

CHAPTER 8

THE POTTERY

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The pottery recovered from features and deposits within Insula IX allocated to Period 3 (c. A.D. 125/50–200) and Period 4 (c. A.D. 200–250) has, as with previous work (cf. Timby 2006), been subjected to different levels of analysis reflecting the importance and integrity of the respective contexts. The approach adopted has been used to maximise the amount of information that can be recovered from an assemblage of this size given certain time and financial constraints. All the pottery identified by the excavator as relevant was initially rapidly spot-dated and the samian extracted for separate study. No quantification was undertaken at this stage.

The assemblage has been split into four groups: the south-east pits (Object 500017), the northern pits (Object 500029), contexts associated with 'House 1', and the south-east layers considered to be contemporary with the house and pits (Objects 701 (Period 3) and 700 (Period 4)). The data from 'House 1' formed the basis of a separately published internet article (Timby 2007). This information will not be repeated in detail here but will be referred to in this report and included in the tables for comparative purposes. The 'House 1' assemblage was recorded by sherd count and weight only. The pottery from the pits and wells, Objects 500017 and 500029, has been fully analysed and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel (rim) equivalence (EVE). In total this amounts to some 3,867 sherds, 79kg, 7465 EVEs from Object 500017, and 693 sherds, 15kg, 739 EVEs from Object 500029. The final group reported on here is that from the layers in the southern part of the site. This comprised a very large assemblage of material. In the first instance this was subjected to a rapid spot-dating scan which led to some refinement of the group, some contexts being phased as earlier. As it was impractical to attempt to analyse the complete assemblage, a sub-sample was selected, based on the spot-date and focusing on those contexts with larger assemblages containing good samian and datable coarseware falling within the defined chronological periods. In total some 12,669 sherds from Object 701 (Period 3) and 6,828 sherds from Object 700 (Period 4) have been analysed. In addition, a few other special finds from non-analysed contexts have been included. The data have been entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. The samian has been studied separately and fully quantified by Paul Tyers. Only the samian (plain and decorated) from the selected contexts for analysis has been fully reported here. The stamps and decorated wares extracted from the complete assemblage have been listed and reported on separately by Brenda Dickinson and Joanna Bird respectively.

In the following report the fabrics and associated forms for all the material studied for Periods 3 and 4 are described first. The report is then split into a detailed description of the material from the Period 3 pits, wells and layers followed by a comparison of the groups from 'House 1', pits and layers. A similar section follows this for Period 4. The report concludes with some general observations. The tables are presented in Appendix 4.

DESCRIPTION OF FABRICS AND ASSOCIATED FORMS

All known named and traded wares are described using the codes set out in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC) (Tomber and Dore 1998 = T & D 1998). As these have been fully discussed in this publication, these fabrics are not described further. Regional and local wares not in the NRFRC are described in full below using a generic alpha-numeric coding based on firing colour, surface finish or distinctive inclusions. Thus all reduced sandy wares are prefixed GREY, oxidised wares OXID, white wares with WHITE, and white-slipped wares as WSLIP. Wares containing a distinctive temper are coded according to the principal inclusions, for example GROG, FLINT etc. Where relevant all the fabrics are cross-referenced to the codes used in earlier Silchester reports, shown in square brackets after the new code (cf. Timby 1989; 2000b). There is a very wide range of material present but quite a few fabrics are entirely redeposited, brought up from earlier deposits. At the other end of the chronological spectrum some of the later wares and forms post-date Period 4. These relate to contexts on the footprint of 'House 1', but post-dating its demolition.

CONTINENTAL IMPORTS

Fine wares

Samian. Table 35 (Appendix 4) provides a quantified summary of the overall samian assemblage by fabric. The samian from these features comprises some 20.1kg (59 eves, 2,383 sherds). The material is generally rather broken and incomplete with only 20 instances where both the rim and base of the same vessel have been identified. The sherd breaks and surfaces can be rather abraded, although some of the earlier South Gaulish material from even the latest levels in Period 4 seems quite fresh, perhaps suggesting relatively rapid re-deposition from earlier contexts in some cases.

The largest group is from the south-east layers (Objects 701, 700) with over 11.5kg, followed by 'House 1' (6.6kg, 1,029 sherds). Only a very small assemblage was recovered from the pits and wells (0.5kg, 183 sherds).

As can be seen from Table 35, the assemblage is dominated by Central Gaulish (Lezoux) products at 78 per cent by weight (73 per cent by eve) principally of the Hadrianic-Antonine period, with the bulk of the remainder from South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) factories (17 per cent weight, 23 per cent eve). East Gaulish wares are uncommon (c. 1.5 per cent by weight, including both Rheinzabern and Trier sherds) and are not represented among either the decorated or stamped vessels.

The remainder of the sherds are small in number, and in many cases residual, but include the following sherds from a Drag. 18 in Pulborough samian (2434 and 3674), of early second-century date (see regional fine wares below); an enigmatic, abraded sherd of a Drag. 33 in an unusual fabric (either Colchester or the Argonne) from a late second- or early third-century context (3412) (see regional fine wares below for fabric description); Montans ware, including a Drag. 15/17 and the base of another platter of the first century and a Drag. 33 of the second century; a sherd of a Drag. 15/17 in early ('micaceous') Lezoux ware (1934) and a base of a cup in an Italian or early Gaulish fabric of the early to mid-first century A.D. (3532).

Argonne colour-coated ware (ARG CC) (T & D 1998, 47). In total some 167 sherds of ARG CC have been recorded, 107 from Period 3 and 60 from Period 4. All the sherds are from beakers, largely bag-shaped with short everted or cornice rims and decorated with mainly rough-casting and less commonly rouletting (FIGS 76.32; 81.104; 83.167).

Central Gaulish black-slipped ware (CNG BS) (T & D 1998, 50). This group comprised some 113 sherds almost exclusively from beakers, including funnel mouthed and everted rim necked forms (FIG. 83.171–2), either plain or with rouletted or barbotine decoration. Some sherds from pit 3406 are decorated with barbotine floral motifs on the exterior but have not been slipped on the interior. Only five sherds came from Period 3, the rest being from Period 4.

Central Gaulish colour-coated ware (CNG CC/ CNG CC2) (T & D 1998, 52) [Silch E53]. This group comprised some 124 sherds, 70 from Period 3 contexts, the rest from Period 4. Most of the sherds are from beakers, although a single tripod leg from a first-century colour-coated bowl, possibly from Lezoux, came from layer 3472. The colour-coated ware beakers, many with cornice or short everted rims, generally have a chestnut-brown or orange-brown colour-coat on a cream fabric and are decorated with barbotine tear drops or hairpin designs or roughcasting.

Central Gaulish white-slipped ware [Silch E19]. Nine residual first-century flagon sherds.

Central Gaulish glazed ware (CNG GL1) (T & D 1998, 52) [Silch E32]. Two residual sherds, one identifiably from a small flask.

Central Gaulish mica-slipped ware (CNG MS). A single residual sherd.

Central Gaulish micaceous Terra Nigra [Silch E20]. A single residual platter *Camulodunum* (*Cam.*) type 2 from Period 4.

Cologne colour-coated ware (KOL CC) (T & D 1998, 58). A good range of beakers are present, evenly distributed across Periods 3 and 4 (FIGS 78.79, 83; 83.148, 164). The group includes some earlier products dating from the Flavian period alongside the later wares. Production continued until the mid-third century.

Eggshell ware (EGG SH). Thin-walled black or white eggshell ware. The latter is probably imported from Gallia Belgica and includes at least two carinated vessels as *Cam.* type 120. The white wares may be imports or British in origin. Probably all residual.

Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra (GAB TN1) (T & D 1998, 15) [Silch E6]. 47 residual sherds. Forms include *Cam.* platters 2, 8, 12, 12/13, 14 and 16 and cup sherds.

Gallo-Belgic Terra Rubra (GAB TR1A, TR1C, TR2, TR3) (T & D 1998, 17–20) [Silch E7–12]. Residual. Forms include pedestal beaker and platters, in particular *Cam.* type 5, and butt beaker (*Cam.* type 112).

Lyon ware (LYO CC) (T & D 1998, 59) [Silch E26]. A small group of 24 residual sherds, mainly from beakers with roughcast or barbotine scale decoration.

Moselkeramik black-slipped ware (MOS BS) (T & D 1998, 61) [Silch E30]. A small group of 23 beaker sherds, all from Period 4.

South Gaulish colour-coated ware (SOG CC) (T & D 1998, 65). Four pale buff sherds with an orange colour-coat, one from a cup; the others from cornice rim beakers.

White wares

Italian white ware (ITA WH) (T & D 1998, 74). A single cream flagon sherd from Object 50046 (1796) with a black sand fabric. A sherd of oxidised black sand ware also came from layer 4300, probably from the same source.

Central Gaulish (Rhône Valley) mortaria (GLG OX) (T & D 1998, 69). Eight sherds, all from Object 50046 (3313, 3374). A buff fabric with distinctive red iron inclusions.

North Gaulish white ware (NOG WH) (T & D 1998, 22) [Silch E13]. A large number of flagon and butt beaker (*Cam.* type 113) sherds. Probably mainly residual.

North Gaulish white ware mortaria (NOG WH). A moderately large group of 75 sherds. Many are quite worn. One flange from Object 500046 (4454) is stamped by the potter Q. Valerius Veranius, only the latter part of the name being extant, dating to the period A.D. 65/70–100. One example (FIG. 77.49) is similar in form to Exeter type C31 dated c. A.D. 80–150 (Hartley 1991, 201).

Rhineland white ware mortaria (RHL WH) (T & D 1998, 79). Four sherds from Period 3 and 4 layers.

Soller mortaria (SOL WH) (T & D 1998, 79). A single rim sherd from 'House 1' Object 50037 (4151).

Coarse wares

Pompeian redware (CAM PR1) (T & D 1998, 42). Four residual sherds recovered from the Period 3 and Period 4 layers.

Amphorae

Amalgro 50 (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 22) (FIG. 81.100). The origin of this amphora form is uncertain but it is generally assumed to be from the Algarve, Portugal (Keay and Williams 2005), although Baetica and Lusitania have also been cited (Bonnet *et al.* 2003). It has been suggested that they contained fish products. Although mainly documented from fourth- to fifth-century contexts, the amphora first appears in France on sites dating to the first half of the third century (Bonnet *et al.* 2003, 165); its earliest appearance is an example from the Capo Ognina wreck dated by associated coins to A.D. 210/215 (*ibid.*). The sherd, which is in quite a worn state, was recovered from south-east pit/well 3406 (3821) allocated to Period 4; thus, if contemporary, it is amongst the earlier of these amphora types to be recorded.

Asia Minor amphora (British Biv) (ASM AM) (T & D 1998, 83). A single bodysherd was recovered from the Period 3 layer 3849.

Baetican amphorae (BAT AM) (T & D 1998, 84–5). In total some 556 sherds weighing just over 47kg have been recorded in Baetican fabrics. Most of the sherds allocated here are from Dressel 20 amphorae (e.g. FIG. 77.51) but there are also a number of rims (e.g. FIG. 83.155, 165) and handles and undoubtedly bodysherds from the Haltern 70 type (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 15). A Dressel 20 handle from context 4041 (FIG. 86.1) has a poorly impressed stamp, L...T (retro). This may be L▲I▲T (Callender 1965, fig. 9.15–17), although the triangular stops are not visible. Several examples are documented from Britain, including another example from Silchester (May 1916, 280, nos 21–2). It is thought to date to the second half of the second century.

There are several instances of later reuse of sherds. One vessel from Period 4 Object 700 (2420) (FIG. 85.G8) has been reused, with the broken neck ground smooth and an 'X' scratched into the exterior surface. Other ground-down neck sherds came from Period 4 MB 3 Object 50037 (3533, 4152). A handle from Period 3 Object 701 (3424) has been turned into a pestle with a cross marked on the end. One bodysherd from Period 3 Object 701 (4303) has been fashioned into a roundel, 160mm across, whilst one sherd from Period 4 pit 3406 (3821) has had two holes drilled through it.

Cadiz amphorae (CAD AM) (T & D 1998, 87). A modest group of 41 bodysherds and one handle, probably all from *Cam.* 186 amphorae, generally considered to transport *garum*.

Dressel 2-4 amphorae (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 10). A small group of 48 sherds, recognised from handle or rim sherds and largely in Campanian fabrics. Other unfeatured sherds from other sources may exist in the unassigned group.

?*Dressel 14* (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 20). An oxidised sherd with a 'gritty' fabric, possibly from a south Spanish or Portuguese Dressel 14 amphora, thought to transport fish products and generally dated from the first to third centuries A.D. A single sherd from Period 3 layer 4063.

Gaulish amphorae (GALAM) (T & D 1998, 93–5). A moderately well represented group of 156 sherds, but with few featured pieces. A complete base came from Period 3 MB 1 (3751).

Palestinian amphorae (PAL AM) (T & D 1998, 103). Eight residual sherds.

Unclassified amphorae (AMP). Mainly unfeatured bodysherds. An unclassified rim is illustrated in FIG. 82.129.

Amphorae lids (AMPLID). A small number of lids were recorded, mainly in fine fabrics.

REGIONAL WARES

Fine wares

Abingdon oxidised ware butt beaker (ABN OX) [Silch S16] (Timby *et al.* 1997). A small group of 30 sherds; residual.

Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC2) (T & D 1998, 132). A small group of 52 sherds has been identified, with possibly further examples in the miscellaneous group. Mainly cornice rim beakers with roughcast or barbotine decoration (FIG. 83.160).

Colchester samian (COL SA) (T & D 1998, 133). Fabric description: orange (Munsell 5YR 6/8), fine granular texture with finely irregular fracture; darker orange-red slip remains in small patches on inner and outer surfaces, and in light groove on outer face. Under the binocular microscope, moderately abundant fine inclusions of sub-rounded glassy and white sand (up to 0.5mm), flecks of white mica (up to 0.2mm), particularly visible in the surfaces, sparse fine black (Fe rich?) inclusions and occasional sub-angular voids. A single cup Drag. 33 from Period 4 (FIG. 83.175).

Pulborough samian (PUL SA) (T & D 1998, 186). Two sherds only from a Drag. 18 form.

London ware (LON BWF). Fine black ware (see miscellaneous fine black wares).

Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) (T & D 1998, 118) [Silch E48]. A small group of 34 sherds from the pit and layer groups. Vessels include examples of barbotine decorated 'hunt' beakers (FIG. 84.181), small bag-shaped beakers (FIG. 82.115), box fragments and a complete intact lid from Period 4 pit 3406 (4041) (FIG. 81.97). Sherds occur in both Periods 3 and 4, but mainly the latter.

New Forest colour-coated wares (NFO CC; NFO RS) (T & D 1998, 141) [Silch E39, 40/41]. A small group of 18 sherds, including examples of beaker (Fulford 1975) types F33 and F44. Probably contamination from later levels.

New Forest parchment ware (NFO PA) (T & D 1998, 141). Two sherds.

Oxfordshire white ware (OXF WH) (T & D 1998, 173) [Silch S43/S47]. A moderately large group of 648 sherds with forms spanning the second to third centuries. A variety of flagons are present: Young (1977) types W2 (FIG. 78.84), W3 (FIG. 82.127), W5, W6, W8, W9 (FIG. 77.52, 59), W11 (FIG. 78.78); W15 (FIGS 82.116; 83.168, 173), and W18. Other forms include small jars, larger jars (type W33), bowls (type W46, W54), and a wall-sided example (FIG. 78.92) and a lid (type W72). Flagon types W9, W11 and W15, of which several examples are present, were originally dated A.D. 240–400 by Young but their frequency here might suggest a slightly earlier date of manufacture.

Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS) (T & D 1998, 176) [Silch E27]. A small group of 26 sherds including some fourth-century forms such as Young (1977) types C49, C68 and C69 which must be intrusive here.

Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (OXF WS). Four sherds only.

Verulamium Region white ware (VER WH) (T & D 1998, 154) [Silch S33]. Well represented in the assemblage with a variety of second-century forms, particularly flagons, including a large double-handled type (FIG. 75.19), two semi-complete examples — one without a rim but with a post-firing slot in the body (FIG. 75.20); the other with a pinch-mouth (FIG. 75.21). Several ring-necked and pulley wheel forms also feature (FIG. 83.159). Other vessels include dolia-type jars (FIG. 77.35), a wall-sided bowl (FIG. 78.68) and various bowls, jars and lids (FIG. 75.14).

Mortaria

Caerleon mortaria (CAR RS) (T & D 1998, 205). Four sherds, one a worn rim sherd with no surviving grits from Period 3 layer 3826; the others, a rim and two bodysherds from Period 4 layers 2786 and 4303. Probably second century.

?*Colchester white ware mortarium* (T & D 1998, 133). A single, stamped mortarium was recovered from Period 4 layer 2467 (FIGS 83.152; 86.4). The incomplete stamp is impressed diagonally across the flange.

Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (OXFWH) (T & D 1998, 173) [Silch M2]. A moderately diverse collection of Oxfordshire mortaria, including examples of Young (1997) types M3, M5, M6, M10 (FIG. 84.180), M13 (FIG. 83.156, 174), M14 (FIG. 83.149, with a distinctive coiled spout), M15, M17, and a single intrusive M22.

One of the M13 examples (FIGS 83.174; 86.5) has a complete stamp. Mrs K.F. Hartley notes that the trademark stamp, impressed vertically down the wall-side rim, is from the same die as another stamp from Silchester (May 1916, pl. lxxxiii, no. 29) and one from Wanborough, Wilts. (Anderson *et al.* 2001, fig. 79, no. 210). These mortaria are products of the Oxford kilns and although the stamp is not represented at Cowley, the stamp has so much in common with Atkinson 1941, fig. 5, no. 54, that one may reasonably believe that both dies were in use there; wall-side mortaria were also being made there. The two Silchester stamps are both on wall-side mortaria, which suggests an optimum date of A.D. 150–180.

Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (OXF WS). Four sherds only from two contexts, probably all intrusive.

Verulamium region white ware mortaria (VER WH) (T & D 1998, 154) [Silch M12]. Several Verulamium mortaria are present including one large, almost complete, example stamped by the potter Matugenus (FIGS 77.36; 86.3). Matugenus is one of the better-known potters working at Brockley Hill, Verulamium, normally thought to have been operating between c. A.D. 90 and 120/5. He had a number of dies and this one perhaps most resembles *Verulamium III* fig. 118.84 (Hartley 1984, 286), the clay dies of which were found at the workshop. A similar vessel to the Silchester example, probably stamped using the same die, is published from London (Davies *et al.* 1994, fig. 39.209).

One flange fragment from Period 4 MB 3 (3049) is stamped with the word 'FECIT' and probably dates to the period A.D. 70–100 (cf. Timby 2007). Another much worn double-line stamp is just visible on a flange fragment from 2303 (FIG. 76.25). The edges of seven further stamps were recorded: six from 'House 1', Periods 3 and 4 (Objects 50037, 50018 and 50046) and one from Period 3 well 2234 (2303). One of the examples from Period 4 MB 3 (Object 50046) has the letter 'R' extant.

Coarsewares

Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) (T & D 1998, 127) [Silch S18]. Dorset black-burnished ware makes a significant contribution to the assemblage with some 1,457 sherds fairly evenly split between Periods 3 and 4. Of the measured sample, jars dominate accounting for 44 per cent by eve (FIGS 77.56; 78.76; 81.96, 109 and 113; 82.119; 83.153, 158; 84.182–4). Flat-rim bowls and dishes account for a further 29 per cent (FIGS 77.39; 78.82; 83.157; 84.185), grooved-rim bowls for 4.5 per cent (FIGS 77.40; 78.77, 90; 81.105; 82.120; 84.186), plain-rimmed dishes for 21 per cent (FIGS 77.41; 78.81; 83.154), and conical-flanged bowls for less than 1 per cent. These latter vessels must be regarded as intrusive or from mixed later deposits. The only other form present is a handled mug. Flagons, lids and fish-dishes are absent.

Several jars showed traces of use with sooting and internal limescale deposits, whereas bowls were often sooted. At least four sherds had some sort of post-firing graffiti (FIG. 85.G4–7).

Hampshire grog-tempered ware (HAM GT) (T & D 1998, 139). A small group of 68 sherds, including jars, a plain-rimmed dish and a flanged bowl, the latter probably intrusive. Also present is a particularly thin walled, deep bowl (FIG. 77.42).

Savernake ware (SAV GT) (T & D 1998, 191). A single, beaded-rim jar from Period 3 layer 3431 and a possible storage jar (FIG. 82.123).

Shelly ware (SHELL). A generally red-brown ware containing a sparse to moderate frequency of shell. A rare ware here with a small group of mainly unfeatured sherds and just a single jar rim

sherd. Possibly originates from Oxfordshire (cf. Evans 2001, 367, fabric C13) where it predates the late Roman Harrold shelly ware.

South-West black-burnished ware (SOW BB1) (T & D 1998, 129). Poorly represented with just a few sherds, including a jar, a handled mug (FIG. 82.114) and a conical-flanged bowl, the latter presumably intrusive.

South-West white-slipped ware (SOW WS) (T & D 1998, 192). Eight sherds, including one base from Period 3 MB 1 (4152) which has been deliberately holed.

LOCAL AND UNPROVENANCED

Fine wares

Miscellaneous colour-coated wares (CC). A diverse group of sherds, mainly from beakers (e.g. FIG. 81.94) which may be local, regional or imported.

Fine black ware (BWF). A fine black ware with no visible inclusions. The core is either grey or dark red-brown. A variant is distinguished with frequent white mica (BWFMIC). The group may include London ware (cf. Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 128ff.). A moderately small group of 78 sherds of BWF is present with a further 36 sherds of the more micaceous variant. Vessels include carinated beakers (as *Cam.* type 120), cornice-rim beakers, copies of samian bowls Drag. 30 (FIG. 75.10), plain-rimmed shallow dishes, and carinated bowls (FIG. 77.50). Various forms of decoration occur including barbotine dots, barbotine stripes, compass-style incised designs, dot-in-circles, rouletting, vertical combing and incised lattice.

Fine grey wares (GYF). A moderately large group of 2,298 sherds in a diverse range of forms and probably represented by more than one source. Several vessels may be products of the early Oxfordshire industry (Young 1977). A significant proportion of the vessels are beakers — globular, poppyhead and cornice-rim forms, some with barbotine dot, rouletted or fine roughcast decoration (FIGS 76.24; 78.63, 85; 82.145; 83.161, 163). Other forms include copies of samian bowls Drag. 30 (FIG. 77.54), ring-necked and disc-necked flagons (FIG. 77.57), flasks (FIG. 82.136), dishes (FIGS 76.23; 77.60), lids (FIG. 77.61), and other bowls (FIGS 75.13; 83.162). One jar or beaker has traces of a post-firing graffito (FIG. 85.G3).

Mica-slipped wares. A diverse group of mainly oxidised wares all with a mica-slipped finish. A significant number of the sherds are burnt, a reflection of the use of these vessels. Forms include indented and bobble beakers, a small lid-seated jar (FIG. 75.12), lids, a flanged hemispherical cup, curved wall dishes, and a tripod bowl. Also within this group is a mica-slipped oxidised fabric, a variant of OXID3 (see below) which includes a bowl (FIG. 82.118).

Fine oxidised ware (OXIDF). A moderately large group sharing a very fine, sandy fabric. Vessels include flat rim bowls and dishes, plain-rimmed dishes, various beakers (e.g. FIG. 78.80), some with barbotine dot decoration and flagons (FIG. 77.55).

Fine white-slipped oxidised ware (WSOXIDF). Limited to flagon (e.g. FIG. 77.46).

Southern glazed ware (SOB GL) (T & D 1998, 213). Two sherds have been noted, one with a greenish glaze and a white barbotine cross from Period 4 MB 3 (1410); the other a base from Period 4 layer 3468 with an orange-brown glaze (FIG. 83.144).

Coarsewares

Silchester flint-tempered ware (SIL FL) [Silch F1]. A moderately hard, smooth, clean matrix tempered with a moderate to common density of white, calcined, angular flint fragments. These vary in size, the larger pieces reaching 4mm across. Sparse quartz and red iron grains are also present. The colour of the paste varies from shades of brown to red, dark grey or black, sometimes on one vessel, the typical result of bonfire firing. Vessels are handmade and the repertoire extremely limited. The commonest forms are jars, which broadly fall into two types: bead rim and everted rim. The only other forms found in this assemblage are lids. The ware is

quantitatively well represented in the assemblage accounting for 6 per cent overall (by count), although most, if not all of this must be residual material dating from the first century B.C. to first century A.D. Two vessels have survived in a semi-complete state: a beaded-rim jar from Period 3 MB 2 Object 50019 (SF 2039) (FIG. 76.30) and an exceptionally large jar from Period 3 MB 1 (3259, SF 2377) (FIG. 76.27; cf. FIGS 11–13) possibly used as a *clibanus*.

Finer flint-tempered ware (FL2). The substantial part of an everted, thickened rim jar from Period 4 MB 3 (3313) is the only example of this ware.

Grog-tempered wares [SIL G1, G4, GF1]. As with the flint-tempered wares, many of the grog-tempered sherds are redeposited first-century B.C. to first-century A.D. finds. The three fabrics most commonly found are Basilica fabrics G1, G4 and GF1, all residual here. There is a higher incidence of such redeposited material associated with the 'House 1' contexts.

Grog-tempered ware (miscellaneous) (GROG). Various other grog-tempered wares: handmade and wheelmade jars, bowls and lids. Most of these are probably largely residual, although one exception may be a handmade dish (FIG. 78.75) with a burnished finish.

Grog-tempered storage jars (GRSJ). Large handmade grog-tempered storage jars (FIG. 78.73–4) in fabrics typical of those found in the Oxford region in the second to third centuries are quite common with some 2,065 sherds weighing c. 86kg. Interestingly these were not common in the pits; sherds were mainly from contexts associated with 'House 1' and the south-east layers.

Alice Holt reduced wares (ALH RE) (T & D 1998, 138; Lyne and Jefferies 1979). As one of the main suppliers of coarsewares to Silchester, it is not surprising that a large range of vessel types is represented. It is possible that sherds from other non-distinctive local grey ware industries have been subsumed into this group. The ware accounts for between 46.1 and 59.3 per cent by count of the Period 3 pottery (see Table 36) and between 48 and 63 per cent of the Period 4 assemblage (Table 43). Of the groups (pits and layers) measured for eves, jars dominate the assemblage accounting for 75 per cent. A variety of types is present, with flat rim forms and everted or cavetto rimmed types (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, later industry forms class 3A and 3B) being particularly common (e.g. FIGS 77.53; 78.66; 82.124, 128; 83.169). Also quite well represented are earlier types such as the everted rim with an internal bevel, beaded rim, and everted rim cordoned forms (FIGS 75.1–3, 9; 76.22, 28–9, 31; 81.108). One complete, beaded-rim jar has been deliberately holed in the side after firing (FIG. 76.28). Other less common types include a dolium-type jar from Period 3 Object 701 (4308), a miniature jar from Period 3 Object 701 (3849), and a small number of lid-seated forms (FIG. 75.6). A few storage jars were present, including two with cabled rims (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 10), which appear at the end of the second century (FIG. 82.122), but generally such vessels are not common. At least one example of a storage jar (*ibid.*) form 1A (FIG. 84.187), probably of third-century or later date, came from Period 4 layer 3836. Various other jar forms are shown in FIGS 78.64–5, 91; 81.93, 95, 102, 107; 82.117. The diameters of the various jars range from 70mm through to 300mm, with the highest incidence of vessels (47 per cent) in the 130–160mm range. One jar base from Period 3 well 2234 has a post-firing X scratched onto the underside (FIG. 85.G1).

Bowls and dishes contribute a further 16 per cent (eve) of the Alice Holt assemblage. The commonest form being flat and triangular-rimmed bowls and dishes (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, forms 5A and 6B) (FIG. 82.131–4). Various other bowls and dishes are also present, in particular plain-walled dishes, reeded and grooved-rim dishes and bowls, and flat-rim carinated bowls (FIGS 77.43, 58; 78.89; 81.111; 82.130, 141–2). One vessel from Period 3 Object 701 (3424) had two cut marks on the rim (FIG. 78.70). A small sherd from Period 3 Object 50037 had part of a barbotine stem on the upper rim in imitation of a samian dish Drag. 36. At least one scarred base and a detached leg indicate the presence of tripod bowls in the assemblage. Earlier residual forms are also present, notably Atrebatian-type bowls (FIG. 75.7) and shallow dishes with internal mouldings (FIG. 75.4–5) (*ibid.*, class 5 and 6.2).

Lids are also well documented in the Alice Holt assemblage accounting for 6.3 per cent (eve), mainly types falling into Lyne and Jefferies 1979, later industry class 7 (FIGS 77.45, 62; 78.67;

81.110; 83.176–7). In addition, there are several knobs, some perforated to allow steam to escape (FIG. 82.140). The lid diameters peak around 160–180mm which account for 48 per cent of the measured examples. The smallest examples start at around 140mm with the largest at 320mm. It is likely therefore that some lids were designed to go with bowls or dishes as well as jars.

All other forms are present in minor amounts collectively contributing just 2.7 per cent eve. These include beakers (FIG. 77.48), flasks (FIG. 82.135), jugs, a single, ring-necked flagon and an earlier handled flagon (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 8) (FIG. 82.138).

Overwey white ware (OVW WH) (T & D 1998, 146) [Silch S31]. Four intrusive sherds including three triangular-shaped jar rims.

Mixed grit. A minor group mainly comprising redeposited finds from the first century. Fabrics include various combinations of flint, grog and quartz sand (SF/GF) and are undoubtedly locally made at Silchester.

