areas. The mean sherd weight is 10.1g, marginally below that for the assemblage as a whole (10.4g).

In general, the proportions of the various fabrics conform well to the expected pattern (*Table Finds/16*). It is, however, notable for its comparatively high proportion of the sandy, grog and flint-gritted fabrics (Fabrics Q104, G100 and F102) predominantly used for the large storage jar forms. Of the 518 sherds of these fabrics, the majority were found in the topsoil, Layer 2 and the Layer 2 occupation deposits both inside and outside the building, with significant numbers of grog-tempered sherds from the lynchet soils (*Table Finds/16*). The reason for this high proportion is unknown. There is little direct evidence to suggest that such vessels were used more frequently or extensively in Area 2 and, in this Area, the mean sherd weight for these fabrics is actually lower than that in the other areas (25g, compared with 34g, 29g and 41g for Areas 1, 3 and 4 respectively).

Again, the majority of the Area 2 sherds were from the upper layers (26% of the total assemblage being from the Topsoil, 4% from Layer 1, 20% from Layer 2 and 25% from the Layer 2 occupation deposits). In total, 3202 sherds were recovered from these layers; 48% (1540 sherds) from deposits deemed to belong inside the building (including layers overlying the walls, partition etc), 38% (1232 sherds) from deposits outside the building while the remaining 13% (430 sherds) were unlocated.

Comparatively little material was associated with the structural components of Building 2. Only 18 sherds, 144g, were found among the outer sarsens and walls of the stone construction phase. The only datable material consisted of body sherds of Oxfordshire ware and one rim sherd from a sandy greyware flanged bowl. A further 156 sherds, 1870g, were found in layers "under the walls". In addition to samian, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware was the only other fineware but none of the sherds present were closely datable. Fragments of dropped flanged bowls (Types R102 and R103), bowls with moulded or rolled rims (Types R115 and R116) and jug or handled jar (Type R123) were present among the sandy greywares while a sherd from a large grog-tempered storage jar (Type R112) and one sherd of calcareous coarseware (Fabric C100) were recognised. Sixteen sherds, 344g, were found in the post-holes representing a possible timber construction phase. These include small sherds from two Oxfordshire forms; both are of 4th century AD date, but one (Type R165) probably post-dates c. AD 350. None of the other sherds are datable. Two 4th century forms (Types R153 and R162) were recognised among the material from Layer 3. The coarsewares included rim fragments from a dropped

flange bowl and a 'dog-dish', also late 3rd to 4th century AD + types, but the presence of samian indicates the possibility that other earlier material is also present.

The pit contained only 27 sherds, 344g. The 15 sherds of the very coarse, predominantly oxidised ware (Fabric Q104) present, some of which have pre-firing perforations, are all from the base and lower part of a single vessel. The other sherds were all very small and abraded; a rim fragment from a 'dog-dish' was noted while the Oxfordshire white-colour coated ware sherd was from a mortaria.

A total of 618 sherds, 4051g, was assigned to the lynchet soils. This equals 15% of all the sherds from Area 2 and an amazing 77% of all those assigned to lynchet soils in the assemblage as a whole. A wide range of fabrics and vessel forms occurred among this material but unfortunately their mean sherd weight is very low, only 6.5g.

Excavated sections through the ditch in Area 2 produced 77 sherds, 691g. Only two identifiable rim forms were noted, one from a large grog-tempered jar (Type R112) and the other from a greyware jug or handled jar (Type R123). Sherds of Oxfordshire red/brown and white colour-coated ware were noted but the presence of the samian indicates that earlier material may also be present.

Area/Building 3

A total of 2248 sherds, 25656g, was recovered. This equals 21.5% of the total number of sherds recovered; the mean sherd weight is 10.5g.

Samian would appear to be concentrated in Area 3 (*Table Finds/17*); 72 sherds were recognised which represents just over half the total number present in the assemblage as a whole. Here, the mean sherd weight for this fabric is 6g, higher than that for Areas 2 (4.9g) and 4 (3.8g), although lower than for Area 1 (9.8g) but this latter figure is probably related to the small number of samian sherds found these (only six). Samian sherds occur in all Area 3 deposits, with the exception of the lynchet soils, the ditch filling and Layer 3 (*Table Finds/17*). Layer 2 was especially prolific (29 sherds), while eight sherds were associated with the Phase 1 occupation deposits and a single sherd was found in the Phase 2 stone construction deposits. The percentage of Black Burnished ware sherds present in Area 3 is also notably greater than among the collections from the other Areas, although a corresponding drop in the percentage of the sandy grey coarsewares offsets this difference. A higher than average percentage of the oxidised sandy coarsewares was also present in Area 3; it is also notable that all the sherds of Rhenish ware and the Dressel 20 amphora were found in this area.

In this area, 26% of all the sherds were found in the Topsoil, 18% in Layer 1/2 and 45% in Layer 2, although in this deposit the mean sherd weight is well below the Area 3 average at only 7.5g. In Area 3, the location of these deposits to areas inside and outside the structure is not as clear-cut as it was for Area 1. However, for the Layer 2 material at least, the distribution would appear to be much more even with 35% of the sherds being from inside the building and 38% from outside it although the remaining 29% of sherds were unlocated. A wide range of fabrics, including samian and form types were recovered from these layers and no discrete groups were apparent within them. One of the Dressel 20 amphora sherds was found in the Topsoil, the other in Layer 2 inside the building. Two the Rhenish ware sherds were also from Layer 2 but were found outside the building.

Fifteen sherds, 118g, were found in a ?robber trench in Area 3. These include one fragment of samian and three very small sherds of Rhenish ware. Two sherds from a Dorset Black Burnished ware dropped flange bowl, a late 3rd to 4th century AD + form, were noted and it may be significant that these sherds are by far the largest among this group (excluding these two, the mean sherd weight for the rest of the material from this feature is only 2.4g). All the other sherds are chronologically undiagnostic plain bodies.

