



CHAPTER 7

THE VESSEL GLASS

By H.E.M. Cool

INTRODUCTION

Vessel glass was generally very rare in Britain prior to the invasion of A.D. 43. After that glass vessels flooded into the province reflecting the great increase in their use, both in quantity and range of vessels, that the whole Roman world experienced in the middle third of the first century A.D. Against this background the fact that a small number of vessels from Insula IX almost certainly arrived prior to A.D. 43 is of great interest. There are, however, various problems in estimating the level of use and interpreting the evidence, and these need to be discussed first.

There are a small number of cast vessels represented which can be assigned to this early phase because they are forms that were in use during the Augustan to early Tiberian period on the Continent, and which are not found in the many Claudian assemblages from Britain. All but one of these were found in contexts that post-dated A.D. 43. There are also a number of fragments from cast forms whose use was in part contemporary with those vessels, and in part extends into the Claudian or early Neronian period. These are types that do occur on Claudio-Neronian sites, and all of these are from post-A.D. 43 contexts. Finally, there are the examples of blown vessels that were found in contexts assigned to Period 0. These provide a special challenge as frequently they are very small fragments from sieved samples. It is rare to be able to suggest what form they came from, but where that can be done they tend not to be forms that are normally associated with pre-Claudian use.

Augusto-Tiberian vessel glass has been found on a very small number of sites in Britain. All these are fragments from easily recognisable cast vessels. By the Tiberian period blown vessels were in increasingly common use on the Continent. It is unclear whether these can be expected prior to A.D. 43 in Britain. The hitherto identified early glass tends to be polychrome and gaudy, which might suggest there were special motives for its presence. The provision of eye-catching and unusual gifts, for example, might be an explanation. Pre-Claudian blown glass tends to be monochrome, though it can be of bright colours. Most of the glass from the Period 0 contexts is blown which might suggest that glass vessels were arriving as a more utilitarian commodity. One of the few instances of pre-invasion glass to have been found in Britain, for example, was a blown unguent bottle likely to have contained face powder which was found in a burial at Stanway, Colchester (Cool 2007, 344). Establishing that blown vessels were used in Silchester prior to the Roman period would naturally be of some interest, but given the doubts over the dating of the more recognisable fragments, there is a need for some caution.

One of the problems is that this assemblage has been excavated in an entirely different way than those which have produced Augusto-Tiberian glass in the past. The latter were sites excavated in the 1970s or earlier, without the routine sieving and flotation which has produced much of the Insula IX blown assemblage. For this reason use will be made of data from Insula VI.1 at Pompeii (Cool 2016). This was an excavation where all the spoil was dry sieved and it was routine to sample each context and subject the sample to flotation to find environmental remains (Murphy 2015, 25). This has resulted in a very large glass assemblage which is comparable in method of collection to that of Insula IX, and which provides excellent data to show the uptake of blown vessels and the colours to be expected in a pre-Claudian assemblage. Though Pompeii is a long way from Silchester, in the first half of the first century A.D. the vessel glass industry was

producing very similar forms and colours across the Empire. Comparing data found at Pompeii, Silchester, and indeed any other site at that time, is valid in a way that it would not be by the second half of the century.

In what follows the securely identified Augusto-Tiberian cast vessel glass will be discussed and catalogued first. Then the blown glass from the Phase 0 contexts will be considered. Discussion of the cast glass whose use would have run into the Claudio-Neronian period will be deferred until the full discussion of all the Claudio-Neronian glass in the next volume.

AUGUSTO-TIBERIAN CAST FORMS

There are two fragments of polychrome mosaic vessels. Both most probably come from hemispherical bowls suitable for use as drinking vessels but in neither case can a rim diameter be measured. No. 1 belongs to the strip mosaic family where polychrome canes were laid side by side and then heated until they fused, the resulting disc then being shaped over a normally hemispherical former (FIG. 81.1). The strips could be arranged in a parallel pattern across the bowl as in the case of one now in the Toledo Museum of Art (Grose 1989, 220, 289 no. 339). The other pattern generally encountered is a symmetrical quadripartite one, such as on the vessel from Hellange in Luxembourg (Wilhelm 1979, 11 no. 1). Vessels such as No. 2 were made in a similar way but in this case it was slices across a cane that were fused, producing here the ring and dot millefiori decoration.

Strip mosaic vessels form part of Grose's Family II classification of early imperial forms (Grose 1989, 249–54), and Petrianni's study of the enormous Gorga collection of glass from Rome has systematised the range of open forms and arrangements of canes that have been recovered (Petrianni 2003, 25–7, types 4.3–7). The small size of No. 1 precludes its assignment to a particular type, but its pre-A.D. 43 date seems highly likely despite it being recovered from a Claudio-Neronian pit. This was a type of vessel that developed during the last quarter of the first century B.C. and continued in use in the first quarter of the first century A.D. They could be long curated as appears to be the case of the one from Hellange found in a late first-century A.D. grave, but the general absence of them from Claudio-Neronian military sites in Britain strongly suggests they were probably no longer being made by that period.

Strip mosaic vessels are one of the commoner types amongst the pre-A.D. 43 glass vessels from Britain, always remembering that the total is miniscule. One from Skeleton Green, Puckeridge, is securely stratified in an Augusto-Tiberian pit (Partridge 1981, 72 no. 18, fig. 33). Other fragments are known from Sheepen (Harden 1947, 293 no. 1, pl. LXXXVII) and from another context at Skeleton Green (Charlesworth 1981, 119 no. 3, fig. 64). From Silchester itself Boon published a fragment from an early context in Insula XXXV which from its description might be another example, but from whose cited comparanda was possibly something else (Boon 1969, 34 n. 10, the promised further publication never emerged). An example with an unusual rim form came from a pre-Boudican (A.D. 60/1) context at Culver Street, Colchester, and in publishing that other unpublished fragments were noted from Cirencester and possibly Canterbury (Cool and Price 1995, 29–30 no. 192). Of these only the city centre site of Culver Street provides a secure post-A.D. 43 date, as the occupation was within a new foundation where residuality at that early date is unlikely to be an issue. Most of the other occurrences come from places with late pre-Roman Iron Age occupation.

For No. 2 there is certainty that it belongs to the pre-Roman phase because of its stratified context (FIG. 81.2). It can be placed within Grose's Family IV (Grose 1989, 256–61). Although again a relatively small fragment, it seems more likely to come from the open bowl/cup range (Petrianni 2003, Gruppo 1) rather than the angular forms. These types of mosaic bowls continued in use into the Claudian period, but those on Romano-British sites tend to have emerald-green grounds with yellow and red cane patterns (Cool and Price 1995, 27–30 nos 189–91). The very deep purple shade of No. 2 is unusual, and in use this vessel would probably have been regarded as being black and white. Interestingly, other cast vessels of this type from late pre-Roman Iron Age contexts also have very dark grounds. At Skeleton Green, Puckeridge, a fragment with similar opaque white ring and dots in a purple ground came from a context assigned to the

late Augustan period (Charlesworth 1981, 119 no. 1). This vessel also had some opaque yellow elements. At the Ermine Street site in the same village a large fragment from a bowl with small white chips set in spirals in a very dark purple-brown ground appearing black came from the Augustan fill of a pit (Price and Cool 1988, 81 no. 1, fig. 35). Not all mosaic bowls of this type in the Augustan period have this very dark ground, so it is interesting to speculate whether vessels with it were specifically chosen for any reason for use on these early British sites. It can be noted that at some point a black obsidian vessel reached the late pre-Roman Iron Age site at Stanwick, North Yorks. (Price in Haselgrove 2016, 265–6). Such a vessel would have been extremely rare even in the heart of the Empire. It seems very likely that it would have reached Stanwick as part of some Imperial gift exchange. Possibly the very dark bi- and polychrome mosaic vessels in Britain could have had some similar prestige value.

No. 3 consists of two joining rim fragments from a large shallow conical bowl in emerald-green glass which can be identified as a Gorga Form 24 (FIG. 81.3; Petrianni 2003, 67). The fact that Petrianni had to assign a new form rather than use the typology of Isings (1957) indicates that the form is rare. It is currently undated but belongs to Petrianni's Gruppo 2 family which has a general date range from the late first century B.C. to the early Flavian period. Interestingly, in Insula VI.1 at Pompeii it could be shown that the rare Gorga forms were disproportionately more likely to come from Augusto-Tiberian contexts than later ones. This compares to the more common forms of Petrianni's Gruppo 2 which could easily be accommodated within the Isings typology. By weight 43 per cent of the fragments from Gorga forms occurred in those contexts compared to 11 per cent of the commoner Isings forms. A plausible scenario is that the Gorga corpus is reflecting the full development of this family of vessels from its earliest stages, and very likely included forms which were experimental or which did not find favour and so went out of use early. These would be the types given a Gorga Form nomenclature. Data such as these cannot prove that No. 3 arrived at Silchester prior to the Roman period, but do make it a distinct possibility. The contexts of the fragments cannot help in deciding the date, as one was found in a late Roman pit which had a very long life and the other came from the backfill of a Victorian trench.

Amongst the Augusto-Claudian types found in the Insula IX excavations, the piece which is most likely to have arrived pre-A.D. 43 is the rim of a shallow cup or bowl in opaque red glass from deposit 7071 which is associated with Period 2 Early Roman Timber Building 1 (Fulford and Clarke 2011, 22–7). Opaque glass was commoner in the Augusto-Tiberian period than it was to be later, but as opaque vessels are occasionally found in the assemblages from Claudian Romano-British sites, discussion of this piece and other opaque body fragments will be deferred until the next volume.

BLOWN GLASS FROM PERIOD 0 CONTEXTS

There are two blown fragments from Period 0 contexts whose forms can be identified with more or less certainty. No. 4 is most probably a colourless beaker with wheel-cut decoration. Independent of context information it would undoubtedly be identified as belonging to the family of colourless beakers which start to appear in the late first century A.D. and were the dominant glass drinking-vessel of the early to mid-second century (Price and Cottam 1998, 88–97). Blown beakers and cups with wheel-cut or abraded bands were in use as early as the Augusto-Tiberian period, but colourless examples are extremely rare. At Pompeii Insula VI.1, colourless fragments of the range made up less than 1 per cent by weight of the large assemblage of these vessels (over 0.25 kg), and only one small body fragment was recovered from an Augusto-Tiberian context. Fragments from contexts of that date otherwise made up a quarter of the assemblage. In general blown colourless glass tends to be rare before the late Neronian period and only becomes a relatively frequently encountered colour at the end of the first century A.D., and on some sites not until the second century A.D. On balance No. 4 almost certainly represents some form of intrusion or contamination of the context. Something similar can definitely be suggested in the case of Post-hole 15768, where a small fragment of almost certainly modern colourless glass was also recovered.

The second vessel form which can be identified is a prismatic, probably square, bottle (No. 5). The fragment is thin-walled and broken at the junction of two sides. Square bottles are one of the commonest Roman vessel types known, being found in large quantities in assemblages dating from the later first into the third century (Price and Cottam 1998, 194–8). Small examples have been found in Claudian contexts such as on the Port-Vendres II shipwreck dated to A.D. 41/2 (Colls *et al.* 1977, 120 no. 9, fig. 42), but again they are rare. At Pompeii it can be shown that though these bottles are very common by the eruption in A.D. 79, they were extremely rare prior to the earthquake(s) in *c.* A.D. 62. In the large assemblage from the fortress and *colonia* sites at Colchester square bottle fragments again are very rare in the earliest stages of occupation from A.D. 43–55 (Cool and Price 1995, 11, table 1.4). At the earliest No. 5 can be dated to the A.D. 40s, and so probably represents a vessel that arrived after A.D. 43.

TABLE 7. BLOWN VESSEL GLASS FROM PERIOD 0 CONTEXTS QUANTIFIED BY FRAGMENT COUNT (Fr) AND WEIGHT IN GRAMS (W) (excluding the modern fragment from context 15758)

Context	Blue/green		Deep blue		Yellow/green		Colourless		Total	
	Fr.	W	Fr.	W	Fr.	W	Fr.	W	Fr.	W
8422	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.4
9581	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
9592	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
10200	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
10287	1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+
11016	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
11119	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
11840	1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+
12881	-	-	1	+	-	-	-	-	1	+
13553	3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.8
13693	1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+
15307	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.4	-	-	2	0.5
15758	-	-	1	+	-	-	-	-	1	+
Total	11	4.6	3	0.1	1	0.4	1	0.6	16	5.7

+ indicates less than 0.1 g

All of the blown glass from the Period 0 contexts is shown in Table 7 quantified by both fragment count and weight. As can be seen, the blue/green colour predominates. In Insula VI.1 at Pompeii blue/green glass does not dominate blown assemblages until the mid-first century. The abraded and wheel-cut beakers from Insula VI.1 spanned the entire lifespan of the city after blown vessels came into use. Within that assemblage, blue/green glass is commoner in the Augusto-Tiberian contexts than colourless glass, but it is not until the later Tiberio-Neronian contexts that blue/green vessels start to increase in numbers. In the earlier contexts a wider range of colours make up more of the assemblage. Within the contexts assigned to Period 0 this wider range of colours is represented by only three fragments of deep blue glass, one fragment of which comes from a context known to be contaminated, and one fragment of yellow/green. However, none of the contexts with fragments of blown glass can be securely dated pre-conquest.

Considering this blown glass from the excavations in Insula IX, it does appear that there is very little compelling evidence for the use of blown vessels prior to the A.D. 40s. The glass vessels in use in the city prior to that would have been few, and would have been the more gaudy, cast drinking-vessels.

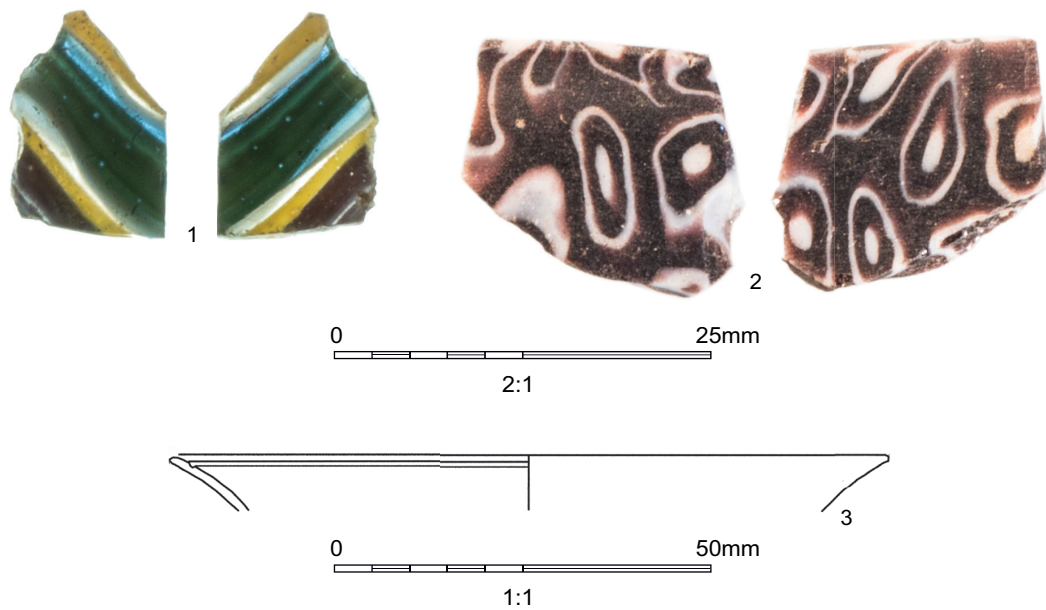


FIG. 81. Glass. (1) SF 6660; (2) SF 5709; (3) SF 4132.

CAST

1. (FIG. 81.1) Strip mosaic bowl, body fragment. Parts of three canes laid side-by-side:
 - i. Opaque orange/brown strip bordered on either side by narrow opaque yellow strip, the whole encased in colourless glass.
 - ii. Wide semi-translucent emerald-green strip bordered on either side by narrow translucent mid-blue strip.
 - iii. Edge of opaque yellow strip encased in colourless like (i).
 Dimensions 15 x 10.5 mm, wall thickness 2.5 mm, weight 0.6 g. Pit 11612 (11611). Period 1. SF 6660.
2. (FIG. 81.2) Millefiori bowl, rim fragment. Very dark purple ground appearing black, canes of opaque white ring and dot with inner ring of similar dark glass. Surfaces ground and polished. Present height 16 mm, dimensions 19 x 16 mm, wall thickness 3 mm, weight 1.7 g. Ditch 10716 (10087). Trackway 2. Period 0. SF 5709.
3. (FIG. 81.3) Shallow conical bowl; two joining rim fragments. Emerald-green. Slightly outplayed rim, side sloping in with slightly concave profile; wheel-cut groove on interior of rim immediately below edge. Surfaces ground and polished. Rim diameter 190 mm, present height 14 mm, wall thickness 2 mm, weight 8.6 g. Victorian backfill 1440; late Roman Pit 1923 (6633). SF 4132.

BLOWN (not illus.)

4. Beaker; two joining body fragments. Colourless. Straight side; two wheel-cut lines. Dimensions 21 x 15 mm, wall thickness 1 mm, weight 2.1 g. Post-hole 11016 (11015), sample 4440. Period 0.
5. Prismatic bottle; body fragment. Blue/green. Flat, broken at angle. Wall thickness 1.5 mm, weight 1.4 g. Ditch 8423 (8422). Trackway 2. Probably Period 1.

CHAPTER 8

THE POTTERY

By Jane Timby with a report on the sigillata by Joanna Bird

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The following report describes the pottery recovered from selected pre-conquest (Period 0) features and levels excavated in Insula IX. As part of the process of defining this period, the entire pottery assemblage from the 2009 to 2014 seasons was subjected to a preliminary assessment. The purpose of this was to establish a spot date for each excavated context and to undertake a basic count and weight quantification of the main fabrics. Forms were noted by broad type but not recorded in further detail. In total this amounted to *c.* 131,000 sherds weighing *c.* 1.55 tons. One of the biggest problems in dealing with the early assemblage has been redeposition and the immense amount of activity which seems to have taken place within the insula in the Claudio-Neronian period. Some of the best pre-conquest pottery in effect comes from what are probably post-conquest horizons. Links identified from the samian with sherds from the same vessels in both Period 0 horizons and post-conquest contexts emphasise this problem. The spot dates have been analysed against the site stratigraphy to establish a series of key groups where there is sufficient pottery to be reasonably certain of a pre-conquest date. It has to be acknowledged that some groups may have a small element of contamination, a particular problem with slumped upper fills or later cuts not recognised when excavated. The resulting features selected comprise Ditch 11631, 14 pit groups and the lower parts of three wells. In total these groups produced some 22,196 sherds of pottery weighing 306.7 kg and with 168.87 estimated vessel equivalents (eve) based on rims (Table 8).

Once defined the key groups were analysed in more detail to measure the rims for the estimation of vessel equivalents (cf. Orton *et al.* 1993), code the forms more rigorously and select material for illustration. The bulk of the unfeatured material was left at the level recorded at the assessment stage. The Italian and Gaulish sigillata initially scanned by Paul Tyers during the assessment stage has been analysed in more detail for this report by Joanna Bird (see below).

In the following report the fabrics and associated forms are briefly described followed by a descriptive discussion of the 18 individual key groups along with a catalogue of illustrated pieces. Quantification of individual features within the pit groups has been undertaken only where they contain in excess of 100 sherds. The assemblages from the groups are then compared and discussed in more detail. The report concludes with an overview of the Period 0 assemblage and how it compares with other similarly dated groups from Silchester, in particular the pottery from the forum basilica (Timby 2000a). The final section looks at the assemblage in a wider context and assesses what we can say about chronology and continental contacts.

DESCRIPTION OF FABRICS AND ASSOCIATED FORMS

The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. The fabric codes used for the coarse wares broadly reflect, in a more simplistic way, the codes used in the forum basilica report (Timby 2000a). These codes basically use letters to define the main constituents macroscopically visible in the fabrics and in some cases the firing colour. Since the work was undertaken at the forum basilica, the National Roman Fabric Reference System (NRFRC) (Tomber and Dore 1998) has been published covering

TABLE 8. QUANTIFIED SUMMARY OF ALL POTTERY FROM PERIOD 0 KEY GROUPS
(EXCLUDING IDENTIFIABLE INTRUSIVE MATERIAL)

	Fabric	Description	No.	%	Wt	%	EVE	%
Fine ware imports	ITA SA	Italian sigillata	32	0.1	267.25	0.1	62	0.4
	ITA/LYO SA	Italian/provincial sigillata	14	0.1	36.75	0.0	36	0.2
	LYO SA	Lyon Italian style sigillata	19	0.1	257.5	0.1	22	0.1
	LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	83	0.4	465.75	0.2	159	0.9
	CNG BW	Central Gaulish black ware	1	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
	CNG GL	Central Gaulish glazed ware	1	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
	CNG OX	CG oxidised	64	0.3	667	0.2	59	0.3
	CNG TN	Central Gaulish terra nigra	89	0.4	1036.5	0.3	156	0.9
	CNG WH	Central Gaulish whiteware	51	0.2	78	0.0	0	0.0
	CNG WS	Central Gaulish white slip	93	0.4	841.5	0.3	62	0.4
	GAB TN	Gallo-Belgic terra nigra	249	1.1	3198.5	1.0	496	2.9
	GAB TR1A	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	58	0.3	556.25	0.2	124	0.7
	GAB TR1B	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	19	0.1	45	0.0	17	0.1
	GAB TR1C	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	20	0.1	162.25	0.1	54	0.3
	GAB TR2	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	72	0.3	528.5	0.2	168	1.0
	GAB TR3	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	294	1.3	1364.5	0.4	269	1.6
	NOG WH	North Gaulish whiteware	657	3.0	4903	1.6	590	3.5
	NOG BNSY	N Gaulish pale brown sandy	54	0.2	381.75	0.1	169	1.0
	BAV WH	Bavai white ware	2	0.0	31	0.0	0	0.0
	MICAOX	mica-slipped oxidised ware	9	0.0	70	0.0	12	0.1
	LYO CC	Lyon ware	10	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
	SOG CC	South Gaul colour-coated ware	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
	FWMISC	misc. imported fine ware	8	0.0	22.5	0.0	5	0.0
Mortaria	WW MORT	wall-sided mortaria	5	0.0	611	0.2	41	0.2
Coarse ware imports	CNG CW	CG coarse ware	2	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
	CAM PR1	Campanian Pompeian red ware	2	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
	CAM PR3	C Gaulish Pompeian red ware	3	0.0	85	0.0	28	0.2
Amphorae	BAT AM	Baetican amphorae	66	0.3	4180	1.4	31	0.2
	CAD AM	Cadiz amphorae	25	0.1	1739	0.6	0	0.0
	CAM AM	Campanian amphorae	25	0.1	1685	0.5	7	0.0
	CAT AM	Catalan amphorae	15	0.1	719	0.2	12	0.1
	GAL AM	Gauloise amphorae	5	0.0	94	0.0	0	0.0
	NAF AM	North African amphorae	1	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
	AMP	other amphorae unidentified	42	0.2	1210.5	0.4	0	0.0
Other fine wares	ABN OX	Abingdon-type butt beaker	135	0.6	487.5	0.2	47	0.3
	BSREDF	black surfaced red fine ware	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
	BSWW	black surfaced white ware	6	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
	BUFF/PALE	buff/pale wares	190	0.9	2236.25	0.7	17	0.1
	BWF	fine black ware	7	0.0	13	0.0	5	0.0
	BWFMIC	fine black micaceous ware	20	0.1	127	0.0	10	0.1
	CREAM	cream sandy	6	0.0	17	0.0	0	0.0
	CREAMF	fine cream	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 8 (cont.). QUANTIFIED SUMMARY OF ALL POTTERY FROM PERIOD 0 KEY GROUPS

	Fabric	Description	No.	%	Wt	%	EVE	%
	GYF	fine grey ware	12	0.1	34.5	0.0	1	0.0
	GYFMIC	fine grey micaceous ware	2	0.0	15	0.0	0	0.0
	OXIDF	fine oxidised ware	30	0.1	112.75	0.0	9	0.1
	OXFMIC	fine micaceous oxidised	3	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
	WW	misc. white sandy wares	30	0.1	74	0.0	0	0.0
Mortaria	MORT	unknown mortaria	1	0.0	96	0.0	0	0.0
	BWSYMO	black sandy mortaria	1	0.0	100	0.0	12	0.1
Local: sandy	ALH RE	Alice Holt/reduced wares	1148	5.2	12988.5	4.2	1211	7.2
Sandy	GREY	misc. grey/black sandy wares	35	0.2	235	0.1	65	0.4
	CWMICA	sandy micaceous cw	1	0.0	41	0.0	0	0.0
	GSOXIDF	grey surfaces fine oxidised	5	0.0	91	0.0	25	0.1
	MISCSY	misc. sandy wares	106	0.5	967	0.3	24	0.1
	OXID	oxidised ware	23	0.1	230.25	0.1	3	0.0
	SA1	fine sandy ware	26	0.1	435	0.1	55	0.3
	SA2	fine sandy ware	3	0.0	77	0.0	32	0.2
	SA3	orange-red sandy ware	18	0.1	68	0.0	0	0.0
	SA4	micaceous sandy ware	46	0.2	531	0.2	36	0.2
	WSGY	white-slipped grey	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
	WSOXID	white-slipped oxidised ware	26	0.1	188	0.1	17	0.1
Flint	SILF1	Silchester flint-tempered ware	8741	39.4	178257	58.1	4396	26.0
	FL2	finer flint-tempered	76	0.3	1260	0.4	82	0.5
	FL3	sparse flint-tempered	1	0.0	21	0.0	0	0.0
Grog	GRSJ	grog-tempered storage jar	60	0.3	2682	0.9	30	0.2
	GR1-GR4	LIA-ERO grog-tempered	7937	35.8	64176	20.9	6197	36.7
	GRFL	grog-and-flint-tempered	380	1.7	5253	1.7	604	3.6
	GRSA	sandy with grog	92	0.4	993	0.3	92	0.5
	OXFGR	fine oxidised with grog	2	0.0	13	0.0	0	0.0
Organic	OR	organic-tempered	63	0.3	904	0.3	107	0.6
	SAOR	sandy with organic	3	0.0	127	0.0	35	0.2
	GROR	grog and organic	10	0.0	356	0.1	20	0.1
Mixed grits	SF/SGF	sandy with flint/grog	852	3.8	8152.25	2.7	1162	6.9
Calcareous	SH	shelly	1	0.0	28	0.0	12	0.1
	GYSACA	grey sandy with limestone	3	0.0	44	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL			22196	100.0	306735	100.0	16887	100.0

many of the known named traded wares, and this has been substituted where appropriate for the alpha-numerical codes used in the forum basilica report. For wares currently not covered by NRFRC a similar form of nomenclature has been used. The imported wares are divided into functional category: fine table ware, coarse specialist wares, mortaria and amphorae. Each group is further divided by source area and fabric type: Italy, North Gaul, Central Gaul and unknown. In dealing with the coarse wares the following summaries are by 'family' of wares on the basis of the dominant temper. This approach has been undertaken on pragmatic grounds given the time and financial constraints in dealing with such a large assemblage and because it is considered a more useful way of defining the main trends without getting too immersed in describing all the finer details which may, or may not, have any relevance. For many wares at

this period the technology is still quite primitive and individualistic and thus there is less likely to be a particularly standardised approach. Individual potters may well have used slightly different recipes in the preparation of their clays, but were essentially using the same ingredients from the same source materials within the same defined time frame. Thus the 'local' coarse wares are defined as grog-tempered wares, flint-tempered Silchester ware and other flint-tempered wares, mixed-grit wares, Alice Holt-type sandy wares, other sandy wares and other coarse wares.

Forms are defined hierarchically by letters denoting the main vessel type followed by numbers for variants within that type, thus B = bowl, BK = beaker, C = cup, D = dish, FL = flagon, J = jar, L = lid, M = mortarium, PL = platter. Where there are established classifications these have been used; abbreviations include: Cam. = Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947) and Ménez type series (Ménez 1989).

TRADED WARES

A. *Sigillata* By Joanna Bird

Catalogue of arretine and samian, including stamped pieces from the defined key groups

Ditch 11631 (secondary fills)

- (11040) Drag. 24/25, a very small version of the form; the rouletting is only present in a single row just above the flange, and insufficient of the pot survives to show whether there was an applied scroll on the upper wall. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
- (11111) Platter base sherd with an incised circle on the floor. There is part of a finger-print in the slip on the underside. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
- Drag. 15/17 (two sherds). La Graufesenque, probably Tiberio-Claudian.
- (11649) Sherd. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.
- (11650) Platter, *Conspectus* form 12 and closest to 12.5.1. Probably Lyon, later Augustan.
- Straight-walled cup, probably Ritt. 9. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
- Sherd, probably from a platter, with an incised line on the exterior. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
- (11981) Sherd, platter base. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.
- (12021) Cup base. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
- (12738) Platter, *Conspectus* form 12 (cf. 12.4.1). Italian or Lyon, later Augustan.
- Sherd, cup with straight, lower wall. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
- Sherd, platter. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
- Sherd, fine-walled cup. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.
- (15355) Drag. 15/17. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.
- Drag. 15/17R. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Ditch 11631 (top fills)

- (12055) Chalice, probably *Conspectus* form R5, a form used by potters associated with the workshop of Cn. Ateius. Italian, probably Pisa; later Augustan-Tiberian.
- Footring, probably from a small platter. Probably Italian; later Augustan-Tiberian.
- Rouletted cup sherd, probably form Loeschcke 8. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.

Well 8328

- (9170) Cup, *Conspectus* form 22.1 but without rouletting. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.
- (9309) Rim, probably from a chalice. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.
- Sherd, probably from a platter. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Base, probably Drag. 29. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Sherd. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Well 13965

(14029) Large platter base, the slip incompletely applied under the base. Italian, probably Pisa;
 later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit Group 1

Pit 9347

(9288) Cup sherd, Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 7643

(10016) Drag. 24/25, La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.
 Drag. 18/Ritt. 1, La Graufesenque, Claudio-Neronian.
 Platter (two sherds), La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 10746

(10730) Platter sherd. See arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 14.
 Drag. 25 with applied scroll on the rouletted upper wall. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Cup, *Conspectus* form 22. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Platter foot, probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 (10755) Platter foot, probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 12462

(12435) Cup, probably Ritt. 5, La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Cup, *Conspectus* form 31. Probably Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian. Burnt.
 (12461) Chalice. See arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 15.
 Cup sherd. See arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 13.
 Sherd with elaborately moulded profile, probably from a platter. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Sherd, probably from a conical cup. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Sherd, cup with straight upper wall. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Cup, probably *Conspectus* form 22. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Sherd. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Rouletted platter base. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Platter base with incised circle on floor. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Sherd, conical cup. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 Drag. 16. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Drag. 17. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Drag. 17. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.
 Sherd. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 16027

(16023) Platter sherd. Probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.
 (16024) Sherd. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.

Pit Group 2

Pit 10770

(10200) SF 6063. Cup base, stamped] IVS. The reading of the first surviving letter is unclear: it has a vertical stem and could be N, H or E. Unidentifiable; La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian. Footring (two sherds), platter. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 15266

(15265) Cup, *Conspectus* form 22. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit Group 3

Pit 11131

(11117) SF 6115. Drag. 17, stamped -VOM·IP; it is possible that there is a diagonal stroke at the left-hand end, giving *N* at the beginning. There is no apparent parallel for the stamp, which may be anepigraphic. The slip on the underside is uneven, due to radial irregularities from turning the surface of the pot, and there are finger-marks under the base. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian (I am grateful to Brenda Dickinson for her comments on this stamp).

Cup sherd, Ritt. 5 or Ritt. 9. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.

Pit 14658

(14653) Platter, *Conspectus* form 18; close to 18.2.4 but with the upper band of rouletting set below the rim. Probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Sherd. Probably La Graufesenque, probably Tiberio-Claudian.

Pit 15429

(15430) Drag. 15/17R or Drag. 18R. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 16839

(16829) Platter, *Conspectus* form 12, the rim close to 12.3.1. Probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Sherd, probably from a platter. La Graufesenque, Tiberio-Claudian.

(16834) Body sherd. See arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 19.

Pit 16852

(16853) Base (seven sherds), large platter with a pair of concentric circles on the floor and a small central ring round the edge of the stamp. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Platter footring. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Sherd. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit Group 4

Pit 11700

(10790) Drag. 29; the lower zone contains pairs of long hanging pinnate leaves separated by corded rods with bifid terminals. La Graufesenque; no exact parallel has been found for the decoration but a Neronian date is likely.

Platter rim, *Conspectus* form 12, the rim closest to 12.3.1 and 12.3.2. Italian or Lyon; there is a slightly overfired band just below the rim, probably marking how the pots were stacked in the kiln. Later Augustan-Tiberian.

Three sherds. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 11673

(10791) Conical cup sherd. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Sherd. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

(11672) Platter sherd. Probably Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 11720

(11651) SF 6142. Cup base. See arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 2.

Platter (two sherds), *Conspectus* form 18.2. Probably Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Conical cup (two sherds). Probably Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 11721

(11687) Cup, *Conspectus* form 22, with no groove below the lip. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Conical cup, probably *Conspectus* form 15 or 22. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Conical cup. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Sherd. Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit Group 8

Pit 11739

(11693) Drag. 29 with a panel of leaf-tips in the upper zone. La Graufesenque, c. A.D. 45–65.

Pit 15681

(15592) Drag. 18 or 18R. La Graufesenque, pre- or early Flavian. Burnt.

Pit Group 9

Pit 11763

(11757) Footring, platter. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Drag. 15/17 or Drag. 18. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 16546

(16530) Platter base with double circle incised on the floor. Probably Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Platter base. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit Group 10

Pit 15128

(15072) Sherd, probably from a platter. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Footring, platter. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 15137

(15097) Ritt. 9 probably. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit Group 11

Pit 11446

(11424) (11428) Chalice with mould stamp. For full details see arretine report, Ch. 9, No. 7.

Cup, *Conspectus* form 22. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit Group 12

Pit 16926

(16925) Platter, *Conspectus* form 20, with plain outer wall defined by grooves at top and bottom. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Platter, *Conspectus* form 12, with an internal groove just below the lip. Italian or Lyon; heavily burnt. Later Augustan-Tiberian.

Sherd. Probably Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 16975

(16974) Drag. 24/25. La Graufesenque, Claudio-Neronian.

Pit Group 14

Pit 8580

(9110) Drag. 29 probably; the sherd is too fragmentary to be certain of the orientation, but the decoration includes a small divided leaf, perhaps in a lower zone scroll. La Graufesenque, c. A.D. 45–65.

Drag. 18. La Graufesenque, Neronian.

Platter base. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Two sherds. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

(9592) SF 5658. Drag. 15/17R or Drag. 18R, stamped OF·CRES; die 3a, Crestus i. La Graufesenque, c. A.D. 65–90.

Drag. 29, with a fragment of scroll and a ?blurred rosette at the base. Probably Neronian. Burnt.

Two Drag. 24/25. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Three Drag. 15/17. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Drag. 15/17(R). La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Four Drag. 18. La Graufesenque, Neronian.

Three Drag. 27. La Graufesenque, Neronian.

Two Drag. 27 footrings, one very large. La Graufesenque, Neronian.

Cup sherd. La Graufesenque, Neronian.

13 sherds. La Graufesenque, pre-Flavian.

Pit 9606

(9605) Decorated sherd, probably Drag. 29 but with a plain line instead of the usual beadrow flanking the central cordon. The lower zone has gadroons, the upper what is probably a beadrow at the base. La Graufesenque, Claudio-Neronian.

Platter sherd. Italian or Lyon, later Augustan-Tiberian.

Pit 10410

(10402) Cup, *Conspectus* form 22. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

(10409) Conical cup. Italian, later Augustan-Tiberian.

A note on early South Gaulish potters

The pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian will be reported in the next volume on the excavations of Insula IX (1997–2014) which will focus on the occupation of the Claudio-Neronian period. The purpose of this note is to draw attention to the stamps of several pre-conquest potters found at Insula IX.

Most of the earliest samian stamps — products of La Graufesenque unless stated otherwise — were probably imported before the conquest of A.D. 43, but with a few exceptions the potters represented at Insula IX have a date range which goes up to A.D. 45 or 50. Definitely Tiberian potters are Seniserus ii of Lezoux (A.D. 10–20?) and Sume- (A.D. 15–35); the Sume- stamp is a new die, $\Phi 1$, and the first recorded export of his work. More numerous are potters who began work in the Tiberian period but whose overall dates run up to A.D. 45 or 50. The most significant of these is the prolific Scottius i (A.D. 20–45), with eight stamps at Insula IX, including a new die, 45a. Hartley and Dickinson note that the very few certain British finds come from sites — including Silchester — importing samian before the Claudian invasion (*NOTS* 8, 136). Acutus i (A.D. 25–50) is represented by two stamps, including a near-complete Ritt. 5 cup found in Pit 10969 with two similar cups, one stamped by Scottius i. Hartley and Dickinson consider that some of Acutus i's Silchester dies date before A.D. 30, and that, as with the Scottius i stamps, they were probably all pre-conquest imports (*NOTS* 1, 69). Other potters with similar date ranges are represented by single stamps: Albinus ii (A.D. 25–45), Anextlatus (A.D. 20–45), Fuscus i (A.D. 25–50) and Sen- (A.D. 15–50). Following the arguments in *NOTS* concerning Acutus i and Scottius i, it is highly likely that most if not all of these stamps pre-date the Claudian invasion. Other potters are present whose dating begins before the conquest, but these stamps come from post-conquest contexts, and most are of potters (notably Aquitanus, Licinus and Primus iii) whose products are present in considerable quantities in Neronian assemblages from Britain.