SOURCES UNKNOWN

Other miscellaneous wares

Pale wares (PALE/ BUFF/ CREAM). Various fine to medium sandy buff or cream wares probably from various sources. Vessels include flat rim and reeded-rim bowls, small hemispherical bowls (FIG. 83.166), plain-rim dishes, thickened rim jars, beakers, lids and flagons. The basal knob of an amphora is included here which may be a British product (FIG. 75.8).

Grey sandy wares. Local grey wares, medium sandy fabrics, sources uncertain (GREY). Forms include beaded rim (FIG. 82.137), and everted rim jars, beakers (FIG. 81.101), a plain-rim dish (FIG. 81.98), lids, and a flask typologically similar to Young (1977) form W15.

BB1 copies (BB1 COPY). Wheelmade BB1 copies, probably a subdivision within the Alice Holt industry.

Black sandy ware with visible mica (BWMIC). A small group of distinct but unfeatured sherds; possibly continental imports.

Local oxidised wares (OXID; OXID1–6):

OXID. A large miscellaneous group of fine to medium sandy, oxidised wares either in insufficient quantities to classify separately or with non-diagnostic fabrics. It is possible that several are products of the early Oxfordshire industry, in particular some globular beakers with short everted rims (FIG. 78.87), some with cream, barbotine-dot decoration. Forms featuring in this group include a colander, at least two unguent flasks (FIG. 81.106), flat rim and reeded-rim bowls and dishes, ring-necked flagon, lids, beaded rim jars, and a shouldered jar with a decorative cordon (FIG. 82.126).

OXID1. A hard medium-grained, dense sandy ware, oxidised orange with a grey blume. A small group of just five sherds.

OXID2. Medium-fine, orange sandy ware with a slightly rough texture. The core is pale grey and the surfaces, particularly the interior, frequently show grey banding. The paste contains a dense frequency of very fine inclusions, including a sparse scatter of small white grains, and dark brown iron specks. Also present is a light scatter of larger rounded, dark brown, iron inclusions up to 2mm. A small group mainly comprising flat-rim bowls and lids.

OXID3. Orange, medium-fine sandy ware with a slightly powdery texture. The exterior is sometimes slightly blackened. At x20 magnification the matrix shows a moderate scatter of well-sorted, fine (less than 0.5mm), sub-rounded quartz sand, some grains iron-stained, accompanied by a rare scatter of rounded, red iron grains. It appears in quantity in the Trajanic-Hadrianic period and is particularly common as bowls (FIGS 78.86; 83.143), dishes (FIG. 77.38), flagons (FIGS 81.99; 83.146; 84.179), beakers (FIGS 78.88; 83.147), jars, and lids, including several knobs

(FIG. 77.37). Many of the rims of the bowls and lids are deliberately blackened, presumably in firing rather than from use.

OXID4. Hard, well-fired, fine, oxidised ware with a dark orange exterior and core margin, a blue-grey core and a brown, slightly streaky interior. The exterior shows red iron-streaking. At x20 the only visible grains are a sparse scatter of rounded brown and red ferruginous pellets. The main form in this ware is an open lamp (FIG. 77.44).

OXID5. Red-brown exterior with a grey core and brown interior. The smoothed exterior surface shows red iron-streaking. Hard, sandy fabric with a moderate frequency of well-sorted, fine quartz. The matrix appears quite coarse at x20 with black streaks and occasional iron grains. Probably a first-century ware used to make British copies of butt beakers.

OXID6. Bright orange ware with a darker orange core. Sandy texture with visible white mica. The paste contains rare, fine, angular, white inclusions and a sparse scatter of very fine quartz less than 0.5mm in size. Vessels include curved-wall dishes (FIG. 78.72), lids and flagon. One base-shoulder from an open form has incised lines, probably cut marks (FIG. 78.71). A fine variant of probably the same fabric has been distinguished (OXIDF6).

Black-slipped wares (OXIDBS; GYFBS):

OXIDBS. Probably a variant of OXID3 but with a black slip. Restricted to a single example of a Hofheim-type flagon (FIG. 75.18). This may originally have been a white-slipped vessel which has post-depositionally changed in a water-logged deposit.

GYBS. Hard, fine grey sandy ware with a black, polished surface slip. Also occurs in a finer variant as indented beakers, cornice rim beakers, a bowl with an unusual rim (FIG. 83.178) and a single, squat jar.

White-slipped wares (OXIDFWS; WSOXID; WSOXID1–4):

WSOXID1. Orange sandy ware, similar in texture to Verulamium ware with a thin white slip.

WSOXID2. A hard, fine- to medium-grained sandy ware with a distinctive streaky grey and orange interior; cream exterior slip.

WSOXID3. A variant of OXID3 with a white slip.

WSOXID4. A variant of OXID4 with a white slip.

WSOXID6. A variant of OXID6 with a white slip.

Most of the white-slipped wares featured as flagons of various types including ring-necked, expanded rim, collared, bifid and disk-necked (FIGS 77.34, 47; 81.112). Also present in this group is a jar or bowl (FIG. 75.15) and fragments of unguent jars, some ribbed.

White wares (WW1–3):

WW1. A creamy-white ware with occasional red streaks. The core is light grey with pale orange-brown margins. At x20 magnification only occasional fine quartz grains are visible in the fine sandy matrix with rare grains larger than 0.5mm and rare grains of large dark grey argillaceous inclusions less than 1mm in size and rounded white calcareous inclusions.

WW2. White to slightly pinkish in colour with a smooth silky fabric. The core is a darker pink with paler margins. At x20 magnification the matrix contains fine, sparse quartz sand and a scatter of ill-sorted, mid-orange ferruginous pellets 0.5mm and finer in size.

WW3. A hard white sandy ware with a pinkish core. Fairly similar texture to a finer Verulamium white ware. At x20 the matrix shows a moderate to sparse scatter of well-sorted, sub-rounded, clear and white quartz sand, rare red iron and rare white rounded argillaceous pellets.

The white wares mainly feature as flagons (FIGS 75.17; 83.150) and beakers (FIG. 76.33).

PERIOD 3

INTRODUCTION

The features and deposits considered to date to Period 3 comprise one pit, 5039, and one well, 5693, in the south-east of the trench (Objects 440088 and 500035), and one well, 2434 (Object 41016) and one pit, 4835, in the group of northern pits (Object 500028). Collectively these features yielded some 1,796 sherds of pottery weighing 38.6kg. The Period 3 assemblage from 'House 1' comprises material from MB 1 (Object 50018); MB 2 (Object 50019) and MRTB 1/ERTB 1 (= 'ERTB 4') (Object 50037), collectively yielding a total of 13,145 sherds weighing 171.8kg. The south-east layers (Object 701) add a further 12,680 sherds weighing 184kg. Table 36 (Appendix 4) summarises the pottery assemblage as a whole from Period 3.

PERIOD 3 SAMIAN

Decorated ware

By Joanna Bird

Summary

The decorated samian from the Period 3 and 4 contexts reported here consists mainly of small sherds, suggesting that it formed part of the general rubbish on the site. It ranged in date from the Tiberian period until the end of the second century, but most of it was of Hadrianic to Antonine date. Surprisingly, in view of the dates assigned to Periods 3 and 4, there was no decorated East Gaulish ware, although the collection of samian from Silchester as a whole, now housed in Reading Museum, contains a relatively high proportion of East Gaulish wares (J. Bird, computerised report for Reading Museum, 1997).

The decorated samian from Object 701 came from a variety of features. There was one small sherd, of Antonine date and possibly by Cinnamus, from the neonate grave (D39; 4465), and a piece of an early to mid-Flavian Drag. 29 bowl from the CBM dump (D23; 4265). The occupation along the north-south road contained a sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl in an unusual style, probably by a potter of the Quintilianus-Laxtucissa group (D11; 3184), of which two further sherds were recovered from Object 700 (3911, 4063), and a small sherd in the style of the X-9/X-10 group at Les Martres-de-Veyre, of early second-century date (D20). The remainder of the Object 701 decorated samian came from dumps, silts and make-up layers; it comprised less than ten sherds and ranged in date from the Neronian period to the Antonine. It included two mould-stamped vessels, a black-slipped beaker by Libertus ii (D41; 517) and a bowl of Cinnamus ii (D4; 59), a black-slipped jar with an applied female head (D40) and a jar with incised decoration (D19).

Only one of the Period 3 cut features in the northern area had any decorated samian: pit 4835 (Object 500028) contained a single sherd in the style of the X-13/Attianus group, of Hadrianic date (D1). There was little more recovered from the south-eastern cut features with a small sherd of Hadrianic-Antonine date (D2) from well 5693 (Object 500035).

Catalogue of Period 3 decorated samian (FIGS 73–74)

Pits and wells

- D1. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. The ovolo is Rogers 1974, B7, used by X-13, X-14 and Attianus. Hadrianic. Pit 4835 (4849 and 5835).
- D2. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Figure in narrow beaded panel. Hadrianic–Antonine. Well 5693 (5747).

Layers: Object 701

- D3. Drag. 37, South Gaul. Panel design, including a lion eating a captive (Hermet 1934, pl. 25, 33/Oswald 1936–7, type 1493), a large satyr (Hermet pl. 19, 83/Oswald 630) and

- a spray of five corded rods. Below is a wreath of small trifid leaves. There are links with bowls by the Flavian Sabinus, Mees (1995) Sabinus II: a bowl in this style has the lion and captive and similar rods, but corded in the opposite direction (Ricken 1934, Taf. 14, 13). *c.* A.D. 85–110. (5698) (FIG. 73).
- D4. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, with mould-stamp of Cinnamus ii (see stamp catalogue S9); six small sherds. The ovolo is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 156, 23; the panel design includes a small medallion or festoon, probably containing a bird (pl. 157, 2 and 6), and a figure, possibly the Actaeon on pl. 161, 51. *c.* A.D. 150–180. (2619) SF 1767 (FIG. 73).
- D5. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. Probably by Divixtus: the Venus is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 115, 2, the border, ring terminal and medallion on pl. 115, 7. The motif in the medallion is probably part of an animal. *c.* A.D. 140–170. (2644).
- D6. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. Panel design in the style of Cinnamus: the ovolo, border, medallion and leopard are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 162, 60, the astragalus motif on pl. 160, 41. *c.* A.D. 150–180. (3103).
- D7. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Broken ovolo, probably Rogers 1974, B143, used by the Cinnamus group. Early to mid-Antonine. (3103).
- D8. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Small dolphin in a festoon. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3103).
- D9. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Part of an animal, probably the leopard used regularly by Casurius (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 134, 22). Mid- to late Antonine. (3103).
- D10. Drag. 30, Central Gaul. Panels, with an astragalus at the base. Antonine. (3103).
- D11. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Quintilianus or his later associate Laxtucissa. The ovolo and wavy line border were used by both, as were the acanthus and the astragalus impressed across a border (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 68, 2 and 8, pl. 71, 25, and pl. 98, 8 and 10). The horse, lion and column are on Quintilianus bowls, and the bird in the festoon may be one he used (pl. 68, 7, pl. 69, 13, and pl. 73, 46 and 50). The figure may be a cupid used by Laxtucissa, who also used the astragalus border, the rosette and plume motif and the plain festoon (pl. 97, 5 and 7, and pl. 99, 16). The second bird does not seem to have been used by either, while the leaf in the festoon has no parallel in Rogers 1974. The double line at the base was a regular feature on Quintilianus bowls (pl. 71, 32); the other motifs are too fragmentary to identify. A date in the range *c.* A.D. 135–165 is likely. (3184), two sherds, (3911) and (4063) five sherds (FIG. 73).
- D12. Drag. 37, South Gaul. Panels, including a hound and hare at the base and a saltire of leaves; probably by M Crestio, who used the hound and what may be the same hare (Mees 1995, Taf. 45, 1), and the large leaf in the saltire (Taf. 38, 1). *c.* A.D. 75–95. (3424 and 3826).
- D13. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of the Sacer–Attianus group. The deer is probably the one on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 82, 6, by Sacer, and the double-ended trifid motif and the acanthus tip were used by Attianus (pl. 85, 1 and 9). *c.* A.D. 125–150. (3424).
- D14. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. The ovolo, Rogers 1974, B47, was used by Criciro. *c.* A.D. 135–165. (3424) SF 2413.
- D15. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. Narrow panels, including Vulcan and the dolphin and basket motif (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 158, 22); the element in the left-hand panel is a partial impression of Rogers 1974, L11 (pl. 160, 41). *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3424).
- D16. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. Panels, including a large medallion with a horse (probably a partial impression of the horse on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 163, 72) above a stag (pl. 159, 25), and a herm (pl. 160, 35); the borders and lozenge ornament are on pl. 160, 46. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3424) (FIG. 74).
- D17. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Casurius. The ovolo and border are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 133, 17, the pigeon on pl. 134, 24. *c.* A.D. 165–200. (3424).
- D18. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Scrollery at base. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3424).
- D19. Déch. 72, Central Gaul. Decorated with incised facets, arranged as a double-ended spray of leaves bound at the centre, with other facets at the sides. Mid- to later Antonine. (3424) (FIG. 74).

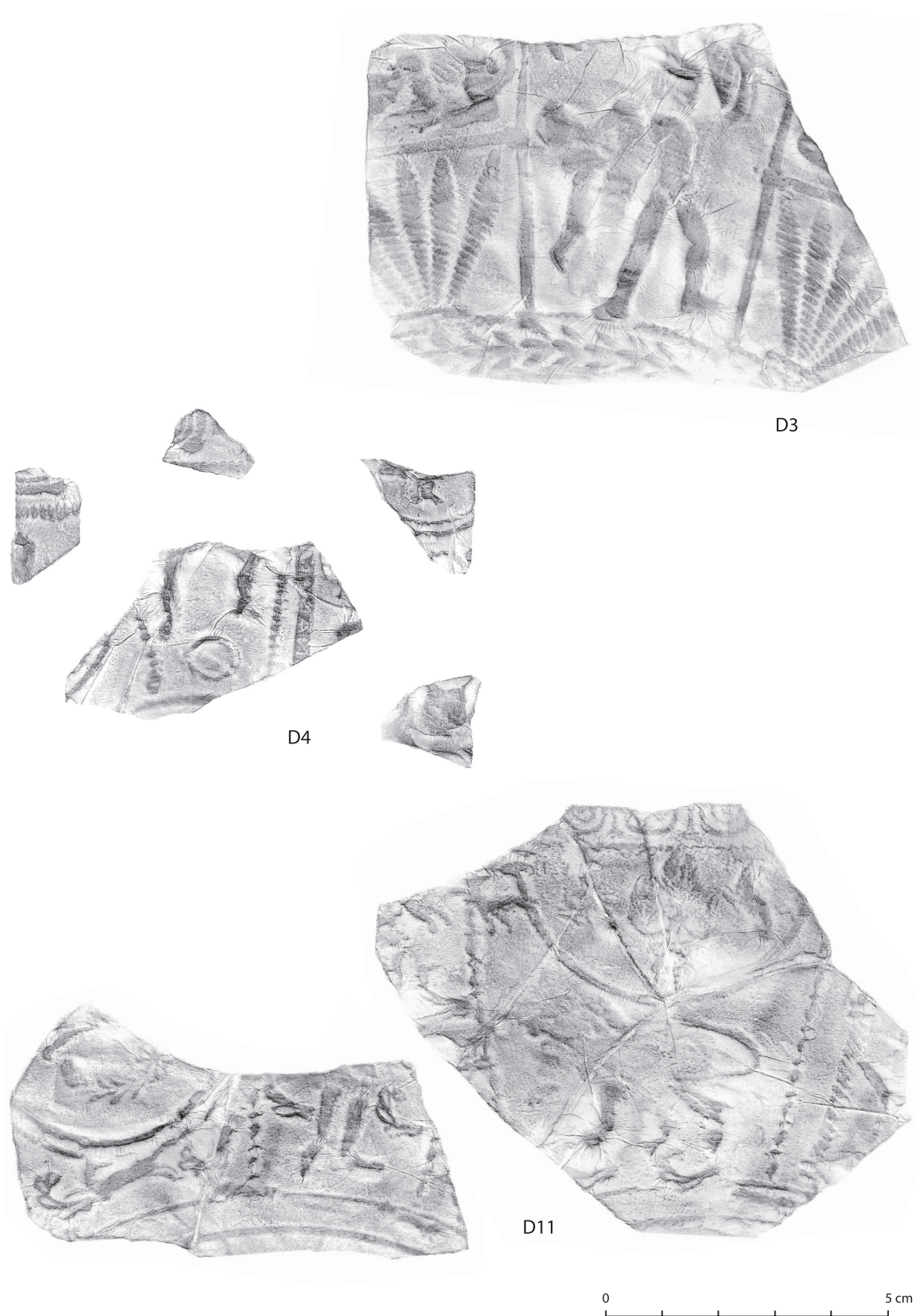


FIG. 73. Decorated samian from Period 3 Object 701. Scale 1:1.

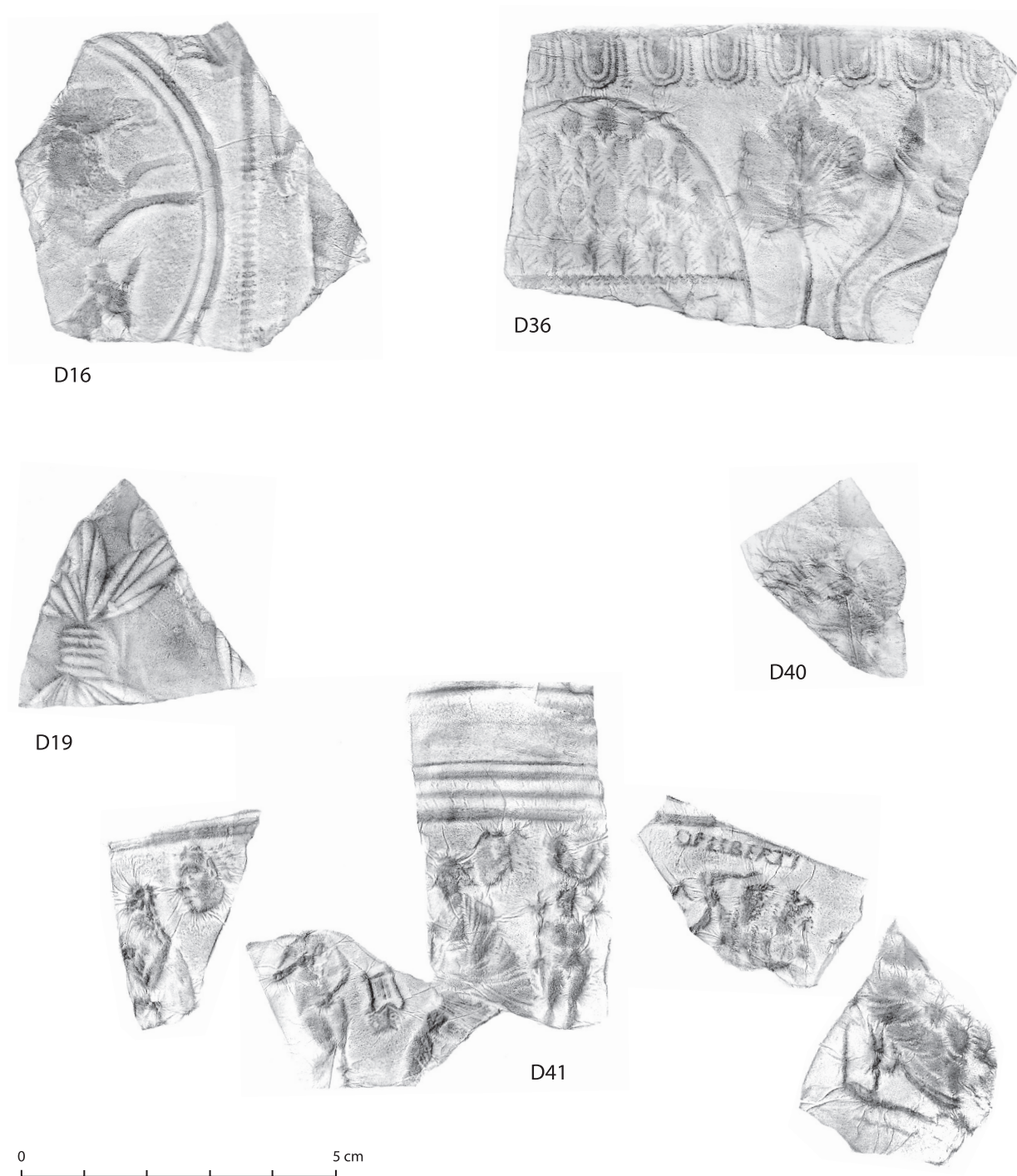


FIG. 74. Decorated samian from Period 3 Object 701. Scale 1:1.

- D20. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Ovolo Rogers 1974, B38, used by X-9 and X-10; the border below is rather more untidy than their usual borders. *c.* A.D. 110–130. (3431).
- D21. Drag. 30, South Gaul, in the style of Masclus. The ovolo and rosette are on Mees 1995, Taf. 112, 2, with similar tendrils. *c.* A.D. 50–65. (3435).
- D22. Drag. 37, South Gaul. Spurred leaf. Early to mid-Flavian. (3471).
- D23. Drag. 29, South Gaul; two sherds. The lower zone contains a band of S-shaped volutes above a basal wreath of chevrons. The general style is close to much of the Pompeii Hoard material, where the volutes occur on a signed Memor bowl and similar chevrons on a signed and stamped bowl of Mommo (Atkinson 1914, nos 15 and 74; Dzwiza 2004, nos A15 and A74). *c.* A.D. 70–85. (4265).

- D24. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, probably by Attianus. The leaf is probably that on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 87, 21; the bird is on pl. 87, 20. *c.* A.D. 125–150. (3826).
- D25. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Large medallion; the motifs inside are too fragmentary to identify. Antonine. (3826).
- D26. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. The beaded border, ring terminal and caryatid were shared by Divixtus and Cinnamus (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 115, 1 and 7, pl. 117, 4 and 10, and pl. 158, 19 and 22); the male figure, probably Apollo (Oswald 1936–7, type 93), is not apparently recorded for either potter. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3849).
- D27. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panels with corded borders, ending in a seven- or eight-petalled rosette; they include a small medallion and probably a ring motif. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3849).
- D28. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Hare in large medallion. Early to mid-Antonine. (4293).
- D29. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. This ovolo is impressed over a plain line on bowls of Pugnus and Secundus I; a bowl attributed to Pugnus has a similar untidy vertical border, taken up into the ovolo (Rogers 1999, pl. 90, 21). *c.* A.D. 145–175. (4063).
- D30. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; three sherds. In the style of Cinnamus: the bear is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 163, 66, the scroll with astragalus binding and the medallion on pl. 162, 60. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3912).
- D31. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Drusus II. The Silenus is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 89, 16, the rosette and a similar small panel at the base on pl. 88, 1. The other motifs are too fragmentary to identify. *c.* A.D. 125–150. (4308).
- D32. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Casurius. The ovolo and beads are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 135, 32. *c.* A.D. 165–200. (4063).
- D33. Drag. 30, Central Gaul. Panels, including a large medallion, probably containing an animal, and part of an unidentified figure. Antonine. (4063).
- D34. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. The ovolo is too badly smudged to identify; below, panels, including a large medallion, perhaps containing a leaf, and a ring at the corner. Antonine. (4063).
- D35. Drag. 29, South Gaul. Upper zone scroll with small bifid binding, similar to one used by Modestus (Mees 1995, Taf. 141, 2). *c.* A.D. 50–65. (4067).
- D36. Drag. 30, South Gaul, in the style of Germanus. The ovolo is on Mees 1995, Taf. 72, 1; below is a leaf scroll winding over an area divided horizontally into two zones. The leaf in the scroll and the corded tendril are on Taf. 87, 1 and 4. For the leaf tips in the upper zone, cf. Taf. 83, 1; the motif in the lower zone is too fragmentary to identify. *c.* A.D. 70–90. (4270) one sherd; four sherds from (3836), Object 700, below (FIG. 74).
- D37. Drag. 37, South Gaul. Ovolo with four-pronged tongue, probably one used by the M Crestio group (cf. Mees 1995, Taf. 49, 2). *c.* A.D. 75–95. (4270).
- D38. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; five small sherds. In the style of X-9. The ovolo, border and rosette are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 29, 344; the figures include Diana (pl. 29, 353) and probably the sea-horse to left (pl. 32, 376). *c.* A.D. 110–130. (4270).
- D39. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panel design, including Vulcan: cf. Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 161, 49, by Cinnamus. Antonine. (4465).
- D40. Black-slipped jar, Déch. 72 or 74, Central Gaul. The applied mask is a female head, not illustrated by Déchelette (1904, II.2) or by Simpson (1957; 1973). Mid- to later Antonine. (5124) (FIG. 74).
- D41. Black-slipped beaker, Déch. 64, with a mould stamp of Libertus ii of Lezoux (S17); as often happens with this form, the slip has only partially fired black. The figure-types are all previously recorded for Libertus: they are a seated man, Venus, a seated woman, Neptune supporting a mask, Bacchus supported by two Bacchantes, and Demeter and Kore, with two further masks and a lyre in the field. Bémont 1977, 73–8, fig. 17, has all the motifs except the Bacchic group, which is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 51, 602; for generally similar beakers, cf. pls 52, 608–612, and 53, 622. *c.* A.D. 115–130. (4508) SFs 3278, 3318, 3324, 3325, seven sherds; also sherd from (5698) SF 3961 (FIGS 26, 74).

Stamped samian

By Brenda Dickinson

The stamps from 'House 1': MB 1, MB 2 and 'ERTB 4' are published in Clarke *et al.* 2007.

Pits and wells

- S1. Drag. 18. South Gaulish, La Graufesenque. OF.IVC[VN] Iucundus iii Die 5a. A.D. 75–85. Well 2234 (2254).
- S2. Drag. 31. Central Gaulish, Lezoux. SACER[Sacero Die 1a. A.D. 150–180. Pit 4835 (4832).

Layers: Object 701

South Gaulish

- S3. Drag. 15/17 or 18. La Graufesenque. CARANTI Carantus i, Die 7a. A.D. 75–90. (4253) SF 3051.
- S4. Drag. 18. La Graufesenque. GER[Germanus i, Die incomplete 2. A.D. 65–90. (4270) SF 3070.
- S5. Drag. 27. South Gaulish. INII. Probably illiterate. Flavian-Trajanic. (4475) SF 3328.

Central Gaulish

- S6. Drag. 33. Lezoux. AVITA.MA Avitus iv, Die 1b. A.D. 120–150. (3424) SF 2364.
- S7. Drag. 33. Lezoux. CELSIANIF Celsianus, Die 8a. A.D. 160–190. (3103) SF 2272.
- S8. Drag. 33. Lezoux. CE[?] unidentified stamp. A.D. 140–200. (3424) SF 2414.
- S9. Drag. 37. Lezoux. [CIN]NAMIM Cinnamus ii, Die 4b. Stamped in the mould (D4). A.D. 150–180. (2619) SF 1767.
- S10. Drag. 38 or 44. Lezoux. CRISPI[NIM] Crispinus ii, Die 1a. A.D. 160–200. (3424) SF 2400.
- S11. Drag. 18/31. Lezoux. [DAGO]MARVSF Dagomarus. The die was also used at Les Martres-de-Veyre. *c.* A.D. 100–120. (4475) SF 3337.
- S12. Drag. 18/31R. Lezoux. D[unidentified stamp. A.D. 120–160. (4270) SF 3078.
- S13. Drag. 31R. Central Gaulish. MA[unidentified stamp. A.D. 160–200. (2435) SF 4571.
- S14. Drag. 27. Les Martres-de-Veyre. [NA]TONVS Natonus, Die 1a. *c.* A.D. 115–140. (4475) SF 3322.
- S15. Drag. 33. Les Martres-de-Veyre. N[ICEPHORF] Nicephor i, Die 1a. *c.* A.D. 100–120. (4477) SF 3868.
- S16. Drag. 46. Lezoux. PINNAFE Pinna, Die 2a. A.D. 135–165. (4303) SF 3176.
- S17. Déch. 64. Lezoux. OFLIBERTI Libertus ii, Die 6a. *c.* A.D. 115–130. (5698) SF 3961, with sherds from (4508). Stamped in the mould (D41).
- S18. Drag. 27. Les Martres-de-Veyre. SACE[R] Sacer i, Die 14a. A.D. 120–140. (4308) SF 3197.
- S19. Drag. 27. Lezoux. [SILVI].OF Silvius ii, Die 2a. A.D. 120–145. (4308) SF 4573.
- S20. Drag. 18/31. Lezoux. SILVI[.OF] Silvius ii, Die 2b. A.D. 125–145. (3471) SF 2517.
- S21. Drag. 33. Lezoux. SOLIIMNI Sollemnis i, Die 5a. A.D. 130–150. (4303) SF 3171.
- S22. Drag. 33. Lezoux. VEGI...M? unidentified stamp. A.D. 140–200. (3424) SF 2411.
- S23. Drag. 31. Lezoux. [VE]LOX.F Velox, Die 2b. A.D. 140–170. (3471) SF 2544.
- S24. Curle 15 with rosette stamp. Probably Central Gaulish, but in a pale fabric; the slip is rather orange and uneven, perhaps under-fired. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3849).
- S25. Drag. 18/31. Les Martres-de-Veyre. VITA[LIS.M.S.F.] Vitalis iii, Die 2a. *c.* A.D. 100–120. (4349) SF 3358.
- S26. Drag. 33. Stamped]I or I[, an unidentified Central Gaulish stamp. Hadrianic–Antonine. (4063).
- S27. Drag. 33. Les Martres-de-Veyre.]LISF unidentified. Trajanic–Hadrianic. (4070) SF 3348.

