

## Site Overton Down XII (chap. 7)

The presentation of the excavated material here continues basically as a selective catalogue of the illustrated material only (*above* figs. 7.00-7.00); but a report on the pottery is included as an abbreviated version, with comments by this author, of that produced by Rachel Seager Smith (TWA). The full TWA report, on the pottery and all other excavated material, is available in the Archive.

### Fig 7.29 - Copper Alloy Objects

1. Complete ribbon strip bracelet with a hook and eye catch and grouped incised transverse decoration. SF34, Area 2, layer 2 (?timber phase).
2. Thin fragment of a ribbon strip bracelet with punched hole decoration. Probably part of the same object as No. 6. SF230, Area 4A, layer 2.
3. Fragment of a ribbon strip bracelet with the eye catch remaining; traces of faint incised transverse decoration near the eye catch and two hollow dot impressions separated by an incised transverse line on the dorsal surface. SF244, Area 4B/C, layer 2, on line of 'fence'.
4. Small fragment of a ribbon strip bracelet decorated with incised ring and dot marks interspersed in a zig-zag line pattern. Triangular shaped hollows are positioned on both sides of each ring and dot mark. SF257, Area 4, layer 3 on line of north wall of B4.
5. Head of 'swan neck' pin. SF327, Area 4, Box 3.
6. Thin fragment of a ribbon strip bracelet with punched hole decoration. Probably part of the same object as No. 2. SF280, Area 4A, floor.
7. Fragment of a child's ribbon strip bracelet with faint incised transverse decoration on the dorsal (outer) face. SF303, Area 3, layer 2.
8. Ribbon strip bracelet with incised transverse decoration in groups of three possessing a notched hollowing at one end of each group. SF305, Area 3, layer 1/2 (over building).
9. Twisted wire bracelet formed from two wires. SF321, Area 3, layer 2, inside Building 3.
10. Single-coil spring brooch with a markedly arched bow; pin missing, also part of catch-plate. The dorsal side of the bow has a moulded relief decoration consisting of two lines of rectangular dots running parallel down almost the entire length of the bow. SF226, Area 4A, layer 2.
11. Nearly complete brooch with part of the pin and the foot missing; three coil mock spring with an internal chord. The bow is markedly arched. SF268, Area 4A, layer 2.
12. Finger ring with a face plate, consisting of a thick wire with incised transverse decoration. SF1, Area 2, layer 1.
13. Brooch pin; four-coil arrangement and internal chord. The bow is missing as is one coil. SF223, Area 4, layer 2, outside Building 4.

### Fig. 7.30 - Copper Alloy Objects *cont/...*

14. Toilet set: three objects, a spoon, hook and nail cleaner, attached to a ring.
  - (1) Spoon: the handle of square shaped section is attached to the ring by a loop formed by bending the end round on itself; the bowl is shallow with a flat border around it.
  - (2) Hook: formed from a single bar with a square shaped section; both hook and loop were formed by bending.
  - (3) Nail cleaner: a cut sheet with a decoration on one side. The loop was punched into a slightly flared end.
  - (4) Ring: made from a length of thick wire filed flat on two sides; the ends are bevelled and pressed together. SF227, Area 4A, layer 2.
15. Spoon handle with a small fragment of the bowl and a C-shaped piece between the handle and the bowl. Moulded decoration occurs at the junction of the handle and the

- bowl and along the top of the handle nearest to the bowl. SF189, Area 4A, layer 2, inside Building 4.
16. Almost square buckle with a D-shaped profile on three of its sides and a circular profile on the fourth where the leather was attached. SF53, Area 2, topsoil.
  17. Strap end, folded over with external rivet holes and incised transverse and linear decoration. SF221, Area 4, layer 2.
  18. D-shaped buckle with hook, in four fragments, but complete apart from strap attachment. SF40, Area 2, layer 2, ?occupation of Building 2.
  19. Spoon bowl: a concave/convex sheet, cast as an oval. The area where the handle would have been attached appears to have been cut through carefully. SF75, Area 2, layer 2.
  20. Spoon handle with a small fragment of bowl and a C-shaped piece between the handle and the bowl. SF269, Area 4B/C, topsoil within Building 4.
  21. Fragment of a pin, the head missing, twisted along part of its length. SF270, Area 4A, PH21A.
  22. Ear-ring, now in an oval shape with two overlapping terminals; incised decoration. One terminal is extant and consists of a flaring with a small drilled hole, the other terminal is mutilated. Unstratified.

### Fig 7.31 - Iron Objects

1. Socketed cleaver with straight back and a curving blade. Both socket and blade are both fragmentary. SF310, Area 3, layer 2.
2. Tanged, long-backed knife with a slight rib down the back. SF260, Area 4A, Ditch.
3. Tanged knife. SF208, Area 4A, layer 2.
4. Fragment of shears, consisting of part of the blade and part of the spring. SF297, Area 3, layer 1, topsoil.
- 5-6. Pair of shears; the loop is broken and a piece missing and the tip of one blade is missing. SF322; SF333, Area 3, layer 2, outside Building 3.
7. Mortise chisel. The head is subrectangular in section, the blade gently bevelled. SF291, Area 3, topsoil.
8. Mortise chisel. SF316, Area 3, layer 2.
9. Possible pitchfork: a single prong attaches to a tang, thickening at the intersection where they meet. SF42, Area 2, topsoil.
10. Mortise chisel. The head is subrectangular in section, the blade gently bevelled. SF316, Area 3, layer 2.

