II
Excavations on the Corbridge Bypass, 1974

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With contributions by John Dore (Pottery), Brenda Dickinson (Samian), Jennifer Price and Sally Cottam (Glass) and James Rackham (Animal bones)

THE excavation here reported was one of three conducted in advance of the construction of the Corbridge bypass (A69). The other two excavations dealt with the Agricolan fort at Beaufront House (Hanson et. al. 1979) and a series of ditches which may represent a marching camp (Jobey 1979). The present excavation comprised the investigation of an area 40 × 20 m square located south of the visible line of Dere Street, the embankment of which survives as a prominent monument in the field immediately to the north of the bypass. The site is now under the slip road at the A68 junction on the Corbridge roundabout centering on grid reference NT 984 653 (fig. 1).

The site had been prepared for excavation by the contractors of the roadworks, as a result the topsoil had been removed before archaeological investigation and the site (fig. 2) presented at the level of the underlying boulder clay with a remnant of the overlying stoney agricultural soil compacted by the action of the stripping machines onto and into the surface (Contexts 2, 7, 501, 503, 507). With a single exception, discussed below, only negative features were present. Dere Street itself could only be discerned as a concentration of small stones embedded in the surface of the boulder clay.

Because almost no stratigraphy survived it is proposed to describe each of the located features in turn, in their relative chronological order. This order being established either from the contents of the features or from their spatial relationships.

DERE STREET

Since the cremations dealt with below are aligned along the west side of Dere Street and the *ustrinum* is aligned along the east side, it follows that that road was an established route earlier than the use of the area for burials.

The line of Dere Street is well preserved in the field immediately north of the bypass site in the shape of an obvious *agger* standing some 1·0 m high, as accentuated by differential erosion of the surrounding landscape by ploughing. In the area under excavation nothing remained of roadside ditches and the road's exact width could not be determined. Even with the degree of erosion encountered on this site, drainage ditches might have been expected to survive, but no such features were encountered and their very existence must be in doubt.

THE *USTRINUM*

On the western margin of Dere Street an area of fired red clay subsoil, covering an area of approximately 75 sq m, was investigated; this proved to be an *ustrinum*, or cremation area. Two features could be defined:

Context 11. An area of localized extensive conflagration centred around three charcoal-filled post settings (Contexts 11, 11b, 11c). One of the settings, 11a, described an arc 1·25 m long by 0·5 m wide, suggesting that a curved screen of timbers had been erected at this point. The features had been reduced by ploughing and pre-excavation site preparation to their very lowest depths. Seven metres south west of Context 11 was a cobble platform (Context 13) 1·5 m square, capped by orange-red burnt clay (Context 12). Immediately south of the platform a spread of charcoal (Context

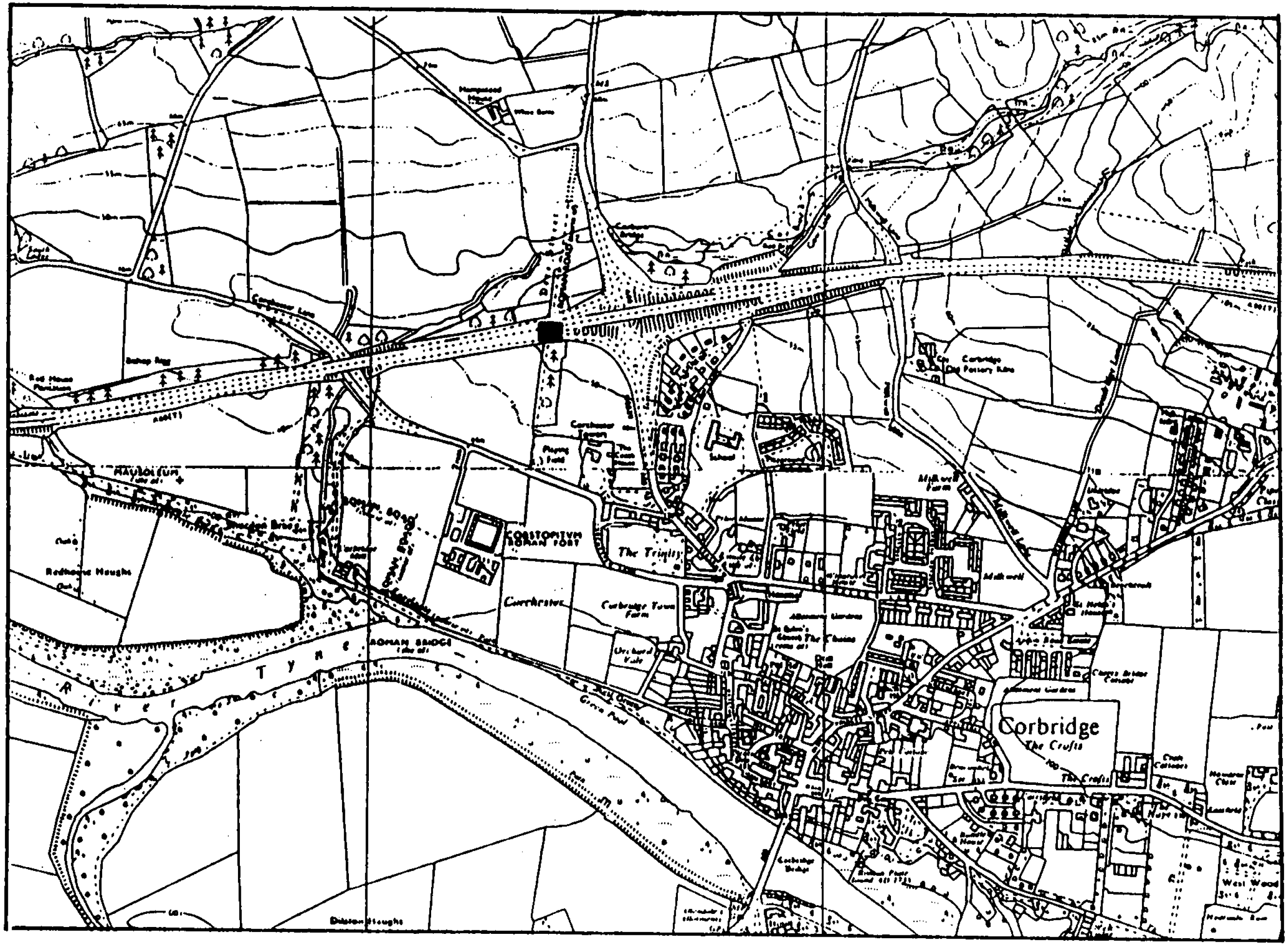

Fig. 1 *Corbridge Bypass: Site location map. Copyright: Ordnance Survey.*

15) formed a component element of the complex. This feature may be interpreted as a cremation platform. Its companion structure (Context 110) appears to represent a less formalized setting for the funerary act.

THE ENCLOSURE (CONTEXT 504)

The feature comprised a ditch, with a dark grey fill, extending for 15·5 m from the north-west corner of the excavated area, and for an unknown distance to the north-west. Turning at a right angle it extended for 20 m to the south, at which point it had been erased by modern disturbance. The width of the feature varied from a maximum of 1·7 m to a minimum of 1·3 m. Pottery from the upper filling (506) of Context 504 comprised an assemblage of Roman wares covering a span from the late first to mid-second centuries A.D. (below p. 38). A number of objects, including those elsewhere associated with the individual cremations, were found in 506, notably fragments of three glass bracelets (Glass nos 10, 12, 13 below p. 29) a gaming counter (Cat. No. Glass 14), and a copper alloy bead (Copper Alloy no. 2), suggesting the displacement of the contents of nearby cremations either in antiquity or, more likely, by modern ploughing.

In the late first or early second century, the interior of this feature seemed to have been partitioned, with a small shallow ditch (Context 502). The material recovered from 502 has the same date range as that from the encompassing ditch (506), suggesting that both features are largely contemporary and that they went out of use at the same time.

The full nature of the enclosure could not be ascertained from the area investigated. Unlike the pre-Roman rectilinear enclosure excavated at the adjacent site of Bishop Rigg, there was no evidence of a palisade (Jobey 1979). Although rectilinear enclosures are a feature of the prehistoric landscape of the Corbridge area, they also make an appearance in Roman funerary contexts: the Shorden Brae mausoleum, for instance, is set within a rectilinear enclosure. A number of indicators point to the structure being of Roman date, though the absence of prehistoric ceramics cannot be of major significance given the rarity of this class of artefact in the region in general. A striking feature of the enclosure is that it is laid out with regard to Dere Street with the western ditch set uniformly parallel with the eastern margin of the road. It must also be significant that, as far as the limited excavations could ascertain, no cremation lay outside the confines of the enclosure. A single burial (Context 508) was placed in the top of the fill of the northern ditch; this cremation is the latest of the series in date. The fact that Burial 508 was sitting in the ditch-fill suggests that by the middle of the second century it was no longer a significant surface feature, and the lack of any later Roman pottery suggests that the burial ground was no longer used after this period. On the balance of evidence a Roman, rather than Iron Age or earlier, date for the construction of the enclosure is suggested.

THE BURIALS

Inside the enclosure a number of cremations were located. Ploughing and soil movement associated with the preparation of the site left these in an exiguous state, all had been reduced to the very bottom few centimetres of the original burial pit and the contents had been scattered through the neighbouring soil. Only small pockets of bone survived, and these remains have been lost by the expert engaged to study the human remains.

Context 502

Set into the backfill of the partition was a shallow depression filled with charcoal which might have formed part of an otherwise eradicated cremation. No bones or grave goods were found.

Context 508

This burial, in a depression *c.*1·0 m in diameter, was dug into the backfill of the northern ditch of the rectangular structure (Context 506).