DESCRIPTION OF PERIOD 3 GROUPS

Pits and wells (FIGS 75–76 and 80)

Four pits and wells have been placed into Period 3; Objects 500035, 44008, 41016 and 500028. Tables 37–40 (Appendix 4) provide separate quantified summaries for each of these four features. A range of the Period 3 pottery is illustrated in FIGS 75–76 arranged in feature groups. The slumps into 6290 (Object 500036) are considered below under Layers: Object 701.

South-east pits: well 5693 (Object 500035) (Table 37; FIG. 75.1–8)

Well 5693 yielded an assemblage of 375 sherds of pottery weighing 11.1kg. With an average sherd weight of 29.6g, the pottery is particularly well preserved with a number of large sherds. Sherd joins were observed between layers 6285 and 6300. The assemblage comprises a mixture of continental imports, traded regional wares and local wares. Eleven sherds of samian are present, seven South Gaulish and four Central Gaulish. A *terminus post quem* is provided by a decorated Drag. 37 from 5747 dated to the Hadrianic–Antonine period (catalogue no. D2). Samian forms present include Drag. 18/31 and 18 dishes and Drag. 27 cups. Other fineware imports are restricted to a single sherd of ARG CC beaker, three sherds from a closed form in fine black micaceous ware and eight sherds of imported white ware, along with sherds of Dressel 20 olive oil and Gallic wine amphorae and North Gaulish mortaria. Collectively the imports account for just 10.7 per cent by count of the group. Regional imports account for a further 4.3 per cent, with small quantities from the Dorset, Oxfordshire and Verulamium industries. The DOR BB1 vessels are limited to plain-walled dishes and a flat-rim bowl, whilst the Oxfordshire ware includes a ring-necked white ware flagon and Verulamium region wares flagon and mortaria, the latter quite worn from use.

Amongst the local wares, products of the Alice Holt industry contribute 57.3 per cent by count of the assemblage. These include a number of beaded rim jars (FIG. 75.1–3), necked jars (FIG. 75.6), storage jars, small dishes (FIG. 75.4–5), and ‘Surrey’ bowls (FIG. 75.7). Several jars had sooted exteriors.

Many of the other known local wares in grog- and flint-tempered fabrics are redeposited finds, and this is highlighted by 4.8 per cent of the total assemblage comprising Silchester ware (fabric SIL F1) which had ceased production by this time. Probably more contemporary with the deposit is the presence of several sherds of large grog-tempered storage jar, which accounts for 6.4 per cent by count and 13 per cent by weight.

The remaining fabrics recorded are of unknown source mainly comprising fine grey wares, various oxidised wares and white-slipped ware. A basal knob in a buff ware, probably from a small amphora (FIG. 75.8) could be imported or British. One lid in oxidised ware had a blackened lip as did a flat rim bowl.

In terms of the overall vessel profile for the well, jars dominate accounting for 45.3 per cent (eve) (see Table 50), followed by flagons at 20.9 per cent, dishes at 13 per cent and lids at 6.4 per cent.

South-east pits: pit 5039 (Object 44008) (Table 38; FIG. 75.9–16)

Pit 5039 produced 577 sherds of pottery weighing 10.6kg. Compared to the previous feature the sherds are more fragmented with an average sherd weight of 18.5g. Sherd links were observed between layers 6228 and 6233; 4549 and 6228; 5001 and 4549; and 5005 and 5009. Continental imports make up 10.3 per cent with broadly the same range of material. Samian includes both South and Central Gaulish pieces, including three sherds of Les Martres-de-Veyre/early Lezoux with a *terminus post quem* in the Hadrianic period. Several colour-coated beakers with roughcast decoration are present in Argonne, Central Gaulish and Cologne fabrics. A residual *Cam.* 8 platter in GAB TN came from context 5001. Sherds of Gallic amphora are quite prolific making up 5.6 per cent by count and 17.1 per cent by weight.

Regional wares are very sparse and, unlike well 5693, products of the Dorset and Oxfordshire

industries appear to be absent with just seven sherds of Verulamium region ware (e.g. FIG. 75.11 and 14) and a London ware bowl (FIG. 75.10). Amongst the local wares Alice Holt vessels account for 49.2 per cent with some residual flint- and grog-tempered ware. Sherds of grog-tempered storage jars are not quite as prolific as in the former group.

The same spectrum of grey wares, oxidised wares and white-slipped wares is present. Oxidised fabric 3 makes up 7 per cent of the assemblage, again with several lids along with reeded rim bowls. Quite a diverse range of fine grey wares is present, 7.8 per cent, with examples of poppyhead beakers, jars, bowls (FIG. 75.13) and dishes. Amongst the fine oxidised wares is a sherd with white barbotine dots. Some of these may be products of the Oxfordshire industry.

The breakdown of vessels is quite similar to well 5693 with jars dominating followed by bowls, flagons and lids (cf. Appendix 4, Table 56).

Northern pits: well 2234 (Object 41016) (Table 39; FIGS 75.17–21; 76.22–25; 85.G1)

Well 2234 produced a more modest assemblage of 443 sherds of pottery weighing 9715g. A large number of layers were excavated and there is clearly a chronological difference between the lower and upper horizons. Continental imports contribute just 6.2 per cent by sherd count, some 28 sherds, of which 17 are probably pre-Flavian including South Gaulish samian (stamp S1), Gallo-Belgic wares (GAB TN, TR1C), and Central Gaulish white-slip flagon. The latest samian, dating to the early second century, comes from layers 2293 and 2254 in the upper zones of the well.

Regional wares are quite well represented with products from the Dorset, Verulamium region, Nene Valley and Oxfordshire industries. Overall the regional imports account for 19 per cent of the assemblage and 17.7 per cent of these are products of the Verulamium industries, 37.3 per cent by weight. Of particular note are two semi-complete Verulamium region flagons (FIGS 27; 75.20–1), both from layer 2722, a gravel layer. A further double-handled, large flagon came from lower level 3341 (FIG. 75.19). Two mortaria are also present, one rim fragment from 2303 showing the very edge of a stamp. The small fragments of Lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares, probably of fourth-century date came from the uppermost layer 2311 and layer 2254. Similarly the DOR BB1 came from the uppermost levels.

Alice Holt products and allied grey wares account for 39.7 per cent by count but only 20 per cent by weight. Jars dominate but two flanged bowls of later third- to fourth-century type came from horizons 2304 and 2311. A jar base from 2330 has a post-firing graffiti (FIG. 85.G1). Two sherds of Overwey white ware, again from the upper levels, reinforce the late Roman accumulation in the upper zone. The grog-tempered storage jar includes a sherd reshaped as a counter (SF 2137).

Of note amongst the other wares present is a flagon in a black-slipped oxidised ware from 3341 (FIG. 75.18). A handle in a similar fabric from 2967 may be from the same vessel. Bodysherds from a very large flagon in a white-slipped, oxidised ware were recovered from layers 2254 and 2311. A further flagon in white ware (FIG. 75.17) came from 3341.

The vessel profile for the well deviates from the usual pattern in that flagons dominate at 47.2 per cent (eve) followed by jars at 27.6 per cent and fineware platters at 10.8 per cent (Table 50). If the handles and concentrations of bodysherds are counted alongside the rims, there is probably a minimum of ten flagons associated with the deposits from layer 2747 and below.

The lowest horizon in well 2234 to produce pottery was 3362, which produced just eight sherds amongst which were two buff flagon handles from two different vessels. The succeeding layer, 3359, produced just five bodysherds, with layer 3341 above this, a concentration of three flagons (FIG. 75.17–19). Both nos 17 and 18 are forms typologically datable to the pre-Flavian period, the latter perhaps continuing up to the later first century. The black-slipped fabric is unique to this vessel, although it is just possible that this is a post-depositional change. The Verulamium region double-handled example (FIG. 75.19) can be paralleled by an example from London sometimes referred to as an amphora (Davies *et al.* 1994, fig. 36.169). It is not one of the commoner forms found and is not closely dated other than later first to early second century. The base of a grog-tempered large jar was also found with the flagons along with five coarsewares

(ALH RE and Silchester ware). Layer 3339 above this also produced a small assemblage of six bodysherds, which included a sherd of South Gaulish samian Drag. 27 cup. A further similar sherd came from 2967 along with three further flagon handles, one in a black-slipped oxidised ware, which may belong with the rim from 3341, and two in a fine oxidised white-slipped ware. The grog-tempered counter also came from this deposit. Above this layer 2722 produced two semi-complete flagons (FIG. 75.20–1), one a pinch-mouthed type in Verulamium region ware; the other missing its rim but with a deliberate body piercing. Pinch-mouthed flagons are again not common in the Verulamium region potters' repertoire and the examples from London lack detailed dating, although typologically the form appears in the Claudian period continuing into the second century. It is possible that this vessel comes from the recently discovered kilns at Northgate House, London, which were also producing Verulamium-type white wares including pinch-mouthed flagons in the first half of the second century (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 85). Also with this group is a sherd of South Gaulish Drag. 18 dish, a sherd of Central Gaulish white-slipped flagon, an amphora lid and eight coarsewares.

Another small group of 23 sherds came from 2320 which included a jar base with an incised cross (FIG. 85.G1), a large sherd of Baetican amphora, a rim from a grog-tempered storage jar, one sherd of South Gaulish samian, eight of fine micaceous black ware and nine sherds of ALH RE. Layer 2336 produced a large rim sherd of Verulamium mortarium typologically dated to A.D. 100–120 and a lid knob of oxidised ware OXID3 that seems to be an early second-century industry. Further lid sherds are present in 2302 above with a few coarseware sherds. Further coarsewares, predominantly Alice Holt, came from 2275 and 2333, which could again be later first or early second century in date. From horizon 2304 upwards the deposits appear far more variable with a mixture of redeposited first-century material, alongside sherds from vessels potentially of later third- to fourth-century currency, suggesting a later phase of levelling off. In total, 235 sherds (3kg) of material, just over half the total assemblage, came from these later deposits with an average sherd weight of 12.9g indicating the more fragmented nature of these deposits.

Northern pits: pit 4835 (Object 500028) (Table 40; FIG. 76.26)

The only pit from the northern area dated to Period 3 produced a modest assemblage of 246 sherds, 5.9kg. This appears to be quite a mixed assemblage chronologically in that there is quite a high proportion of first-century fine and coarseware present. The *terminus post quem* for the pit is provided by 15 sherds of Central Gaulish samian and 11 sherds of DOR BB1.

Continental imports contribute 15.6 per cent by count, with slightly more samian sherds than seen in the features already discussed above. There are four vessels of Hadrianic or Hadrianic-Antonine date from layers 4849, 4861, 4832 and 5835. One Central Gaulish Drag. 31 dish has a rivet-repair hole. There are sherd links between layers 4849 and 5835. Residual finds include sherds from a *Cam.* 16 platter in GAB TN, a platter in GAB TR2 with the edge of a potter's stamp, and a white ware butt-beaker (*Cam.* 113 (fabric NOG WH)). Regional imports are not prolific, with just DOR BB1 and VER WH; the former includes a jar decorated with diagonal burnished lines and a beaded-rim bowl.

Compared to the previous features the proportions of Alice Holt grey ware and Silchester ware differ with proportionately less of the former, which accounts for 36.4 per cent by count, and more of the latter at 27.2 per cent. There are also several sherds of first-century grog-tempered ware (fabrics G1 and G4) alongside second-century grog-tempered storage jar. The familiar presence of fine grey ware, including barbotine-dot decorated beaker, oxidised ware and white-slipped oxidised ware reflects early second-century types. One sherd of Hadrianic decorated samian was recovered (catalogue no. D1) and one stamp dated A.D. 150–180 (no. S2). An almost complete (*c.* 90 per cent) grey ware burnished dish (FIG. 74.26) came from context 5835.

Curiously the assemblage from this feature deviates from the expected norm in terms of the vessel repertoire in that coarseware bowls dominate the EVEs at 42.7 per cent, followed by jars at 30 per cent and then fineware dishes at 7 per cent (Table 53). Lids also make quite a significant contribution at 5.7 per cent.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds from Period 3 pits and wells (FIGS 75–76)

South-east pits: well 5693 (Object 500035) (Table 37)

1. Large beaded rim jar decorated with a single burnished wavy line. Burnished on the shoulder. Fabric: ALH RE. (6300).
- 2–3. Two beaded rim jars with sooted exteriors. Handmade, wheel-finished. Fabric: ALH RE. (6300).
- 4–5. Shallow dishes with external offset. Fabric: ALH RE. (6300).
6. Everted rim jar with internal lid seating. Fabric: ALH RE. (6325).
7. Surrey bowl in a black sandy ware. Fabric: ALH RE. (6326).
8. Amphora base. Buff sandy ware with a dark orange-brown core possibly once with a white slip. At x20 the paste contains a common frequency of well-sorted quartz sand less than 0.5mm and rare red iron. Possibly a Verulamium region product. Fabric: BUFF. (6326).

South-east pits: pit 5039 (Object 44008) (Table 38)

9. Necked, cordoned jar with a carinated shoulder. Slightly sooted exterior. Fabric: ALH RE. (6228/6233).
10. Small bowl imitating a Drag. 30. Rouletted decoration in the upper zone. Fine black 'London ware'. Fabric: LON BWF. (6228).
11. Verulamium ware mortarium. Fabric: VER WH. (6228).
12. Small lid-seated jar. Brownish orange, fine sandy ware with traces of a mica slip. Possibly slightly burnt. Fabric: MICOX. (5009).
13. Deep carinated bowl in fine grey ware. Fabric: GYF. (5001).
14. Verulamium ware lid with a blackened lip. Fabric: VER WH. (4549).
15. Everted rim jar/bowl in a white-slipped oxidised ware. The vessel is slipped on both the exterior and interior surfaces. The narrow cordon at the neck has been cleaned of slip and shows through as orange. Fabric: WSOXID3. (4549).
16. Jar/large beaker with slightly everted rim. Decorated with tooled line vertically bisected diamonds. Fabric: GREY1. (4549).

Northern pits: well 2234 (Object 41016) (Table 39)

17. Pulley-wheel rim, single-handled flagon. Fabric: WW2. (3341).
18. Hofheim-rim flagon. Fine oxidised ware with a black slip. Fabric: OXIDBS. (3341).
19. Large double-handled flagon with a slightly cupped rim. Fabric: VER WH. (3341).
20. Almost complete single-handled flagon missing the rim and handle. The belly of the vessel has a deliberate post-firing vertical slot. Fabric: VER WH. (2722), SF 1737 (cf. FIG. 27).
21. Almost complete pinched-mouth flagon, c. 80 per cent present. Some blackening on one side of the body. Fabric: VER WH. (2722), SF 1763 (cf. FIG. 27).
22. Necked, cordoned jar with a carinated shoulder. Fabric: ALH RE. (2275).
23. Shallow dish with a footring. Fabric: GYF. (2254).
24. Globular beaker in fine grey ware. Fabric: GYF. (2254).
25. Mortarium flange with traces of a very worn/poorly impressed potter's stamp. Probably a double line but individual letters difficult to decipher. Fabric: VER WH. (2303) (FIG. 86.2).

Northern pits: pit 4835 (Object 500028) (Table 40)

26. Grey ware dish, probably wheelmade. The interior has an irregular, burnished finish whilst the exterior base is well burnished and slightly sooted. Fabric: GREY. (5835), SF 3756.

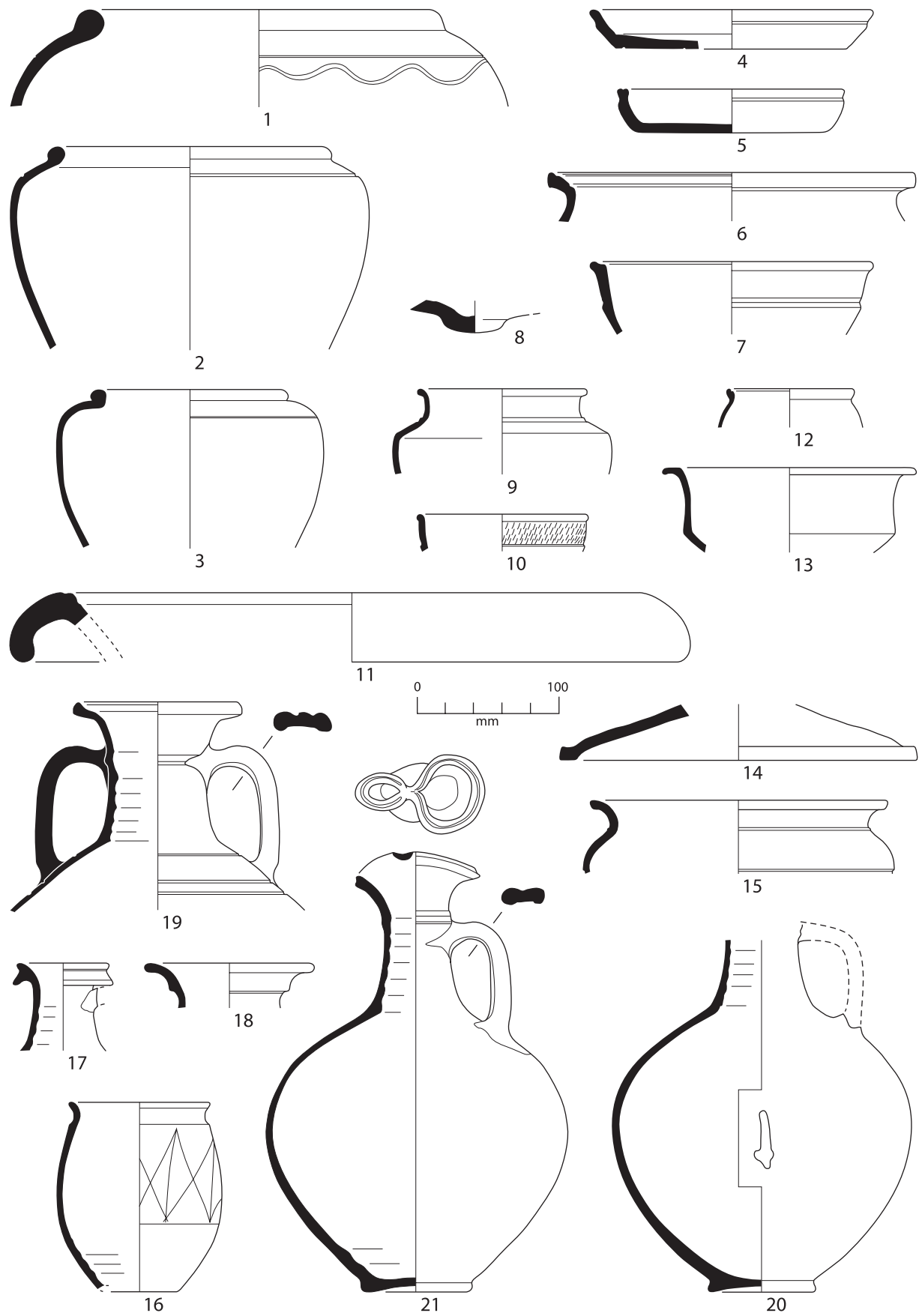


FIG. 75. Pottery from Period 3 pits and wells. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

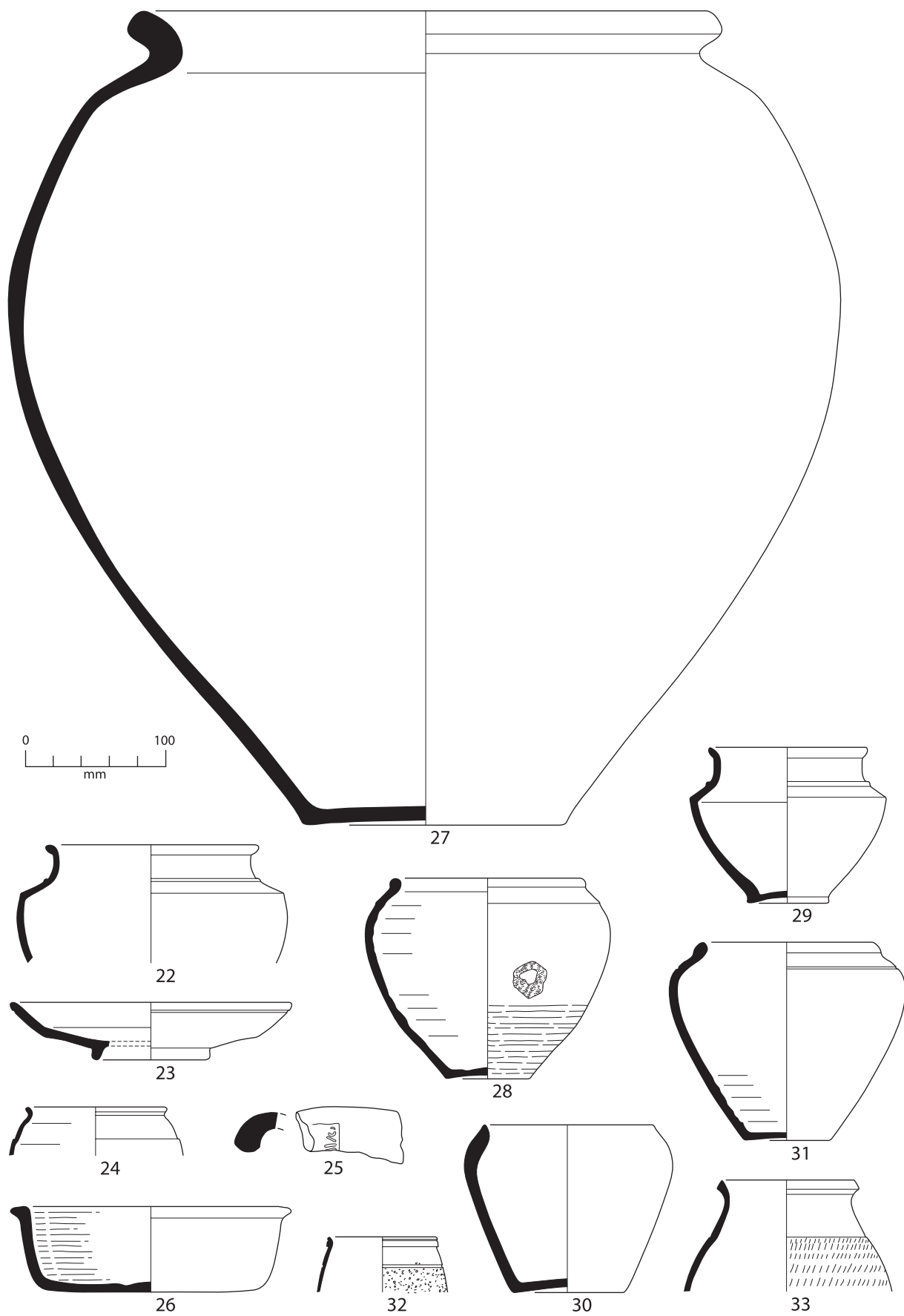


FIG. 76. Pottery from Period 3 well 2234, pit 4835, MB 1 and 2, MRTB 1 and south-east occupation Object 701 (Nos 32–3). Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

‘House 1’ (Table 36)*Summary*

The Period 3 contexts associated with ‘House 1’ (Objects 50018, 50019 and 50037) produced a large assemblage of some 11,756 sherds weighing *c.* 147.50kg (see Table 36 for summary and Timby 2007 for full report). Although the overall average sherd weight is quite low at 12.5g, at least five complete vessels were recovered, one in fragments and not illustrated and several substantial sherds and multiple fragments of others (FIG. 76.27–31). A noticeably high level of redeposited first-century material would also account for the overall lower average sherd weight. An enormous flint-tempered jar, partially reconstructed (FIG. 76.27), is excluded in the quantification. This vessel found placed on its side in Masonry Building 1 was substantially burnt on the lower half strongly suggesting that it may have served as a *clibanus* for baking bread, keeping dishes hot or some other similar function (FIGS 12–13).

MB 1 (Object 50018) produced about 20 per cent of the assemblage by sherd count. The samian is dominated by South Gaulish wares, but the few Central Gaulish wares suggest a Hadrianic date for the group overall. Also present is a small sherd of Moselle black-slip beaker which might suggest a date in the later second century and two small Oxfordshire white ware flagons (Young 1977, type W18), conventionally dated to the second half of the third century. Other regional wares include Colchester colour-coated beakers, Dorset black-burnished ware, and Verulamium white ware.

MB 2 (Object 50019) produced a slightly smaller assemblage of some 1,062 sherds, *c.* 14.9kg. The latest samian dates to the Hadrianic–early Antonine period. As with Object 500018, there is a high proportion of residual material, including a small Silchester flint-tempered ware jar (SF 2039) probably complete when deposited (FIG. 76.30). A complete Alice Holt ware beaded-rim jar (FIGS 15; 76.31) was also recovered. Grog-tempered ware storage jar is also quite prominent with several sherds from a single vessel from context 4123. Despite the mid-second-century date provided by the samian, Dorset black-burnished ware is noticeably absent, suggesting that it perhaps was not being traded much to Silchester at this time.

MRTB 1/ERTB 1 (‘ERTB 4’) (Object 50037) produced the largest of the Period 3 assemblages from this area with some 9,844 sherds weighing *c.* 124kg. Again the average sherd size is quite low at 12.5g and although there are two complete pots (FIG. 76.28–9), there are few other obviously semi-complete or once-complete vessels. Central Gaulish samian is well represented including five stamped Lezoux pieces, four of which broadly date to the period A.D. 160–190. Regional and continental imports are quite diverse but of moderately low frequency. As with most of the other groups, Alice Holt and allied grey wares dominate, in this case contributing around 56 per cent of the assemblage by count.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (FIG. 76)

27. Very large handmade jar, semi-complete. Fabric: F1. Internally and externally blackened on one side possibly suggesting it functioned as a *clibanus*. (3259), SF 2377 (cf. FIGS 11–13).
28. Complete beaded-rim jar. Deliberately and slightly clumsily holed post-firing. Fabric: ALH RE. Object 50037. (3930), SF 3095 (cf. FIG. 18).
29. Complete small, necked, cordoned jar with a carinated shoulder. Fabric: ALH RE. Object 50037. (3930), SF 3096 (cf. FIG. 18).
30. Broken but probably once complete Silchester ware jar. Fabric: SIL F1. Object 50019, SF 2039.
31. Complete beaded-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE. Object 50019. (3933), SF 2549 (cf. FIG. 15).

Layers (Object 701) (Table 41; FIGS 76.32–33; 77.34–62; 78.63–92; 85.G2)

In total the sample of pottery analysed in detail from the Period 3 layers amounts to some 12,680

sherds weighing 184kg, 146.3 EVEs (Appendix 4, Table 41). Looking at the assemblage overall samian accounts for 5.6 per cent by count, other imported fine wares for 1.6 per cent, amphorae for 2.7 per cent, regional wares for 6.4 per cent, and local or unassigned wares for 83.7 per cent. The samian is dominated by Central Gaulish ware but includes sherds of Les Martres-de-Veyre ware, two small sherds of East Gaulish ware and some South Gaulish material (Table 42). The group includes a number of vessels stamped by Antonine Lezoux potters alongside some residual material.

The lowermost layers in the sequence are those slumped into 6290 from which some 1,062 sherds, *c.* 21.5kg, of pottery were analysed, 8 per cent of that from Object 701 numerically. Most of these contexts produced quite modest assemblages with 74 per cent of the analysed sherds coming from context 5698 towards the bottom of the sequence. The assemblage from 5698 comprised some 42 per cent vessels of Alice Holt and allied grey ware including a range of jars, bowls, dishes and lids (FIG. 77.45). Also present were seven sherds of DOR BB1 including examples of flat rim bowls, plain, slightly curved-wall dish and two, possibly intrusive, grooved-rim bowls (FIG. 77.39–41) which imply a date at the end of the second century. Only a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian came from this deposit along with a figured sherd from black-slipped Central Gaulish ware with a mould stamp of Libertus of Lezoux (catalogue no. D41; S17; FIGS 26; 74) dated A.D. 120–140. Sherds from the same vessel came from context 4508 (Object 701). Other contemporary fine wares are sparse. Of particular note is a flat-topped jar or dolium in VER WH (FIG. 77.35) and an almost complete, but worn, VER WH mortarium stamped by the potter Matugenus (FIG. 77.36) dated A.D. 90–120/5. In addition there is a handmade bowl in a Hampshire grog-tempered ware (FIG. 77.42) and a large fragment of an open lamp (FIG. 77.44). White-slipped oxidised flagons came from this and other horizons (e.g. FIG. 77.34, 46–7). Layer 5727 produced sherds of mid to late Antonine Central Gaulish samian. Layer 5183 had an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (Young 1977, type M5) dated A.D. 100–170, and 5122 two examples of flagons (*ibid.*, type W6) dated A.D. 150–240.

The dump of CBM produced a small assemblage of 159 sherds. Again few fine wares are present with just ten sherds of samian, only two of which are Central Gaulish, the rest South Gaulish (*cf.* catalogue no. D23). The group includes a fine, black carinated bowl (FIG. 77.50), a North Gaulish mortarium (FIG. 77.49), and an Alice Holt-type grey ware (FIG. 77.48).

A further substantial collection of pottery came from the gravels and dumps with some 2,543 sherds weighing 42kg. This group contained some 63 sherds of Central Gaulish samian with a number of mid-second-century stamps (catalogue nos D31, D36–8; S3, S4, S12, S17–19); Alice Holt grey ware is still prominent accounting for 42 per cent by count with grog-tempered storage jar accounting for a further 10.7 per cent. A small number of DOR BB1 sherds are present, including early jars with acute latticing and flat-rim bowls. The group contains a fairly high residual component reflected in the finewares and coarsewares. Amongst the latest sherds present is an OXFWH walled-sided flagon (FIG. 77.52) (Young 1977, type W9) with a production period A.D. 240–300.