### Fig 7.32 - Iron Objects *cont/...*

11. Three fragments of an iron vessel comprising a base with a tripod set of legs attached with a single rivet. SF294, Area 4B/C, layer 2, on north wall of Building 5.
12. Latch-lifter: the handle is flat with a loop containing a ring and formed by nipping then turning over the end during smithing. SF229, Area 4A, layer 2.
13. Latch-lifter; an exceptionally long and flat example of the type. SF285, Area 4B/C, layer 2, west of Hearth a (Fig. 7.27).
14. T-shaped slide-key; six teeth. Key consists of two sections on opposing axes, an unusually complex arrangement. SF302, Area 3, layer 2, inside Building 3.
15. Barb spring bolt from a padlock, one of the simplest of the padlock forms. SF7, Area 1, layer 2, outside north corner, Building 1.
16. Thin bar with a rectangular shaped section shaped into a half rectangle. Probably a furniture handle, possibly for a wooden box. SF20, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2.
17. Stylus: a rod flared at one end to form an eraser. The writing point is missing. SF175, Area 4A, layer 2, in top of lynchet (Fig. 7.7, d, layer 5).
18. Needle: the eye end corroded, but of a size to suggest it was used for sewing coarse or tough material, perhaps leather. SF296, Area 3, topsoil.
19. Fragment of a rod, bent at one end and with a spatulate shaped bulb at the other. SF366, Area 3, early occupation.
20. Spike; rectangular sectioned bar tapering to a broken point; rectangular perforation at thick end. SF277, Area 4, layer 2.

### **Fig. 7.33 - Iron Objects cont/...**

21. Penannular brooch with terminals bent up at 90° to the dominant plane. The pin is fragmentary but apparently straight and attached off centre. SF8, Area 2, layer 3, the ploughsoil in the lynchet preceding settlement (Fig. 7.7, b, layer 13).
22. Penannular brooch with slightly flared terminals and a straight pin attached off centre. SF190, Area 4A, layer 2.
23. Fragment of brooch consisting of the spring and part of the pin. The spring appears to have been made up of four coils with an external chord. GF55, Area 2, topsoil outside Building 2.
24. Fragment of brooch consisting of the spring and part of the pin. Unstratified.
25. Snaffle bit: a two bit link type, but only one of the bit links and one ring are present. SF116, Area 1, Pit 3 (Fig. 7.11, plan and section a, layer 3).
26. One of the bit links from a two link bit. SF259, Area 4A, layer 2, overlying wall of Building 4.
27. Ox?-shoe: a U-shaped bar with a D-shaped section possessing five rectangular holes. SF52, Area 2, topsoil inside Building 2.
28. Ox-shoe: a crescent shaped bar with five holes grouped closely together leaving the majority of the piece blank. Remains of nails within four of the holes. SF421, Area 3, topsoil.
29. Small socketed spearhead with a triangular shaped blade with a flattened profile and no mid-rib. SF29, Area 1, layer 2.
30. Large socketed spearhead with a narrow rounded long leaf shape and a pronounced mid-rib. SF55, Area 2, layer 1 (topsoil outside building).
31. Small socketed spearhead with a triangular, flat-profiled blade with no apparent mid-rib. SF160, Area 4A, layer 2.
32. Swivel loop made from a single rod, one end has been formed into a loop, attached by twisting round the stem twice; the other end has a bulb which would have held the object in a simple socket of a specially made link, allowing both to move in the horizontal. SF133, Area 1, Pit 3 (Fig. 7.11, plan and section a, layer 3).
33. Bucket handle mount; plate with pierced oval hole, broken at one end. SF13, Area 2, topsoil.
34. Oval ring made from a single rod, with overlapping ends. SF411, Area 3, topsoil.
35. Cleat. GF15, Area 2, topsoil inside Building 2.
36. Fragment of drop-hinge, consisting of the end of the long arm. Bulbed head with punched perforation. SF234, Area 4, layer 2.
37. Cleat. GF52, Area 2, topsoil inside Building 2.
38. Reinforcing strip or tie, consisting of a complete plate - now in two pieces - rounded at both ends with two perforations which contain two small nails. SF345, Area 3, in kiln filling (Fig. 7.19, kiln section, layer 1).
39. Hobnail. GF95, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2.
40. Lead; cross shaped fragment of window came with grooves to hold glass pane. SF324, Area 3, layer 2, inside Building 3.

### **Fig. 7.34 - Worked and Utilised Stone**

1. Rotary quernstone, almost complete lower stone. SF405, ?Area 1, Building 1.
2. Rotary quernstone, almost complete, probably upper stone. SF404, ?Area 2, Building 2.
3. Greensand rotary quern fragment, upper stone, with lead plug repair. SF424, Area 2, reused as packing in PH2.
4. Small, flat, rectangular-sectioned whetstone, possibly a piece of re-used roof tile; slight waisting on two long edges; fine micaceous sandstone. SF417, Area 2, topsoil.
5. Small, rectangular-sectioned whetstone, both ends broken; slightly waisted on one edge; lateral wear grooves on two other faces; fine-grained sandstone. SF418, Area 3, layer 2.

