The Socio-Economic Aspects of the Roman Pottery Industry in Britain in the Early Second-Century Arising From a Detailed Study of a Large Assemblage from Construction Deposits Found During the Excavation of the South-West Corner of the Baths Insula (Including the Piscina and Macellum) at Viroconium.

by

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I am particularly grateful to English Heritage for granting permission for me to use drawings of mine, commissioned by them, in this work.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my husband, Michael, who, with unfailing patience, undertook the typing of this thesis.
ABSTRACT

A study of 208.227 Kgs. of Early Second Century pottery from the Construction layers of the south-west corner of the Baths Insula (including the Piscina and Macellum) at Viroconium (Wroxeter), Shropshire.

The study includes a catalogue, and drawings, of the pottery found, together with a discussion of the various fabrics and compares the assemblage with a prior group of Military pottery.

The pottery is used to provide a date for the construction of the Macellum, whilst reviewing the dating afforded by excavations in the vicinity.

The work also includes a report on the submission to Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry of 36 samples of Severn Valley wares.
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CHAPTER 1

THE SETTING

Wroxeter (Viroconium) lies on a flat glacial plateau of sand, gravel and clay, sloping slightly towards and overlooking the River Severn about 5 miles S.E. of the town of Shrewsbury in Shropshire.

[Fig.1]

[Fig.2] Plan of Roman town of Wroxeter as known from air photography and excavation.

[Fig.3] Plan of Wroxeter showing excavations with baths/macellum area shaded black.

[Fig.4] Plan of baths/macellum.

[Fig.5] Plan to show baths/macellum with excavated area numbers attached.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SITE

The site was first occupied permanently, as distinct from temporary camps, by the XIVth Legion in approximately 58 A.D. who were probably replaced by the XXth Legion from Gloucester in approximately 69 A.D. The XXth was transferred to Scotland at Inchtuthil but possibly kept Wroxeter as a base until their final departure to Chester in about 87/88 A.D. (Hobley 1989, 70-72). The Hobley dating does not, however, include the evidence of the Webster 1955-85 coins.

Wroxeter was then taken over by the civilian population remaining after the departure of the Legion. This population would
FIG. 1.

MAP TO SHOW TOWNS, SETTLEMENTS, ROADS, RIVERS AND KILNS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

MAP AFTER SHAN FREGGIS AND

O. S. MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN

LINES:
- LANDMARKS AND RECREATION CENTRES
- MAJOR TOWNS
- SMALL TOWNS, MAJOR SETTLEMENTS, OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
- RIVERS (COARSE)
- RIVERS (COARSE, CURTICAL)
- RIVERS (COARSE, CURTICAL)
- KILNS (MENTIONED IN TEXT)
- PATHS, PRODUCTION SITES

SCALE:
50 MILES

LEGENDS:
- LANDMARKS AND RECREATION CENTRES
- MAJOR TOWNS
- SMALL TOWNS, MAJOR SETTLEMENTS, OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
- RIVERS (COARSE)
- RIVERS (COARSE, CURTICAL)
- RIVERS (COARSE, CURTICAL)
- KILNS (MENTIONED IN TEXT)
- PATHS, PRODUCTION SITES
FIG 2. Plan of Roman town of Wroxeter as known from air photography and excavation. Drawn by D.R. Wilson and P.R. Barker.
probably have been mixed, comprising retired legionaries with their families and servants, local tribesmen and tradesmen who had supplied the army but did not feel the need to follow them, possibly considering that a good living might be made by remaining in a well established and thriving community.

Pottery had been made locally for the garrison by potters, who had presumably arrived with the Legion, or followed its market in around 58 A.D. The vessel forms in the military levels are derived from the Continent and can be paralleled on Rhineland and Danubian sites (Darling 1976, p.202). This suggests that the potters themselves were continental and made the forms to which they, and their client the army, were accustomed.

With the evolution of the civilian settlement of the old fortress and its environs came new civilian buildings and increased possibilities for marketing to an expanding population. Atkinson discovered early civilian buildings on the site of the forum outside the defences of the fortress which were cleared to build the first baths (1942, p.124).

From the withdrawal of the army in 87/88 A.D. to the finish of building of the new forum at the possible instigation of Hadrian in around 130 A.D. is only a ceramic gap of some 40 years i.e., possibly two generations of potters - if indeed they, or some of them, remained behind when the army withdrew.
PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER [Fig 3]

**MR. THOMAS WRIGHT** in 1859 undertook archaeological excavation in various parts of the Roman city (Wright, 1872) but was mainly concerned with the baths and the area of the cemetery outside the north-east defences of the city.

**J.P. BUSHE-FOX** (Bushe-Fox 1913, 14 and 16) in 1912/13/14 added evidence, particularly in the 1914 excavation, of early occupation.

**D. ATKINSON** excavated the forum site in 1923-7 producing evidence of early occupation, and in addition uncovering the unfinished baths of around 90 A.D. which lie underneath the forum and also the forum with its Inscription of 130 A.D. (Atkinson, 1942).

**K. KENYON** 1936/7 was concerned with re-excavation of the baths site, originally investigated by Thomas Wright in the 19th century, and also the defences and their dating.(Kenyon, 1940)

**G. WEBSTER & B.R. HARTLEY** 1958

Section across ditches to the north-west of the forum (Webster and Stanley 1964, p.113) observed by Dr. St.Joseph (St.Joseph 1955, p.88,pl.XIX) confirming the early nature of the ditches likely to be related to military occupation.

**G. WEBSTER & C.M. DANIELS** 1962

Section across east-west street running along north site of palaestra of the baths (Webster and Daniels 1969-70). Excavations postulated a hiberna of the military phase followed by at least two periods of timber buildings.
Plan of Wroxeter showing excavations with Baths/Macellum area shaded black.
LAYERS UNDER DISCUSSION AND DATING  [Figs.4 and 5]

The pottery described in this thesis comes from layers which form the make-up and construction of the main stone phase of the macellum or (Market Hall) and the South West corner of the baths.

Prior to this phase the area appears to have been occupied by a civilian population in buildings, at least in part, left behind by the army when it withdrew in 87-88 A.D. Plans are in course of preparation for this period, but indications are that the civilian buildings, demolished to make way for the make-up and construction of the macellum, were of both timber and stone construction.

Two previous excavations at Wroxeter are adjacent to the macellum site under discussion those of the forum by Professor D. Atkinson in 1923-27 and the baths by Dame Kathleen Kenyon 1936-37.

The forum inscription, dated to 130 A.D. (Collingwood and Wright, 1965. No.288), provides the one clear date available for the re-building, in stone, during the Hadrianic period. It remains open to speculation as to how much of the macellum area covered by this thesis was in course of construction, or finished at that date. It is possible that a grandiose building scheme encompassed
FIG. 4. Plan to show Baths/Macellum area.
FIG. 5. Plan to show Baths/Macellum with excavated area numbers attached.
the whole of the complex of the forum, baths basilica and macellum, on
the other hand the three buildings could have been constructed at
different times.