A total of 73 sherds, 1105g, was associated with the Phase 2 stone construction of Building 3. The mean sherd weight for this group is comparatively high (15g). New Forest and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares are present and these include a sherd from a 4th century AD mortaria (Type R179), a type which becomes increasingly common as the century progresses. Part of a greyware 'dog-dish' was identified but the majority of other coarseware sherds are undiagnostic plain bodies or bases. One sherd from a greyware bead rim jar was noted and this, together with the samian sherd may well be residual.

Material associated with the first phase of occupation in Building 3 amounted to a total of 169 sherds, 1377g. Twelve sherds, 42g, were found in the central hearth (GF310); one unidentifiable rim sherd of

Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware was noted, the other are all undiagnostic fragments of the three most common coarseware fabrics. Although a larger number of sherds (108 sherds, 756g) were found in the layers under the floor, very little of this material is chronologically diagnostic. Late Roman material includes three calcareous coarseware sherds, New Forest colour-coated ware sherds, one probably from an indented beaker, fragments from an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware beaker (Type R154) and a wall-sided, carinated bowl (Type R157) and part of a sandy greyware 'dog-dish'. Four sherds of samian were also present, including a small rim sherd from a Dr.33 cup. The remaining sherds were from the west hearth but again the dating evidence is not conclusive. The beaker rim of unassigned colour-coated ware (Fabric Q105) and comparatively large sherds from a samian Dr.38 bowl and a Dr.18/31R or 31R platter were present among this material. The four Oxfordshire sherds present are all small and undiagnostic bodies; a 'dog-dish' was noted among the Black Burnished wares, a necked jar with a flared rim (Type R129) among the sandy greywares while dropped flanged bowls were recorded in both these fabrics.

Only very small quantities of material were found in the other features and deposits in Area 3. Seven sherds, 36g, were found in Layer 3 outside the building. One sherd from a greyware dropped flange bowl was present but the others were all undiagnostic. Twelve sherds, 53g, including a small rim sherd from a grog-tempered bead rim jar, probably of 1st to 2nd century AD date, could be assigned to the lynchet soils. One thick-walled, body sherd of coarse, predominantly oxidised ware (Fabric Q104) was found in the Ditch. Two of the Black Burnished ware sherds recorded as SF. no. 370 join together and are from the shoulder area of an everted rim jar; the third is a rim fragment from a dropped flange bowl (Type R103). Both these vessels are of late 3rd to 4th century AD + date, the date of the jar sherds being indicated by their characteristic surface finish.

Area 4

Overall, 3356 sherds, 38037g, were found in Area 4, including the single prehistoric sherd noted above. These sherds represent 29.5% of the total number recovered and their mean sherd weight is 11.3g. However, the Area 4 assemblage has been subdivided so that the material from and around Buildings 4A, 4B/C and the southern extension to Building 4B/C can be considered separately and compared with each other and the collections from Areas/Buildings 1-3.

The percentages of the major fabric types from each of these three areas broadly correspond with the expected pattern (*Tables Finds/18-20*). The high percentage of other finewares from Building 4B/C is accounted for by the sherds, probably from a single vessel, of the white 'pipeclay' colour-coated ware (Fabric Q107). The fabrics used predominantly for large, thick-walled jars (Fabrics Q104, G100 and F102) are comparatively poorly represented in Area 4A, despite the additional presence of the flint with grog-gritted ware (Fabric F102) The only other notable feature of the Area 4 assemblages is the higher proportions of Overwey/Tilford ware (Fabric Q106) and the calcareous coarsewares (Fabric C100) present. Both these fabrics are of 4th century AD + date and their frequency in Area 4 *might* suggest some difference in the chronology of the activity in this area of the site. The lack of discrete groupings discernible within the assemblage, however, means that this is impossible to prove, at least without extensive further analysis outside the scope of the present project.

Building 4A

Over half (55%) of the Area 4 sherds were derived from Building 4A (1855 sherds, 20647g. The mean sherd weight is 11g.

Only 10% of these sherds were found in the Topsoil. Of these, over two-thirds occurred in areas outside the limits of the building itself. By far the largest number of sherds from a single deposit were recovered from a Flinty layer which was mostly but not entirely located outside the building. The 718 sherds, 7817g, from this layer represent 39% of the sherds from Area 4A. A further 397 sherds, 4358g, were found in Layer 2. These represent 21% of the assemblage and approximately half of them were found inside the building. Small quantities of samian were found in all three of these layers.

Thirty sherds, 341g, were found in the post-holes. These include four body sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and Black Burnished ware rim sherds from a 'dog-dish' and an incipient dropped flange bowl (Type R134), a mid 2nd to 3rd century AD form.

A total of 42 sherds, 255g, were found among the walls of stone construction (Phase 2). Sherds from a narrow-mouthed jar (Type R119) and an incipient flange bowl (Type R134) occurred among the sandy greywares but the Oxfordshire ware sherds were all plain bodies. Sherds of the 4th century fabrics (Fabric Q106 and C100) were also present. However, the mean sherd weight of these sherds is only

6g and all of them could have fallen among the stones from the layers above. A rim sherd from a Black Burnished ware dropped flange bowl was the only featured sherd to be found among the 23 sherds, 475g, from the inner post-holes of the Phase 1 timber construction.

All the datable material from Layer 3 belongs to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD + although in character this assemblage appears to differ little from the rest of the Area 4A material. Finewares were restricted to New Forest and Oxfordshire types; recognisable forms consisted of an internally flanged bowl (Type R127) from the New Forest and a necked bowl (Type R153), which can be dated to c. AD 350-400+ (young 1977, 164-166), from the Oxfordshire region. Dropped flanged bowl forms occur in Black Burnished ware and the sandy greyware fabrics in addition to a range of other bowl/dish (Types R101 and R104), jar (Types R111, R121, R126 and R131) and miscellaneous forms (Type R106) in this latter group. Sherds of the 4th century AD + fabrics (Fabrics Q106 and C100) were also well-represented.