6. Small, slightly tapering, square-sectioned whetstone; tapering to circular section, broken; fine-grained sandstone. SF86, Area 1, layer 2.
7. Tapering, rectangular-sectioned whetstone, marked waisting on one long edge and shallow lateral grooves on opposite edge; fine, micaceous sandstone. GF136, Area 1, Building 1 construction.
8. Tapering whetstone, ?complete; subrectangular-sectioned at wider end, circular-sectioned at narrower end; 'waisting' at narrower end; fine-grained sandstone. SF357, Area 3, layer 2, inside Building 2.
9. Rectangular-sectioned whetstone, both ends broken; fine-grained sandstone. SF65, Area 1, layer 2.

### **Fig. 7.35 - Miscellaneous**

#### **Ceramic Object**

1. Spindlewhorl made from a pottery sherd, grog-tempered fabric. GF143, Area 1, Pit 3 (Fig. 7.11, plan and section b, layer 7).

#### **Ceramic Building Material**

2. *Pedalis* with comb-incised keying. SF420, unstratified.
3. Box flue tile. SF186, Area 4, outside South wall of Building 4, topsoil (see fig. 7.27).
4. Box flue/ half-box flue tile. GF123, Area 2, layer 2.

#### **Shale and Jet Objects**

5. Biconical shale spindlewhorl, complete. SF35, Area 1, occupation of Building 1.
6. Annular jet bead. SF271, Area 4B/C, topsoil.

#### **Worked Bone**

7. Decorated head from a hairpin. SF105, Area 2, Ditch.

#### **Glass Beads**

8. Short cut cylinder bead, opaque green. SF246, Area 4A, layer 3, inside Building 3.
9. Long cylinder bead, translucent sea-green. SF163, Area 4A, layer 2.
10. Long polygonal bead, translucent sea-green. SF248, Area 4A, layer 3, inside Building 3.

### **FYFOD Appendix 1 - The Excavated Material**

*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. 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 XI, 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (fig. 7.\*). The single sherd of prehistoric, probably Late Bronze Age, pottery is likely to be from a similar context in an earlier phase (Fig. 3.36, 0; cf. early phases on ODXI, Chap. 6, *above*), and the one sherd of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> 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 ( <i>ibid.</i> , 24-25, fabrics 1a and 1b)
Fabric E170	Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated wares (Young 1977, 123)
Fabric E171	Oxfordshire white colour-coated ware ( <i>ibid.</i> , 117)
Fabric E172	Oxfordshire parchment ware ( <i>ibid.</i> , 81)
Fabric E173	Oxfordshire white ware ( <i>ibid.</i> , 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), perhaps better known as Portchester 'D' wares (Fulford 1975b, 299), can be dated to c. AD 325-420 with a distribution mainly south and east from their heartland in Surrey. Examples have, nevertheless, 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, for example, Lincoln and Leicester (M. Darling and R. Pollard, pers. comm.).

Except where especially distinctive (Fabrics Q102 and F102), the remainder of the coarseware assemblage, dominated by sandy fabrics (55%), was divided into broad, 'catch-all' fabric groups (*Table Finds/14*). They clearly derived from a number of different sources. Local sources would include the kilns to the west of Swindon, operative from the early 2nd century into the mid 4th century AD (Anderson 1979). 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 (Type R130), for example, are typical New Forest products (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.

The oxidised sandy coarsewares (Fabric Q101; 8% of the total number of sherds, *Table Finds/14*) 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.

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*). 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. 7.37, 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 (Mephram 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). Small quantities of probably residual Savernake ware suggested by the bead rim jar (Type R122) sherds, a very common form in these fabrics (Annable 1962, 153, type 4), almost certainly represent cultivation of this land in the early Roman period long before these fields were re-used for the OD XII settlement.

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. 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. In this assemblage Type R103 (*Fig. 7.36, 8*) and Type R111, both in typical late 3rd-4th century AD + forms, a jar with a flared rim and a long sloping shoulder (Type R133; *Fig. 7.38, 52*) and a thin-walled sherd from a colander (Type R117), indicate the presence of late Roman grog-tempered fabrics.

The very coarse, predominantly oxidised sandy fabric (Fabric Q104) was used exclusively for large jar forms (Types R112; *Fig. 7.36, 23* and R114; *Fig. 7.37, 28*). Similar vessels were made by the New Forest (Fulford 1975a, type 40) and Alice Holt (Lyne and Jefferies 1979,) potters. In Dorset, a coarser, predominantly oxidised version of Black Burnished ware was used for large jars which, in contexts of the 4th century AD+, may have served some specialist function (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233, type 12; Seager Smith forthcoming b fabric Q107; cf. 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. 7.37, 46*). 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 1 and the flint-tempered wares (Fabrics F100 and F101), represent only very minor components of the assemblage.

#### *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 vessel forms present in each fabric is shown in *Tables Finds/12* and *13*. 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 (*Table Finds/14*) Few specific patterns of deposition or distribution were observed.

#### Area 1

One notable feature of the Area 1 assemblage is the absence of New Forest fabrics.