B. Central Gaulish wares

Potentially, the Central Gaulish products should be amongst the earliest Augustan wares to be imported to the site comprising a mixture of table wares, flagons and coarse ware lid-seated jars. As a source group Central Gaulish wares account for 16.8 per cent by sherd count, 17.8 per cent by weight and 13.4 per cent eve of the Period 0 imported wares (excluding amphorae). This compares to 26.9 per cent (no.), 44.7 per cent (weight) and 28.8 per cent (eve) from Periods 1–2 at the forum basilica. As with the forum basilica assemblage five main groups have been identified: Central Gaulish *terra nigra*, coarse ware jar, oxidised finer ware jar, white-slipped oxidised ware and micaceous whiteware beaker. A few other sherds are present which also probably emanated from this area, for example a black micaceous ware and a sherd of glazed ware. Also present are ten small fragments of Lyon ware roughcast beaker from Pit Group 14 which may be intrusive from Period 1. There are no examples of the finer micaceous *terra rubra* in this particular assemblage, although sherds were recovered from the forum basilica.

(i) Central Gaulish *terra nigra* (CNG TN) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 11)

These wares account for 0.4 per cent by sherd count of the overall assemblage and for 29.9 per cent of the Central Gaulish group. The most common forms are the Cam. 1-type platter (FIGS 84.16, 96.64, 91.142) and carinated bowls with slightly concave rims (as Ménez type 60) (FIGS 96.61, 95.89, 91.149, 93.155). Less common are platters with moulded rims (FIGS 96.63, 93.156), a flared rim bowl (Ménez 41) similar to Cam. 52 (FIG. 96.66), a base from a bobbin-shaped tazza of Cam. form 51 (FIG. 89.233), a lid (FIG. 84.2), a closed form, probably a beaker (FIG. 95.81), and a butt-beaker (FIG. 89.239). The range of material is thus similar, but not quite as diverse, as that from the forum basilica.

(ii) Central Gaulish whiteware beaker (CNG WH)

Some 51 bodysherds of a micaceous whiteware beaker (Timby 2000a, 210, fabric E24) are present. Many show a grey fumed exterior and a red painted interior. The most common decoration is notched-scroll rouletting.

(iii) Central Gaulish white-slipped ware (CNG WS)

This ware falls into the CNG TR classification (Tomber and Dore 1998, 12; cf. Timby 2000a, 207–8, fabric E19) and is the commonest of the Central Gaulish wares on sherd count with 93 sherds, largely bodysherds from flagons. There are few featured sherds but these include a flagon with a dished cornice rim (as Rigby and Freestone 1986, form F3b) (FIG. 89.246).

(iv) Central Gaulish oxidised ware (CNG OX) (Timby 2000a, 207, fabric E18)

A variant of CNG TR (Tomber and Dore 1998, 12) with a mica slip. Represented by 62 sherds, most of which appear to come from lid-seated jars such as Cam. 102 (FIGS 84.3, 95.73, 91.141). There is also a narrow-necked jar with a slight lid-seating (FIG. 92.95) from Pit Group 2.

(v) Central Gaulish (Besançon) coarse ware (CNG CW) (Timby 2000a, 206–7, fabric E17)

Potentially the earliest of the Central Gaulish imports, this ware is only represented by two jar sherds from Period 0 levels. This compares with 78 sherds from the forum basilica largely from Cam. 262 lid-seated jars. These vessels, as well as the Cam. 102 jars, may have been imported for their contents rather than in their own right.

(vi) Central Gaulish glazed ware (CNG GL1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 52)

A single small sherd from Pit Group 1 decorated with radiating barbotine lines and probably from a small flask.

(vii) ?Central Gaulish black micaceous ware (CNG BW)

A small rim-sherd from a platter Cam. type 1 from Ditch 11631. The fabric is a micaceous oxidised ware with a black slip.

(viii) Central Gaulish Pompeian red ware (CNG PR3) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 44)

Two rim-sherds from a small, burnt, broken and repaired platter were recovered from Pit Group 1 (FIG. 91.139). A further small sherd possibly of this ware was recovered from Ditch 11631.

C. Gallo-Belgic wares

(i) North Gaulish *terra rubra* (GAB TR)

Vessels in *terra rubra* (TR) are well represented accounting for 25 per cent by count, 18.2 per cent by weight of the imported wares (excluding amphorae). This compares to 38.4 and 20.1 per cent at the forum basilica. All five defined variants (cf. Rigby 1973; 1986) are present.

Fabric GAB TR1A is one of the earlier variants and there are 58 sherds. Forms include platters Cam. 3 (FIG. 90.108) and Cam. 5 (FIG. 95.87) (x8 examples including an early example of a 5B (FIG. 93.157)), a burnt bowl Cam. 53 (FIG. 93.172) and a pedestal beaker Cam. 76 (FIG. 96.62). Variant GAB TR1B is less well-represented with 19 sherds all of which appear to come from pedestal beakers, in particular Cam. forms 76 and 76/77. A similar quantity of GAB TR1C is present with at least two Cam. 56 cups (FIGS 92.47, 90.123) with a possible third cup represented by a stamp (GB3) and further pedestal beakers (Cam. type 76 and 77).

The self-slipped GAB TR2 shows a greater diversity of forms with examples of platters Cam. 5, Cam. 6v (FIG. 92.40), Cam. 7 (FIG. 95.71), Cam. 8 (x4 examples) (FIG. 90.122), Cam. 12, Cam. 56 cups (x9 examples) (FIG. 93.162–3), and one pedestal beaker ?Cam. 79.

Sherds in TR3, largely used for butt and girth beakers, are the most frequent in the group and include several examples of the earlier pink variety. On the basis of the rims there are at least six butt-beakers of Cam. type 112 (FIGS 92.35, 90.125, 88.225) and examples of girth beakers Cam. 82 (FIG. 94.50), Cam. 84A (FIG. 92.48) and Cam 84–5 (FIG. 90.126).

(ii) North Gaulish *terra nigra* (GAB TN)

The ratio of TR to TN at Insula IX is approximately 1.8:1 compared to the almost 3:1 ratio from the forum basilica. In total 249 sherds of TN were recorded from Period 0. The classifiable rims comprise 53 platters, six cups and three bowls. The commonest platter form is the Cam. 2 (FIG. 87.211) with 16 examples and an unusual variant (FIG. 84.17), followed by moulded platter Cam. 5 (FIG. 90.118–19). Also present are examples of Cam. 3 (x2) (FIG. 90.117); Cam. 8 (x3) (FIG. 90.106); Cam. 12 (x6) (FIG. 90.105); Cam. 12/13 (x2); Cam. 13 (x8); Cam. 14 (x2) (FIG. 90.121); Cam. 15 (FIG. 90.120) and single examples of Cam. 15/16 and Cam. 16. There are four bowls (Cam. 52 (FIG. 92.46) and Cam. 53 (x2) (FIG. 89.245)) and six Cam. 56 cups (FIGS 93.29, 88.229).

(iii) North Gaulish whitewares (NOG WH1; 3)

The North Gaulish whitewares can be split into two groups: one the typical fine, hard white

fabric used for Cam. 113 butt-beakers, Cam. 114 globular beakers with applied herring-bone decoration and mica slip on the rim and large flagons (Cam. 140 and 161); the other is a pale brown fabric often with a grey core which seems to occur exclusively as butt-beakers. The butt-beaker form very much dominated the group with a variety of forms ranging from the earlier squat, tubby form with a squared rim (FIGS 84.4, 5 and 96.59) in pale brown ware, to the taller more typical Cam. 113 forms (FIGS 95.72, 90.104, 127–8 and 91.137). With the exception of a semi-complete example from Pit Group 1 (FIG. 91.137), none of the vessels was sufficiently complete to compare directly with the typology presented from the King Harry Lane assemblage (Stead and Rigby 1989, fig. 56). One sherd from Pit Group 4 had an internal matt red-slipped surface and a base from Ditch 11631 was red underneath. A single sherd with a boss applied over the rouletted decoration came from Pit Group 9. All the whiteware versions are decorated with standard rouletted decoration. Two of the pale brown variants are decorated with notched-scroll rouletting.

On the basis of rims, assuming each incidence is a separate vessel, there is approximately a minimum of 36 butt-beakers with diameters ranging from 100 mm through to 170 mm. On the basis of the complete examples from the King Harry Lane cemetery it was estimated that the average size vessel contained about 2 litres of liquid with a probable range of 0.5 to 6 litres (Stead and Rigby 1989, 141).

Included in this group are Cam. 114 beakers with micaceous slip on the rims (FIGS 92.41, 90.129–30). Rims suggest a minimum of six vessels with rim diameters ranging from 80–90 mm through to 140 mm. The smaller vessels are more likely to be of Tiberian date.

Flacons are not common and there is only one rim present: a variant of a Cam. 140 (FIG. 93.173). Cordoned neck sherds and four-ribbed handle fragments suggest the presence of Cam. types 161/162. Two flacon sherds from Pit Group 1 are in a particularly fine white fabric typical of the Bavay kilns (Borgers, pers. comm.).

(iv) Mica-slipped wares (MIC OX)

Nine sherds of mica-slipped oxidised ware are present which probably come from a source or sources in North Gaul. The only recognisable featured sherds are from a reeded-rim bowl from Ditch 11631 and a globular beaker with a short everted rim from Pit Group 14.

D. Italian

(i) Campanian Pompeian red ware 1 (CAM PR 1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 43)

Just two small sherds of this ware, possibly from the same vessel, were recovered from Pit Group 8. A single sherd came from the forum basilica assemblage.

E. Mortaria

(i) Wall-sided mortaria

Two examples of wall-sided whiteware mortaria, Cam. type 191, were recovered: one from Pit Group 9 (FIG. 95.74); the other from Well 10421 (FIG. 89.238). The fine sandy cream or white fabric has no distinctive inclusions and there are no grits which possibly suggests a northern French source. Several similar mortaria have been recorded from Skeleton Green (Hartley 1981, fig. 79.7, who refers to examples from the fort at Haltern on the Rhine dating from the Augustan period). The type is generally rare in Britain with most other examples from Camulodunum, Richborough and four from recent excavations at Heybridge (Biddulph *et al.* 2015). It was similarly rare on the forum basilica site with just two rim fragments (Timby 2000a, fig. 112.209–10), one of which was suggested to be from a South Gaulish source on the basis of the fabric.

(ii) Gillam (1970) type 238

Two examples of flanged mortaria (FIG. 98.179) were recovered from Pit Group 14, one with a broken flange. There is no evidence for these mortaria made in North Gaul to be of pre-conquest date so these are presumably intrusive pieces from Period 1.

(iii) Black sandy mortaria

A single example of a mortarium with a short stubby flange and a low bead was recovered from Pit Group 14 (FIG. 98.180). The flange zone is very abraded so may not necessarily reflect the original shape. It has a hard black sandy-textured fabric with a pinkish-brown inner core which may be the result of intense burning. There are few visible inclusions and no very obvious trituration grits. Given the other intrusive sherds in Pit Group 14, this is probably a post-conquest vessel.

(iv) Oxidised mortaria

A bodysherd from a further mortarium came from Pit Group 14 in a hard, very fine oxidised fabric with a grey inner core. The inner surface is very worn with no trace of any grits. Source and date unknown.

F. Other imports

(i) Lyon ware (LYO CC) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 59)

Ten sherds from a globular, rough-cast beaker were recovered from Pit Group 14. It is likely that this is a post-conquest vessel.

(ii) Black-surfaced whiteware (BSWW)

Probably a variant of NOG WH. Eight sherds all from rouletted butt-beakers and all from Pit Group 3.

(iii) Black-surfaced fine red ware (BSREDF)

A small beaker sherd with rouletted decoration in a fine red ware with a black surface. A single sherd from Pit Group 1.

(iv) Buff colour-coated ware (BUFFCC)

A fine buff sandy fabric with a patchy, glossy red colour-coat. Five sherds, probably from the same vessel, from Pit Group 1.

(v) Buff ware with black interior (BUFF)

A fine buff fabric with a glossy black interior slip. Four sherds from Pit Group 4.

(vi) ?South Gaulish colour-coated ware (SOG CC).

A single, very small sherd from Ditch 11631.

(vii) Fine grey ware (GYF)

A single sherd from a thin-walled, fine grey, roulette-decorated beaker from Pit Group 1 is probably an import. Other odd sherds of fine grey ware are probably from British sources, some or all of which are likely to be post-conquest products.

(viii) White-slipped oxidised wares (WSOXID)

A moderately small group of 26 sherds, probably mainly flagon. The group includes sandy oxidised and finer oxidised wares. The only featured sherd is a flask or flagon from Pit Group 14 (FIG. 98.183). Dates and source unknown.

(ix) Red-slipped coarse ware platter

A small platter with suppressed moulding close to a Cam. 7 type (FIG. 89.247). Slightly burnt, beige sandy fabric with a thick red slip. One example only from Well 13965. An import.

G. Amphorae (Table 9)

No complete amphorae or amphora stoppers were found in the Period 0 features and very few featured sherds are present. In the total of 182 sherds (*c.* 10 kg) recorded, there are just three rims, five handles, parts of two spikes and one flat-bottomed base; the remainder comprise mainly featureless bodysherds. One piece displays part of an inscription incised *ante cocturam* (FIG. 84.7). The material is also exceptionally fragmented given the size of the original containers, with an overall average sherd weight of just 49.7 g. Classification by form has therefore proved

difficult. On the basis of fabrics there are examples of Italian, Spanish, Gallic and North African wares present. Form types quoted are based on Dressel (1899), Pascual Guasch (1977), the Camulodunum series (Hawkes and Hull 1947), Laubenheimer (1985) and Peacock and Williams (1986). More detail on the characteristics of each type can be found in Keay and Williams (2005).

(i) Campania (CAM AM 1–2) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 88–9)

TABLE 9. SUMMARY OF AMPHORAE BY SOURCE

Source	Fabric code	No.	No. %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
Campania	CAM AM 1-2	28	15.4	2131	21.4	19	38.0
Catalan	CAT AM	14	7.7	552	5.5	0	0.0
Baetica	BAT AM 1	69	37.9	4233	42.4	31	62.0
Cadiz	CAD AM	26	14.3	1921	19.3	0	0.0
Gaul	GAL AM	7	3.8	136	1.4	0	0.0
N Africa	NAF AM	1	0.5	10	0.1	0	0.0
Unidentified	AMP	37	20.3	989.5	9.9	0	0.0
TOTAL		182	100	9972.5	100	50	100.0

Sherds in the typical Campanian fabrics account for 15.4 per cent of the amphora assemblage by count, 21.4 per cent by weight. One large rim fragment and four bodysherds from a Dressel 1 amphora (following Sealey's (2015) recommendation no attempt has been made to classify the Dressel 1 amphorae further) in the classic black-sand fabric came from Ditch 11631 (15355) (FIG. 84.6). A second rim (FIG. 89.242) came from Well 10421 and a handle fragment was recovered from Pit Group 3 (11118). A small bodysherd with part of one or two cursive letter(s) etched onto the outer surface *ante cocturam* came from Ditch 11631 (11649) (FIG. 84.7). This appears to be an inverted Greek letter beta (β), which if correct, was incised whilst the vessel was upright, so the lettering faced the inscriber. Dressel 1 amphorae were produced in the last quarter of the second century B.C. through to the last decade of the first century B.C., with the principal producers based in the region around Pompeii and Cosa and in the wine-producing regions of the Caecuban and Falernian Plains (Keay and Williams 2005; Peacock and Williams 1986, 89). A detailed review of the typology of the Dressel 1 type and discussion of current understanding of the chronology have been eloquently outlined by Sealey (2015). In essence, although the distribution of the Dressel 1 group was in marked decline from *c.* 40 B.C., it was still in production until *c.* 10 B.C. and several were imported into Britain at this time, with a particularly high concentration in the Essex area, most notably Heybridge. Amongst the possible reasons suggested by Sealey is the possibility of a diplomatic arrangement between Britain and Rome, perhaps linked with the shipping of produce to supply the army amassing on the Rhine frontier, or to supply a community of expatriate Roman traders in wine.

Also in the assemblage are two Dressel 2–4 bifid handles in Campanian fabrics: one from Ditch 11631 (13473); the other from Pit Group 9 (11764). In Italy this amphora form is the direct successor to the Dressel 1 (Peacock 1977), dating from the latter part of the first century B.C. to the early third century A.D. It was mainly used to transport wine, although other commodities are also documented (cf. Williams 2000a, 222 with references).

(ii) Catalan (CAT AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 91)

Some 14 bodysherds, 552 g in weight, have been allocated to the Catalan group on the basis of the fabric. All the pieces are in the red fabric (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 6, fabric 1) as opposed to the white version, with distinct white angular feldspar inclusions. None of the sherds is featured but they probably belong to either the Pascual 1 (a provincial copy of the Italian Dressel 1) or Dressel 2–4; both forms are known to have been produced in this region from the Augustan period into the later first century A.D. The amphorae were used to transport wines, the form probably succeeding the Dressel 1 form.

The sherds are distributed widely across the site, with a sherd from a secondary fill in Ditch 11631 and examples in Pit Groups 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 14.

(iii) Baetica (BAT AM 1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84)

Sherds allocated to a Baetican source account for 37.9 per cent by sherd count, 42.4 per cent by weight of the amphorae. The only featured sherds are part of solid basal knob from Pit Group 1 [16027] and one slightly concave rim from an Oberaden type 83 (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 24) from Pit Group 14 [8580] (FIG. 98.178). The Oberaden 83 amphora is the antecedent to the later globular Dressel 20 and has an ovoid body and thinner handles. It was made in the Augusto-Tiberian period and was widely distributed to the Roman military forts along the Rhine and other pre-Roman contexts in Britain. It was used to transport olive oil.

Several of the wall sherds are quite thin which may suggest they are from Haltern form 70 (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 15; Camulodunum 185A). The type dates from around 80–60 B.C. through to the Antonine period. Inscriptions have suggested that some were used to transport *defrutum*, a sweet liquid obtained by boiling down the must (Keay and Williams 2005).

The remaining sherds probably include the more familiar globular Dressel 20 vessels. One of the first dated examples of Dressel 20 in northern Europe is an early Augustan example from La Chaussée-Tirancourt on the river Somme (Sealey 2015). Other possible amphora types made in the Baetican province at this time which may also be present amongst the Insula IX sherds include Dressel 2–4.

The Baetican sherds are fairly well distributed across the pit groups with the highest incidence of pieces in Ditch 11631 (15 pieces) and Pit Groups 3 and 4 (14 and 12 sherds respectively).

(iv) Cadiz (CAD AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 87)

A small group of 26 sherds (mainly quite thick-walled), weighing 1,921 g, has been classified as in the Cadiz fabric. These vessels are generically referred to as *salazones* after their fish-based contents. One handle with a central furrow from Pit Group 9 is probably from a Beltrán 1 (Dressel 7–11), a type in circulation from at least the mid-first century B.C. Other possible pre-conquest amphorae from this region include Beltrán 2A and 2B (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 19) dating from the Tiberian period through to the second century and Dressel 8 (*ibid.*, classes 17–18; Camulodunum 186A/C) dating from the Tiberian period through to the Flavian period.

Eight sherds were recovered from the secondary fills of Ditch 11631 and broadly similar amounts from Pit Group 14, including a small handle fragment, and Well 10421. Single sherds came from Pit Group 9 and Well 8328.

(v) Gaul (GAL AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 93 ff.)

Seven sherds have the characteristic finer Gaulish fabric including two base fragments, both with footrings, from Ditch 11631 (upper fill 12055) and from Pit Group 3 [16839]. These flat-based amphorae were used to transport wine. A bodysherd from Pit Group 3 [12696] shows a small horizontal ridge in relief at the base of the neck suggesting this may be from a Gauloise form 9 (Keay and Williams 2005; Laubenheimer 1985); the only Gallic form to show this feature. Workshops for this form are known at Aspiran (Hérault) from the Augustan period to the early first century A.D.

Three sherds were recovered from Pit Group 3, two from Pit Group 4 and one from the top fill of Ditch 11631.

(vi) North Africa (NAF AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 101)

A small sherd from the top fill 12055 of Ditch 11631 has the characteristics of a North African (Tunisian) fabric with a dark red-brown, lime-rich core including white reaction rims and cream-coloured outer surface. If this sherd is contemporary with the ditch fill, and not intrusive, it most probably comes from a Dressel 2–4 form.

Discussion

Although the quality of the amphora assemblage is poor there are hints at quite a diverse range of material, suggesting the import of several different commodities in the pre-Roman Iron Age.

When the assemblage is compared with the pre-conquest group from the forum basilica broadly the same weight of material was recovered: 6.2 kg from the forum basilica (Williams 2000a, table 27) compared to *c.* 8 kg from Insula IX. With the exception of the single North African sherd, the same range of fabrics and forms was recorded from the forum basilica, albeit with slightly more featured sherds. The earlier phase, dating to the Augustan period, mainly produced Dressel 1 and Dressel 2–4 sherds with a possible southern Spanish fish-sauce amphora. Examples of Oberaden 83 and Catalan Dressel 1–Pascual 1 were suggested to date to the early decades of the first century A.D. (*ibid.*, 219) and the bulk of the Dressel 2–4s were thought to largely date to the Tiberian period. Williams (*ibid.*, 220) suggested that the assemblage potentially represented two trade routes bringing material to Silchester. To date the greatest concentration of Catalan amphorae has been in the Hengistbury Head/Poole harbour area; the type first being recognised at Ower (Williams 1987) where a few Dressel 2–4 vessels have been recorded. The evidence suggests a route to Britain via the Atlantic seaways. By contrast the Dressel 2–4 sherds found in association with the Dressel 1–Pascual 1 sherds at Silchester may have been coming from the east, perhaps via the Thames. As with the forum basilica assemblage there are no identified sherds of Rhodian, Richborough 527 and carrot (Camulodunum 189) amphora in the pre-conquest deposits in Insula IX, although examples of these have been found in later levels.

One of the earliest features on the site, Ditch 11631, produced a total of 57 sherds of amphorae weighing 1,566.5 g. A single Dressel 2–4 handle in a Campanian fabric came from the primary fills. The secondary fills produced most of the sherds, 51 in total, comprising 11 Italian sherds, a single piece in the Catalan fabric, 15 in Baetican-type fabrics, eight in Cadiz-type fabrics and 16 unidentified. Five sherds came from upper fill 12055 with another sherd of Campanian, the first Gallic piece, the only North African sherd and two unidentified. Eleven of the fourteen pit group assemblages yielded amphora sherds with the highest incidence in Pit Group 3 with 29 sherds and Pit Groups 4 and 14, each with 20 sherds. In all cases a variety of different sherds is present.

H. Other fine wares

(i) Abingdon-style butt-beaker (ABN OX) (Timby 2000a, 253, fabric S16)

The presence of this ware, if correctly identified, is rather an anomaly. The fabric is a hard dark brown, grey-orange, orange or white sandy ware used to make competently-made, wheel-thrown vessels. Many vessels have a distinctive pimply finish; others are finer. The ware was used to make a range of fine ware forms, the most common of which was the butt-beaker, but there are also examples of bell-shaped beakers, girth beakers, cups and flagons, although not in the present Silchester assemblage. A common feature of many of the butt-beaker forms is the presence of applied bosses over the rouletted decoration (FIG. 93.170; cf. Timby *et al.* 1997; Booth *et al.* 2007, pl. on p. 308). The source is inferred from the distribution of the ware which shows a particular concentration on the Abingdon–Dorchester-on-Thames axis with significant numbers of sherds from The Vineyard and other sites lying within the Abingdon defensive circuit (Allen 1991, 97–9), and from several excavations sites within Dorchester (e.g. Frere 1964; 1984).

There are 135 sherds (475 g) of this ware from the Period 0 contexts nearly all of which are from thin-walled butt-beakers. At the commencement of the spot dating it was assumed that this was a post-conquest period product. Unfortunately, independent dating evidence is elusive. At Dorchester vessels in this fabric appear to be present from the lowest stratified layers of the section cut through the defences in 1962 and are associated with Gallo-Belgic wares, including a Cam. 4 TN platter (Frere 1964, fig. 12.3). The earliest stratified samian associated with the pre-rampart levels comprised one piece dated to the Tiberio-Claudian period; the other was of probable Flavian date, but there are examples of butt-beakers below this horizon within the fills of the ‘Belgic’ ditch. The evidence is perhaps pointing to a Tiberio-Claudian date for this ware rather than a Claudio-Neronian one as originally thought. Similarly at Abingdon it is found associated with GAB TR1 and pre-Flavian South Gaulish ware. This would suggest an influx of potters at quite an early date into the Oxfordshire region, probably the progenitors of the very successful and long-lived Oxfordshire Roman pottery industry. Butt-beakers themselves have quite a long pedigree and are found on many sites in Central and Northern Gaul from the

Augustan period onwards. Interestingly, a distinctive variant found in quantities at Nijmegen on the Rhine includes examples with applied bosses (Haalebos 1992, fig. 5.5) which have been attributed to the influence of Gallic immigrants. Examples of bossed beakers date back to the Augustan period in Gaul. Possibly linked with this is also the very occasional use of applied bosses on some of the early Alice Holt-ware bowls.

(ii) Fine oxidised wares and micaceous oxidised ware (OXIDF; OXFMIC)

A small group of fine oxidised wares with no visible inclusions or distinctive features. Apart from two everted rim beakers from Ditch 11631, none of the pieces is featured. These are presumably from imported vessels if not intrusive.

(iii) Buff/pale/cream whitewares (BUFF/PALE/CREAM WW)

Most of the sherds in this group appear to be from flagons or beakers but there are no rim sherds and the fabrics are not particularly distinctive being very fine or fine sandy with rare iron inclusions.

COARSE WARES

I. Grog-tempered wares

(i) Grog-tempered wares (Fabrics GR1-GR4)

These wares account for 35.9 per cent by count, 20.9 per cent by weight and 37.3 per cent eve of the Period 0 assemblage and are amongst the earliest coarse wares recorded at Silchester. Eight grog-tempered wares were defined in the forum basilica report (Timby 2000a, 225–39), three of which occur in Insula IX. Two fabric types which stand out as distinctive (GR1 and GR4) account for most of the wares recorded, but there is an overlap between them making them less easy to divide and thus the group as a whole was treated as a single entity during the assessment. Fabric GR1 largely embraces dark brown to black-coloured sherds frequently with a smooth, slightly waxy feel. Vessels include both handmade and wheel-thrown vessels. The matrix contains variable amounts of medium-to-fine, rounded-to-sub-angular grog, quartz sand, iron and occasionally sparse flint. Where flint fragments are more clearly an additive, the fabrics are classified as GRFL. Fabric GR4 can be distinguished by a distinctive red-brown, iron-rich fabric and a higher incidence of wheel-thrown vessels. Some vessels, however, show a patchier firing with red-brown to black colouration. Fabric GR3, another variant, has a finely micaceous fabric with sparse, quite coarse (1–2 mm) inclusions of grog.

Looking across the grog-tempered group as a whole jars dominate, accounting for 52.1 per cent eve. Within this group the most common form is the beaded-rim jar which alone accounts for 11.5 per cent (FIGS 84.22, 7, 93.161, 98.197, 87.218). A wide range of other types is present, including storage jar (FIG. 87.217), necked everted-rimmed jar (FIGS 84.21, 95.83, 88, 93, 92.99, 97.153, 93.167, 87.220, 89.232, 235) and various other less frequent examples, including cordoned ovoid forms (FIGS 84.12, 87.205, 209, 89.241). Jar/bowl forms, where the profile is uncertain, account for 10.7 per cent eve (FIG. 90.133). The second commonest form is the beaker, which overall accounts for 20.5 per cent eve, approximately half of which are butt-beakers. There are almost double the quantity of butt-beakers in the red-brown GR4 fabric as opposed to the darker brown GR1 (FIGS 84.24, 96.58, 95.77, 94, 92.98, 100, 103, 90.132, 91.150, 97.152, 93.159), but with examples of handmade and wheel-thrown vessels. The inspiration for these beakers is probably not the whiteware Cam. 113 form but more directly the *terra rubra* Cam. 112 type reflected both in the rim form and the common use of notched-scroll rouletting. Other beakers include FIGS 93.171 and 98.198 and a small unique vessel, perhaps copying a pedestal beaker, in a black grog-tempered ware (FIG. 92.42). It is noticeable that the coarse ware beakers tend to have a capacity equal to or slightly greater than the imported ones, ranging from 90 mm diameter up to 180 mm diameter, with the greatest number in the 120–150 mm range. Vessels such as FIG. 95.94 would have held rather a lot of liquid, so it is possible that not all these vessels functioned as drinking vessels; some could have been used for decanting or mixing liquids, perhaps taking the function of flagons which do not form part of the repertoire.

Platters and shallow dishes account for 7.9 per cent eve, of which the majority are in GR1. The forms range from close copies of the imported Cam. 2 form to slightly deeper variants with a more dished, carinated form (FIGS 84.11, 19, 93.30, 96.56, 65, 95.90, 92.96, 90.131, 93.164, 98.184, 201–2, 88.230–1). Most of these vessels have a burnished interior finish.

Vessels classified as bowls account for a further 5.5 per cent eve with examples of globular, necked, beaded-rim and cordoned bowls, many occurring as one-off examples (FIGS 84.14–15, 23, 94.54, 96.57, 67, 69, 90.135, 91.145, 148, 151, 98.199–200, 88.221, 89.244). The presence of at least two perforated bodysherds from colanders shows this form to be present but not identified from the rims. The final vessel class represented as rims are lids which form 3.4 per cent eve. Most of these occur in the GR1 fabric and are handmade. Of particular note is one example perforated after firing (FIG. 84.13), one decorated with incised herring-bone decoration (FIG. 91.146) and one with incised horizontal lines (FIG. 92.45); other examples include those shown in FIGS 84.20, 93.31, 95.76, 90.134, 91.147, 93.169 and 89.240. Although lids are moderately well represented, few, if any, jars show evidence of a lid-seating.

Whilst most of the vessels are plain, a substantial number have a burnished finish, particularly the platters, dishes and bowls. Many of the beakers are decorated with rouletting, including one sherd with fine dot rouletting from Pit Group 9. One beaker is decorated with faintly-incised latticing. A few jar sherds have a ridged finish but this is not common.

Most of the vessel bases are flat or, in the case of many platters, with a footring. There are no true pedestalled jars but there are three bases with projecting feet from Ditch 11631 (FIG. 84.10) and Pit Groups 2 and 10. Amongst the modified sherds is a base with holes made after firing (SF 7724) from Ditch 11631 and a perforated disc (SF 7881) from Pit Group 11.

(ii) Grog- and flint-tempered (GRFL)

As a group this category accounts for 1.7 per cent by count and weight of the assemblage. Forms are similar to those found in the grog-tempered category with jars (FIGS 92.43, 97.153, 93.165), necked bowls (FIGS 95.92, 89.243), bowls (FIG. 98.187), a dish (FIG. 98.188), platters, beakers (FIG. 89.236) and lids. Some beaker sherds are decorated with notched-scroll rouletting as found in GR4 beakers. One sherd from Pit Group 4 has been modified into a perforated disc (SF 6195).

(iii) Sandy grog-tempered wares (GRSA)

A moderately small group accounting for 0.4 per cent by count, 0.3 per cent by weight of the assemblage. The ware is distinguished by a much sandier brown or grey paste with sparse fragments of sub-angular grog present. Vessels are handmade and wheel-thrown and several show a burnished finish. They include an almost complete necked jar from Well 10421 (FIG. 89.237), everted-rim and beaded-rim jars (FIG. 88.222, 226) and bowls (FIG. 95.82). The fabric was also used to make large handmade storage jars.

(iv) Fine oxidised with grog (OXFGR)

Two bodysherds from Pit Group 7.

J. Flint-tempered wares

(i) Silchester ware (SIL F1)

Silchester ware forms a very well-defined group of wares presumed to have a source in the immediate environs of Calleva. The fabric contains a moderate to common density of white, calcined, angular flint with sparse quartz and red iron oxides. Vessels are handmade in a very limited repertoire of jars with beaded, internally thickened or everted rims (FIGS 98.194, 87.204, 207, 209–10, 213–16, 89.234) and, more rarely, simple lids. Vessel size varies greatly from quite small jars (FIG. 92.49) to very large vessels with rim diameters up to 400 mm. Of the measurable jar rims, 14.7 per cent fall into the 300–400 mm range and 43.6 per cent into the 200–300 mm range. A graph plotting lid size against jar-rim diameter for the forum basilica assemblage (Timby 2000a, fig. 124) showed a close correspondence between the two. The ware dominates the assemblage throughout Period 0 accounting overall for 39.5 per cent by count, 58.2 per cent by weight and 26.5 per cent eve.

The dominance of this ware from the start at Silchester and its occurrence alongside the far more diverse range of grog-tempered wares is odd. Its longevity is another puzzling feature. It could be argued that it grew out of the local indigenous industry; flint-tempered wares analogous to Silchester ware are particularly common on sites to the south in the Basingstoke area and, from the early Iron Age, flint-tempered wares feature on sites to the north around Reading and up to the Chilterns. A recently excavated site at Marnel Park, Basingstoke (Timby in prep.), occupied from the later Iron Age through until at least the early Flavian period had an assemblage comprising 35.4 per cent by weight of Silchester-type wares in exactly the same limited range of forms. Many of the vessels show evidence of use in the form of sooting on the exterior and interior carbonised residues. The crudeness of the fabric and the very limited repertoire might suggest this ware was designed for a specific purpose at which it proved very successful. Many of the vessels, once filled, would have been very heavy to move so they may have been valued for storage purposes and thus less likely to succumb to breakage. However, it is also clear in many cases that vessels were heated. They may have served as ordinary domestic 'cook-pots' or it could be speculated they were connected with the processing of produce into another commodity such as fermenting fruit, brewing or dairy processing.

(ii) Fine flint-tempered ware (FL2)

Distinguished from Silchester ware by the presence of a much finer, sometimes denser, quantity of angular calcined flint, this is a moderately small assemblage of 76 sherds, weighing 1,260 g, with forms limited to beaded-rim and everted-rim jars, a beaded-rim bowl and a lid. The ware is similar to flint-tempered wares found on middle-later Iron Age sites in the Basingstoke area which also feature as saucepan-style pots. Significantly such vessels are absent from Silchester.

(iii) Flint-tempered ware (FL3)

A rare fabric tempered with a sparse frequency of calcined and patinated flint represented by a single sherd in this assemblage.

K. Mixed-grit wares (SF/SGF)

The mixed-grits class accounts for 3.5 per cent of the overall assemblage by sherd count, 2.3 per cent by weight and 6.5 per cent eve. It is quite a diverse group of material sharing fabrics with sparse but variable amounts and combinations of rounded quartz, fine flint and grog/clay pellets/ferruginous compounds. The fabric is very similar to one associated with two small kilns located near the North Gate (Boon 1974, 279–80), from which it is inferred that these wares were made locally, within or close to the site. Vessels are generally wheel-thrown, although some are handmade and wheel-finished. Sooting on some sherds suggests the repertoire included cooking wares and serving/table wares. Jars dominate, accounting for 72.8 per cent eve; in particular beaded-rim forms (FIGS 92.97, 102, 90.116, 98.189), but also everted-rim, expanded-rim and other less common variants (FIGS 90.136, 93.166, 87.203, 206, 88.223). Two semi-complete examples were recovered from Well 8328: one (FIG. 87.206) with a maple leaf adhering to the surface, the other (FIG. 88.223) a small asymmetrical vessel with a hole in the side which may or may not have been deliberate. There is a fragment of one vessel with a flat dolium-type rim from Pit Group 1. Beakers make up a further 11.2 per cent eve; many of these copy butt-beaker types, including a few with notched-scroll, rouletted decoration (FIGS 93.33, 98.186, 87.212). One vessel may be a narrow-mouthed jar or a flagon (FIG. 88.224) and there are at least two carinated bowls (FIG. 92.36, 39) and a jar or bowl (FIG. 97.154). One sherd has been fashioned into a rough disc (SF 7380).