The possible building MRTB 3 produced quite a large, well fragmented assemblage from 3490 with some 632 sherds. The average sherd weight at 9.4g is lower than the previously discussed groups which generally average around 13–16g. The group is very much dominated by two fabrics, ALH RE and oxidised sandy wares accounting for 45.4 per cent and 20.7 per cent respectively. The form profile is slightly unusual in that whilst jars dominate at 42.5 per cent *eve*, lids are more prominent than normal at 29 per cent. The remainder comprises bowls/dishes at 16.4 per cent and beakers at 10.7 per cent. Most of the lids are in the oxidised fabric along with the majority of the flat-rimmed bowls, possibly forming a complementary set.

The lower, second-century silt horizons collectively yielded 1,148 sherds, 15.2kg. The sherds showed an average weight of 13g. The group showed a similar profile to others in this assemblage in that ALH RE dominates at 55 per cent (count). Of particular note are three decorated sherds of 'black samian' (FIG. 74.D40) dating to the mid-to-late Antonine period. The Central Gaulish samian includes decorated sherds and a stamp, the latest date of which is A.D. 145–175 (catalogue nos D5, D11, D28–30, D32–5; S5, S11, S14–15, S26–7). A sherd link was observed in a decorated vessel between context 4063 in these silts and two sherds from the occupation

along the north–south road. The DOR BB1 is confined to mainly flat rim bowls/dishes and jars with a few plain-rimmed dishes. Amongst the Oxfordshire white ware are mortaria (Young 1977) types M10 and M14 (A.D. 180–240) and a further example of a wall-sided flagon type W9 (A.D. 240–300) (FIG. 77.59).

The accumulation layers and upper clays contained slightly less material (557 sherds) in a more fragmented condition (average sherd weight 9.9g). Alice Holt grey ware accounts for 58 per cent, with oxidised wares, fine grey wares and Oxfordshire white ware quite well represented; the latter includes a lid (Young 1977, type W72). One ALH RE vessel has a post-firing inscribed 'X' (FIG. 85.G2). The latest Central Gaulish samian falls into the Hadrianic–Antonine period (stamps S20, S23) with other residual material (e.g. catalogue no. D22).

The upper silts contained a small assemblage of 253 sherds with an average sherd weight of just 8.8g. The range of fabrics and forms very much mirrors the other deposits with no particularly closely datable pieces.

The neonate grave produced a modest assemblage which included 11 sherds of samian which give an Antonine *terminus post quem* (catalogue no. D39). More material was recovered from the rubble make-up layers with some 689 sherds analysed. The material continues to be quite fragmented (average weight 8.9g) and dominated by Alice Holt grey ware which makes up 64.7 per cent. DOR BB1 sherds, although only contributing 4 per cent, include two later jars, one with a right-angle burnished lattice dating to the later second century; the other with an oblique lattice which should belong to the later third century onwards. The samian includes five decorated pieces (catalogue nos D12, D21, D24–5, D39) and one stamp (S24). A link was observed between layers 3826 and 3424 in the rubble make-up layers on the cusp of 700/701.

A group of contexts from the rubble make-up on the cusp of objects 700 and 701 produced some 3,247 sherds, 26 per cent of the total Object 701 assemblage, 48kg. Alice Holt ware accounted for 62 per cent (FIG. 78.64–7, 69–70) with other significant groups of fine grey ware, grog-tempered storage jar, DOR BB1, OXF WH, oxidised ware (FIG. 78.71–2) and Central Gaulish samian. The last accounts for 6.6 per cent, a moderately high figure and has a high incidence of dishes Drag. 31 and cups Drag. 33. A number of stamped and decorated pieces were also recorded (catalogue nos D4, D6–10, D12, D14–20, S6–10, S13, S22); the former date up to c. A.D. 200. The DOR BB1 includes a diverse range of forms including a beaded-rim jar and an intrusive conical-flanged bowl. The OXF WH includes four examples of mortaria (Young 1977) type M14 (A.D. 180–240) and two type M3 (A.D. 140–200) along with a small jar and bowl, W54 and W56 (A.D. 300–400). Also of note is a sherd from a LNV CC box, several sherds of Cologne colour-coated beaker, and a Verulamium bowl or small mortarium (FIG. 78.68).

The late second-century occupation along the north–south road also yielded a moderately large assemblage of 2,247 sherds weighing 35kg. Alice Holt grey ware (FIG. 78.89, 91) accounts for 59 per cent by count with the usual accompanying range of fine grey wares (FIG. 78.85), grog-tempered storage jar (FIG. 78.73–4), Oxfordshire white wares, oxidised wares (FIG. 78.72, 80, 86–8), and samian. In total 141 sherds of Central Gaulish samian were documented, including some with stamps dating to the period A.D. 135–165/145–175 (catalogue nos S16, S21, D11, D26–7). The OXF WH included forms (Young 1977) M6, W2, W5, W8 and W11 (FIG. 78.78, 84, 92). The last is dated to the period A.D. 240–400 with most of the other forms extending into the third century but current earlier. The DOR BB1 accounts for just under 5 per cent of the group with examples of flat-rim bowls and grooved-rim dishes (FIG. 78.76–7, 81–2, 90). Again a few sherds with right-angle and obtuse lattice are present, generally indicating some disturbance of these upper levels. Of particular note is a single sherd of East Mediterranean amphora from context 3849, a handmade grog-tempered dish (FIG. 78.75) and some Cologne ware beakers (FIG. 78.79, 83).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (FIGS 76–78)

32. Colour-coated beaker with roughcast decoration. Fabric: ARG CC. (5698).
33. White ware devolved butt-beaker with rouletted decoration. Possibly a North Gaulish import. Fabric: WW2. (5698).

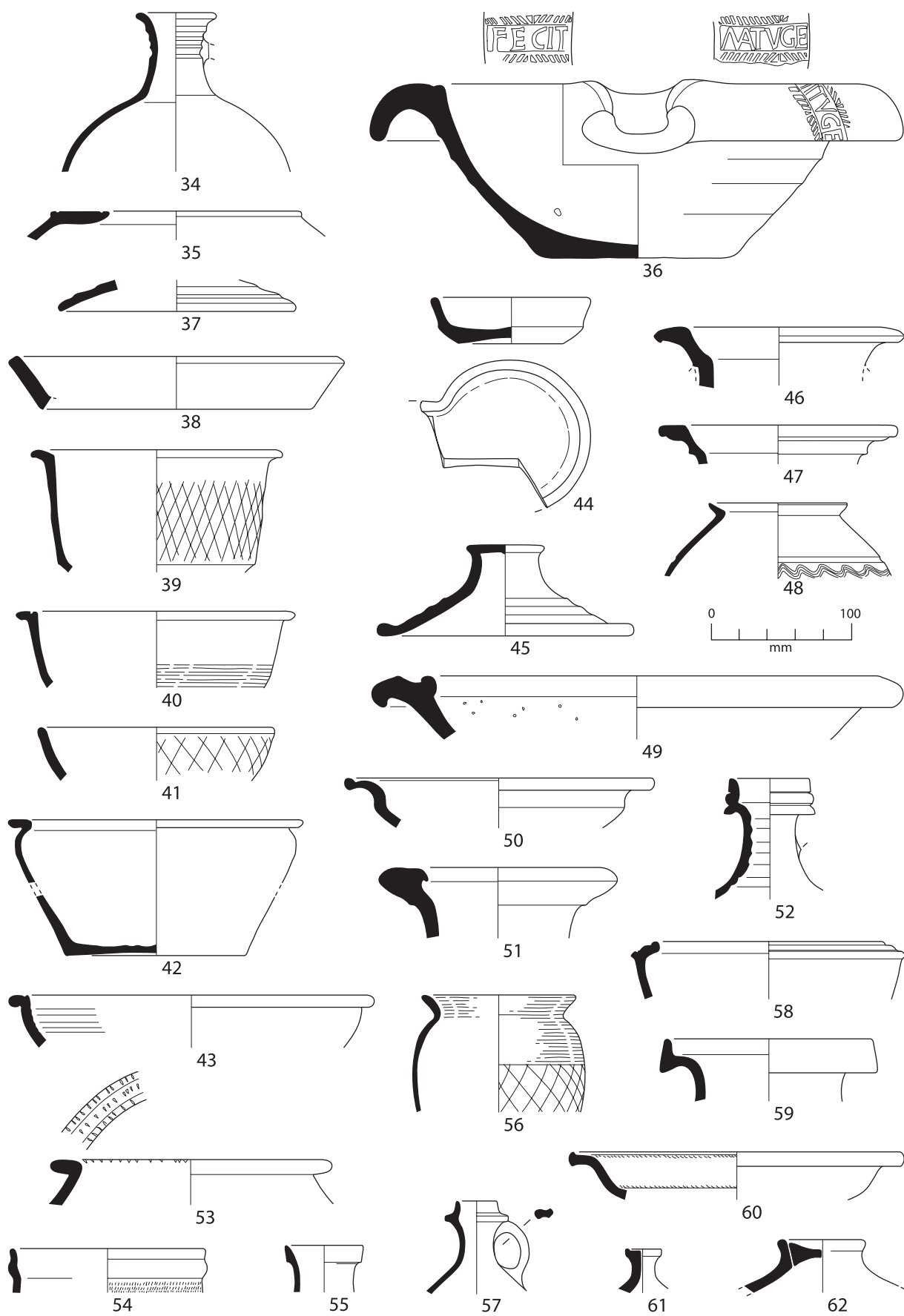


FIG. 77. Pottery from Period 3 south-east occupation Object 701. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/ Jane Timby)

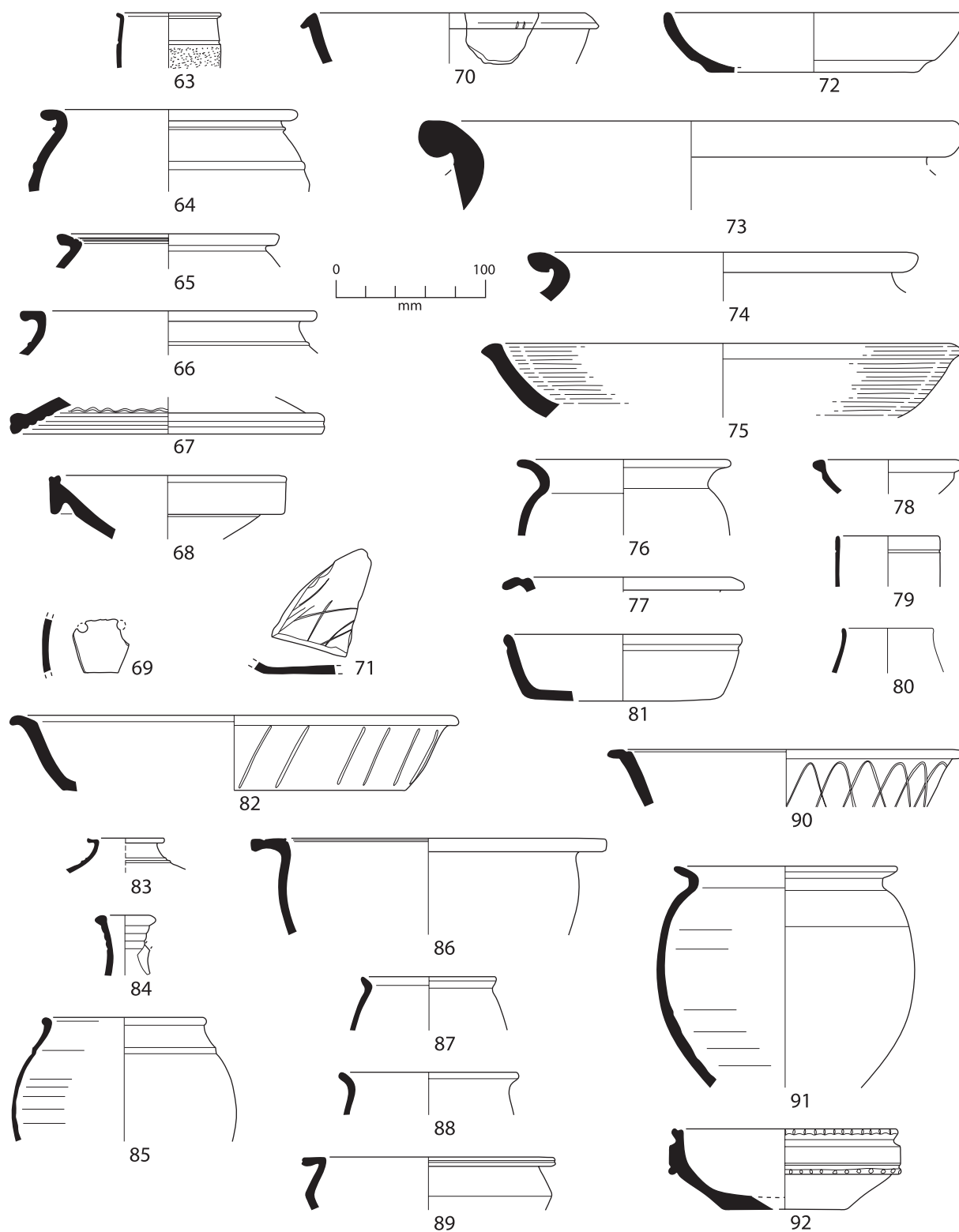


FIG. 78. Pottery from Period 3 south-east occupation Object 701. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

34. Ring-necked flagon. Fabric: WSOXID3. (5698).
35. Dolium-type jar. Fabric: White ware, possibly VER WH. (5698).
36. Complete but broken mortarium with a worn interior. Stamped either side of spout by Matugenus: MATVGE on one side and with a counterstamp on the opposite side of

- FECIT. Both stamps are set within a herringbone border. Fabric: VER WH. (5698), SF 3865 (FIG. 86.3).
37. Lid with a blackened lip. Fabric: OXID3. (5698).
 38. Shallow dish with a straight, angled wall and squared rim. Fabric: OXID3. (5698).
 39. Deeply chamfered bowl with a slightly angled flat rim and decorated with a burnished lattice. Exeter type 38 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 108). Fabric: DOR BB1. (5698).
 40. Grooved-rim bowl, with a slightly curved wall and burnished on the lower zone only. Fabric: DOR BB1. (5698).
 41. Curved-wall dish decorated with a burnished line lattice. Similar to Exeter type 36 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 108). Fabric: DOR BB1. (5698).
 42. Deep handmade bowl with a flat rim. Thin-walled, grog-tempered ware. Fabric: ?HAM GT. (5698).
 43. Grooved rim, curved-wall dish. Fabric: ALH RE. (5698).
 44. Open lamp. The handle has become detached and the spout broken. Traces of burning around the spout area. Fabric: OXID4. (5698), SF 3867.
 45. Complete profile of a lid. Fabric: ALH RE. (5720).
 46. Large collared, double-handled flagon. Fabric: WSOXIDF. (5129).
 47. Moulded rim, collared flagon. Fabric: WSOXID6 (micaceous). (5121).
 48. Large, short-everted rim globular beaker decorated with combed, wavy line. Fabric: ALH RE-type. (4265).
 49. Mortarium. Fabric: NOG WH. (4265).
 50. Carinated bowl. Fabric: BWF. (4265).
 51. Dressel 20 amphora. Fabric: BAT AM. (4265).
 52. Wall-sided, grooved rim flagon (Young 1977, type W9). Fabric: OXF WH. (4270).
 53. Flat-rimmed jar decorated on the upper rim surface. Fabric: ALH RE. (4270).
 54. Bowl imitating a samian Drag. 30 with rouletted decoration (as Young 1977, type R64). Fabric: GYF. (4270).
 55. Flagon. Fabric: OXIDF. (4270).
 56. Jar decorated with an acute lattice. Fabric: DOR BB1. (4270).
 57. Single-handled, disc-necked flask. Fabric: GYF. (4270).
 58. Bowl with an inturned, reeded rim. Fabric: ALH RE. (5135).
 59. Wall-sided flagon (Young 1977, form W9). Fabric: OXF WH. (4067).
 60. Dish with rouletting or chattering on interior. Fabric: GYF. (4067).
 61. Lid knob with a single perforation. Fabric: GYF. (4067).
 62. Lid knob perforated with eight peripheral and one central steam holes. Fabric: ALH RE. (4067).
 63. Small beaker with very fine sand roughcasting. Fabric: GYF. (4067).
 64. Everted-rim jar with a cordon below the rim and on the barrel-shaped body. Fabric: ALH RE. (3103).
 65. Everted-rim, neckless jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (3103).
 66. Flat-rimmed, cordoned jar. (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 3A). Fabric: ALH RE. (3103).
 67. Bifid-rim lid decorated with a tooled, wavy line on the interior. Fabric: ALH RE. (3103).
 68. Wall-sided bowl or small mortarium with no grits. Fabric: VER WH. (3103).
 69. Bodysherd from a jar with two post-firing wall perforations. Fabric: ALH RE. (3103), SF 2373.
 70. Triangular-rimmed bowl (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 5A). Two short post-firing incisions on the outer rim edge. Fabric: ALH RE. (3424).
 71. Base of an open form with incised lines, probably cut marks. Fabric: OXID6. (3424).
 72. Curved-wall dish. Fabric: OXID6. (2618).
 73. Handmade storage jar. Fabric: GRSJ. (3849).
 74. Handmade everted, rolled-rim jar. Fabric: GRSJ. (3849).
 75. Handmade dish. Burnished on the interior and exterior surfaces. Fabric: GROG. (3849).

76. Everted-rim jar. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3849).
77. Grooved-rim bowl. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3849).
78. Cup-mouthed, beaded-rim flagon (Young 1977, W11). Fabric: OXF WH. (3849).
79. Cylindrical beaker. Fabric: KOL CC. (3849).
80. Flared-rim beaker. Fabric: OXIDF; pale orange, slightly sandy, fabric. (3849).
81. Beaded-rim, plain-walled dish. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3849).
82. Flat-rimmed dish decorated with diagonal burnished lines. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3849).
83. Necked, cordoned flask/beaker. Black colour-coated ware similar to a Cologne colour-coat. Fabric: ?KOL CC. (3849).
84. Ring-necked flagon (Young 1977, type W2). Fabric: OXF WH. (3849).
85. Globular-bodied, necked beaker. Fabric: GYF. (3849).
86. Flat-rimmed bowl. Fabric: OXID3. (3911).
87. Beaker with a short, everted rim. Fabric: OXID. Hard, orange, slightly granular, sandy fabric. (3911).
88. Everted-rim jar/beaker. Fabric: OXID3. (3911).
89. Flat rim, carinated bowl. Fabric: ALH RE. (3911).
90. Grooved-rim bowl. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3911).
91. Short, everted-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (3431).
92. Wall-sided, bifid rim decorated bowl. Fabric: OXF WH. (3432).

Catalogue of sherds with graffiti (FIG. 85)

- G1. Base from a closed vessel with a post-firing graffito cross on the underside. Fabric: ALH RE. Well 2434 (2320), Object 41016.
- G2. Bodysherd from a closed form with an X scratched into the upper body. Fabric: ALH RE. (3225), Object 701.

PERIOD 4

INTRODUCTION

In total some 15,536 sherds of pottery weighing 218kg have been analysed from Period 4. Appendix 4 Table 43 summarises the pottery assemblage as a whole from Period 4. The cut features comprise four pits (Objects 500033, 500034, 500031 and 500032) and two wells (Objects 500037 and 500020) all in the south-east area. Collectively these features yielded some 2,438 sherds of pottery weighing 44.5kg and with 43.32 EVEs. Appendix 4, Tables 44–49 provide separate quantified summaries for each of the five features. MB 3 (Object 50046), part of the 'House 1' sequence contributed a further 6,093 sherds weighing 71kg. The selected sample of pottery from the south-east layers (Object 700) has added a further 7,005 sherds, 102kg, 123.00 EVEs.

PERIOD 4 SAMIAN

Decorated samian

By Joanna Bird

The decorated samian from Object 700 is all residual and comes from a variety of features, mainly from the make-up levels for buildings in the north and south of the site. It ranges in date from the mid-to-later Flavian period to the mid-to-late Antonine, but the greater part is Antonine, with a maximum of six bowls by Cinnamus represented. The latest potter identified is Casurius, with a bowl (D59) from the northern building MRTB 5 (2626). Apart from mould-decorated ware, there is a sherd from a black-slipped jar with an applied head of a faun (D77; 3467) and a sherd from a jar with incised decoration (D72; 3467).

The samian from the Period 4 cut features in the south-east area (Object 500017) all consists

of small sherds and is likely to have been deposited with general rubbish. The single sherd from pit 2434 (Object 500031), of Hadrianic to Antonine date, has some sort of concretion on the surface (D42), while the two sherds from a bowl in the style of (Car)atillus (D43) from pit 2601 (Object 500032) and one of the two sherds from pit 3406 (Object 500033), in the style of Cinnamus (D45), are burnt. The samian from these pits and from pit 3102 (Object 500034) represents only seven bowls and ranges in date from the Hadrianic–Antonine period to the mid-to-late Antonine. Well 5735 (Object 500037) contained small sherds of four bowls, two South Gaulish Drag. 29 (one Tiberian, the other Neronian; D51, D52), a probable bowl of Docilis of Hadrianic to early Antonine date (D49), and a mid-to-late Antonine bowl of Paternus II (D50).

Catalogue of Period 4 decorated samian (FIG. 79)

Pits and wells

- D42. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panels, including a beaded saltire apparently held at the centre by a ring. In the two surviving spaces are a vase (cf. Rogers 1974, T16, T18 and T20), the dolphins and basket ornament (Q58) and an astragalus. The next panel also has the vase. There is a double cordon below the decoration. Hadrianic–early Antonine; surface damaged by concretions. Pit 2434 (2605) (Object 500031) (FIG. 79).
- D43. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds, probably one bowl. The ovolo, here slightly overlapped, is Rogers 1974, B148; this is recorded for a potter identified as Caratillus, but in fact his only mould-stamp is one of Atillus v (Brenda Dickinson, pers. comm.). Beaded borders and saltire; the other motifs are not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 160–200; both sherds are burnt. Pit 2601 (2762, 2785) (Object 500032).
- D44. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Beaded panels, including a robed figure (possibly Minerva) with leaves or rosettes on tendrils, and a double medallion. Row of rings at the base. Hadrianic–early Antonine. Pit 3406 (3829) (Object 500033).
- D45. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. The ovolo is Rogers 1974, B145, here above panels and festoons (cf. Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 158, 16). *c.* A.D. 145–170; burnt. Pit 3406 (4041) (Object 500033).
- D46. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo is Rogers 1974, B139, here above a scroll or large medallion. *c.* A.D. 160–195. Pit 3102 (3827) (Object 500034).
- D47. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. The ovolo is too blurred to identify certainly, but cf. Rogers 1974, B7. The motif beneath may be part of an animal. Hadrianic–early Antonine. Pit 3102 (3897) (Object 500034).
- D48. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panel of slightly rhomboid beads containing a figure, probably Venus (Oswald 1936–7, type 302). Antonine. Pit 3102 (4026) (Object 500034).
- D49. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, probably in the style of Docilis; the modelling is rather flat and imprecise, perhaps from use of a worn mould. The ovolo is probably that on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 91, 3, the lozenge motif is on pl. 92, 12; the other motif may be the large bear on pl. 92, 16. *c.* A.D. 130–155. Well 5735 (6304) (Object 500037).
- D50. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo (Rogers 1974, B114) and smaller cupid are on Bird 1986, no. 2.31, the other cupid on Rogers 1999, pl. 78, 29. Paternus regularly used two borders together: for wavy lines and beads, cf. Rogers pl. 78, 28. *c.* A.D. 160–195. Well 5735 (6306) (Object 500037) (FIG. 79).
- D51. Drag. 29, South Gaul, with shallow rim and rouletted central cordon. The upper zone has a straight wreath of paired leaves, the upper pair having a smaller third leaf at the base. Closely similar leaves, either slightly narrower or of the same size but reversed, were used on stamped bowls of Firmo i and Salvetus from the Fosse Cirratus at La Graufesenque (Dannell *et al.* 2003: Firmo i E9 and G9, Salvetus A4 and B2, the last from Vechten). *c.* A.D. 30–50. Well 5735 (6407) (Object 500037).
- D52. Drag. 29, South Gaul. Upper zone scroll with small rosettes, lower zone gadroons. *c.* A.D. 50–75. Well 5735 (6430) (Object 500037).

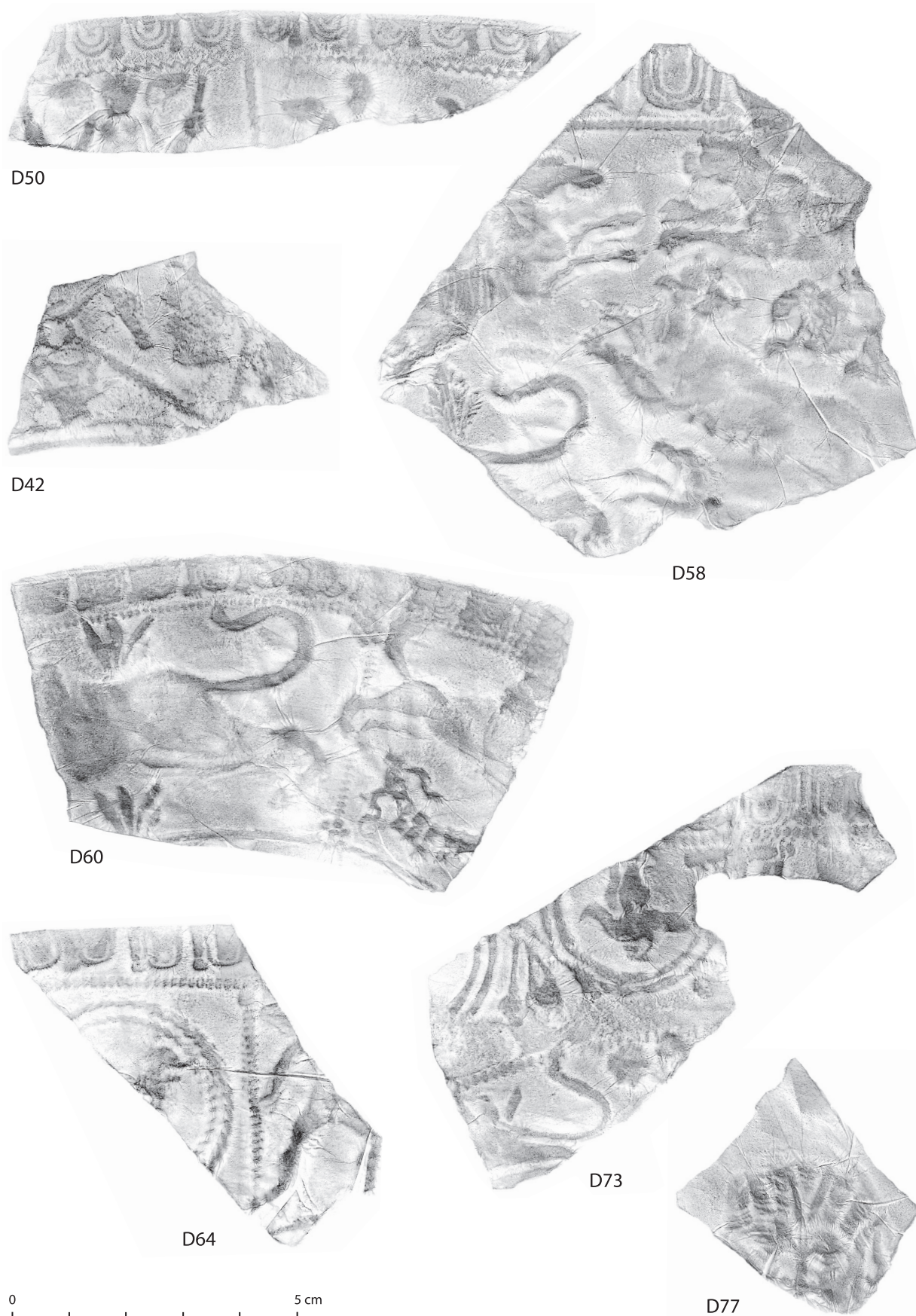


FIG. 79. Decorated samian from Period 4 pit 2434, well 5735 and the south-east occupation Object 700. Scale 1:1.

- D53. Drag. 37, South Gaul (two sherds). Trident-tongued ovolo above frieze with berries. *c.* A.D. 75–100. Northern pit (5416) (Object 500038). A.2004.30

Layers: Object 700

- D54. Drag. 37, South Gaul. Panels, including diagonal wavy lines over a small animal. Mid- to late Flavian. (2420).
- D55. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Broken ovolo, not certainly identifiable; below is a probable panel design. Hadrianic–Antonine. (2420).
- D56. Drag. 37, South Gaul, in the style of Germanus. The lion and similar ‘rocks’ are on Mees 1995, Taf. 70, 1; the straight element is probably part of a spear or javelin (cf. Taf. 75, 4). *c.* A.D. 70–90. (2499).
- D57. Drag. 37, South Gaul. The ovolo and border have been badly smeared during the finishing process. The leaf was used by M Crestio (Mees 1995, Taf. 40, 2). *c.* A.D. 75–95. (2613).
- D58. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. The ovolo, border and lioness are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 163, 65, the lioness, leaf and horse on pl. 163, 70, the lion on pl. 163, 73, and the small lion on pl. 159, 23. The leopard, Oswald 1936–7, type 1562, is recorded for Cinnamus. *c.* A.D. 150–180. (2613) SF 1783 (FIG. 79).
- D59. Drag. 30, Central Gaul; two sherds. In the style of Casurius. He is recorded for the ovolo (Rogers 1974, B176), here with a wavy-line border (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 132, 1–2). *c.* A.D. 165–200. (2626).
- D60. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of X-13 (‘Donnaucus’). The ovolo, border, lion and grass motif are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 47, 558, the rosette terminal and basal line on pl. 49, 578, and the snake and rocks on pl. 49, 584. The smaller animal, probably a second lion, is not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 100–125. (2786) (FIG. 79).
- D61. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. The large ovolo is on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 158, 22. *c.* A.D. 150–180. (2925).
- D62. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panel design, including Venus leaning on a column; the Venus, border and ring would suggest a bowl of Cinnamus (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 157, 5) but the large rosette terminal has no apparent parallel in his work. Antonine. (3149).
- D63. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. The leaf is probably the one shown with a similar scroll and astragalus binding on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 161, 53, by Cinnamus. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3412).
- D64. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. He is recorded as using the ovolo, Rogers 1974, B12; the wreath medallion, here with a cockerel inside, is on Rogers 1999, pl. 33, 58, the cupid on pl. 32, 47, with similar borders and terminals. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3467) (FIG. 79).
- D65. Drag. 37, Central Gaul, probably in the style of Cinnamus. The medallion, border, terminal and ring are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 158, 22, the astragalus on pl. 160, 45. *c.* A.D. 145–175. (3467).
- D66. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. Ovolo Rogers 1974, B206, with wavy-line border. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3467).
- D67. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. Ovolo Rogers 1974, B106, used by Albucius and Paternus II. Antonine. (3467).
- D68. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panels, including the feet of a small animal and a ring at the base; the corded border has an astragalus terminal. Hadrianic–Antonine. (3467).
- D69. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Panels, including a medallion with a ring in the corner, and an unidentified figure. The beaded border has a ten-petalled rosette as terminal. Antonine. (3467).
- D70. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Long narrow corded sticks at the base. Antonine. (3467).
- D71. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Fragment of decoration only. Antonine. (3467).
- D72. Déch. 72, Central Gaul. Decorated with incised facets, arranged as a lozenge between tall palm leaves. Mid- to later Antonine. (3467).