Small quantities of material, totalling only 7.5% of the sherds, were recovered from the structural elements of Building 1 (*Table Finds/15* - post-holes, B1 construction, pre-wall and pre-wall trenches). A rim sherd from an Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated jug (Type R156) 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 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 one of the pre-wall deposits contained part of a Black Burnished ware fish-dish, a type generally dated from c. AD 350 onwards (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233).

22 sherds from the lynchet were mainly from layers 1 and 2 and generally 4<sup>th</sup> century where they were not undiagnostic coarse wares.

All the sherds from the ditch area are very abraded and came from over the ditch itself. Sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and a small fragment from a necked jar (Type R111) in a sandy grey ware fabric were present but the remainder were all undiagnostic.

Of thirteen sherds found in Pit 3, most were in fact over it in layers 1 and 2 (fig. 7.11). Only two were datable: part of a Black Burnished ware everted rim jar (Type R110) from layer 2 and an Oxfordshire brown colour-coated ware beaker rim (Type R154) from layer 3; but neither of these forms can be dated more closely than within the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD+.

#### Area/Building 2

4227 sherds (37.2% of all the sherds recovered) represented the largest assemblage recovered from any of the four excavated areas. It contained a comparatively high proportion of the sandy, grog and flint-gritted fabrics (Fabrics Q104, G100 and F102) predominantly used for the large storage jar forms, with significant numbers of grog-tempered sherds from the lynchet (*Table Finds/16*). The great majority were on top of the already-extant lynchet into which Building 2 was cut and, although some are recorded as from within the lynchet soil, there seems no good reason to regard the assemblage as other than a dump on open ground over the boundary at the east end of Building 2 late (into the 5<sup>th</sup> century?) in the life of the settlement. Such an interpretation is strengthened by the fact that 618 sherds, 15% of all the sherds from Area 2, came from 'lynchet soils'. This concentration of sherds, which included a wide range of fabrics and vessel forms but mainly in small pieces, equals 77% of all sherds from 'lynchet soils' in the assemblage as a whole.

75% (3202) of the Area 2 sherds were from the upper layers (topsoil and layer 2); 48% of those (1540 sherds) were from deposits inside Building 2. Comparatively little material, however, was associated with its structural components. The only datable material consisted of body sherds of Oxfordshire ware and one rim sherd from a sandy grey ware flanged bowl.

Sixteen sherds were found in the post-holes including small sherds from two Oxfordshire forms, both of 4th century AD date and one (Type R165) probably post-dating c. AD 350. Samian sherds in layer 3 almost certainly indicated the early Roman phase of cultivation rather than an early phase of occupation on this spot.

The pit (fig. 7.00) contained 27 sherds, 15 of them of the very coarse, predominantly oxidised ware (Fabric Q104). Some of them had pre-firing perforations, and all are from the base and lower part of a single vessel. The other sherds, all very small and abraded, included a rim fragment from a 'dog-dish' and an Oxfordshire white colour-coated ware sherd from a mortarium.

Among 77 sherds from the ditch area, entirely from layers overlying the ditch itself (fig. 7.00), the only two identifiable rim forms were from a large grog-tempered jar (Type R112) and a grey ware jug or handled jar (Type R123). The samian sherds here, as well as again indicating early Roman cultivation, may also suggest the date of the ditch, itself perhaps to be associated with early Roman land arrangements; but no samian was stratified in the ditch.

### Area 3

The 2248 sherds constitute 21.5% of the total number of sherds from the site.

The 72 samian sherds represent just over half the total number present in the assemblage as a whole (*Table Finds/17*). The percentage of Black Burnished ware sherds is also notably greater than from Areas 1, 2 and 4, although a corresponding drop in the percentage of the sandy grey coarse wares offsets this difference. Area 3 also produced a higher than average percentage of the oxidised sandy coarse wares and all the sherds of Rhenish ware and of the Dressel 20 amphora.

Samian ware occurred in most Area 3 deposits; four sherds, including a small rim sherd from a Dr.33 cup, were under the remaining part of the otherwise robbed floor. Layer 2 was especially prolific (29 sherds), while 8 sherds were associated with the Phase 1 occupation deposits. 12 coarse ware sherds, including a small rim sherd from a grog-tempered bead rim jar, probably of 1st to 2nd century AD date, were assigned to the lynchet soils. Together with the samian evidence, the indications again are that a building, Building 3 in this case, was constructed on soil formerly cultivated inside a field during the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (*cf.* fig. 7.00).

The 'kiln' below the west wall of Building 3 (fig. 7.00) is obviously earlier than it; just possibly it may belong to this same early Roman 'field phase' rather than an early part of the settlement. It contained comparatively large sherds from a samian Dr.38 bowl and a Dr.18/31R or 31R platter. They may of course have been disturbed during its construction but they had not been long-exposed like so much of the material on the site.

169 sherds were associated with Building 3, phase 1 (fig. 7.00). One was a rim sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware in the central hearth (GF310); of 108 sherds under the floor, late Roman material included three calcareous coarseware sherds, New Forest colour-coated ware sherds, fragments from an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware beaker (Type R154) and a wall-sided, carinated bowl (Type R157), and part of a sandy grey ware 'dog-dish'.