L. Sandy wares

(i) Alice Holt-type sandy wares (ALH RE)

Wares designated as probably Alice Holt reduced ware account for 5.2 per cent of the total Period 0 assemblage by sherd count, 4.2 per cent by weight and 7.3 per cent eve. As might be expected in the earlier phases of an industry, the range of fabrics is quite diverse, largely

in terms of texture and firing colour reflected in the size and frequency of quartz sand in the pastes. Two quite distinct variants can be defined — a black, slightly coarser type and the more standardised, finer grey ware. Both types occur in the pre-conquest assemblages. In addition, there are a few sherds of an early variant with occasional flint inclusions which seem to conform to wares associated with a late Iron Age kiln investigated at Binsted (Lyne 2012, 23) and are perhaps more typical of the earliest production. One variant, found in brown or oxidised-type fabrics, displays distinctive large, rounded, iron-stained, glassy quartz grains and was used for handmade vessels. In terms of forms, jars account for 60.4 per cent followed by beakers at 10.4 per cent, bowls at 7.6 per cent, lids at 6.3 per cent, platters at 5.2 per cent, flagons at 2.5 per cent and dishes at 1 per cent. The remaining 6.7 per cent comprise jar/beaker or jar/bowl forms. There is at least one colander present on the basis of a bodysherd. Within the jar group, beaded-rim jars (FIGS 84.27, 92.44, 94.52, 96.60, 90.111, 114) are the most common, accounting for 41.6 per cent, followed by everted-rim necked jars (FIGS 95.79, 90.112) at 13.8 per cent. A detached boss associated with a beaded-rim jar shows the use of this practice within the industry similar to that seen with the Abingdon-style butt-beakers. Butt-beakers also feature in the Alice Holt range (FIG. 91.138), along with other beaker forms (FIGS 93.34, 96.68, 93.177, 98.196) and platters copying imported moulded forms (FIGS 94.53, 93.168). Bowls include beaded-rim and necked everted-rim types (FIGS 95.91, 98.192, 93.174, 87.208). One Atrebatian (Surrey)-type bowl and a bifid-rim dish may be intrusive pieces. The group also includes two reeded-rim flagons (FIG. 90.113) from Pit Groups 1 and 14. The antecedence of these vessels (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, class 8) is difficult to pinpoint and it has to be assumed that they are an attempt to copy the imported whiteware flagon form. Technically flagons are quite difficult forms to emulate and 'native' examples are rare in pre-conquest deposits.

The evidence at Silchester would suggest that the Alice Holt industry was essentially well-established in the pre-conquest period with substantial quantities of wares from both Insula IX and the forum basilica featuring in the pre-conquest levels. The origin of this industry, like many of the large 'early Roman' pottery producers in southern England, has been a little obscure. This is largely due to the lack of independent dating; few sites can categorically provide dates for the first half of the first century A.D. unless they are of sufficient status to be receiving imported fine wares. Perceptions of origins have also, in part, been influenced by the fact that the industry has been seen, up until quite recently, as essentially 'Roman'. Finds of Alice Holt pottery from a religious site at Wanborough, Surrey, show a similar range of 'early' forms, including flagons, some of which are dated from the mid-first century (Lyne 2007). Whilst it is difficult on the evidence to know how accurate this dating might be, it does imply another site with potentially pre-conquest or conquest-period wares. It is possible that Silchester itself was the stimulus for the establishment of the industry providing a significant local market.

(ii) Sandy wares (SA1)

A dark brown ware with a grey-black core. This ware has a fine, hard, sandy texture from a sparse frequency of moderately well-sorted, sub-angular quartz sand less than 0.5 mm in size and rare fine flint. This is a rare fabric only found in Pit Group 9 and used to make a cordoned bowl/tazza (FIG. 95.84) and a wheel-thrown necked jar with a carinated shoulder and a burnished finish (FIG. 95.80). This and fabric SA2 are unusual fabrics in the Silchester repertoire and feature in quite distinctive forms suggesting they are probably regional imports to the site. The cordoned vessels are broadly similar, but not identical, to cordoned vessels from Welwyn Garden City, Herts., described as grey ware with all-over burnishing (Stead 1967, fig. 8.18) and compared to shale versions (*ibid.*, 13). Comparable vessels come from Prae Wood (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, pl. liv and fig. 15) and Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947, form 210). However, these vessels show flaring walls allying them perhaps to the continental 'vase bobine', Cam. form 51. The Silchester vessels are more comparable, typologically and technically, to the carinated cordoned bowls/cups found in the Buckinghamshire region where the cordons are pushed out slightly from the interior of the vessel (*cf.* Marney 1994, fig. 220.135, 140). These vessels seem to largely date to the first half of the first century A.D.

(iii) Sandy ware (SA2)

A dark grey ware displaying an orange-buff interior. The ware is characterised by a hard, fine, sandy paste with a common frequency of well-sorted, round to sub-angular, fine quartz (less than 0.5 mm), fine flint and rare grog/clay pellets. As with fabric SA1 above, this ware has a very limited distribution and range of forms. It only occurs in Pit Group 9 and includes a small wheel-thrown, cordoned bowl or tazza (FIG. 95.85), along with a necked jar with an expanded rim and a possible beaker.

(iv) Orange-red sandy ware (SA3)

This comprises a small group of hard, well-fired, orange-red sandy wares containing a common frequency of fine quartz. The ware features as butt-beakers, including one with notched-scroll decoration.

(v) Micaceous sandy ware (SA4)

A red-brown, fine, sandy ware resembling grog-tempered fabric GR4 in colour and appearance. It occurs in a small range of forms, mainly copies of butt-beakers, including examples with notched-scroll rouletting: a shallow dish (FIG. 92.37), a curved-wall dish and an everted-rim jar.

M. Organic-tempered wares (OR; SAOR; GROR)

A small, but distinctive, group of wares characterised by the presence of an added organic, or charcoal, temper. Fabric OR is a smooth dark-coloured ware with a sparse frequency of finely comminuted, burnt-out organic material. Vessels include a beaded-rim bowl with a corrugated body (FIG. 95.86), an everted-rim jar (FIG. 93.175) and a beaded-rim jar (FIG. 93.176) decorated with vertical burnished lines. Linked with this group are just three sherds with a sandy fabric and organic inclusions, two from the same cordon-necked bowl in Pit Group 14 (FIG. 98.193). There are ten sherds of a grog-tempered ware with added organic matter (GROR) from Well 8328 and Pit Group 2. From the latter, a beaded-rim jar (FIG. 92.101) is a one-off vessel characterised by a hard well-fired fabric with a sparse scatter of sub-angular grey grog up to 1.5 mm, fine sand and small black charcoal inclusions.

N. Calcareous wares

(i) Shelly ware (SHELL)

A single example of a small handmade jar was recovered from Pit Group 1 (FIG. 90.115). The vessel is undoubtedly imported from outside the area and an origin in either Essex or North Kent is possible. A small number of shelly wares featured in the basilica assemblage which included an unusual pierced cauldron-handle paralleled by a number of similar examples in the South Midlands (Timby 2000a, 250).

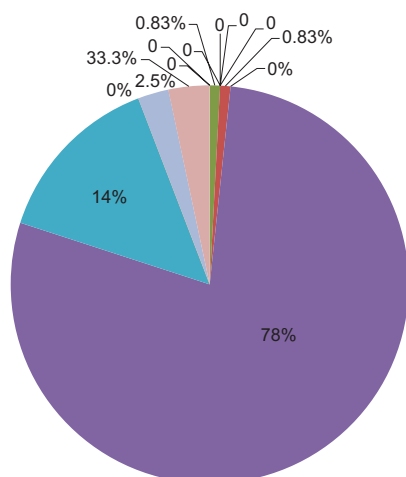
(ii) Grey sandy ware with sparse limestone (GYSACA)

Three bodysherds only from Pit Group 14. Probably from a regionally imported vessel. Date and source unknown.

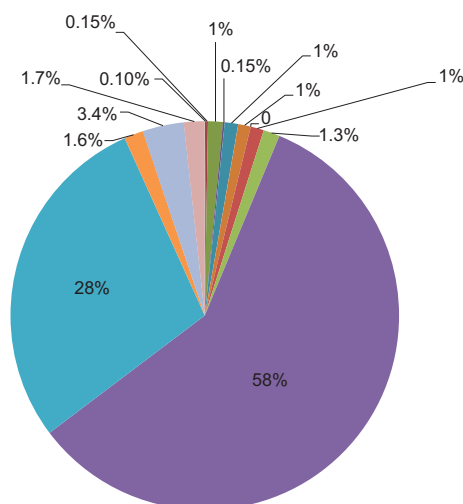
DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY FROM PERIOD 0 KEY GROUPS**DITCH 11631 (Object 500465) (Appendix 2, Tables 42, 69; FIGS 82–4)**

The various fills within Ditch 11631 produced a total of 6,016 sherds of pottery weighing *c.* 52.5 kg and with 31.7 eve. On the basis of the stratigraphy the assemblage has been divided into three sets of data: the primary, secondary and top fills. As noted in the introduction, the earliest features on the site have suffered badly from subsequent building works and soil-moving activities. It is clear that there are intrusive sherds present in some of these groups and whilst some can easily be recognised, others are more ambiguous.

a Ditch 11631: primary fills % count



b Ditch 11631: secondary fills % count



c Ditch 11631: top fills % count

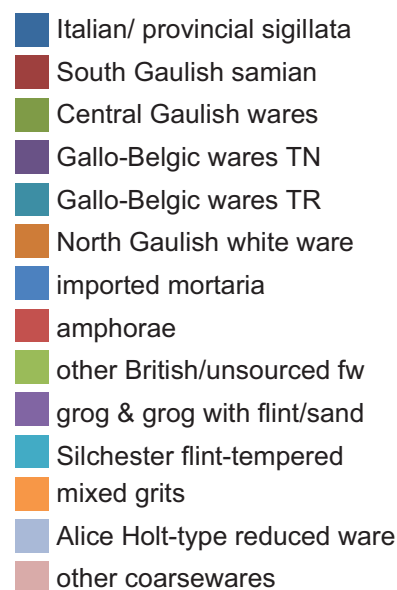
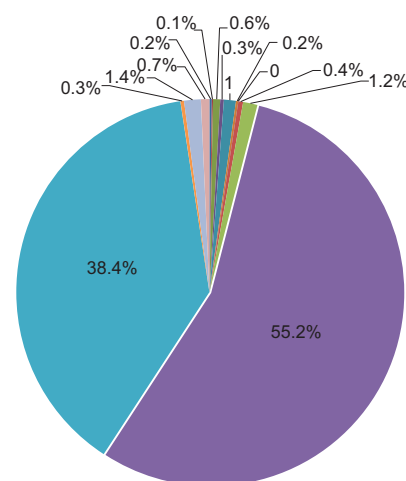


FIG. 82. Pie-charts showing distribution of fabrics by sherd count for the primary, secondary and top fills of Ditch 11631.

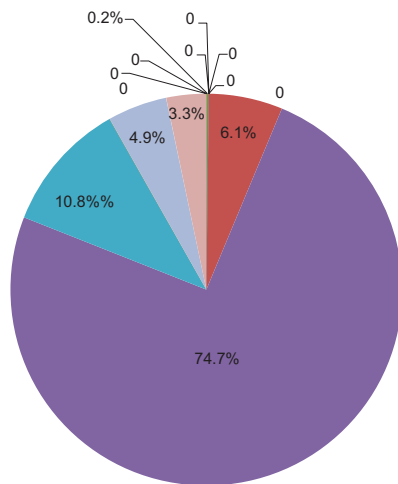
Description

Primary fills

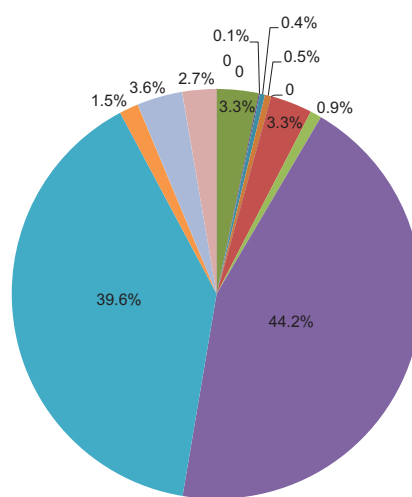
Pottery was recovered from 12 contexts designated as primary fills giving a total 120 sherds, weighing 1,263 g and with 0.57 eve. The material is quite fragmented, with an overall average sherd size of 10.5 g and few featured sherds. The group is dominated by local grog- or flint-tempered wares with few other wares. There are just two imports present: a sherd of Central Gaulish white-slipped oxidised ware, probably from a flagon, and a handle from a Dressel 2–4 wine amphora from Campania.

Grog-tempered wares effectively account for 78.3 per cent by sherd count, 74.7 per cent by weight, and include both handmade and wheel-thrown vessels. Vessels include an everted-rim necked jar/bowl, a beaded-rim barrel-bodied jar, a neckless jar with an expanded rim and a ridged surface finish and a flat-rimmed bowl. A further example of a beaded-rim barrel-shaped jar occurs in a finer flint-tempered ware (fabric FL2). Silchester ware contributes a further 14.2

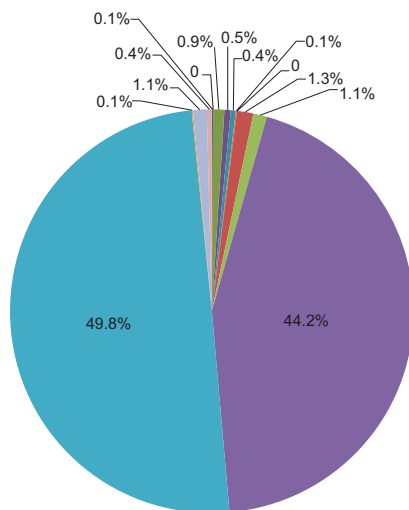
a Ditch 11631: primary fills % wt



b Ditch 11631: secondary fills % wt



c Ditch 11631: top fills % wt



- Italian/ provincial sigillata
- South Gaulish samian
- Central Gaulish wares
- Gallo-Belgic wares TN
- Gallo-Belgic wares TR
- North Gaulish white ware
- imported mortaria
- amphorae
- other British/unsourced fw
- grog & grog with flint/sand
- Silchester flint-tempered
- mixed grits
- Alice Holt-type reduced ware
- other coarsewares

FIG. 83. Pie-charts showing distribution of fabrics by sherds weight for the primary, secondary and top fills of Ditch 11631.

per cent by count, 10.8 per cent by weight. Other coarse wares comprise three sherds of sandy with flint-temper ware and two, possibly three, bodysherds of Alice Holt-type sandy ware, none of which are featured.

Secondary fills

Substantially more pottery was recovered from the main (secondary) fills with 4,627 pieces weighing 41.7 kg and with 25.5 eve. This material is marginally more fragmented than that from the primary fills, with an overall average sherds weight of 9 g. The range of material, however, is considerably greater with continental imports accounting for 3.8 per cent by count, 4.1 per cent by weight and amphorae for 1.1 per cent by sherds count, 3.5 per cent by weight.

Continental imports include Italian sigillata (ITA SA), provincial sigillata (LYO SA) and South Gaulish samian (LGF SA). There are several Central Gaulish products, including coarse ware, whiteware beaker, oxidised and white-slipped flagon and micaceous *terra nigra*, and a variety

of North Gaulish wares, most notably *terra nigra*, *terra rubra* and whitewares. There is also one tiny sherd of possible South Gaulish colour-coated ware and an unidentified black-slipped ware present.

The Italian sigillata includes sherds from a cup and possibly a platter whilst the provincial sigillata comprises two platters — one a *Conspectus* form 12 (11650), the other a platter with an incised circle (11111) — and a cup fragment. The nine sherds of South Gaulish samian embrace cups Drag. 24/5 and Ritt. 9, two platter sherds from Drag. 15/17 and one from a Drag. 15/17R along with three further platter and one cup sherd. The group, whilst including some possible Augusto-Tiberian pieces, is largely of Tiberio-Claudian date. The Central Gaulish wares comprise beakers, flagon, jars (Cam. 102) and platters (Cam. 1) and the Gallo-Belgic wares platters Cam. types 2 and 5 and a Cam. 53 bowl.

Amphorae are also more diverse, represented by examples from Spain (Baetica, Cadiz, Catalonia) and Italy (Campania). One sherd of Campanian amphora (Dr1 sp) was incised prior to firing (FIG. 84.7). The coarse wares continue to be dominated by grog-tempered wares which account for just over half the assemblage (58.5 per cent by count; 44.1 per cent by weight); slightly less than recorded for the primary fills. One base sherd has been holed after firing (SF 7724). Silchester ware, in contrast to the primary assemblage, shows a markedly increased presence at 28.5 per cent by count (39.5 per cent by weight). There are a number of pale or oxidised sandy wares which are generally difficult to date unless featured, but of note is a mica-slipped, reeded-rim bowl from 11650. Some intrusive material is demonstrated by a sherd of second-century Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium from 15355 and a possible piece of Verulamium red ware from 11650. Also of likely post-conquest date are some fine grey ware beakers with barbotine dot decoration from 11528 and perhaps four sherds of Abingdon-type butt-beaker. A fine black micaceous ware, represented by seven sherds, may be pre- or post-conquest. Alice Holt-type grey wares account for 1.4 per cent by count (1.1 per cent by weight), and include jars, platters, lids, bowls and beakers. Other ceramic items of note include 12 fragments of briquetage and one piece of crucible. The assemblage intimates either unrecognised later cuts and/or slumping into the ditch which effectively contaminates the group.

Top fill

The upper fills produced 1,269 sherds of pottery weighing 9.6 kg and with 5.6 eve from just one context (12055). This gives an overall average sherd weight of 7.6 g — a further decrease from the primary and secondary fills. A similarly diverse range of Central and North Gallic imports is present along with a chalice and a platter sherd of Italian sigillata dated to the later Augusto-Tiberian period and one rouletted South Gaulish samian cup (Loeschke 8) of Tiberio-Claudian date. The Gallo-Belgic wares include platters amongst which is, for Britain, a particularly unusual Cam. 1 variant (FIG. 84.17), a Cam. 56 cup and a pedestal beaker. The latter form seems to appear in some quantity from the Tiberian period. The amphorae feature Italian, Gallic and North African fabrics.

Grog-tempered ware accounts for just over half by count (55.2 per cent) and Silchester ware for 38.5 per cent. Alice Holt wares contribute just 1.4 per cent by count (1.1 per cent by weight) with examples of necked bowls and beaded-rim jars. Abingdon-style butt-beaker is also present contributing 1 per cent by count (0.8 per cent by weight).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds from Ditch 11631

1. Wide-mouthed jar. Brown surfaces with a black core. Fabric: FL2. Burnished exterior surface. Primary fill 15544.
2. Lid. Fabric: CNG TN. Secondary fill 11650.
3. Lid-seated jar with shoulder carination. Cam. type 102. Fabric: CNG OX with traces of a mica slip. Secondary fill 11996.
4. Butt-beaker (Cam. 113) with a squared, stepped rim. Fabric: pale brown sandy ware. NOG WH variant. Secondary fill 11650.
5. Butt-beaker (Cam. 113). Fabric: pale brown sandy ware. NOG WH variant. Secondary fill 11650.

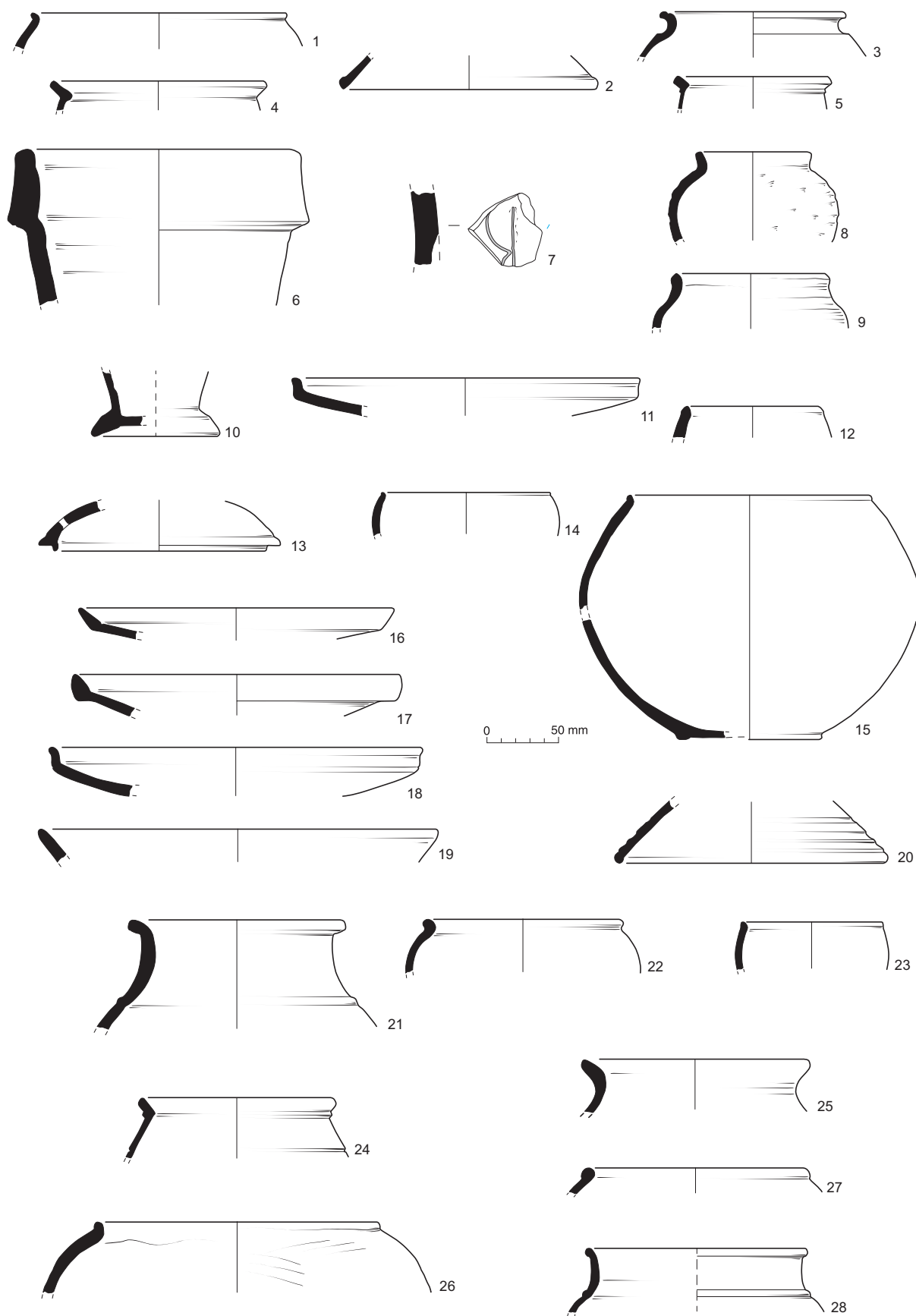


FIG. 84. Pottery from Ditch 11631, Sherds 1–28. Scale 1:4.

6. Rim of a Dressel 1 amphora. Fabric: CAM AM. Secondary fill 15355.
7. Bodysherd from a Dressel 1 amphora with a graffito incised *ante cocturam*. Fabric: CAM AM. SF 7318. Secondary fill 11649.
8. Handmade small globular jar with a short everted rim. Lumpy uneven surface. Fabric: FL2. Secondary fill 11111.
9. Handmade globular jar with a slightly expanded rim. Burnished exterior surface. Fabric: FL2. Secondary fill 11111.
10. Base with a projecting foot. Fabric: GR1. Secondary fill 11111.
11. Handmade shallow dish copying Cam. form 1/2. Fabric: GR1. Secondary fill 11650.
12. Handmade jar with a simple, undifferentiated, inturned rim. Fabric: GR1. Secondary fill 11111.
13. Domed lid with a flanged rim. Perforation made after firing. Fabric: GR1. SF 6065. Secondary fill 11111. Sherds of the same vessel in 15538.
14. Thin-walled, handmade, beaded-rim globular bowl. Fabric: GR4. Secondary fill 11111.
15. Several sherds from a large handmade round-bodied jar/bowl with a small beaded rim. Fabric: GR4. Secondary fill 12021.
16. Platter, Cam. type 1. Fabric: CNG TN. Top fill 12055.
17. Platter variant of Cam. type 2. Fabric: GAB TN variant? Pale grey matt surfaces with a buff fabric with a sandier texture compared to the standard *terra nigra*. Top fill 12055.
18. Handmade platter copying a Cam. form 1 or 2. Fabric: GR1. Top fill 12055.
19. Handmade platter, or shallow dish, copying a Cam. form 2. Fabric: GR4. Top fill 12055.
20. Handmade domed lid. Fabric: GR1 with rare flint. Top fill 12055.
21. Handmade necked cordoned jar. Fabric: GR4. Top fill 12055.
22. Wheel-finished beaded-rim jar. Lumpy surfaces. Fabric: GR3. Top fill 12055.
23. Globular bowl with a small beaded rim. Fabric: GR4. Top fill 12055.
24. Butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Top fill 12055.
25. Handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: SILF1. Top fill 12055.
26. Wide-mouthed, handmade, beaded-rim jar. Fabric: SILF1. Multi-directional scraped exterior surface. Top fill 12055.
27. Beaded-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Top fill 12055.
28. Cordoned necked jar. Fabric: ALH RE. Top fill 12055.

WELL 8328 (Object 500158) (Tables 43, 69; FIGS 85–88)

The filling of Well 8328, sealed by the east–west street, appears to date from the Tiberio-Claudian period. The lower sequence of fills is dated to the pre-conquest period and collectively produced some 587 sherds weighing 19.3 kg and with 11.71 eve. The sherds are considerably better preserved than the pit assemblages with an average sherd weight of 33 g. This is partly influenced by the presence of five complete or semi-complete vessels.

Primary fill 9680 contained 31 bodysherds of flint-tempered Silchester ware along with several sherds from a large narrow-necked jar (FIG. 87.203) with a shoulder bulge in a fine sandy ware with sparse flint and grog temper (fabric SGF). Further sherds from the same vessel came from the succeeding horizon, 9663. Similar examples of this jar type occurred in the forum basilica assemblage in grog-tempered fabrics from Period 1.6 (Timby 2000a, fig. 122.415). The form is one paralleled in pre-conquest assemblages elsewhere, the neck and shoulder more often defined by cordons, for example King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Stead and Rigby 1989, burials 296 (Phase 1: A.D. 1–40), 148 (Phase 2: A.D. 30–55) and 3, 184 and 358 (Phase 3: A.D. 40–60)) and Leicester (Timby 2010). It is also related to Cam. forms 231/232 which show a long pedigree from the pre-conquest period through to the second century (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 477–8). The mixed-grit fabric used for this vessel, the presence of Silchester ware and an absence of grog-tempered wares in the same deposit would all suggest that Well 8328 is not likely to be one of the earliest wells in the Silchester sequence.

Layer 9663 contained 51 sherds of pottery, weighing 6.5 kg, amongst which were five complete or semi-complete coarse ware closed-form vessels (FIG. 87.204–8). Silchester ware accounts for 61 per cent of the assemblage by count, 60 per cent by weight, and includes two of the complete vessels, both jars (FIG. 87.204, 207). Mixed-grit wares (fabric SGF) account for 27.5 per cent by count, 7.3 per cent by weight, and grog-tempered wares (fabric GR4) for 3.9 per cent by

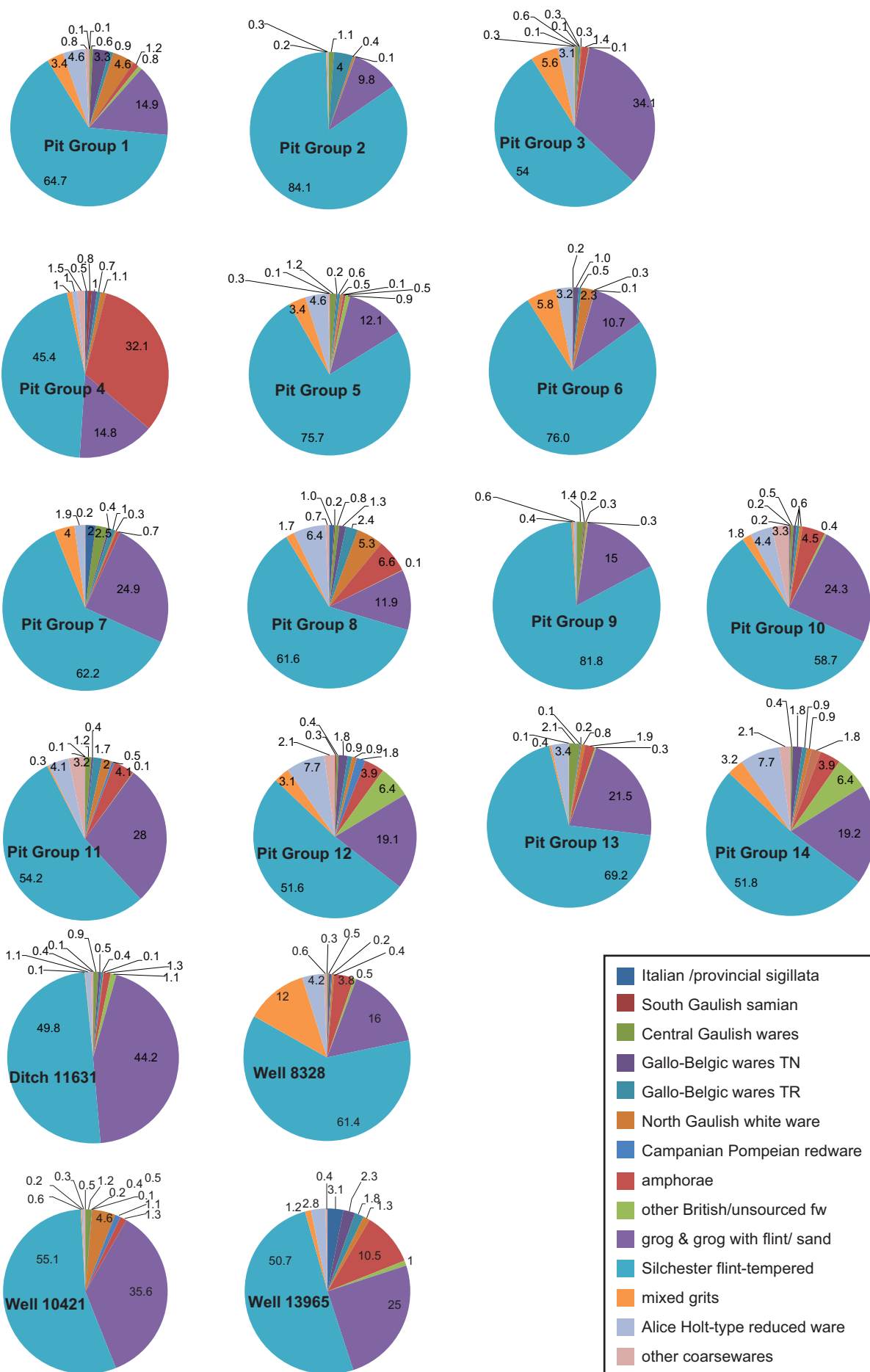


FIG. 85. Pie-charts showing the incidence of the percentage by weight of fabrics for each key group.

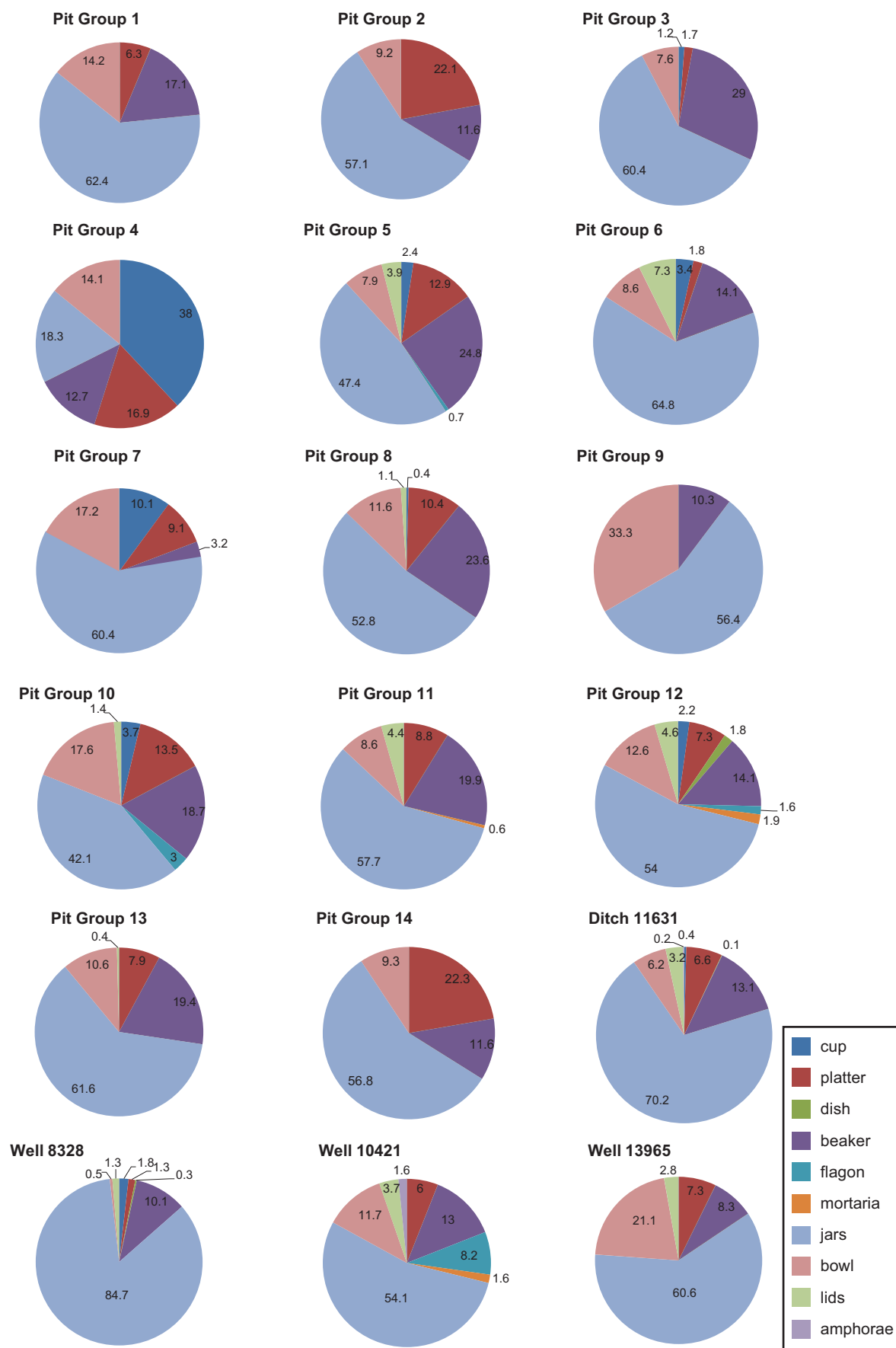


FIG. 86. Pie-charts showing the main incidence of forms (percentage eve) for each key group.

count, 21.4 per cent by weight, and include two complete vessels (FIG. 87.205 and 206). A fifth complete vessel, a spalled necked bowl (FIG. 87.208), is an early product of the Alice Holt kilns. Imported wares are limited to single sherds from a GAB TN Cam. 2 platter (FIG. 87.211) and a South Spanish (?Cadiz) amphora, probably a fish-sauce container in one of the Dressel 7–11 forms (David Williams pers. comm.). The date of this was thought to be most likely Claudio-Neronian but other sherds in potentially pre-conquest deposits on the site could suggest it is an earlier import. Most of the coarse wares along with the TN platter support an early first-century A.D. date.

Organic fill 9309 produced a larger assemblage of some 347 sherds, weighing 9.9 kg with an overall average sherd size of 28.6 g. Silchester ware accounts for 43.5 per cent by sherd count and grog-tempered wares for 17 per cent. Amongst the imported wares are three sherds of Baetican amphora, the base of a Central Gaulish white-slipped flagon, two sherds of a GAB TR3 beaker (FIG. 88.225), four sherds of North Gaulish whiteware, a chip of colour-coated whiteware and five fine buff sherds, probably flagon. Mixed-grit and other coarse wares account for 28.5 per cent and include a beaded-rim jar (FIG. 88.222). There are multiple sherds from at least two vessels: a small slightly asymmetrical jar (FIG. 88.223) and a well-fragmented everted-rim jar in fabric SAFL. The flint-tempered wares exclusively feature as jars (FIG. 87.213–16) and the grog-tempered sherds as necked bowls and beaded- or everted-rim jars (FIGS. 87.217–20, 88.221). Amongst the bodysherds in fabric GR4 are pieces with notched-scroll rouletting imitating imported beakers. An unusual vessel is the flagon (FIG. 88.224) in a fabric containing fine gold mica, flint and fine grog/clay pellets. Several sherds have blackened surfaces and breaks which may be through burning, but are more likely post-depositional discolouration/surface accretions from the organic-rich fill.

Layer 9258 above 9309 produced a small assemblage of 29 sherds weighing just 58 g, with an average sherd size of only 2 g. Where these could be identified sherds mainly comprise Silchester ware and grog- and flint-tempered ware. The only piece of note is the base of a GAB TR1C cup with a potter's stamp (Stamp GB3). Unusually, the cup has no footring and does not appear to have ever been furnished with one. Cess layer 9257 produced even less material, just six flint-tempered and grog-tempered coarse ware sherds.