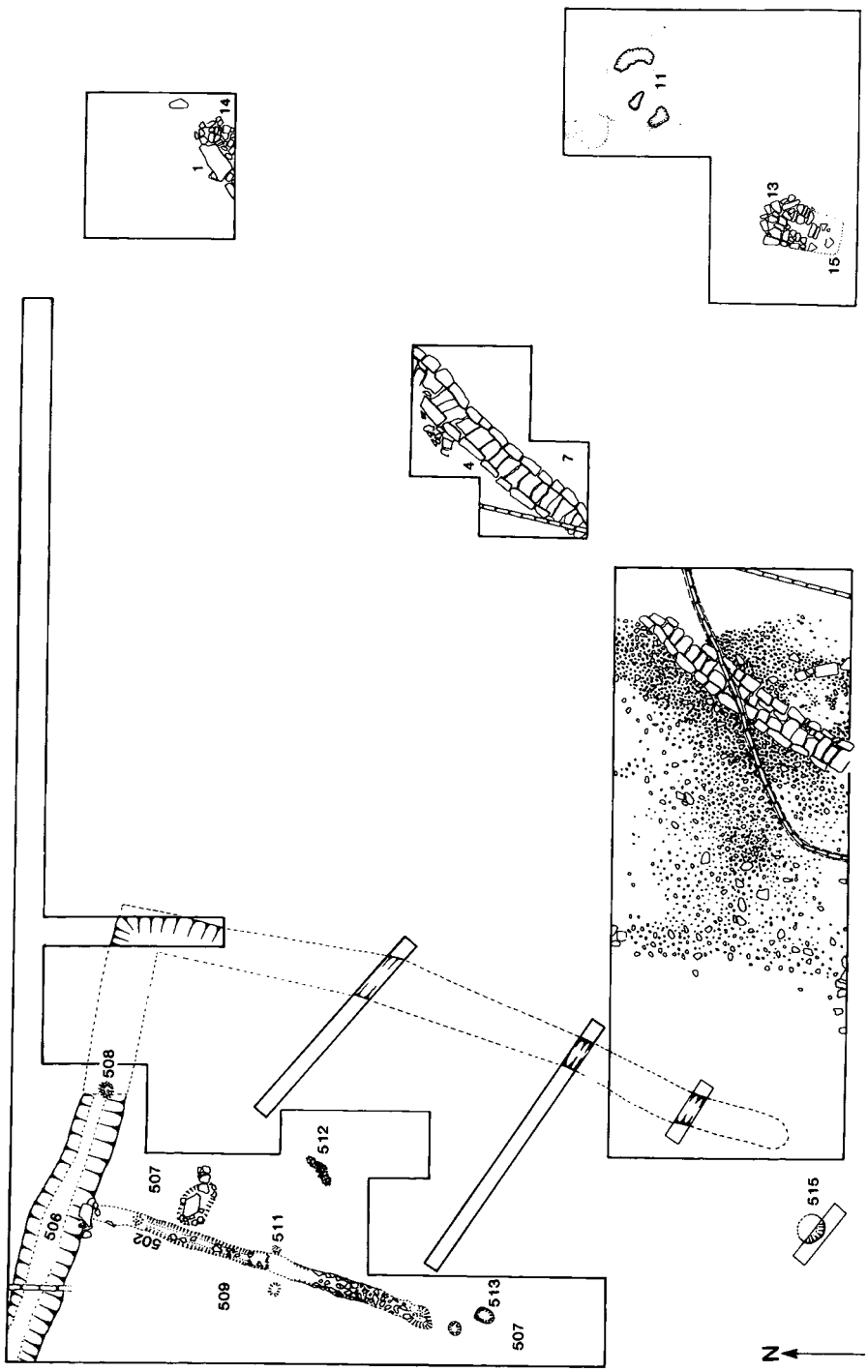

Fig. 2 Corbridge Bypass: Plan of excavated features.

The ditch produced material dating up to the middle of the second century.

This burial was the richest of those found, the surviving grave goods comprising two copper alloy rings, iron nails, a copper alloy bead, one frit melon bead, a pottery lamp and an enamelled vase. These items are discussed in the appropriate specialist reports.

The grave goods, as a group, point to a Gallic source and probably reflect the origins of the deceased. The lamp is of micaceous fabric, probably from Lezoux; the presence of a single melon bead in the grave points to a ritual best exemplified in Gaul, whilst the bronze vase is matched in technique and shape by finds in southern and central Gaul. A date after the middle of the second century is indicated by the stratigraphical Context of this burial.

Context 509

The cremation was to the west of the partition ditch 502 in a shallow depression 0·5 m in diameter; the only surviving contents were fragments of an unidentifiable iron object or objects and a quantity of charcoal.

Context 511

A well defined area of burnt clay, cut by the partition ditch 502, which contained remains of a Samian bowl and a coarseware jar (Pottery nos 102–104), dating to the late Flavian period. Even though this does not represent a cremation in itself, it might not be too far-fetched to associate this assemblage with food offerings in the vicinity of undetected burials.

Context 513

A sub-rectangular depression, 0·75 × 0·5 m, produced a quantity of calcined human bone and the remains of an amphora. The amphora, of South Gaulish origin, which had been reduced to several hundred sherds by the tracks of the stripping machines, was of Keay's Tarraconnensis Fabric 13 (Keay 1984).

Context 514

Cutting through, and partly lying on, the gravel of Dere Street was a modern field drain of *c.*1·20 m width. It comprised large flags flanked by a kerb of undressed stones. The whole structure was set in a bed of sandy gravel. No cement or mortar was used in the structure and there was no evidence to suggest that it had been designed as a waterproof channel. Fragments of post-medieval pottery was found among the flats.

Despite the proximity of the Corbridge aqueduct, which presumably drew its flow from the Cor Burn, this feature cannot be identified as Roman. It could not function as a water channel having no waterproofing. Moreover it appears to fall away to the north and not in the southerly direction required by an aqueduct serving the fort. Since the entire area is interlaced with field drains this feature is best interpreted as part of a land drainage system predating the introduction of commercially produced tubular drains in the nineteenth century.

DISCUSSION

The burials discussed in this report appear to be related to the earliest northern cemetery of the fort at Corbridge. The date of the Samian and coarse pottery, even allowing for an heirloom effect, points to activity starting in the late first or early second century, a date which coincides with the foundation of the Trajanic fort.

The burials, judged by the admittedly poorly surviving material evidence, do not appear to be of high status. An exception to this statement may be made for 508, where the grave goods indicate a higher level of disposable wealth. The indication that this burial is of a Gaul, or someone with close connections with Gaul, may explain the apparent deviation from the normal rite in the cemetery. The presence of the burial in the circumscribing ditch, rather than in the enclosure may, itself, indicate that the dead may have been "outside' the community normally using the cemetery. The regrettable absence of a report on the incinerated bones precludes any discussion of the sex of the deceased and possible connection with the

ethnic origins of members of the mid-second century garrison.

Reconstruction of the funerary rite is difficult since so many of the burials and their accompanying artefacts have been scattered by post-Roman agricultural activity; at best an aggregated view may be taken.

The distinction between the act of cremation and the act of interment is clearly defined, the former taking place to the east of Dere Street in a reserved area which was, presumably, used over and over again. The evidence of post settings in the *ustrinum* suggests that the use of elaborate raised pyres was sometimes a feature of the rite.

The absence of pins or fibulae may indicate that the cremated bones were deposited directly into the ground, rather than being wrapped. A number of glass bracelets, none directly associated with a burial, if not scattered from a single grave, may represent a specific element of the funerary rite. No bracelet was complete, perhaps showing that they were broken as part of the rite and only parts of the whole artefact were left with the dead. It is not clear, in the absence of stratigraphy, whether the pottery was committed to the grave or used by the living at the burial ceremony or in subsequent commemorations of the dead. Two fragments of melted glass suggest that some vessels passed through the cremation fires though no other class of material seems to have been similarly treated. The presence of fragments of glass cups and bottles may be additional evidence for the celebration of graveside rituals. The occurrence of the upper half of an amphora with burial 513 could be indicative of a libation funnel being placed over the grave but this evidence should, perhaps, not be pressed.

The presence of animal bones, unfortunately once again scattered across the archaeological horizon, invites speculation as to the holding of funerary feasts on the site. Whilst allowing for the fact that some at least of the bones could have reached the site in a post-Roman context, the species list is suggestive with a dominance of horse derived from more than one individual, as well as cow, pig and sheep. The conditions of survival tilt the animal remains towards the recovery of teeth but equally, it could be argued, the use of heads rather than whole carcasses might represent a feature of ritual.

The confinement of the burials within an enclosure supposes an authority which defined burial space in relation to the fort and maintained a degree of control over the use of that space, whilst continuity of ritual, evidenced by the formalized *ustrinum*, may indicate a professional class of undertakers being associated with the fort and its population.

The end of burial activity shortly after the middle of the second century may be illusory since only a small area of the enclosure was examined and that closest to the access road and *ustrinum*. It remains an open question as to whether or not the cemetery spread to the west and later burials are to be found outside the excavated area.

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

1 Linear feature made up of two parallel lines of stone blocks, separated by a flagged floor. In a bedding of small river washed cobbles, set in clay
2 Topsoil and rubble
3 Gravel surface to east of 1 with small river washed cobbles
4 Large flags forming base of 1 (contains modern pottery)
5 Small river washed cobbles in gravelly surface to west of 1
6 Topsoil and brown clay
7 Topsoil in A2/A3
8 Land drain in A2 running North–South
9 Circular marks of bright orange clay burning in line N–S
10 Charcoal and burning within layer 9
11 Charcoal spread intermingled with reddish brown clay
12 South of 9 and 10, orange-red burnt clay running in East–West direction
13 Underlying 12. Series of faced stones and angular cut stone. Forming a layer or cobbling.

14 Surrounding large stones, probably remains of layer 1, angular stones
15 Rectangular area of charcoal abutting 13
16 Underpinning of double faced stones 1 forming the side of the field drain. Smallish angular stones slightly below level of flagstones 4
17 Packed clay under 16
18 Sandy gravel below field drain
19 Orange burnt clay below 13
501 Orange clay
502 Grey clayey fill of partition ditch 502
503 Orange clay
504 Topsoil of north-east extension
505 Dark soil
506 Ditch of burial enclosure
507 Dark Brown soil and angular stones
508 Grave group in 506
509 Small shallow pit
511 Burnt area in orange clay
512 Cobbles
513 Cremation with amphora
514 Pit with bone fragments
515 Pit

THE FINDS

Coins

No	*Sf.No.*	*Issuer*	*Type*	*Reference*	*Date*	*Condition*
1.	7.	L. Marcius Phillipus	*Denarius:* Obv: *ANCVS-* head of Ancus Marcius Rev: *PHILIPPUS/AQVA MAR*	Craw.425	56 B.C.	EW/EW
	Context 502					
2.	19	Trajan	*Dupondius* Obv:- Rev:-	–	98–117	Corroded
	Context 19					
3.	3	M. Aurelius	*Sestertius* Obv:*[M. ANTONINUS AUG*	BMC 1634	176–7	Corroded
	Context 2		*GERM SARM TRP XXI]* Rev:*[IMP VIIII COS III PP -SC]*			
4.	5	–	*Sestertius* Obv:-	–	1-second Century	Corroded
	Context 501		Rev:-			

References

BMCRE MATTINGLY, H. *Coins of the Roman empire in the British Museum.* London 1923–62.
Craw. CRAWFORD, M. *Roman republican coinage.* Cambridge. 1974

Objects of Copper Alloy

1. Sf. No. 1 Context 1
   Bracelet formed from round rod
   Diameter: 7 cm
   Diameter of rod: 0·5 cm
2. Sf. No. 15 Context 506
   Biconical stud
   Diameter: 0.8 cm
   Height: 1·2 cm
3. Sf. No. 13 Context 506
   Bronze bolt lock pin
   Length: 3·2 cm
4. Sf. No. 14e Context 508
   Globular bead
   Height: 1 cm
   Diameter: 1.1 cm
   Internal diameter: 0.65 cm

5. Sf. No. 14c Context 508
   Two rings of square section rod.
   Diameter: a) 2·2 cm b) 2 cm
   Diameter of section: a) 0·4 cm
   b) 0·35 cm
6. Sf. No. 14 Context 508
   7 fragments from the shoulder and rim, 6 damaged trapezoid side panels and 2 fragments from the foot of an hexagonal vessel, tapering to the bottom. Vessel is inlaid with green and blue enamel in champlevé technique. The trapezoidal wall panels appear to have been soldered together originally. A hole in the surviving part of the shoulder suggests that a pair of ring staples once supported a loop handle.
   Height of shoulder and neck: *c.*1 cm
   Dimensions of side panels: *c.*8 cm × 3 cm (top) × 0·8 cm base.
   Height of foot: 1·8 cm
   Overall height: *c.*11 cm Fig. 3

This vessel appears to be an unprecedented find in Britain. In form it is paralleled by quoted examples in Lyon, Bonn, Schwarzenacker (Saarland) and Rabat, though none of these have stratified archaeological contexts and none is inlaid with enamel; the illustrated specimen from Lyon being inlaid with silver (Boucher and Tassinari 1976).