The forum inscription, discovered by Atkinson, dates in itself
to between December 10th. 129 A.D. and December 9th. 130 A.D.
(Atkinson 1942, 181), but as this is no longer affixed to a building
or phase the problem arises as to whether this stone marks the in-
ception of work (i.e. a foundation stone) or the completion/opening
of the Forum building. Atkinson came down on the side of comple-
tion (Atkinson 1942, 182). In the absence of the actual building
the matter remains open to conjecture, as indeed does the matter
of the dating of the make-up and construction of the Civitas stone
phase of the macellum. It is hoped the pottery in this thesis may
enable a date to be proposed for the macellum building, whilst
providing some insight into socio-economic factors affecting pottery
supply to the town generally.
CHAPTER 2

THE POTTERY

ILLUSTRATIONS AND CATALOGUE

The pottery illustrated and described here is from the macellum and south west corner of the Baths at Wroxeter. A detailed plan of the excavations with an overlay showing densities of pottery discovered will be found at [Fig. 6](Ch.3,p.113) A total of 208.227 kgs. of pottery was found in the phased make-up and construction levels, all of which has been listed on Archive sheets, rims drawn (unless the same form) and the whole lodged at Wroxeter. Eight hundred and eighty five (885) vessels were drawn and of these six hundred and forty six (646) are included here. The two hundred and thirty nine (239) which are not included are duplicates of those already shown, or have now been rephased to post-Construction levels.

As the site has no fabric catalogue the main fabric groups, such as black-burnished and Severn Valley wares, have been given a number in a personal fabric catalogue, to facilitate ease of sorting and to avoid repetition of fabric descriptions in the catalogue, as some of the groups are quite large.

QUANTIFICATION & METHODS USED

In quantifying the pottery for this thesis the following methods are employed:-

SHERD COUNT in all fabrics.

WEIGHT of all sherds.
VE Vessel equivalents or minimum number of vessels in each fabric, arrived at by adding the percentage rim diameters of each form, in each fabric, which had already been noted on Archive Form, and dividing by 100.

The percentage count in sherd and weight of each fabric was also calculated to enable comparison with other assemblages where this method had been employed.

It was hoped, at the outset, that by using as many methods easily compared with other sites and also those which were quickly and easily obtained, as much information as possible would be gained in the time available.

COMPUTERS AND PROGRAMMES USED

ATARI 520ST
DELL 210
COMPAQ 286
LOTUS 123 database
LASERBASE database
FREELANCE drawing programme
DEGAS drawing programme

KEY TO SITE REFERENCES APPEARING THROUGHOUT THIS THESIS

The pottery drawn has been numbered and the catalogue following the drawings shows the site reference and original drawing number, these read as follows:-
e.g. 460 WB(86)24 JF280.

460 - Drawing number in this thesis
WB - Wroxeter Baths - Webster excavation
(86) - Area number - Areas can be found in Fig.5 p.18
24 - Layer number - All layers relate to the levelling (or make-up) and Construction of the macellum and part of the South West corner of the Baths in stone.

JF280 - Jane Faiers drawing number in Archive at Wroxeter.
MJD - M.J. Darling drawing number in Thesis submitted to University of Nottingham (Darling, 1976).

All pottery is shown at scale of 1:4.

A sheet of abbreviations can be found preceding the catalogue of fabric descriptions and, as before stated, main fabric groups have been given a number, the key to which appears after the sheet of abbreviations and before the main catalogue.

A report on the samian potters' stamps from the Construction groups with a bibliography, together with a report on the Mortarium potters represented at Wroxeter in these layers can be found at the end of the pottery catalogue. Drawings of Mortarium potters stamps can be found at the end of the main catalogue of drawings.
### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. BOWL</td>
<td>Carinated Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. BOWL</td>
<td>Flanged Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKR</td>
<td>Beaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR. BOWL</td>
<td>Bead-Rimmed Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR. BOWL</td>
<td>Reed-Rimmed Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.M. JAR</td>
<td>Wide-Mouthed Jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. JAR</td>
<td>Storage-Jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.P.</td>
<td>Honey-Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH. BKR/JAR</td>
<td>Poppy-Head Beaker/Jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RN.F</td>
<td>Ring-Necked Flagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMPH</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMPH.H</td>
<td>Amphora Handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORT</td>
<td>Mortarium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FABRICS

FABRIC 1  COLOGNE  Beakers. Powdery white fabric, thick dark grey slip. Rough-cast decorated with clay particles starting a little below the rim. (Swan 1988,25 Fig.IV,140)

FABRIC 2  ARGONNE(?)  Beakers. Mostly late first century to early or mid second century. Fine orange fabric with rough-cast decoration. Glossy blue-black coat. Diagonal wipe marks behind rim. Sometimes a shoulder groove. (Swan 1988,Fig IV.139)


FABRIC 5 SEVERN VALLEY  Finely micaceous, smooth usually burnished surface. "Corky" look hard orange vesicular fabric, sometimes with a blue core.

FABRIC 6 SEVERN VALLEY  Fine, hard orange fabric, few or no inclusions, smooth surface usually burnished.

FABRIC 7 SEVERN VALLEY  As 6, but finely micaceous.

FABRIC 8 OXIDISED "WROXETER" FABRIC  Hard, sandy fabric in shades ranging from reddish orange to pale buff; red, black or white inclusions. Sometimes with grey core. Surface treatment includes:- mica-dusting, white/cream slip, reddish-brown slip, applied blobs of clay, or sand particles; notched design (Rouletting) sometimes applied with a roller in bands and usually accompanied by a cream slip), rilling (very infrequently) and burnishing.

FABRIC 8a OXIDISED "WROXETER" FABRIC  Coarser version of 8.
FABRIC 9 REDUCED "WROXETER" FABRIC  Hard, sandy fabric in shades ranging from dark grey to grey buff. Possible black and white inclusions and sometimes reddish core. Surface treatments include:- rustication in linear, vertical and horizontal lines; applied spots; trailed barbotine lines of slip; black slip; burnished lattice; burnishing.

FABRIC 10A MALVERNIAN HAND-MADE Moderately hard and usually black in colour, but can range from warm-brown to buff or grey. Abundant angular rocks and minerals generally 1-2 mm across but up to 5 mm, occasionally more. Pink and sometimes white feldspar, quartz, hornblende and epidote can frequently be identified with a hand lens. Thin sectioning shows the temper to consist of crushed igneous and metamorphic rocks identical to those forming the narrow ridge of the Malvern Hills. (Peacock 1965-7)

FABRIC 10B MALVERNIAN WHEELMADE As 10A.