Silty-clay layer 9152 furnished slightly more material with 78 sherds (787 g), but mainly bodysherds with just three rims. Amongst the imported wares are two sherds of GAB TN, including one with a potter's stamp (Stamp GB4), one sherd of GAB TR3 and one sherd of Baetican amphora. The coarse wares comprise almost equal quantities of Silchester ware and grog-tempered ware along with six sherds of Alice-Holt ware which include a wheel-thrown narrow-necked jar or beaker (FIG. 88.227).

Uppermost fill 9170 produced a further 55 sherds weighing 1,022 g. The sherds are slightly larger in size overall with a mixture of fine wares and coarse wares. The former include a sherd of an Italian terra sigillata cup, *Conspectus* type 22.1, dated to the later Augusto-Tiberian period. The Gallo-Belgic wares include five sherds of TN, with a Cam. 56 cup (FIG. 88.227) and a radially-stamped platter (Stamp GB5), one sherd of TR1C and one sherd of NOG WH. Silchester ware accounts for 29 per cent by count, grog-tempered wares for 10.9 per cent and Alice Holt reduced (black) wares for 16 per cent. The grog-tempered wares include a dish (FIG. 88.230) reminiscent of the later 'Surrey' or Atrebatian bowls more typically found in Alice Holt fabrics and a shallow dish, or platter, loosely imitating an imported form. Also amongst the Alice Holt wares is a simple burnished lid (FIG. 88.228).

Taking the assemblage as a whole the coarse ware forms clearly predominate with jars accounting for 84.7 per cent eve. Beakers are the second commonest form at 10.1 per cent eve, but cups, platters and bowls are less well represented at just 3.6 per cent eve collectively. The emphasis is thus very much towards domestic wares as opposed to table wares.

Gallo-Belgic stamps By V. Rigby

GB3: A GAB TR1C cup with a central stamp set within two incised circles. No footring survives and the exterior finish suggests that none was applied during production; such an omission is

not unique but very rare. The stamp is a non-literate one reading: IV.VV[This is a new potter for which there is no dating evidence but the form is typical of the period *c.* A.D. 5–65. Non-literate die-styles were occasionally in use from the late Augustan period but became more widely adopted after A.D. 40. Estimated date of import A.D. 25–65 (Timby and Rigby 2007, vessel no. 1122). Layer 9258. SF 5341.

GB4: A small GAB TN platter with a central stamp within one incised circle. The stamp is a non-literate one: I \ / \ / \ / \ for which there are currently no parallels. No dating evidence but non-literate die-styles became widely adopted after A.D. 40. (Timby and Rigby 2007, vessel no. 1123). Layer 9152. SF 5304.

GB5: A large GAB TN platter with one radial stamp between at least one double-incised circle and a single circle. The stamp is broken horizontally and reads MEI-)I (Timby and Rigby 2007, vessel no. 1123, die 01A01); it belongs to the potter Med(ilo) who probably worked at the Marne-Vesle potteries around the period A.D. 30–65. The potter worked on a large scale and was a major supplier to Britain with a wide market south of the Thames supplying the Atrebates, Regni and Cantiaci as well as the Trinovantes to the north where ten stamps of this particular die group are recorded. Layer 9170. SF 5300.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

203. Narrow-necked large jar with a shoulder bulge. Probably handmade and wheel-finished. Fabric: SGF. Layer 9680 with further sherds in 9663.
204. Complete handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Exterior sooted from the widest point downwards. Layer 9663. SF 5441.
205. Complete flared-rim, cordoned, ovoid jar. An internal spall has created a hole in the body which may be accidental rather than a deliberate hole. Flint grits protruding from the fabric elsewhere in the interior may be the reason for spalling. Fabric: GR4 with rare fine flint. Layer 9663. SF 5440.
206. Small intact necked jar; wheel-finished. Fabric: SGF. Layer 9663. SF 5445.
207. Handmade everted-rim jar with an uneven top. Blackened exterior, probably from submersion in water. Reconstructed from nine sherds representing about 75 per cent of the vessel. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9663. SF 5446.
208. Wheel-thrown necked bowl. Black spalled surface. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Layer 9663. SF 5443.
209. Handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9663.
210. Handmade beaded-rim jar, Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9663.
211. Plain-walled platter, Cam. type 2. Fabric: GAB TN. Layer 9663.
212. Wheel-thrown, sharply everted-rim beaker. Fabric: SGF. Layer 9663.
213. Handmade wide-mouthed jar. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9309.
214. Large handmade jar with a rolled-rim. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9309.
215. Handmade everted-rim jar with a blackened top. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9309.
216. Handmade beaded-rim jar with a sooted interior and burning on the break. Fabric: Silchester ware (SIL F1). Layer 9309.
217. Handmade, everted rolled-rim storage jar. Very abraded. Fabric: GR1. Layer 9309.
218. Handmade beaded-rim ovoid jar. Fabric: GR1. Layer 9309.
219. Wheel-thrown narrow-necked ovoid jar with a smoothed surface. Fabric: GR4. Layer 9309.
220. Wheel-thrown large narrow-necked jar with a bulged shoulder. The upper level from the bulge has a burnished finish. Fabric: GR4. Layer 9309.
221. Handmade necked bowl with horizontal grooves at the base of the neck. Burnished exterior. Fabric: GR4. Layer 9309.
222. Handmade, wheel-finished, beaded-rim wide-mouthed jar. Light grey sandy fabric with sparse sub-angular grog. Fabric: GRSA. Layer 9309.
223. Small, almost complete, necked jar with a slightly lop-sided profile. There is a large irregular-shaped hole in one side. Fabric: SGF. Layer 9309. SF 5427.
224. Wheel-thrown flagon or narrow-necked jar with an internally stepped rim. Micaceous brown sandy ware with sparse angular fine flint and rare grog. Fabric: SGF. Layer 9309.
225. Butt-beaker. Fabric: GAB TR3. Layer 9309.
226. Handmade wide-mouthed jar with a slipped? burnished finish. Fabric: GRSA. Layer 9152.
227. Wheel-thrown narrow-mouthed jar, or beaker. Fabric: ALH RE. Layer 9152.

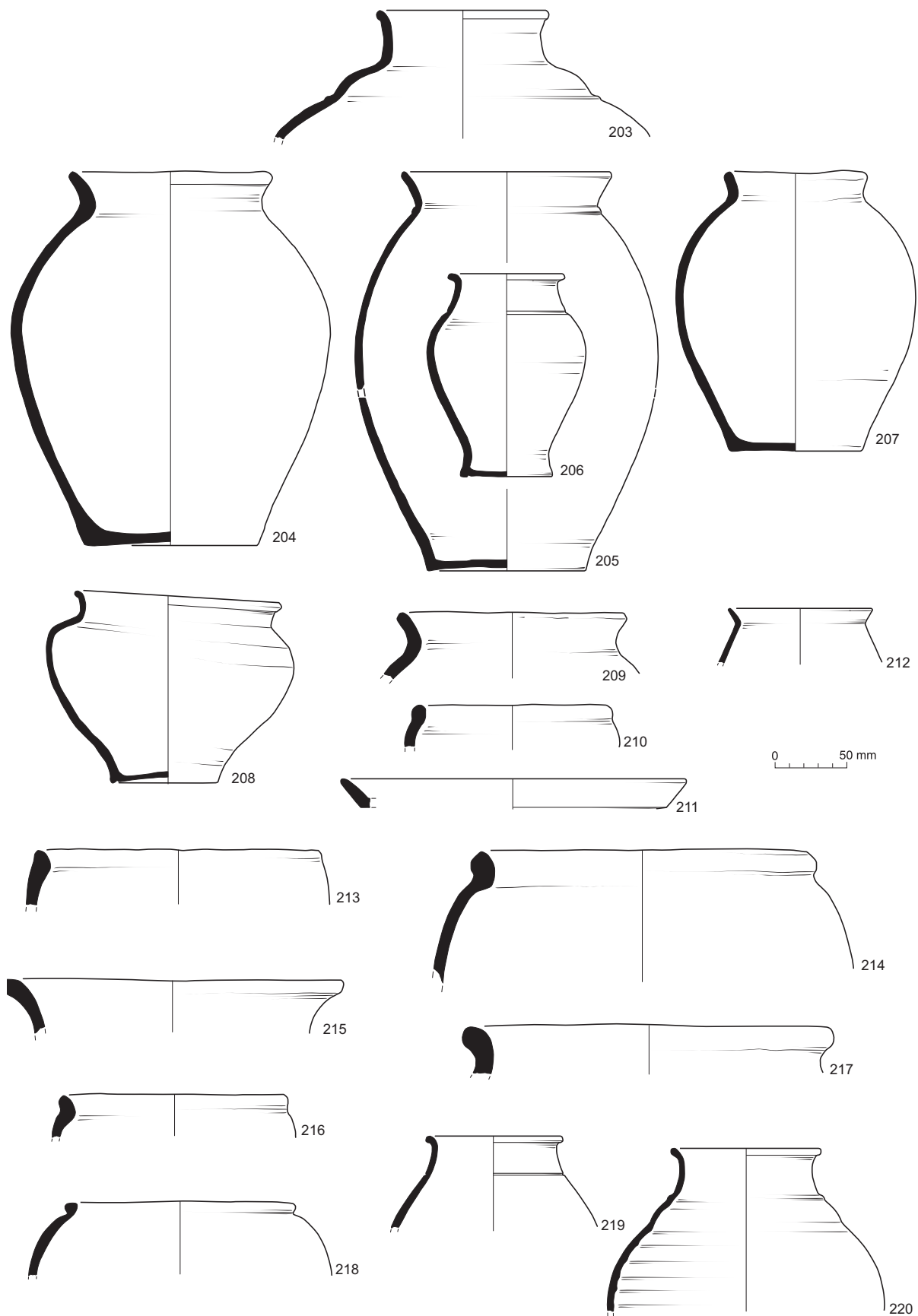


FIG. 87. Pottery from Well 8328, Sherds 203–220. Scale 1:4.

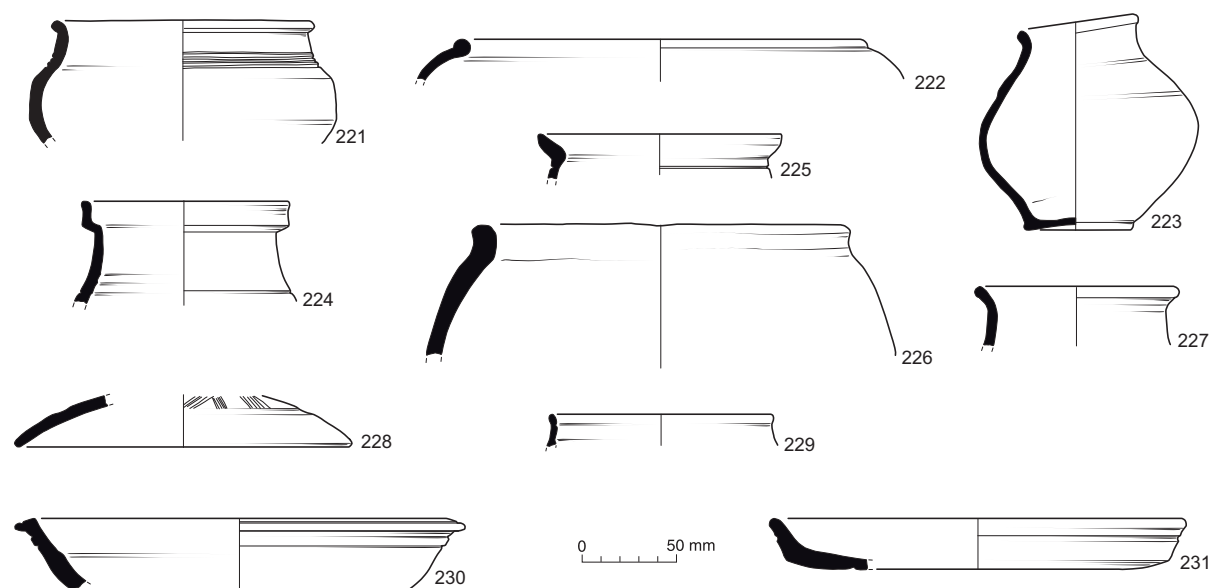


FIG. 88. Pottery from Well 8328, Sherds 221–231. Scale 1:4.

228. Handmade simple lid, with a burnished exterior including a zone of burnished decoration. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Layer 9170.
 229. Cup, Cam. type 56. Fabric: GAB TN. Layer 9170.
 230. Dish with a burnished exterior. Fabric: GR1. Layer 9170.
 231. Platter, burnished on the interior and exterior surfaces. Fabric: GR1. Layer 9170.

WELL 10421 (Object 500126) (Tables 44, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 89)

The lower fills of Well 10421 (10442–10435) produced a total of 571 sherds of pottery weighing *c.* 162 kg. As usual with the wells, the sherd preservation is much better compared to the pits with substantial parts of complete or semi-complete vessels. In this case the average sherd size is 28.3 g. The lowest fill (10442) contained sherds from a single large-necked, grog-tempered jar (FIG. 89.232). The succeeding horizon (10441) produced 65 sherds of which 75 per cent are grog-tempered, including substantial parts of a large butt-beaker (FIG. 89.236) and a necked jar (FIG. 89.237). Imports are limited to the base of a bobbin-shaped vessel (Cam. 51) (FIG. 89.233), two sherds of pink GAB TR3 and a sherd of CNG WS. The only other presence is Silchester ware with the greater part of a large jar (FIG. 89.234). The substantial dump of material comprising 10440 produced just 19 bodysherds, suggesting this could have been a sealing deposit. Amongst this material was a fine grey sandy ware with notched-scroll rouletting which may be an imported vessel. By contrast the smaller volume of soil comprising 10439 produced 306 sherds of pottery weighing 6,640 g. Of particular note in this deposit are a wall-sided mortarium (FIG. 89.238), a CNG TN butt-beaker perforated just below the rim (FIG. 89.239), five sherds of CNG OX and five sherds of GAB TR3. Silchester ware accounts for 66 per cent of the sherds. Grog-tempered wares include a lid (FIG. 89.240), a large handmade jar (FIG. 89.241), a platter (as Cam. type 2), a beaker and other jars. There is also a copy of a moulded platter in ALH RE. Layer 10338 above had further sherds of grog-tempered lid similar to that in 10439, large parts of two necked bowls (FIG. 89.243–4), a Dressel 1 amphora (FIG. 89.242) and additional bodysherds of CNG WS and GAB TR3. Layer 10436 produced 90 sherds which featured a GAB TN Cam. 53 bowl (FIG. 89.245) and a CNG WS flagon (FIG. 89.246). Other imports include the handle from a Dressel 2–4 amphora, six sherds of Cadiz-type amphora and a tubby Cam. 113 butt-beaker. Regional and local wares are reflected in four sherds of Abingdon-style oxidised beaker and two ALH RE jars. No pottery was recovered from layer 10347 and 10435 contained just four sherds of Silchester ware.

In terms of vessels this group shows a more diverse range of forms compared to Well 8328. Jars contribute just 54.1 per cent eve followed by beakers (13 per cent) and bowls (11.7 per cent). Although flagon and mortaria are present, table wares are sparsely represented overall.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

- 232. Handmade necked cordoned jar. Fabric: GR1 (pale brown with dark grey core). Layer 10441.
- 233. Base angle from a bobbin-shaped bowl (Cam. 51). Fabric: CNG TN. Layer 10441.
- 234. Substantial (c. 40 per cent) part of a handmade beaded-rim jar. Fabric: SIL F1. Layer 10441. SF 5725.
- 235. Wheel-thrown narrow-necked jar with a bulged shoulder defined by cordons. Degraded worn interior. Fabric: GR4. Layer 10441.
- 236. Handmade, wheel-finished, butt-beaker decorated with slightly uneven lines of rouletting comprising slightly irregular angular impressions. Fabric: GRFL. Layer 10441. SF 5713.
- 237. Almost complete, but broken, necked cordoned jar originally burnished on the exterior. Fabric: GRSA. Layer 10441. SF 5714.
- 238. Wall-sided mortarium. Fabric: ?NOG WH. Layer 10439.
- 239. Rim from a butt-beaker with a post-firing perforation just below the rim. Fabric: CNG TN. Layer 10439. SF 5707.
- 240. Handmade lid which has been wheel-finished. Fabric: GR4. Layer 10439.
- 241. Handmade large jar with a shallow cordon on the upper body. Fabric: GR1. Layer 10439.
- 242. Rim from a Dressel 1 amphora. Fabric: CAM AM. Layer 10438.
- 243. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned bowl. Burnished exterior. Sooted from use. Fabric: GRFL. Layer 10438.
- 244. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned bowl. Fabric: GR4. Layer 10438.
- 245. Bowl, Cam. type 53. Fabric: GAB TN. Layer 10436.
- 246. Flagon with a dished cornice rim (Rigby and Freestone 1986, form F3b). Fabric: CNG WS. Layer 10436.

WELL 13965 (Object 500490) (Tables 45, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 89)

A moderately small group of 182 sherds, weighing 2,588 g and with 1.09 eve, was recovered from the seven lower fills of Well 13965. The assemblage is much more fragmented compared to the other two wells in Period 0 with an average sherd weight of 14.2 g. There are no complete or semi-complete vessels. The lowest fill (14029) produced a sherd from a large Italian sigillata platter, a GAB TN platter and sherd of GABTR3 girth beaker. An Italian amphora bodysherd from 14027 with a slight shoulder carination is probably a Dressel 2–4, whilst a worn handle-stub from a Dressel 1 form came from 13971. Further sherds of girth beaker came from 13970 and a GAB TR2 Cam. 5 platter from 13950. Slightly more unusual is an imported red-slipped small platter broadly copying the Cam. 7 shape but with a suppressed moulding (FIG. 89.247). The coarse wares are broadly equally split between grog- and flint-tempered Silchester ware sherds. The forms based on rim eve are dominated by jars (60.6 per cent), followed by bowls at 21.1 per cent and beakers at 8.3 per cent. Drinking vessels are conspicuously absent although bodysherds are evident.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

- 247. Small platter, variant of a Cam. 7 with a suppressed moulding. Fabric: coarse beige sandy ware with a thick red colour-coat. Partly burnt. Import but source unknown. Layer 13950.

PIT GROUP 1 (Object 500541) (Tables 46, 47, 69; FIGS 85, 86, 90 and 91)

This is one of the larger groups to be identified as potentially pre-conquest with 14 pits yielding a total of 3,147 sherds, weighing c. 46.8 kg and with 29.70 eve. Only Pit 17870 did not produce any pottery. The overall average sherd weight is 14.9 g. Six pits produced in excess of 100 sherds with by far the greatest quantity (1,374 sherds) coming from Pit 12462 (Table 47). There are

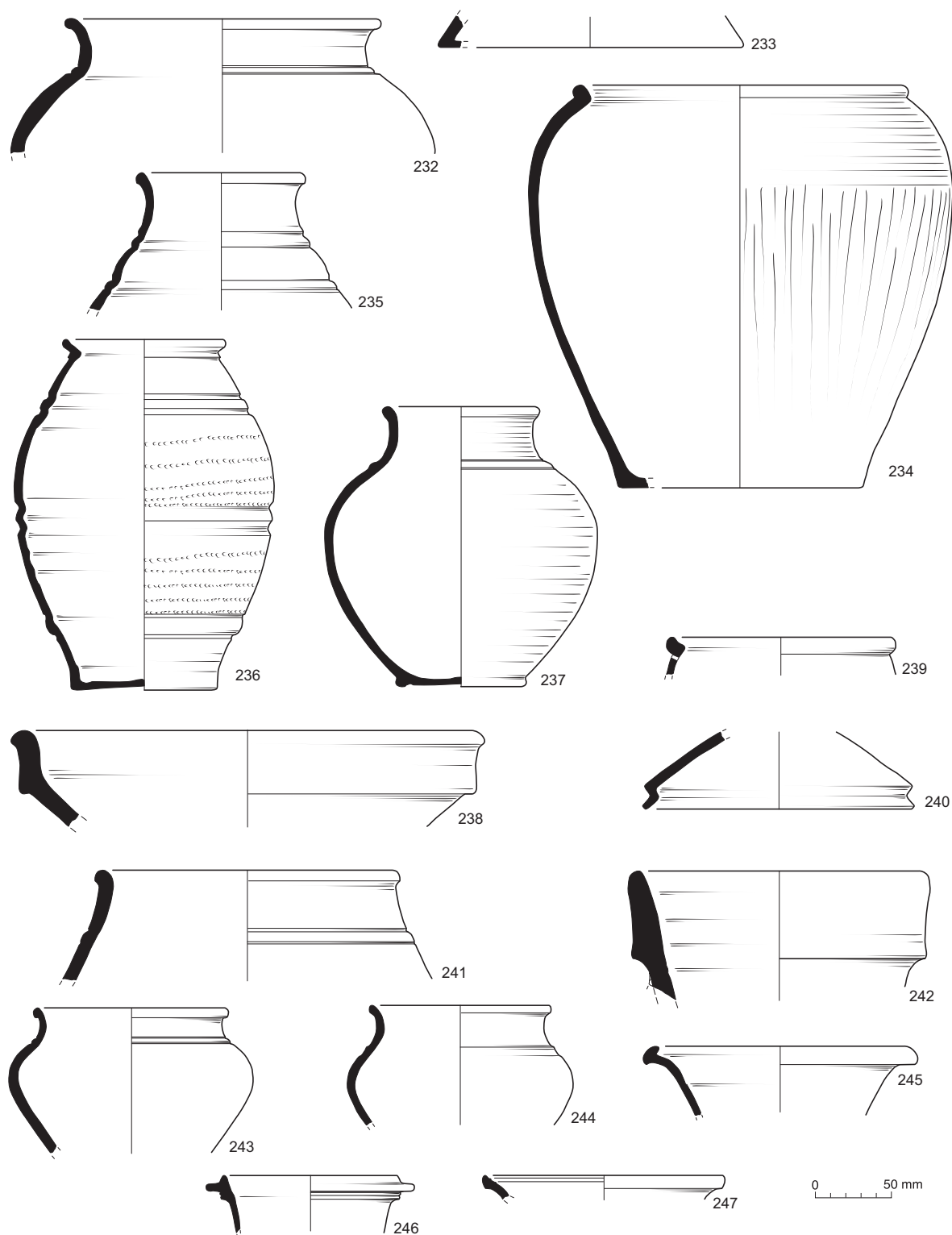


FIG. 89. Pottery from Well 10421, Sherds 232–246, and Well 13965, Sherd 247. Scale 1:4.

several examples of multiple sherds from the same vessel and of sherds joining across defined contexts.

The imported pottery includes small quantities of Italian and provincial sigillata, South Gaulish samian and Central Gaulish products. The former includes 17 pieces from Italy or Lyon dated to the late Augusto-Tiberian period, six sherds of South Gaulish samian dated to

the Tiberio-Claudian period and three South Gaulish vessels of pre-Flavian date. The latter all come from Pit 7643. The Central Gaulish group features the only sherd of glazed ware in Period 0, a small piece decorated with radiating barbotine lines suggesting a small flask, a platter in the Central Gaulish version of Pompeian red ware and a sherd of a carinated bowl in micaceous TN (FIG. 91.149) which matches, or is the same vessel as one in Pit Group 9. The small micaceous red ware platter (CNG PR 3) (FIG. 91.139) has three perforations made after firing which are probably repair holes. The vessel is burnt through use around the lip. Other Central Gaulish wares are quite sparse with a few sherds of micaceous TN platter (FIG. 91.142), oxidised ware jar (FIG. 91.141), whiteware beaker (FIG. 91.140) and white-slipped flagon. The percentage of material from North Gaul is considerably higher with 3.8 per cent of the assemblage by sherd count, comprising TN (2.9 per cent), various TR fabrics and 8.5 per cent whitewares. A mica-slipped oxidised ware is probably also from this region, whilst two sherds of whiteware flagon are potentially from Bavay (B. Borgers pers. comm.). The TN includes a large number of platters with single examples of Cam. 2 and Cam. 8 (FIG. 90.106), two of Cam. 3 (FIG. 90.117), seven of Cam. 5 (FIG. 90.118–19), nine of Cam 12–14 (FIG. 90.105, 107, 121) and three of Cam. 15 (FIG. 90.120). One platter base sherd from Pit 12462 has parallel cut-lines on the surface. There are just two TN cups (Cam. 56) present. At least two platters were stamped, both from Pit 7643.

In the TR range there are examples of platters of Cam. type 3 (FIG. 90.108), Cam. 5, Cam. 7/8 and Cam. 8, four Cam. 56 cups (FIG. 90.123), Cam. types 76 and 77 pedestal beakers (FIG. 90.109, 124), girth beakers (FIG. 90.126) and Cam. 112 butt-beakers (FIG. 90.125). Sherds from the same pedestal beakers feature in layers 10032, 10048 and 10711 in Pit 7643. The whitewares mainly come from beakers, in particular Cam. 113 butt-beakers (FIGS 90.104, 91.137), along with at least four Cam. 114 examples (FIG. 90.129–30). Flagon is also present amongst the bodysherds with at least one cordoned neck sherd from a Cam. 161 and a four-rib strap-handle from Pit 11665. There are just eight sherds of amphorae from the group including Baetican, Campanian and Catalan examples.

In terms of identifiable regional wares there are 70 sherds of Abingdon-style oxidised butt-beaker (FIG. 91.143), all from Pits 10756 and 12462. One sherd shows an applied boss. There is also a single small shelly-ware jar (FIG. 90.115) which is likely to be an import from outside the area, possibly from Essex or North Kent.

The local coarse wares are dominated by Silchester ware (44.5 per cent by count; 64.6 per cent by weight), with the standard range of large everted-rim, beaded-rim or internally thickened-rim jars and occasional lids. Also in the flint-tempered class is a lid in the finer fabric FL2 (FIG. 90.110). The grog-tempered group accounts for 22.5 per cent by count and comprises a diverse range of forms including beakers (FIGS 90.133, 91.150), platters (FIGS 90.131, 91.144), bowls (FIGS 90.132, 135, 91.145, 148, 151), jars and lids (FIGS 90.134, 91.146–7). A single sherd of a colander came from Pit 12462 and one base fragment with a footring (SF 6498) from Pit 12462 has possibly been trimmed after breakage. There are similar quantities of Alice Holt reduced wares at 6.1 per cent by count and mixed-grit wares at 5.9 per cent. The former shows quite a diverse range with jars (FIG. 90.111–12, 114), many with beaded-rim forms, a flagon (FIG. 90.113) and a copy of a butt-beaker (FIG. 91.138). One base from Pit 10746 has a post-firing hole on the break (SF 6014). The mixed-grit wares have a more limited repertoire of mainly jars (FIG. 90.116, 136).

In terms of forms jars again dominate at 47.4 per cent eve (Table 69) within which 21.8 per cent are beaded-rim forms. Drinking vessels are also well-represented with fine ware beakers accounting for 15 per cent eve to which can be added a further 9.8 per cent coarse wares. Platters account for 12.9 per cent, cups for 2.4 per cent and lids for 3.9 per cent with other types present in very minor amounts.

Gallo-Belgic stamps By Val Rigby

GB1: A radial stamp on a large platter with a shallow footring. Hard whitish fabric with grey argillaceous grits. Dark black glossy surfaces with a matt underside. Reading uncertain possibly *VIIICO* \ (Timby and Rigby 2007, record 1172). A similar stamp has been recorded from

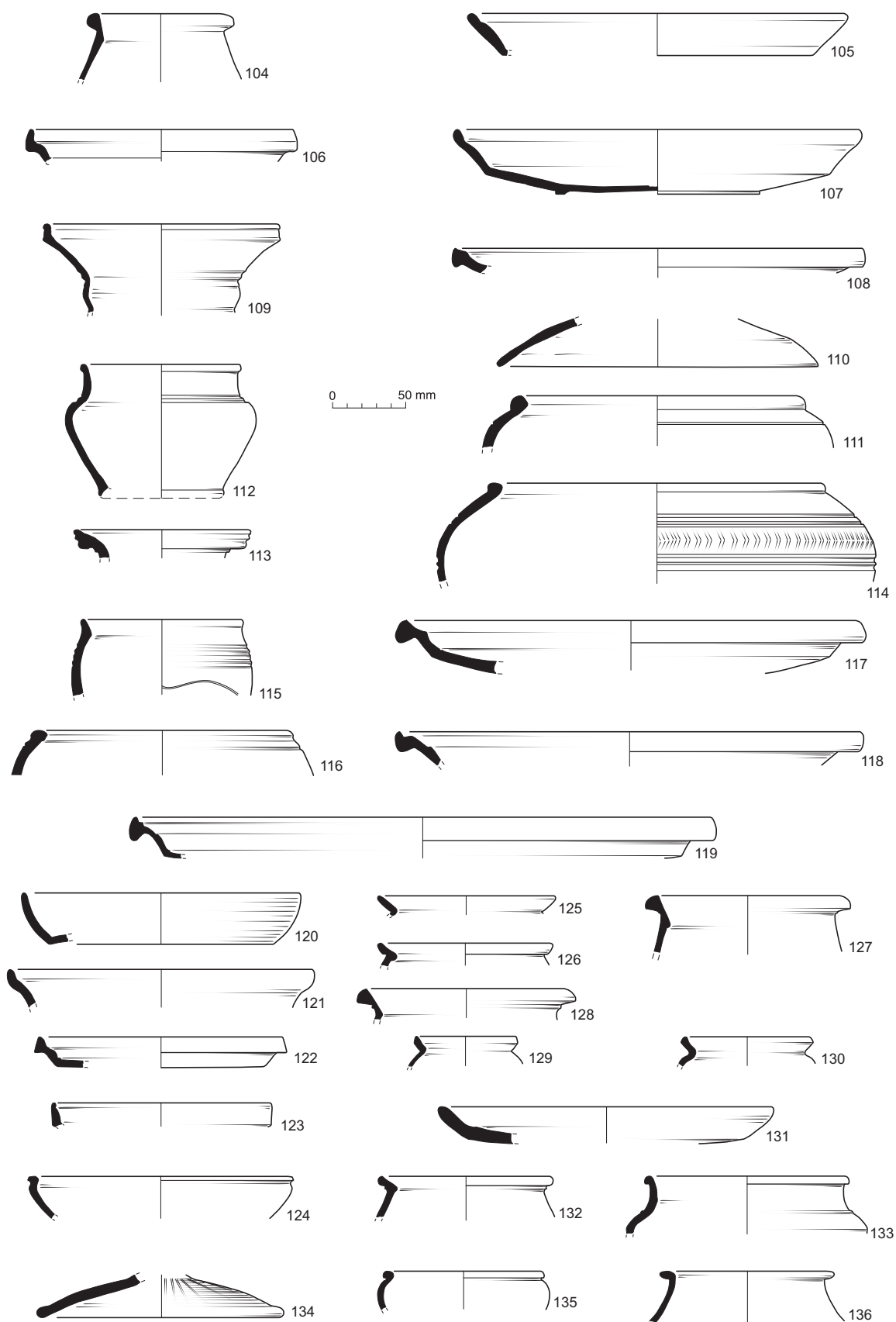


FIG. 90. Pottery from Pit Group 1, Sherds 104–136. Scale 1:4.

Chapel Street, Chichester (Rigby 1978, 194, GB 16), suggested to be Claudio-Neronian in date, but otherwise the potter is unknown. Pit 7643 (10730). SF 6015.

GB2: A tiny fragment from a platter, probably a Cam. 14, with a centrally-placed stamp. Unreadable (Timby and Rigby 2007, record 1173). Pit 7643 (10032). SF 5637.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

104. Butt-beaker, Cam. form 113. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 7643 (10044).
105. Platter, Cam. form 12. Fabric: GAB TN. Glossy black interior and dull exterior. Pit 10746 (10730).
106. Platter, Cam. form 8. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 10746 (10730).
107. Platter, Cam. form 14 with the edge of a centrally-placed, double-line stamp. Fabric: GAB TN with a greyish fabric. Pit 7643 (10032). SF 5637.
108. Platter, Cam. form 3. Fabric: GAB TR1A. Pit 7643 (10711).
109. Pedestal beaker, Cam. type 77. Fabric: GAB TR1C. Pit 7643. Sherds from the same vessel in layers 10032, 10048 and 10711.
110. Handmade domed lid. Fabric: FL2. Black with a common frequency of fine calcined flint. Pit 7643 (10702).
111. Beaded-rim jar burnished on the upper zone. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 7643 (10711).
112. Wheel-thrown necked jar with an abraded rim and an eroded band around the maximum girth. Burnished exterior. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 7643 (10048).
113. Reeded-rim flagon with a slight lid-seating. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 17848 (17847).
114. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim jar with herringbone decoration. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 7643 (10032).
115. Handmade round-bodied jar with a ridged zone, below which is a single incised line. Fabric: SHELL. Fragments of fossil shell and fine voids. Pit 7643 (10702).
116. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim jar. Fabric: SGF Pit 7643 (10032).
117. Large platter, Cam. form 3. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 10746 (10730).
118. Large platter, Cam. form 5. Fabric: GAB TN with a glossy black finish. Pit 10746 (10730).
119. Large platter, Cam. form 5. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 10746 (10755).
120. Platter, Cam. form 15. Fabric: GAB TN. Grey glossy interior and matt exterior. Pit 10746 (10730).
121. Platter, Cam. type 14. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 10746 (10730).
122. Small platter, Cam. form 8. Fabric: GAB TR2. Pit 10746 (10730).
123. Large cup, Cam. form 56 variant. Fabric GAB TR1C. Pit 10746 (10730).
124. Pedestal beaker, Cam. form 76. Fabric: GAB TR1C. Pit 10746 (10730).
125. Beaker, Cam. form 112. Fabric: GAB TR3 (pink variant). Pit 10746 (10730).
126. Beaker, probably a girth beaker, Cam. 84–5. Fabric: GAB TR3. Pit 10746 (10730).
127. Butt-beaker, Cam. form 113. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 10746 (10730).
128. Butt-beaker, Cam. form 113. Fabric: NOG WH (pale brown). Pit 10746 (10755).
129. Small beaker, probably Cam. form 114. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 12462 (12461).
130. Beaker, Cam. form 114, with a golden mica slip on the rim. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 10746 (10730).
131. Handmade platter with an internal burnish. Fabric: GR1. Pit 10746 (10730).
132. Copy of a butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Pit 10746 (10730).
133. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned jar/bowl. Fabric: GR1. Pit 10746 (10730).
134. Handmade lid with a burnished finish. Fabric: GR1. Pit 10746 (10730).
135. Wheel-thrown, small round-bodied bowl with a beaded rim. Fabric: GR1. Pit 10746 (10755).
136. Wheel-thrown jar with a short expanded rim. Fabric: SGF. Pit 10746 (10755). Pit 10746 (10730).
137. Semi-complete butt-beaker, Cam. form 113. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 10746 (10730). SF 6067.
138. Copy of a butt-beaker. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 11665 (10782).
139. Small platter with a burnt rim. The vessel has at least three holes drilled through after firing; two through the walls and one through the base adjacent to a break, suggesting these may be rivet-repair holes. Fabric: CNG PR3. Pit 10738 (11714). SF 6538.
140. Base from a Central Gaulish whiteware beaker with a matt pinkish-red internal colour-coat. Partially burnt. Pit 16067 (16023).
141. Lid-seated jar, Cam. form 102, with a gold mica slip on the rim and shoulder. Fabric: CNG OX. Pit 16027 (16023).
142. Platter, as Cam. type 2. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 12462 (12461).
143. Butt-beaker. Fabric: orange sandy ware (ABN OX). Pit 12462 (12461).
144. Handmade dished platter with a burnished exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 12462 (12461).
145. Wheel-thrown globular bowl with a short everted rim. Fabric: GR4. Pit 12462 (12461).