Butcher in her discussion of enamelled artefacts groups them into three classes, according to their manufacturing techniques and colours (Butcher 1976). The third group is characterized by elegantly shaped vases and candlesticks made by soldering together component elements of the whole object. The only dated object of this group, a vase from Angoulême, was found in association with late third-century coins, presumably as the container of a hoard.

The importance of the Corbridge vase is that it has a dated archaeological context, being associated with an unstamped Loeschke Type IX factory lamp (fig. 4) of the first half of the second century (below p. 43). The associated burial, 508, is stratified in the top of the refill of the north ditch of the funerary enclosure, a context producing nothing later than of mid-second century date.

Fig. 3 Copper alloy enamelled vessel. Scale 1:1.

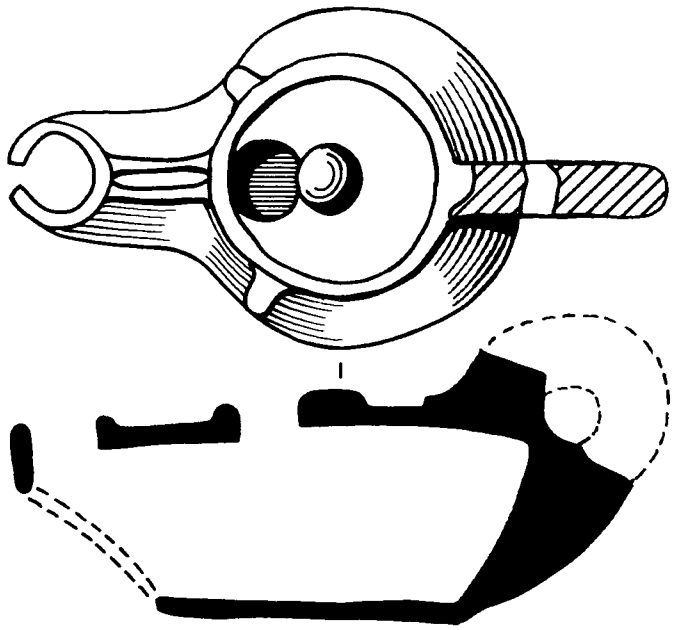

Fig. 4 Pottery lamp. Scale 1:1.

THE ROMAN GLASS (fig. 5)
by J. Price and S. Cottam

Discussion

The excavations produced a total of 38 fragments of vessel glass, window glass and other objects. All the fragments were well preserved with very little evidence of weathering. The 28 vessel fragments came from a minimum of 8 items; 2 cups (nos 1–2), a jug (no. 3), a further item of tableware (no. 4), an unguent bottle (no. 5) and 3 prismatic bottles. In addition, 2 beads, 4 bangles and a gaming counter were found. Nearly half the fragments were in topsoil contexts. Three fragments came from contexts associated with the area of cremation pyres and one (the melon bead, no. 9) came from a shallow cremation.

No. 1 is a body fragment from a thin-walled, straight-sided, wheel-cut cup. Pale green and greenish colourless glass was quite frequently used in the manufacture of tablewares in the later first century; flasks, cylindrical bottles and beakers have been noted in these colours. The curved rim and straight sided body of no. 1 suggest that it comes from a form of cup more fully illustrated by well preserved greenish colourless examples with strong carinations and tubular pushed-in base rings from Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (Neal et al. 1990, 201 fig. 163 no. 35) and from an early second century cremation burial at Stanstead, Essex (Price and Cottam forthcoming no. 2).

Two colourless body fragments, one of which has horizontal wheel-cut lines (no. 2), may also come from a cylindrical drinking cup with a cracked-off and ground rim. The wall of the vessel is slightly thicker than that of no. 1, suggesting that the fragments come from a second century cup. These cups are discussed in detail in connection with at least three examples from an Antonine pit at Harlow, Essex (Price 1987, 202–3 nos 8–10 fig. 2). Several are known from northern Britain, includ-

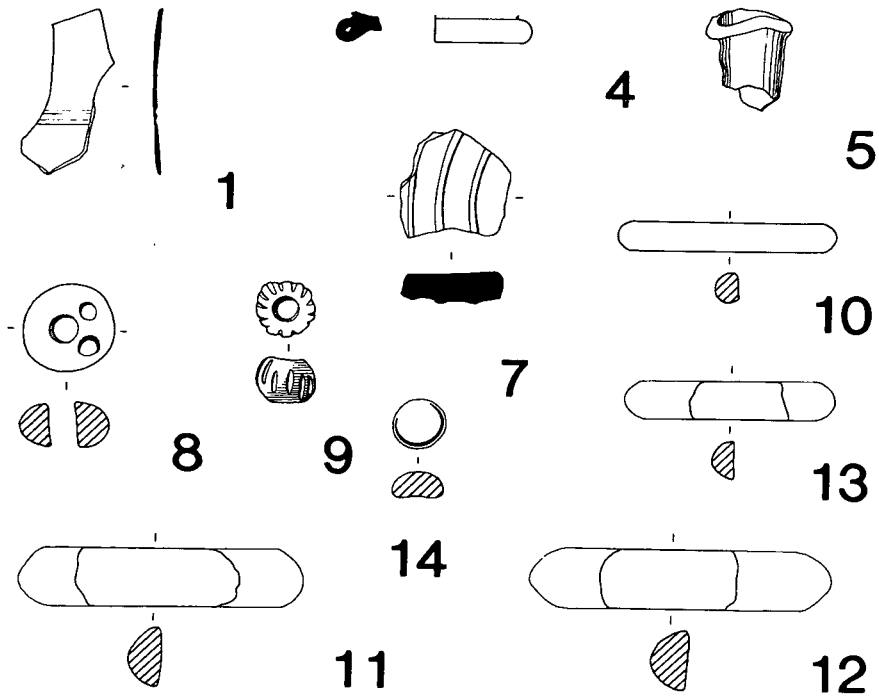

Fig. 5 Glass fragments, beads, counter and bangles. Scale 1:2.

ing a well preserved cup from Hardknott, Cumbria (Charlesworth 1959a, 37–8 fig. 3), and a number from previous excavations at Corbridge (Charlesworth 1959b, 49 fig. 7 nos 9, 10 & 11; Allen 1988, 293 no. 39–40a, fig. 132). Alternatively, it is possible that these two body fragments come from a colourless, cylindrical wheel-cut bottle; a late second–early third century form already known from Corbridge (Charlesworth 1959b, 54 fig. 10 no. 1).

No. 3 a blue/green jug handle, has been slightly distorted by heat. Nevertheless, it can be identified as coming from the angular ribbon handle of a later first/mid-second century jug. Jugs with folded rims, long cylindrical necks, angular ribbon handles and conical, globular or discoid bodies are frequently found on Flavian–early second century sites in the north-western provinces. They were made both in strongly coloured and blue/green glass. The body of the vessel might be ribbed, as illustrated by a yellow/brown discoid jug from a pit at Enfield (Price 1977, 155 no. 2 pl. 18), or plain, such as greenish conical jugs from Bartlow Hills, Essex (Gage 1834, 5 pl. II fig. 1) and Lower Runhams, Kent (Monckton 1979, 120f. fig. 3).

The tubular base fragment, no. 4, cannot be identified precisely, although the colour and form of the base indicate that it comes from a first–third century vessel, probably a small bowl, or perhaps a jar or jug.

CONTAINERS

No. 5 is the distorted upper body of a blue/green unguent bottle or small flask. Unguent bottles and small flasks are found quite frequently on first and second century sites, being

particularly associated with bath-houses and burials. Although the shape of the body of no. 5 cannot be determined, the rolled-in rim identifies it as a second century vessel, comparable with vessels of several forms from York (Harden 1962, 136–7, fig. 89, HG.49, 231, 103.1).

Seventeen fragments (over 71% of the vessel fragments) were from blue/green bottles. These were used in considerable numbers on occupation sites of the first and second centuries for the storage of liquids and semi-liquids, and were sometimes re-used as cinerary urns in burials, as at York (Harden 1962, 136 HG.53 pl.66). The complete vessel had a folded rim, cylindrical neck, an angular reeded handle (no. 6) and either a cylindrical body, a shape restricted almost entirely to the first century, or a mould blown polygonal body, most usually square. Square/rectangular bottles, the only form to be identified in this assemblage, were in use from the mid-first to the late-second century. Almost all mould blown bottles have a raised design on the underside of the base. Concentric circles, seen on no. 7, are the most frequently employed motif and were probably intended to strengthen the base of the vessel without significantly increasing its weight. Bottles with base designs of circles and other geometric motifs have been found in some quantity during previous excavations at Corbridge (see Charlesworth 1959b, fig. 9 for a range of the designs).

OBJECTS

Three classes of object were found; beads, bangles and a counter (nos 8–14). No. 8 is a complete blue/green annular bead, a type found quite frequently on late Iron Age and Roman sites, but which has been difficult to date with precision (Guido 1978, 65–66 group 6 iia). Examples are known from a late first-early second century context at Cannon Street, London (Harden 1979, 22 no. 53 fig. 12) and from a fourth century context at Frocester Court villa (Price 1979, 46 no. 58).