The three sherds recorded as SF286 are all small and abraded and each one is of a different fabric type.

Building 4B/C

A total of 952 sherds, 10784g, was found in this area. This represents 28% of all the Area 4 sherds. The mean sherd weight of material from this structure is also 11g.

A total of 112 sherds, 1251g, or 11% of the assemblage from this area were found in the Topsoil, predominantly from areas outside the building. A further 11% (110 sherds, 1856g) were derived from Layer 2. Most of the sherds assigned to this area were from the structural elements of the building (526 sherds, 6086g), which are considered together here. With the exception of the two sherds of samian and the prehistoric sherd described above which was found in the floor of this building, all the datable material is of late 3rd to 4th century AD date, with strong 4th century AD+ elements. Of the seven Oxfordshire forms identified (Types R157, R159, R176, R179, R182, R189 and R192), five are more closely datable with the lifespan of the industry - one (Type R184) to c. AD 240-300, three (Types R157, R176 and R179) to the 4th century AD, the latter form becoming increasingly common as the century progressed, while the remaining one (Type R192) is of mid to late 4th century AD date. Other vessel forms include Black Burnished ware dropped flange bowls and 'dog-dishes' (Types R103 and R104), jars with collared and hooked rims (Types R121 and R131) and a dropped flange bowl (Type R128) in the calcareous coarseware fabric and a wide range of jar (Types R110, R111, R113, R119, R121 and R123), bowl (Type R103, R115 and R125) and dish (Types R101 and R104) types in the sandy greywares. 4th century AD + material, including sherds of Overwey/Tilford ware, dated from c. AD 325-420 and Oxfordshire mortaria fragments (Types R162 and R179) from forms which become increasingly common as the 4th century AD progresses, also occurred in the soil on the line of the 'fence' in this area.

Southern Extension to Building 4B/C

Only 548 sherds, 6601g, or 16% of all the Area 4 sherds, were associated with this structure. The mean sherd weight equals 12g. The most notable element of the assemblage from this area is the almost complete dropped flanged bowl (SF289) found in Layer 2. This form can be paralleled among the calcite-gritted wares from Shakenoak (Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1971, fig.39, 377-379) but it is not common at Overton Down, the only other example occurring among the material from Structure 4B/C itself.

The difficulties of dating the assemblage with any precision are apparent from the above discussion. None of the pottery types present are as well known or dated as the Oxfordshire and Dorset Black Burnished ware industries and even these industries are inherently conservative during the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD. There appear to be few changes in the repertoire of the Oxford potters during the 4th century and relatively few of the vessel types can be attributed to the period after c. AD 350 (Young 1977, 134). Similarly, the characteristically 'late Roman' Black Burnished ware forms (the dog-dishes, dropped flange bowls and everted rim jars) all begin in the later 3rd century AD and continue well into the 4th century, if not the 5th century AD. The North Wiltshire kilns are poorly published and the chronology of their products little understood and, with the exception of Cirencester (Rigby 1982 a and b; Keely 1986), few stratified deposits from occupation sites to which these wares were distributed have been published either. Fourth century AD + material, such as the Overwey/Tilford ware (Fabric Q106), the calcareous coarsewares (Fabric C100) and the very coarse, predominantly oxidised sandy ware (Fabric Q104), is undoubtedly present at Overton Down. However, these three fabrics account for only a very small proportion of the assemblage (3.6%; 417 sherds) and the overall level of residuality in

the assemblage, hinted at by the samian and possibly some of the grog-tempered wares especially the bead rim jars, is impossible to assess due to the paucity of securely dated material, both from this and other broadly comparable sites in the area.

Vessel Forms

New Forest wares

Colour-coated wares:

Type R161 Indented beakers (Fulford 1975a, 50-52, type 27). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R166 Indented beakers with painted decoration between the indents (Fulford 1975, 56, type 42). c. AD 300-330/340.

Type R173 Small cups (Fulford 1975a, 60, type 53). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R177 Flagons/flasks with globular bodies and narrow necks; precise details of form uncertain (Fulford 1975a, 43-46, types 1-10). 4th century AD.

Parchment ware:

Type R127/R185 Externally carinated open bowl with a plain rim and an internal flange below the rim (Fulford 1975a, 70-72, type 89). c. AD 270-400+ (*Fig. Finds/10*, 45)

Oxfordshire wares

Red and brown colour-coated wares:

Type R107 Red and brown colour-coated ware rim fragments too small to assign to a specific vessel form; mostly from bowls. c. AD 240-400+.

Type R137 A closed form (the interior is not well-finished and colour-coat is only patchy here), possibly a lamp. Survives as c. 75% of a wheelmade (?) disc with up to 50mm of vessel wall preserved. The surviving sherd is perforated by two opposing, roughly circular holes, made before the vessel was fired, with the stump of a 'handle' or, less probably, a 'foot', angled towards the centre of the vessel, applied to the exterior surface over a third perforation. Further traces of applied clay, opposite the first, can be observed along the broken edge of the sherd, but insufficient survives to ascertain whether this covered a fourth perforation (*Fig. Finds/11*, 55).

Type R150 Flagon with a wide disc rim (Young 1977, 148, type C4). c. AD 240-350.

Type R152 A long necked flagon with a flange half-way down the neck and a single handle (Young 1977, 148, type C8). The most common Oxfordshire flagon type. c. AD 240-400+.

Type R153 Necked bowls with an out-turned rim and a full, curved body. Rouletting is common at the neck and at the base of the vessel wall (Young 1977, 164-166, type C75). c. AD 325-400+.

Type R154 Beakers with long, sloping necks and globular bodies (Young 1977, 152, type C22). The most common Oxfordshire beaker type. Type number also used to refer to beaker sherds which cannot be assigned to a more specific vessel type. c. AD 240-400+.