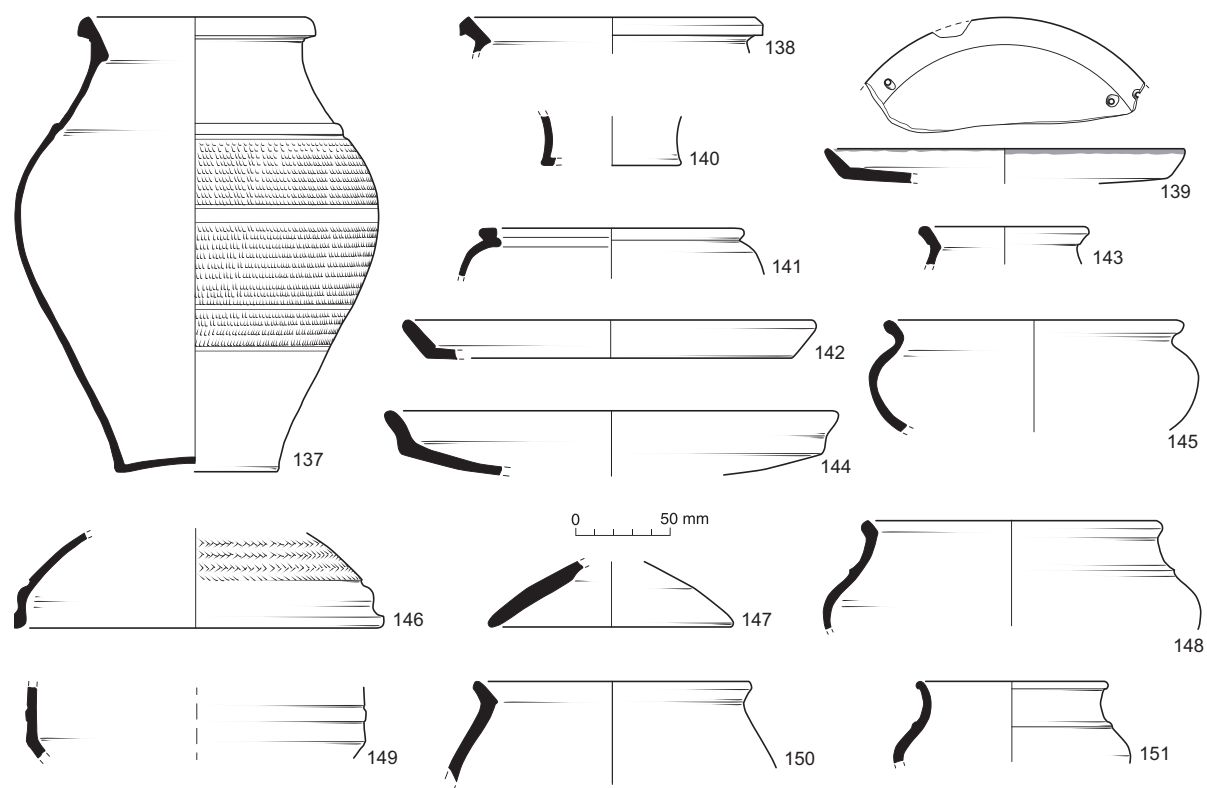


FIG. 91. Pottery from Pit Group 1, Sherds 137–151. Scale 1:4.

- 146. Lid decorated with an incised herringbone decoration. Sooted on the interior and exterior surfaces. Fabric: GR4. Pit 12462 (12461).
- 147. A small handmade lid. Burnished surfaces. Fabric: GR1. Pit 12462 (12461).
- 148. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned bowl (sampled for organic residue analysis, p. 224). Burnished exterior. Fabric: GR4. Pit 12462 (12461). Sherds from the same vessel occur in Pit 12542 (12516), Pit Group 4.
- 149. Carinated bowl. Fabric: CNG TN. Pale grey with a polished exterior and matt interior, very slightly micaceous. Pit 17848 (17847). The same or an identical vessel came from Pit Group 9, Pit 16546 (16530).
- 150. Wheel-thrown beaker copying a butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Pit 17848 (17847).
- 151. Wheel-thrown necked bowl. Fabric: GR1. Pit 17848 (17847).

PIT GROUP 2 (Object 500190) (Tables 48, 49, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 92)

The nine pits in this group produced a total of 703 sherds, weighing 6,068 g and with 4.02 eve. Just four pits produced in excess of 100 sherds: 10770, 11668, 11701 and 15266 (Table 49). Overall the material is quite fragmented with an average sherd weight of 8.6 g. Unlike some of the other pit groups the proportion of flint-tempered ware to grog-tempered ware is quite close at 40.4 per cent and 44.3 per cent respectively, although by weight there is a greater disparity, 54 per cent compared to 29.1 per cent for the grog-tempered wares. The same range of imported Central Gaulish and North Gaulish fine wares is present in small quantities with examples of platter and a pedestal beaker present. A slightly unusual beaker or necked jar with a slight lid-seating (FIG. 92.95) is in a similar fabric to the Cam. 102 jars and, therefore, probably originates from Central Gaul. The North Gaulish white wares mainly comprise Cam. 113 butt-beaker.

The coarse wares include a unique beaded-rim ovoid jar in a pale grey fabric with grog and fine black fragments of probable charcoal (FIG. 92.101) from Pit 15266. This pit shows a slightly different profile compared to the other pits with not only this vessel, but a far lower incidence

of Silchester ware compared to grog-tempered wares and a moderately high level of mixed-grit wares with beaded-rim forms (FIG. 92.102). It is the only pit with a sherd of Italian/Lyon sigillata.

The vessel range for the group overall is quite limited with jars accounting for 61.1 per cent eve (Table 69) of which beaded-rim forms (FIG. 92.97) make up 46.8 per cent. Also well represented are beakers in fine ware and coarse ware copies (FIG. 92.98, 100, 103) accounting for 23.9 per cent eve. The only other forms represented by rim sherds are a small number of jars (FIG. 92.99), bowls and platters (FIG. 92.96).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

95. Narrow-necked jar, or beaker, with a slight lid-seating. Fabric: as CNG OX. Pit 11668 (10727).
96. Platter with a burnished interior and exterior finish. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11668 (10727).
97. Handmade, wheel-finished, beaded-rim jar (sampled for organic residue analysis, p. 224). Sooted exterior. Fabric: SGF. Pit 11668 (10727).
98. Handmade, wheel-finished, copy of a butt-beaker. Fabric GR1. Pit 11701 (11676).
99. Handmade, wheel-finished, cordon-necked jar. Burnished finish and decorated with a faint burnished-line lattice. Fabric: GR1. Pit 15266 (15265).
100. Copy of a butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Pit 15266 (15265).
101. Large handmade beaded-rim ovoid jar decorated with a series of horizontal grooves. Fabric: GROR. Pale grey surfaces with a light grey-white core. Hard, well-fired with a sparse scatter of sub-angular grey grog up to 1.5 mm, fine sand and small black charcoal inclusions. Pit 15266 (15265).
102. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim jar. Fabric: SGF with quite coarse inclusions up to 1.5 mm. Pit 15266 (15265).
103. Wheel-thrown copy of a butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Pit 13749 (15595).

PIT GROUP 3 (Object 500492) (Tables 50, 51, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 92)

The 13 pits allocated to this group produced a total of 1,399 sherds of pottery weighing *c.* 23.1 kg and with 13.34 eve. Six of these pits produced in excess of 100 sherds (Table 51), the largest assemblage of some 307 sherds coming from Pit 14658. The overall assemblage (Table 50) is dominated by Silchester ware which accounts for 42.3 per cent (count) followed by grog-tempered wares at 20.7 per cent. Imported fine wares are particularly well-represented with four sherds of provincial sigillata, seven South Gaulish samian pieces, five sherds of CNG TN and 15 sherds of white-slipped oxidised flagon (CNG WS). The quantity of Gallo-Belgic ware is also notable at just under 20 per cent of the assemblage by sherd count, 12 per cent of which are whitewares (NOG WH). A range of vessels is present including GAB TN platters in Cam. forms 2, 5, 8, 12/13, 13 (x3) and 14, a Cam. 56 cup and a Cam. 52 bowl (FIG. 92.46). The GAB TR includes a platter of Cam. type 6 (FIG. 92.40), two Cam. 56 cups (FIG. 92.47) and two Cam. 8 platters. Fabric GAB TR3 is represented by two girth beakers (FIG. 92.48), one Cam. 91 globular beaker and three Cam. 112 butt-beakers (FIG. 92.35). The North Gaulish whitewares include a small, partially mica-slipped, decorated beaker (FIG. 92.41), several butt-beakers (Cam. 113) and bodysherds from flagons. Amphorae are present only as bodysherds with 25 fragments including BAT AM, CAD AM, CAM AM and GAL AM. Other finer wares of note include two sherds of Abingdon-style butt-beaker and two imported, black-surfaced, whiteware sherds from a beaker.

Within the coarse ware range, Alice Holt wares account for 7.5 per cent by count (6.4 per cent by weight), which is almost equally split between the grey wares and the slightly coarser, black sandy variant. Featured sherds include a large beaded-rim jar, probably originally with attached bosses (FIG. 92.44), a small necked bowl (FIG. 92.38) and a base with burnished-line latticing on the underside and a central hole made after firing. An unusual wheel-thrown beaker, or cup, in a black grog-tempered ware is a unique find at Silchester (FIG. 92.42). The commonest ware, Silchester flint-tempered ware, comprises the usual limited range of jars, some of which show evidence of use through sooting on the surfaces. Slightly more unusual is a squat tubby jar from the primary fill of Pit 16839 (FIG. 92.49). The mixed-grit group of wares includes some quite finely made vessels with copies of butt-beakers with notched-scroll rouletting, a squat bowl (FIG. 92.36) and a carinated decorated bowl (FIG. 92.39). A finer oxidised sandy ware appears as a

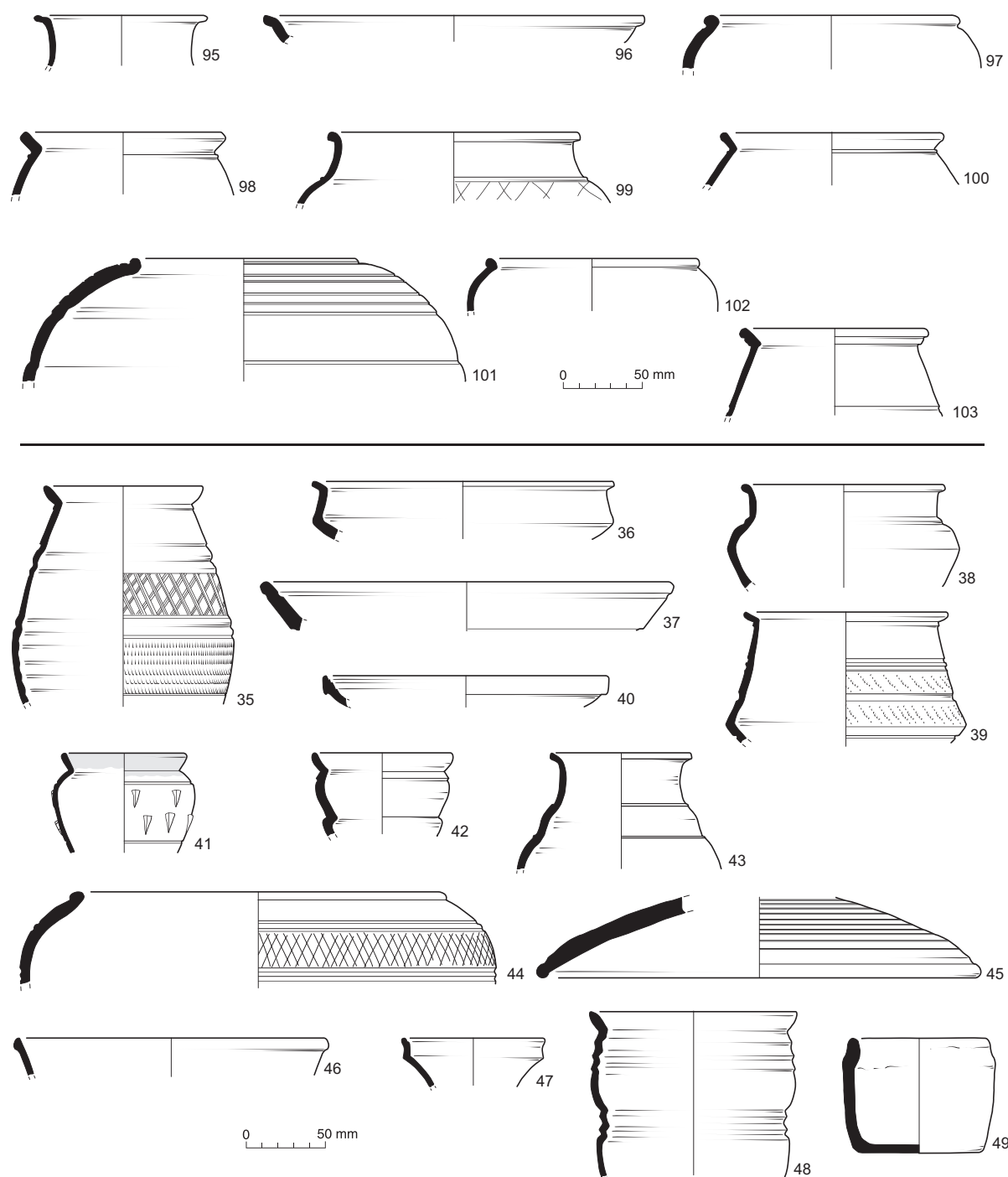


FIG. 92. Pottery from Pit Group 2, Sherds 95–103 and Pit Group 3, Sherds 35–49. Scale 1:4.

shallow dish (FIG. 92.37) loosely copying a Gallo-Belgic form. The grog-tempered wares feature a range of beakers, jars (FIG. 92.43), bowls and lids (FIG. 92.45).

The overall composition of the form assemblage based on rim eves shows a slightly different pattern to that from Pit Group 5 with slightly less emphasis on jars, although these do dominate at 52.8 per cent, and with a greater number of beakers (23.6 per cent) and other table wares (cups, platters). Flagon and amphorae, although present, are not represented by rims and mortaria are completely absent. Lids, bowls and dishes make up a minor part of the group. Of note in this pit group are quite a few fragments of briquetage, 33 fragments in total from six pits; the highest concentration in Pit 12179 (see Ch. 12).

A few sherd joins were observed between fills in individual pits and across pits where there are more distinctive vessels. There are sherd links within Pit 12179 (12117 and 12139) and Pit 12696 (12714 and Period 1 slump 12680). There are also links between Pit 12696 (12714) and Pit 16839 (16829) and between Pit 11131 (11117) and Pit 15384 (Period 1).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

35. Butt-beaker, Cam. type 112. Fabric: GAB TR3. Pit 11131 (11117).
36. Squat carinated bowl with an everted rim. Fabric: SGF. Pit 11131 (11117).
37. Shallow dish with internal groove. Fabric: SA4. Pit 11131 (11117). Joining sherds in Pit 15384 (15338), Period 1.
38. Small necked bowl/jar with a cordoned neck. Fabric: ALH RE (black sandy variant). Pit 11131 (11117).
39. Wheel-thrown carinated bowl with short everted rim and diagonal lines of comb-impressed decoration. Fabric: SF. Pit 12179 (12117).
40. Moulded platter similar to Cam. 6 (cf. Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig. 46.9). Fabric: GAB TR2. Sherds from Pit 12696 (12714) and Pit 16839 (16829).
41. Small beaker, Cam. type 114, with applied 'thorn' decoration and a mica-slip over the rim. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 12696 (12714) with joining sherds in Period 1 fill 12680.
42. Unusual wheel-thrown beaker. Fabric: BWGR, black grog-tempered ware with a red-brown core. Pit 14658 (14626).
43. Wheel-thrown narrow-necked jar with a shoulder bulge. Fabric: GRFL. Black slightly sandy fabric with a brown interior. Pit 14658 (14626).
44. Beaded-rim wide-mouthed jar. Decorated with burnished-line latticing. A detached boss from the same context may belong to this vessel. Fabric: ALH RE (black sandy variant). Pit 14658 (14653).
45. Large handmade domed lid decorated with horizontal incised lines on the exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 15384 (15370).
46. Bowl, Cam. type 52. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 16839 (16829).
47. Cup, Cam. type 56. Fabric: GAB TR1C. Pit 16839 (16834).
48. Girth beaker, Cam. type 84A with no decorated zone (cf. Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig. 49.13). Fabric: GAB TR3. Pit 16839 (16834).
49. Approximately 60 per cent of a small tubby handmade jar or cup. Fabric: SIL F1. Pit 16839 (16834), primary fill. SF 7752.

PIT GROUP 4 (Object 500547) (Tables 52, 53, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 93)

Pit Group 4 comprises six pits yielding a total of 1,847 sherds, weighing 22.8 kg and with 12.35 eve. Four pits produced in excess of 100 sherds (Table 53). There are 13 sherds of Italian or provincial sigillata present dating to the later Augusto-Tiberian period. Two South Gaulish vessels of pre-Flavian date came from Pit 11700. The group figures the usual spread of North Gaulish products but fewer Central Gaulish sherds. Of particular note from the former is an example of a Cam. 53 bowl (FIG. 93.172) and a North Gaulish fine whiteware flagon (FIG. 93.173). Other Gallo-Belgic wares include TN platters (Cam. 2 (x3), Cam. 12, Cam. 13 (x2)) and at least three TR Cam. 56 cups (FIG. 93.162–3), sherds of pedestal beaker and a girth beaker. In addition to the flagon, the whitewares include examples of butt-beakers (Cam. 113) and herringbone decorated beakers (Cam. 114). One whiteware sherd from Pit 11700 (10790) displays a red slip. Amphorae account for 4.5 per cent by sherd count and are dominated by Baetican types, including a Cam. 185. There are, in addition, two sherds each of Gallic and Catalan forms and four unidentified pieces. The latter includes part of a spike from Pit 11721 (11680) in a buff fabric with large plates of mica and a furrowed handle-fragment probably from a Beltrán 1 (Dressel 7–11), from Pit 11721 (11687).

Amongst the unattributed fine wares is a butt-beaker in a fine black ware; six cream sherds, one of which from Pit 11720 (11651) shows a barbotine dot suggesting beaker and is possibly intrusive, and four sherds of buff sandy ware. Amongst the British wares are ten sherds of Abingdon-style butt-beaker including an example with applied bosses (FIG. 93.170). Sherds from this ware occur in five of the six pits.

The coarse wares have almost equal quantities of Silchester flint-tempered ware and grog-

tempered wares on the basis of sherd count. The latter display the expected range of platters (FIG. 93.164), lids (FIG. 93.169), beakers (FIG. 93.171), bowls and jars (FIG. 93.165, 167). The mixed-grit group only contributes 3.1 per cent to the total assemblage with one slightly unusual jar (FIG. 93.166) and Alice Holt-type wares 4.5 per cent. The latter include an unusual large cordoned beaker (FIG. 93.177) with sherds distributed in Pits 11749 and 12542. The group also features platters (FIG. 93.168), a small necked bowl (FIG. 93.174), jars and lids. One bodysherd from Pit 11673 has a hole made after firing (SF 6087). Within the coarse wares are at least two handmade jars in a fine organic-tempered ware (FIG. 93.175–6), both recovered from Pit 11721. Sherds of a necked bowl from Pit 12542 are from the same vessel in Pit Group 1 (FIG. 91.148).

In terms of forms jars continue to be the dominant vessel accounting for 43.6 per cent of the eves and of these 25.8 per cent are beaded-rim examples. Table wares in both fine and coarse wares are moderately well represented with examples of cups (3.7 per cent eve) and platters (13.5 per cent eve). Drinking vessels continue to be the second commonest form, with beakers accounting for 18.7 per cent of the rim eves of which 16.3 per cent are in coarse ware fabrics.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

162. Small cup, Cam. form 56. Fabric: GAB TR2. Pit 11673 (10791).
163. Larger cup, Cam. Form 56. Fabric: GAB TR2. Pit 11673 (10791).
164. Shallow carinated platter, or dish. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11673 (10791).
165. Beaded-rim jar, handmade with a wheel-turned finish. Fabric: GRFL. Pit 11673 (10791).
166. Wide-mouthed jar, handmade/wheel-finished? Unusual short rim with a slightly concave inner face. Patchy black and orange in colour. Fabric: SGF variant. Pit 11673 (10791).
167. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned jar. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11673 (10791).
168. Platter (or lid). Burnished on the exterior only. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 11673 (11672).
169. Handmade lid with a burnished exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11700 (10790).
170. Bodysherd from a butt-beaker with an applied boss. Fabric: ABN OX. Pit 11720 (11651).
171. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim cordoned beaker. Faint traces of rouletted decoration. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11720 (11651).
172. Bowl, Cam. form 53. Slightly burnt. Fabric: GAB TR1A. Pit 11721 (11687).
173. Reeded-rim, single-handled flagon. Wide strap-handle springing. Variant of Cam. 140. Fabric: NOG WH (fine). Pit 11721 (11680).
174. Small wheel-thrown necked bowl. Single burnished wavy-line decoration. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 11721 (11680).
175. Handmade simple everted-rim jar. Matt, fine, smoothed surfaces. Fabric: OR1. Pit 11721 (11680).
176. Almost complete profile of a handmade beaded-rim jar, burnished on the upper and lower zones and with vertical-spaced burnished lines down the body (sampled for organic residue analysis, p. 224). Fabric: OR1. Pit 11721 (11687).
177. Large ovoid beaker decorated with multiple cordons. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 12542 (12516) and Pit 11749 (12508).

PIT GROUP 5 (Object 500525) (Tables 54, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 93)

In terms of pottery, Pit Group 5 comprises two features, 13684 and 13685, with a total of four contexts which collectively produced 428 sherds, weighing 8.35 kg and with 3.84 eve. Imports include three sherds of Central Gaulish ware, four sherds of TN and one sherd of TR (GAB TR1C). The GAB TN comprises one Cam. 56 cup (FIG. 93.29) and two sherds from a platter; the TR1C is a sherd from a platter with burnt edges. North Gaulish wares include several sherds from a Cam. 113 butt-beaker and there is a single amphora bodysherd. Nearly half the assemblage by count is made up of Silchester ware at 49.3 per cent, but 76 per cent by weight and 44.5 per cent by eve. This includes approximately half a flared-rim jar, possibly perforated after firing below the neck (FIG. 93.32). Grog-tempered wares account for 17.3 per cent by count but only 8.1 per cent by weight with the usual everted-rim jars, necked bowls, lids and platters (FIG. 93.30–1). Mixed-grit wares at 21.3 per cent by count, but just 5.8 per cent by weight, include a large everted-rim beaker (FIG. 93.33). Within the Alice Holt-type wares is a slightly unusual beaker or bowl/cup (FIG. 93.34). The fineness of the sand might suggest this vessel comes from another source.

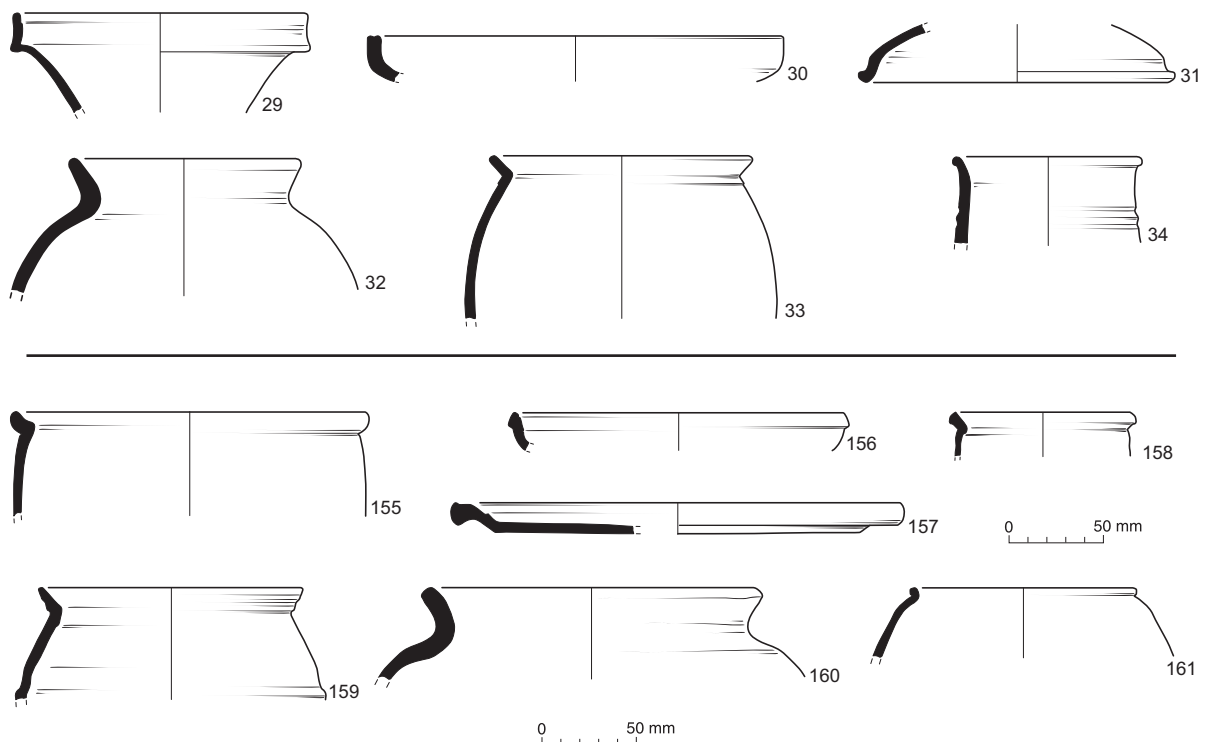
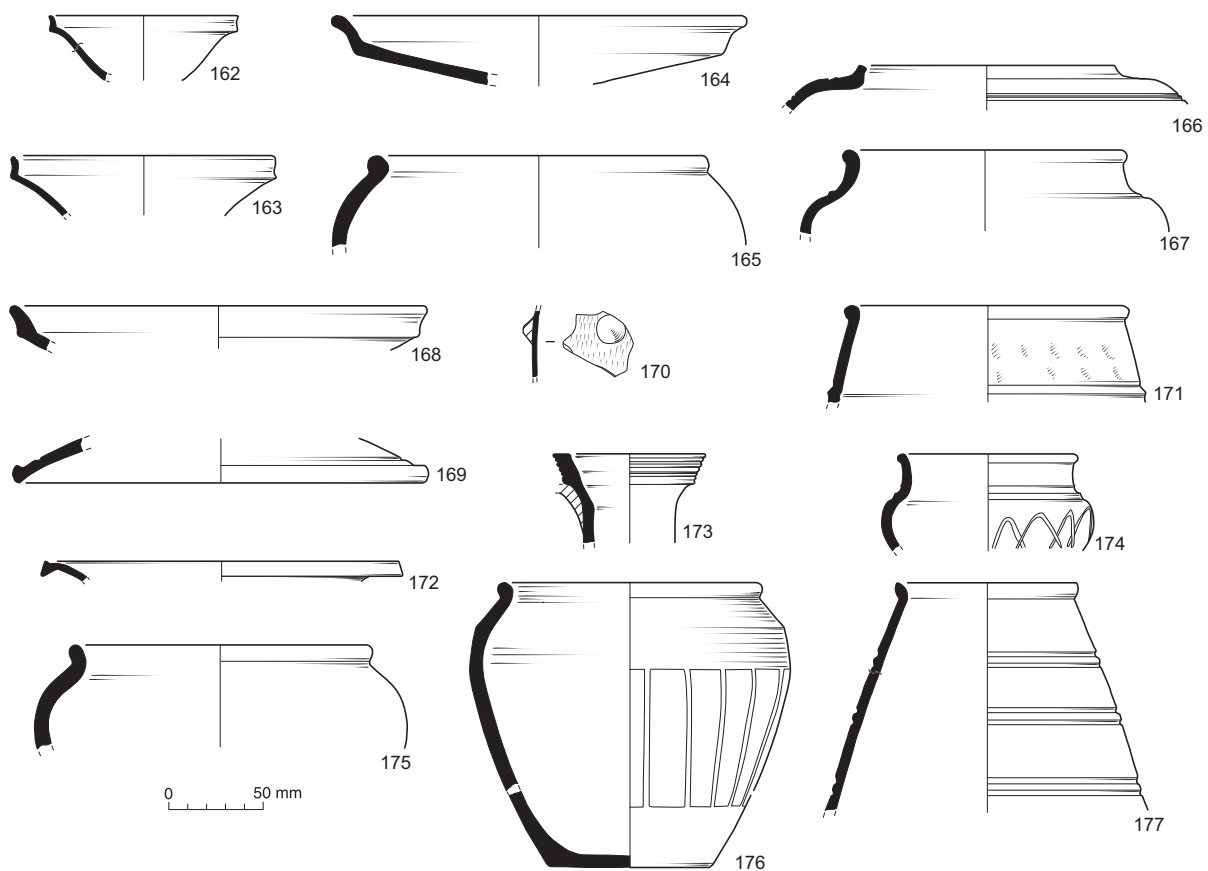


FIG. 93. Pottery from Pit Group 4, Sherds 162–177, Pit Group 5, Sherds 29–34 and Pit Group 7, Sherds 155–161. Scale 1:4.

In terms of forms (Table 69; FIG. 86) jars dominate accounting for 64.8 per cent eve, with beaded-rim types the most common contributing 26.8 per cent. Table wares (cups and platters) make up just 5.2 per cent but beakers are moderately well-represented at 15.9 per cent. The remaining rims are composed of lids (7.3 per cent) and bowls (8.6 per cent).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

29. Cup, Cam. type 56. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 13685 (13649).
30. Handmade curved-wall dish with a slightly grooved rim. Fabric: GR1. Pit 13685 (13674).
31. Domed lid with a beaded lip. Fabric: GR1. Pit 13685 (13649).
32. Handmade flared-rim jar. Possible perforation below neck on break. Fabric: SILF1. Pit 13684 (13660), SF 7107.
33. Wheel-made everted-rim beaker in the butt-beaker style. Oxidised with a grey inner core. Fabric: SF. Pit 13685 (13649).
34. Handmade/wheel-finished beaker or cup. Fabric: fine grey sandy ware, possibly ALH RE. Pit 13684 (13360).

PIT GROUP 6 (Object 500539) (Tables 55, 69; FIGS 85–86)

Only four pits and two post-holes allocated to Pit Group 6 produced pottery and overall the group is quite small with just 191 sherds, weighing 4.44 kg and with 0.78 eve. Most of the pottery, 68 per cent, came from Pit 16488. The overall average sherd weight is quite high at 23 g but this is a consequence of the particularly high level of Silchester ware present which makes up 62.8 per cent by sherd number, 81.8 per cent by weight, of the total group. Pit 16488 produced some 131 sherds with a few Central Gaulish and North Gaulish imports. The only featured sherds are from a Cam. 113 butt-beaker. Two small fine ware sherds are probably unrecognised imports, one from a roulette-decorated butt-beaker, but there are also four sherds of Abingdon-style oxidised ware beaker. The coarse wares are dominated by the usual flint-tempered Silchester wares. Alice-Holt-type reduced wares include an everted-rim necked bowl/jar and a wide four-ribbed strap handle from a flagon.

The group as a whole produced few rims but nearly 40 per cent of these by eve are from large storage jar type vessels. The remainder comprise butt-beaker and medium-sized everted rim jars.

PIT GROUP 7 (Object 500546) (Tables 56, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 93)

The three clustered pits forming this group produced a total of 411 sherds of pottery, weighing 82 kg and with 3.03 eve. Most of the pottery, some 402 sherds, came from Pit 11732 with just nine sherds of coarse ware (fabrics SILF1 and grog-tempered) weighing 60 g from Pits 12447 and 12448. The group of pottery from Pit 11732 is interesting as it appears to be quite early in the overall pre-conquest sequence. Of particular note is Central Gaulish platter Ménez type 33 (FIG. 93.156) and GAB TR1A platter Cam. 5B (FIG. 93.157), both of which are likely to be Augustan imports. Other Central Gaulish wares include a TN bowl (FIG. 93.155), two sherds from a whiteware beaker and a sherd of white-slipped flagon. There are no sherds of Gallo-Belgic TN but several sherds from the TR1A platter (FIG. 93.157) from layers 10773 and 10792 in Pit 11732. Also present are sherds of pedestal beaker and a platter in TR1C, five small sherds of beaker in TR3 and two sherds of NOG WH, one burnt.

Silchester ware accounts for 66.4 per cent by count, 84.2 per cent by weight, and grog-tempered ware (fabrics GR1–4; GRFL) for 22.2 per cent by count, 9.8 per cent by weight. The latter includes examples of butt-beaker (FIG. 93.159), necked cordoned jars and beaded- and everted-rim jars (FIG. 93.160). Alice Holt wares and mixed-grit wares, although present, show very minor amounts at around 1 per cent each of the total assemblages. The Alice Holt sherds are the earlier black sandy variant with an everted-rim jar and the mixed-grits wares feature as beaded-rim jar. Slightly at variance with the overall early tenor of the group from Pit 11732 are six sherds of oxidised sandy ware butt-beaker (ABN OX) (FIG. 93.158).

Jars account for 57.1 per cent eve of the assemblage of which 29.7 per cent are beaded-rim

forms and 10.6 per cent storage jars. Platters are the second commonest form on eve at 22.3 per cent followed by coarse ware beakers at 11.6 per cent.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

155. Bowl, Ménez (1989) type 60. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 11732 (10773).
156. Platter, Ménez (1989) type 33. Fabric: CNG TN. Augusto-Tiberian. Pit 11732 (10773).
157. Shallow platter, Cam. form 5B, with a flat base (cf. Deru 1996, form A4). The upper surfaces are covered with a matt, dusty, red-orange slip. Some sherds show burnt edges. Fabric: GAB TR1A. An early form dating to the Augustan period. Pit 11732 (10773 and 10792).
158. Butt-beaker. Fabric: ABN OX. Pit 11732 (10773).
159. Handmade, wheel-finished, copy of a butt-beaker. Burnished exterior and inner rim face. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11732 (10773).
160. Handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11732 (10773).
161. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim ovoid jar. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11732 (10792).

PIT GROUP 8 (Object 500524) (Tables 57, 58, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 94)

Twelve pits within Pit Group 8 produced pottery but only two, 11694 and 15681, yielded in excess of 100 sherds (Table 57). The total assemblage amounts to 650 sherds, weighing *c.* 11.7 kg and with 4.44 eve. The overall average sherd weight is quite high at 18 g, possibly a reflection of the large number of coarse wares. The assemblage contained the expected range of continental fine ware imports, amphorae sherds and local coarse wares.

Central Gaulish imported sherds account for 1.2 per cent by sherd count and include micaceous TN, a fine oxidised, mica-slipped, lid-seated coarse ware jar (Cam. type 102), white-slipped flagon and a whiteware beaker with a red-painted interior. The Gallo-Belgic wares comprise TN (Cam. 2 platter), TR featuring butt-beaker and girth beaker (FIG. 94.50) and whitewares (NOG WH), mainly consisting of beaker sherds. Collectively the North Gaulish wares account for 5 per cent by count. Less common are two small sherds of Campanian (Pompeian) red ware (CAM PR1) which came from two different pits: 10178 and 15681. The amphorae include one Campanian and two Baetican sherds. Two sherds of South Gaulish samian are present: one from a decorated bowl, Drag. 29, dated A.D. 45–65; the other from a platter, Drag. 18, or 18R, of pre- or early Flavian date. This indicates continued accumulation into the post-conquest period.

Within the coarse wares Silchester ware dominates at 36.8 per cent by count, but just over 75 per cent by weight, with the usual range of large handmade jars. Grog-tempered wares are close in terms of sherd number at 31.6 per cent but only 12 per cent by weight. The finer wheel-thrown version (GR4) is quite common with several sherds of fine-notched, roulette-decorated butt-beaker and a small necked bowl (FIG. 94.54) showing traces of use. Alice Holt-type grey wares account for 12.3 per cent with a range of wares including beakers (FIG. 94.51), beaded-rim and everted-rim jars (FIG. 94.52), platters (FIG. 94.53), a wide four-rib handle from a flagon and a colander sherd (SF 6178).

Pit 15681 also contained a few intrusive sherds, including a third-century DOR BB1 jar and possibly some Oxfordshire whiteware. There could potentially be other pieces not so clearly recognisable. Of note from Pits 11970 and 11739 are sherds of Abingdon-type oxidised butt-beaker (FIG. 94.55).

Overall the range of forms closely mirrors that from the other pit groups with jars dominating, contributing 62.4 per cent eve followed by beakers at 17.1 per cent (Table 69). Within the jar group, bead-rimmed jars are the most popular form making up 23.8 per cent of the overall assemblage.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

50. Girth beaker, Cam. type 82. Fabric: GAB TR3 (earlier pink version). Pit 11694 (11681).
51. Large, short everted-rim beaker or jar. Fabric: ALHRE-type. Smooth grey-black surfaces with a light grey inner core within brown margins. Pit 16630 (12252).
52. Beaded-rim jar, with a burnished upper surface and decorated with vertical burnished lines. Fabric: ALH RE (black sandy variant). Pit 16630 (12252).

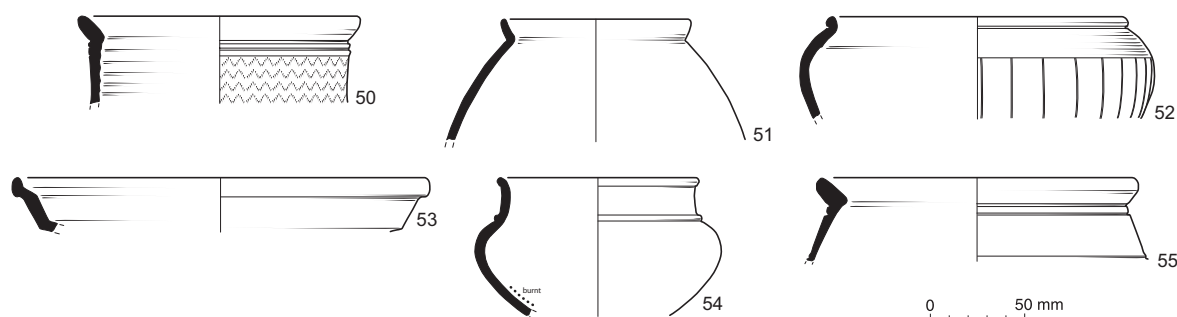


FIG. 94. Pottery from Pit Group 8, Sherds 50–55. Scale 1:4.

53. Platter imitating an imported moulded form. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 16581 (15592).

54. Small necked wheel-thrown bowl with a burnished finish. Traces of burnt residue are present in the interior base. Fabric: GR1. Pit 15681 (15592).