No. 9 is a heavily worn frit melon bead. The bead was originally covered with a bright blue/green glaze. These beads are very frequently found on sites of the first and early second century, particularly those connected with military activity. Melon beads have not often been noted in association with burials in Britain, but single beads and small groups have been found in burials in the Rhineland, as in the cemetery at Wederath-Belginum, Germany (Haffner 1989, 109–11, figs. 76 & 78 and frontispiece).

Four fragments from undecorated bangles were found. These objects are usually preserved as fragments and some debate surrounds their function (Stevenson 1976, 50–3; Price 1988, 354). All the bangles in the assemblage, but particularly no. 10, have narrow diameters and may not have been made to be worn around the wrist or arm. Glass bangles of the Roman period were divided into three main types by Kilbride-Jones (1938) and his divisions have been preserved in subsequent studies of these objects (Stevenson 1956 & 1976; Price 1988). Nos 10–13 all come from Type 3 bangles, a diverse group without the broad coloured bands or twisted cables of Types 1 and 2.

Nos 10–12 are plain, opaque white bangles (type 3a) a form frequently found on Roman and native sites in northern England and southern Scotland. Kilbride-Jones thought that the concentration of these bangles at Traprain Law indicated a manufacturing centre (Kilbride-Jones 1938, 394) but the distribution pattern now recognized is not specific, and there may have been several centres of production. At least 23 examples come from east Yorkshire alone (Price 1988, 363–4) and numerous examples are known from Cumbria and Northumberland. Evidence from Corbridge and Vindolanda suggests that they were produced at least as early as the late first century (Stevenson 1976, 45–6), and they probably continued in use into the second century.

Type 3b bangles are similar to those of Type 3a but are opaque yellow (no. 13). They have been found very much less frequently than the opaque white variety. The present distribution suggests that they are more common in southern Scotland than northern England. A possi-

ble example of the type is already known from Corbridge (Kilbride-Jones 1938, 381) and a fragment comes from West Whelpington, Northumberland, north-west of Corbridge (Price 1989, 132–3). Very little firm dating evidence exists for Type 3b bangles, although fragments from Traprain Law indicate a first-second century date.

No. 14 is a small plano-convex counter, of dark green glass, appearing black in normal light. Counters were made in several colours, principally "black" and opaque white and are found on sites of all periods of Roman occupation, usually in small numbers. A few sets of matching counters are known from burials, as at Old Newton, Suffolk, where 5 white and 5 black counters accompanied a cremation (Low 1907/9, 257).

Catalogue (fig. 5)

Abbreviations

D	Diameter
Dims	Dimensions
H	Height
ND	Neck diameter
PH	Present height
RD	Rim diameter
T	Thickness

Vessel Glass

Pale green

1. Context 506

Body fragment, cylindrical cup. Straight side, turning out slightly below rim. Rim edge missing. Three close-set wheel-cut lines within band of abrasion on upper body. Occasional small-medium bubbles. Light scratches.
PH: 43 T: 1

Colourless

2. Context 502

Two body fragments, ? cylindrical cup. Straight side. Band of at least two horizontal wheel cut lines.
PH: 14 T: 2

Blue/green

3. Context 506

Two joining handle fragments, jug. Part of angular ribbon handle. Prominent central vertical rib. Heat distorted.
Dims: 23 × 19 T: 4–7·5

4. Context 3 Cat. No. 7

Base fragment. Trace of lower body tapering in to tubular pushed-in base ring, horizontal base. Base edge worn. Heavily scratched.
PH: 8.5 BD: 50 T: 1·5–3

5. Context 504

Rim and neck fragment, unguent bottle. Slightly out turned rim, rolled-in edge and cylindrical neck. Melted and distorted by heat.
PH: 26·5 T: 1

Also:-
Context 504—2 joining convex body fragments.

Blue/green Bottles

Two cylindrical neck fragments:-
Context 501—trace of shoulder
Context 502

One shoulder fragment:-
Context 2

6. Context 504

Handle fragment. Part of lower section of small angular reeded handle. Seven vertical ribs. Heavily fractured.
PH: 24 T: 1·5–5·5

Square/rectangular bottles

Four body fragments:-
Context 507: Context 506—4 joining fragments

Prismatic bottles

Two upper body fragments:-
Context 4 Cat. No. 12

Nine body fragments:-
Context 504
Context 3 Cat. No. 7
Context 501—2 fragments
Context 504

Context 506—3 fragments
Context removal of 15
Context 502—melted
Context 3 Cat. No. 7—melted

7. Context 504
Base fragment. Trace of edge of body. Slightly concave base. Raised design; 3 concentric circles, trace of 4 th. Worn.
D (outer circle): 95 T: 6–7·5

Beads
8. Context 7 Cat. No. 4
Complete large annular bead. Blue/green. D-shaped section. Occasional dark streaks. Bubbly—four bubbles broken at surface.
H: 10·5–11·5 D: 22·5–23·5 D (perforation): 7

9. Context 508 Cat. No. 14
Frit melon bead, part of outer surface missing. 14 short irregular grooves. Heavily weathered.
H: 11–12 D: 14·5–15·5 D (perforation): 6·5

Bangles
10. Context 506 Cat. No. 20
Fragment, *c.*50%, bangle. Opaque white. Uneven, narrow D-shaped section. Light scratches.
D (internal): 46 H: 5·8–7·5 W: 7·3–8

11. Context 3 Cat. No. 17
Fragment, *c.*20%, bangle. Opaque white. Wide triangular section, rounded apex. Lightly worn.
D (internal): 60 H: 8·5 W: 15

12. Context 506 Cat. No. 11
Fragment, *c.*20%, bangle. Opaque white, greyish tinge. Triangular section, rounded apex. Apex heavily worn.
D (internal): 55 H: 6 W: 10–10·5

13. Context 506 Cat. No. 12
Fragment, *c.*15%, bangle. Opaque yellow. Narrow D-shaped cross section. Light scratches.
D (internal): 55 H: 6 W: 10–10·5

Counter
14. Context 501 Cat. No. 9
Complete plano-convex counter. Translucent dark-green. Appearing black. Light scratches on upper surface. Lower surface worn smooth in patches.
H: 6·5 D: 12·7–13·8

THE POTTERY (fig. 6)

by J. N. Dore with a contribution by Brenda Dickinson

INTRODUCTION

Samian

The abbreviations used are as follows:

r sh: rim sherd
w sh: wall sherd
b sh: base sherd

SG: South Gaulish
CG: Central Gaulish

Dech: Déchelette 1904
O.: Oswald 1936–7
Rogers: Rogers 1974

Coarsewares

Fabrics

The fabric of each vessel was examined in the hand and under a binocular microscope (×20 magnification) equipped with an eye-piece graticule graduated in mm. The following details were recorded:

Colour; Body colour across the vessel-wall where necessary with core, margin and surface colours; precise Munsell values were not recorded but a set of Munsell Soil Colour Charts (1975), removed from its binder and mounted on a neutral grey card, was always within sight during the pottery processing, in order to provide some degree of visual calibration and ensure some standardization of descriptive material terms throughout the report. The following list gives an approximate correspondence between the descriptive terms used here and Munsell codes:

Orange Brown and Dark Brown: Hue 5 YR; orange/brown 5/6 & 5/8–6/6 & 6/8;

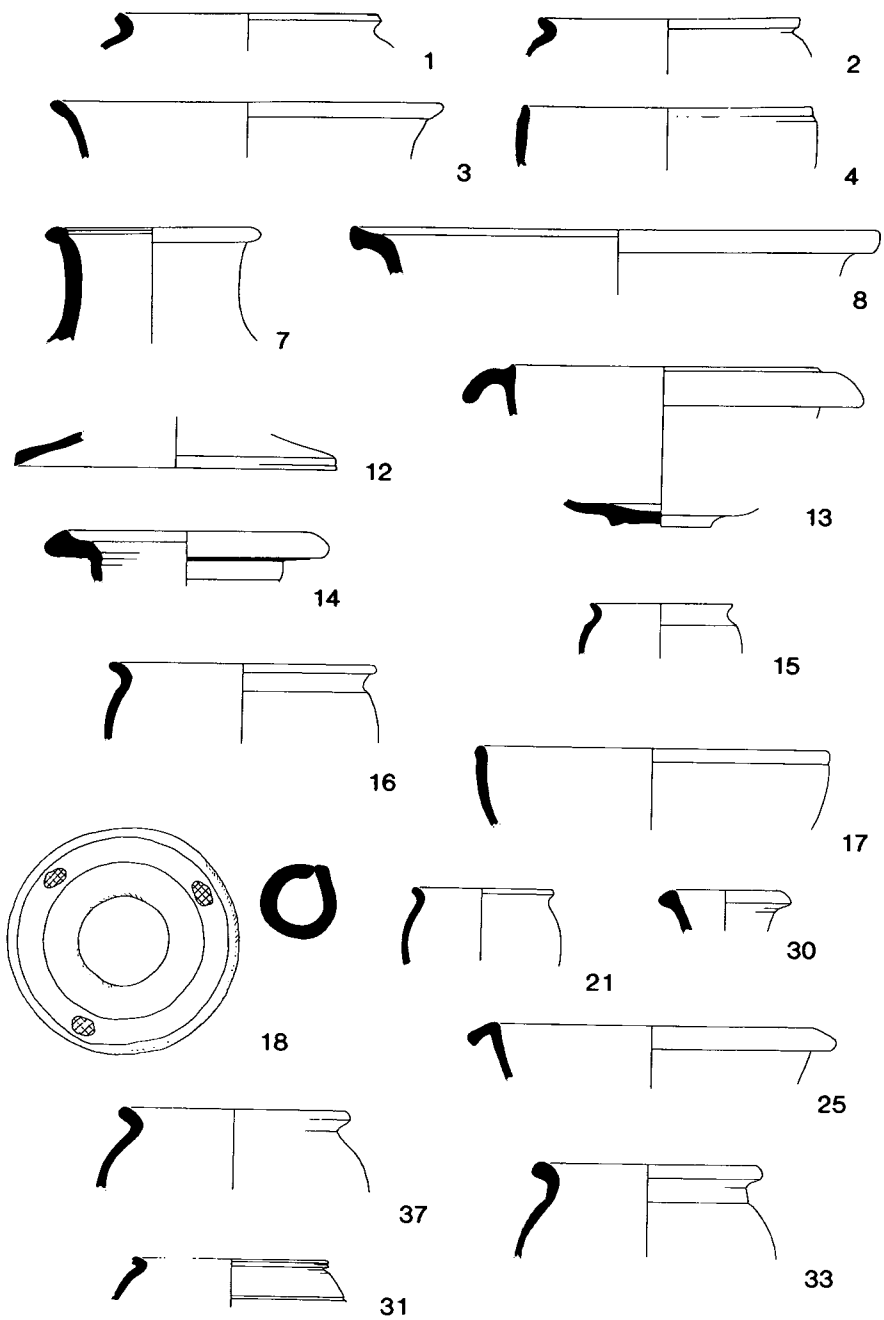

Fig. 6 Roman coarseware. Scale 1:4.

	dark brown: Value <5, Chroma>2
Orange/Red:	2·5 YR 5/8–10R 5/8
Red/Brown:	Hue 2·5 YR–10R, Value<5, Chroma>4
Pink:	10R 6/4–6/6
Orange:	around 5 YR 7/8
Orange/yellow:	around 7·5 YR 7/8
Yellow:	Hues 10 YR and 2·5 Y, Value <6, Chroma> 4

Inclusion Type:
Without recourse to thin-sectioning and the petrological microscope inclusions were only recorded under general headings: e.g.:quartz, iron, volcanically derived, limestone, mica etc.