73 sherds associated with Building 3, phase 2, possessed a relatively high mean sherd weight and included New Forest and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares. Among them was a sherd from a 4th century AD mortarium (Type R179; *cf.* Area 2 above).

A wide range of fabrics was recovered from layers 1 and 2 and no discrete groups were apparent within them. Fifteen sherds from a ?robber trench included three very small sherds of Rhenish ware and two large sherds from a Dorset Black Burnished ware dropped flange bowl of late 3rd to 4th century AD+ form.

### Area 4

3356 sherds were found in Area 4, 29.5% of the total number recovered (*Tables Finds/18-20*). The high percentage of 'other fine wares' from Building 5 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). Relatively high proportions of Overwey/Tilford ware (Fabric Q106) and the calcareous coarse wares (Fabric C100) are present; as both fabrics can be of 4th century AD+ date, their frequency *might* suggest some difference in the chronology of the activity in this area of the site.

#### Building 4

Over half (55%) of the Area 4 sherds were derived from Building 4 (1,855 sherds). They included small quantities of samian.

30 sherds 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 rim sherd from a Black Burnished ware dropped flange bowl was the only featured sherd to be found among the 23 sherds from the inner post-holes of the Phase 1 timber construction.

42 sherds were found among the stones of the wall remnants of Phase 3. Sherds from a narrow-mouthed jar (Type R119) and an incipient flange bowl (Type R134) occurred among the sandy grey wares but the Oxfordshire ware sherds were all plain bodies. Sherds of the 4th century fabrics (Fabric Q106 and C100) were also present.

All the datable material from Layer 3, stratigraphically the earliest settlement layer, belongs to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD+. Fine wares 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) of 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.

#### Building 5

Of 952 sherds, 112 (11%) were in the topsoil, predominantly from areas outside the building. Most of the sherds (526) were from the structural elements of the building; all the datable RB 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 during the century; 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 grey wares. 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 during the 4th century AD also occurred in the soil on the line of the 'fence' in this area.

On the south side of Building 5 (area 'Southern Extension to Building 4B/C' in the record) was an almost complete dropped flanged bowl (SF289) in Layer 2. This form can be paralleled among the calcite-gritted wares from Shakenoak (Brodrigg, Hands and Walker 1971, fig.39, 377-379) but the only other example at OD XII was from Structure 5 itself.

Seager Smith, in her full report, quite properly remarks on the difficulties of dating this assemblage with any precision, by implication within ceramic terms of reference. None of the pottery types present are as well-known or well-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 [on OD XII]. 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.'

In a broader archaeological context, however, two complementary observations suggest that the ceramic situation on site OD XII may be somewhat more positive. In the first place, the samian and other 'residual' early Roman pottery which so worries the pottery specialist confronted with an overwhelmingly late Roman assemblage can not only be accommodated comfortably within the 'site model' on which the excavation was predicated but actually reinforces one of the main planks of the study area's interpretation. The excavation began, it needs to be recalled, to date fields and their cultivation (*above* p. 00). This the 'residual' pottery does, fairly precisely to outer limits of second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century. While, therefore, it may seem worryingly peripheral to the settlement excavation, it provides evidence central to the Project's landscape thrust. In fact, in the light of Seager Smith's work, we can now see that we need not have excavated the settlement at all since we could have dated the fields by excavating lynchets alone. They had, after all, ceased to accumulate at least a century, perhaps 150-200 years, *before* the settlement began. So, while the initial observation that the settlement appeared to be on top of fields proved to be correct, the pottery study brings out, in a way that no other evidence does, that there was a significant chronological gap between the end of cultivation and the start of occupation.

The second general point concerns the main pottery assemblage and its dating. Of course, in itself much of it is not closely datable, and our inability to date closely particular fabrics or specific sherds in particular contexts is continually frustrating. On this site, however, there is much other complementary dating evidence, notably from the coins and glass, so that from the Project's point of view it is extremely satisfactory to possess a pottery report that confirms, absolutely in broad terms, occupation only in the 4<sup>th</sup> century but with pointers to its continuance in the 5<sup>th</sup>. It is in this context that the settlement becomes of significance in its own right, irrespective of its relationships to fields, first of all locally in terms of landscape history and, in the second place, regionally.

We would add that it is our belief that the full pottery report, taken in conjunction with what appears to be quite good data both in the field record and in other material studies, provides a base for further research e.g. in material associations and on-site correlations, which we have barely touched on in this monograph but of which such interpretation as we have been able to attempt has made us aware.