55. Butt-beaker. Fabric: ABN OX-type. Pit 11970 (11963).

PIT GROUP 9 (Object 500540) (Tables 59, 60, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 95)

The seven pits allocated to this group produced a total 1,505 sherds, weighing *c.* 25.1 kg and with 14.12 eve. The group is particularly unusual for two reasons: first, there are, in the context of Silchester to date, several unique vessels and second, there are multiple sherds from the same vessels in different pits suggesting broad contemporaneity. The overall average sherd weight is moderately high at 16.7 g.

The quantities of sherds per feature ranged from a minimum of 37 sherds from Pit 10468 to a maximum of 545 from Pit 16546. Five of the seven features yielded in excess of 100 sherds (Table 60). Sherd links were observed, in particular, between Pits 11763 and 11764, Pits 11764 and 17317 and Pits 15109 and 16546. There is also a join between Pit 11763 and Pit 16027 (16023) in Pit Group 1.

Looking at the group as a whole, imported fine wares account for 10.3 per cent by count, 5.3 per cent by weight, which is particularly high. The group includes various Central Gaulish wares amongst which is a closed form in CNG TN (FIG. 95.81), two Cam. 1/2 type platters and a small carinated bowl (FIG. 95.89). The Central Gaulish group includes an oxidised lid-seated Cam. 102 jar (FIG. 95.73) and a whiteware beaker. The jar has a joining sherd in Pit Group 1. Two late Augusto-Tiberian sherds of Italian or Lyon sigillata came from Pit 16546, with a further sherd from Pit 11763 accompanied by a sherd of pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian. A variety of Gallo-Belgic wares is represented. The TN includes platters of Cam. types 2 and 8 (FIG. 95.70) and possibly a bodysherd from a Cam. 16; this is one of the latest forms to be made and probably post-conquest in date. The TR includes two Cam. 5 moulded platters (FIG. 95.87), a Cam. 7 platter (FIG. 95.71), a pedestalled beaker (Cam. 79) and a butt-beaker (Cam. 112). The imported whitewares feature several butt-beakers (FIG. 95.72) and a wall-sided mortarium (FIG. 95.74). The latter is a moderately rare find from pre-conquest levels at Silchester. There is one whiteware beaker sherd with an applied boss from Pit 16546. Other imports include two sherds of black micaceous ware and nine sherds of amphorae. The latter, all bodysherds, include Campanian, Catalan and Cadiz fabrics.

The coarse wares are dominated by Silchester ware at 41.7 per cent, closely followed by grog-tempered wares at 36.4 per cent. The latter include a range of copies of imported wares such as platters (FIG. 95.90) and butt-beakers (FIG. 95.77, 94), alongside necked bowls and jars (FIG. 95.75), beaded-rim jars (FIG. 95.78, 93), bowls (FIG. 95.82, 92) and a lid (FIG. 95.76). A bodysherd from Pit 17317 has impressed dot decoration imitating rouletting. Amongst the new forms to be recorded at Silchester are cordoned bowls or *tazzae* (FIG. 95.84–5) in sandy fabrics not previously documented and a corrugated beaded-rim bowl in an organic-tempered ware (FIG. 95.86).

A small amount of Alice Holt-type grey and black ware is present which includes a slightly unusual squat beaded-rim bowl (FIG. 95.91), alongside other beaded-rim and everted-rim jars (FIG. 95.79). Of note are seven very small sherds of Abingdon-type oxidised ware recovered from Pit 11763 (11757).

Looking at the forms overall (Table 69), jar forms dominate at 57.5 per cent eve of which 25 per cent are beaded-rim forms. Beakers account for 20 per cent, platters for 8.8 per cent and various bowls for 6.3 per cent. Other forms from rims are limited to lids and the single mortarium.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

70. Platter, Cam. type 8, decorated with a single rouletted wreath. Fabric: GAB TN. Pit 11763 (11757). Further sherds in Pit 11764 (11758).
71. Platter, Cam. type 7. Fabric: GAB TR2. Pit 11763 (11757).
72. Butt-beaker, Cam. type 113. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 11763 (11757).
73. Lid-seated, everted-rim jar, Cam. type 102. Fabric: CNG OX with a mica slip on the upper zone. Pit 11763 (11757). Joining sherd in Pit 16027 (16023) in Pit Group 1.
74. Wall-sided mortarium with no interior grits. Fabric: ?NOG WH (cream). Pit 11763 (11757).
75. Wheel-thrown necked jar with a pronounced shoulder. Burnished exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11763 (11757).
76. Domed lid with a smoothed exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11763 (11757).
77. Wheel-finished butt-beaker. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11763 (11757).
78. Handmade wide-mouthed, bead-rimmed jar decorated with faint irregular vertical-burnished lines. Fabric: GR. Pit 11763 (11757).
79. Wheel-thrown narrow-necked, everted-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 11763 (11757) and Pit 11764 (11758).
80. Wheel-thrown necked jar with a carinated shoulder and two girth grooves. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SA1. Pit 11763 (11762).
81. Base of a closed form. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 11764 (11758). Further sherds in Pit 11763 (11757).
82. Hook-rimmed necked bowl with a hemispherical body. Patchy orange to black in colour. Fabric: GRSA. Pit 11764 (11758).
83. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned jar. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11764 (11758).
84. Wheel-made, cordoned, carinated *tazza*. Fabric: SA1. Dark brown with a grey core. Pit 11764 (11758). Further sherds in Pit 17317 (16698).
85. Cordoned bowl/*tazza*. Fabric SA2. Dark grey exterior with an orange-buff interior. Pit 11764 (11758).
86. Bead-rimmed bowl with a rounded corrugated body. Black in colour with a brown/grey-black sandwich core. Fabric: OR. Pit 11764 (11758) and Pit 17317 (16698).
87. Large platter, Cam. type 5. Fabric: GAB TR1A. Pit 15109 (15088).
88. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned jar. Burnished red-brown to black exterior. Fabric: GR4. Pit 15109 (15088). Further sherds in Pit 16546 (16530).
89. Carinated bowl with a small dished lip. Ménez type 60. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 16546 (16530).
90. Large dished platter with two external horizontal grooves. Fabric: GR1. Pit 16546 (16530).
91. Wheel-thrown, squat, beaded-rim, round-bodied bowl. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 17317 (16698).
92. Handmade necked rounded bowl with a slight groove on the upper rim surface. Fabric: GRFL. Pit 117317 (16698).
93. Wheel-thrown beaded-rim, wide-mouthed jar/bowl. Fabric: GR3. Pit 117317 (16698).
94. Large butt-beaker with notched-scroll rouletting. Fabric: GR4. Pit 117317 (16698).

PIT GROUP 10 (Object 500484) (Tables 61, 62, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 96)

Six of the eight pits allocated to Pit Group 10 produced pottery with a total of 1,691 sherds, weighing c. 20.2 kg and with 9.59 eve. The material is somewhat more fragmented compared to Pit Group 8 with an average sherd weight of 11.9 g but the overall composition is quite similar. In addition to one sherd of Italian, or provincial, pre-conquest sigillata, there are two sherds of South Gaulish samian present dated to the pre-Flavian period. Other imports comprise 32 sherds (1.9 per cent count) of Central Gaulish fine ware, 28 sherds of North Gaulish wares (1 per cent) and four amphorae sherds. There are six sherds from unattributed fine wares which

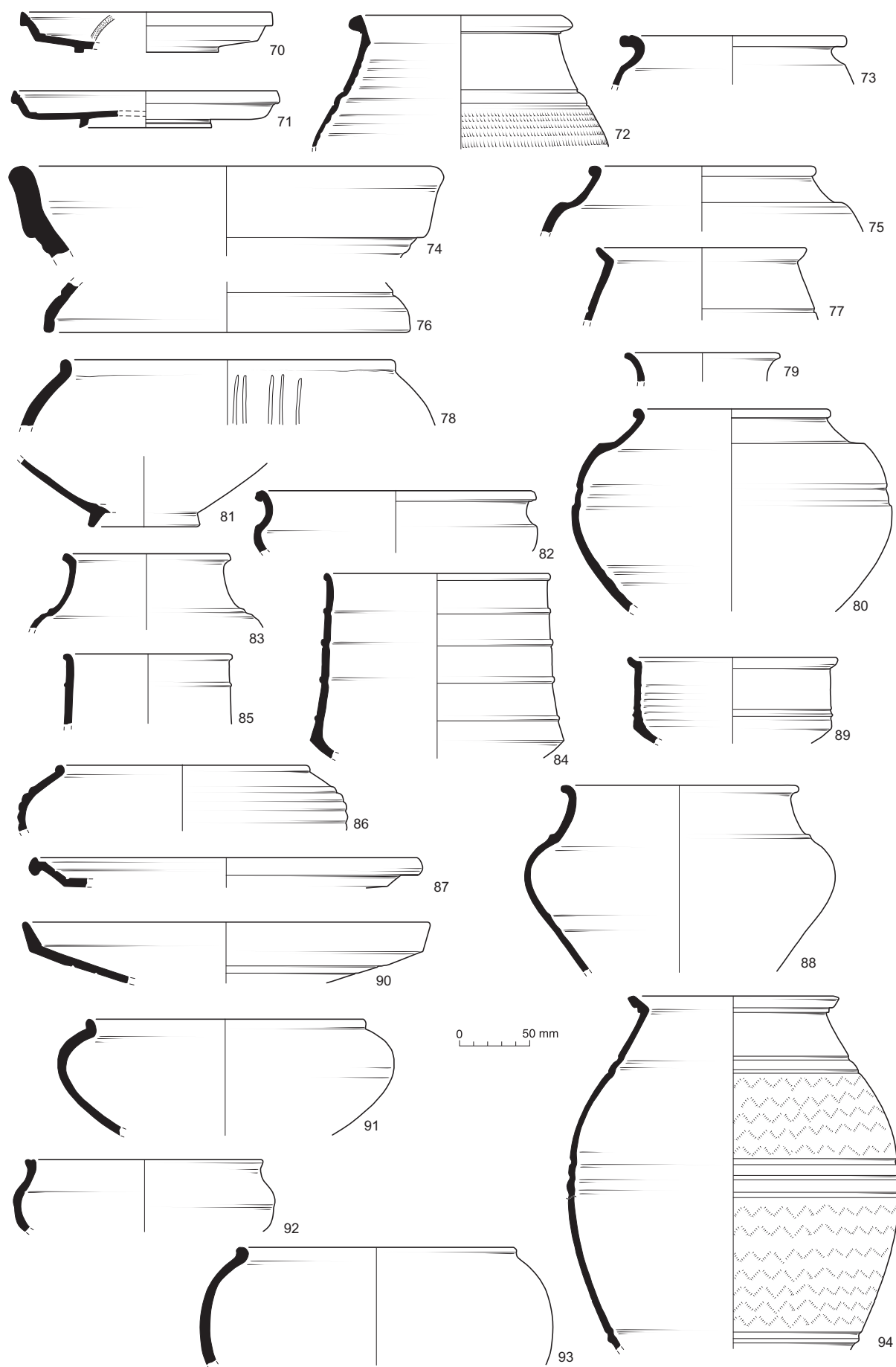


FIG. 95. Pottery from Pit Group 9, Sherds 70-94. Scale 1:4.

are also probably imports. Of note amongst the Central Gaulish micaceous TN is a bowl with a concave lip (FIG. 96.61), a flared-rim bowl (FIG. 96.66), a large Cam. type 1 platter (FIG. 96.64) and a platter with a moulded rim (FIG. 96.63). All these vessel forms can be paralleled with examples from Augustan levels at various sites in Central France, for example the flared-wall bowl matches vessels from Autun (Mouton-Venault and Delor-Ahü 2012, fig. 6.9) and, although missing the carinated lower body, FIG. 96.61 is probably the equivalent of Ménez type 60 based on the collections from Nérès-les-Bains and Châteaumeillant and of pre- or post-conquest date. The platter (FIG. 96.64), Ménez type 22, is more firmly an earlier Augusto-Tiberian form.

The Gallo-Belgic wares include a pedestalled beaker (Cam. 76) (FIG. 96.62), platter sherds in GAB TN and GAB TR2 and several butt-beakers (Cam. 113) (FIG. 96.59). Sherds of the same vessel came from two layers within the same pit. What is quite remarkable is the extremely close copying of this beaker form, both in size and shape detail, in 'local' grog-tempered ware (FIG. 96.58). A similar comment can be made of the grog-tempered platters, for example FIG. 96.65 compared with imported platter FIG. 96.64. The makers of the grog-tempered vessels must have had their proto-types to hand or were already very familiar with the forms. The unattributed fine wares include a single sherd from a large vessel in a buff fine sandy fabric with a mica slip and a butt-beaker with notched-scroll rouletting in a fine pale brown micaceous ware which is probably another Central Gaulish product.

As with the other groups Silchester ware dominates the assemblages accounting for 50.7 per cent by sherd count, 69.2 per cent by weight. Grog-tempered wares contribute a further 39.9 per cent (21 per cent weight). One jar base sherd in Silchester ware recovered from Pit 15142 has possibly been modified by trimming the edge (SF 6248). The grog-tempered wares include a number of platters (FIG. 96.56, 65) and beakers (FIG. 96.58) copying imported forms alongside beaded-rim and everted-rim jars and bowls (FIG. 96.57, 67, 69). Also featuring amongst the grog-tempered wares is a base sherd from a colander from Pit 15128 (SF 7507) and a base with a slightly projecting foot from Pit 15142 (SF 7580). A vessel base from Pit 15142, in fabric GR4, has possibly been trimmed around the break (SF 7594).

Alice Holt-type reduced wares are present in moderately small amounts. Forms include beakers (FIG. 96.68), butt-beakers, lids and beaded-rim jars and bowls (FIG. 96.60). A closed vessel base from Pit 15128 has been holed after firing (SF 7087). Of note amongst the 'British' wares are four sherds of oxidised Abingdon-style butt-beaker from Pits 15137 and 15142.

A summary of the forms by eve can be found in Table 69 which shows a general consistency with other pit group assemblages in that there is a dominance of jars and a mixture of table wares and drinking vessels in both imported and local fabrics. Beakers constitute the second-most-frequent vessel type contributing 19.4 per cent eve.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

56. Dished platter. Fabric: GR1. Pit 1512 (15072).
57. Wheel-thrown necked cordoned bowl. Fabric: GR4. Pit 15128 (15072).
58. Handmade butt-beaker. Fabric: GR1. Pit 15128 (15072).
59. Wheel-thrown butt-beaker. Fabric: pale brown sandy ware (NOG WH variant). Pit 15128 (15072). Same vessel as Pit 15128 (15141).
60. Handmade beaded-rim jar. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 15128 (15072).
61. Deep bowl with a short everted lip and with a concave inner face; Ménez (1989) type 60. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 15128 (15072).
62. Pedestalled beaker, Cam. form 76. Fabric: GAB TR1A. Pit 15137 (15097).
63. Large platter with a moulded rim. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 15137 (15097).
64. Large platter, Cam. type 1. Fabric: CNG TN. The vessel has been burnt. Pit 15142 (15115).
65. Large platter imitating the imported Cam. 1/2 form. Fabric: GR1. Pit 15142 (15115).
66. Flared-wall bowl. Fabric: CNG TN. Pit 15137 (15131).
67. Small necked cordoned bowl. Handmade, wheel-finished. Fabric: GR4. Pit 15142 (15140).
68. Large beaker with a short everted rim. Decorated with two zones of burnished diagonal lines set in opposite directions. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 15142 (15140).
69. Wide-mouthed necked cordoned bowl. Handmade, wheel-finished. Fabric: GR1 (slightly sandy variant). Pit 15142 (15141).

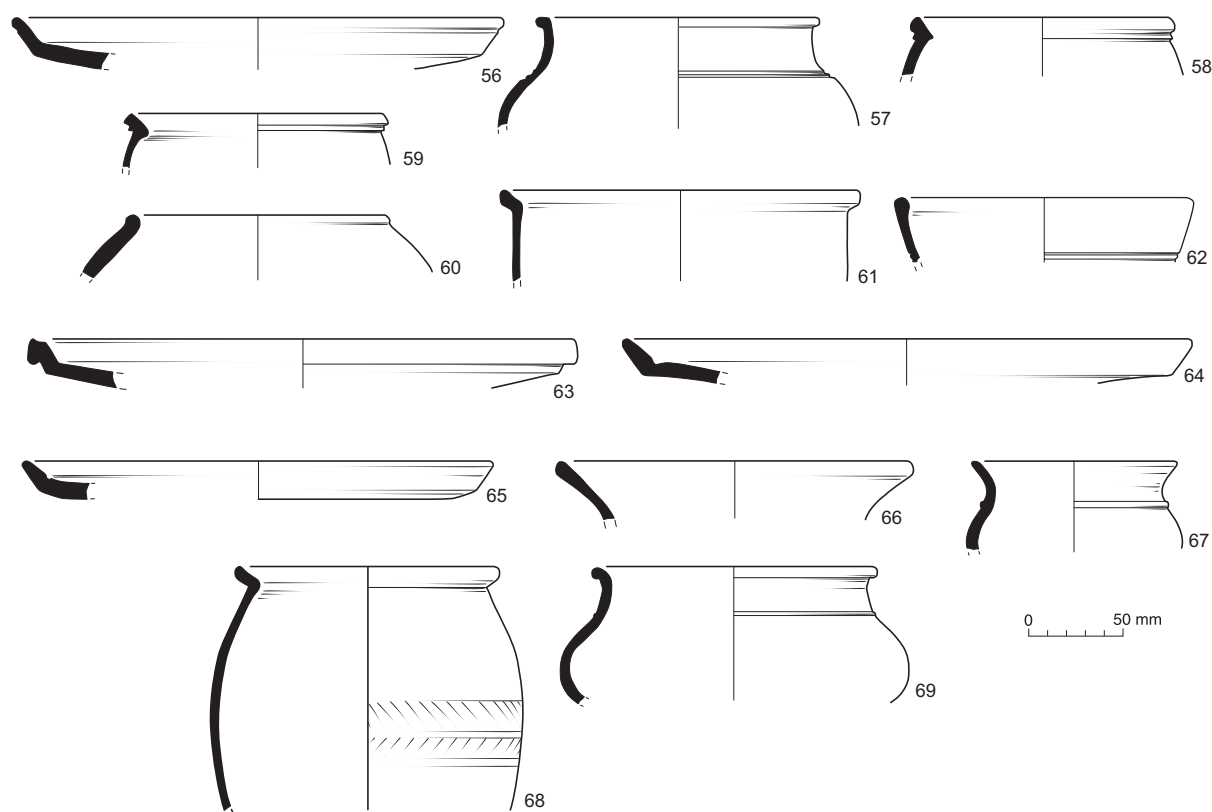


FIG. 96. Pottery from Pit Group 10, Sherds 56–69. Scale 1:4.

PIT GROUP 11 (Object 500542) (Tables 63, 64, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 97)

The eight pits comprising Pit Group 11 yielded a moderately small assemblage of 371 sherds weighing 5,977 g and with 3.08 eve. Only one pit, 11446, produced over 100 sherds (Table 64) and this accounts for 52.3 per cent of the total assemblage, so the remaining groups are quite small.

Imported wares show a greater emphasis towards Italian sigillata and wares of Central Gaulish origin with a moderately small North Gaulish presence. The sigillata notably includes a fragment of a stamped, decorated Italian chalice of Augusto-early Tiberian date with joining sherds from Pit Group 9 and other post-conquest contexts (see J. Bird above). Prominent amongst the Central Gaulish wares are a CNG TN platter and a small burnt fragment of a closed form from Pit 16688. The Gallo-Belgic wares include a TN Cam. 2 platter and a spalled fragment probably from a Cam. 12/13 platter. The TR includes a fragment of pedestal beaker (TR1C) and a platter (TR2). There is one piece of Catalan amphora.

Although Silchester ware is still the dominant fabric by count and weight, grog-tempered wares are not far behind in terms of sherd number, 38.6 per cent compared to 43.1 per cent. The grog-tempered wares include further copies of decorated butt-beakers (FIG. 97.152) and more traditional beaded-rim jars (FIG. 97.153). There is a broken spindlewhorl from Pit 16688 (SF 7881) fashioned from a grog-tempered sherd. Alice Holt wares and mixed-grit fabrics account for 3 per cent each with few featured sherds. Of note is a necked jar or bowl (FIG. 97.154) recovered from Pit 16688 and 22 fragments of briquetage (see Timby, Ch. 12).

Compared to some of the other pit groups the range of forms is very limited, with an emphasis on jars which account for 60.4 per cent eve and of which about half are beaded-rim forms. Storage jars alone make up 9.3 per cent and bowls 17.2 per cent. Table wares are mainly limited to platters (10.1 per cent eve) in both fine and coarse wares. Drinking vessels in the form of beakers are far less prominent compared to other groups at 3.2 per cent, all of which are in coarse ware, but fine ware cups are particularly well-represented at 10.1 per cent.

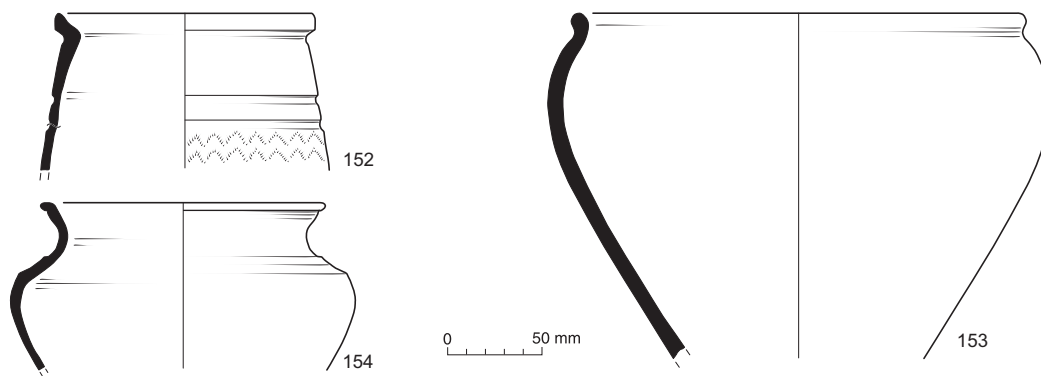


FIG. 97. Pottery from Pit Group 11, Sherds 152–154. Scale 1:4.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

152. Copy of a butt-beaker with notched-scroll rouletting. Burnished upper zone. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11446 (11428).
 153. Handmade beaded-rim jar. Eroded exterior surface. Fabric: GRFL. Pit 11446 (11448).
 154. Wheel-thrown, necked cordoned jar or bowl. Shallow cordon with a hint of shoulder carination below. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SGF. Pit 16688 (16690). SF 7814.

PIT GROUP 12 (Object 500554) (Tables 65, 69; FIGS 85, 86)

Four of the five pits allocated to Pit Group 12 produced a modest assemblage of 104 sherds weighing 1,093 g and with 0.71 eve. No pottery was present in Pit 16930. The overall average sherd size is just 10.5 g. As a group, imported wares were poorly represented with just three sherds of Italian/Lyon sigillata, one South Gaulish samian sherd and eight small sherds of Gallo-Belgic fine ware.

Pit 16926 is potentially the earliest in the group with three sherds of Italian and Lyon sigillata dated to the later Augusto-Tiberian period associated with single sherds from a GAB TR1A pedestal beaker, a GAB TR3 beaker, a NOG WH beaker and a GAB TN cup of Cam. form 56. Various grog- and flint-tempered coarse wares are also present. Pit 16975 has a small scrap of South Gaulish samian dated to the Claudio-Neronian period with only North Gaulish whiteware butt-beaker and a sherd of probable Baetican amphora. A grey sandy ware beaker and a black sandy ware carinated beaker may also be post-conquest. Pit 16857 produced 22 sherds and Pit 16908 just 16 sherds, with little of note. The incidence of rims is quite low, which may skew the form profile somewhat, but, unusually, cups dominate at 38 per cent eve followed by jars at 18.3 per cent. Beakers, platters and bowls make up the remaining rim eves.

PIT GROUP 13 (Object 500543)

The only pottery recovered from Pit Group 13 are two sherds of unfeatured coarse ware from Pit 16069: one a sherd of Silchester ware, the other a grog-tempered sherd.

PIT GROUP 14 (Object 500554) (Tables 66, 67, 69; FIGS 85, 86 and 98)

The six pits forming this group produced a total of 2,375 sherds, weighing 33.2 kg and with 17.2 eve. The overall sherd size is quite good at 13.9 g. Four of the pits yielded in excess of 100 sherds, with by far the greatest amount coming from Pit 8580 which accounts for over half the assemblage, 54 per cent by sherd count. Of all the features in the group this pit is the most problematic in that it clearly has quite a significant proportion of post-conquest material in context 9592; this includes several South Gaulish samian vessels, imported mortaria, Lyon ware, Verulamium-type whiteware and some of the oxidised wares. Its post-conquest date is also

evident in some of the Alice Holt products, with an example of a flagon and an Atrabatic-type bowl. Further South Gaulish samian came from Pit 9606. Central Gaulish wares contribute less than 1 per cent overall to this key group. North Gaulish wares are slightly better represented, in particular TN and NOG WH. Within the TN range there are several platters including Cam. form 2 (x5), Cam. 5 and Cam. 16. Sherds from a burnt Cam. 1 platter join between layers 10402 and 10409 in Pit 10410. The Cam. 16 platter also from 9592 is probably post-conquest. The TR includes platter, pedestal beaker, butt-beaker (Cam. 112) and girth beaker, and the whitewares examples of butt-beaker (Cam. 113), flagon (Cam. 161) and mortarium (FIG. 98.179). The last is also probably post-conquest. One butt-beaker base (SF 5514) from Pit 10410 may have been deliberately holed but equally this may have been accidental as it is exceptionally thin. Other fine wares include a few pieces of probable post-conquest date, including a fine black micaceous ware beaker (FIG. 98.181), a mica-slipped beaker (FIG. 98.182) and a white-slipped flagon (FIG. 98.183). Several sherds of pale buff or orange-ware flagons in layers 9110 and 9592 in Pit 8580 may be pre-conquest pieces. In addition to two later vessels of North Gaulish mortaria, there is one sherd from an imported Rhenish vessel and two pieces of unknown provenance (e.g. FIG. 98.180). Amphorae account for just 1 per cent by count, 3.9 per cent by weight, and include sherds from Campanian, Catalan, Cadiz and Baetican amphorae. The last includes one of the few featured sherds, the top of an Oberaden form 83 (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 24) (FIG. 98.178) made in the Augusto-Tiberian period. There is a handle from a Cam. 186 sp (CAD AM) from Pit 8975 (9171).

The coarse wares are dominated by the ubiquitous Silchester ware which accounts for 36.9 per cent of the sherd count and 51.6 per cent by weight. This includes the usual range of handmade jars (FIG. 98.194–5) and lids. As with previous groups the grog-tempered wares are the second commonest ware with examples of bowls (FIG. 98.187, 198, 200), dishes (FIG. 98.184, 188, 202), platters (FIG. 98.201), beakers (FIG. 98.198), jars, a flask (FIG. 98.197) and lids. The proportions of mixed-grit wares and Alice Holt-type grey wares are higher than in some of the assemblages at 6.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent respectively. The mixed-grit group includes various beakers (FIG. 98.185–6), beaded-rim jars (FIG. 98.189), everted-rim jars and lids. Alice Holt wares include a few more unusual vessels alongside the beaded-rim and necked-rim jars and bowls, and butt-beakers which again may be later forms. Of note is a reeded-rim flagon, an Atrabatic bowl, dishes (FIG. 98.190), a bowl (FIG. 98.192), a beaker (FIG. 98.196) and a probable lid (FIG. 98.191). The only other coarse ware worth noting is a sandy ware with organic tempering. This featured as a small burnished necked bowl (FIG. 98.193) from Pit 10410. Sherds from the same or an identical vessel were also recovered from Pit 9606.

Broadly the same profile occurs in terms of recorded forms by eve with a dominance of jars (54 per cent eve) of which 21.8 per cent are beaded-rim forms. Storage jars are quite prominent at 10.9 per cent. The group has a slightly higher incidence of bowls and dishes which account for 14.4 per cent comparable to the number of beakers at 14.1 per cent.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

178. Baetican amphora, Oberaden form 83. Fabric: BAT AM 1. Pit 8580 (9112).
179. Flanged-rim mortarium, Gillam (1970) type 238. Fabric: NOG WH. Pit 8580 (9562). Post-conquest.
180. Mortarium with a squat flange and no obvious trituration grits. Abraded on the outer rim area. Fabric: hard black sandy ware with a pinkish-brown inner core. Few macroscopically visible inclusions other than occasional rounded quartz. Pit 8580 (9562).
181. Short-necked everted-rim beaker decorated with diagonal lines of impressed comb. Fabric: BWFMIC. Black surfaces with a grey core. Pit 8580 (9562).
182. Short everted-rim globular beaker. Fabric: MICAUX. Pale orange fine sandy ware with a golden micaceous slip. Probably an import. Pit 8580 (9562).
183. Narrow-necked flask. Fabric: WSOXID. Pit 8580 (9562).
184. Carinated dish. Fabric: GR1. Pit 8580 (9562).
185. Short, sharply everted-rim, globular beaker. Oxidised with dark brown patches. Fabric: SGF. Pit 8580 (9562).

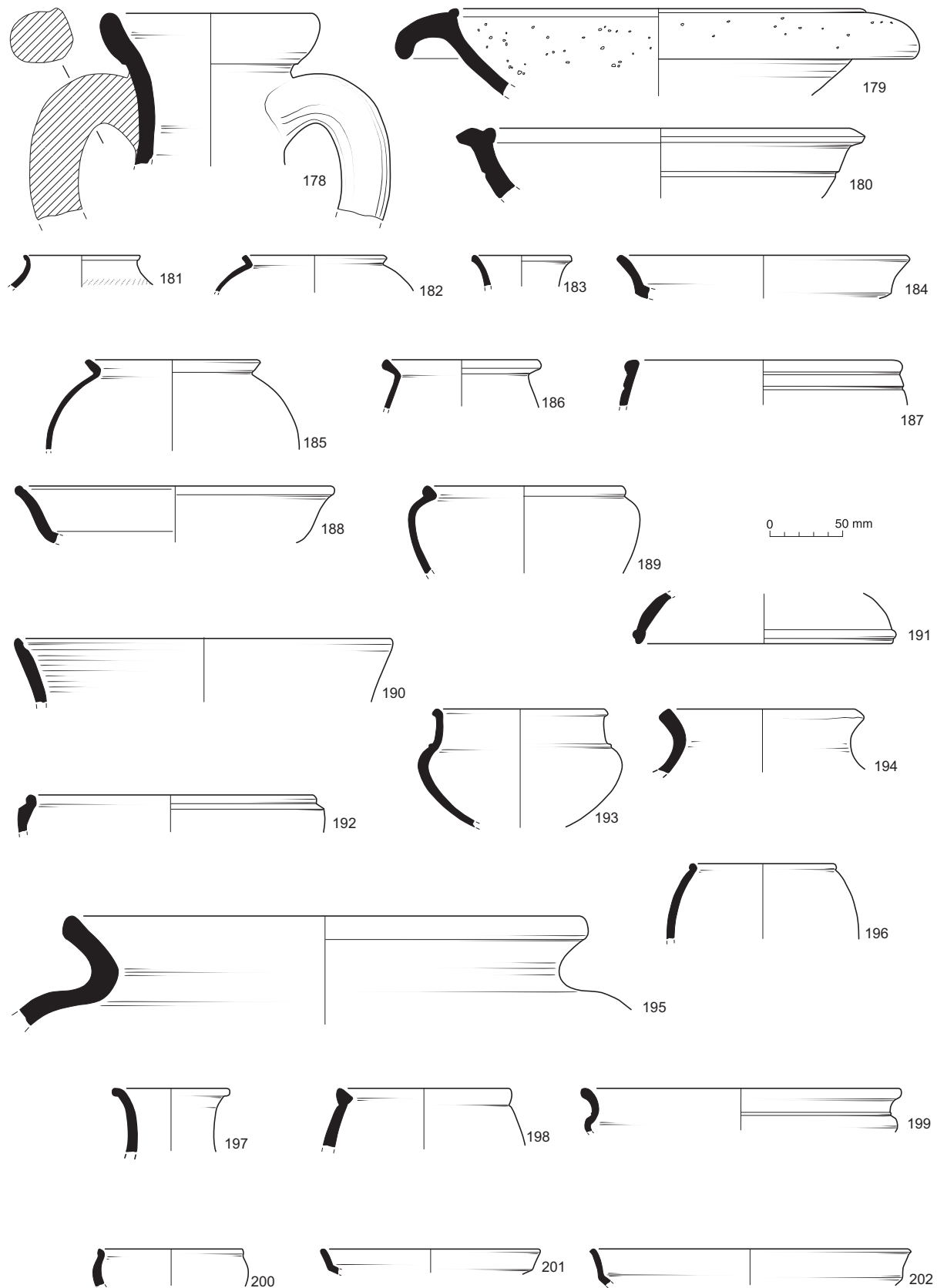


FIG. 98. Pottery from Pit Group 14, Sherds 178–202. Scale 1:4.

186. Butt-beaker. Oxidised exterior, greyish interior. Fabric: SGF. Pit 8580 (9562).
187. Bowl. Fabric: GRFL. Pit 8580 (9562).
188. Handmade dish. Fabric: GRFL. Pit 8580 (9562).
189. Beaded-rim jar. Fabric: SGF. Pit 8580 (9562).
190. Deep dish with a burnished interior and sooted exterior. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 8580 (9592).
191. Lid with a squat flanged lip. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 8580 (9562).
192. Beaded-rim bowl with a high carinated shoulder. Fabric: ALH RE (black variant). Pit 8580 (9562).
193. Small necked cordoned bowl. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SAOR. Pit 10410 (10407).
194. Handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: SIL F1. Pit 10410 (10407).
195. Large handmade everted-rim jar. Fabric: SILF1. Pit 10410 (10747).
196. Beaded-rim ovoid beaker. Fabric: ALH RE. Pit 10410 (10407).
197. Narrow-necked jar or flask. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11026 (11568).
198. Neckless jar or beaker with a bevelled triangular rim. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11026 (11568).
199. Everted-rim cordoned necked bowl. Burnished exterior. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11026 (11568).
200. Small beaded-rim bowl/cup. Fabric: GR1. Pit 11026 (11568).
201. Small carinated platter. Burnished surfaces. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11026 (11568).
202. Carinated dish with burnished surfaces. Fabric: GR4. Pit 11026 (11568).

DISCUSSION AND COMPARISON OF THE PERIOD 0 KEY GROUPS

Ditch 11631 along with 14 pit clusters and three wells has been identified as potentially the earliest evidence of activity in Insula IX and thus of pre-conquest date. As noted above, and as apparent from the analysis, there are a number of issues relating to intrusive material, either from levels which were still accumulating in the post-conquest period, or from unrecognised features cut in what is an extremely shallow and challenging stratigraphy. It is clear that the succeeding period dating to the immediate post-conquest (Period 1) was a particularly intensive phase of activity, and much of the Augustan material one would have hoped to find in the pre-conquest levels has been redeposited in these later levels. Attempting to try and discriminate the various clusters of pits on chronological and functional grounds is fraught with issues, not least that each cluster is not necessarily reflecting contemporary activity and that there may be chronological differences between upper and lower fills. However, there are certain characteristics which are worth highlighting and which may elucidate our understanding. Work from the forum basilica and sites elsewhere has demonstrated certain chronological traits in terms of forms and fabrics represented. Table 68 summarises the fabrics from the pit and well groups. FIG. 99 illustrates the main fabric groups by percentage weight of 17 of the 18 pit group assemblages.