- D73. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; three sherds. In the style of Sacer. The ovolo is on Rogers 1999, pl. 101, 2; the upper zone festoons, trifid pendant and bird are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 82, 7, and a similar frieze of animals with the grass motif is on pl. 82, 6. The lioness is on a mould-stamped Sacer bowl from Lyon (Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine), and was used by his associate Attianus (pl. 86, 15). *c.* A.D. 125–150. (3468) (FIG. 79).
- D74. Drag. 37, Central Gaul; two sherds. Probably by Paternus II: the ovolo and border are on Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 105, 12, the small ring and the arrangement of the tendril on pl. 104, 10. The vine leaf is too incomplete to identify certainly. *c.* A.D. 160–195. (3468).
- D75. Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Ovolo Rogers 1974, B103, shared by several potters; here with a fine beaded border and a small bird. Antonine. (3468).
- D76. Drag. 30, South Gaul, in the style of Germanus. (3836) four sherds; see D36 (Object 701) above.
- D77. Black-slipped jar, Déch. 72 or 74, Central Gaul. Decorated with an applied head of Pan. There are several closely similar but larger heads (Déchelette 1904, II.2, types 108 and 109; Simpson 1957, pl. 14, 20, 28 and 29; Simpson 1973, pl. 9, 2 and pl. 11, 25), but another appliqué from Silchester is the same size and may come from the same mould (May 1916, pl. 35, 2; Simpson 1957, pl. 14, 21). May describes the earlier find as ‘brown clay ... glossy black glaze’ (1916, 96); this sherd is in a buff fabric, with the applied head in a paler cream fabric, while the slip is black on the exterior and brownish black on the interior. Mid- to later Antonine date. (3467) (FIG. 79).

Stamped samian

By Brenda Dickinson

Pits and wells

- S28. Drag. 33. Central Gaulish Lezoux. MA[retr. Marcus v, Die 5a. A.D. 160–200. Pit 3406 (4041) (Object 500033).

Layers: Object 700

South Gaulish

- S29. Drag. 18/31R. South Gaulish. C....? Unidentified. A.D. 70–120. (2439) SF 4574.
- S31. Cup. La Graufesenque. EQVRE, Nequires, Die 1a^{'''}. A.D. 55–70. (2420) SF 1744.

Central Gaulish

- S32. Drag. 33. Lezoux. ALBVCIM. Albucius ii, Die 4a. A.D. 150–180. (2613) SF 1684.
- S33. Drag. 33. Lezoux. CAPELLIVSF, Capellius, Die 1a. A.D. 150–200. (3412) SF 2435.
- S34. Drag. 33. Les Martres-de-Veyre. [CA]RATIM, Caratus, Die 2a. A.D. 105–125. (3467) SF 2527.
- S35. Drag. 33a. Les Martres-de-Veyre. [DAGOMA]RVSF, Dagomarus, Die 3b. A.D. 100–120. (3468) SF 2505.
- S36. Drag. 33. Les Martres-de-Veyre. DIOCIINCIS retr., Diogenes, Die 1a. A.D. 100–120. (3472) SF 2514.
- S37. Drag. 33. Lezoux. MALLIACI.E, Malliacus, Die 2a. A.D. 140–170. (3836) SF 2804.
- S38. Drag. 33. Lezoux. MICCIONI.M, Miccio iii, Die 2a. A.D. 145–175. (3412) SF 2318.
- S39. Drag. 33. Lezoux. PA.VLIM, Paullus iv, Die 5a. A.D. 135–170. (3468) SF 2528.
- S40. Drag. 31. Lezoux. TITVR[ONIS], Tituro, Die 5b. A.D. 160–190. (3836) SF 2863.
- S41. Drag. 18/31R. Lezoux. TITVS.FE[CIT]. Titus iii, Die 10a. A.D. 150–175. (3468) SF 2534.
- S42. Drag. 33. Lezoux.]CVL[? unidentified. A.D. 140–160. (3467) SF 2526.
- S43. Drag. 33. Lezoux.]F, unidentified. A.D. 120–160. (3467) SF 2581.

DESCRIPTION OF PERIOD 4 GROUPS

Pits and wells (FIGS 80; 81.93–113; 82.114–123)

South-east pits: pit/well 3406 (Object 500033) (Table 44; FIG. 81.93–102)

Pit 3406 yielded a good assemblage of 593 sherds of pottery weighing 19.4kg. The sherds are in good condition with an overall average sherd weight of 32.7g. A sherd link was observed between 3874 and 3829. Compared to the Period 3 assemblages the group generally contains more regional imports at 26.5 per cent. Continental wares contribute 6.7 per cent, mainly Central Gaulish samian and Baetican amphorae. Of the latter, one handle was stamped and one bodysherd was drilled through with two post-firing holes. Of particular interest is a sherd from an Almagro 50 amphora rim (FIG. 81.100) from layer 3821 towards the top of the feature. Although conventionally seen as late Roman in date, there are now third-century examples recorded from France (cf. Keay and Williams 2005; Bonnet *et al.* 2003).

The regional imports include a significant quantity of DOR BB1, mainly jars (FIG. 81.96) and plain-sided dishes but also including a grooved-rim dish of later second- to third-century type and a flanged conical bowl of later third- to fourth-century type. One dish (SF 3125) (FIG. 85.G4) has a post-firing graffito. Five sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware are present, including a complete box lid (SF 3123) (FIG. 81.97). The angularity of the form suggests it is typologically one of the earlier examples of the form, perhaps dating from the later second century to early third century (Perrin 1999, 100). The Oxfordshire wares include white ware flask (Young 1977, type W15) dated A.D. 240–300 and at least one mortarium (*ibid.*, type M14) dated A.D. 180–240.

Amongst the local wares Alice Holt accounts for 39.3 per cent by sherd count. Most of the vessels are everted-rim jars. Several pieces from a single vessel came from layer 4041 (FIG. 81.95). In addition there are also several copies of BB1 jars (FIG. 81.93, 102), most or all of which are likely to be Alice Holt products. Various other grey wares of unknown source are also represented, including dishes (FIG. 81.98) and beakers (FIG. 81.101). Also amongst the wares of unknown provenance is a small partially slipped beaker (FIG. 81.94).

In terms of the vessel forms from this feature jars are dominant at 39 per cent by eve (Table 50) but coarseware dishes/bowls are quite prominent at 20.6 per cent. Lids and mortaria each contribute 8 per cent and flasks 7 per cent.

The lowest fill of the pit/well, context 4316, produced a small assemblage of just nine sherds, including a rim from a copy of a BB1 jar and a tiny scrap of Central Gaulish samian. No pottery came from the slump context 4311 and only four sherds from layer 4306 above this. Layer 4290 above these produced just five sherds and eleven crumbs with none from 4044. From this point the quantity of pottery present increases, perhaps indicative of deliberate backfilling. Horizon 4041 produced an assemblage of 412 sherds weighing 9984g. The sherds are of a moderately good size at 24g, that is to say the pottery does not appear to include much residual material. Ten sherds of samian were recovered, all but one sherd of Central Gaulish origin and including a decorated piece dated to the early Antonine period (catalogue no. D45) and a stamp dated A.D. 160–200 (S28). Also present is a complete Nene Valley colour-coated box-lid, most of a DOR BB1 jar, and substantial parts of several other jars. Curiously there are proportionately more rims of DOR BB1 than bodysherds. There are rim sherds from at least five plain-rimmed dishes, eight jars and one flat-rimmed bowl. The illustrated jar is decorated with an oblique lattice, which would suggest that the deposit is later than suggested by the samian and should be seen as third-century. Further support for such a date is provided by an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (Young 1977, type M14) with a production date of *c.* A.D. 180–240 and a white ware flask (*ibid.*, type W15) dated to *c.* A.D. 240–300. The small beaker (FIG. 81.94) could be a New Forest product related to Fulford (1975) type 44. Few types of this form have come from reliably dated contexts. Although the Portchester evidence suggested *c.* A.D. 300–350, it could well date back into the third century. One fine grey ware bodysherd shows the very edge of what would have been a graffito and there is a stamped Dressel 20 amphora handle. No pottery was



-  Pits & wells
-  Other contexts

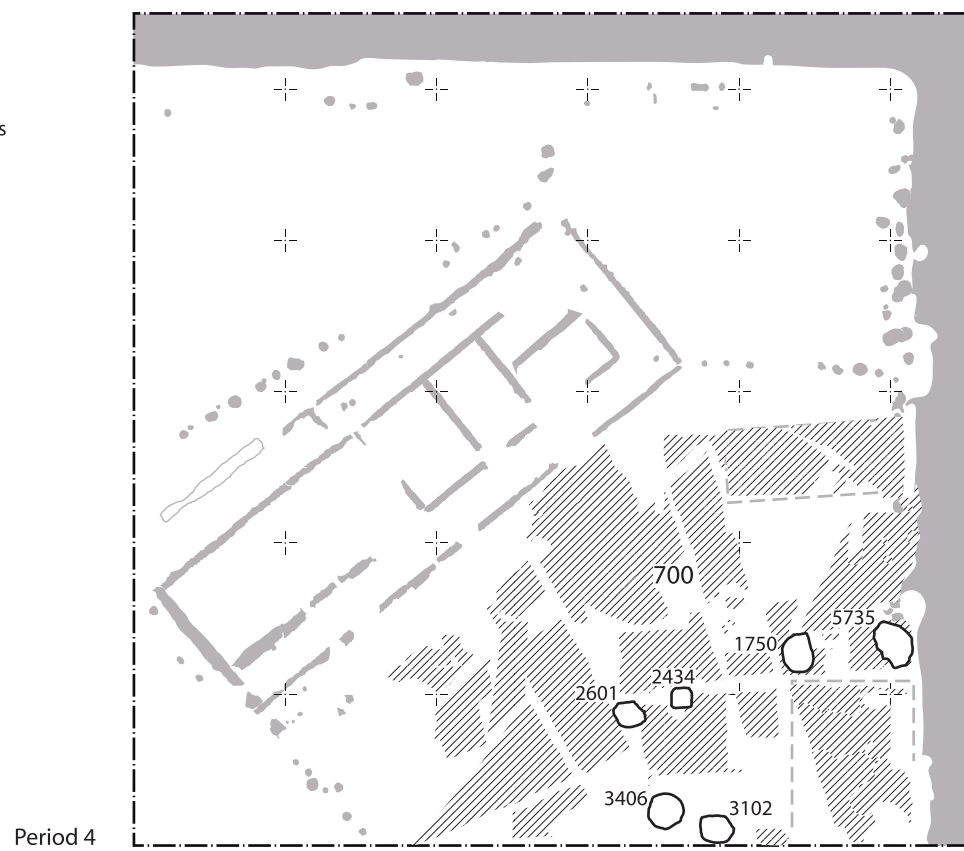


FIG. 80. Location of pits and wells in Periods 3 (upper) and 4 (lower).

recovered from 3875 but a small group of 38 sherds of more fragmented material came from 3874. Of note amongst this are four sherds of Hampshire grog-tempered ware and a DOR BB1 flanged conical bowl typical of the later third to fourth century. Further small groups of pottery were recovered from upper horizons 3829, 3821, 3917 and 3175. A sherd of mid-to-late Antonine decorated samian came from context 3821 (catalogue no. D44). Further examples of DOR BB1 with oblique lattice decoration occur and another Oxfordshire mortarium (type M14). The Almagro amphora rim also came from 3821.

South-east pits: pit 3102 (Object 500034) (Table 45; FIG. 81.103–6)

Pit 3102 produced a similar quantity of pottery to pit/well 3406, with 603 sherds but considerably more fragmented, with a total weight of 9055g and an average sherd weight of just 15g compared to the 24g of the latter. The upper levels of this feature were reported on in an earlier report (Timby 2006). Continental imports account for 10 per cent by sherd count, mainly sherds of Central Gaulish samian. One Drag. 31 dish has a cut for a swallowtail rivet. Other fine wares include sherds of Cologne and Argonne beaker (FIG. 81.104). The regional imports are dominated by DOR BB1 which account for 14.6 per cent of the total assemblage. Several different vessels are present including flat rim, grooved rim (FIG. 81.105) and conical-flanged bowl and jars. Both Oxfordshire and Verulamium region mortaria are present, the former including an example of Young (1977) form M10. The local wares are dominated by Alice Holt and allied grey wares, accounting for just under 59 per cent. These mainly feature as jars and there are no apparent BB1 jar copies as seen in pit 3406. There are also a few grog-tempered storage jar sherds. Of note amongst the other wares is a large white ware flagon (FIG. 81.103) and a small unguent flask with a hole drilled through the side (FIG. 81.106).

The form profile is not that dissimilar to pit 3406 with 37 per cent jars, and 30.4 per cent bowls/dishes. Flagons and samian cups are better represented at 13.4 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively (cf. Table 50).

In terms of chronology the first horizon to produce pottery was 4030 with 38 sherds amongst which was an Oxfordshire mortarium type M10 dated A.D. 180–240. The samian includes pieces of Antonine date and there are two sherds from a Cologne beaker with rouletted and barbotine decoration. Horizon 4026 produced just six sherds, three from an Antonine decorated Drag. 37 (catalogue no. D48). Horizon 3897 above this also produced just three sherds, but 3827 above this had some 385 sherds, 64 per cent of the whole assemblage from the pit. Amongst the fine wares were several pieces of Antonine samian, the latest dated mid-to-late Antonine (catalogue nos D45–7), and Argonne colour-coated ware. Alice Holt grey ware dominates the coarsewares at 62 per cent (count) and DOR BB1 represents 13.5 per cent of the assemblage from this context. The latest form of the latter is a grooved-rim bowl probably of late second- to early third-century date. Further material of broadly similar date was recovered from layers 3820, 3182, 3154 and 3144. The gravel capping, 3127, yielded several sherds of Antonine samian, further DOR BB1 and two sherds of New Forest colour-coated ware intimating a date at the earliest in the later third century, possibly later. Further New Forest ware came from layers 3115 and 3109 and a sherd of ALH RE with mortar attached came from the former. Conical-flanged bowls in DOR BB1 and SOW BB1 came from layers 3115 and 3108, the latter very abraded again suggesting fourth-century accumulations in the uppermost fills.

South-east pits: well 5735 (Object 500037) (Table 46; FIG. 81.107–12)

Well 5735 again produced an assemblage not dissimilar in size from the other features with 602 sherds, 9335g in weight, and with a similar level of fragmentation to well 3102 at 15.5g. Sherd links were observed between layers 6294, 6304 and 6306. Continental imports are moderately well represented at 17.7 per cent and, whilst this feature contains some later wares, there is evidently quite a high level of redeposition with 15 sherds of South Gaulish samian, one GAB TN platter (*Cam.* 12/13), and six NOG WH butt-beaker. Beakers in Moselle black-slipped ware and Central Gaulish colour-coated ware are well represented with examples of both folded and

bag-shaped beakers. The amphorae include Gallic and Spanish sherds (Dressel 20 and Haltern 70) along with a lid.

Regional imports similarly contain a few residual first-century sherds alongside DOR BB1, which accounts for 23.3 per cent, various colour-coated wares from the New Forest and Nene Valley industries, and Oxfordshire and Verulamium white ware. The DOR BB1 includes plain-rimmed dishes, flat rim bowls and several jars, some with oblique burnished line decoration. One DOR BB1 jar rim has incised line graffiti on the shoulder (FIG. 85.G5). Alice Holt and allied wares account for 39.9 per cent. Silchester ware which should be out of use by this time accounts for 4.8 per cent by count. Fine grey wares are also well represented at 6 per cent, but the arrays of oxidised wares that seem to dominate the Trajanic–early Hadrianic levels are almost absent. The vessel profile also deviates from the expected norm in that whilst jars dominate at 47.4 per cent, coarseware bowls/dishes only contribute 7.6 per cent, with beakers and flagons making up 15.9 and 8.9 per cent respectively and samian cups 6.1 per cent (Table 50). The assemblage as a whole, therefore, appears to have a higher than average incidence of drinking vessels.

The basal fill of the well, 6960, yielded a small group comprising a mixture of first-century sherds, including GAB TN and Silchester ware along with a single small scrap of Central Gaulish samian, not closely datable. The following horizon produced two sherds of mid-to-late Antonine date alongside a DOR BB1 jar decorated with oblique lattice, which is probably early third-century. The small group of 26 sherds from layer 6430 includes a mixture of first-, second- and possibly third-century sherds. Horizon 6234 produced Hadrianic–Antonine samian and several sherds from Central Gaul, black-slipped beakers, both bag-shaped and folded, which could date anywhere between A.D. 180 and 220. Further sherds of black-slipped beaker and Hadrianic–Antonine samian came from 6407. Fineware beaker also features in 6306, with examples of Argonne and Moselle and fine grey ware decorated with barbotine lines. A DOR BB1 jar is decorated with a lattice which is just within the oblique range, again suggestive of a date around the later second and early third century. Sherd links between this and the following two layers, 6304 and 6294, suggest possible contemporaneity. Layer 6294, however, had DOR BB1 with more firmly oblique lattice and a possible sherd of New Forest ware, perhaps placing it more firmly in the third century. The top fill of the well, 5697, contained a moderately large assemblage of 243 sherds, 3775g, which was particularly dominated by sherds of ALH RE and DOR BB1 — 66 per cent of the total by count (cf. FIG. 81.107–11). Seven sherds from a Central Gaulish black-slipped beaker with floral barbotine decoration were present; unusually this vessel had not been internally slipped. A disk-necked flagon in a white-slipped oxidised ware (FIG. 81.112) was also present. Again the deposit would appear to have a third century *terminus post quem*. (Decorated samian nos D49–52.)

South-east pits: well 1750 (Object 500020/500070) (Table 47)

Well 1750, previously excavated in the late nineteenth century, only produced a very small assemblage of some 35 sherds from undisturbed context 2766, with an additional 15 sherds from the well cut. The only fine wares present are four small sherds of Moselle black-slipped ware generally dated to the later second to third century. There is little else in the group to confirm this date, with a mixture of first- and second-century sherds, but there is certainly nothing noticeably later.

South-east pits: pit 2434 (Object 500031) (Table 48; FIGS 81.113, 82.114–15)

Pit 2434 produced a slightly smaller assemblage than seen in some of the other pits with 305 sherds weighing 4610g, but with a similar fragmentation, the average sherd weight being 15g. The overall pattern of wares is very similar to that already documented above; continental imports account for 9.5 per cent and regional imports for 27.2 per cent by sherd count. Of note amongst the regional imports is a sherd from a dish Drag. 18 of Pulborough samian from context 2434, which has a sherd link with context 3674 in MB 3 (Object 50046). Dorset black-burnished ware accounts for 15.4 per cent, with jars decorated with burnished line lattice just turning to an

oblique lattice, two conical-flanged bowls and one bowl transitional between a grooved rim and a beaded-flanged rim. A handled mug in SOW BB1 (FIG. 82.114) is also present. Other regional imports include New Forest and Nene Valley colour-coated ware (FIG. 82.115), and Oxfordshire white ware including two mortaria (Young 1977) types M6 and M17 dated A.D. 100–170 and 240–300 respectively.

As with all the other assemblages Alice Holt wares dominate, accounting for 40.9 per cent of the group. A single sherd of Overwey white ware is included in the local wares. The vessel profile for the pit is similar to that from well 5735 (Object 500037), with jars accounting for 46.5 per cent followed by beakers at 16.9 per cent and bowls/dishes at 14.6 per cent, which increases to 19.4 per cent if the fineware examples are added in. There is thus a higher than average presence of drinking vessels — cups, mugs and beakers collectively accounting for 25.6 per cent by eve (Table 50).

The lowest fill to produce pottery, 2776, produced 38 sherds, including a profile sherd of a small colour-coated beaker, probably LNV CC, a handled mug and an almost complete DOR BB1 jar decorated with oblique lattice (FIG. 81.113). Also present is a sherd of LNV CC indented beaker and a Central Gaulish samian sherd (Drag. 40). The DOR BB1 jar, which falls into Dorchester type 3 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231), would suggest a date from at least the mid to late third century.

Horizon 2774 produced a further 74 sherds which include a sherd of Cologne beaker decorated with vertical lines of barbotine leaves, a cornice-rim Argonne beaker and a DOR BB1 jar with a lattice just becoming oblique. This group is also likely to date to the third century. The dark fill of the feature, layer 2605, contained further sherds of imported beaker (CNG BS, MOS BS and KOL CC) and samian, including a decorated bowl dated to the Hadrianic–early Antonine period (catalogue no. D42). The latest sherd, however, is a large piece of DOR BB1 conical-flanged bowl, which places the group in the later third to fourth century. Layer 2602 above this, representing a dump of building material dumped into the feature, contained a further example of a flanged bowl along with a sherd of New Forest colour-coated ware. Small groups of material were recovered from cut 2434 and deposit 2433, eleven and four sherds respectively. The former includes the sherd of Pulborough samian linking with Object 50046. The only Overwey sherd in the group, probably of fourth-century date, came from 2433.

South-east pits: pit 2601 (Object 500032) (Table 49; FIG. 82.116–123)

Pit 2601 produced a similar sized assemblage to pit 2434 with some 366 sherds, 5699g, and a similar level of fragmentation. Again there are a number of redeposited sherds dating from the first century on, reflected in some of the fine wares (a GAB TN dish *Cam.* 8) and the flint-tempered Silchester ware. Sherd links have been observed between 2785 and 2762, between 2785 and 2623, and between 2762 and 2723. Continental imports contribute just 6 per cent and regional imports 16.7 per cent. The former mainly comprise Central Gaulish samian, the latter mainly DOR BB1 with a few Oxfordshire white wares. Alice Holt and allied grey wares contribute 56.8 per cent. Apart from grog-tempered storage jar at 5.7 per cent, all other wares are present in minor amounts.

The form profile is again dominated by jars at 37.6 per cent followed by flasks at 22.9 per cent. This is somewhat skewed by a complete small flask top. Bowls/dishes account for 14.9 per cent and samian cups 12.2 per cent. Beakers are not as dominant as in the previous two features (pit 2434 and well 5735) (Table 50).

No pottery was recovered from the lower pit fills, the first recorded pottery coming from layer 2785, representing either capping or backfill. The 37 sherds include the complete top of a small Oxfordshire flask (FIG. 82.116) of Young (1977) type W15 dating to the mid-third century on. A decorated samian bowl is dated to the mid-to-late Antonine period (catalogue no. D43). Also present is a DOR BB1 jar decorated with oblique lattice. Layer 2781 produced just three coarsewares but a much larger assemblage of 171 sherds came from 2762, and a further 51 sherds from 2623 and 92 sherds from 2622. There are at least three sherd links between these layers, with other links between 2762 and 2785, and 2723 and 2785, perhaps suggesting a similar source of material and a contemporaneous act of back-filling for these horizons. The

DOR BB1 jars from these layers all have oblique lattice and a grooved-rim DOR BB1 dish came from 2622. One sherd of ALH RE grey ware with wall perforations from 2623 joins a sherd from 2785. A large shallow dish had a reconstructible profile from sherds in 2623 and 2762 (FIG. 82.118). Other wares of note include a cable-rim storage jar (FIG. 82.122) and a grog-tempered storage jar, which appears to be of Savernake type (FIG. 82.123). Just two sherds came from the uppermost gravel fill, one a sherd of Antonine samian.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (FIGS 81–82)

South-east pits: pit/well 3406 (Object 500033)

93. Small wheelmade jar with burnished line decoration imitating a DOR BB1 form. Fabric: BB1 COPY/ ALH RE. (4041).
94. Small bag-shaped colour-coated beaker with a partial slip. Slipped, matt black interior and upper exterior. Lower zone is a matt red-brown with some drip marks of slip. Hard, fine, pale grey fabric with a scatter of black iron. Fabric: MISC CC. (4041).
95. Large medium-mouthed handmade jar with vertical, burnished-line decoration. The interior of the rim is smoothed and the underside of the base has two-directional scraping marks. Some external sooting. Fabric: ALH RE. (4041).
96. Jar with oblique, burnished-line decoration. Traces of carbonate deposit on the interior surface. Fabric: DOR BB1. (4041).
97. Complete box-lid with rouletted decoration. Orange-brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. (4041), SF 3123.
98. Dish imitating a DOR BB1 form including a squiggly burnished line on the underside of the base. Brushed on dark blue-grey slip on the interior applied whilst being turned on a wheel. Light grey, hard, dense sandy fabric; possibly from the Colne Valley. Fabric: GREY. (4041), SF 3125.
99. Double-handled flagon with a wall-sided reeded rim. Fabric: OXID3. (3829 and 3874).
100. Rim sherd from an Almagro 50 amphora. (3821).
101. Fine grey ware beaker. Fabric: GREY1. (3821).
102. Wheelmade copy of a DOR BB1 jar. Fabric: BB1COPY/ALH RE. (3821).

South-east pits: pit 3102 (Object 500034)

103. Double-handled flagon. Fabric: WW. (3827).
104. Cornice-rim beaker with rouletted decoration. Fabric: ARG CC. (3827).
105. Grooved-rim bowl. Slightly sooted, plain exterior. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3827).
106. Small unguent flask with a broken, smoothed but uneven rim. The lower body is pierced with a post-firing hole. Fabric: OXID. (4030), SF 2814.

South-east pits: well 5735 (Object 500037)

107. Wide-mouthed jar decorated with girth grooves and a single wavy line. Fabric: ALH RE. (5697).
108. Narrow-necked cordoned jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (5697).
109. Everted-rim jar decorated with burnished, oblique-line lattice. Fabric: DOR BB1. (5697).
110. Lid. Fabric: ALH RE. (5697).
111. Beaded-rim dish (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 5A). Fabric: ALH RE. (5697).
112. Disk-necked flagon. Micaceous fine oxidised ware with a white slip. Fabric: WSOXID6. (5697).

South-east pits: pit 2434 (Object 500031)

113. Almost complete jar decorated with a narrow zone of oblique, burnished-line lattice. The base is missing. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2776).