Inclusion Size:
Two estimates of the texture of each type were recorded: the first relates to the size of the major fraction, the second is the maximum grain size. In cases where the grains were well sorted the two estimates have the same value. Seven categories were used:

Texture 1 (T1): not >0·1 mm
Texture 2 (T2): not >0·2 mm
Texture 3 (T3): not >0·5 mm
Texture 4 (T4): not >1 mm
Texture 5 (T5): not >2 mm
Texture 6 (T6): not >4 mm
Texture 7 (T7): not >8 mm

The density of inclusions was categorized as "sparse", "common" or "abundant". It was judged to be sparse when the area of vessel fabric falling under one or more of the eyepiece graticule cells did not appear to contain any grains. It was judged to be abundant when there was little or no area of clay matrix visible between grains.

Within the assemblage four common or distinctive fabrics could be recognized. A generalized description of these is given here:

1) BB1. Eleven examples:-
Black with black burnished surface (8 examples), pale grey with blackcore and dark grey burnished surface (1 example), dull orange brown with grey brown core and dark grey surface (1 example), mid-grey with dull red core and black burnished surface (1 example). Inclusions: abundant or common (7:4 examples), well-sorted sub angular quartz, T3 or T4 (9:2 examples).

2) BB2. One example only.
Reddish brown with dark brown core and black burnished surface. Inclusions: abundant, quartz T3 (max T4).

3) Twenty-eight examples.
This fabric is quite likely to have been locally produced. It bears a certain resemblance to Early Ware 3 from Corbridge main site (Bishop and Dore 1989, 249). Pale grey (29%), mid Grey (50%) or dark grey (21%) occasionally with a core in a darker shade: in most of the examples the surface has been lost through abrasion, but where it survives, it is dark grey.

Sorting: The inclusions were reasonably well-sorted, though it was noticeable that the iron component was consistently less well-sorted than the quartz.

4) Two examples.
Mid brownish grey with dark brownish grey surface; inclusions: abundant quartz

Inclusion data:				
Frequency:	Abundant 21%	Common 68%	Sparse 11%	
Proportion:	Quartz only 11%	Quartz>Iron 60%	Iron>Quartz 29%	
Size (Main Fraction)	T1	T2	T3	T4
Quartz:		43%	53%	4%
Iron:	8%	25%	50%	17%

T2 (max T4), red and black iron oxide T3–4, and occasional black vitreous grains T4, and limestone T3.

5) Two examples.
Pale dull orange to pale grey, dark grey surface; inclusions: common, quartz, T2–3, iron oxide T2–3 (max T5).

6) Two examples.
Dark greyish with mid grey core; inclusions: common, quartz T3–4.

CATALOGUE

The arrangement of the catalogue:

The catalogue of pottery is arranged by excavated Context, with samian preceding coarseware in each Context entry.

The information for each coarseware vessel is arranged as follows:

Vessel class; post-excavation processing catalogue number(s) (which are marked on the sherds in waterproof ink); diameter in centimetres, rim percentage; fabric description (see above); whether illustrated.

TOPSOIL AND FIELDWALKING

SAMIAN

25 wall sherds, of which 2 are probably CG and the rest SG, including:
3 w sh Dr. 37
1 w sh Dr. 27

Context 1 (In lee of field drain)

Neither of the coarseware jars exhibit any particularly diagnostic features. The first bowl, no. 3, would probably be more at home in a pre-Hadrianic Context. The second, no. 4, resembles BB1 dishes in form, though the fabric is more difficult to judge since the surface has been almost completely eroded. If the bowl is BB1, or BB1 related, it would provide a TPQ for the group somewhere after *c.* A.D. 120, and conceivably as late as the third century A.D. The best TPQ for the group is provided by the example of samian form Dr. 31R which should date to after *c.* 160 A.D.

SAMIAN

Dr. 27: 1 r sh, 1 w sh (?CG)
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 18/31: 2 r sh, 1 b sh (CG)
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 18/3R: 1 b sh stamped
Dr. 31(R): 1 r sh (CG)
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 37: 1 r sh, 2 w sh, 1 b sh (SG), details of decoration almost completely abraded
minimum vessels: 1

COARSEWARE (FIGS 6–9)

1) Jar; Cat. No. 133, Dia 15·0 13%: mid greenish grey, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T2 (max T4), and a little quartz T4
Fig. 6.1

2) Jar; Cat. No. 132, Dia. 15·0 12%; dull grey, dull dark grey core with dull orange brown margins, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T3 (max T4) and quartz T2
Fig. 6.2

3) Bowl: Cat. No. 135, Dia 22·0 8%; dull orange with the black core; inclusions: sparse, quartz T1 (T4), and black iron oxide T2
Fig. 6.3

4) Bowl; Cat. No. 134, Dia 17·0 8%; pale grey, dark greenish grey core with dull orange brown margin, surface lost through abrasion; inclusion: common, quartz T4, black iron oxide T4.
Fig. 6.4

Context 2 (disturbed top layer)

TPQ somewhere in the late first century A.D.

SAMIAN (FRAGMENTS ARE ALL VERY ABRADED)

Dr. 27: 1 w sh SG
minimum vessels: 1
There are 16 other, unidentifiable, wall sherds

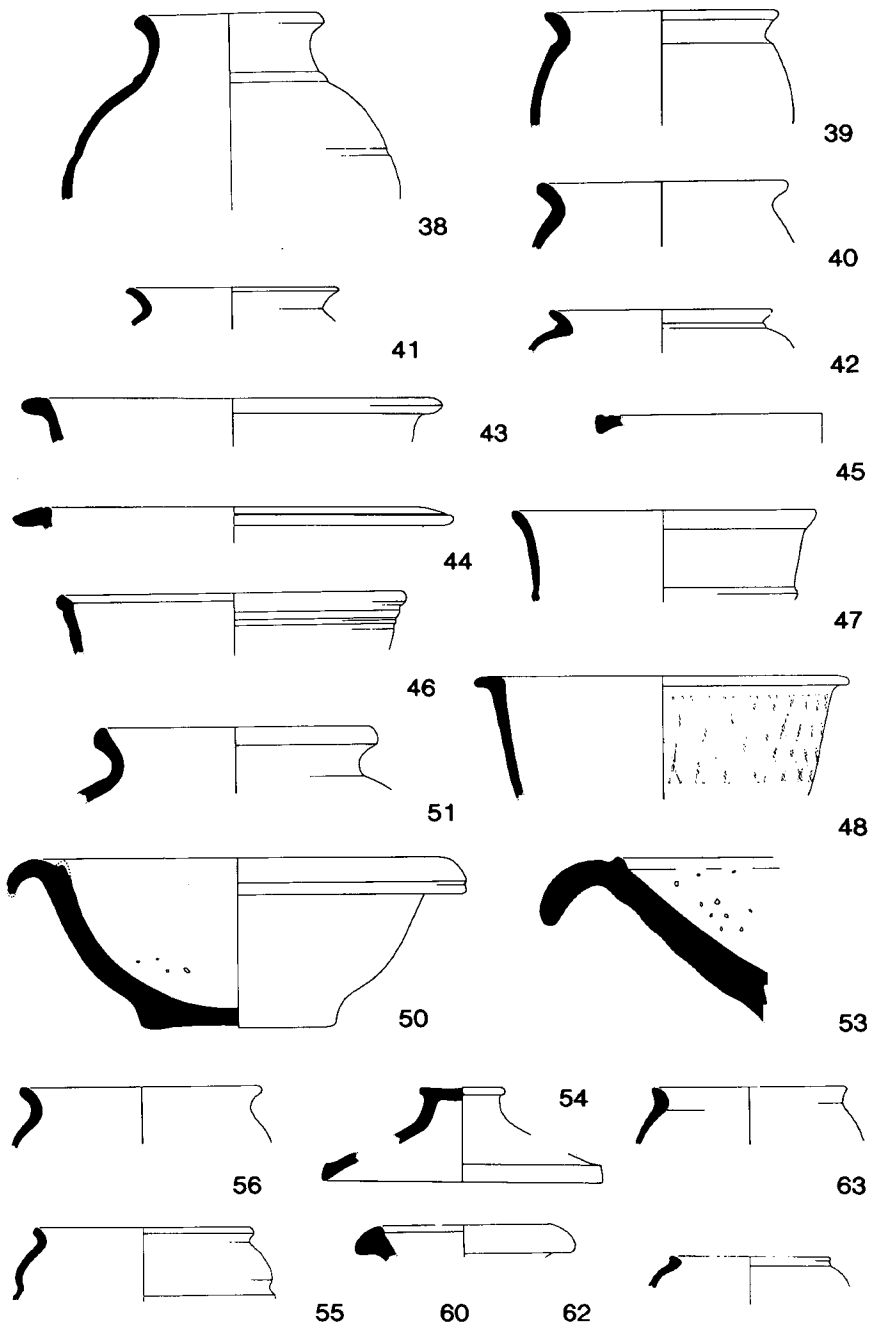

Fig. 7 Roman coarseware. Scale 1:4.

Context 3 (Dere Street)

Too little of the flagon, no. 5, survives to show diagnostic features. Colour coated rough cast beakers with cornice rims like no. 6 seem to have begun to come into the north around the turn of the first and second centuries. They are absent from exclusively Flavian contexts but are known from generally pre-Hadrianic levels at Vindolanda (Hird 1977 no. 190) and the fort at Haltwhistle Burn (Gibson & Simpson pl. 5 no. 7) TPQ *c.* A.D. 100.