Type R155 Indented beakers (Young 1977, type C20, 152). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R156 Jug with a pulley-wheel rim (Young 1977, 150, type C14). c. AD 350-400+.

Type R157 Wall-sided carinated bowl with a beaded rim; sometimes rouletted (Young 1977, 166, type C81). 4th century AD.

Type R158 Globular bowl with an everted rim; often rouletted (Young 1977, 164, type C74). No dating evidence.

Type R159 Flanged bowl copying samian form Dr. 38 (Young 1977, 160, type C51). Very common Oxfordshire form. c. AD 240-400+.

Type R160 Narrow-necked jar with an out-turned rim which may be grooved on the upper or outer surface (Young 1977, 150, type C16). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R163 Shallow bowl with a beaded rim, copying samian form Dr. 31 (Young 1977, 158, type C45). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R165 Large handled jar or jug with a rounded rim (Young 1977, 150, type C13). c. AD 350-400+.

Type R169 Wide-mouthed, necked jar (Young 1977, 152, type C18). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R171 Deep, round bodied open bowl with a double bead rim, sometimes rouletted (Young 1977, 164, type C71). c. AD 300-400+.

Type R174 Shallow bowl with a wide rim rolled under at its tip, copying samian form Dr. 36 (Young 1977, 158, type C47). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R176 Small, hemispherical cup with a footing base (Young 1977, 174, type C110). c. AD ?300-400+.

Type R178 Shallow bowl with a wide rim, upturned at its tip; probably based on samian forms Dr. 36 and Curle 15 (Young 1977, 158, type C49). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R179 Mortaria with an upright rim and an angular flange (Young 1977, 174, type C100). 4th century AD; the type became more common as the century progressed.

Type R180 Shallow, straight-sided dish, sometimes with grooved beneath the rim (Young 1977, 173, type C94). 4th century AD.

Type R182 Mortaria copying samian form Dr. 45 (Young 1977, 173, type C97). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R186 Round-bodied open bowl, probably based on the samian form Dr. 37; often rouletted (Young 1977, 160, type C55). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R187 Wall-sided carinated bowl with a beaded rim and a cordon mid-way down the wall (Young 1977, 170, type C84). Second half of the 4th century AD.

Type R188 Shallow bowl or platter with a hammerhead rim (Young 1977, 156, type C41). c. AD 300-400+.

Type R189 Flagon with an expanded pulley-wheel rim (Young 1977, 148, type C3). c. AD 270-400+.

Type R192 Wall-sided carinated bowl with a beaded rim and impressed decoration (Young 1977, 170, type C83). Mid to late 4th century AD.

White colour-coated ware:

Type R162 Mortarium with an upstanding rim and a squat flange folded close to the body; both body and flange may be grooved (Young 1977, 122, type WC7). Produced from c. AD 240 onwards but only became popular during the 4th century AD.

Type R167 Necked jar with an upright or slightly everted rim (Young 1977, 120, type WC2). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R170 Mortarium with an upstanding rim with a wide flat flange, rounded at the tip (Young 1977, 122, type WC5). c. AD 240-300.

Type R175 Mortarium with an upstanding rim with a wide flat flange, hooked at the tip (Young 1977, 122, type WC4). c. AD 240-300.

Type R181 Wall-sided carinated bowl (Young 1977, 120, type WC3). c. AD 240-400+.

Parchment ware:

Type R151 Shallow dish with a simple up-turned rim, grooved on exterior (Young 1977, 86, type P14). c. AD 300-400+.

Type R172/R183 Wall-sided bowl moulded at rim and at carination (Young 1977, 87, type P24). c. AD 240-400+.

White ware:

Type R164 Mortarium with an upstanding rim and a squat flange folded close to the body; both body and flange may be grooved (Young 1977, 76, type M22). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R168 Shallow bowl with an out-turned rim; perhaps based on the samian form Dr. 36 (Young 1977, 107, type W52). c. AD 240-400+.

Type R184 Mortarium with an upstanding rim with a wide flat flange, hooked at the tip (Young 1977, 72, type M17). c. AD 240-300.

Type R194 Mortarium with an upstanding rim with a wide flat flange, rounded at the tip (Young 1977, 72, type M18). c. AD 240-300.

<u>Other fabric types</u>

Type R100 Rim fragments too small to assign to a more specific type. Mostly from the various necked jar types.

Type R101 Upright, very slightly beaded rim, sometimes with a groove beneath, from an open/very wide-mouthed form with slightly rounded walls. Probably a shallow dish or platter. Represented only by small fragments (*Fig. Finds/9*, 1).

Type R102 Straight-sided bowl/dish form with a small, rounded and very slightly dropped flange. Precise details of profile vary (*Fig. Finds/10*, 2, 3).

Type R103 More 'developed' version of Type R102 - straight-sided bowls/dishes with a wider, flatter flange, dropped significantly below the level of the rim. Precise details of profile vary considerably (*Fig. Finds/9*, 4-10).

The dropped flanged bowl/dish form is one commonest and widely distributed forms produced by the Dorset Black Burnished ware industry during the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD + Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 235, type 25). It was copied by all the

major industries in southern Britain at this time (Fulford 1975a, 92, types 5 and 6; Young 1977, 220, type R47; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 46, class 5B) as well as many of the more minor ones including that located to the west of Swindon (Anderson 1979, fig. 8, 11).

Type R104 Shallow dishes, circular in plan, with straight or slightly convex sides and flat bases. 'Dog-dishes'. Rims are usually plain but some examples are beaded while others have a shallow groove beneath the rim (*Fig. Finds/9*, 11). The form is present among the products of the Dorset Black Burnished ware industry probably from the late 1st century AD onwards (Gilliam 1976, 73-77), with a significant increase in numbers from the late 2nd century. However, the form becomes abundant in all areas of Roman Britain during the late 3rd to 4th century AD + and was widely copied in a variety of coarseware fabrics at almost all production centres dating to this period.