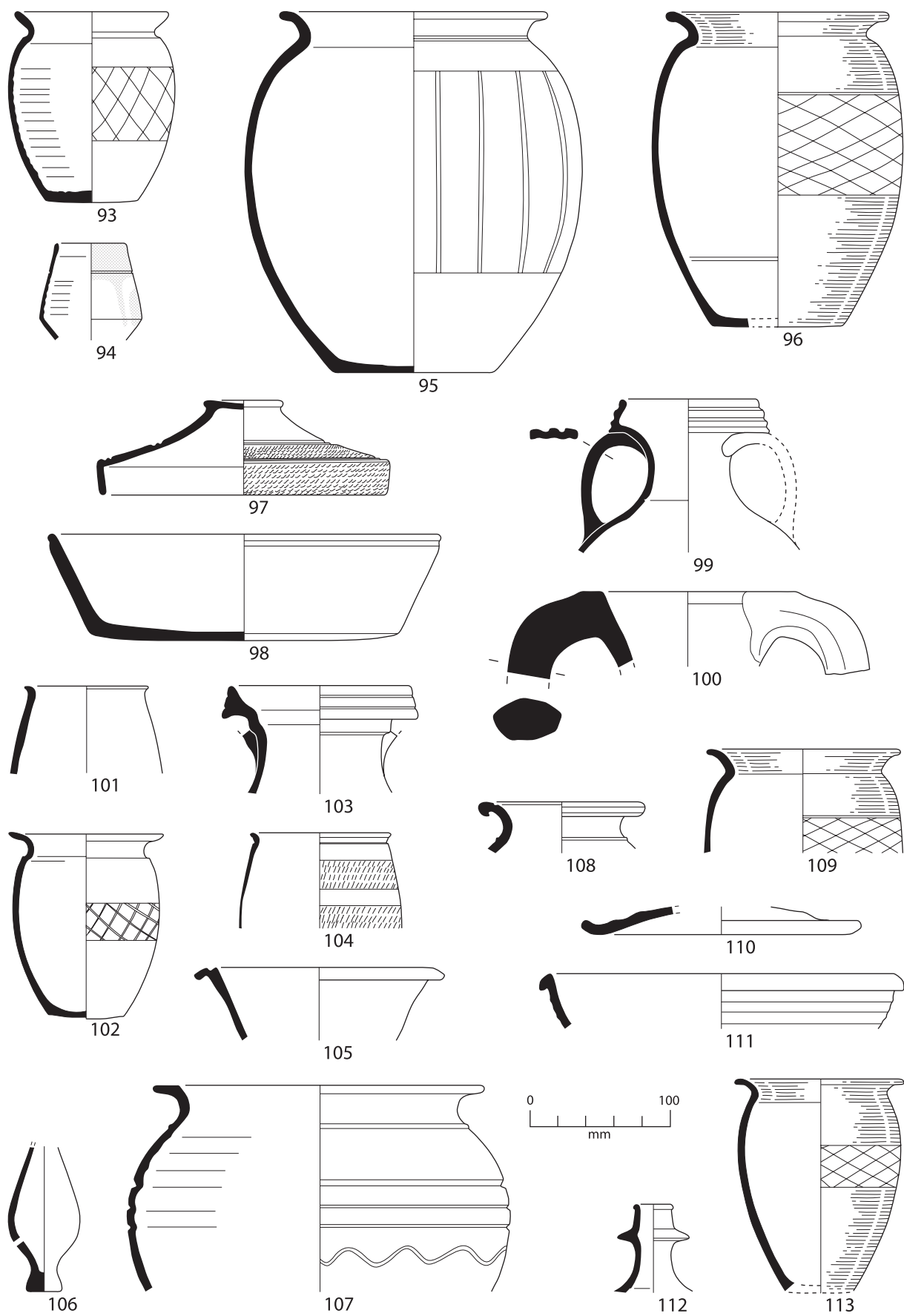


FIG. 81. Pottery from Period 4 pits and wells. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

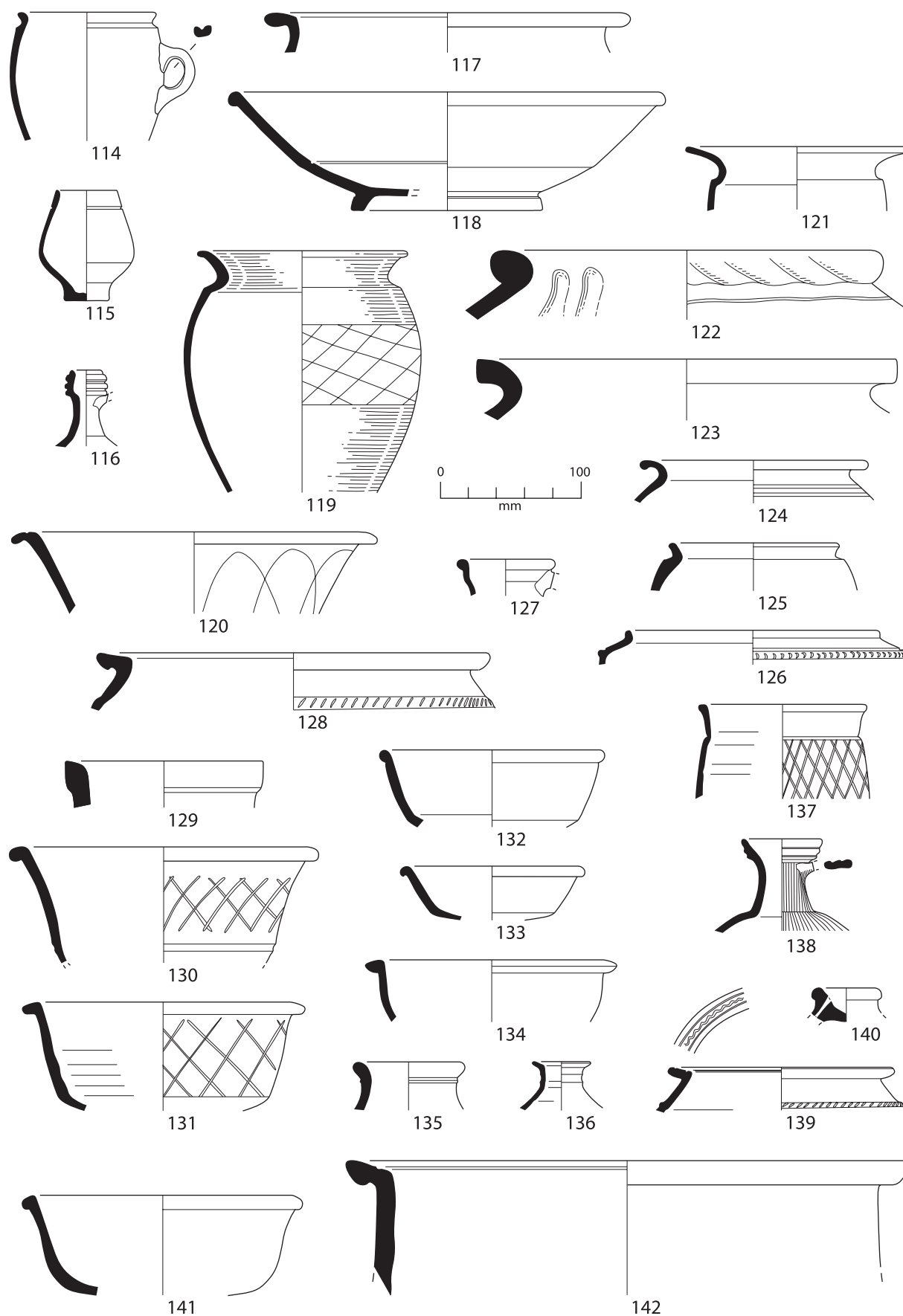


FIG. 82. Pottery from Period 4 pits 2434 and 2601 (Nos 114–23) and from the south-east occupation Object 700 (Nos 124–42). Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

- 114. Handled mug. Fabric: SOW BB1. (2776).
- 115. Small bag-shaped beaker with a black colour-coat which becomes orange-brown where thinner on the rim and base. Fabric: ?LNV CC. (2776).

South-east pits: pit 2601 (Object 500032)

- 116. White-ware flask (Young 1975, type W15). Fabric: OXF WH. (2785).
- 117. Wide-mouthed jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (2785).
- 118. Shallow bowl with footstand. Thin, patchy mica slip visible on the interior surface. Fabric: OXMIC3. (2762/2763).
- 119. Everted-rim jar decorated with an oblique-line lattice. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2762).
- 120. Grooved-rim bowl. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2622).
- 121. Wheelmade, flared everted-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (2622).
- 122. Cable-rim storage jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (2622).
- 123. Grog-tempered storage jar. Fabric: possibly SAV GT. (2600).

'House 1' (Table 43)

Summary

The pottery from MB 3 (Object 50046) comprises some 6,093 sherds weighing 71kg (Timby 2007). Continental imports account for 10.3 per cent of the group by count of which samian forms the largest component numerically with some 357 sherds, of which nearly half are South Gaulish and thus residual. The Central Gaulish wares include stamped vessels from three Lezoux potters, with the latest material dating to the mid-to-late Antonine period. Much of the accompanying imported fine ware and mortaria is also residual, featuring alongside later colour-coated beakers from Central Gaul, Argonne, Cologne and the Moselle. Regional wares account for just 5 per cent of the assemblage but are quite diverse in nature. Most common is DOR BB1 with forms spanning the second to later third to fourth century, the latter marked by some conical-flanged bowls. Later regional colour-coated wares also feature from the Oxfordshire and New Forest industries some, or most, of which appear to be intrusive, a problem emphasised by the presence of two post-medieval sherds. Many contexts allocated to this period produced exclusively first-century material emphasising the problems of redeposition.

Layers: Object 700 (Tables 51–52; FIGS 82.124–42; 83.143–78; 84.179–93)

In total some 7,005 sherds, weighing 102.4kg, 123.0 EVEs, were analysed from contexts associated with Object 700 (Appendix 4, Table 52). Looking at the assemblage as a whole, samian numerically accounts for 6.5 per cent, with some 455 sherds weighing 5668g. This is dominated by Central Gaulish wares accompanied by sherds from Les Martres-de-Veyre, East Gaul (including Argonne and Rheinzabern) and South Gaul (Table 51). There is one sherd from a Drag. 33 from (3412) in an unusual orange micaceous fabric that may be Argonne, or possibly a Colchester product. Amongst the other imported fine wares are several sherds of Cologne beaker and a single Moselle sherd accompanied by several residual wares. The amphorae are dominated by Baetican sherds accompanied by smaller quantities from South Gaul, Cadiz and Palestine. Two sherds of Rhenish mortaria are also present. Regional wares contribute 10.7 per cent, with DOR BB1 alone accounting for 6.4 per cent. Other contemporary wares include products from the Oxfordshire, Nene Valley, Surrey and New Forest industries along with other wares probably redeposited. Alice Holt and allied grey wares account for 62.1 per cent by count but only 49 per cent by weight. Fine grey wares are quite prominent at 6.2 per cent but all other wares, including the oxidised, white-slipped and white wares fabrics are present in minor quantities.

At the bottom of the sequence are the make-up levels for the northern building MRTB 5, which yielded some 663 sherds, 8.5kg. The sherds were quite fragmented with an average sherd size of 13g. Alice Holt wares account for 61.4 per cent following the overall profile for Object 700 (cf. FIG. 82.124–5, 128). In total 55 sherds of Central Gaulish samian were recorded with

a sherd link between adjacent layers 2780 and 2786. The latest material is mid-to-late Antonine (catalogue nos D60, S36). Few sherds of DOR BB1 are present but the Oxfordshire wares include three sherds from a white-slipped mortarium normally dated to after A.D. 240, and examples of a white ware mortarium (Young 1977) type M10 (A.D. 180–240) and a flagon, type W3 (FIG. 82.127) (A.D. 100–240). Amongst the oxidised wares is a shouldered jar with decorated cordon (FIG. 82.126).

The northern building, MRTB 5, produced a much smaller, more broken-up assemblage of some 347 sherds, weight 3.5kg, with an average sherd weight of 10g. Alice Holt products still predominate at 60 per cent. Eight sherds of Central Gaulish samian are present, including a decorated Drag. 30 bowl (catalogue no. D59) dated A.D. 165–200 and a late Drag. 27 cup in a micaceous fabric. The DOR BB1 accounts for 11.8 per cent by count and comprises exclusively jar and plain-rim dish sherds. Some jar sherds have internal limescale deposits. A few fourth-century sherds are also present, including an OXF RS bowl, type C68, an OXF WH mortarium, type M22, and two New Forest beaker sherds, from layers 2626 and 2765.

The southern building, MRTB 4, produced a much bigger assemblage of some 1,033 sherds, 16.7kg, with an average sherd weight of 16g. The ALH RE wares still dominate at 59.4 per cent but DOR BB1 is slightly more prominent at 7.5 per cent, with a similar proportion of samian. The latest samian again appears to be mid-to-late Antonine (catalogue nos D62, D64–72, D77, S34, S42–3). The ALH RE contains a significant number of bowls (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 5A) (FIG. 82.130–4) along with two flasks (ibid., type 1A) dated A.D. 270–400 (FIG. 82.135), a single-handled flagon (ibid., class 8) (FIG. 82.138), and a number of jars. The DOR BB1 also shows a high incidence of bowls and dishes, nearly all flat rim or plain rim types with a single grooved rim. Other wares of note include a fine grey ware flask (FIG. 82.136) and OXF WH mortaria (Young 1977, types M10, M14 and M15?), dated A.D. 180–240. The overall vessel profile for the group based on EVEs shows it to comprise 39.5 per cent jars, 27 per cent coarseware bowls and dishes, with an additional 7.5 per cent example in fineware, the remaining 26 per cent split between cups, beakers, flasks, flagons, mortaria and lids.

The small pits and post-holes produced a scrappy collection of 115 sherds, 0.87kg, with an average sherd weight of 7.5g. The assemblage contained much residual material but also a third-century type DOR BB1 jar, part of a barbotine animal decorated LNV CC beaker, an OXF WH bowl type W54 (A.D. 100–300), and a sherd of OXF RS (A.D. 240+).

The path similarly produced a small assemblage of 66 sherds, 449g, which are well broken (average sherd weight 6.8g). The group includes a sherd of decorated samian (catalogue no. D61) dated A.D. 150–180.

The main occupation layer to produce a large assemblage of pottery was 3468 with some 1,663 sherds of pottery, 211kg. The sherds are slightly larger compared to the pits/post-holes and path deposits. The Alice Holt assemblage contains a wide range of forms (FIG. 82.139–42) with several copies of DOR BB1 forms including flanged bowls and plain rim dishes. The ware accounts for 68.5 per cent of the assemblage by count. Samian is well represented with 118 sherds (7 per cent by count) amongst which are four East Gaulish sherds. Several decorated sherds (catalogue nos D73–5) and stamps (S35, S39, S41) indicate a *terminus post quem* in the last quarter of the second century. The DOR BB1 sherds only account for 3 per cent of the assemblage and mainly comprise flat-rim dishes and bowls, plain-rimmed dishes and jars. There are no grooved-rim dishes present. One bowl has a post-firing graffito (FIG. 85.G6). A few oxidised wares are present including a large bowl and a pulley-wheel flagon (FIG. 83.143, 146). A second flagon occurs in the white wares (FIG. 83.150). Fine grey wares contribute another 7 per cent by count and include a flared-rim beaker (FIG. 83.145). Other wares of note include a Cologne beaker (FIG. 83.148), the base of a British glazed vessel (FIG. 83.144), a stamped Oxfordshire reduced-ware dish (FIG. 83.151), and an OXF WH mortarium, type M14, with distinctive curled terminals at the spout (FIG. 83.149). Also present in the group is an indented, New Forest colour-coated beaker decorated with vertical strips of barbotine scales, an Overwey jar with a triangular rim, and an OXF RS dish type C49.

The vessel profile is quite distinct in that small drinking vessels (cups and beakers) are quite prominent, accounting for 24 per cent of the group by eve. Jars make up 32.4 per cent, bowls and

dishes (both coarse and fineware) 31.2 per cent. The remaining 12.4 per cent are split between a platter, flasks, flagons, mortaria and lids.

The uppermost levels belonging to Period 4 produced a very large assemblage of some 3,135 sherds, weighing 51.3kg, with an average sherd weight of 16.4g. Alice Holt wares account for 59 per cent and include grooved-rim bowls, flasks, storage jar (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 1A, dated A.D. 180–270), large bowls and the usual range of jars, bowls and lids, some copies of DOR BB1 forms. DOR BB1 proper accounts for 8.5 per cent of the assemblage with a mixture of forms including a beaded-rim Flavian-type jar (FIG. 83.158) alongside early third-century types, such as jars with oblique latticing and at least four grooved-rim bowls. Several of the jar sherds have limescale deposits. One sherd has a post-firing graffito (FIG. 85.G7). Samian still features quite strongly, accounting for 2.8 per cent of the total assemblage, mainly Central Gaulish with four East Gaulish and a few residual South Gaulish sherds. There are a number of stamped and decorated sherds present, largely dated to the second half of the second century (catalogue nos D54–8, D63, D76, S29–33, S37, S38, S40). Sherds of the same decorated vessel came from upper layer 3836 and from 4270 associated with the layers and dumps in Object 701. One vessel had a lead rivet-repair. Also present is a Drag. 33 cup in a particularly coarse fabric (FIG. 83.175) of uncertain provenance, either Colchester or Argonne. The group of samian from context 3836 is highlighted as particularly distinct (see discussion below).

A variety of fineware beakers is present, both imported and British (FIG. 83.160–1, 163–4, 167, 170–2 and 181). Amongst the amphorae is a modified Dressel 20, ground off at the neck and with an inscribed 'X' (FIG. 85.G8). Other amphorae include two Haltern 70 rims (FIG. 83.155, 165), a Palestinian *Cam.* 189 sherd, and some sherds of *Cam.* 186 from Cadiz. Oxfordshire white ware continues to feature quite prominently in the assemblage accounting for 3 per cent. Forms include several types current in the period A.D. 180–240, for example, (Young 1977) mortaria types M10, M12, M13 along with bowls W54 and flagons W15 (FIGS 83.156, 168, 173–4; 84.180). One of the M13 mortaria is stamped (FIG. 83.174).

Two sherds of worn Rhenish mortarium came from 2420. No Oxfordshire colour-coated ware is present but a single sherd from a New Forest beaker (Fulford 1975, type 33) came from layer 3836.

Comments on layer 3836

As noted above, the material from context 3836 at the top of the Object 700 sequence contained a distinct samian assemblage. It is the only substantial assemblage in the current study to include a significant number of East Gaulish vessels (Table 51). These are listed below, and illustrated on FIG. 84.188–93. The Central Gaulish ware includes two vessels stamped by mid-to-late Antonine potters (S37, S40), but no decorated wares.

The coarsewares in the deposit are dominated by ALH RE (45.5 per cent by count) and DOR BB1 (21.5 per cent). The overall average sherd weight is moderately high at 20g and the level of residual material is quite low. The DOR BB1 is a particularly good group with large sherds. Amongst the vessels are plain-rimmed dishes, flat-rim bowls/dishes and jars, but of particular note are a grooved-rim bowl (FIG. 84.186) and at least two jars decorated with an oblique lattice demarcated at the top of the decoration by a scored line (FIG. 84.182, 184). This feature of DOR BB1 seems to have appeared before A.D. 250 and is dated in the New Fresh Wharf deposit, London to *c.* A.D. 235–245 (Richardson 1986, 124–5). Further supporting evidence for the date at which this feature appears on BB1 jars comes from Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 172), where it is suggested that the evidence points to the obtuse-angled decoration appearing before *c.* A.D. 223–225 at the latest and that the scored line appears rather earlier than the later part of the third century. Bidwell (*ibid.*) also cites a jar with this feature containing a coin hoard, the latest issues of which are dated A.D. 236–238, from Darfield (South Yorks.) as further evidence for the introduction of this feature. It would seem, therefore, that the DOR BB1 wares are providing a *terminus post quem* for this deposit in the second quarter of the third century. In addition the group contains the rim of a New Forest indented colour-coated beaker (Fulford 1975, type 33) and an unusual black-slipped grey ware bowl (FIG. 83.178).

Given the associations with coarsewares of early third-century date, the samian from this context has been examined by Richard Delage,¹ who comments that while much of the Central Gaulish material is residual at such a date, there are several vessels which could be contemporary. One is the Drag. 36 with a distinct bead on the lower lip (FIG. 84.191), which should post-date the conventional variety of the form that lacks this feature. The thick heavy base of the Drag. 30 (FIG. 84.193) has a section that can be compared with the chronological development of Drag. 30 and 37 bases proposed by Delage (2003, 189, fig. 4) and would be placed in the later second or early third century. A somewhat similar foot-section features on a Drag. 37 bowl from New Fresh Wharf (Bird 1986, 157, 2.54) that is now considered to be the work of the Marcus group, and datable to the early third century.²

Although it is clear that the large-scale importation and distribution of Central Gaulish *sigillata* is essentially a phenomenon of the second century, there is evidence that a small number of later vessels did find their way across the Channel. Delage's distribution map of decorated bowls assignable to the Marcus group extends across northern and western Gaul, and into Britain (Delage 2003, fig. 3) and a small number of other Central Gaulish bowls of this period have been identified in southern England.³

Catalogue of samian from layer (3836)

1. Drag. 31R/Lud Sb, East Gaulish (probably Rheinzabern) (FIG. 84.188).
2. Drag. 31/Lud Sa, East Gaulish (perhaps Rheinzabern) (FIG. 84.189).
3. Drag. 32, East Gaulish (probably Rheinzabern) (FIG. 84.190).
4. Mortarium, East Gaulish, pale orange slip, worn internally.
5. Drag. 36, Central Gaulish. The curved rim, decorated *en barbotine*, terminates in a distinct rounded bead, and there is a slight offset where the rim joins the outer wall of the body (FIG. 84.191).
6. Drag. 45, Central Gaulish, very worn internally with no grits remaining⁴ (FIG. 84.192).
7. Drag. 30, Central Gaulish, very thick heavy base, burnt (FIG. 84.193).
8. Drag. 33, Central Gaulish, stamped by Tituro of Lezoux, A.D. 160–190 (S40).
9. Drag. 31, Central Gaulish, stamped by Malliacus of Lezoux, A.D. 140–190 (S37).
10. Central Gaulish, additional material, not illustrated and mostly fragmentary includes Drag. 27 (3), 31 or 31R (10), 33 (4), 36, 38 (sherd of thick angular flange), 45 (a sherd with incised decoration from near the lion's-head spout), Curle 11 (2), Walters 79.
11. South Gaulish, four sherds from a Drag. 30, A.D. 70–90 (see D36 above, in fresh condition).

TABLE 16. SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SIGILLATA FROM CONTEXT 3836

Fabric	Sherds	Eve	Weight (g)
Central Gaulish	34	1.43	667
East Gaulish	4	0.28	176
South Gaulish	4	0.08	63

Catalogue of illustrated sherds Object 700 (FIGS 82–84)

124. Everted-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE with a thin white slip on the exterior and inner rim face. (2786).

¹ Institut national de recherches archéologiques preventatives, Rennes.

² Identification by Richard Delage (information from Joanna Bird). For dating and discussion of Marcus see Delage 2003, 188 (as part of a wider discussion of the identification and chronology of third-century Lezoux products); also Bet and Delage 2000, 451–3.

³ Information from Joanna Bird.

⁴ Richard Delage comments further that this vessel may be from a source in the Allier valley rather than Lezoux.

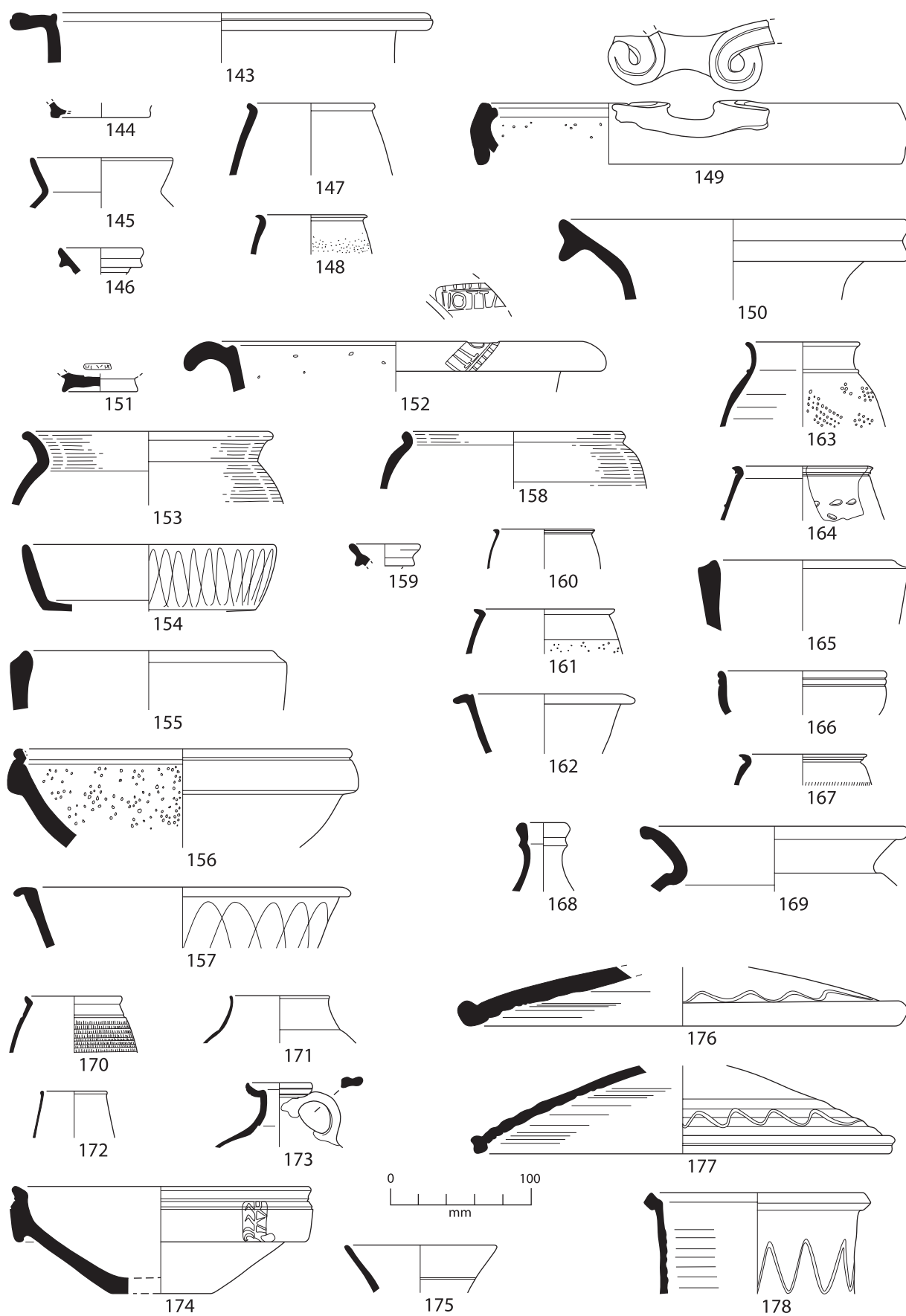


FIG. 83. Pottery from Period 4 south-east occupation Object 700. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/ Jane Timby)

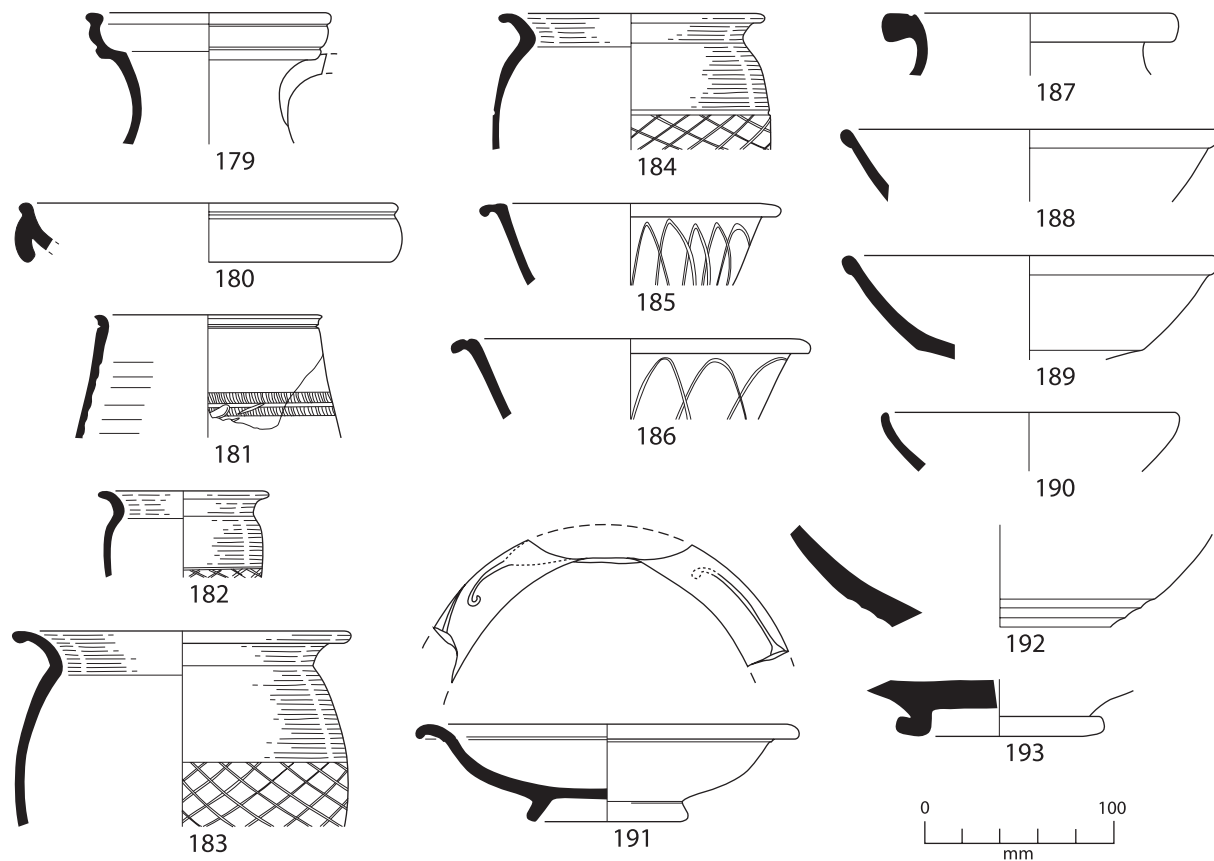


FIG. 84. Pottery from Period 4 south-east occupation Object 700. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

125. Short-rimmed jar. Fabric: ALH RE. (2786).
126. Shouldered jar marked with a knicked cordon on the shoulder carination. Oxidised sandy fabric with a grey inner core. Fabric: OXID. (2786).
127. Flagon (Young 1977, W3). Fabric: OXF WH. (2786).
128. Flat-rim, cordoned jar (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 3A). Fabric: ALH RE. (2786).
129. Amphora. Whitish surface with a pinkish orange dense sandy fabric. Possibly North African? (3472).
130. Deep bowl with rolled rim and straight walls (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 5A.2). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
131. Deep bowl with thick flat rim and chamfered base (ibid., type 5A2). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
132. Deep bowl with beaded rim (ibid., type 5A.4). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
133. Shallow bowl with beaded rim (ibid., type 5A.4). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
134. Bowl with curved walls (ibid., type 5A.1). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
135. Flask (ibid., type 1B). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
136. Flask. Fabric: GYF. (3467).
137. Jar with upright slightly beaded rim. Decorated with a lightly tooled lattice. Fabric: GREY. (3467).
138. Single-handled flagon. Vertically burnished exterior. (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 8). Fabric: ALH RE. (3467).
139. Flat-rimmed jar decorated with a wavy line and a slashed cordon (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 3A). Fabric: ALH RE. (3468).
140. Knob from a lid, pierced with four holes. Fabric: ALH RE. (3468).