FABRIC 11A BLACK-BURNISHED HAND-MADE SOUTH DEVON


FABRIC 13 WHITE-WARE Fine, hard white fabric with few or no inclusions.
POTTERY CATALOGUE

ILLUSTRATED SAMIAN

(Drawings on page 34)
(for an explanation of the site coding system please turn to p. 21)

The samian selected for illustration comprises both the latest and the most interesting sherds.

1. Form Dr. 29 La Graufesenque. Flavian 70-85 A.D. WB(83)534

2. Form Dr. 37 Banassac. Early second century. WB(86)3. This vessel has now been re-phased to post-construction layers. It is included because of the rarity of Banassac samian.

3. Form Dr. 37 Lezoux 125-150 A.D. WB(86)24

4. Form Dr. 37 Les Martres de Veyre 100-125 A.D. WB(90)157/(98)52

5. Form Dr. 37 ? Trajanic, in use in Hadrianic period. WB(83)534

6. - Quintillianus, Lezoux, Hadrianic. WB(83)114.

7. - Lezoux. 125-145 A.D. WB(86)24

8. Lezoux. 130-?145 A.D. WB(86)22/24

9. Lezoux 125-140 A.D. WB(83)111/(86)24

10. Form Dr. 37 Les Martres de Veyre 100-120 A.D. Riveted in four places. WB(90)161/(90)167. These layers have now been phased to post-construction but as this vessel is Trajanic/Hadrianic in date and it has been riveted in four places it is included to show survival/residuality.

11. Form Dr. 37 Les Martres de Veyre - probably a Lezoux mould. 120-140 A.D.

12. Not illustrated. As X3 Plate 14 P.173 Stanfield and Simpson (3) except ovolo instead of dolphins and spirals in different places.

I would like to thank Brenda Dickinson and Brian Hartley for examining and dating the samian, and selecting those drawn, and for the list of potters' stamps prior to publication.
SAMIAN POTTERS' STAMPS
FROM THE CONSTRUCTION GROUPS.

(This report was compiled by Miss B. Dickinson and Mr. B. Hartley whose assistance I gratefully acknowledge.)

Each entry gives: excavation number, potter (i, ii, etc., where homonyms are involved), die number, form, reading of the stamp, pottery of origin, date.

(a), (b) and (c) indicate:-

(a) Stamp attested at the pottery in question.
(b) Potter, but not the particular stamp, attested at the pottery in question.
(c) Assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution and, or, form.

Underlined letters in stamps are ligatured.

1. (92)18 Amandus ii 4a 27 OFAMAN La Graufesenque(a).
A stamp recorded from the Cirencester Fort Ditch deposit of c.A.D.5-65 (Hartley & Dickinson 1982, 120, No.1). It is usually on form 27, but occasionally appears on the pre-Flavian cups, forms 24 and Ritterling 8. The site record includes Camulodunum, Fishbourne (Period 1B) and Hofheim, and there is another example from Wroxeter (Site Museum A677 T.T.) c.A.D.50-65.
2. (83)536 Celsus i 9c 27 CELSI (Hermet 1934, pl.110, 32) La Graufesenque (a).
South Gaulish Celsus stamps divide into two distinct styles, one pre-Flavian, the other unlikely to begin before c.A.D.70 and certainly in use until the 90's at least. This belongs stylistically to the later group, and there are two examples from the Ulpia Noviomagus site at Nijmegen. c.A.D.75-95.

3. (85)127 (A.?) Cosius Iucundus la' FCO IV<C> (Vanderhoeven 1975, 51, no.182) La Graufesenque (a).
All the dating evidence for this potter points to Flavian-Trajanic activity. The stamp, from a broken die, occurs at Catterick, while the complete version is attested at Newstead. c.A.D.80-110.

4. (83)114 Dagomarus 4c 18/31 DAGO[MARVS F]
The fabrics associated with this stamp suggest that the die may have been used for a short time at Lezoux, though most of the examples noted by us, including this one, seem to have been made at Les Martres, where he is known to have worked. It occurs in Period IIB at Verulamium (c.A.D.110-140: Hartley 1972, 243, S72).c.A.D.110-125.

5. (84)100 Ego la 27g EGOFE, in a frame with swallow-tail ends, La Graufesenque (c).
Presumably meant as a joke, ego fe(ci), or just possibly an abbreviated name in Ego-. Some examples, including one from Newstead, seem almost to have lost the swallow-tail ends, but here they are pronounced. Flavian.
6. (98)52 Fabus 5a' 15/17 or 18 <F> BVSFE La Graufesenque (a).

A stamp from a broken die, used on the pre-Flavian cups, forms Ritt.8 and 9. This version occurs in the Cirencester Fort Ditch of c.A.D.55-65 (Hartley & Dickinson 1982, 121 S.10), while a stamp from the complete die turns up in Period IA (c.A.D.40-47) at Valkenburg ZH. c.A.D.55-65.

7. (17)41 Licinus 7b 29 LICI[NIANAO] La Graufesenque (a).

The decoration of the bowls carrying this stamp is typical of the period c.A.D.40-60.

8. (97)133 Pass(i)enus 5a 29 OFP( ) ENI (Knorr 1919, Taf. 64F) La Graufesenque (a).

This stamp, used only on form 29, is one of Pass(i)enus's latest. All the bowls concerned are early-Flavian, and there are examples from Caerleon (2), Carlisle (2) and the main site at Corbridge. c.A.D.70-80.


The potter is known to have worked at both Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux, but this is from a die attested only at Les Martres, and there is no suggestion that it was ever used at Lezoux. It was broken at some stage and both complete and broken versions of the stamp occur in the London Second Fire groups. c.A.D.110-125.

10. (84)100 Patricius i 3h 15/17 or 18 [OFP]ATRIC(I) (Vanderhoeven 1975, 102, no.527) La Graufesenque (a).

The earliest example of this stamp noted by us is from the

11. (98)83 Primus iii 12v 18 OFPRIM(I) La Graufesenque (b).

The style of the letters on this stamp suggests Neronian date, though one example comes from the Nijmegen fortress. It also occurs in one of the Colchester pottery shops destroyed in A.D.60/61 (Hull 1958, 198, no.15). c.A.D.50-65.

12. (2)36 Severus i 7q 29 OF(SEVE)RI (F in the O) La Graufesenque (b).

A stamp noted on early-Flavian decorated bowls of form 29, like this one, and on plain ware from Caerleon, Castleford and Newstead. c.A.D.70-85.

13. (88)6 Vanderio la 29 V [DERIo] La Graufesenque (a).

A stamp used in the Neronian-Flavian period, mainly on bowls of form 29. It occurs in a group of samian of the 70's at Nijmegen, probably from a pottery shop (Morren 1966, 229, 7, 8). There is also an example on form 18 from Binchester. c.A.D.65-80.