Type R105 Shallow dishes, oval in plan, with plain rims, straight or slightly convex sides and a flat base. 'Fish-dishes' (*Fig. Finds/9*, 12). Small, 'ear-shaped' strap handles situated at the narrow ends of these vessels are a diagnostic feature of this form, small fragments of which may be mis-identified as belonging to the far more common circular "dog-dishes". Black Burnished ware examples are confined to levels dated from c. AD 350-450 at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233, type 21) while examples in sandy greyware fabrics from Cirencester indicate a date from the late 3rd to 4th century AD + (Keely 1986, fig. 109, 143, 146-149).

Type R106 Lids; all forms (*Fig. Finds/9*, 13). Also widely produced throughout the Roman period (Fulford 1975a, 98, type 23; Young 1977, 199, type O56 and 226, type R76; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 50, class 7; Anderson 1979, fig. 8, 7; Anderson 1980, 57, type 5).

Type R108 Small to medium sized jars with a sharply out-bent rim and little or no neck. There is a characteristic 'kink' (presumably left by a shaping tool during manufacture) on the underside of the out-bent rim (*Fig. Finds/9*, 14). Noted among the sandy greywares from the Hermitage, Swindon (Seager Smith in prep).

Type R109 Open bowl with a triangular, sometimes slightly flattened, rim; very slight grooves apparent on the upper surface of the rim of some examples and exterior wall of vessel may be ribbed (*Fig. Finds/9*, 15).

Type R110 Jars with everted rims; the external diameter of the rim is equal to or greater than the greatest diameter of the body (*Fig. Finds/9*, 16, 17). A characteristic Black Burnished ware jar form (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231, type 3) of the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD +; also frequently copied at all the major production centres (Fulford 1975a, 100, type 30; Young 1977, 216, type 27; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 42, class 3B).

Type R111 High-shouldered, necked jars with upright or slightly everted rims, the terminals of which are often beaded or slightly hooked. Some examples of this form have a slight groove or offset at the junction between the shoulder and neck (*Fig. Finds/9*, 18-22). May include examples and imitations of the 2nd to 3rd century Black Burnished ware jar forms (vessels with a rim diameter less than the greatest diameter of the body - Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231, type 2). Similar vessels were produced at Whitehill Farm (Anderson 1979, fig. 8, 5) and Purton (Anderson 1980, type 2) to the west of Swindon, in the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, 100, type 30.3 and 30.4) and in the Oxford region (Young 1977, 216, type R26).

Type R112 Large, thick-walled jars with heavy rolled rims; precise details of rim profile vary even within a single vessel (*Fig. Finds/9*, 22-24; *Fig. Finds/10*, 25). Produced in a wide variety of fabrics from the grog-tempered Savernake wares of the 1st to 2nd centuries AD to the sandy greywares of the late 3rd and 4th centuries (ie. Fulford 1975a, 103, type 40; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 51, class 10).

Type R113 Jars with a relatively restricted neck and an out-bent rim, the exterior surface of which is grooved or moulded (*Fig. Finds/10*, 26, 27). Similar forms were produced in the Oxfordshire region in a variety of fabrics, including the sandy greywares c. AD 300-400+ (Young 1977, types R23, O11 and W34). Examples of this form occur in Period III deposits at the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 111, 198 and 200.)

Type R114 Large, moderately thick-walled jars with a rolled rim, pinched during manufacture giving it a rope-like appearance (*Fig. Finds/10*, 28). A common late Roman form produced by a variety of centres including the New Forest (Fulford 1975, type 40) and the Black Burnished ware industry of the Wareham/Poole Harbour region of Dorset (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 12). Similar vessels, although with distinctive features, also form part of the repertoire of the later Alice Holt industry (Lyne and

Jefferies 1979, class 10, fig. 41) but rope-rimmed vessels do not appear to feature among the products of the Oxfordshire region (Young 1977).

Type R115 Large wall-sided bowl, moulded at the rim which is internally bevelled (*Fig. Finds/10*, 29). No precise parallels have been noted although broadly similar forms do occur amongst the products of the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, type 82) and Oxfordshire (Young 1977, type R73) industries.

Type R116 Bowl with a high, rounded shoulder, a short upright neck and a rolled rim (*Fig. Finds/10*, 30). Similar vessels were produced at Purton (Anderson 1980, types 3 and 4) while some of the Oxfordshire reduced ware colanders have similar rims (Young 1977, fig. 84, 80.3).

Type R117 Colanders; all forms (*Fig. Finds/11*, 57). Also used to record body or base sherds with multiple, small, closely-spaced, prefiring perforations. Strainers were produced in reduced ware fabrics by the Oxfordshire potters from the mid 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Young 1977, type R80) and are also present among the products of the Alice Holt industry where this class of vessel became more important after c. AD 270 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 5C).

Type R118 Small jars or beakers (and possibly jugs) with narrow mouths and long sloping shoulders/necks; the rim is beaded and sometimes slightly flattened on top, with one or more shallow, incised grooves beneath (*Fig. Finds/10*, 31, 32).

Type R119 Narrow-mouthed jars, beakers and/or jugs with a long sloping neck and a simple rim, expanded externally. At least one example has traces of an applied handle immediately beneath the rim (*Fig. Finds/10*, 33, 34).

Type R120 Bowl with an inturned rim, roughly triangular in cross-section, the upper surface of which is flattened. Incised grooves occur on the exterior surface of the vessel wall beneath the rim (*Fig. Finds/10*, 35). Comparable vessels were produced in the New Forest c. AD 270-350 (Fulford 1975a, type 7.1) and it should also be noted that some of the strainers made in the Alice Holt/Farnham area also have very similar rims (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig. 33, 5C.2 and 5C.3).