141. Triangular-rimmed bowl (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 5A). Fabric: ALH RE. (3468).
142. Very large bowl in a light grey sandy ware with a mottled exterior. Fabric: ALH RE? (3468).
143. Large bowl with a flat bifid-rim beaded on the interior edge. Slightly blackened rim. Fabric: OXID3. (3468).
144. Base from a small ?closed vessel. Orange sandy fabric with an orange-brown glaze. Fabric: SOB GL. (3468).
145. Flared-rim beaker. Fabric: GYF. (3468).
146. Pulley-wheel flagon. Fabric: OXID3. (3468).
147. Barrel-shaped beaker with a small, everted rim. Fabric: as OXID3 with a matt brown colour-coat. (3468).
148. Beaker with fine roughcast decoration. Fabric: KOL CC. (3468).
149. Mortarium with a spout marked by curled terminals. Young 1977, form M14. Fabric: OXF WH. (3468).
150. Large pulley-wheel flagon. Creamy white with a pink inner core. Hard, granular sandy fabric. Fabric: WW3. (3468).
151. Base from a small bowl with an illegible, worn potter's stamp. Fabric: OXF RE. (3417), SF 2341 (FIG. 86.6).
152. Mortarium with a stamp impressed diagonally across the flange. Cream, sandy fabric with very sparse angular flint and quartz trituration grits. Fabric: COL WH? The visible letters read IOTT/ , bordered on one side. (2467), SF 1715 (FIG. 86.4).
153. Everted-rim jar. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2613).
154. Plain-sided dish. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2613).
155. Haltern 70 amphora. Fabric: BAT AM. (2613).
156. Wall-sided, beaded-rim mortarium. Young 1977, type M13. Fabric: OXF WH. (2613).
157. Flat-rimmed bowl with arcaded, burnished-line decoration. Fabric: DOR BB1. (2613).
158. Handmade barrel-shaped, beaded-rim jar (cf. Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, type 3, dated to Flavian period). Fabric: DOR BB1. (2420).
159. Pulley-wheel flagon. Fabric: ?VER WH. (2420).
160. Cornice-rim beaker. Fabric: COL CC. (2420).
161. Short-rim, globular beaker with roughcast decoration. Fabric: GYF. (2420).
162. Grooved-rim bowl with a sooted exterior. Fabric: GYF. (2420).
163. Poppyhead beaker with panels of barbotine dots. Fabric: GYF. (2420).
164. Cornice-rim beaker with barbotine decoration. Fabric: KOL CC. (2420).
165. Haltern 70 amphora. Fabric: BAT AM. (2420).
166. Small hemispherical bowl. Fabric: BUFF. (2420).
167. Cornice-rim beaker with rouletted decoration. Fabric: ARG CC. (2439).
168. Flagon (Young 1977, type W15.4). Fabric: OXF WH. (2439).
169. Flared, everted-rim jar imitating a BB1 form. Fabric: ALH RE. (2439).
170. Barrel-shaped beaker with a short, everted rim. Rouletted decoration. Fabric: GYF. (3412).
171. Short-necked beaker. Fabric: CNG BS. (3412).
172. Funnel-necked beaker. Fabric: CNG BS. (3412).
173. Flagon (Young 1977, W15). Fabric: OXF WH. (3412).
174. Wall-sided, stamped mortarium (Young 1977, type M13). Partially blackened on the interior and exterior. Heavily worn with no surviving internal grits. Fabric: OXF WH. (3412), SF 2365 (FIG. 86.5).
175. Drag. 33 cup. Fabric Colchester or Argonne. (3412).
- 176–7. Lids decorated with tooled wavy lines. Fabric: ALH RE. (3412).
178. Bowl with a shaped cuboid rim. A grey sandy ware with a black external slip. Decorated with a burnished wavy line. Fabric: GYBSLIP. (3836).
179. Flagon with a curved, wall-sided rim. One extant handle. Fabric: OXID3. (3836).

180. White ware mortarium (Young 1977, type M10). Fabric: OXF WH. (3836).
181. Cornice-rim beaker with barbotine decoration, probably a hunt scene. Fabric: LNV CC. (3836).
182. Small jar decorated with an obtuse lattice delineated by an upper scored horizontal line. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3836).
183. Larger jar decorated with an obtuse burnished lattice. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3836).
184. Jar decorated with a burnished obtuse lattice delineated by an upper scored horizontal line. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3836).
185. Flat-rim bowl with arcaded decoration. Fabric: DOR B1. (3836).
186. Grooved-rim bowl with arcaded decoration. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3836).
187. Storage jar (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 1A). Fabric: ALH RE. (3836).
188. Drag. 31 dish. East Gaulish. (3836).
189. Drag. 31 dish. East Gaulish. (3836).
190. Drag. 32 dish. East Gaulish. (3836).
191. Drag. 36 dish with a slight bead. Central Gaulish. (3836).
192. Drag. 45 mortarium with a worn surface and no surviving grits. Central Gaulish. (3836).
193. Drag. 30 base sherd. Central Gaulish. (3836).

Catalogue of sherds with graffiti (FIG. 85)

- G3. Bodysherd from a jar or beaker decorated with a lightly tooled lattice. Two vertical parallel lines scratched after firing. Fabric: GYF. Pit 3406, (4041). Object 500033.
- G4. Plain-sided dish. Burnished-line decoration on walls and on underside of base. Incised post-firing graffiti in the form of a cross. Fabric: DOR BB1. Pit 3406, (4290), SF 3166. Object 500033.
- G5. Everted-rim jar with an incised cross on the shoulder. Fabric: DOR BB1. Well 5735, (5697). Object 500037.
- G6. Small flat-rim bowl with a post-firing X on the body. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3468). Object 700.
- G7. Bodysherd from a jar with a post-firing X. Fabric: DOR BB1. (3412). Object 700.
- G8. Dressel 20 amphora neck, broken but ground smooth for re-use. An X has been incised onto the exterior. Fabric: BAT AM. (2420). Object 700.

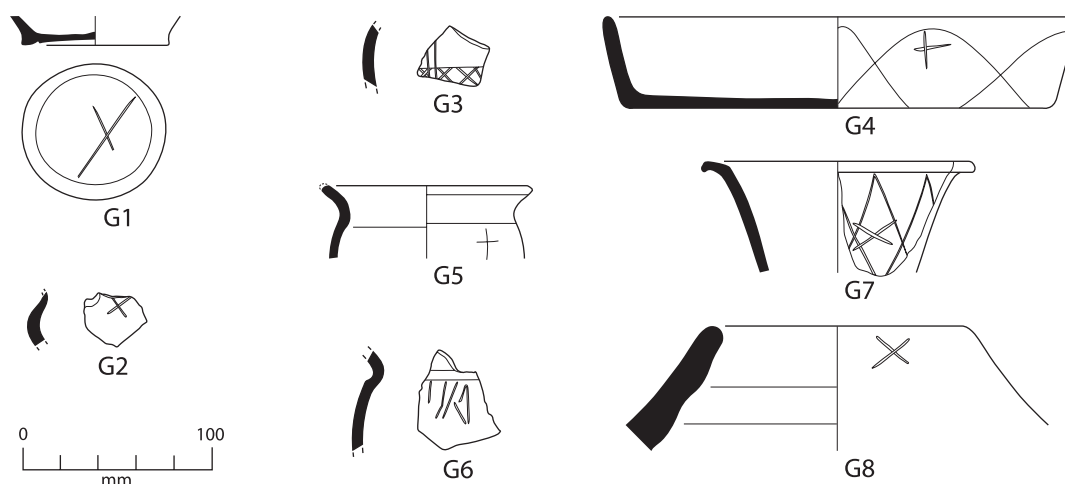


FIG. 85. Sherds with graffiti from Periods 3 and 4. Scale 1:4. (*Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby*)

Stamps on amphora, mortaria and coarseware from Periods 3 and 4 (FIG. 86)

Amphora stamp

1. Dressel 20 amphora handle with an impressed stamp reading L...T (retr). Poorly impressed, clogged stamp. Fabric: BAT AM. (4041).

Mortaria stamps

2. Poorly impressed ?double line. Fabric: VER WH. Period 3 (2303) (FIG. 76.25).
3. MATVGE/FECIT. Matugenus. Fabric: VER WH. A.D. 90–120/5. Period 3 (5698), SF 3865 (FIG. 77.36).
4. Diagonally impressed across the flange. Incomplete: IOTT/ bordered on one side. Fabric: ?COL WH. Period 4 (2467), SF 1715 (FIG. 83.152).
5. Vertically impressed stamp down wall-sided rim. Fabric: OXF WH. A.D. 150–180. Period 4 (3836), SF 2365 (FIG. 83.174).

Coarseware stamp

6. Small bowl with an illegible, worn potter's stamp. Fabric: OXF RE. Period 4 (3417) (FIG. 83.151).

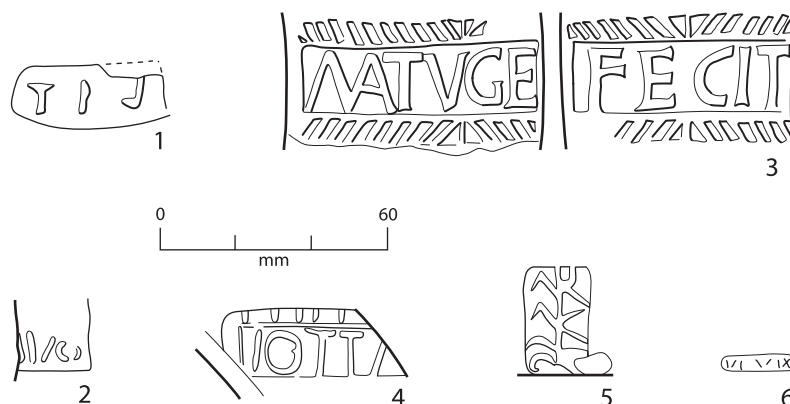


FIG. 86. Stamps from amphora (No. 1), mortaria (Nos 2–5) and coarseware (No. 6). Scale 1:2. (Drawn by Frances Taylor/Jane Timby)

DISCUSSION

In total some 27,260 sherds weighing 394.5kg have been analysed relating to Period 3 contexts and a further 15,536 sherds weighing 218kg for Period 4. If the levels of fragmentation are compared between the three defined groups ('House 1', pits and wells, and layers), it is quite clear that the much smaller assemblages from the pits are considerably better preserved with an overall average sherd weight of 21.5g for Period 3 and 18.3g for Period 4. This compares with 12.3g and 11.7g for Periods 3 and 4 of the 'House 1' material and 14.5g and 14.6g for the layers.

Comparisons were made to see if there were any detectable differences in terms of the fabric and form composition, first between the three spatially-defined groups within the same period, and secondly between the same groups for the different periods. For purposes of comparison the assemblages were broken down into 13 ware groups reflecting both significant individual fabrics and amalgamated groups of fabrics:

Central Gaulish and East Gaulish samian

Contemporary imported fine wares (ARG CC, KOLCC, MOSBS, CNG BS)

Residual imported fine wares (Gallo-Belgic wares, South Gaulish samian, LYO CC, NOG WH, Eggshell wares etc.)

Imported mortaria
 Imported amphorae
 Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB1)
 Other regional wares (mainly Oxfordshire wares, but also Verulamium and other products)
 Alice Holt and related grey wares
 Grog-tempered storage jar
 Local residual coarsewares (Silchester ware, first-century grog-tempered wares)
 Oxidised wares (unprovenanced)
 Fine grey wares (mixed unprovenanced)
 Other wares source unknown

FIG. 87 compares the 13 defined ware groups for the pits and wells, layers and 'House 1' Period 3 assemblages. Some differences are apparent between the three groups. The graph demonstrates the higher level of residuality present in the pits/wells and 'House 1' assemblages compared to the layers. This is reflected both in the fineware imports and in the first-century coarsewares. This might argue for the soil disturbed by digging these features to have been partly or wholly reincorporated into their fills. Looking at the other wares there is slightly more Central Gaulish samian featuring in the layers with least from the pits, but the proportions of contemporary fine wares from each are quite similar. Imported mortaria are only present in negligible quantities throughout and amphorae, although again not prolific, show a slightly higher relative presence

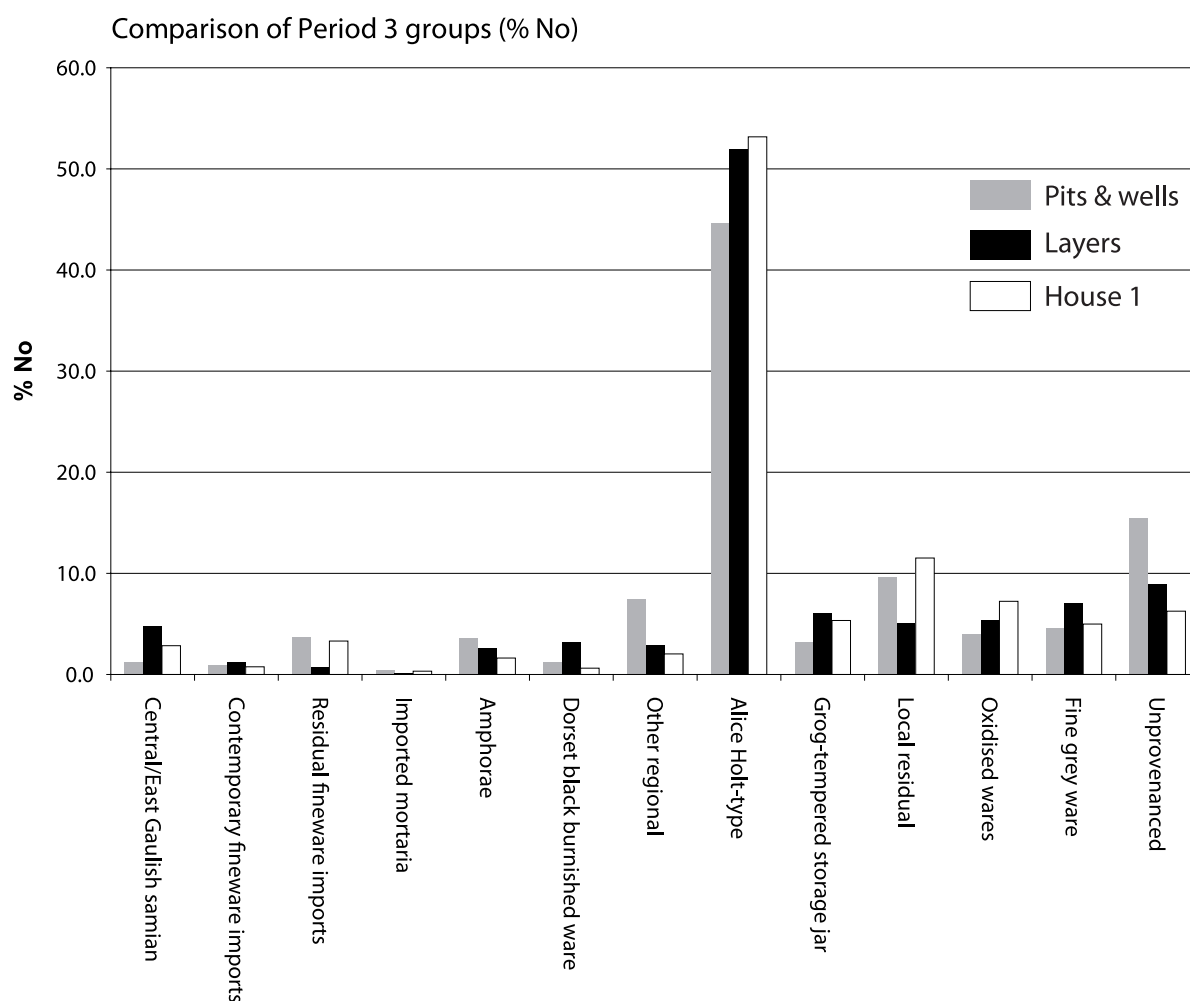


FIG. 87. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from the Period 3 pits and wells, south-east layers and 'House 1'.

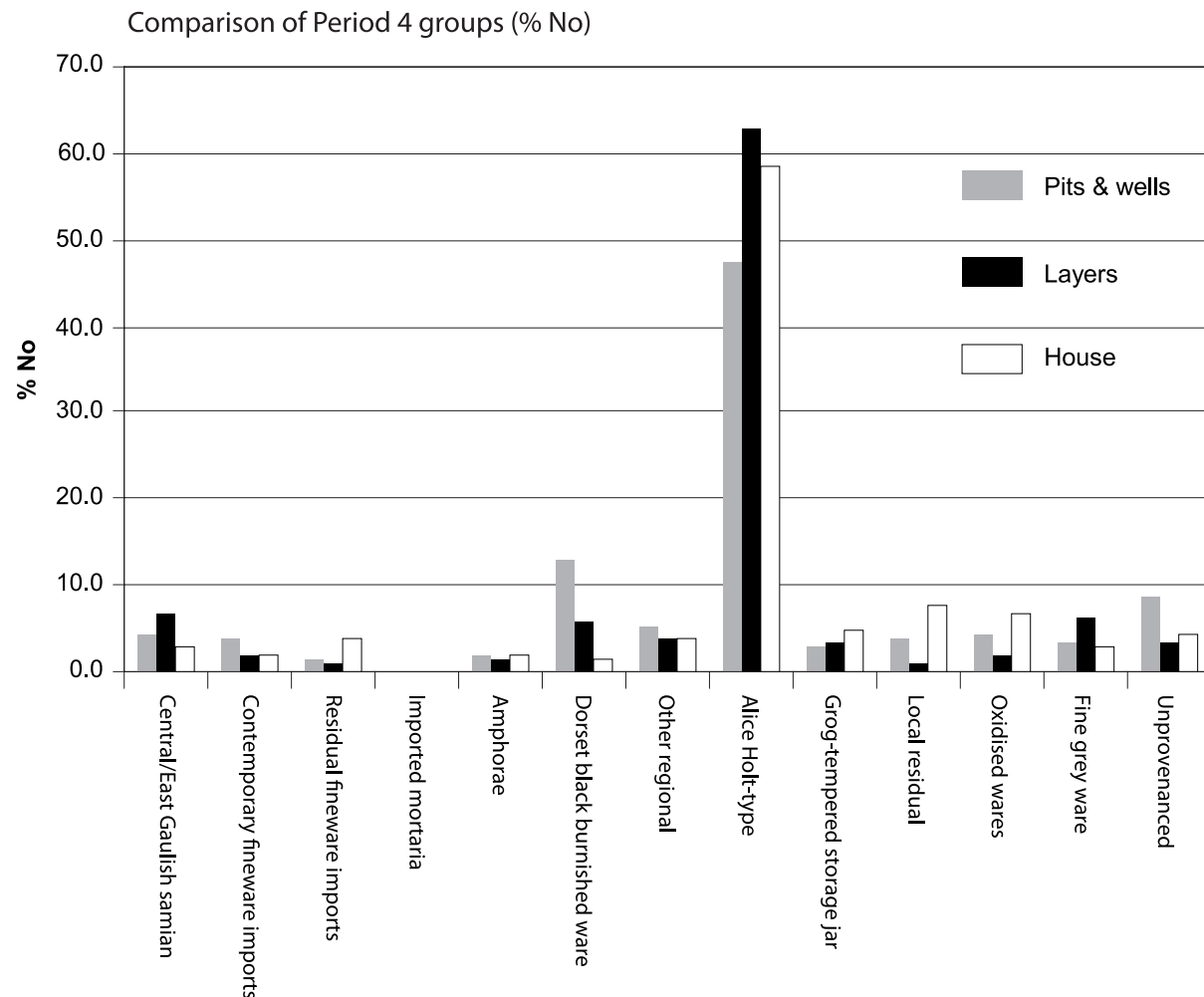


FIG. 88. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from Period 4 pits and wells, south-east layers and 'House 1' (= MB 3).

in the pits. Dorset black-burnished ware is slightly more common in the layers but other regional imports show a higher relative incidence in the pits by quite a margin. Alice Holt wares dominate all three assemblages, but by contrast are slightly lower in the pits but quite close in the layers and 'House 1' deposits. Grog-tempered storage jars also feature less in the pits as do oxidised wares, the latter being most pronounced in 'House 1'. Unprovenanced other wares are most marked in the pits and lowest in 'House 1'.

Appendix 4, Table 53 compares the forms (% EVE) for the Object 701 and the three pits with sufficient measurable eves.⁵ Jars dominate both assemblages but with proportionally fewer from the layers, with 27.7 per cent (jars and storage jars) compared to 42.1 per cent from the pits. Fineware bowls/dishes were the second commonest category in the layers assemblage at 15.3 per cent, with a further 12.9 per cent for the coarseware examples. If these two categories of fine and coarse are combined it brings the incidence of bowls very close to that of jars. This compares with just 1.3 per cent from the pits for the fineware and 19.3 per cent for the coarsewares. Other differences are also apparent, fineware cups account for 24.7 per cent of the Object 701 layers but only 1.6 per cent from the pits, with beakers adding a further 7.7 per cent from the layers compared to 2.9 per cent from the pits. By contrast flagons and flasks account for 22 per cent of the pits group but only 4.4 per cent of the layers. It is difficult to know how this can be explained.

⁵ 'House 1' eves were not measured.

It is, of course, possible that the amount of material from the pits is too small to be compared realistically with the much larger layer assemblage. Alternatively it may be highlighting different patterns of consumption, different sources for the rubbish material, or distinct activities resulting in different patterns of disposal. There seems to be a predisposition for closed forms, flagons and jars, to be associated with the pits/wells, possibly connected with procuring water, or carrying out activities requiring a nearby water source, and for pits also to be associated with the disposal of kitchen or other waste. Perhaps the containers got thrown in with the waste. Tablewares, including serving, mixing and drinking vessels, show a much higher association with the layers, perhaps reflecting normal household waste deposited into middens prior to its incorporation into the layers, or general domestic rubbish accumulation in peripheral areas. The problem is, however, that this is an accumulation of material which is probably the result of multiple events in the domestic, ritual (celebratory), and commercial spheres.

FIG. 88 compares the main fabric groups for the Period 4 assemblages. Again the pits and MB 3 groups show a higher level of residuality, particularly reflected in the coarsewares and particularly high in the MB 3 assemblage. Alice Holt wares continue to dominate with a slightly lower incidence in the pits. Samian levels are quite close with a slightly higher relative proportion from the layers. Contemporary fine wares, amphorae and regional imports are fairly evenly represented but BB1 is more evident from the pits and wells. As in Period 3 the oxidised wares are quite well represented in MB 3 and fine grey wares in the layers.

Appendix 4, Table 54 compares the forms (% EVE) from the Period 4 layers and pits. In

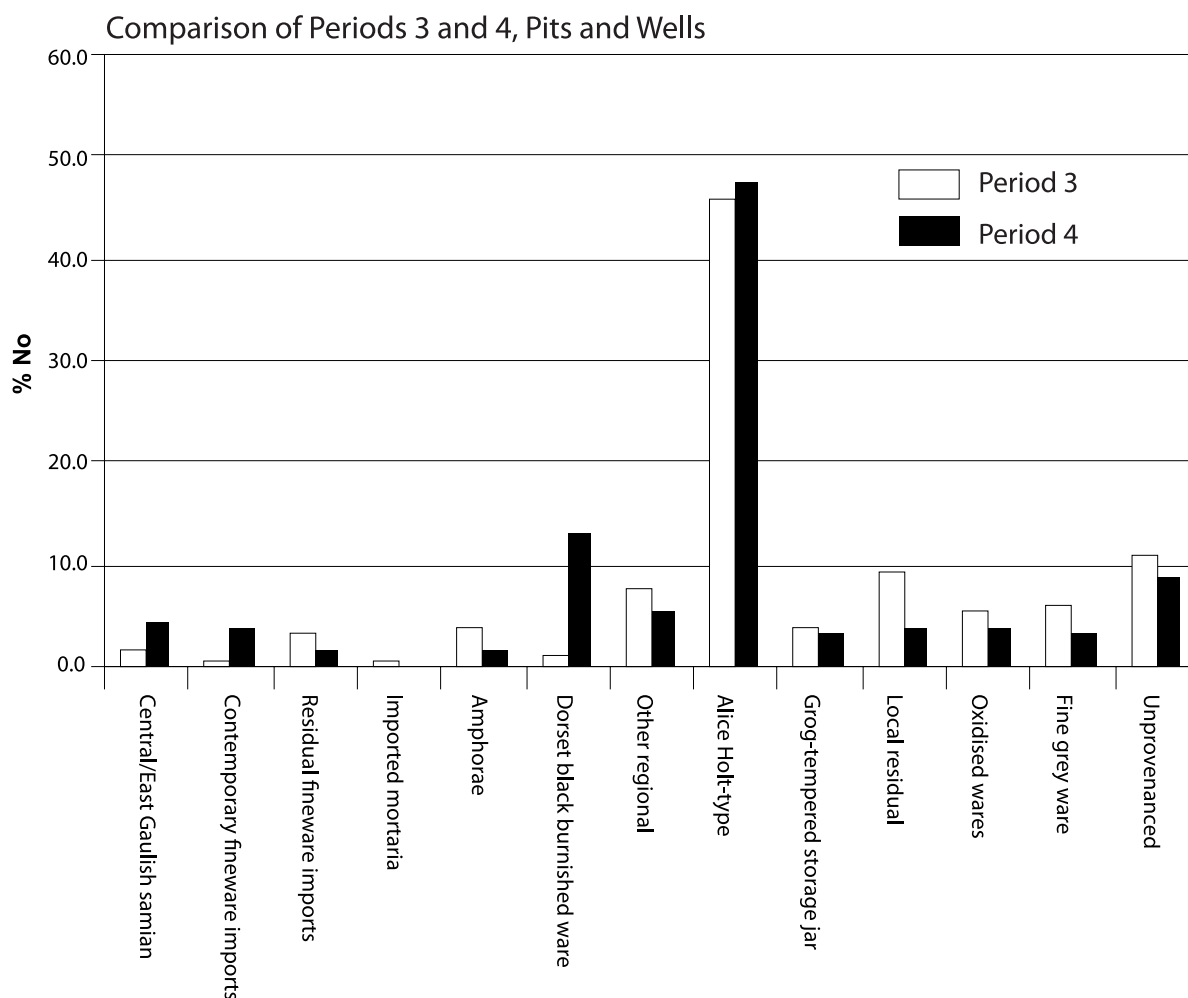


FIG. 89. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from the pits and wells of Periods 3 and 4.

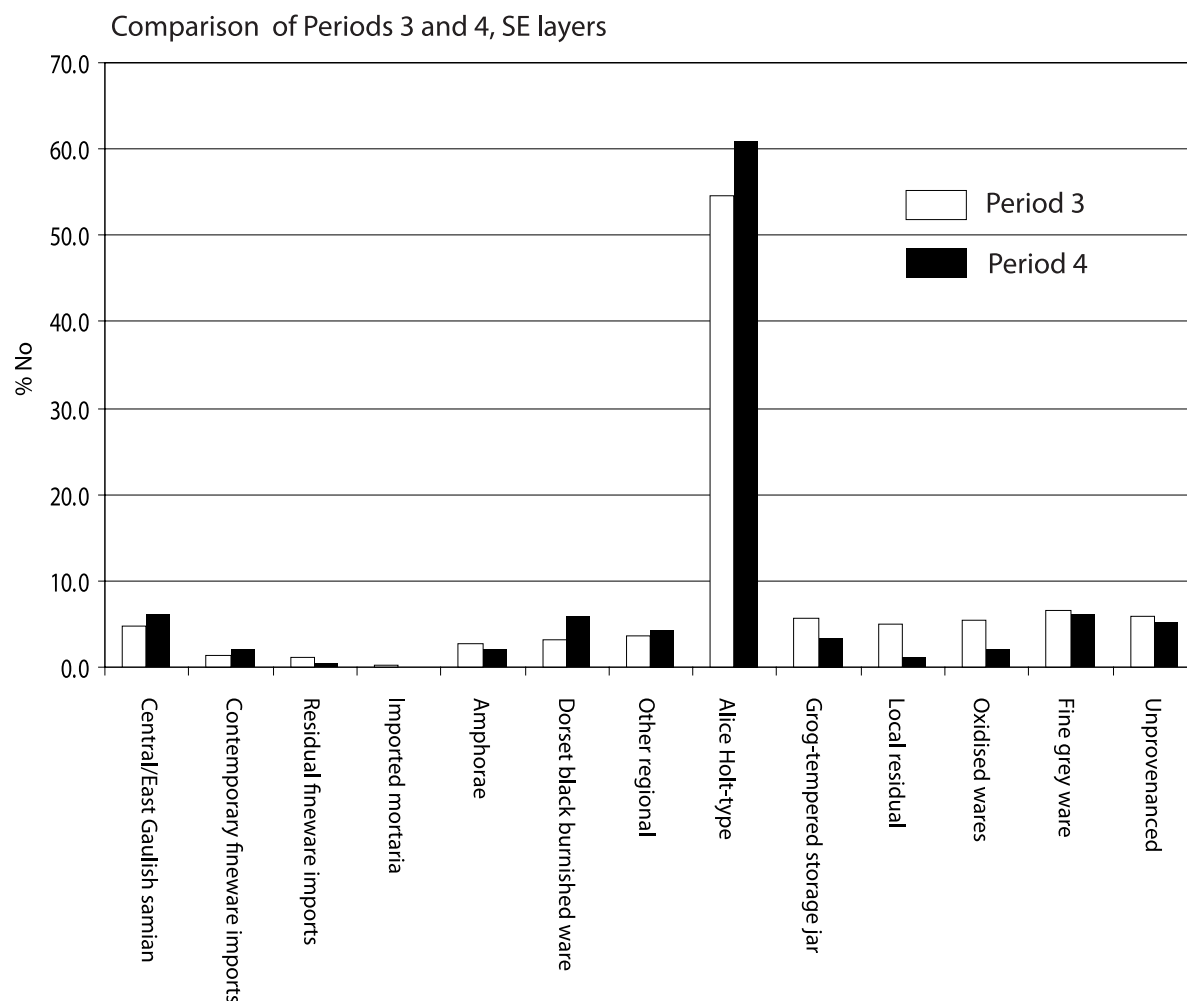


FIG. 90. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from the south-east layers of Periods 3 (Object 701) and 4 (Object 700).

contrast to the Period 3 material there is much greater concordance in the proportions of forms. In both cases jars dominate, accounting for 43.5 and 43.4 per cent respectively followed by bowls/dishes at 17.1 per cent from the pits and slightly higher at 21.9 per cent from the layers. Flagons and flasks are still marginally better represented in the pits at 11.6 per cent compared to 10 per cent from the layers. Cups are quite similar but beakers/mugs more marked in the pits at 10 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent from the layers. The fine wares, largely samian, are less prominent in the overall assemblage reflecting their decline in the market place.