Ditch 11631 has been divided into primary and secondary fills. Looking at the relative proportions of these wares there are a lot of similarities, but there are also some differences. The most obvious difference is the profile for the primary fill of Ditch 11631, which on stratigraphic grounds, is considered to be the earliest feature on the site. The primary fills have produced the only group of material in which the grog-tempered wares dominate over Silchester ware (74.7 per cent grog-tempered wares to 10.5 per cent Silchester ware) and which shows the least diversity of wares. It should be noted that, with just 120 sherds, the sample is small. This difference is still slightly apparent in the secondary fills but less dramatic. This would seem to concur with the ditch being the earliest feature and can act as a benchmark for looking at the other features. The material from the ditch is not primary rubbish; it is very fragmented and there are very few instances of multiple sherds from single vessels. In broad terms it is analogous to material from the earliest defined features, three wells and gullies, from the forum basilica site (Timby 2000a, 291). The lowest levels from Well F423 (Phase 1.1) included 61 g of fine ware amongst which were North Gaulish whiteware butt-beaker and flagon but no Central or other Gallo-Belgic products. Amongst the amphorae were sherds of Dressel 2–4 and Dressel 1. Other Period 1.1 horizons from the forum basilica site, including the roundhouse gullies and lower well fills, produced no imported wares. It was thought at the time that this was likely to be a chronological factor and that there was essentially a horizon dating to around 25/20 B.C. prior to the arrival of the spectrum of Augustan imports. In this respect Ditch 11631 is quite similar in

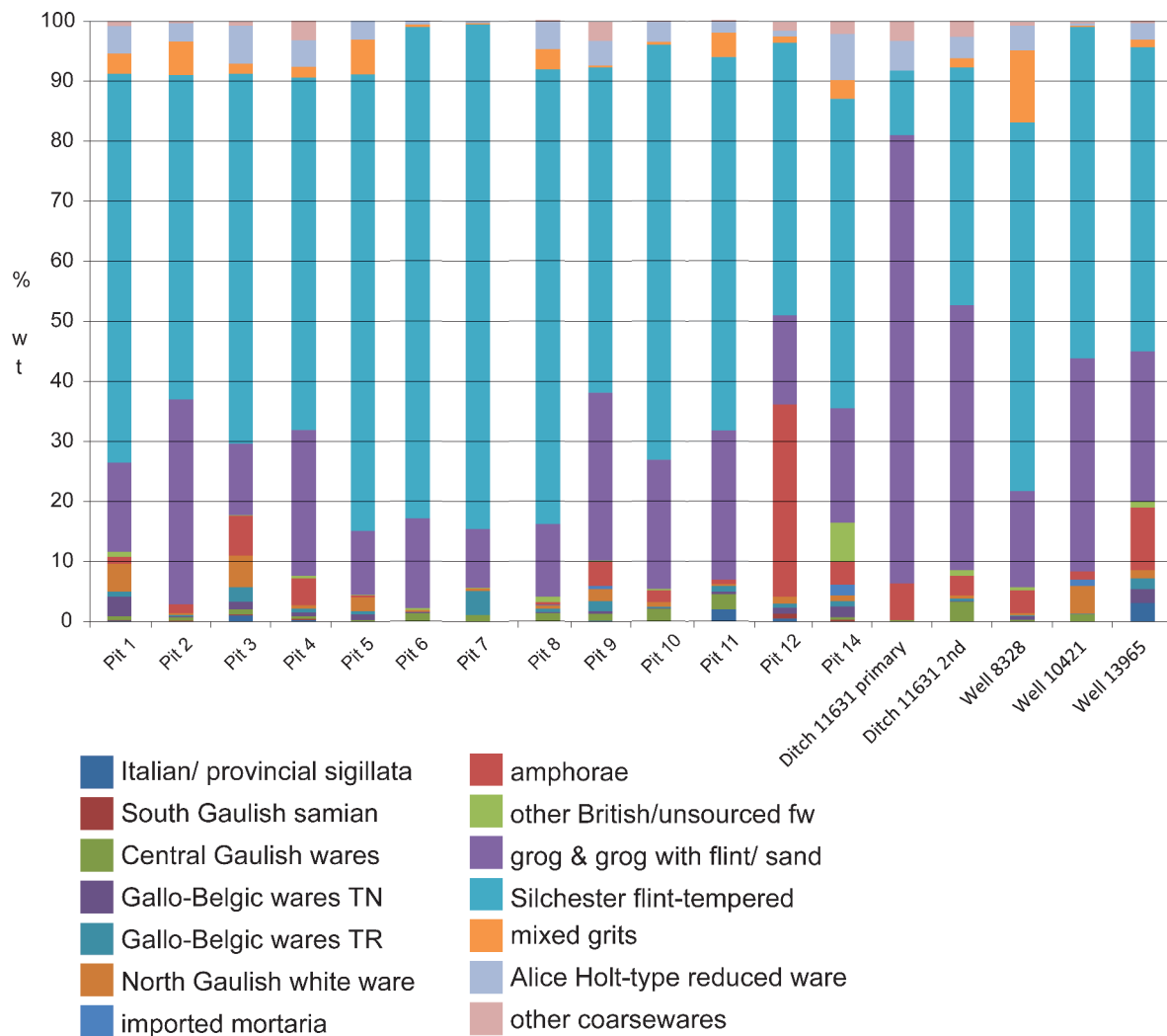


FIG. 99. Histogram comparing fabrics across the key groups (percentage weight).

that the primary fills yielded many grog-tempered wares with just a single Dressel 2–4 amphora and a sherd of Central Gaulish flagon, presumably one of the early imports to come into Britain at this time. Such flagons have been found from the Welwyn Garden City burial (Stead 1967, fig. 9.36), King Harry Lane cemetery (Stead and Rigby 1989, fig. 19, grave 13.2), Dorton mirror burial, Bucks. (Farley 1983, fig. 12.2) and Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, fig. 28.28–31). The Welwyn Garden City burial has been given a *terminus post quem* of 15 B.C. (Stead 1967, 47).

The secondary fills are far more productive with an extended range of imported fine wares from Italy, South, Central and North Gaul, embracing Italian and provincial sigillata, South Gaulish samian and a diverse range of Central Gaulish products, including a small amount of coarse ware and Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* and *terra rubra*. There is also a greater diversity of amphorae. Here there is already a problem with the chronology with seven sherds of South Gaulish samian dated as Tiberio-Claudian or pre-Flavian, not to mention some later first- and second-century coarse wares. All this later pottery comes from across the different defined context groups. Even if this material is disregarded as intrusive, it still suggests the secondary fills were deposited, or the ditch was still open to accumulating material, at some point well into the Tiberian period.

A similar chronological problem applies to some of the other British wares present in the ditch fills, most notably the fine sandy ware butt-beaker copies provisionally assigned to an industry on the Abingdon–Dorchester axis (Timby *et al.* 1997). These wares are present in the secondary and top fills and, in the absence of any independent dating evidence to suggest

otherwise, were regarded as a post-conquest type for the purposes of spot dating. The Alice Holt industry, although now recognised as having potentially pre-conquest origins, makes up 3.4 per cent by count of the secondary deposits, with two or three possible sherds from the primary fills, which would make it exceptionally early.

If one disregards the Abingdon-style butt-beakers, then the top ditch fills almost appear earlier than the secondary fills; this is reflected in the absence of South Gaulish samian, the high percentage of grog-tempered ware and Silchester ware, a low incidence of Alice Holt and no other obvious intrusive wares. Could some of this material come from a slighted bank? Is the material in the top fills from contemporary occupation relating to the use of the ditch and cleared once the ditch was no longer functioning and used to level up? This may mean rethinking the origins of the Abingdon-Dorchester-on-Thames pottery industries. At the moment it is difficult to know how to date these wares independently. In the Abingdon area the vessels are dated from their association with South Gaulish samian but this does not address whether there is an earlier pre-samian presence. The beakers cannot be too early as the prototypes they are copying presumably already had to be in circulation, but it raises the question of the pre-conquest migration of potters.

All the other key groups have an assemblage dominated by Silchester flint-tempered ware ranging from a maximum of 84.1 per cent by weight for Pit Group 7 to 51.8 per cent for Pit Group 14. Groups with slightly less flint-tempered ware tend to have a larger component of grog-tempered wares. Pit Groups 2, 4, 9–11, along with Wells 10421 and 13965, all have in excess of 21 per cent grog-tempered wares. Within this group of five, Pit Group 2, lying on the north side of and apparently respecting Ditch 11631, produced 34.1 per cent grog-tempered ware which is the highest proportion. If grog-tempered ware can be regarded as a chronological indicator (see below) this would make it potentially one of the earliest of the pit group assemblages or, at the very least, the most contemporary with Ditch 11631. Pit Group 2 with 700 sherds also shows a more diverse composition and, from this fact, is quite similar to the secondary fills of the ditch. There are similar quantities of Central Gaulish and Gallo-Belgic sherds and there are three sherds of amphorae, one a Catalan type. Sherds of Alice-Holt-type grey wares are moderately well represented contributing 4.7 per cent by weight, but it should be noted there are also three sherds of South Gaulish samian potentially of pre-Flavian date.

Pit Group 9 not only produced a large assemblage of 1,502 sherds, but also a number of unique vessels and for this reason appears unusual. It shows quite a mixed composition with the entire collection of defined categories of ware present. Within the fine wares, TR and NOG WH are particularly well represented. The pits within the group appear contemporary with cross-linking sherds and the preservation of material is good. South Gaulish samian and a TN Cam. form 16 platter pushes the abandonment of these pits into the mid-first century A.D.

Pit Groups 10 and 11 lie near the north-eastern edge of the excavated area. Both have nearly twice as many Central Gaulish sherds as Gallo-Belgic pieces which might hint at an earlier date, as well as a moderately high proportion of grog-tempered wares. Very small quantities of amphorae are present as well as a scatter of other wares. Pit Group 4, lying within the central zone, has a slightly different profile of wares in that TR and NOG WH are both particularly well represented on sherd count. Also on sherd count, the grog-tempered and flint-tempered sherds are broadly similar, but Silchester wares account for nearly twice as much in weight.

The range of material present in Wells 10421 and 13965 is broadly similar to the four pit groups discussed above with a fairly mixed composition of wares. Well 10421 in the central zone, and the closest to Ditch 11631, produced a mixture of Central Gaulish and North Gaulish fine wares, amphorae (including a Dressel 1) and one of the few wall-sided mortaria from the site. Well 13965 to the north-east produced far less pottery with no Central Gaulish wares but a higher ratio of TR to TN, usually seen as an early chronological indicator, and further Dressel 1 and 2–4 amphorae fragments.

Of the other pit groups, 6 and 7 are comparable in that they both generally display a smaller range of material and a particularly high presence, over 80 per cent, of Silchester ware. Pit Group 6, located in the central area, has a few sherds of imported fine ware and some very small sherds of amphorae. After Silchester ware and grog-tempered ware the biggest group is other

British and imported fine wares, but overall the sample is quite small. Pit Group 7 on the north-west side yielded a larger sample with a marked quantity of TR but no TN and a few Central Gaulish wares, but no amphorae or sigillata. This could suggest a relatively early profile.

Pit Group 3, like Pit Group 4, has a higher incidence of TR to TN and a marked quantity of North Gaulish whitewares suggesting a good pre-conquest assemblage although very dominated by Silchester ware. Pit Group 14 has almost equal quantities of TR and TN on sherd count but a greater incidence of TN by weight. It also has a marked number of later sherds. By contrast Pit Groups 1, 5 and 8 produced marginally more TN than TR, although the figures are small, possibly putting them later in the sequence. Like Pit Group 3 North Gaulish whitewares are quite prominent in Pit Group 1. Pit Group 12 stands apart from the other pit groups in that it contains a notable number of large amphorae sherds, accounting for 2.9 per cent by count but 32 per cent by weight of the total assemblage. There is negligible representation of fine wares.

The well groups generally show a slightly different profile to the pit groups with proportionately more coarse wares and sherds of amphorae which tend to overwhelm the finer wares. Notwithstanding, the amount of fine ware in the well groups appears to be commensurately less compared to the pit groups. Well 8328, with significantly more Silchester ware to grog-tempered ware, is the latest well in the group.

As the above shows, it has proved difficult to try and discriminate many of the key groups on chronological grounds based on the presence/absence and relative proportions of the fabric groups. It has to be concluded that many of the pits were still open or exposed in the later Tiberian period or remained as depressions which were deliberately levelled with material, thus incorporating some of the slightly later fine wares and less chronologically sensitive coarse wares.

Table 69 shows the distribution of forms across the ditch and well groups expressed as percentage eves with a summary of the data for the wells presented visually in FIG. 86 as individual pie-charts and comparatively for all the key groups in FIG. 100. In order to look at functionality, the everted-rim jar group has been divided according to rim diameter into narrow-necked (80–120 mm), medium-mouthed (130–60 mm) and wide-mouthed (170–200 mm). Beaded-rim jars have also been separated out as these individually form such a large component of the jar category along with large storage jars. The latter probably performed a separate function linked with storage rather than food preparation and consumption. Table wares and drinking vessels have been divided into fine wares, which embrace the imported types, and coarse wares, which largely include the British copies.

As can be seen in FIG. 100 most of the profiles for the incidence of forms look broadly similar with one exception: Pit Group 12. All the groups contain a variety of domestic vessels mixed with variable amounts of table ware and drinking vessels. Overall mortaria, flagon and amphora rims are very rare. Pit Group 12 stands apart in that it shows an exceptionally high number of cups which suppresses the quantity of jars and other forms. In nearly all the other groups jars in a range of types and sizes dominate the assemblages. The other exception is perhaps Pit Group 6, where the sample is very small. With the exception of Pit Groups 6 and 12, beaded-rim forms dominate all the pit groups but not the well assemblages. All the groups contain beakers and in most cases these are the second commonest form documented. The beakers split between imported types and indigenous copies of imported examples. The diameters of the beakers in both fine and coarse ware range from 70 mm in diameter up to 180 mm, suggesting a range of capacities. It is possible that the larger beakers effectively functioned as dispensing vessels taking the role of flagons. The much smaller volume of the cups would suggest they held a different content or performed a slightly different role.

On the basis of the rim eves, eight groups contain cups and all the groups, except Pit Group 6, feature platters. The conclusion seems to be that whilst there are slight curiosities in some groups, overall, where the sample is sufficiently large enough, all the assemblages contain the complete range of household wares that might be expected for the cooking, storage, dispensing and serving of foods and beverages. Moreover, whilst this may be seen as the norm for a site such as Silchester it would not be the case for contemporary rural sites in the hinterland and demonstrates how much the assemblage reflects a new way of living in terms of the preparation, cooking, presentation and consumption of foodstuffs and beverages.

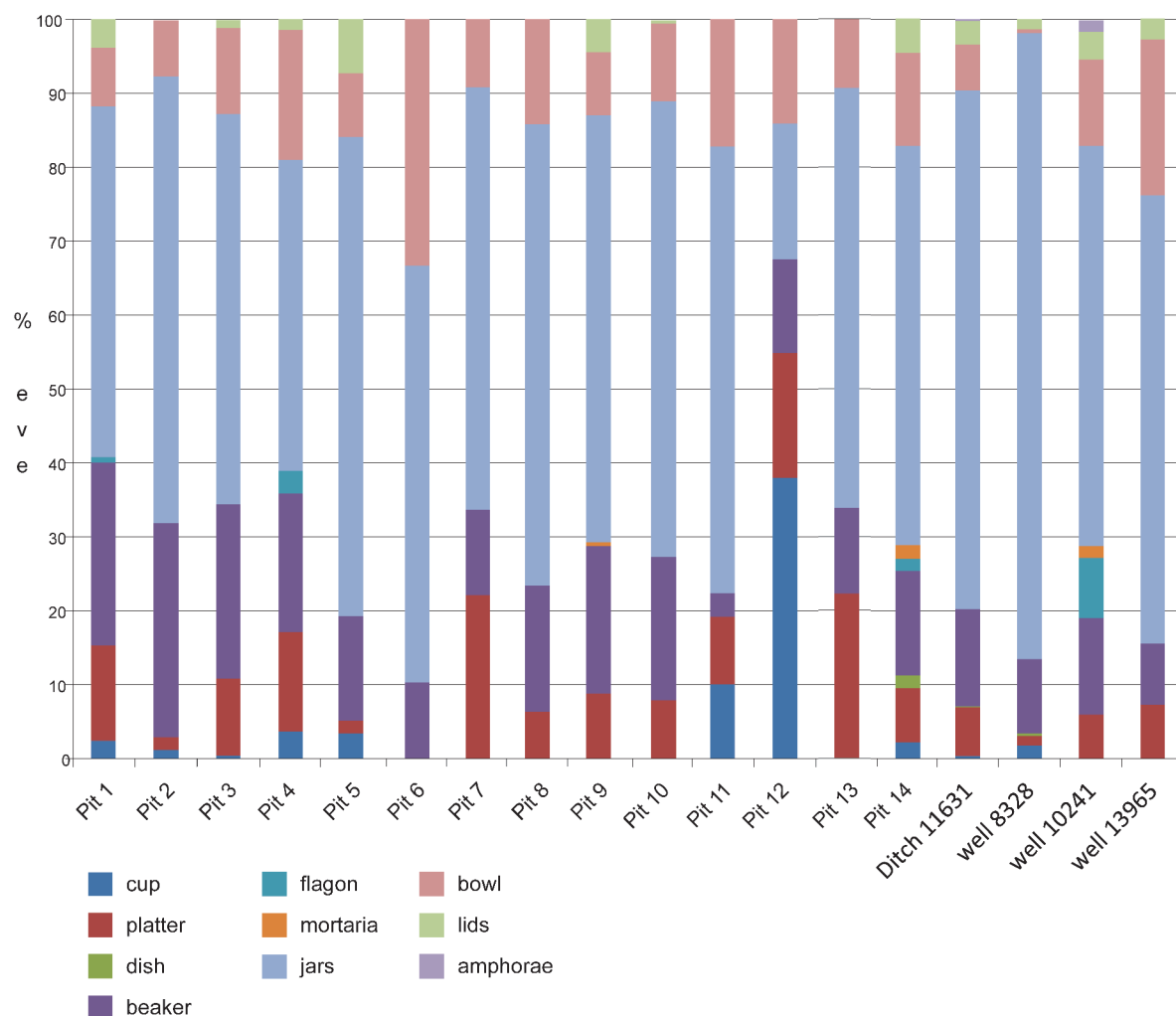


FIG. 100. Histogram comparing forms across the key groups (percentage eve).

COMPARISON OF PERIOD 0 INSULA IX WITH PHASES 1–2 FORUM BASILICA

Excavations at the forum basilica (Fulford and Timby 2000) established a sequence of pre-conquest deposits (Periods 1–2) which collectively produced 11,588 sherds of pottery weighing 158 kg and with 82.54 eve. This compares with the 22,196 sherds from Insula IX weighing 306.7 kg and with 168.87 eve, but recovered from an area nearly 2.5 times larger. Table 10 compares the quantities of imported fine wares between the two areas, whilst FIG. 101 shows the same information graphically. Insula IX produced nearly four times by sherd count, and over five times by eve, of imported fine ware which is more than might have been expected, given the area excavated. However, the amount by (adjusted) weight of fine wares is very similar between the two areas. Overall, however, the frequency of fine ware can probably be regarded as higher from Insula IX. The material from Insula IX is also generally much more fragmented with an average sherd weight of 7.9 g compared with 11.3 g at the forum basilica. This may well be a reflection of subsequent activity in the two respective areas, with a higher intensity of soil-moving activity in the former. Whilst the same spectrum of wares is present from both areas, it is immediately apparent that the proportions are very different in some categories. The forum basilica assemblage has, overall, a slightly higher presence of Central Gaulish wares but generally less Gallo-Belgic material with the exception of Gallo-Belgic fabric TR3 which is particularly high at the forum basilica (Table 10; FIG. 101). This ware can be directly equated with beakers and thus drinking vessels. Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* and North Gaulish whitewares

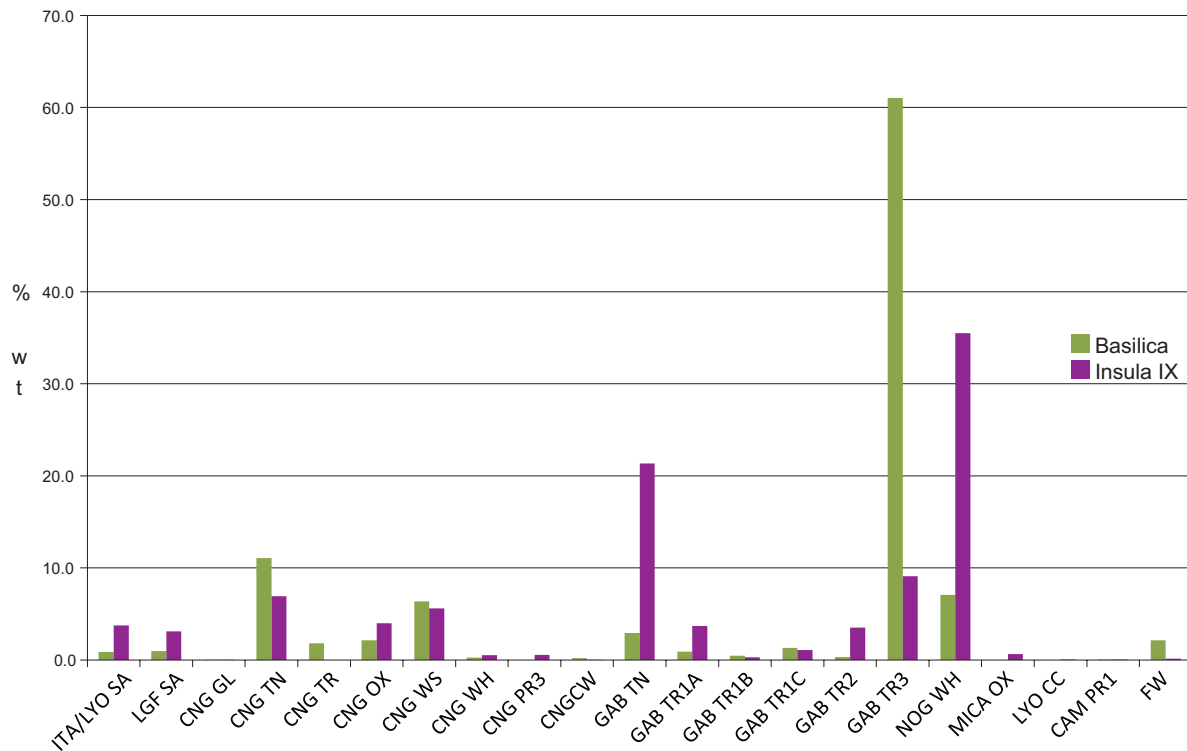


FIG. 101. Histogram comparing imported fine wares from the pre-conquest levels from the forum basilica and Insula IX.

are notably higher in Insula IX. A direct comparison of the Cam. forms cannot be made as the published forum basilica numbers (Timby 2000a, table 25) refer to the entire assemblage not just the pre-conquest element and 93 per cent of the Gallo-Belgic ware was recovered from the Claudio-Neronian levels. The ratio of TN to TR for the forum basilica pre-conquest levels was approximately 1:3 (on sherd count) compared with 1:2 at Insula IX. A higher incidence of TR would be expected for earlier material and this may also suggest a slightly later emphasis in the Tiberian period in Insula IX. Overall there is slightly more imported fine ware from Insula IX (5.1 per cent by weight) compared to the forum basilica Periods 1–2 key groups which are composed of 1.4 per cent fine ware.

A comparison of the incidence of amphorae between the two sites based on weight (Table 11) shows a significantly higher incidence of Baetican sherds from Insula IX (42.4 per cent compared with 12.5 per cent), but a higher occurrence of Campanian fabrics at the forum basilica which might again argue for a slightly earlier bias to the forum basilica assemblage. In broad terms, as a percentage of the overall assemblage by weight, the proportion of amphorae present is not that different between the two sites. However, if the forum basilica figure is adjusted to compensate for the smaller area, the quantity is significantly greater — almost double the figure for Insula IX (15.583 kg). The different emphasis of types, which may also reflect a chronological difference, suggests a greater demand for wine at the forum basilica site and for olive oil in Insula IX, the latter being used for cooking, lighting and hygiene.

Turning to the coarse wares, there is a very marked difference between the two areas (FIG. 102). There is more than twice as much grog-tempered ware by weight from the pre-conquest key groups at the forum basilica compared to Insula IX and approximately half the amount of Silchester ware by weight. In terms of vessels this implies a much larger number and more diverse range of vessel types in use at the forum basilica reflected in the repertoire of types associated with the two fabrics.

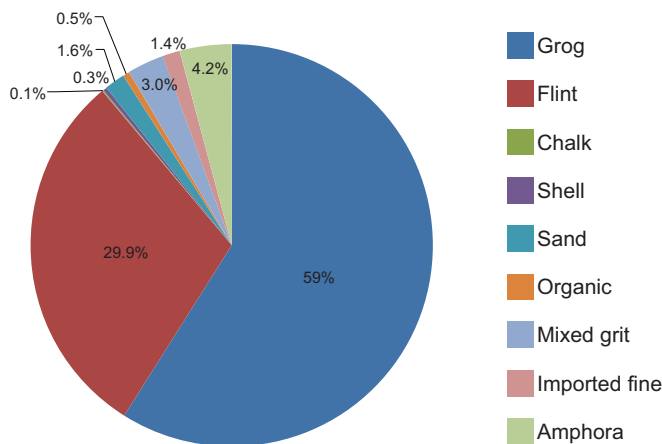
TABLE 10. COMPARISON OF IMPORTED FINE WARES BETWEEN THE FORUM BASILICA (PERIODS 1-2) AND INSULA IX (PERIOD 0)

Code	Description	Forum Basilica: Periods 1-2						Insula IX: Period 0					
		No.	No. %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVHe%	No.	No. %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
TTA/LYO SA	Italian/provincial sigillata	6	1.2	48	0.9	13	2.9	65	3.4	561.5	3.7	120	4.8
LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	8	1.6	54	1.0	20	4.5	83	4.4	465.75	3.1	159	6.3
CNG GL	Central Gaulish glazed	1	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.0	0	0.0
CNG TN	Central Gaulish terra nigra	38	7.8	613	11.1	59	13.2	89	4.7	1036.5	6.9	156	6.2
CNG TR	Central Gaulish terra rubra	5	1.0	100	1.8	18	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
CNG OX	Central Gaulish oxidised	28	5.7	119	2.1	32	7.1	62	3.3	597	4.0	47	1.9
CNG WS	Central Gaulish oxidised white slip	44	9.0	352	6.4	5	1.1	93	4.9	841.5	5.6	62	2.5
CNG WH	Central Gaulish white ware beaker	4	0.8	15	0.3	10	2.2	51	2.7	78	0.5	0	0.0
CNG PR3	Central Gaulish Pompeian red ware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	85	0.6	28	1.1
CNG CW	Central Gaulish coarse ware	2	0.4	12	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	6	0.0	0	0.0
GAB TN	Gallo-Belgic terra nigra	54	11.0	163	2.9	124	27.7	249	13.1	3198.5	21.4	496	19.8
GAB TR1A	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	12	2.4	50	0.9	7	1.6	58	3.1	556.25	3.7	124	5.0
GAB TR1B	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	2	0.4	26	0.5	0	0.0	19	1.0	45	0.3	17	0.7
GAB TR1C	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	22	4.5	73	1.3	22	4.9	20	1.1	162.25	1.1	54	2.2
GAB TR2	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	6	1.2	18	0.3	0	0.0	72	3.8	528.5	3.5	168	6.7
GAB TR3	Gallo-Belgic terra rubra	134	27.3	3380	61.0	88	19.6	294	15.5	1364.5	9.1	269	10.7
NOG WH	North Gaulish whiteware	90	18.4	391	7.1	33	7.4	713	37.5	5315.75	35.5	759	30.3
MICA OX	mica-slipped oxidised ware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.6	95	0.6	39	1.6
LYO CC	Lyon ware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.5	8	0.1	0	0.0
CAM PR1	Campanian Pompeian red ware	1	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0
FW	other fine wares	33	6.7	119	2.1	17	3.8	3	0.2	21	0.1	7	0.3
TOTAL		490	100.0	5537	100.0	448	100.0	1900	100.0	14980	100.0	2505	100.0

TABLE II. COMPARISON OF AMPHORAE BETWEEN THE FORUM BASILICA AND INSULA IX

	Fabric	Description	Forum Basilica: Periods 1-2		Insula IX: Period 0	
			Wt	Wt %	Wt	Wt %
Spain	BAT AM	Baetican amphorae	782	12.5	3576	42.4
	CAD AM	Cam. 186 sp; Dr 7-11	3	0.0	1570	18.6
	CAT AM	Catalan amphorae	228	3.7	552	6.6
Italy	CAM AM	Campanian amphorae	1804	28.9	1591	18.9
W Med	Dr 2-4	Dressel 2-4	2443	39.2	0	0.0
Gaul	GAL AM	Gallic amphorae	91	1.5	136	1.6
N Africa	NAF AM	North African	0	0.0	10	0.1
	AMP	unidentified amphorae	883	14.2	989.5	11.7
TOTAL			6234	100.0	8424.5	100.0

a Forum Basilica: fabric groups % wt



b Insula IX: fabric groups % wt

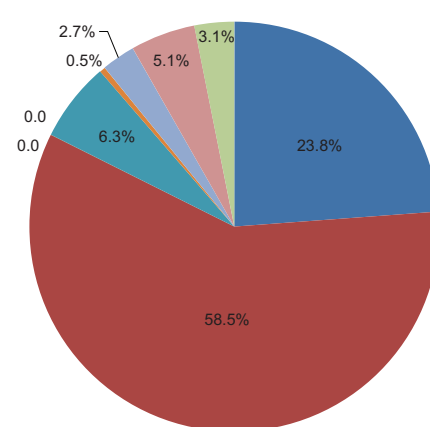


FIG. 102. Pie charts comparing the main fabric groups from the pre-conquest levels from the forum basilica and Insula IX.

SILCHESTER POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE IN ITS REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL CONTEXT

In order to try and establish a starting point for Silchester, it is perhaps of relevance to look at the prevailing pottery traditions in the area from the middle Iron Age. The earlier part of the middle Iron Age (*c.* fourth–third century B.C.) is typified by an assemblage from Grazeley Road, Three Mile Cross (Timby 2013), located some 10 km north-east of Silchester. This basically comprises three broad fabric groups: iron-rich wares with sand and flint, organic-tempered wares and sandy wares. The iron-rich group is the dominant fabric and this can be paralleled with fabric Group 7 at Winklebury Camp, west of Basingstoke (Smith 1977, 92). The later phase at Winklebury Camp is dated to the third to first century B.C. and is typified by barrel-shaped or ovoid jars with simple rims, saucepan pots and decorated jars. Iron-rich fabrics and organic-tempered wares were also identified at Thames Valley Park (Mephram 1997, 48, fabrics B7–8, B10) and similarly accorded, along with other fabrics, a broad date range from the third to first century B.C. The Thames Valley Park group also included a number of coarse flint-tempered fabrics not present at Grazeley Road, suggesting it continued in use slightly later. In addition the Thames Valley Park group contained saucepan-style pots, ovoid-shaped jars and rounded and slack-sided plain

jars. Saucepan-style pots have also been found at Southcote (Piggott and Seaby 1937), Brighton Hill, Basingstoke (Rees 1995) and Aldermaston Wharf, mainly in finer flint-tempered fabrics. The fabrics described from Aldermaston Wharf, also dated third to first century B.C., seem to comprise three fabrics: two flint-tempered and one sandy slightly micaceous ware (Cowell *et al.* 1980, 25). The assemblage from Risely Farm, Swallowfield, like Grazeley Road, lacks flint-tempered wares and saucepan-style vessels. The fabrics include a micaceous sandy ware, sandy ware with organic matter and a sandy ware with iron oxides (Morris 1993, fabrics FT22–23, FT25–6). Morris equates this latter fabric with fabric 3 (sandy) at Aldermaston, although no iron oxide is mentioned in the published description.

The significance of this digression is to establish that the range of fabrics and forms documented at these sites does not occur in the very early deposits at Silchester dating to the later years of the first century B.C. where grog- and then flint-tempered (Silchester ware) fabrics dominate. Whilst there are a few finer, flint-tempered sherds, no saucepan-style vessels have been recognised and certainly no decorated wares. Coarse flint-tempered Silchester ware, with its limited range of forms, is the only link back and flint-tempered wares do occur on later Iron Age sites in the area, such as Marnel Park, Popley, Basingstoke (Timby in prep.). Here the earliest phase is typified by finer flint-tempered wares with examples of saucepan-style pots, beaded-rim vessels and two sandstone-tempered Glastonbury-style vessels. At some point in the later years of the first century B.C. the coarser flint-tempered wares are accompanied by grog-tempered and, in the first century A.D., by increasing numbers of sandy wares typified by Alice Holt products and a sparse number of imported table wares and amphorae. The presence of Glastonbury pot at Marnel Park gives it a direct link with Winklebury hillfort (Smith 1977). Here also there are plain and decorated saucepan-style pots, decorated vessels with stabbed decoration, and infilled linear and geometric designs suggesting a chronological overlap between the reoccupation of this site and Marnel Park. In particular, the Winklebury assemblage contained a Glastonbury-style necked jar in a sandstone-tempered fabric (*ibid.*, fig. 35.14) identical to the sherds from Marnel Park. Various sites to the immediate south of Basingstoke, for example Brighton Hill South (Fasham and Keevil 1995), also demonstrate a chronological overlap in the wares present.

This pattern, in which flint-tempered ware, dating back to the mid-later Iron Age at sites in the area, is increasingly joined by grog-tempered and then sandy ware, does not match the Silchester pattern. Whilst it is true that both wares occur alongside one another from the earliest levels, the picture that seems to be emerging is that a higher percentage of grog-tempered ware might be expected in the lowest levels. At Silchester the earliest levels at the forum basilica site were dominated by grog-tempered wares and this situation prevailed in both Periods 1 and 2 dating to the pre-conquest period with the balance only changing in Period 3 (Claudio-Neronian) (Timby 2000a, fig. 144).

Is this somehow reflecting the ethnic origins and cultural practices of the people using the wares at Silchester and their choice of what they adopted from the prevailing indigenous traditions? Another more prosaic possibility is that Silchester lies at the meeting point of the two potting traditions. Flint-tempered wares are particularly prevalent on sites to the south located on the chalk geology, for example around Basingstoke. Grog-tempered wares, by contrast, represent a completely different tradition which is regarded as typical of an area extending across the east and south-east embracing Kent, Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Essex. Of particular note is the copying of imported fine table wares, particularly platters and butt-beakers, but less so other beaker forms and cups. Silchester thus lies at the intersection of these two traditions.

In terms of imports other than amphorae, it is generally accepted that Central Gaulish wares started arriving in Britain around *c.* 25–20 B.C. (Rigby 1986, 233), shortly followed by Gallo-Belgic wares from around *c.* 20–15 B.C. The earliest deposits from the forum basilica site produced examples of Dressel 1 and 2–4 amphorae, Central Gaulish TN platters and North Gaulish whiteware butt-beakers alongside largely grog-tempered coarse wares. The assemblages from the key groups in Insula IX are, by contrast, dominated by flint-tempered Silchester ware (*cf.* FIG. 102).

Since the publication of the forum basilica excavations (Fulford and Timby 2000), there have

been, with one exception, negligible significant, published, quantified assemblages of comparable status with which to further compare Silchester. Similar assemblages featuring the same range of pre-conquest imports have been identified from various sites, particularly in Essex and Hertfordshire, including Camulodunum/Sheepen, Puckeridge-Braughing, Skeleton Green and King Harry Lane, Verulamium, and further afield at Leicester and Canterbury. The new site to add to the list is the later Iron Age and Roman settlement site at Heybridge, Essex (Atkinson and Preston 2015a; 2015b). Here the later Iron Age pottery has been divided into three phases CP1–3 spanning 50 B.C. through to A.D. 55 (Bidduph *et al.* 2015). The earliest phase (CP1: *c.* 50–15 B.C.) mainly comprised local wares, with small amounts of Central Gaulish ware, North Gaulish whiteware and Italian amphorae appearing at the end of the phase. Ceramic phase 2 (15 B.C.–A.D. 20) saw evidence of increased trade with fine wares from Central Gaul and Gallia Belgica, South Spanish, Catalan and Italian amphorae, Italian Pompeian red ware and Italian/provincial sigillata. In terms of forms, jars dominated the repertoire accounting for 56 per cent *ave*, followed by open vessels (platters and bowls) at 19 per cent and beakers at 17 per cent. In CP3 (A.D. 20–55) there was a steady decline in imports, although South Gaulish samian and Central Gaulish glazed wares made an appearance. This apparent loss in status, trade relations or significance appears to have recovered by the early Flavian period. This is in slight contrast to Silchester where there seems to have been an upsurge in trade and exchange in the Tiberio-Neronian periods. Heybridge seems to have begun earlier than Silchester and would appear to have acquired imported wares either slightly earlier or at broadly the same point in time as Silchester. FIG. 103 compares selected imports by weight from the forum basilica and Insula IX against Heybridge. The Heybridge figures are as a percentage of the total fabric at the site but in most cases it can be assumed they represent pre-conquest imports. The quantified pottery in the Heybridge report relates to key groups within defined ceramic phases. Ceramic phases 2 (15 B.C.–A.D. 20) and 3 (A.D. 20–55) yielded 155.8 kg and 60.31 kg of material respectively compared to the 306.7 kg analysed here from Insula IX and the 616.6 kg of material from the pre-conquest levels (Periods 1–3) at the forum basilica. Thus the overall sample is considerably smaller. This factor aside, the various percentages seem to be closest between Heybridge and the forum basilica. Central Gaulish wares as a group account for 41.3 per cent by weight at the forum basilica, 36.7 per cent at Heybridge, and just 21.3 per cent in Insula IX. This would confirm the impression that the assemblage recovered from the pre-conquest levels at the forum basilica appears to be earlier than Insula IX. Both the Silchester sites show significantly more Italian/provincial sigillata compared to Heybridge. The TN:TR balance is also reversed for Insula IX which has significantly less TR at 18.2 per cent compared to 64.6 per cent (forum basilica) and 23.6 per cent (Heybridge) but more TN (25.8 per cent compared to 8.2 per cent (forum basilica) and 14.5 per cent (Heybridge). Insula IX also shows more imported whiteware in relative terms compared to the other two sites (42.8 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent and 20.9 per cent). On the other hand Heybridge appears to have received a much greater trade in amphorae, perhaps a reflection of its proximity to the coast.