Type R121 Jars with an everted, collared rim. Slight inward cupping of the rim. Exterior surface of vessel may be horizontally rilled (*Fig. Finds/10*, 36). Similar to Types R113, but without the moulding on the outer surface of the rim and R131 but not undercut. These vessels can be paralleled among the sandy greyware products of the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, type 30.1) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig. 29, 3C.2-.5) industries including the Overwey/Tilford group. Similar vessels in shell-tempered ware occur at the Hermitage, Old Town Swindon (Seager Smith in prep) and in contexts dated to c. AD 325-400 at Wanborough (Seager Smith forthcoming a). It is a common form at the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 111, 194, 195, , 197 and 199).

Type R122 High-shouldered bead rim jars; precise details of profile and rim form vary considerably. Bead rim bowl forms may also be included in this category especially if the sherds are small or badly abraded (*Fig. Finds/10*, 37).

Type R123 Jugs or handled jars; the rim is externally expanded to give a collar-like effect and may be plain or grooved in the centre of the exterior surface give a pulley-wheel type rim. The neck is constricted and cylindrical and the body is globular. The upper attachment of one or more handles is level with or immediately beneath the rim (*Fig. Finds/10*, 38, 39).

Type R124 Narrow-mouthed jars with a short neck and a squared rim. Precise details differ but the upper and outer edge of the rim is generally grooved; the groove(s) in the upper surface possibly acting as a lid seat. Body shape is uncertain but likely to be fairly globular (*Fig. Finds/10*, 40, 41). This form can be paralleled among the greyware products of the three major late Roman pottery industries in southern Britain where it was produced from c. AD 240-400+ (Fulford 1975a, types 31-35; Young 1977, type R17; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 1A).

Type R125 High-shouldered necked bowls with an out-bent rim, sometimes slightly hooked (*Fig. Finds/10*, 42, 43). Also similar to some of the vessels produced at Purton to the west of Swindon (Anderson 1980, 57, type 3).

Type R126 Small jar or large beaker with a simple flared rim, the terminal of which is slightly beaded. Body shape uncertain but likely to be bag-shaped (*Fig. Finds/10*, 44).

Type R128 Straight-sided bowl/dish with a downward drooping flange, triangular in cross-section. Exterior surface may be horizontally rilled (*Fig. Finds/10*, 46). This form can be paralleled among the calcite-gritted wares from Period A.3a (c. AD 250-350) at Shakenoak (Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1971, fig. 39, 377-379) and in Period III contexts at the Beeches in Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 107, 107 and 109).

Type R129 Narrow-mouthed jar (?) with an exaggerated flared and flanged rim, the flange rising above the level of the rim providing a deep lid seat (*Fig. Finds/10*, 47). A similar rim in an imitation black burnished ware fabric occurs at the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 110, 171).

Type R130 Large bowl with a heavy, moulded rim, generally internally bevelled to provide a lid seat (*Fig. Finds/10*, 48). This form is a typical product of the New Forest potters, produced throughout the life of the industry, c. AD 270-400 (Fulford 1975a, 93-94, type 8) and does not appear to have been made at any of the other late Roman kiln sites in the south.

Type R131 Jars with an everted, almost triangular, undercut or 'hooked' rim. Exterior surface of these vessels is frequently covered by closely-spaced horizontal rilling 9*Fig. Finds/10*, 49; *Fig. Finds/11*, 50). These vessels can be paralleled among the sandy greyware products of the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, type 30.3) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig. 29, 3C.1, .7-.9, .11 and .18) industries including the Overwey/Tilford group. Similar vessels in shell-tempered ware occur at the Hermitage, Old Town Swindon (Seager Smith in prep) and in a variety of fabrics at the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 111, 196, 197, 201-209).

Type R132 Wide-mouthed, necked bowl with a flat, reeded rim (not illustrated). Vessels of this type are represented among the products of the New Forest by types 9 and 10, both of which are dated to c. AD 300-350 (Fulford 1975a, 94, fig. 31) and the Alice Holt industry by class 5E vessels, dated from c. AD 220-350 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 47, fig. 35).

Type R133 Jar with a simple flared rim and a long, sloping shoulder. The interior slope of the rim provides a lid seat (*Fig. Finds/11*, 51, 52).

Type R134 Straight-sided (although occasional examples may be chamfered) bowls/dishes with a flat, grooved flange. 'Incipient dropped flange' bowls/dishes (not illustrated).

Type R135 Round-bodied jar/bowl with an everted rim (*Fig. Finds/11*, 53). A characteristically late Roman Black Burnished ware form. It can be paralleled by vessels from 4th century AD + contexts at Poundbury (Davies and Hawkes 1987, fig. 88, 41) and Worgret (Herne 1992, fig. 14, 56), in late 4th to early 4th century AD collapse deposits at the Dorchester Bath House site (Andrews forthcoming) and in a Period 10 deposit (c. AD 350-450) at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, fig. 149, 309) while an example from Catsgore (Leech 1982, fig. 109, 422) was found in complex 3c (after c. AD 360). A similar globular bowl occurs in a late 4th to 5th century group from Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 111, 474).

Type R136 Long necked carinated bowl with a bead rim (*Fig. Finds/11*, 54).

Medieval Pottery

One small sherd (3g) of medieval pottery of 13th-14th century AD date, was found in the topsoil overlying Area/Building 1 (GF64). The fabric is a moderately coarse sandy ware with an off-white or pale green glaze on the exterior surface (Fabric Q400), probably from an Oxfordshire source. This sherd is unlikely to represent anything more than a stray find at this site.

Fabric Q400 Hard, moderately coarse fabric containing moderate amounts of subrounded quartz, up to 1mm across and rare iron oxides <0.5mm. Wheelmade. Oxidised; off-white to pinkish-buff in colour with an off-white or pale green glaze on the exterior surface.