15. (98)84 Illegible stamp on form 27g, South Gaulish. Neronian.

16. (91)93 IIC or IICV retrograde on form 24, marbled, South Gaulish. Neronian.

18. (91)93 M I on form 15/17 or 18, South Gaulish.
One of the commoner illiterate stamps, already known from Wroxeter (Rowley House Museum E1285). Examples are noted from Flavian foundations, such as Carlisle and Castleford, but the die may have been made slightly earlier. This is Neronian or early-Flavian, to judge by the fabric and glaze.

19. (98)52 ..NIAS I...(?) on form 27g, South Gaulish. Neronian or early-Flavian.

20. (85)227 OXI....X[ on form 27g, South Gaulish. Flavian.


22. (90)169 ]RI OF(?) on form 27, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or early-Antonine.

23. (90)171 Indercillus 1a 18/31 [INDERCILL]VSF Les Martres-de-Veyre (a)
The forms and fabrics associated with this stamp are Trajanic and there are two examples from the London Second Fire deposits. c.A.D.100-125.
OTHER POTTERY
(detailed fabric catalogue on p.24)

13. BEAKER  (Fabric 1) Cologne. WB (84)52 JF6
14. BEAKER  (Fabric 2) Argonne. WB (84)49 JF2
15. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (83)154/156 JF5
16. BEAKER  (Fabric 2) Argonne. WB (83)111 JF4
17. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (92)4 JF9
18. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (90)169 JF10
19. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (84)75 JF16
20. BEAKER  (Fabric 2?) Possibly Argonne. WB (86)16 JF13
21. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (84)52 JF17
22. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (83)526 JF18
23. BEAKER  (Fabric 2) Argonne. WB (83)117 JF20
24. BEAKER  (Fabric 2) Argonne. WB (83)114 JF21
25. BEAKER  (Fabric 2?) Possibly Argonne. WB (83)114 JF22
26. BEAKER  (Fabric 2?) Possibly Argonne. WB (83)534 JF12
27. BEAKER  (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East Gaul. WB (85)223/224 JF196
28. BEAKER  Hard, mid-orange fabric with grey core, possibly local. WB (24)18 JF195
29. BEAKER  Hard, light orange fabric, traces of rough-cast crushed clay particles on body, possibly local, or possibly Wilderspool. (Hartley and Webster 1973, Fig.4 No.29) WB(91)56 JF834
30. BEAKER Hard, orange-red fabric with sparse white inclusions, rough-cast with sparse clay particles on body, probably local. WB(91)56 JF7

31. BEAKER Hard, dark grey base, red-buff on surface in places. Rough-cast with clay particles. ?local. WB(86)24 JF352

32. BEAKER Hard, light orange fabric, probably local - as 30. WB(91)56 JF823

33. BEAKER (Fabric 2) Argonne. WB(83)114/523 JF502

34. BEAKER Hard, fine pinkish-orange fabric with mica-coating. WB(92)4 JF590

35. BEAKER (Fabric 3) Possibly Mid. Rhineland or East-Gaul. WB(85)224 JF14

36. BEAKER Fine, hard, fawn-buff fabric. WB(86)60 JF620


38. BEAKER Hard, mid-grey/brown fabric with rough-cast surface. (cf. Greep, Caerleon 1986, Fig.23, 13:13). WB(83)526 JF824

39. BEAKER Hard, red-buff fabric, burnished outside. WB(13)11 JF588

40. TANKARD. (Fabric 4) Severn Valley. Finely-micaceous, smooth orange surface, hard semi-smooth soapy feel. Few small voids. (Bushe-Fox 1913 Fig. 18,40) WB(85)63 JF623

41. CUP. Hard, fine, light orange micaceous fabric. Imitation of Samian form Dr.27. WB(91)56

42. TANKARD. Fabric 4 as No.40. (Bushe-Fox 1913 Fig. 18,40) WB(29)5 JF611

43. BEAKER/CUP. Fine, hard, red-buff fabric. WB(92)18 JF585

44. TANKARD. Fabric 5. As 42. Severn Valley ware. Finely micaceous smooth surface, corky look hard vesicular fabric. Burnished. WB(91)56 JF826
45. **DISH.** Fabric 9. Local Wroxeter grey fabric, roughly burnished. WB(85)227 JF736 & JF719

46. **DISH.** Hard, micaceous grey fabric with burnished black slip inside and out. (Also same form in Fabric 9, local grey fabric WB(85)224 not illustrated). WB(91)23 JF732

47. **DISH.** Fabric 9. Local grey Wroxeter ware. WB(85)227 JF487

48. **DISH.** Fine, hard, light grey. Burnished. WB(83)530 JF488

49. **BOWL.** Hard cream fabric. WB(3)21 JF572

50. **DISH.** Fabric 9. Local Wroxeter grey fabric, with red-brown core. Burnished. WB(97)137 JF734

51. **DISH.** Hard, creamy-white fabric. Burnished. WB(92)4 JF564

52. **CUP/SMALL BOWL?** Fabric 8. Local red-buff Wroxeter fabric. Groove under plain rim. WB(97)137 JF625

53. **BOWL.** Hard, light, pinkish-orange fabric with light grey core. Possibly Severn Valley. WB(84)52 JF708

54. **BOWL.** Hard, fine, creamy-white fabric. Traces of cream slip inside. WB(29)10 JF569

55. **BOWL.** Hard, fairly fine orange-buff fabric. Probably local. WB(83)534 JF467

56. **DISH.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff Wroxeter fabric. Bead rim. WB(98)76 JF440

57. **BOWL.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with yellow-brown slip. WB(86)16 JF647

58. **DISH.** Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF787


60. **DISH.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(83)536 JF686

61. **DISH.** Fabric 8 (burnt). Local red-buff ware. WB(86)16 JF553
62. **BEAD-RIMMED BOWL (BR.BOWL)** Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(47)3 JF604

63. **DISH.** Hard, red-buff, micaceous fabric with grey surface. WB(84)178 JF738

64. **BOWL.** Hard, fairly fine fawn-buff fabric. WB(88)8 JF645

65. **BOWL/LID.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric burnt black over half surface i.e. half oxidised half reduced. Burnished. (cf. Dix and Aird 1983, Sandy, Bedfordshire, Fig.22 No.19). WB(83)111/104


67. **CARINATED BOWL (C.BOWL).** Hard, light orange-buff fabric with grey core. Rouletted on body above point of carination. WB(n)3 JF605

68. **DISH.** Hard, pale-red fabric. WB(11)7 JF615

69. **BOWL.** Fabric 9. Local grey-ware (same form in WB(85)227 - possibly same vessel). Linear burnished decoration. WB(43)6 JF786