### *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 (Fulford 1975a, 43-46, types 1-10). 4th century AD.     |

##### Parchment ware:

- Type R127/R185

Externally carinated open bowl (Fulford 1975a, 70-72, type 89). c. AD 270-400+ (Fig. 7.37, 45)

### Oxfordshire wares

#### Red and brown colour-coated wares:

- Type R107 Red and brown colour-coated ware, mostly from bowls. c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R137 Possibly a lamp (Fig. 7.38, 55).
- Type R150 Flagon with a wide disc rim (Young 1977, 148, type C4). c. AD 240-350.
- Type R152 Long necked flagon with handle (Young 1977, 148, type C8). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R153 Necked bowls (Young 1977, 164-166, type C75). c. AD 325-400+.
- Type R154 Beakers with globular bodies (Young 1977, 152, type C22). 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 (Young 1977, 166, type C81). 4th century AD.
- Type R158 Globular bowl with an everted rim; often rouletted (Young 1977, 164, type C74).
- Type R159 Flanged bowl copying Dr. 38 (Young 1977, 160, type C51). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R160 Narrow-necked jar (Young 1977, 150, type C16). c. AD 270-400+.
- Type R163 Shallow bowl copying Dr. 31 (Young 1977, 158, type C45). c. AD 270-400+.
- Type R165 Large handled jar or jug (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 (Young 1977, 164, type C71). c. AD 300-400+.
- Type R174 Shallow bowl copying Dr. 36 (Young 1977, 158, type C47). c. AD 270-400+.
- Type R176 Small cup with foot base (Young 1977, 174, type C110). c. AD ?300-400+.
- Type R178 Bowl ?copying Dr. 36/Curle 15 (Young 1977, 158, type C49). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R179 Mortarium (Young 1977, 174, type C100). 4th century AD, becoming more common.
- Type R180 Shallow, straight-sided dish (Young 1977, 173, type C94). 4th century AD.
- Type R182 Mortarium copying Dr. 45 (Young 1977, 173, type C97). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R186 Round-bodied bowl, ?copying Dr. 37 (Young 1977, 160, type C55). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R187 Wall-sided carinated bowl (Young 1977, 170, type C84). c. 350-400 AD.
- Type R188 Shallow bowl or platter (Young 1977, 156, type C41). c. AD 300-400+.
- Type R189 Flagon (Young 1977, 148, type C3). c. AD 270-400+.
- Type R192 Wall-sided carinated bowl (Young 1977, 170, type C83). Mid to late 4th century AD.

#### White colour-coated ware:

- Type R162 Mortarium (Young 1977, 122, type WC7). c. AD 240 on, common in 4th century AD.
- Type R167 Necked jar (Young 1977, 120, type WC2). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R170 Mortarium (Young 1977, 122, type WC5). c. AD 240-300.
- Type R175 Mortarium (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 (Young 1977, 86, type P14). c. AD 300-400+.
- Type R172/R183 Wall-sided, carinated bowl (Young 1977, 87, type P24). c. AD 240-400+.

#### White ware:

- Type R164 Mortarium (Young 1977, 76, type M22). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R168 Shallow bowl ?copying Dr. 36 (Young 1977, 107, type W52). c. AD 240-400+.
- Type R184 Mortarium (Young 1977, 72, type M17). c. AD 240-300.
- Type R194 Mortarium (Young 1977, 72, type M18). c. AD 240-300.

### Other fabric types

- Type R100 Rim fragments too small to assign but mostly from the various necked jar types.
- Type R101 Probably a shallow dish/platter, represented only by small fragments (Fig. 7.36, 1).