FIG. 89 compares the Period 3 and 4 assemblages from the pits and wells to see if obvious trends or differences are apparent. The proportion of Alice Holt remains fairly consistent but most of the other categories differ. As might be expected the proportion of residual first-century wares declines with time, with proportionately less in Period 4 compared to Period 3. There are higher proportions of samian, contemporary fine wares and Dorset BB1 in Period 4, but slightly more other regional wares, grog-tempered storage jar, oxidised wares, fine grey ware and unprovenanced ware in Period 3. A similar plot for the layers (FIG. 90) shows the same general trends, although the proportion of Alice Holt ware is higher so that the corresponding proportions of other categories are commensurately lower. The differences between Periods 3 and 4 are not as pronounced in the layers as with the pit groups. For the 'House 1' assemblage (FIG. 91) the level of residuality is high throughout Periods 3 and 4 and the incidence of Central Gaulish samian is fairly even. As with the other groups there is slightly more BB1 and other regional wares in Period 4 and more of the other defined groups in Period 3.

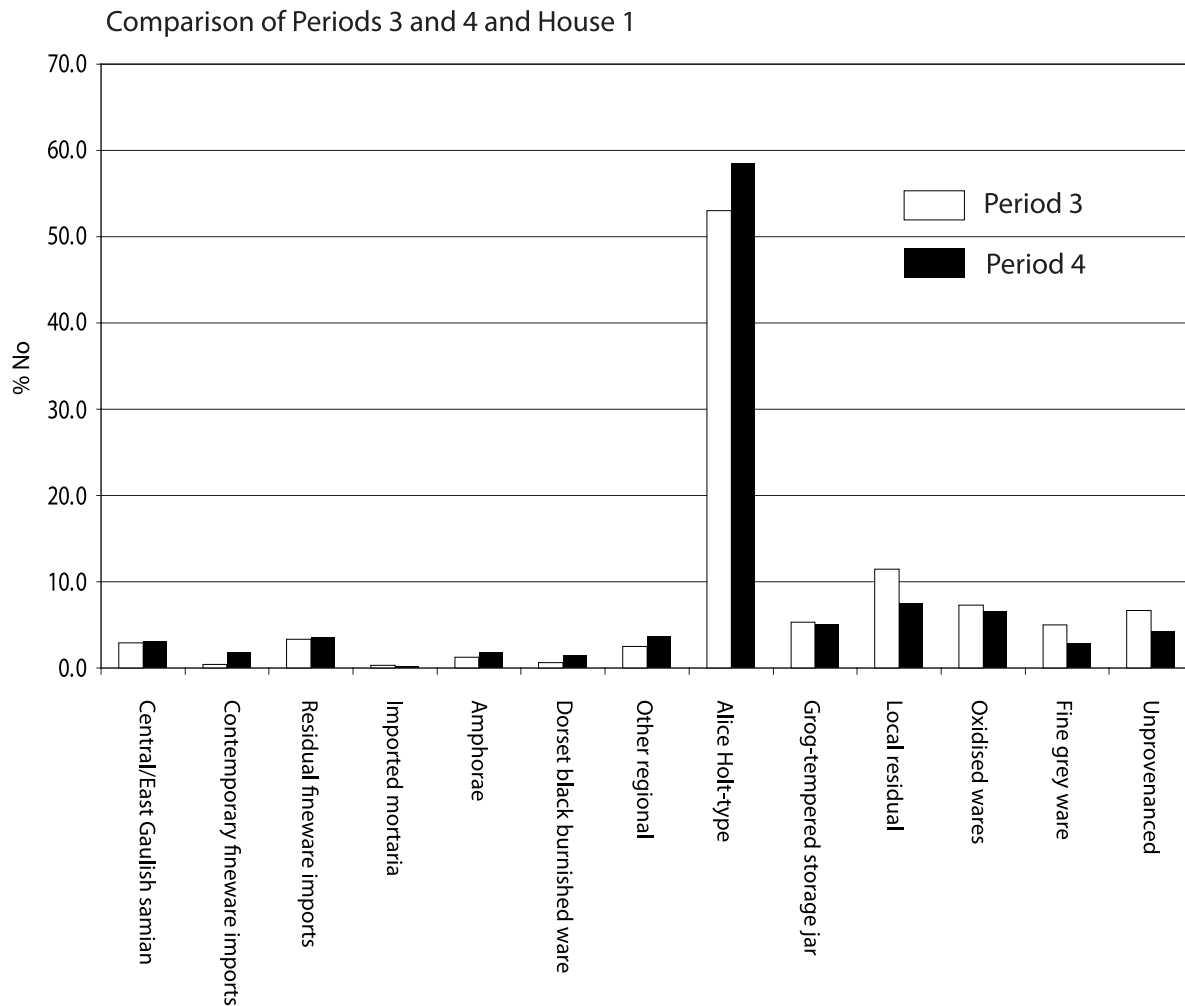


FIG. 91. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from 'House 1' in Periods 3 and 4.

Looking at the form trend, despite the differences between the layers assemblage and pit groups, there is a definite increase in the quantity of jars present in Period 4. The proportion of coarseware bowls/dishes remains fairly constant with a slight increase in the layers but broadly constant for the pits. Cups, which showed such a high incidence in the layers in Period 3, appear at a much lower level in Period 4.

In conclusion, therefore, the following points can be made with regard to the Period 3 and 4 assemblages. First, there is a very marked level of residuality present throughout in all groups in both periods and this is most marked in the 'House 1' assemblage. The markers used to observe this have been the fine wares and the first-century coarsewares. This, therefore, does not take into account the other wares, particularly the Alice Holt wares, which probably also contain a significant residual component. There is a smattering of later material present which must be regarded as intrusive. The occurrence of wares broadly follows the expected trend in market availability, with perhaps the material from the layers being most representative, both in terms of the size of the assemblage analysed and the lower levels of residuality. This is demonstrated in the samian where the layer assemblage is dominated by Central Gaulish wares, principally of Antonine date (89 per cent eve). The proportion from 'House 1' is lower at 49 per cent eve and South Gaulish wares are more common (52 per cent eve). The amount recovered from the pits and wells is probably too small to place much confidence in the proportions of sources represented.

The layer assemblages, therefore, can perhaps be seen as the most reliable in terms of fabrics and forms for defining trends in terms of supply and use for the second and early third centuries

(FIG. 93). In Period 3 (A.D. 125/50–200) continental fine wares are dominated by Central Gaulish samian, accounting for 5 per cent overall of the total assemblage. Other imported fine wares are moderately low in the overall scheme, no individual fabric accounting for more than 0.7 per cent. Vessels from Argonne and Cologne are the most frequent, accompanied by Central Gaulish colour-coated wares. Imported mortaria are rare with largely North Gaulish sherds and two Rhenish sherds from the layers and a single Soller sherd from 'House 1'. Amphorae are also not exceptionally prolific, with Baetican types accounting for 1.4 per cent by count, 8.3 per cent by weight, followed by Gallic wine amphorae at 0.2 per cent. Of note are a single East Mediterranean sherd and one possible Dressel 14 form. The main regional suppliers to Silchester at this time are the Poole Harbour BB1 kilns and the Oxfordshire potters, the latter supplying, in particular, white wares and probably most of the fine grey ware. Also quite marked are white wares from the Verulamium region, both mortaria and other vessels, and Hampshire grog-tempered wares. The BB1 assemblage comprises an almost equal number of jars and flat-rim bowl/dishes, each accounting for 37 per cent by eves. The remainder comprises 17.6 per cent plain-rimmed dishes, 3.3 per cent plain-walled dishes with a slight bead, 4.5 per cent grooved-rim bowls, and 0.5 per cent conical-flanged bowls. The Oxfordshire white wares contain several mortaria, the commonest of which is Young (1977) type M14, dated A.D. 180–240. Most of the vessels in the white wares have a production date which would fall comfortably into the second century (e.g. W2, W5, W6, W8, W33, W46, W54 and W72). However, amongst the flagons are two forms, W9 and W11, both with wall-sided rims, which Young dates to A.D. 240–300. It is possible that these should be associated with a slightly earlier production period. Given the quantity of OXF WH present, it is more than likely that a substantial proportion of the fine grey wares and some of the unattributed, fine oxidised wares also come from the Oxfordshire region. The former contribute 6.6 per cent of the total Period 3 Object 701 assemblage. Other regional imports are rare but include four sherds of Caerleon red-slipped mortaria, and odd sherds of Colchester and Nene Valley colour-coated ware, and South-West white-slipped ware. As noted above, ALH RE (including other related grey sandy wares) is a major supplier to Silchester, effectively accounting for 54.4 per cent by count, 37.6 per cent by weight of the layer assemblage. Other wares of note include grog-tempered storage jar, also possibly originating from the Oxfordshire region and accounting for 5.7 per cent by count. Collectively the pale wares, oxidised wares, white-slipped wares and unattributed white wares account for 9.2 per cent of the assemblage, but individually comprise a range of different fabrics, or wares from the same source with different finishes.

The overall breakdown of forms from Period 3 (layers) shows bowl/dishes to marginally dominate at 28.2 per cent, if both fineware (samian) and coarseware examples are counted, followed by jars at 27.7 per cent. Cups are uncharacteristically high at 24.7 per cent from the layers, although not typically so for the other groups. Beakers account for 7.7 per cent of which 20 per cent are poppyhead beakers and c. 40 per cent cornice-rim or short, everted-rim forms. Mortaria are markedly low at less than 1 per cent which might suggest some of the activities requiring these vessels in terms of food processing and mixing were carried on elsewhere away from Insula IX.

If the Period 3 assemblage from Silchester is compared with other similarly dated assemblages, similarities and differences appear. At Alchester, Oxon., the extramural settlement for Period 5 (c. A.D. 140–190) had a much lower incidence of imports compared to Silchester, the only continental fineware import being samian (Evans 2001, appendix 4, period 5). Central Gaulish samian accounts for 0.6 per cent. Amphorae are limited to Dressel 20 (1.1 per cent) and mortaria to North Gaulish sherds (less than 1 per cent). Where the assemblage shows greater similarity to Silchester is in the dominance of grey wares which account for 70.6 per cent (count). Oxfordshire white wares account for only 1.1 per cent, curious in view of the kilns proximity, and DOR BB1 for 1.3 per cent. This does raise the question as to how much the rise of the Oxfordshire industry, with its more specialist products, was tied into supplying a large town such as Silchester in its early years, perhaps to the exclusion of more local, smaller markets. At Alchester BB1 does not appear before the mid-to-late second century and the Period 5 sample is too small to compare forms (cf. *ibid.*, table 7.27).

At Chelmsford ceramic phases 3 and 4 date to the period A.D. 125–200 (Going 1987, table 9).

These groups have small amounts of Argonne, Cologne and Central Gaulish colour-coat or black-slipped ware. Small quantities of North Gaulish mortaria and amphorae are also present. Grey sandy wares again dominate with very small amounts of DOR BB1 and Oxfordshire white ware. Verulamium white wares are more prominent as might be expected. The range of wares (form and generic category) is broadly the same as Silchester but reflected in products from different sources; the presence of small amounts of recognised regional imports is seen as reflective of the development of a wider provincial trade from around the mid-second century (Going 1987, 110). In the last quarter of the second century (*ibid.*, ceramic phase 4) the provincial colour-coated industries are more important than the continental ones at Chelmsford, which is not the case at Silchester.

Further comparisons can be made with pottery from Borough High Street, Southwark, period 6 (early to mid-second century) (Rayner and Seeley 2002) and London Roman ceramic phases (RCP) 4 and 5 (Hadrianic–early Antonine, *c.* A.D. 120–160) (Davies *et al.* 1994, 205ff.). At Southwark, as at Silchester, there is a high residual component reflected in a figure of 5.8 per cent (sherd count) South Gaulish samian and 5.7 per cent Central Gaulish samian in the period 6 deposits. East Gaulish wares also start to appear in minor amounts. Putting the residual problem aside, this still suggests that greater quantities of samian were circulating in Southwark at this time compared to Silchester and indeed other parts of London (see below). The proportions of other fineware imports, such as Central Gaulish and Cologne colour-coats, are minor but comparable from both sites. Southwark also has a significantly greater amount of amphorae present; 11.2 per cent by count overall for period 6, compared with 2.7 per cent from the Silchester Period 3 layers and 1.9 per cent from the Period 4 layers. In both cases Baetican sherds dominate.

In London RCP 4 (A.D. 120–140) all samian accounts for 2 per cent (wt), 8 per cent (eve) compared to 3.35 per cent (wt), 9.7 per cent (eve) at Silchester (Period 3 layers). By London RCP 5 (*c.* A.D. 140–160) samian accounts for 3 per cent (wt) and 6 per cent (eve). These figures appear closer to the Silchester proportions compared with Southwark. The amphorae from RCP 4 account for 43 per cent weight decreasing to 25 per cent in RCP 5. This compares with 11.4 per cent for Period 3 (layers) at Silchester. The London figure is slightly inflated by the presence of two complete vessels (Davies *et al.* 1994, 208). Again Baetican types are the most popular.

What is clear from the Southwark and London assemblages and that at Silchester is that the early to mid-second century marks the development of wider regional trading patterns with the appearance of products from the Dorset black-burnished industry, the Nene Valley, Colchester, Alice Holt, Oxfordshire and Verulamium region industries. New imports from the Continent include Rhenish mortaria, North African (London) and East Mediterranean (Silchester) amphorae.

All three sets of data share in common the dominance of reduced wares, although from different suppliers, mainly Alice Holt at Silchester and Highgate Wood and North Kent for London supplemented by Alice Holt products.

Moving further afield, the period 2 assemblage at Wroxeter dating *c.* A.D. 120–200 comprised some 16 per cent samian (count), of which only 4.86 per cent were Central Gaulish, the rest, presumably largely residual, South Gaulish sherds, and just four East Gaulish sherds (Faiers 2000, 264). This is close to the Central Gaulish totals for Period 3 at Silchester. Other fine wares were present in minor amounts, but include Central Gaulish colour-coats and Cologne ware (*ibid.*, table 4.20). Amphorae account for 6 per cent and continental mortaria included examples from North Gaul, the Rhône Valley, the Rhineland and Aosta. At Wroxeter Dorset black-burnished wares made up 11 per cent; Oxfordshire ware was not present and only minor amounts of Verulamium ware reached the site. Of the BB1 assemblage, jars accounted for 60.8 per cent eve compared to 15.4 per cent bowls, 13.6 per cent dishes and 9.8 per cent lids. Flagons and beakers were also present in minor amounts. Jars were clearly reaching the site in greater quantities compared to the other forms and there are several lids present. In the Silchester assemblage the BB1 is more evenly split between jars (44 per cent eve) and bowls/dishes (55.2 per cent eve), with 0.4 per cent mug hinting at a different marketing pattern for the areas east/north-east of Poole Harbour. Lids and flagons are absent. BB1 also forms a smaller proportion of the overall assemblage (Periods 3 and 4) at just 3.3 per cent by count.

On the limited amount of data available it seems that Silchester is not that dissimilar to other

major towns such as London, Wroxeter, Cirencester, Dorchester and Gloucester in terms of the range and quantity of imported wares reaching these sites in the second century. The amounts of samian and other continental imports are markedly higher than the amount reaching the smaller towns such as Alchester and probably Chelmsford. Available figures for London and Southwark might suggest slightly more samian and amphorae at the latter, but in general terms the assemblages seem quite similar. In all cases the assemblages are dominated by the local grey ware industries providing the basic utilitarian wares for domestic use. Other specialist wares are supplied by regional industries but, even on the small amount of data available, there appear to be differences in the types and quantities of vessels supplied.

In the Period 4 (*c.* A.D. 200–250) layers at Silchester Central Gaulish samian remains high at 6 per cent, accompanied by slightly more East Gaulish pieces. In terms of imported fine ware the levels of Argonne ware remain consistent, joined by increased amounts of Central Gaulish black-slipped ware, Cologne ware and Moselle black-slipped ware. Collectively these account for 2.2 per cent (count) of the Object 700 assemblage. Imported mortaria have declined with just two sherds of Rhenish type alongside probable residual pieces. The proportion of Baetican amphorae remains fairly consistent but other types have declined. Of particular note is the single Almagro rim from the pits. In the regional wares BB1 accounts for 6.1 per cent, almost double that of Period 3, but the Oxfordshire white wares have declined to 3.6 per cent. All other regional wares are present in small amounts, with some probably intrusive pieces from the later Roman colour-coated industries. The vessel profile of the BB1 has changed with jars more prominent at 44.4 per cent *eve*, but most of the other types remain relatively consistent: flat-rim bowls/dishes at 34.3 per cent, plain-rimmed dishes 17.1 per cent, beaded-rim dishes 1.2 per cent and grooved-rim bowls 3 per cent. The main difference in the OXFWH repertoire is the appearance of at least five small flasks, Young (1977) type W15, which are conventionally dated from A.D. 240. There is a slight increase in the quantity of Alice Holt and allied grey ware to 62.4 per cent with a decrease in grog-tempered storage jar. Many of the other wares remain fairly similar including fine grey ware (6.3 per cent). In terms of the form profile, jars are now more common than bowls/dishes, although they occur at a similar proportion at 41.8 per cent compared to 39.8 per cent in Period 3. All bowls/dishes account for 30.9 per cent. The number of flagons and smaller flasks has increased (11 per cent) but cups have declined to 5.2 per cent and beakers to 4.3 per cent. Lids, storage jar and amphorae are about the same. On balance it would seem there are no significant changes in the assemblages in terms of what is present, but there are more subtle changes in the quantities and vessel types being supplied from the different sources.

This is in contrast to Chelmsford where Going (1987, 113) notes that his ceramic phase 5 (*c.* A.D. 200/10–250/60) is one of considerable change. Imports are considerably diminished as are colour-coated and buff wares from the Colchester kilns. By the mid-third century the vacuum is filled by products from other industries such as Nene Valley and Oxfordshire. At Alchester period 6 (A.D. 180/90–250) Central Gaulish samian is slightly higher than it was in the preceding period at 2.2 per cent (count) and some East Gaulish ware is also present (Evans 2001, appendix 4). The Oxfordshire white ware industry remains fairly poorly represented at 3 per cent. The level of BB1 has increased from 1.3 to 3.5 per cent and the Oxfordshire oxidised wares have increased from 8.6 to 13.7 per cent. Grey wares remain high at 67.8 per cent.

The proportion of different vessels in the BB1 category from Alchester differs from that at Silchester, with dishes being most common at 45.9 per cent of rim count followed by jars at 32.2 per cent and bowls at 13.5 per cent. The sample is still very small with only 37 rims but this trend continues with dishes and bowls eventually reaching 90 per cent by period 9 (mid-to-late fourth century; Evans 2001, 364). Evans also makes the observation that in northern Britain it is normally the pattern for jars and bowls/dishes to occur at similar levels and attributes the deviance from this trend at Alchester to the availability of similar forms in other fabrics. Similarly sites to the east have few if any BB1 jars. At Silchester the demand for many of the BB1 forms would have been augmented by the Alice Holt industry which produced close copies of all the forms.

It is around this time that the deposit at New Fresh Wharf (NFW), London was formed (Richardson 1986), Silchester Period 4 corresponding to NFW phases 4–6, dated dendrochronologically

to A.D. 200/25–245/50. Although not directly comparable in terms of the type of deposit, the diverse range of wares present from these quay deposits demonstrates the sources supplying London at this time. In fact the correspondence with Silchester in terms of similar products is quite low. Apart from obvious, more universal imports (e.g. Dr 20, samian, KOL CC, MOS BS, CNB BS), the only other ware found on both sites is Eastern Mediterranean Biv amphorae, a small group of which came from the quay. Silchester was apparently not receiving the much more diverse range of fineware, mortaria and amphorae imports from North Gaul, the Eifel and the wider Mediterranean world seen in London at this time, which was presumably largely destined for London consumption.

Finally FIG. 92 (Appendix 4, Table 55) compares Periods 3 and 4 at Silchester with the later (fourth- to fifth-century) Roman deposits from Insula IX (Timby 2006). Again, the moderately high level of residuality in these later deposits is highlighted by the incidence of first-century coarsewares and the fact that samian still contributes significantly (4.4 per cent by count) to the late pits despite the fact it is no longer being imported. Other imported fine wares are also quite prominent in the late pits, in fact more so than in Period 4, but essentially consist of the same wares. In the regional wares Dorset BB1 continues the trend seen in Periods 3 and 4, with significantly higher levels in the late deposits where it accounts for 11.1 per cent by count. In terms of vessels, jars accounted for 45 per cent of the late pit assemblage, flat-rim bowls/dishes for 7.8 per cent, plain-rimmed dishes for 35 per cent, grooved-rim bowls for 2.5 per cent, and conical-flanged bowls for 9.9 per cent. The last were not present in the earlier levels. There is

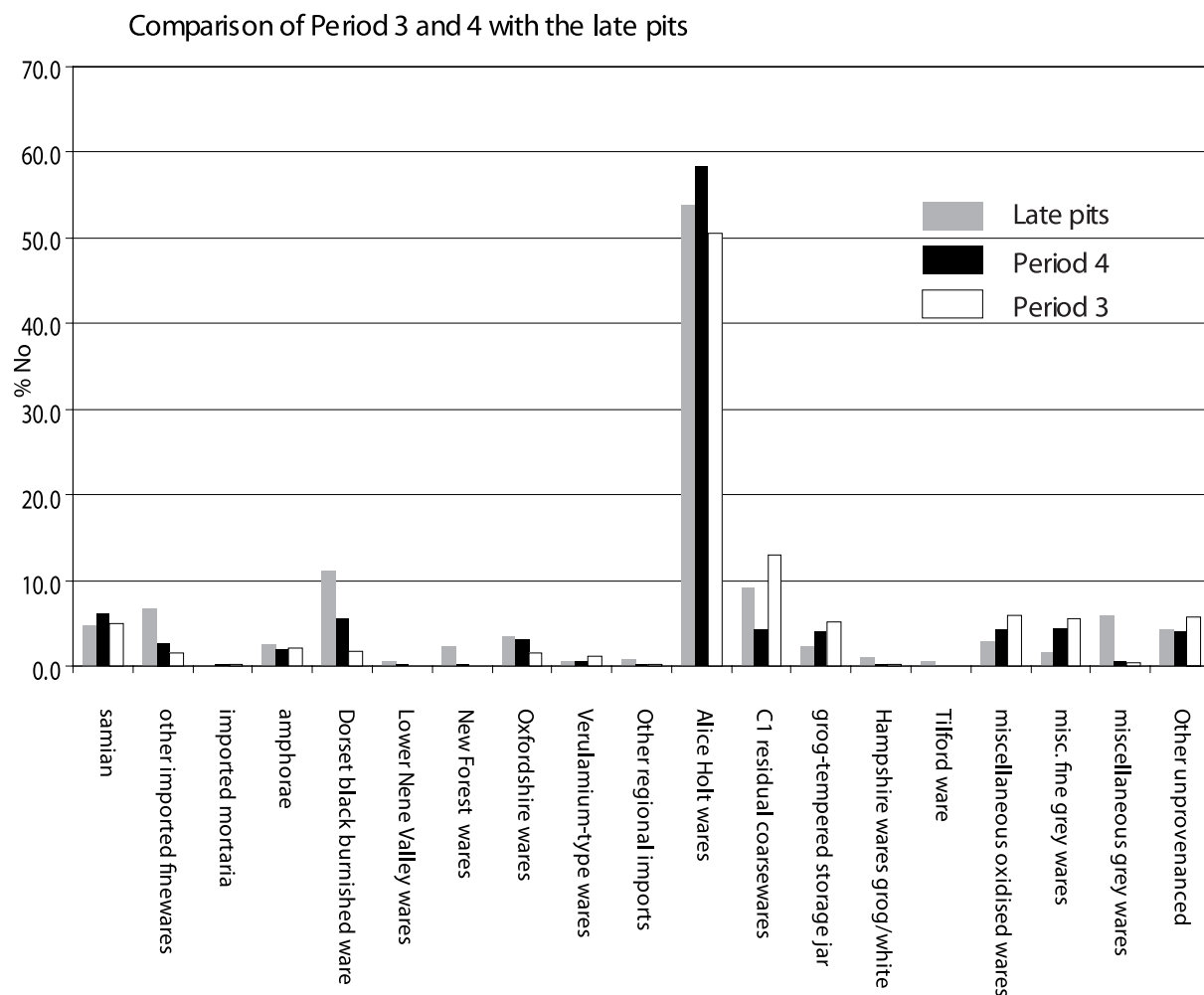


FIG. 92. Comparison of the representation of the principal ware groups from the pits and wells of Periods 3 and 4 and the late Roman pits published in Fulford *et al.* 2006.

Period 3



Period 4

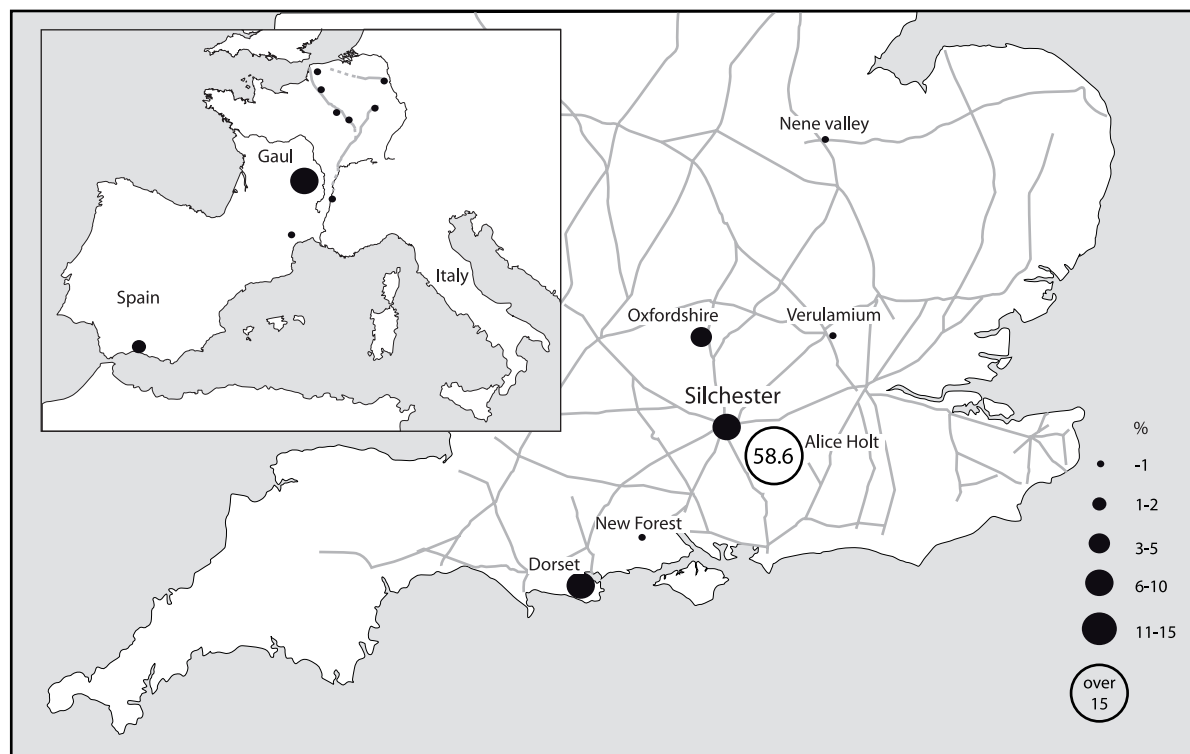


FIG. 93. The representation (by %EVE) of the principal sources of the pottery from Periods 3 (upper) and 4 (lower).

thus a slightly higher incidence of bowls/dishes to jars, but not as marked as that at Alchester where in the later Roman period dishes/bowls account for 90 per cent (rim count) of the BB1 (Evans 2001, 364). The new regional colour-coated industries first appear in quantity in the later pits, for example, New Forest wares, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and slightly more Nene Valley wares are present. Also Overwey white ware jars are more prominent. The level of fine grey ware, grog-tempered storage jar and oxidised ware is less in the later pits, highlighting that these are essentially second to ?early third century in date. There is a noticeable increase in attributed grey wares in the late pits, perhaps hinting at other small late Roman industries supplying the town in the later Roman period. In terms of overall vessel type nearly half the late Roman assemblage comprised jars (49.6 per cent eve) compared to 27.7 per cent (layers) in Period 3 and 43.4 per cent in Period 4, demonstrating an increasing trend for these forms in the later period. Coarseware bowls/dishes account for 17.9 per cent in the late pits compared to 12.9 per cent and 21.9 per cent (Periods 3 and 4). Most other vessels in the late groups occur at similar levels to Period 4 with jugs and mortaria featuring more in the later groups.