COARSEWARE

5) Flagon; Cat. No. 92, Dia 6·0 35%; orange inclusions: common, red iron oxide T3, and limestone T4.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 30)
6) Beaker; Cat. No. 91, Dia ? 5%; dark brown (burnt), surface lost through abrasion (probably once colour coated and rough-cast); inclusions not discernible in burnt fabric
Not illustrated (for form see no. 31)

Context 4 (In field drain)

A narrow-mouth jar similar to no. 7 occurs in a phase Ia Context in Turret 26a (Woodfield 1965 26a 10). The bowl no. 8 would not look out of place in any context of the last first or early second century. TPQ *c.* A.D. 120

SAMIAN

Dr. 18/31: 1 r sh, 1 b sh, CG
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 37: 3 r sh, 2 w sh, 3 b sh, CG
minimum vessels: 1

COARSEWARE

7) Narrow mouth jar; Cat. No. 130, Dia 12·0 30%; mid brownish grey with black surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2, and red iron oxide T2 (max T3).
Fig. 6.7
8) Bowl; Cat. No. 131, Dia 30·0 7%; off white with dark grey surface; inclusions: common, T3 (max T5), quartz and black iron oxide.
Fig. 6.8

Context 7 (disturbed soil)

The jar no. 9, is likely to be of first century date and to have been made at Corbridge (see Bishop and Dore 1989, nos 28–32). The TPQ for the group is provided by the bowls in BB1, no. 10 & 11. These are not the earliest encountered in the north but they are nevertheless close to the beginning of the series and should date to somewhere in the middle third of the second century A.D. (cf. Gillam 1976).

SAMIAN (FRAGMENTS ARE ALL VERY ABRADED)

Dr. 37: 1 r sh; fabric and gloss suggests CG
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 18/31: 1 b sh; fabric and gloss suggests CG
minimum vessels: 1
There are 17 other, unidentifiable, wall sherds.

COARSEWARE

9) Jar; Cat. No. 95, Dia 27·0 7%; pale orange, mid blue grey core; inclusions: abundant, red iron oxide T3 (max T5), quartz T3 (max T4) and a little limestone T3
Not illustrated (for form see no. 51)
10) Bowl; Cat. No. 96, Dia 21·0 7%; BB1
Not illustrated (for form see no. 48)
11) Bowl; Cat. No. 97 Dia ? 5%, BB1
Not illustrated (for form see no. 48)
12) Lid; Cat. No. 98, Dia 18 10%; black with dark grey surface: inclusions: common, quartz T3 (max T4).
Fig. 6.12

Context 9 (Post setting of Ustrinum)

Closely dated contexts for this type are difficult

to find. The examples from Milecastle 48 (Gibson & Simpson pl. III 7) and Birdoswald Alley (Richmond & Birley 1930, 57) both occur in contexts generally associated with primary structures, but the actual deposition of the contexts could have happened at any point in the second century after *c.* A.D. 120. Examples from Turret 26a (Woodfield 1965, T 26a, 17 & 18) occur in a burnt sand deposit above a floor assigned to phase Ib; a TPQ of *c.* A.D. 120 is suggested.

COARSEWARE

13) Bowl; Cat. No. 90, Dia 22·0 30%; pale yellow with dark grey core, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, red iron oxide T4, black iron oxide T4, and quartz T3 (max T4).
Fig. 6.13

Context 10 (Ustrinum)
Relevant parallels for no. 14 are from Turret 54A (north turret, probably Hadrianic, cf Welsby 1985, 1) and Mumrills west ditch (cf. Steer 1961, 71). TPQ *c.* A.D. 120.

COARSEWARE

14) Flagon; Cat. Nos 93, 94. Dia 16·0 12%; orange with pale orange surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T3 (max T4), and red ironoxide T4 (max T5).
Fig. 6.14

Context 12 (burnt clay around Ustrinum)
The jar, no. 16, is one of the earliest BB1 jar types which appear in the north; it has the burnished wavy line on the neck (cf. Gillam 1976). TPQ *c.* A.D. 120.

COARSEWARE

15) Beaker; Cat. No. 105, Dia 8·0 11%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 6.15

16) Jar; Cat. No. 105, Dia 12·5 15%; BB1; wavy line on neck; Fig. 6.16

17) Bowl; Cat. No. 107, Dia 20·0 5%; very pale yellow with pale orange surface; inclusions: common, quartz T2 (max T4), and red iron oxide T2 (max T4)
Fig. 6.17

Context 14

COARSEWARE

18) Ring from a triple vase; Cat. No. 99, Dia 13,0; Fabric 3
Fig. 6.18

Context 15 (Ustrinum)
Small jars of this kind are extremely difficult to date. The general type appears in the north in the Flavian period but it continues to occur in deposits well into the Hadrianic period. TPQ *c.* A.D. 80.

COARSEWARE

19) Jar; Cat. No. 9, Dia ? 5%; black core with pale grey margins, black surface; inclusions: sparse, T3, quartz and iron oxide.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 37)

Context 501 (disturbed soil)
The date of the coarseware could fall anywhere in the period Flavian to early Hadrianic. No. 23 is perhaps the only type in the group whose date is wholly Flavian. TPQ *c.* A.D. 80.

SAMIAN

Dr. 18: 3 r sh (Dr. 18 20%) SG
minimum vessels: 2
Dr. 37: Fragments all heavily abraded
minimum vessels: 1

20) One rim sherd and four wall sherds, none joining, all heavily abraded. The

details of the ovolo are almost completely obscured. Part of one panel is visible containing parts of two animals chasing each other to left. Below the panels is a wreath of small fan-shaped leaves. These leaves are possibly the same as those which occur on a bowl at Red House (Hanson et al. 1979, fig. 14 no. 8). The fabric and what little remains of the gloss suggests a Flavian date A.D. 75–100.

There are 2 other w sh, probably from the same vessel as 4.

There are 8 other, unidentifiable wall sherds.

COARSEWARE

21) Beaker; Cat. No. 70, Dia 7·5 25%; Fabric 3
Fig. 6.21

22) Beaker; Cat. No. 77, Dia ? 5%; mid grey with darker surface; inclusions: common, quartz T3 and black iron oxide T3 (max T5).
Not illustrated (for form see no. 64)

23) Jar; Cat. No. 71, 78, Dia 12·0 27%; Fabric 4.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 65)

24) Jar; Cat. No. 79 Dia ? 5%; Fabric 3.
Not illustrated

25) Bowl; Cat. No. 76, Dia 19·0 8%; Fabric 3
Fig. 6.25

26) Bowl; Cat. Nos 72, 74, 75 (same vessels as no. 47), Dia 20 26%; Fabric 3.
Not illustrated

27) Lid; Cat. No. 73, Dia 15·0 8%; mid grey, dark grey, abraded surface; inclusions: common, quartz T2
Not illustrated

Context 502 (fill of partition ditch and cremation)

Almost all of the samian is south Gaulish and thus likely to be of first-century date, though there are two sherds whose fabric suggests that they are of Central Gaulish origin, and thus likely to be of second-century date. Most of the coarseware is not closely datable within the period late first to early second century, though certain vessels (nos 33, 38) are more likely to date to the Flavian period than later. The TPQ for the group is provided by vessels 39–41 and 48. No. 39 has the burnished wavy line on the neck and is among the earliest types of BB1 jar to appear in the north. No. 40 does not have the wavy line, a date in the middle third of the second century would seem reasonable. As far as the BB2 jar, no. 41, is concerned it would seem safer to use as a guideline the date of the initial arrival of BB2 on Hadrian's Wall (*c.* A.D. 160). No. 48 has already been discussed under Context 7; a date in the middle third of the second century was suggested. A TPQ for the group somewhere in the middle third of the century, but not before *c.* A.D. 140, is suggested.

SAMIAN

Dr. 27 (all SG): 2 r sh (Dech. 11 12%), same vessel
1 w sh
1 b sh
minimum vessels: 1 all SG

Dr. 18 (all SG): 1 r sh (Dech. 16 11%)
1 b sh
minimum vessels: 2

Dr. 18R (SG): 1 b sh
minimum vessels: 1

Curle 11 (SG): 1 flange fragment (Dech. 21.9%)
minimum vessels: 1 SG

There are 22 other, unidentifiable, wall sherds of plain ware.

DECORATED WARE

28) One rim sherd Dr. 37, SG. Double bordered ovolo with central projection and tongue with trifid tip turned to the left. Below is a horizontal wavy-line panel divider with a rosette terminal. The ovolo is quite fine and well moulded and

could be that which appears on 37s stamped by Germanus (Knorr 1952 Taf. 30) A.D. 80–100.
Not illustrated

29) One small wall sherd Dr. 37, SG from near the bottom of the decoration. Parts of four panels are visible, the central one containing the feet of a figure (possibly an Amor) over a spray of leaf tips. The full decorative scheme is likely to have been similar to that shown in Knorr 1912 Taf. XXVIII no. 1 from Rottweil (possibly the work of Biragil of Mercato). A.D. 80–110.
Not illustrated

There are two other wall sherds, whose fabric suggests that they are CG.
Minimum vessels: 3

COARSEWARE

30) Flagon; Cat. No. 8, Dia. 8·0 50%; orange, surface lost through abrasion: inclusions: common T2, quartz and red iron oxide.
Fig. 6.30

31) Beaker; Cat. No. 56, Dia 11·0 10%; mid red brown, surface lost; inclusions: sparse, red iron oxide T2 (max T4); probably once colour-coated and rough-cast.
Fig. 6.31

32) Beaker; Cat. No. 57, Dia 11·0 8%; pale orange, surface lost; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T2 (max T4); probably once colour-coated and rough-cast.
Not illustrated

33) Jar; Cat. No. 45, Dia 13·0 28%; Fabric 5.
Fig. 6.33

34) Jar; Cat. No. 65, Dia ? 5%; Fabric 6,
Not illustrated (for form see no. 70)

35) Jar; Cat. Nos 46, 51, Dia 15·5 37%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 37)

36) Jar; Cat. No. 47, Dia 14·0 12%; Fabric 3
Not illustrated (for form see no. 37)

37) Jar; Cat. No. 59, Dia 14·0 15%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 6.37

38) Jar; Cat. No. 81, Dia 11·5 100%; mid grey, inclusions: common, quartz T3, black iron oxide T2 (max T4).
Fig. 7.38

39) Jar; Cat. No. 60, Dia 13·5 22%; BB1; wavy line on neck;
Fig. 7.39

40) Jar; Cat. No. 61, Dia 15·0 14%; BB1; no wavy line discernible
Fig. 7.40

41) Jar; Cat. No. 64, Dia 13·0 11%; BB2
Fig. 7.41

42) Jar; Cat. No. 50, Dia ? 5%; black core with pale grey margins, dark grey abraded surface; inclusions: quartz T3 (max T4).
Fig. 7.42

43) Bowl; Cat. No. 66, Dia 24·0 10%; Fabric 3
Fig. 7.43

44) Bowl; Cat. No. 7, Dia ? 5%; orange brown; inclusions: abundant, quartz T1 (max T3), black iron oxide T1 (max T3), and occasional grains of black vitreous material T1.
Fig. 7.44

45) Bowl; Cat. No. 52, Dia 23·0 7%; orange yellow; inclusions: common quartz T3 (max T4), and well-rounded red iron oxide T3;
Fig. 7.45

46) Bowl; Cat. No. 54, Dia 19·0 10%; dark grey core with black margins, dark grey surface; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T2 (max T3)
Fig. 7.46

47) Bowl; Cat. Nos 48, 49, 55 (same vessel as no. 26) Dia 20·0 52%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 7.47

48) Bowl; Cat. Nos 58, 62, 63, Dia 21·0 9%; BB1
Fig. 7.48

49) Bowl; Cat. No. 53, Dia 22·0 8%; dark grey core with pale grey margins, dark grey surface; inclusions: common, T3, black iron oxide, and quartz.