List of illustrated vessels

Fig. Finds/8

1. Prehistoric sherd. R1, PRN 12798. GF231, Area 4A, Stone construction (floor).

Fig. Finds/9

1. Shallow dish with beaded rim (R101), fabric Q100. PRN 11297, GF9, Area 2, Layer 3 (Lynchet).
2. Straight-sided bowl with slightly dropped flange (R102), fabric Q100. PRN 10269, GF121, Area 1, Pre-wall trenches.
3. Straight-sided bowl with slightly dropped flange (R102), fabric E101. PRN 10945, GF95, Area 2, Layer 2 (outside building).
4. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric E101; traces of burnished decoration (intersecting arcs) on exterior. PRN 11727, GF260, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
5. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric E101. PRN 13078, GF166, Area 4A, Lynchet.

6. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 11983, GF291, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
7. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 10835, GF74, Area 2, Layer 2 (?occupation layer inside building).
8. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric G100. PRN 11702, GF260, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
9. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric E100. PRN 10286, GF134, Area 1, Pre-wall.
10. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 11982, GF291, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
11. 'Dog dish', plain rim (R104), fabric Q100. PRN 12083, GF311, Area 3, Stone construction (floor).
12. Shallow oval 'fish dish' with strap handle (R105), fabric E100. PRN 10283, GF134, Area 1, Pre-wall.
13. Lid with externally thickened, flattened knop (R106), fabric Q100. PRN 12244, GF167, Area 4 B/C (S. extension), Layer 1 (topsoil).
14. Medium sized jar with sharply everted rim (R108), fabric Q100. PRN 10280, GF118, Area 1, Stone building construction.
15. Shallow bowl with triangular rim (R109), fabric Q100. PRN 10898, GF81, Area 2, Layer 2 (outside building).
16. Everted rim jar with sharply everted rim (R110), fabric E101. PRN 10946, GF95, Area 2, Layer 2 (outside building).
17. Everted rim jar with sharply everted rim (R110), fabric E101. PRN 10886, GF81, Area 2, Layer 2 (outside building).
18. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 10259, GF104, Area 1, Pre-wall trenches.
19. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 10952, GF95, Area 2, Layer 2 (outside building).
20. Small, high-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 12037, GF324, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
21. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q101. PRN 11715, GF260, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
22. Small, high-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q103. PRN 10527-8, GF52, Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls).
23. Large, thick-walled jar with heavy rim (R112); rim finger-impressed on exterior; fingered also inside at rim/body junction, fabric Q104. PRN 11031, GF119, Area 2, Layer 1A (inside building).
24. Large, thick-walled jar with heavy, rolled rim (R112), fabric F102. PRN 12399, GF162, Area 4A, Layer 2 (occupation inside building).

Fig. Finds/10

25. Large, thick-walled jar with heavy, rolled rim (R112), fabric G100. PRN 12782, GF230, Area 4A, Stone construction (floor).
26. Necked jar with everted, moulded rim (R113), fabric Q101. PRNs 10317, 10385; GF2/15, Area 2, Layer 2 (occupation inside building)/Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls).
27. Necked jar with everted, moulded rim (R113), fabric Q106. PRN 12607, GF175, Area 4A, Layer 2 (flinty layer to SE).
28. Large, thick-walled, rope-rimmed jar (R114), fabric Q104. PRNs 12300, 12791, GF221/231, Area 4B/C, Topsoil (outside building)/Area 4A, Floor.
29. Large, wall-sided bowl with moulded rim (R115), fabric Q100. PRNs 11019, 10401, GF15/117, Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls)/Area 2, Layer 2 (occupation outside building).
30. Shouldered bowl with rolled rim (R116), fabric Q100. PRNs 11020, 10403; GF 15/117, Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls)/Area 2, Layer 2 (occupation outside building).
31. Small jar or beaker with sloping shoulder and beaded rim, grooved below rim (R118), fabric Q101. PRN 10860, GF77, Area 2, Layer 2 (unlocated).
32. Small jar or beaker with straight neck and beaded rim (R118), fabric Q105. PRN 12141, GF294, Area 3, 1st Phase Occupation.
33. Narrow-mouthed, necked jar with expanded rim (R119), fabric Q100. PRN 10427, GF17, Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls).
34. Narrow-mouthed jug with expanded rim and strap handle (R119), fabric Q100. PRN12038, GF324, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building)
35. Shouldered bowl with inturned, flattened rim (R120), fabric Q100; two horizontal incised grooves on exterior. PRN 11306, GF9, Area 2, Layer 3 (Lynchet).

36. Jar with everted, collared rim (R121), fabric Q100. PRN 10470, GF31, Area 2, Layer 1 (unlocated).
37. Bead rim jar (R122), fabric G100. PRN 12726, GF210, Area 4A, Layer 2 (flinty layer to SE).
38. Jug with expanded rim and handle stump (R123), fabric Q100. PRN 10746, GF45, Area 2, Layer 2 (unlocated).
39. Jug with collared rim and strap handle (R123), Q100. PRN 12424, GF162, Area 4A, Layer 2 (occupation inside building).
40. Narrow-mouthed jar with clubbed rim, grooved on top (R124), fabric Q100. PRN 12003, GF293, Area 3, Layer 1/2 (over building).
41. Narrow-mouthed jar with clubbed, moulded rim (R124), fabric Q100. PRN 10873, GF77, Area 2, Layer 2 (unlocated).
42. High-shouldered, necked bowl with everted rim (R125), fabric Q100. PRN 11624, GF302, Area 3, Topsoil (general).
43. High-shouldered, necked bowl with everted, hooked rim (R125), fabric Q101. PRN 11490, GF254, Area 3, Layer 1 (topsoil, general).
44. Jar or beaker with simple everted rim (R126), fabric Q100. PRN 11512, GF254, Area 3, Layer 1 (topsoil, general).
45. Carinated bowl with plain rim and internal flange (R127; Fulford 1975a, type 89), New Forest parchment ware (E160). PRNs 11705, 11965, GF260/291, Area 3, Layer 1/2, topsoil.
46. Straight-sided bowl with dropped, squared flange (R128), exterior surface rilled, fabric C100. PRN 13456, SF289, GF257, Area 4B/C (S. extension), Layer 2.
47. Narrow-mouthed jar or jug with exaggerated flared rim and internal lid seating (R129), fabric Q100. PRN 12139, GF304, Area 3, 1st Phase Occupation (W. Hearth).
48. Large bowl with heavy, moulded rim, internally bevelled (R130), impressed decoration on exterior of rim, fabric Q100. PRN 12261, GF173, Area 4A, Topsoil (outside building).
49. Jar with everted, hooked rim (R131), exterior surface rilled, fabric Q100. PRN 13260, GF184, Area 4, Layer 3 (inside building).