70. **DISH.** Hard, brownish-red fabric, burnished inside and out, with badly made groove under rim. WB(9)17 JF614

71. **BOWL.** Fabric 10A. Hand-made Malvernian fabric. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)16 JF197

72. **BOWL.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(91)92 JF639

73. **DISH.** Fabric 6. Fine Severn Valley ware, probably oval. Burnished. WB(9)6 JF599

74. **DISH.** Hard, slightly granular, vesicular, micaceous fabric, possibly Severn Valley ware. Probably oval. Roughly burnished. WB(83)536 JF689

75. **DISH.** Hard, pale orange, slightly vesicular fabric. Probably oval. WB(97)121 JF669

76. **C.BOWL.** Fabric 8. Local red-buff Wroxeter fabric. WB(83)534 JF459

77. **REED-RIMMED BOWL (RR.BOWL).** Hard, pale-orange, slightly vesicular fabric. WB(84)137 JF703
78. RR.BOWL. Hard, pale orange, finely granular fabric with grey-buff core. WB(83)534 JF465
79. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)536 JF683
82. BOWL. Hard, light orange-red fabric, burnished body. WB(24)21 JF608
83. BOWL. Hard, buff fabric with grey core, probably local. WB(84)52 JF712
84. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(29)8/(40)4 JF597
85. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)530 JF676
86. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)534 JF466
88. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR OR SMALL BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with mica-coating. WB(88)9 JF193
89. RR.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine greyish-buff fabric, probably local. WB(85)224 JF589
90. RR.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine light-orange fabric, lightly burnished. WB(23)26 JF601
91. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with grey core. WB(86)22 JF871
92. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(90)181 JF873
93. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric, blackened on rim. WB(90)169 JF870
94. C?BOWL. Hard, mid-grey sandy fabric with burnished black slip inside and out (another similar at JF794). WB(90)179 JF849

96. DISH. Hard, fairly fine orange-red fabric with traces of cream slip to .8cm below plain rim. Possibly Severn Valley ware. Faintly rouletted across a groove on body. WB(92)45 JF591

97. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)44 JF379

98. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with reddish core. WB(4)33 JF484


100. RR.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine light-grey, micaceous, vesicular fabric, probably local. WB(43)2 JF403

101. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with reddish core. WB(4)33 JF453

102. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric slightly vesicular. WB(49)166 JF485


104. C.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric (another (84)52 not illustrated). Burnished. WB(84)52 JF796

105. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(84)49 JF457

106. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(91)93 JF113

107. C.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine, light-grey fabric. WB92)18 JF777

108. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Hard, rather sandy mid-grey fabric with dark brown/black inclusions and a brownish core. Probably local. WB(85)224 JF505

109. BOWL/DISH Fairly hard creamy/white fabric with orange-brown inclusions. Inner surface blackened, pinkish-brown slip on outside. WB(84)137 JF621

110. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Hard, light, orange/red with pale grey core. WB(84)137 JF704
111. BOWL. Hard, fairly coarse, sandy, grey fabric, black slip, burnished. Linear "v"-shaped decoration under rim. WB(83)534 JF431

112. C.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(85)224 JF785

113. BOWL. Hard, pale grey, slightly micaceous fabric. Probably local. WB(49)166 JF735


115. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(35)8 JF691


118. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(91)56 JF792

119. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(86)16 JF790

120. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. Rouletted. WB(85) 112 JF793

121. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(84)56/(83)111 JF788

122. RR.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with grey core. Mica-coating. Parallel - Bushe-Fox 1913 Fig 17, No.10. A.D.80-120. WB(91)92/(87)133 JF28

123. DISH. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with mica-coating. WB(83)526 JF29


125. DISH. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with mica-coating. WB(90)167/161/205 and (85)49 JF32

126. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric, slightly micaceous. WB(84)48/49/55

127. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(91)56 JF819

128. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with mica-coating. WB(83)111 JF31

129. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric, slightly vesicular. WB(84)49 JF820
130. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric, slightly vesicular. WB(91)56 JF815

131. BOWL/DISH Hard, coarse, slightly vesicular dark-grey fabric. Probably local. WB(83)536 JF779

132. BOWL? Hard, fairly fine micaceous pinkish-grey fabric with well burnished surface, "Belgic" derived form. WB(91)56 JF783

133. BOWL. Hard, fairly coarse, sandy, dark grey fabric with black slip burnishing inside rim and on body. WB(84)52 JF780

134. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(17)41 JF784

135. BOWL. Hard, fine, slightly vesicular light-grey fabric. WB(84)49 JF778

136. BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)18 JF775

137. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with rouletting and cream slip. Copy samian Form 29. WB(84)46/48

138. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)133 JF813

139. RR.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(90)169 JF432

140. C.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with burnished black outer surface. WB(35)8 JF791

141. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with cream slip and rouletting on body. Copy samian form Dr.29. WB(84)48 JF454

142. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with cream slip and rouletting on body. WB(84)52 JF458

143. C.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with reddish core and burnished black outer surface. WB(84)48/52 and (88)18 JF794

144. C.BOWL. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with cream slip. Rouletted. WB(84)52 JF460


146. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(90)215 JF441

45
147. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(84)43 JF464
148. C.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine orange fabric with pinkish interior, sparse white inclusions and pinkish-cream slip on outer surface with dribble inside rim. WB(40)4 and (29)7/8 JF520
149. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)526 JF684
150. C.BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)526 JF685
151. BOWL. Fairly coarse sandy Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)534 JF696
152. C.BOWL. Hard, fairly fine pinkish-orange fabric with cream slip. WB(92)4 JF411
153. BOWL? Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(84)45 JF468
154. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)508 JF695
155. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(90)168 JF875
156. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(97)137 JF722
158. BOWL/DISH. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(86)16 JF654
160. BOWL. Fabric 7. Finely micaceous Severn Valley ware with cream slip circles painted on body. WB(90)161/(98)52 JF593
161. BOWL. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(84)58 JF628
Nos: 162 - 223 inclusive, Black-burnished Category 1 i.e. BB1 with the exception of Nos. 177 and 185.