Not illustrated (for form see no. 3)

50) Mortarium; Cat. No. 5, Dia 32·0 15%; orange brown; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2, and red iron oxide T3 (max T5); quartz trituration grit 1–4 mm.
Fig. 7.50

Context 503 (disturbed layer)

The mortarium, no. 53, is likely to be an example of a first century mortarium of Hartley Group II (Hartley 1977). The TPQ for the group is provided by vessel no. 52. Its diameter suggests that it was a bowl rather than a dish, and its date is likely to fall somewhere in the middle third of the second century A.D. (see Gillam 1976, 72).

SAMIAN

Dr. 15/17: 2 r sh (Dech. 15 15%) SG
minimum vessels: 1

There are 6 other, unidentifiable wall sherds one of which, from its fabric, is likely to be fully second-century in date.

COARSEWARE

51) Jar; Cat. No. 67, Dia 15·5 15%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 7.51

52) Bowl; Cat. No. 68, Dia 15·0 8%: BB1
Not illustrated (for form see no. 91)

53) Mortarium; Cat. No. 138, Dia ? (near spout) 5%; very pale yellow, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, T3, angular red iron oxide and quartz; trituration grits: mixed quartz, red and black fine grained rock fragments T6; although the surface has been considerably eroded, there is evidence of grit on the upper face of the flange.
Fig. 7.53

54) Cat. No. 69, Dia 13·0 7%; pale grey brown, dark grey surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2, and iron oxide T2 (max T4).
Fig. 7.54

Context 504 (disturbed ditchfill above 506)

SAMIAN

Dr. 27: 1 w sh, CG
Dr. 37: 1 w sh, SG
3 w sh, CG
minimum vessels: 2

COARSEWARE

55) Jar; Cat. No. 136, Dia 11·0 6%; Fabric 3
Fig. 7.55

56) Jar; Cat. No. 137, Dia 14·0 6%; dark grey, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, quartz T4, black iron oxide T2.
Fig. 7.56

Context 505 (dark soil)

SAMIAN

Dr. 18/31R 1 w sh, CG

Context 506 (ditch fill of burial enclosure)

This is the largest group from the site. Much of the samian is south Gaulish, and thus likely to date to the first century A.D. Most of the coarseware is not closely datable within the period late first–early second century A.D. The jar, no. 69, is likely to be a Corbridge product (see Bishop and Dore 1989, nos 29–32), and the condition of no. 89 suggests that it too was made somewhere in the immediate vicinity. The TPQ for the group is provided by the fragments of a stamped central Gaulish Dr. 37, no. 57, discussed by Brenda Dickinson, and coarseware vessels nos 79, 80, 90 and 91, whose types have already been discussed (Contexts 502, 503). Group TPQ therefore somewhere in the middle of the second century A.D.

SAMIAN

Dr. 15/17: 2 r sh (D. 17 10%) SG same vessel
2 b sh SG
minimum vessels: 1

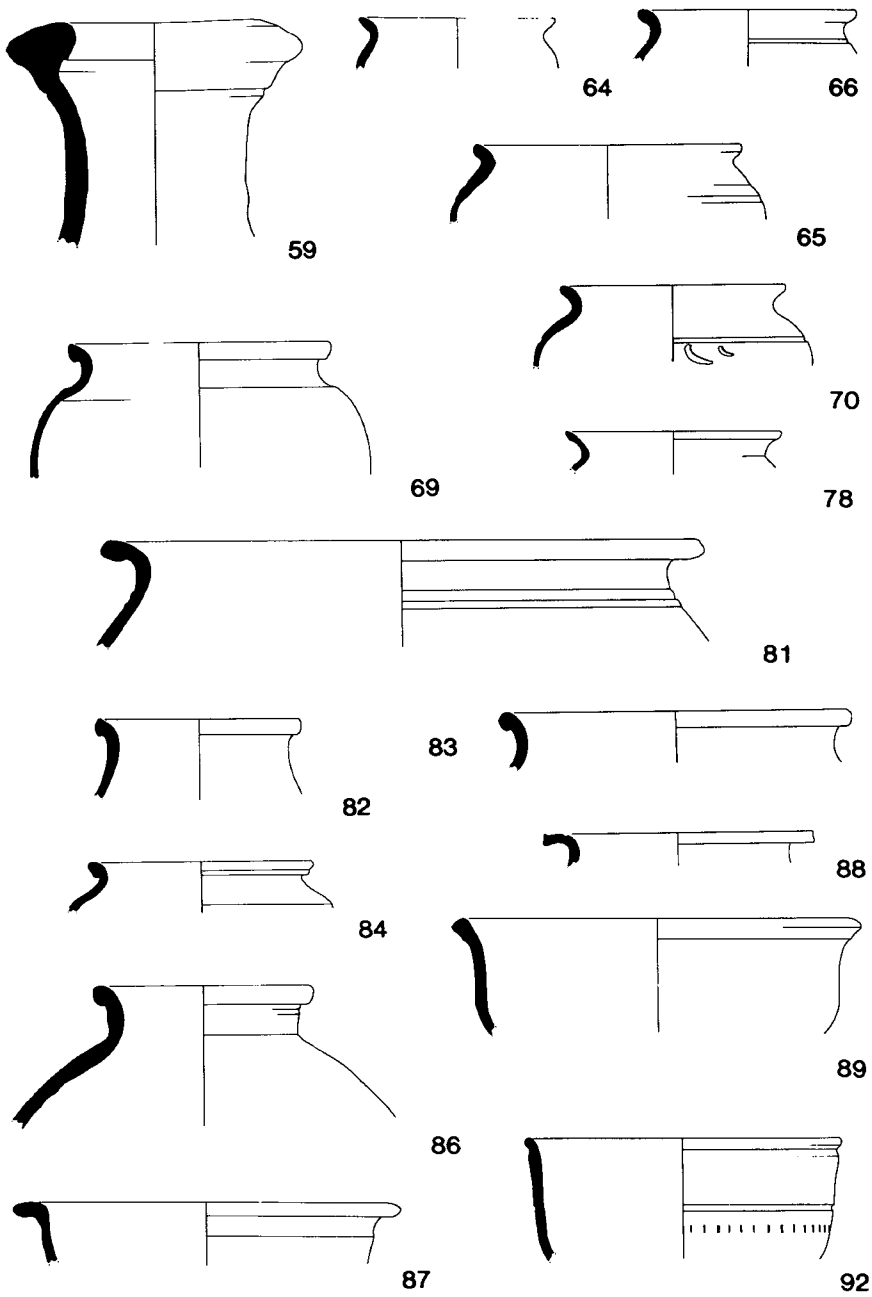

Fig. 8 Roman coarseware. Scale 1:4.

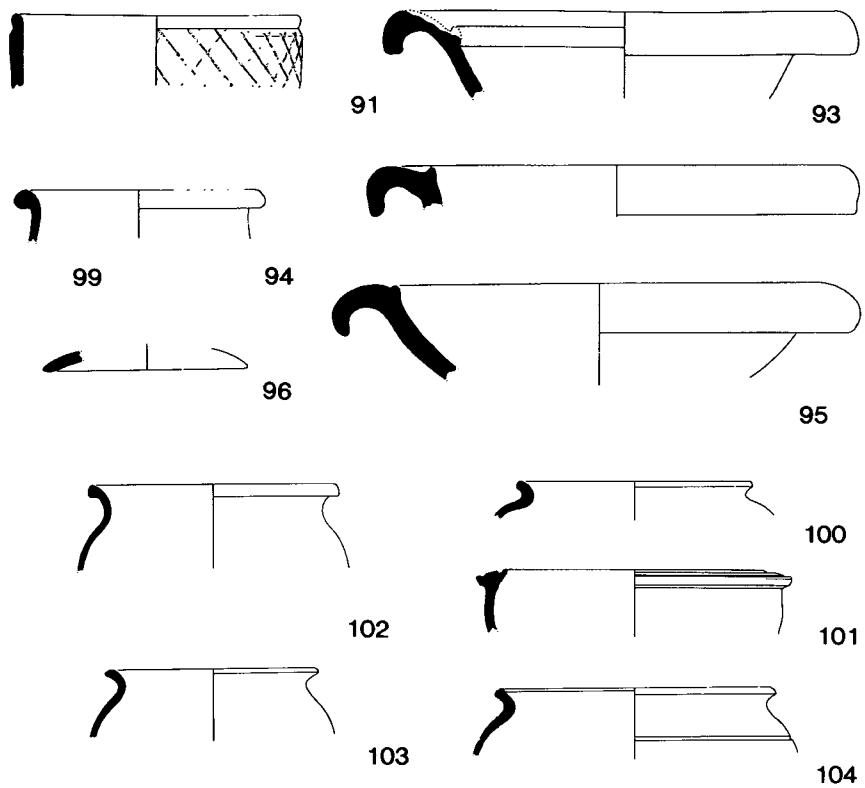

Fig. 9 Roman coarseware. Scale 1:4.