- Type R102 Straight-sided bowl/dish form (*Fig. 7.36, 2, 3*).
- Type R103 Straight-sided bowls/dishes, developed version of R102 (*Fig. 7.36, 4-10*).  
The dropped flanged bowl/dish form is one of the 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 Round shallow dishes: 'Dog-dishes' (*Fig. 7.36, 11*). The form was produced by the Dorset Black Burnished ware industry probably from the late 1st century AD onwards (Gilliam 1976, 73-77), becoming common from the late 2nd century and abundant in all areas of Roman Britain during the late 3rd to 4th century AD+. It was widely copied in a variety of coarseware fabrics at almost all late production centres.
- Type R105 Oval shallow dishes: 'Fish-dishes' (*Fig. 7.36, 12*). Small, 'ear-shaped' strap handles at the narrow ends are a diagnostic feature. 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*) (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 (*Fig. 7.36, 14*).
- Type R109 Open bowl (*Fig. 7.36, 15*).
- Type R110 Jars with everted rims (*Fig. 7.36, 16, 17*), a characteristic Black Burnished ware form (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231, type 3) of the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD+, 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 (*Fig. 7.36, 18-22; cf. 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) near 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 (*Fig. 7.36, 22-24; Fig. 7.37, 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 (*i.e.* Fulford 1975a, 103, type 40; Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 51, class 10).
- Type R113 Jars (*Fig. 7.37, 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 (*Fig. 7.37, 28*). A common late Roman form (Fulford 1975, type 40; Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 12 *cf.* Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 10, fig. 41) but, with rope-rimmed characteristics as at OD XII, not apparently produced in the Oxfordshire region (Young 1977).
- Type R115 Large wall-sided bowl (*Fig. 7.37, 29*).
- Type R116 Bowl (*Fig. 7.37, 30*) *cf.* Anderson 1980, types 3 and 4.
- Type R117 Colanders; all forms (*Fig. 7.38, 57*).
- Type R118 Small jars or beakers (and possibly jugs) (*Fig. 7.37, 31, 32*).
- Type R119 Narrow-mouthed jars, beakers and/or jugs (*Fig. 7.37, 33, 34*).
- Type R120 Bowl with an inturned rim (*Fig. 7.37, 35*) *cf.* Fulford 1975a, type 7.1.
- Type R121 Jars with an everted, collared rim (*Fig. 7.37, 36*) *cf.* Types R113 and R131; Fulford 1975a, type 30.1, Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig. 29, 3C.2-.5, and Keely 1986, fig. 111, 194, 195, , 197 and 199; and similar vessels in shell-tempered ware 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*).
- Type R122 High-shouldered bead rim jars (*Fig. 7.37, 37*).
- Type R123 Jugs or handled jars (*Fig. 7.37, 38, 39*).
- Type R124 Narrow-mouthed, short necked jars (*Fig. 7.37, 40, 41*), a form 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 (*Fig. 7.37, 42, 43*) *cf.* Anderson 1980, 57, type 3.
- Type R126 Small jar or large beaker (*Fig. 7.37, 44*).
- Type R128 Straight-sided bowl/dish (*Fig. 7.37, 46*), paralleled among the calcite-gritted wares from c. AD 250-350) at Shakenoak (Brodrigg, Hands and Walker 1971, fig. 39, 377-379) and in Period III, the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, fig. 107, 107 and 109).
- Type R129 Narrow-mouthed jar (?) (*Fig. 7.37, 47*) *cf.* Keely 1986, fig. 110, 171.
- Type R130 Large bowl with lid seat (*Fig. 7.37, 48*), typical of the New Forest potters alone, c. AD 270-400 (Fulford 1975a, 93-94, type 8).
- Type R131 Jars, characteristically with external, closely-spaced horizontal rilling (*Fig. 7.37, 49; Fig. 7.38, 50*) *cf.* Fulford 1975a, type 30.3 and Lyne and Jefferies 1979, fig. 29, 3C.1, .7-.9, .11 and .18; and, in shell-tempered ware at the Hermitage, Old Town, Swindon, Seager Smith *in prep*, and, in a variety of fabrics, Keely 1986, fig. 111, 196, 197, 201-209.
- Type R132 Wide-mouthed, necked bowl, *cf.* New Forest types 9 and 10, c. AD 300-350 (Fulford 1975a, 94, fig. 31) and Alice Holt class 5E vessels, c. AD 220-350 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 47, fig. 35).
- Type R133 Jar with lid seat (*Fig. 7.38, 51, 52*).
- Type R134 Straight-sided bowls/dishes (not illustrated).
- Type R135 Round-bodied jar/bowl with an everted rim (*Fig. 7.38, 53*), a characteristically late Roman Black Burnished ware form paralleled in 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 5th century AD 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) *cf.* Catsgore in a context after c. AD 360 (Leech 1982, fig. 109, 422), and a similar globular bowl 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. 7.38, 54*).

**IF THE FIRST SHERD NUMBER IS CHANGED, AND THEN ALL SUBSEQUENT ONES, THE WHOLE ARCHIVE MUST BE CHANGED. IT WOULD BE SIMPLER TO CALL THE PREHISTORIC SHERD (Fig. 7.36, 0) OR PUT IT AT THE END AND NUMBER IT (FIG. 7.38, 58) !**

**List of illustrated vessels**  
**Fig 7.36 - Pottery**

0. Prehistoric sherd. R1, PRN 12798. GF231, Area 4A, Building 4, stone phase, floor level.
1. Shallow dish with beaded rim (R101), fabric Q100. PRN 11297, GF9, Area 2, layer 3, top of lynchet. Same context as no. 35.
2. Straight-sided bowl with slightly dropped flange (R102), fabric Q100. PRN 10269, GF121, Area 1, pre-Building 1, boundary ditch.
3. Straight-sided bowl with slightly dropped flange (R102), fabric E101. PRN 10945, GF95, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2.
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 3.

5. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric E101. PRN 13078, GF166, Area 4A, in lynchet.
6. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 11983, GF291, Area 3, layer 1/2, over Building 3.
7. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 10835, GF74, Area 2, layer 2, ?occupation layer inside Building 2.
8. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric G100. PRN 11702, GF260, Area 3, layer 1/2, over Building 3/ in wall stones.
9. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric E100. PRN 10286, GF134, Area 1, layer 4, pre-Building 1/ B1 construction. Same context as no. 12.
10. Straight-sided bowl with dropped flange (R103), fabric Q100. PRN 11982, GF291, Area 3, layer 1/2, over Building 3.
11. 'Dog dish', plain rim (R104), fabric Q100. PRN 12083, GF311, Area 3, layer 3, Building 3, floor.
12. Shallow oval 'fish dish' with strap handle (R105), fabric E100. PRN 10283, GF134, Area 1, layer 4, pre-Building 1/ B1 construction. Same context as no. 9.
13. Lid with externally thickened, flattened knob (R106), fabric Q100. PRN 12244, GF167, Area 4 B/C (S. extension), topsoil.
14. Medium sized jar with sharply everted rim (R108), fabric Q100. PRN 10280, GF118, Area 1, layer 4, pre-Building 1/ B1 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 2.
17. Everted rim jar with sharply everted rim (R110), fabric E101. PRN 10886, GF81, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2.
18. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 10259, GF104, Area 1, layer 4, pre-Building 1/ B1 construction, in trench.
19. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 10952, GF95, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2.
20. Small, high-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q100. PRN 12037, GF324, Area 3, layer 1/2, over Building 2.
21. High-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q101. PRN 11715, GF260, Area 3, layer 1/2, over Building 2.
22. Small, high-shouldered, necked jar with everted rim (R111), fabric Q103. PRN 10527-8, GF52, Area 2, layer 1.
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 2.
24. Large, thick-walled jar with heavy, rolled rim (R112), fabric F102. PRN 12399, GF162, Area 4A, layer 2, occupation of Building 2.