Fig. Finds/11

50. Jar with everted, hooked rim (R131), exterior surface rilled, fabric C100. PRN 13465, GF267, Area 3, Ditch.
51. Jar with simple flared rim and sloping shoulder (R133), fabric Q100, PRNs 12322, 13056, GF221/227, Area 4B/C, Topsoil (outside building).
52. Jar with simple flared rim, thickened internally at neck and sloping shoulders (R133), fabric G100. PRN 12403, GF162, Area 4, Layer 2 (occupation inside building).
53. Round-bodied jar with everted rim (R135), Black Burnished ware (E101). PRN 12556, GF174, Area 4A, Layer 2 (flinty layer to SE).
54. Long-necked, carinated bowl with beaded rim (R136), fabric Q100. PRN 12767, GF 230, Area 4A, Stone construction (floor).
55. Possible lamp, perforated by two opposing, pre-firing holes and applied ?handle stump angled towards centre of vessel (R137), Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (E170). PRN 12733, GF210, Area 4A, Layer 2 (flinty layer to SE).
56. Lower part of globular-bodied jar or flagon, fabric Q101. PRN 11933, GF281, Area 3, Layer 2 (outside building).
57. Colander base, fabric Q100. PRN 10405, GF15, Area 2, Layer 1 (topsoil inside building/over walls).

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Table Finds/13
New Forest and Oxfordshire vessel forms present by date range and Area/Building

WC = Oxfordshire white colour-coated ware
M = Oxfordshire white ware
C = Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware
P = Parchment

Fulford/ Young no.	ODXII Form no.	Vessel Form	Date Range	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4
			240-300				

WC5	R170	mortarium	240-300			*	
M17	R184	mortarium	240-300			*	*
M18	R194	mortarium	240-300				*
WC4	R175	mortarium	240-300	*			*
C4	R150	flagon	240-350	*			
			240-400+				
C74	R158	bowl	240-400+		*		
C8	R152	flagon	240-400+	*		*	
W52	R168	bowl	240-400+			*	
WC2	R167	jar	240-400+			*	
P24	R172	bowl	240-400+			*	*
C22	R154	beaker	240-400+	*	*	*	*
C51	R159	bowl	240-400+	*	*	*	*
M22	R164	mortarium	240-400+	*	*	*	*
WC7	R162	mortarium	240-400+		*		*
C49	R178	shallow bowl	240-400+				*
C97	R182	mortarium	240-400+				*
C55	R186	bowl	240-400+				*
WC3	R181	bowl	240-400+				*
			270-400+				
C18	R169	jar	270-400+			*	*
C47	R174	bowl	270-400+			*	
53	R173	small cup	270-400+			*	
C45	R163	bowl	270-400+		*	*	*
P89	R127	bowl	270-400+		*	*	*
C16	R160	jar	270-400+		*		
C20	R155	beaker	270-400+		*		*
27	R161	beaker	270-400+		*		*
C3	R189	flagon	270-400+				*
42	R166	beaker	300-330/340		*		
			4th century				
C81	R157	bowl	4th century		*	*	*
C100	R179	mortarium	4th century	*	*	*	*
1-10	R177	flagon	4th century				*
C94	R180	dish	4th century				*
			300-400+				
C41	R188	platter	300-400+				*
C110	R176	cup	300-400+				*
C71	R171	bowl	300-400+			*	
P14	R151	dish	300-400+	*			
C75	R153	bowl	325-400+	*	*	*	*
			350-400+				
C14	R156	jug	350-400+	*	*		
C13	R165	handled jar	350-400+		*	*	
C84	R187	bowl	350-400+				*
C83	R192	bowl	350-400+				*
n/a	R137	?lamp	?				*

Pottery types by area

Area 1
R150 flagon
R152 flagon
R151 dish
R156 jug
R154 beaker

R153 bowl
R159 bowl
R175 mortarium
R164 mortarium
R179 mortarium

Area 2
R156 jug
R164 mortarium
R162 mortarium
R179 mortarium
R165 handled jar
R160 jar
R154 beaker
R155 beaker
R161 beaker
R166 beaker
R153 bowl
R158 bowl
R159 bowl
R157 bowl
R163 bowl
R127 bowl

Area 3
R170 mortarium
R184 mortarium
R164 mortarium
R179 mortarium
R152 flagon
R165 handled jar
R167 jar
R169 jar
R154 beaker
R173 small cup
R174 bowl
R168 bowl
R172 bowl
R159 bowl
R163 bowl
R127 bowl
R157 bowl
R171 bowl
R153 bowl

Area 4
R175 mortarium
R164 mortarium
R179 mortarium
R162 mortarium
R194 mortarium
R184 mortarium
R182 mortarium
R178 shallow bowl
R153 bowl
R186 bowl
R181 bowl
R172 bowl
R187 bowl
R163 bowl
R127 bowl

R157 bowl
R159 bowl
R192 bowl
R169 jar
R161 beaker
R154 beaker
R189 flagon
R177 flagon
R180 dish
R188 platter
R176 cup
R137 ?lamp
R155 beaker