Since the work on the pottery from the forum basilica there has also been an upsurge in the amount of work being carried out in northern France which has allowed a more detailed chronological perspective to be developed than hitherto available. Augustan levels have been investigated at a number of North Gaulish urban sites. Deru (1996) has identified and characterised a number of horizons, divided into early (Horizons I–III), intermediate (IV–VI) and late (VII–VIII), by drawing together various strands of evidence from settlements, cemeteries and military sites across northern Gaul and the lower Rhineland. The chronology of the period is mainly based on brooches, coins and imported pottery such as Campanian ware and Dressel 1B amphorae. Gallo-Belgic wares make their appearance in Horizon II (25/20–5/1 B.C.), which is largely defined by the fort at Oberaden occupied in 11/10–9 B.C. Deru identifies contemporary levels from urban sites such as Amiens, Tongres, Rheims and Soissons, the rural site of Nizy-le-Comte, and the cemeteries at Goeblingen-Nospelt (Graves A and B), Kreckelbielberg and Wincheringen.

Horizon I (*c.* 50–30 B.C.) relates to the transitional phase in France between the latest Iron Age and the Roman period and in terms of exotic wares marks the appearance of Dressel 1B

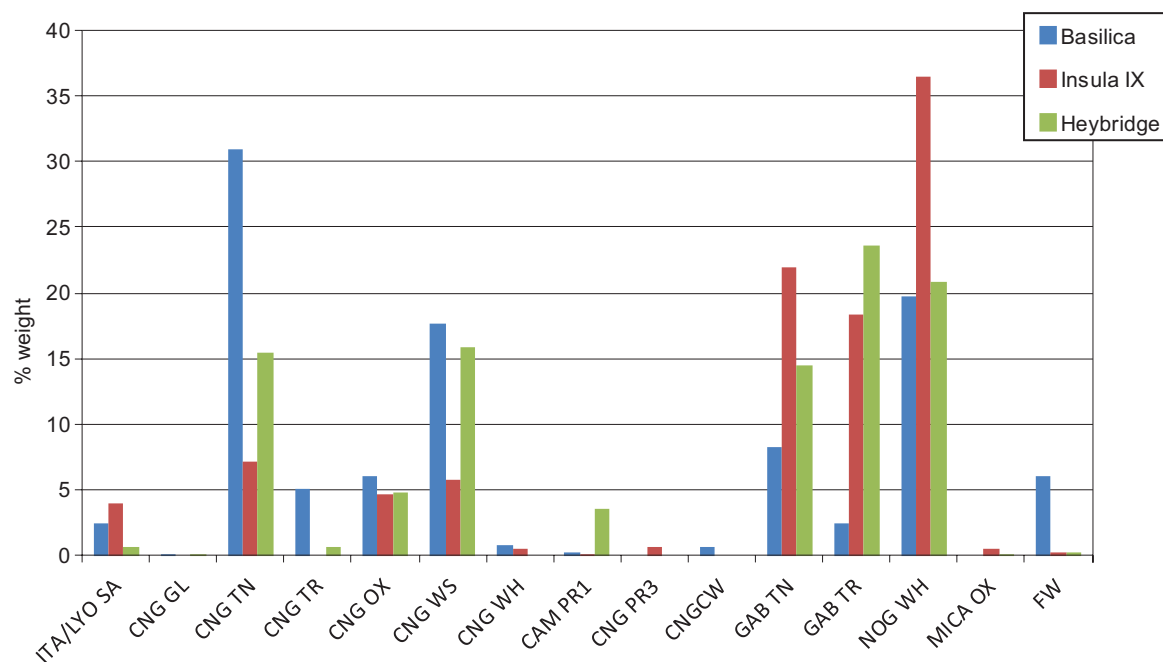


FIG. 103. Comparison of selected wares between Silchester and Heybridge by percentage weight

amphorae and Campanian B black gloss pottery. Horizon II dating to the Augustan period (*c.* 25/20–5/1 B.C.) marks the introduction of Gallo-Belgic pottery, Italian sigillata and thin-walled wares. The range of pottery now being found from pre-Augustan and early Augustan military levels in northern France can be exemplified by the assemblage recently published from Actiparc, Arras (Chaidron and Dubois 2004). The period *c.* 50/40–40/30 B.C. includes vessels imitating Campanian and sigillata forms amongst which is a vessel very similar to the single unusual platter from the top of Ditch 11631 (FIG. 84.17). There are also thin-walled beakers, Central Gaulish micaceous TN and TR dated to around 30 B.C. (*ibid.*, 364) and possibly a few pieces of Gallo-Belgic ware. The later republican military camp at La Chaussée-Tirancourt (Somme) (Chaidron 2013) is probably earlier in date with black gloss wares, thin-walled wares, Dressel 1 and other amphorae but no Italian sigillata.

This complement of fine wares is not one found in Britain, although there are a few rare instances of thin-walled beakers and Campanian ware. It is not until well into the Augustan period that we start to see first a trickle and then a rapid increase in continental imports. This relates to Deru's Horizon III (5/1 B.C.–A.D. 15/20) which sees the introduction of new sigillata forms and an increase in the range of moulded platter forms in the Gallo-Belgic repertoire. The cup form Cam. 56 and girth beakers (Cam. 82–84) also first appear. Deru's type-sites for this horizon include the military sites at Haltern and Friedberg, the potters' workshops at Metz, Cologne, Momalle and Mourmelon-le-Petit, towns such as Amiens, Arras and Metz and selected graves from the King Harry Lane cemetery, St Albans (graves 202, 241, 280, 312, 325, 328 and 384).

Intermediate Horizon IV is dated to the Augusto-Tiberian period (A.D. 15/20–40/45) and coincides with a marked increase in the number of pottery production sites in the Champagne region. It sees the first imports of South Gaulish sigillata and typical Gallo-Belgic products include platters Cam. 8, 13–14 and 15 and cups Cam. 58. A number of other new forms appear in Gaul at this time, in particular jars and bottles. By Horizon V (A.D. 40/45–65/70) Italian sigillata is no longer in production and new South Gaulish forms appear along with pre-Flavian thin-walled cups and beakers. Gallo-Belgic production is at its peak with the most diverse range of forms in circulation. Central Gaulish wares are also moving northwards and feature at many of these sites in the Somme, Marne and Pas de Calais. A large group of such material dated to

the first half of the first century A.D. was found at Amiens (Dubois and Binet 2000), along with Italian and provincial sigillata, Pompeian red ware, Lyon ware and mica-slipped wares.

The earliest pottery from Silchester would appear to overlap with Deru's Horizons II–III. In theory the primary fills of Ditch 11631 in Insula IX could belong to the beginning of Deru's Horizon II (i.e. from c. 25/20 B.C.), although the discussion outlined above might suggest it could be a little later. Some of the secondary deposits would fit with Horizon III (5/1 B.C.–A.D. 15/20), for example, the platter forms found in the Gallo-Belgic range. There is, however, a problem in terms of where to put an upper limit which clearly falls into Horizon IV. Most of the pits and wells from Insula IX seem to fit more comfortably into Horizon IV.

Pre-conquest imports, largely table wares and amphorae, are becoming a familiar occurrence in Britain but the distribution of such wares tends to be focused at a relatively select number of sites, in particular high-status settlements and significant coastal ports of entry, largely in the south and east of Britain. There are a few more widely scattered findspots in the west and north, some again on or near the eastern seaboard or near to resources such as iron. This gradual pattern of targeted infiltration seems to be a logical progression from a similar, but slightly earlier, spread of wares from Italy to the south and central regions of France and thence north.

The establishment of the military frontier along the Rhine in the Augustan period with its huge concentration of personnel must have exerted a considerable drain on agricultural resources and labour both locally and further afield. This in itself may have caused population movements at that time and led to the establishment of a more formalised trading network with grain and slaves moving in one direction and higher-status luxury goods in the other. It also may have stimulated the North Gaulish pottery industries which clearly supplied the Rhine frontier forts. It seems to be at this point of expansion that imported fine wares started appearing more consistently in Britain, although amphorae have a much longer pedigree. Whether this transfer and exchange of goods, highly visible in the very distinctive pottery vessels, is accompanied by other less traceable commodities or, indeed people, is less easy to discern. The competent production of wheel-thrown vessels in the Gallic style might itself suggest the movement of craftsmen to locations such as Chichester (Down 1978, 56 ff.) or the Abingdon–Dorchester-on-Thames area. The apparent widespread occurrence of table wares and new cooking wares at centres of population, such as Silchester, might suggest that traders or other migrants were already established, or had been directed towards Britain. Such people would already have been familiar with Roman dining habits and a variety of new foodstuffs. Each culture will also have had its own transferable method of food preparation and consumption. Beakers in particular make a significant contribution to the assemblages at this time intimating different drinking customs, perhaps linked to specific celebrations or observances. The gradual infiltration of these new forms into Britain is reflected in the extensive copying of the forms in local wares.

CHAPTER 9

THE PRE-CONQUEST ARRETINE WARES

By Joanna Bird

Although much of the pottery has been disturbed by later activity, the earliest terra sigillata wares from Insula IX are all likely to have originated in Period 0 contexts. This arretine, i.e. Italian-style, pottery was produced at kiln-sites in Italy and in the Lyon area of Gaul, some of it by potters — notably Cn Ateius and his associates — who established workshops in more than one centre. Silchester is one of several sites across southern England which have now produced sufficient imported terra sigillata from Italy and the Lyon area to demonstrate trade in these wares in the late Iron Age. The present evidence indicates a date range for the *floruit* of this trade between c. 10 B.C. and c. A.D. 25. This is based on the dating available for the surviving stamps, the rarity of early multiple radial rather than single central stamps on platter floors (only three radial stamps have been recorded, two from Heybridge and one from Puckeridge), and the absence of *in planta pedis* stamps and of such later forms as *Conspectus* 34, which were introduced from the late Tiberian period onwards.

Using the *OCK* catalogue and a small number of more recent reports, some 110 identified stamps on 109 vessels have been recorded from British sites (Appendix 3, Table 70; FIG. 104). Of these the highest number, 42, comes from Camulodunum; Silchester is next, with 29 stamps, of which 12 were recovered from the recent excavations of Insula IX (Nos 1–12). There are other relevant sites in Hertfordshire (Verulamium, 4 stamps; Puckeridge/Braughing, 11; and Baldock, 1), Sussex (Fishbourne/Chichester, 13 stamps), Essex (Heybridge, 2 stamps and Pleshey, 1), Kent (Canterbury, 3 stamps) and Oxfordshire (Alchester, 1 stamp and Benson, 1). Apart from Pleshey, where the stamp is an early find, these are sites with other evidence for settlement and for continental trade in the late Iron Age. The stamped chalice from Foxton, south-west of Cambridge, is also an early find, but other arretine has been found in the general area which has not been made available by the finders for detailed study (G.B. Dannell, pers. comm.).

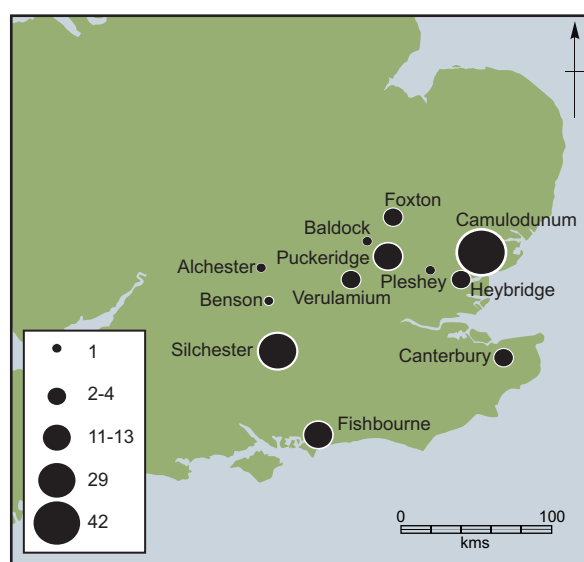


FIG. 104. Distribution of arretine stamps in England.

Seventy-three (some 78 per cent) of the 110 stamps are products of the workshops of Cn Ateius and his freedmen, active at Arezzo, Pisa, Lyon and also at La Graufesenque within an overall date range of c. 15 B.C. to at least A.D. 50 (for a discussion of the evidence for the status of individual workshop personnel see *OCK*, 15–24). Of these 73 stamps, 19 come from Silchester, seven of them from Insula IX (FIG. 105.1–7). Twenty-seven stamps have the names Ateius or Cn Ateius; the freedmen's stamps include Cn Ateius Crestus (1; seven others give the single name Crestus and are probably attributable to the same potter), Cn Ateius Euhodus (3), Cn Ateius Euryalus (1), Cn Ateius Hilarus (1), Cn Ateius Mahes (4), Cn Ateius Xanthus (26, including internal and external stamps on the same vessel from Foxton) and Cn Ateius Zoilus (3). Of these, Euhodus, Hilarus, Mahes, Xanthus and Zoilus appear, on present evidence, to have worked mainly if not entirely at Pisa.

Of the other potters identified, none is represented by more than two vessels, emphasising the predominance of the Ateius workshops in the trade to Britain. Other Italian pots include single stamps of M P() S() and M Valerius of Pisa (No. 12), and single stamps of a Pozzuoli potter, Agathemerus, and of another, Secundus, who may have worked there. There are at least seven stamps from Arezzo, of Sex Annius, P Hertorius, M Perennius Tigranus (a mould stamp on a chalice), Rasinius, L Titius, C Vibienus and A Vibius Scrofula/slave Diomedes, together with a fragmentary stamp that may be of L Titius or Sex Titius of Arezzo. There is also a stamp of P Attius/slave Eros who may have worked at Arezzo, and one of C Sentius who may have worked in Etruria. The remaining stamps that can be located geographically are of Gaulish origin: Attius/slave Hilarus (2 stamps, No. 8), Diomedes (2, No. 10), Font(eianus?) (2), Fronto, L Gellius + L Sempronius, a different stamp of C Sentius (No. 11), L (Titius) Thyrsus (2) and Varius/slave Buccio (2), all of Lyon, C Aufustus Celatus (No. 9) and Titius, who may also have worked at Lyon, Avil(l)ius/slave Mena (2) of Vienne and Sentius, probably of Lyon or La Graufesenque.

Of the 110 stamps, 103 are on plain forms (Table 70). Where the vessel can be identified the stamps occur on cups of *Conspectus* forms 14, 22, 31 and 36, and platters of *Conspectus* 12, 16 and 18. Since much of the surviving plain ware is very fragmentary, the stamped vessels, which clearly represent individual pots, provide the closest guide to the proportions of different forms. Of the 41 identified stamped vessels 19 of the cups are form 22 and 15 of the platters are form 18, and while these are small numbers on which to base firm conclusions, this does suggest that these two types, which share a similar rim profile, may have been designed and sold as a matching set. Other plain types recorded from the sites listed in Table 70 consist of cups of *Conspectus* forms 15, 26, 31/32 and 33, and platters of forms 4, 11, 19 and 20. Other classes of vessel are rare: single examples of the straight-sided beaker *Conspectus* form 50.3 have been recorded at Camulodunum, Chichester and the Silchester forum basilica, and two sherds from closed forms, including a possible flagon, also came from the forum basilica.

Only seven of the potters' stamps are on decorated vessels, all of them chalices (Table 70). Five of these are mould stamps impressed within the decoration, four (including two from Insula IX; FIGS 105.6–7 and 106) of Cn Ateius Xanthus. The fifth, from Alchester, is of M Perennius Tigranus and is decorated with a frieze of musicians; it is of interest as the only stamped vessel by the large Perennius workshop yet noted from Britain (Brown 1968, pl. 9.25). The Xanthus mould stamp from Foxton is accompanied by a second Xanthus stamp on the interior. The seventh stamp, of Cn Ateius Euryalus, comes from Silchester and is on the interior of a chalice base with no associated decoration present.

At present the decorated ware from Silchester is exceptional for the quantity recovered: nineteen vessels, of which nine come from Insula IX (Nos 6, 7, 15–21), five from the forum basilica (Bird 2000, 187, fig. 104.1–4) and five from earlier excavations (May 1916, pl. 2.1–3; Boon 1969, fig. 2.1–6; RDMG.1995.81.102–6 and 1312). Since this report was written a third chalice sherd, in the style of Cn. Ateius Xanthus, has been recorded from the later levels at Insula IX, taking the total from Silchester to 20 and from Insula IX to ten. Next is Camulodunum with five small pieces; these include the fourth Xanthus mould stamp, of which only the ovolo otherwise survives (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 168–9; the illustrated sherds are on pl. 20). Other sites — Alchester, Braughing, Puckeridge, Fishbourne and Canterbury — have only produced one or two pieces each. All the pots recorded are chalices or probable chalices, with the exception

of a bowl or cup and three mould-decorated beakers of *Conspectus* form R12 from Insula IX (FIG. 105.17 and 19–21) and the probable rim of a modiolus, also from Insula IX. Chalice fragments without associated decoration are uncommon; apart from six sherds from Insula IX and the Cn Ateius Euryalus stamp from Silchester noted above, there are single sherds from the forum basilica, from Braughing, and, with an unidentified stamp, from Fishbourne (Dannell 1971, fig. 121.8).

Where attribution to a potter's style can be suggested, the importance of the Cn Ateius workshop is confirmed. A chalice of *Conspectus* form R9, with an applied mask and handle on the rim band and an ovolo recorded for Cn Ateius Xanthus, comes from the Silchester forum basilica (Bird 2000, fig. 104.1). At least three of the five bowls from earlier Silchester excavations noted above are in Ateius' style, including part of a chalice with a scene of Hercules riding in a chariot drawn by centaurs (FIG. 106; May 1916, pl. 2.1–2; Boon 1969, fig. 2.1–2; RDMG.1995.81.102–3), and there are single sherds in Ateius' style from Canterbury (Bird 1995, fig. 335.627), Fishbourne (Dannell 1971, fig. 121.1) and probably Puckeridge (Dannell 1981a, fig. 75.2).

Finally, it is worth noting briefly the arretine ware from London, which has been used in the past to argue either pre-conquest occupation of the later city or later import in the immediate conquest period; the pottery is described in detail in Pryce and Oswald (1928) and Pryce (1928). This material was reviewed, with full references, by Marsh (1979), who noted that none of it came from excavation and that most, and probably all, was likely to have arrived via collectors and dealers in antiquities. The provenances given for a number of the pieces are likely to be spurious, since other more obviously dubious finds have been assigned to several of the same findspots, and more recent excavations in London have produced nothing to indicate the presence of a Silchester- or Camulodunum-like settlement in the late Iron Age. Arretine ware was clearly much favoured by nineteenth-century collectors and the business was sufficiently lucrative for fake provenances to be attached to individual pieces; since Marsh wrote, Porten Palange (1995) has shown that the trade was profitable enough for excellent forgeries of arretine moulds and punches to be made.

A major problem remains in the assessment of this early sigillata, and that is the difficulty of identifying the source of the pottery from the very small fragments that are often all that remains. As noted above, the stamps from Silchester and other southern British sites include those of potters working at Arezzo, Pozzuoli, Pisa, Lyon, Vienne and La Graufesenque, and while some of the unstamped pieces can be attributed visually to these kiln-sites, much of the remainder, showing variations in colour and texture and in the quality of the slip, remains impossible to assign. A systematic programme of analysis, comparable to that carried out by Lasfargues and Picon on the sigillata from Haltern (von Schnurbein 1982), is essential if our understanding of this material is to advance. More precise attribution to source would be an important step in understanding this trade in fine pottery to Britain in the late Iron Age and how, and by what routes, it may have functioned.

Catalogue of stamped and decorated arretine from Silchester Insula IX (FIGS 105 and 106)

1. (FIG. 105) ATEI in a plain rectangle, on a cup with a shallow footring. A number of similar stamps with this reading, though not from this precise die, were used by the Cn Ateius workshops at Arezzo, Pisa and Lyon (Ateius (2), *OCK* 267.1–27, 268.1–23, 269.1–5, and 270.1–30). The fabric indicates origin at Lyon. *c.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 25. Well 9925 (11473). SF 6146.
2. (FIG. 105) AEI in a plain rectangle, on a cup. A number of similar stamps with this reading, though not from this precise die, were used by the Cn Ateius workshops at Arezzo, Pisa and Lyon (Ateius (2), *OCK* 267.74–6, 268.45–56, 269.6–9, and 270.89–97). The fabric indicates origin at Pisa. *c.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 25. Pit 11720 (11651). SF 6142.
3. (FIG. 105) CRESTI in a plain rectangle, on a cup. *OCK* 698, especially 698.20, stamps used at Pisa and Lyon by Crestus (1) and probably attributable to the workshop of Cn Ateius Crestus. The fabric indicates origin at Lyon. *c.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 30. Pit 11696 (10786). SF 6337.
4. (FIG. 105) CRE2TI in a plain rectangle, on a cup. *OCK* 698, especially 698.29–30, stamps used at Pisa and Lyon by Crestus (1) and probably attributable to the workshop of Cn Ateius Crestus. The fabric indicates origin at Pisa. *c.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 30. Baulk cleaning 17502. SF 7677.
5. (FIG. 105) CN·ATEI/HILAR/S in a plain rectangle with a central line, on a cup. *OCK* 296, Cn Ateius Hilarus of Pisa. *c.* 5 B.C.–A.D. 10. Cleaning 7347. SF 5311.

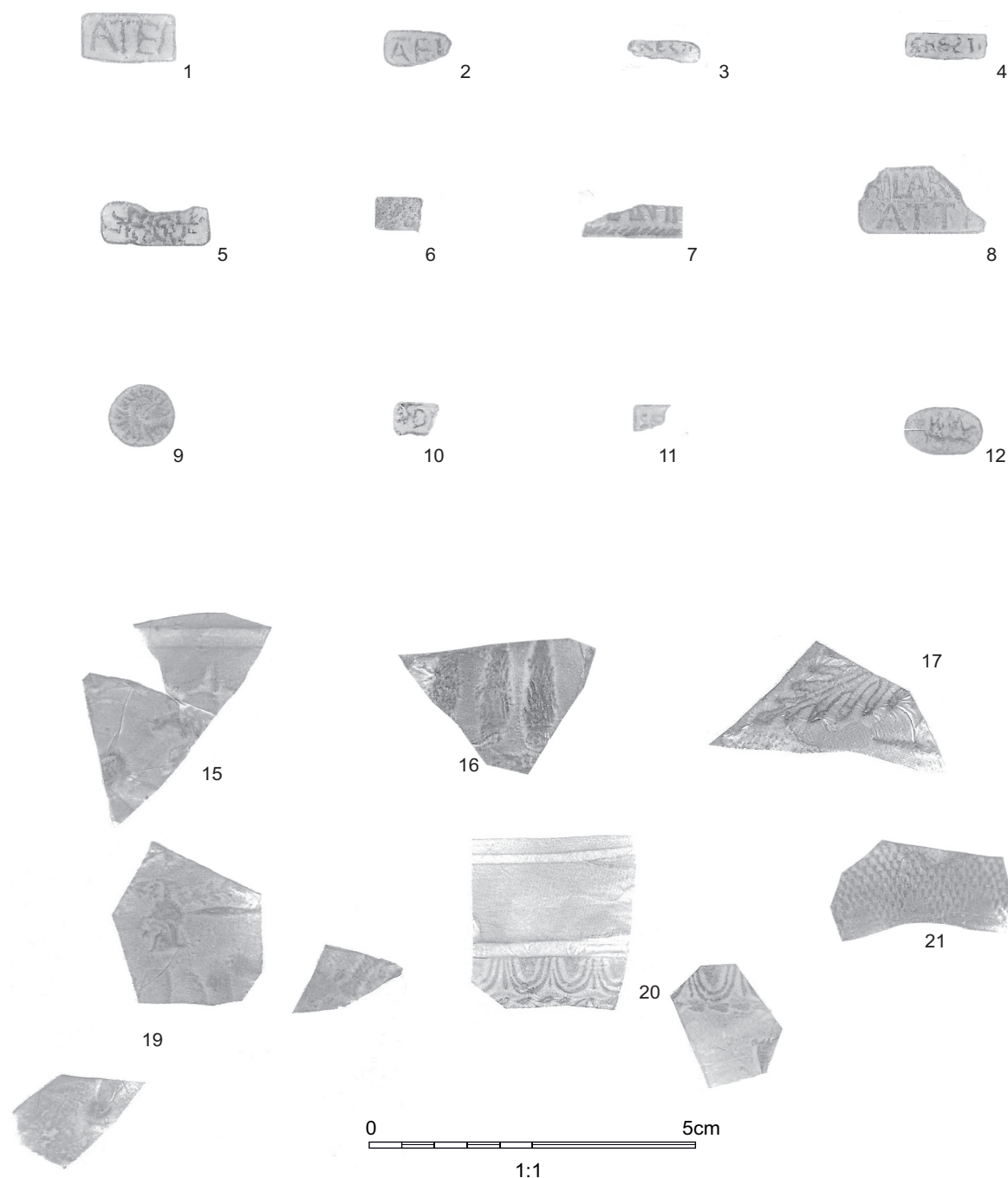


FIG. 105. Stamped and decorated arretine ware.

6. (FIGS 105 and 106) Chalice with mould stamp (four sherds). The form is *Conspectus* R.7.1 (the type vessel has an internal stamp of Cn Ateius Xanthus), with the upper and lower zones respectively shallower and deeper. The central cordon is rouletted, and there are grooves on the interior. The mould stamp sits between pairs of figures in the lower zone, and reads XAN[^]HI: OCK 2535.1–2, (Cn Ateius) Xanthus (1), one of the Cn Ateius workshop at Pisa.

The upper frieze contains a band of narrow vertical motifs, of which only the lower part survives; the lower frieze has repeated pairs of girls seated on stools and playing knucklebones (*astragali*), above a basal wavy line. The stamp is impressed at a slight angle between two pairs of figures, and has rosettes above and below.

Porten Palange notes that the figures, probably copied from the Perennius workshop and originally

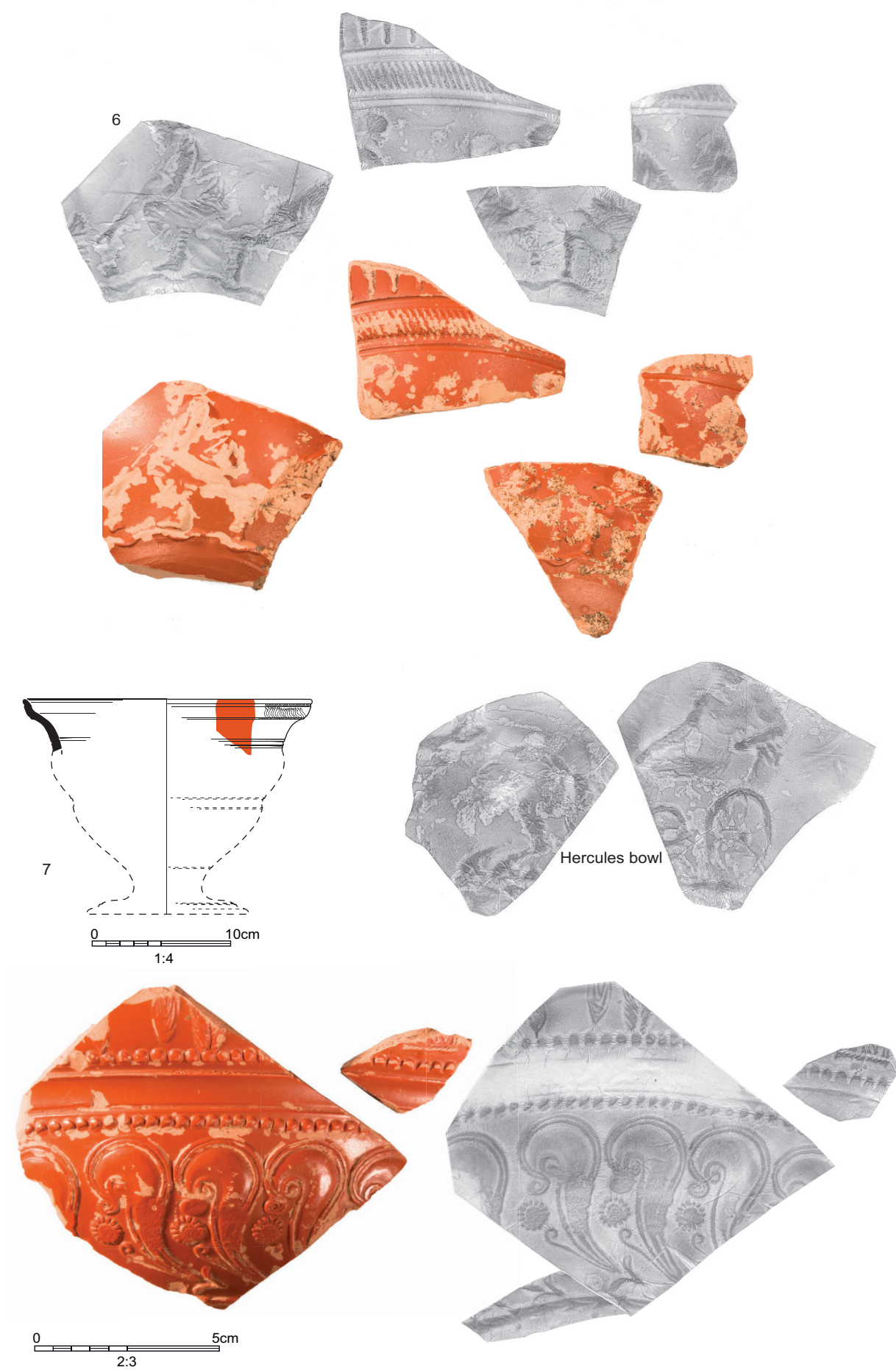


FIG. 106. Decorated arretine ware, including a chalice with a scene of Hercules in a chariot drawn by centaurs. (Courtesy of Reading Museum and Art Gallery, accession number RDMG.1995.81.102-3)

used at Arezzo, were later used at Pisa (2009, 206–7 and Taf. 91, Komb At 27). The wavy line at the base was apparently composed of a band of shallow chevron-like motifs, and a short row of them occurs on a chalice from Florence, attributed to the Ateius group, where they form a stream in front of a rural shrine (Bird 2013, no. 20). Porten Palange considers that this motif is characteristic of the products of Pisa. Other stamped Xanthus chalices which carry the same scene of girls playing knucklebones come from Haltern, Vindonissa and Nijmegen (Porten Palange 2009, 207). *c.* 5 B.C.–A.D. 20. Cleaning 8293 (SF 4991); further sherds from layer 8452 (SF 5266); cleaning 10298; cleaning 13751 (SF 7090).

7. (FIGS 105 and 106) Chalice with mould stamp (18 sherds). The form is *Conspectus* R5.1.2 (the type vessel has a mould stamp of Xanthus), with a band of fine complex rouletting on the rim and a second band 10 mm wide on the interior. The mould stamp sits in the upper zone just above the beadrow; it is in a *tabella ansata* frame with corded upper and lower borders and reads XAN[^]HI: OCK 2535.3, (Cn Ateius) Xanthus (1), one of the Cn Ateius workshops at Pisa.

The decoration of the fragmentary upper zone apparently consists of hanging fillets of two sizes, the broader associated with a tall foliage motif, perhaps an acanthus leaf. The narrower fillet is probably the same as one hanging between a mask and a heavy garland on a bowl from Florence attributed to the Ateius workshop (Bird 2013, no. 19). The lower zone consists of elaborate volutes springing from bifid leaves, with curled tendrils (probably hand-drawn) attached at the base. Large daisy-like rosettes sit between the volutes, and there is a corded band round the base. The volutes, without the other motifs, are on a *Conspectus* form R7.1.1 chalice from Foxton, Cambs., which has a different Xanthus mould stamp in its upper zone of ovolo band, candelabra and horse protomes (Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. 2.2; Oxé 1933, pl. 38.139). *c.* 5 B.C.–A.D. 20. Layer 14039 (SF 7451); further sherds from layers 10445, 11317 and (SF 6977), Post-hole 11031, Pit 11446 (11424, 11428), Pit 16688 (16577, sample 11960).

8. (FIG. 105) HILARV[S]/ATTI in a plain rectangle with a central line, central on a large platter. There are raised spots on the stamp, probably due to blobs of clay on the die rather than impressed deliberately. OCK 343, and close to 343.1; Attius, slave Hilarus, of Lyon. *c.* 10–1 B.C. Burnt. Layer 5599. SF 4091.
9. (FIG. 105) C·A/FVSTI·CELATI· in a circle with a central dot, on a cup (three sherds). The lettering is very small and cramped. OCK 368, and close to 368.1, C Aufustus Celatus (1). A possible source in Gaul is suggested, and origin at Lyon would fit the slip and fabric of this piece. OCK suggest a date after *c.* 10 B.C. Pit 8507 (7796). SF 5112.
10. (FIG. 105) DI[OM] in a *tabella ansata* frame, probably on a cup. OCK 739.4, Diomedes (2) of Lyon, an origin also indicated by the fabric. *c.* 15 B.C.–A.D. 5. Pit 11107 (11108). SF 6255.
11. (FIG. 105) SE[on a cup, probably *Conspectus* form 22. Cf. OCK 1857.2, Sentius (4). OCK suggest that this Sentius was working at La Graufesenque, but there are larger Sentius stamps from Lyon under OCK 1856, and the fabric of this piece would suit origin there. A date range *c.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 20 would cover both possibilities. Layer 13361. SF 6975.
12. (FIG. 105) MVA[^]L/ » in an oval, on a cup. The lettering is cramped and unclear. OCK 2315 and similar to 2315.38 but not apparently the same die; M Valerius of Pisa. *c.* 15 B.C.–A.D. 15. Cut down to make a counter. Layer 13431. SF 6967.
13. (not illus.) JSI or JCI on a cup. Unidentifiable. The fabric suggests origin at Lyon rather than Italy. Later Augustan–Tiberian. Pit 12462 (12461).
14. (not illus.) Vertical stroke at the end of a stamp, central on a platter. Unidentifiable; the fabric suggests origin at Lyon. Later Augustan–Tiberian. Pit 10746 (10730).
15. (FIG. 105) Chalice, probably (four sherds). The small single-bordered ovolo has been blurred during finishing; below are horizontal motifs, perhaps supporting festoons, and other unidentifiable elements. Probably Italian; later Augustan–Tiberian. Pit 12462 (12461) and Pit 13548 (13528).
16. (FIG. 105) Decorated sherd from a *modiolus* (*Conspectus* form R3.3) or a relatively straight-sided chalice (*Conspectus* R7.1). The surviving decoration consists of a row of narrow vertical pinnate leaves, probably with small rosettes below. Similar but not identical leaves were used by the Arezzo workshops of Cn Ateius and P Cornelius (Porten Palange 2009, Tafn 81, 85, and 119, 23). Italian; later Augustan–Tiberian. Layer 7365.
17. (FIG. 105) Round-bodied cup or small bowl with a shallow footring (three sherds); cf. *Conspectus* form R11, though the type vessel has a more delicately moulded base. Above the base is a finely modelled pinnate leaf flanked by a narrow corded tendril; in its present incomplete state it is not possible to identify the leaf further, as similar leaves were used in several Italian workshops. The fabric suggests origin at Arezzo; the form is dated mid- to late Augustan. Pit 11107 (11108).
18. (not illus.) Decorated sherd with fragment of a delicate scroll. Probably Italian; Augustan–Tiberian. Cleaning 11901.

19. (FIG. 105) 'Aco'-type beaker, *Conspectus* R12 (five sherds, probably all the same pot). The sherds are all very small; the design consists of what is probably a narrow wreath, above a warrior or gladiator, with a foot and possibly another arm on separate pieces. The slip is thin and rather worn. Central or northern Italy, or possibly Lyon, where unslipped versions of R12 are recorded; later Augustan-Tiberian. Cleaning 10298, Post-hole 11561 (11147), Pit 11107 (11150) and Pit 16839 (16834).
20. (FIG. 105) 'Aco'-type beaker, *Conspectus* R12 (two sherds), with double-bordered ovolo above a row of wedge-shaped motifs. R12 beakers were made at Arezzo and in northern Italy, and unslipped versions are recorded at Lyon. The fabric suggests an Italian source. Augustan-Tiberian. Pit 8507 (7796), layer 13902.
21. (FIG. 105) 'Aco'-type beaker, *Conspectus* R12, but with only a fine moulding at the base rather than the offset shown on the two type vessels. The decoration consists of massed wedge-shaped motifs; the arrangement terminates at the base in downward-pointing triangles, as on a beaker from Lorenzberg (Garbsch 1982, B36). Overall designs of such motifs, known as 'Kommaregen', were produced in the Po valley by L Sarius Surus (*OCK* 1795) and at Ravenna (e.g. Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1987, pl. 19.6); designs incorporating areas of 'Kommaregen' were produced by Norbanus at Cremona (*OCK* 1292), by Aco (*OCK* 26.1, 28.4 and 29.1) and by Chrysippus (Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. 26.13). There is evidence that Aco's workshops included Lyon, where unslipped versions of R12 were made. Later Augustan-Tiberian. Cleaning 10104.