162. BOWL/DISH. Fabric 11. Burnt orange-red on flange and part of body. Linear combed lattice decoration. (cf. from Verulamium: Frere 1972, Fig. 119 No. 711) 130-180 A.D. WB(84)49 JF81

163. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)43 JF99

164. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(92)4 JF330

165. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(92)4 JF329

166. BOWL/DISH Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)24 JF222

167. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(47)3 JF292

168. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(40)4 JF285

169. BOWL. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced lattice decoration. WB(83)114 JF46


171. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)114 JF37

172. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished combed-lattice decoration. WB(86)114 JF45

173. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(3)8 JF515

174. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration on body with scribble on base. WB(84)49 JF89

175. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(3)8 JF515

176. DISH. Fabric 11. WB(84)52 JF68

177. BEAD-RIMMED BOWL/DISH (BR.BOWL/DISH) Fabric 11 (micaceous) (Possibly Fabric 11A from South Devon not Dorset BB1). WB(84)52 JF67
178. **BR. BOWL.** Fabric 11. WB(85)224

179. **DISH.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF74

180. **BOWL/DISH** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(83)111 JF34

181. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF69

182. **BR. BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF66

183. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF77

184. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)49 JF92

185. **BR. BOWL.** Fabric 11. (Micaceous) Fabric 11A. WB(98)68 JF120

186. **DISH.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF74

187. **BOWL/DISH** Fabric 11. Burnished combed-lattice decoration. WB(92)4 JF331

188. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(98)68 JF119

189. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished combed-lattice decoration. WB(92)4 JF326

190. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(40)4/(29)10 JF513


192. **DISH** Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(92)4 JF328

193. **BOWL.** Fabric 11. WB(84)49 JF83

194. **BOWL?** Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(51)13 JF298

196. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)16 JF162
197. DISH. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)158/167 JF269
198. SMALL BOWL. Fabric 11. WB(86)16 JF162
199. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)24 JF220
200. BOWL. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)49 JF27
201. BOWL/DISH. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished combed-lattice decoration. WB(86)22 JF795
202. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)24 JF221
203. BOWL. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(86)24 JF219
204. BEAD-RIMMED BOWL (BR.BOWL). Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(24)22 JF302
205. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)49 JF85
206. BR.BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)49 JF90
207. BR.BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished looped lattice decoration. WB(47)3 JF517
208. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)49 JF84
209. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(b)34 JF518
210. BOWL. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF76
212. DISH. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF78
213. ?DISH. Fabric 11. Looped lattice decoration?. WB(84)52 JF72

49
215. BOWL. Fabric 11. Wide-spaced burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF72
216. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)52 JF73
218. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished combed-lattice decoration. WB(83)111 JF36
220. BOWL. Fabric 11. Burnished lattice decoration. WB(84)45/52 JF70
221. BOWL. Fabric 11 (mid-grey) WB(29)10 JF309
222. BOWL. Fabric 11. WB(85)133 JF62
223. BOWL. Fabric 11. WB(83)115 JF324
224. JAR. Fabric 10A. Malvernian ware. Burnished with lattice decoration. Hand-made. (Peacock 1965-7, Fig 1/9 or 3). WB(91)93 JF805
225. JAR. Fabric 10A. Malvernian ware. Burnished. WB(92)18 JF185
228. JAR. Fabric 10A. Malvernian ware. Burnished with linear decoration. Hand-made. WB(40)4 JF803
229. BASE. Fabric 10A?. Malvernian ware? Burnished with lattice decoration. Hand-made. WB(84)52 JF801
231. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Dark grey. Same form in Malvernian ware, wheel-made. (Peacock 1965-7, Fig.1/5) WB(85)26. JF733


234. JAR. Hard, coarse red-buff fabric, black slip burnished. Possibly Malvernian type similar to Peacock 1965-7 Fig.3 No.43. Wheel-made. Possibly Fabric 10B. WB(83)512 JF809

235. JAR. Fabric 10A. Malvernian. WB(90)179 JF855


237. JAR. Fabric 8. local red-buff ware with cream slip linear decoration. WB(84)48 JF821

238. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(92)45 JF354

239. JAR. Hard, fairly fine light orange fabric with infrequent white inclusions. WB(83)533 JF531

240. JAR. Fabric 8/9. "Sandwich" of local red-buff and grey fabrics. WB(84)52 JF377

241. AMPHORA. Coarse sandy orange-red fabric with cream surface. ?Tripolitanian/Tunisian. Fishbourne 148.3. WB(84)100 JF362

242. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with cream slip. (cf.Hartley and Webster, Wilderspool Fig.4, No.18) WB(83)512/(83)529


244. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(4)33 JF503
245. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)533 JF693

246. JAR. Fabric 4. Severn Valley ware, finely micaceous, smooth burnished orange surface, hard semi-smooth soapy feel, infrequent black and white inclusions and a few small voids. Blue-grey core. WB(91)56 JF827

247. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(98)68 JF674

248. JAR. Fabric 4. Fabric as No.246. WB(29)5 JF612

249. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric with mica-coating and pushed-out bosses. WB(b)1 JF190.


251. JAR. Fabric 6. Severn Valley ware, fine hard fabric with sparse inclusions. Finely rouletted under rim, on neck and larger rouletting on body under shoulder groove. (cf. from Verulamium: Frere 1972, Fig.83, No.1996 A.D.130-145) Same vessel in WB(98)124 - Early Civil layer. WB(83)530 JF715


253. JAR. Fabric 5. Severn Valley ware. Finely micaceous with a burnished surface and a hard "corky" look orange vesicular fabric, no blue-grey core. WB(47)3 JF613

254. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(92)45 JF631

255. JAR. Hard, fairly fine light-grey fabric. WB(90)168 JF862

256. AMPHORA. Coarse sandy orange-red fabric with cream surface. Tripolitanian? Fishbourne 148.3 WB(83)111/116/117. JF728

257. JAR. Fabric 10A. Malvernian handmade. WB(90)179 JF854

258. JAR. Fabric 6. Severn Valley ware, fine fabric. WB(83)508 JF690

259. JAR. Fine, fairly hard, pinkish-orange micaceous fabric with sparse small white inclusions. Wipe-marks inside rim. WB(98)131 JF437
260. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Fine hard orange fabric with infrequent white inclusions of ?limestone and small reddish-brown inclusions on inner surface. WB(90)168 JF671

261. JAR. Fabric 8/9. "Sandwich" of local red-buff and grey fabrics. ?burnt. WB(84)52 JF670

262. JAR. Hard, slightly granular orange fabric with frequent small white inclusions. Probably local. WB(83)516 JF679

263. JAR. Fairly hard, reddish-brown fabric with soapy-feel and burnished black slip on outer surface and a grey inner surface. WB(92)4 JF418

264. JAR. Hard, light orange-buff fabric, faintly micaeous. WB(97)121 JF667

265. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)121 JF103

266. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)4 JF205

267. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(29)8 JF273

268. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(35)6 JF189

269. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)121 JF184

270. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(84)52 JF211

271. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(86)24 JF96

272. JAR. Hard, orange-buff fabric with grey core, possibly local. WB(91)56 JF833

273. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(81)8 JF857

274. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)121 JF188

275. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(35)4 JF603


277. JAR. Hard, light orange finely-vesicular fabric, probably local. WB(4)17 JF600

278. JAR/BEAKER. Hard, light-orange fabric with few inclusions. WB(98)83 JF868
279. JAR. Hard, fine light-orange fabric with few inclusions. Delicate rouletting on shoulder. Fabric 6, fine Severn Valley ware. Same vessel in WB(98)121 - Early Civil layer. WB(98)83 JF863