**Fig 7.37 - Pottery cont/...**

25. Large, thick-walled jar with heavy, rolled rim (R112), fabric G100. PRN 12782, GF230, Area 4A, layer 2, Building 4, floor layer. Same context as no. 54.
26. Necked jar with everted, moulded rim (R113), fabric Q101. PRNs 10317, 10385; GF2, Area 2, layer 2, Building 2, occupation/ GF15, Area 2, layer 1, topsoil.
27. Necked jar with everted, moulded rim (R113), fabric Q106. PRN 12607, GF175, Area 4A, layer 2.
28. Large, thick-walled, rope-rimmed jar (R114), fabric Q104. PRNs 12300, 12791, GF221, Area 4B/C, topsoil/ GF231, Area 4A, Building 4, floor layer.
29. Large, wall-sided bowl with moulded rim (R115), fabric Q100. PRNs 11019, 10401, GF15, Area 2, layer 1 / GF117, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2, ?occupation. Same contexts as no. 30.
30. Shouldered bowl with rolled rim (R116), fabric Q100. PRNs 11020, 10403; GF15, Area 2, layer 1 / GF117, Area 2, layer 2, outside Building 2, ?occupation. Same contexts as no. 29.
31. Small jar or beaker with sloping shoulder and beaded rim, grooved below rim (R118), fabric Q101. PRN 10860, GF77, Area 2, layer 2. Same context as no. 41.



32. Small jar or beaker with straight neck and beaded rim (R118), fabric Q105. PRN 12141, GF294, Area 3, Building 3, early phase.
33. Narrow-mouthed, necked jar with expanded rim (R119), fabric Q100. PRN 10427, GF17, Area 2, layer 1.
34. Narrow-mouthed jug with expanded rim and strap handle (R119), fabric Q100. PRN12038, GF324, Area 3, layer 1/2.
35. Shouldered bowl with inturned, flattened rim (R120), fabric Q100; two horizontal incised grooves on exterior. PRN 11306, GF9, Area 2, layer 3, top of lynchet. Same context as no. 1.
36. Jar with everted, collared rim (R121), fabric Q100. PRN 10470, GF31, Area 2, layer 1.
37. Bead rim jar (R122), fabric G100. PRN 12726, GF210, Area 4A, layer 2.
38. Jug with expanded rim and handle stump (R123), fabric Q100. PRN 10746, GF45, Area 2, layer 2, Building 2, walls.
39. Jug with collared rim and strap handle (R123), Q100. PRN 12424, GF162, Area 4A, layer 2, occupation inside Building 4.
40. Narrow-mouthed jar with clubbed rim, grooved on top (R124), fabric Q100. PRN 12003, GF293, Area 3, layer 1/2.
41. Narrow-mouthed jar with clubbed, moulded rim (R124), fabric Q100. PRN 10873, GF77, Area 2, layer 2. Same context as no. 31.
42. High-shouldered, necked bowl with everted rim (R125), fabric Q100. PRN 11624, GF302, Area 3, topsoil.
43. High-shouldered, necked bowl with everted, hooked rim (R125), fabric Q101. PRN 11490, GF254, Area 3, topsoil.
44. Jar or beaker with simple everted rim (R126), fabric Q100. PRN 11512, GF254, Area 3, topsoil.
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, Building 3, layer 3, ?in Kiln (fig. 7.19, layer 2).
48. Large bowl with heavy, moulded rim, internally bevelled (R130), impressed decoration on exterior of rim, fabric Q100. PRN 12261, GF173, Area 4A, topsoil.
49. Jar with everted, hooked rim (R131), exterior surface rilled, fabric Q100. PRN 13260, GF184, Area 4, layer 3, inside Building 4.

**Fig 7.38 - Pottery cont/...**

50. Jar with everted, hooked rim (R131), exterior surface rilled, fabric C100. PRN 13465, GF267, Area 3, ditch filling (ditch unlocated).
51. Jar with simple flared rim and sloping shoulder (R133), fabric Q100, PRNs 12322, 13056, GF221/227, Area 4B/C, topsoil.
52. Jar with simple flared rim, thickened internally at neck and sloping shoulders (R133), fabric G100. PRN 12403, GF162, Area 4, layer 2, Building 4, occupation.
53. Round-bodied jar with everted rim (R135), Black Burnished ware (E101). PRN 12556, GF174, Area 4A, layer 2.
54. Long-necked, carinated bowl with beaded rim (R136), fabric Q100. PRN 12767, GF230, Area 4A, layer 2, Building 4, floor layer. Same context as no. 25.
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.
56. Lower part of globular-bodied jar or flagon, fabric Q101. PRN 11933, GF281, Area 3, layer 2, outside Building 3.
57. Colander base, fabric Q100. PRN 10405, GF15, Area 2, topsoil.