Dr. 27: 1 r sh (D. 14 7%) ? CG
1 r sh (D. 13 10%) SG
1 w sh SG
1 b sh SG
minimum vessels: 3
Dr. 18: 1 r sh (D. 16 6%) SG
1 r sh (D. ? 2%) SG
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 18R: 2 b sh Sg
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 18/31 (?): 1 r sh (D. ? 5%)
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 46 (?) (or Curle 15): 1 r sh (D. ? 5%) SG
minimum vessels: 1
There are also 35 other, unidentifiable, wall sherds of plain ware.
Decorated vessels
Dr. 37
57) Brenda Dickinson has kindly contributed the following: Central Gaulish, with a mould stamp [A]TTI N[O] retr., upside-down, below the decoration. This comes from Die 13a of the Lezoux potter, Attianus ii. It has been noted before at Corbridge (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 86, 10) and occurs on form 30 (?) at Newstead (Curle 1911, p. 231, 3). It is also recorded on an unpublished cup from a pottery shop at Castleford, destroyed by fire in the 140s. Erosion has removed some of the surface of the pot, but the decoration includes a rosette-tongued ovolo (Rogers B7) and panels with: 1) hare to the left, 2) Apollo (D.55 = 0.92), without the mask). 3a) single festoon; 3b) a row of rings; 3c) hare to right. Bowl with the same stamp have the ovolo (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, p. 86, 12, from Verula-

mium), hares (ibid., from Corbridge) and the rosette junction-mask, Rogers C175 (ibid. 13, from London). The Apollo is on the bowl from Chester in the style of one of the potters in the Sacer-Attianus group (ibid. pl. 87, 23). In view of the Antonine connections for the stamp, this is likely to be one of Attianus's later products, but a range of *c.* A.D. 125–145 should be allowed.
Not illustrated

58) SG. The ovolo is possibly the same as that which occurs on Knorr 1912 Taf-. XIX (Rottweil), and the decorative scheme is similar.
Not illustrated

There are also four wall sherds showing a neat and well moulded ovolo with trifid tipped tongue.

There are also two base sherds; these could all well be from the three vessels already mentioned from this Context.
Minimum vessels: 3

COARSEWARE

59) Amphora, Spanish, Dressel type 20; Cat. No. 80, Dia 18·0 75%; pale brown with orange brown surface; inclusions: abundant, iron oxide T3 (max T4), limestone T3 and quartz.
Fig. 8.59

60) Flagon; Cat. No. 11, Dia 13·0 13%, pale yellow brown; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2 (max T4), limestone T3 (max T5), and a little black iron oxide T3.
Fig. 7.60

61) Beaker; Cat. No. 4, Dia 13·0 10%; pale orange, black colourcoat, probably once with rough cast surface; inclusions: common red iron oxide T1 (max T3), limestone T1, and a little quartz T3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 31)

62) Beaker, Cat. No. 30, Dia 10·0 15%; mid grey brown, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, quartz T2, red iron oxide T3, and mica T2.
Fig. 7.62

63) Beaker; Cat. No. 26, Dia 11·5 14%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 7.63

64) Beaker; Cat. No. 35, Dia 11·0 15%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 8.64

65) Jar; Cat. Nos 15, 17, Dia 16·0 38%; Fabric 4.
Fig. 8.65

66) Jar; Cat. No. 24, Dia 11·5 30%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 8.66

67) Jar; Cat. No. 44, Dia 12·0 13%; Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 66)

68) Jar; Cat. No. 27, Dia. 11·5 15%; Fabric 5.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 33)

69) Jar; Cat. No. 33, Dia 15·0 30%; Fabric 3
Fig. 8.69

70) Jar; Cat. No. 18, Dia 13·0 17%; Fabric 6. With rusticated decoration.
Fig. 8.70

71) Jar; Cat. No. 31, Dia 13·0 16%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 70)

72) Jar; Cat. No. 38, Dia ? 5%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated

73) Jar; Cat. No. 42, Dia 12·0 20%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated

74) Jar; Cat. No. 43, Dia 17·0 6%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 70)

75) Jar; Cat. No. 28, Dia 13·0 21%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 37)

76) Jar; Cat. No. 32, Dia 14·0 30%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 38)

77) Jar; Cat. No. 37, Dia 11·5 15%, Fabric 3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 38)

78) Jar; Cat. No. 23, Dia 12·0 15%, dark grey, brown surface; inclusions: common, T3, quartz, and a little black iron oxide.
Fig. 8.78

79) Jar; Cat. No. 16, Dia 12·0 15%; BB1, it is just possible, with the eye of faith as

much as anything else, to discern a wavy line on the neck.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 39)

80) Jar; Cat. No. 20, Dia ? 5%, BB1; possible wavy line (see no. 79).
Not illustrated

81) Jar; Cat. No. 13, Dia 34·0 12%, dark grey, smoothed surface; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T2 (max T3), and a little quartz T3).
Fig. 8.81

82) Narrow-mouth jar: Cat. No. 41, Dia 12·0 9%, very pale grey, dark grey abraded surface; inclusions: common, quartz T3 (max T4), and a little red iron oxide T4.
Fig. 8.82

83) Jar; Cat. No. 39, Dia 21·0 10%, mid grey with pale grey surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2, occasional black vitreous grains T2, and clay pellets T5.
Fig. 8.83

84) Jar; Cat. No. 22, Dia 15·0 10%, very pale yellow, dark grey surface; inclusions: common, quartz T3 (max T4), and a little black iron oxide (T4).
Fig. 8.84

85) Jar; Cat. No. 29, Dia ? 5%, Dark grey; inclusions: common, quartz T4.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 42)

86) Narrow-mouth jar; Cat. No. 12, Dia 9·5 17%, hand-made, though possibly with wheel turned rim; dark greyish back, with black surface; inclusions: abundant, limestone T5 (max T6), and black iron oxide T3 (max T5).
Fig. 8.86

87) Bowl; Cat. No. 34, Dia 23·0 12%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 8.87

88) Bowl; Cat. No. 40, Dia ? 5%; very pale orange with dark grey surface; inclusions: common, quartz T2 (max T4), occasional red iron oxide T3.
Fig. 8.88

89) Bowl; Cat. No. 14, Dia 22·0 9%; pale orange, patchy orange and grey surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T3, red iron oxide T3 (max T5).
Fig. 8.89

90) Cat. No. 19, Dia 14·0 6%; BB1.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 48)

91) Cat. No. 21, Dia 21·0 8%; BB1
Fig. 9.91

92) Cat. No. 10, Dia 20·0 15%; orange brown, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: sparse, black iron oxide T2 (max T5).
Fig. 8.92

93) Mortarium; Cat. No. 3, Dia 27·0 10%; very pale yellow; inclusions: common, sub-angular quartz T3, red iron oxide T3; titration grits: red, T7.
Fig. 9.93

94) Mortarium; Cat. No. 1, Dia 29·0 15%; orange with dark grey core; inclusions: common, quartz T2 (max T5), and black iron oxide T3; trituration grits: quartz T6–7.
Fig. 9.94

95) Mortarium; Cat. No. 2, Dia 30·0 16%; very pale orange yellow; inclusions: abundant, quartz T2 (max T4) and red iron oxide T3 (max T4).
Fig. 9.95

96) Lid; Cat. No. 25, Dia 11·5 25%; mid blue grey; inclusions: common, quartz T2 (max T4) and limestone T2 (max T6).
Fig. 9.96

97) Small flask (? unguentarium); Cat. No. 6; pale yellow, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: abundant, quartz T1 (max T2), and red iron oxide T2 (max T5).
Not illustrated

Context 507 (disturbed soil)

No. 101 is likely to be a product of the Brampton kilns, and on the basis of its occurrence at Vindolanda (see Hird 1977 passim) is likely to date to the very latest years of the first century A.D. or the opening years of the second century.

SAMIAN

Dr. 27: 2 r sh, 4 w sh, SG
minimum vessels: 1
Dr. 37: 1 w sh, SG

COARSEWARE

98) Beaker; Cat. No. 140, Dia ? 5%; grey brown, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, quartz T3.
Not illustrated (for form see no. 64)

99) Jar; Cat. No. 139, Dia 14·0 10%; very pale grey, dark grey surface; inclusions: abundant, quartz T3 (max T4), black iron oxide T4 (max T5).
Fig. 9.99

100) Jar; Cat. No. 142, Dia 11·0 10%; dark grey with grey brown core, surface lost through abrasion; inclusions: common, sub-angular quartz T4.
Fig. 9.100

101) Bowl; Cat. No. 141, Dia 18·0 6%, mid grey, smooth black surface; inclusions: sparse, quartz T4, and rock fragments T4.
Fig. 9.101

Context 511 (area of burning, burial?)

The samian is all likely to be of first century date. The coarseware is not closely datable within the period late first to early second century A.D. though no. 102 is more likely to date to the first century than any later since necked jars of this type seem to be rare after the end of the first century. Group TPQ *c.* A.D. 80.

SAMIAN

Dr. 37: (All SG)
1 b sh, including part of the very bottom of the decoration.
The sherd is too abraded for any detail to be discerned.
1 w sh, including a small fragment of decoration; the fabric and gloss suggest a fully Flavian date.
minimum vessels: 1

COARSEWARE

102) Jar; Cat. No. 100, Dia 14·0 16%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 9.102

103) Jar; Cat. No. 101, Dia 12·0 12%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 9.103

104) Jar; Cat. No. 102, Dia 16·0 12%; Fabric 3.
Fig. 9.104
Also 2 small wall sherds with rusticated decoration (Cat. Nos 103 and 104)

Oil lamp (fig. 4)
Cat. No. 14 Context 508

Oil lamp, fragmented and repaired, lower part of snout and handle missing. Orange-yellow micaceous clay with small quartz inclusions. No stamp on the base.

This object belongs to the large group of "factory lamps Loeschke type IX" (Loeschke 1919, 255ff.) which are well known from sites on the continent. They seem to date mainly to the late first and early second century A.D., with the unstamped examples becoming increasingly common towards the end of the production. The micaceous clay fabric points to an origin in the Lezoux area though a source in the region of Trier cannot be excluded.

So-called "factory lamps" have been encountered on sites in Southern Britain such as London (Milne 1985, 117) and Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, 97 Pl. XXV, 97 and 1949, 157 Pl. LXVI, 365) but they appear to be very rare in the North. The fill in which the grave 508 was set dates this example to the middle of the second century at the earliest.

THE ANIMAL BONES

Identification by J. Rackham

Most small bones have been destroyed due to the condition of soil; only the teeth survived.
Context 1. Sheep and cow: teeth
Context 2. Cow: metatarsus
Context 6. Horse: tibia shaft, front teeth, molars
Context 7. Cow: humerus
Context 12. Pig: burnt bone not cooked
Context 501. Horse: teeth of small specimen
Cow: teeth
Context 502. Cow: upper and lower jaw with teeth

Context 503. Cow: tooth
Burnt bone unidentified
Context 506. Horse: 12+ teeth representing possibly one individual
Cow: teeth
Calcined animal bone (no species)

The publication of this report has been aided by a grant from English Heritage.

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NOTE

[1] The authors wish to thank those whose help and advice contributed to the preparation of this report. Of special assistance was David Sherlock, of English Heritage, who initiated and sustained the post-excavation project which has culminated in this report. Mrs. Yvonne Beadnell of the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, prepared the finished drawings. Invaluable assistance was forthcoming from discussions with Dr. Matthew Johnson, Georgina Plowright, Jeremy Taylor and Stephen Willis. Finds, photographs and records have been deposited in the Corbridge Fort Museum.

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