280. AMPHORA. Coarse sandy orange-red fabric. ? Tripolitanian. Fishbourne 148.3. As 283. WB(83)117 JF726

281. AMPHORA. Fabric coarse sandy orange-red. As 283? WB(86)42 JF727

282. JAR. Hard, slightly vesicular fawn-buff fabric with traces of pale yellow/orange slip. WB(98)84 JF869


284. BEAKER/JAR. Hard, light pinkish-buff micaceous fabric. Reddish-brown slip a little darker in places. WB(49)166 JF581

285. JAR. Hard, fine light cream-buff fabric. WB(98)61 JF958

286. HONEY-POT. Hard, fairly fine pinkish-orange fabric. Traces of handle. WB(88)7 JF725


288. HONEY-POT. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(88)7 JF724

289. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(84)48/49/52 JF747

290. JAR. Hard, grey, semi-oxidised fabric with flecks of mica in black slip, burnishing on outside. WB(85)224 JF179

291. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(9)17 JF244

292. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with red/brown core. WB(10)6 JF270

293. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(84)154 JF187

294. JAR. Hard, fine, light-grey micaceous fabric with reddish-buff core. WB(84)157 JF433
295. JAR. Hard, coarse vesicular dark-grey fabric. WB(40)4 JF500
296. JAR. Fairly hard, light-grey fabric with soapy feel. WB(97)121 JF207
297. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric with wipe marks behind rim. WB(84)52 JF206
298. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(85)224 JF19
299. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)121 JF188
300. JAR. Fine hard, mid-grey fabric with wipe marks visible on outer surface of rim. WB(43)9 JF489
301. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)18 JF23
302. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(9)17 JF244B
303. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)4 JF491
304. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)18 JF250
305. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Hard, coarse, granular red/grey fabric. Probably local. WB(92)18 JF349
306. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(92)18 JF33
308. JAR. Fine, hard, light-grey micaceous fabric. Possibly? Severn Valley ware from Gloucester. WB(97)137 JF149
309. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(86)16 JF49
311. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. WB(97)133 JF191
313. JAR. Hard, slightly vesicular, grey, micaceous fabric. Probably Fabric 4A - Grey Severn Valley ware. WB(35)3 JF63

315. JAR. Hard, dark grey fabric with medium to abundant white inclusions. Burnt on rim. Probably local. WB(9)17 JF276

316. JAR. Hard, fairly coarse, slightly vesicular grey fabric. Probably local. WB(10)6 JF369


320. WIDE-MOUTHED JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(86)42 JF267

321. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware slightly micaceous. Same form in (98)109 - Early Civil layer. WB(86)21 JF181

322. PHBKR/JAR. Hard, fine, mid-grey micaceous fabric with burnished black slip on outer surface and applied barbotine dots. WB(98)68 JF761

323. JAR. Hard, fine, light-bluish-grey fairly fine, faintly micaceous fabric. Applied barbotine dot decoration, under double groove on shoulder. Either badly made or a 'second'. Distorted. WB(92)18 JF348

324. JAR. Hard, fine, micaceous, grey fabric. Burnished on shoulder, barbotine spot decoration, under shoulder groove. Well made vessel. WB(83)111 JF199

325. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey fabric. Linear rustication decoration, under double groove on shoulder. WB(40)4 JF208

326. JAR. Hard, slightly vesicular grey fabric with red/brown core. Burnished outside. Probably local. WB(40)4 JF375

327. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Rim has small nicks inside. WB(90)161 JF150

328. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(49)166 JF350

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329. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished horizontal lines, under burnished shoulder with double groove. Waster or "second" - distorted. WB(84)52 JF750

330. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(86)16 JF95

331. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(4)22 JF345

332. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(97)121 JF183

333. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(86)16 JF274

334. JAR. Hard, fairly fine light-orange fabric. WB(98)83 JF706

335. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(92)4 JF93


337. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Micaceous. Lattice decoration under double groove. WB(40)4 JF753

338. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(50)11 JF64

339. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Burnished. WB(83)529 JF678

340. JAR. Hard, red-brown micaceous fabric. Dark-grey slip with traces of cream colour-coat. WB(92)4 JF537

341. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Traces of rouletting on body below rim. WB(97)137 JF680

342. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Groove on shoulder. WB(13)9 JF373

343. JAR. Fairly hard, reddish-buff micaceous fabric with light grey-black exterior surface and sparse white inclusions. WB(91)18 JF 702

344. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished. WB(85)224 JF505

345. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Double groove on shoulder. WB(83)526 JF682

347. JAR. Hard, finely granular orange-red fabric with frequent white inclusions.? local. Burnished. WB(84)100 JF672


349. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished with scribble under rim and lattice on body. Local imitation of black-burnished jar form. WB(97)132 and (84)52

350. JAR Fabric 4. Severn Valley ware. Burnished horizontal lines on body below shoulder groove. WB(84)52 JF750

351. JAR. Hard, fine, micaceous, grey fabric with burnished black slip externally. WB(86)23 JF740

352. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. WB(83)533 JF692

353. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Slanted rustication on body under burnished shoulder with double groove. WB(84)48/49/52 JF798

354. JAR. Hard, fairly fine, mid to light grey fabric. As No.370. Applied nodules "en barbotine" under groove on shoulder. WB(92)18 JF757

355. JAR. Fine, hard, micaceous grey fabric with barbotine decoration under groove on burnished shoulder. WB(83)534 JF812

356. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Barbotine decoration under groove on shoulder. WB(50)10 JF756

357. JAR. Hard, fairly fine lightish-grey fabric. No rim, body has two bands of rouletting separated by a plain band. Probably local. WB(35)4 JF 760

358. JAR. Hard, fairly coarse, buff fabric with grey core. Probably local. Linear rustication on body under burnished rim and shoulder with groove. WB(g)14 JF745


360. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(92)18 JF106
361. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with burnished black slip and double groove on shoulder. WB(85)127 JF107

362. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Linear rustication on body under double groove on shoulder. WB(88)9 JF371

363. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Linear rustication on body under double groove on shoulder. Burnished. WB(84)45 JF751


365. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Groove on shoulder. WB(10)6 JF838

366. JAR. Hard, fairly fine, micaceous, mid-grey fabric. Black-slipped and burnished on shoulder with linear burnished decoration on body. WB(29)8 JF758


368. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Double groove under burnished shoulder with rustication and a cut mark overlying the double groove. WB(85)224 JF393

369. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Linear rustication under burnished shoulder with double groove. WB(83)536 JF744

370. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Spidery rustication under burnished shoulder with groove. WB(84)45/49 JF748

371. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Linear rustication under groove on shoulder. WB(84)52 JF749

372. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished black slipped outer surface on shoulder. Spider rustication under groove on shoulder. WB(83)534 JF746

373. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Double groove on shoulder. Wipe marks under inside rim. WB(84)52 JF839

374. JAR. Hard, fairly coarse, mid-grey fabric with dark-red core. WB(9)6 JF346

375. JAR. Fabric 9. Fairly fine local grey-ware. WB(84)136 JF837
376. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff fabric. Vessel blackened internally. WB(84)62 JF836

377. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with reddish-core. WB(92)4 JF144


379. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished lines on shoulder above wide double groove. WB(84)52 JF115

380. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware, plus two others in WB(92)4 and WB(84)52. Burnished line above double groove on shoulder. WB(85)224 JF155

381. WIDE-MOUTHE D JAR. Hard, fairly fine micaceous grey fabric with reddish core. WB(3)17 JF116

382. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(91)93 JF105

383. JAR. Fabric 4 - Local grey-ware. Burnished with lattice on shoulder under double groove and linear burnishing under another double groove below the lattice. Almost complete vessel. "Belgic" derived form. WB(84)52 JF755

384. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware, very hard fabric. WB(83)533 JF109

385. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware? Burnt. Traces of lattice decoration under double groove. WB(85)224 JF156

386. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with burnished lines on body below double groove. WB(84)52 JF159


388. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware burnished on shoulder with groove. WB(86)16/23 JF376

389. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(84)49 JF483

390. JAR. Fabric 9 Local grey-ware. Burnished with groove on shoulder. WB(88)6 JF178

391. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Mis-shapen rim - "second"? WB(10)6 JF378
392. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished on rim. WB(92)45 JF168

393. JAR. Hard, granular mid to dark-grey fabric with abundant small white inclusions and red core. Knife or straw marks in rim. Probably local. WB(4)33 JF400

394. JAR. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished. WB(91)136 JF742

395. JAR. Hard, fairly coarse, dark-grey fabric with red core. Burnished, groove on shoulder. Parallel cf. Bushe-Fox 1912, Fig. 17 29/30. WB(84)52 JF164

396. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(92)18 JF640

397. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(3)20 JF598

398. JAR. Hard, finely granular, light-orange fabric with grey core. WB(84)58 JF642

399. TANKARD. Fabric 4. Severn Valley ware. Possibly had a handle. (Webster. 1976 Form 38). WB(83)28/530, (84)56 JF577

400. JAR. Hard, finely granular, orange fabric. Probably local. WB(92)45 JF630

401. JAR. Fabric 5. "Corky" look Severn Valley ware. WB(84)63/(83)534

402. JAR. Fabric 5. "Corky" look Severn Valley ware. WB(85)221 JF580

403. JUG/JAR. Hard, finely granular, micaceous mid-orange fabric. Probably local. WB(84)100 JF641

404. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(24)21 JF609

405. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Linear burnished decoration. WB(84)154 JF251

406. JAR. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)182 JF632


412. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(84)49 JF259


415. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(86)24 JF216


418. BR.JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(85)224 JF316

419. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(92)4 JF338


421. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished scribble decoration under rim. WB(84)154 JF252

422. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(83)523 JF55


426. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Traces of burnished zig-zag under rim. WB(84)52 JF230

427. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished lines under rim. WB(84)52 JF232

428. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished linear decoration on body. WB(86)24 JF203

429. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished zig-zag under rim and lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF235


431. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Traces of burnished lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF234

432. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF229

433. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished zig-zag under rim, lattice on body. WB(92)4 JF336

434. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished scribble under rim, lattice on body. WB(92)4 JF334


436. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished scribble under rim. WB(85)224 JF315

437. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(92)4 JF335


439. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Traces of burnished lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF228

Burnished lattice on body. WB(85)224 JF314

Burnished lattice on body. WB(40)4 JF514

WB(92)4 JF333

Traces of burnished lattice on body. WB(86)24 JF217

Micaceous. Burnished scribble under rim. (Possibly from South Devon, Fabric 11A). WB(84)75 JF247

446. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1).
WB(97)121 JF102

WB(84)49 JF262

WB(83)117 JF47

WB(83)114 JF42

Burnished lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF240

451. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished lattice on body. WB(84)49 JF253

WB(83)111 JF35

Burnished lattice on body. WB(84)52 JF239

Burnished lattice on body. WB(83)111 JF38

WB(84)52 JF238

WB(84)49 JF260

WB(84)52 JF241
458. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Traces of burnished lattice on body. WB(84)49 JF256
459. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(84)52 JF242
460. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Traces of burnished lattice on body. WB(84)49 JF258
461. JAR. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). WB(84)52 JF237
462. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with mica-coating. Traces of handle. WB(98)52/68 JF25
463. FLAGON. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Plus another in (83)533. WB(98)83 JF739
464. FLAGON. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(83)534 JF743
465. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(51)10 JF540
466. FLAGON. Hard, granular, Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(86)16 JF428
467. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, vesicular, sandy, pinkish-brown fabric with grey core. WB(83)536 JF539
468. JUG/FLAGON. Hard, granular, dark-orange fabric. Traces of a handle. WB(91)93 JF660
469. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. Another in (83) 534. WB(86)16 JF427
470. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, fairly fine, vesicular, pinkish-cream fabric with cream slip and splashes of pale-orange slip. One handle evident. WB(83)111 JF559
471. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, cream fabric with pinkish-orange core. Traces of brown-yellow slip. WB(83)114 JF554
472. FLAGON. Hard, fairly coarse, white fabric. WB(92)4 JF558
473. JUG. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Traces of handle. WB(86)24 JF470
474. FLAGON. Hard, coarse, dark-cream fabric. WB(92)4 JF557
475. FLAGON. Fabric 8/9. Local grey and red-buff fabric (sandwich) with creamy-yellow slip. WB(85)63 JF884

476. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, cream-buff fabric with pale-orange slip. WB(83)114 JF555

477. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, fairly coarse, pink fabric with light pink-brown slip. WB(83)523 JF560

478. FLAGON. Hard, dark-pink fabric with white core, and cream slip. WB(83)111 JF547

479. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with grey core and pale-brown slip. WB(85)224 JF417

480. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with grey core and brown-red slip. Handle evident. WB(97)131 JF717

481. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(35)3 JF431A

482. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with dark-grey slip (probably burnt). WB(85)223 JF538

483. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, pinkish-orange fabric with cream slip. One handle. WB(83)104/118 JF562

484. FLAGON. Hard, white fabric with an orange-brown slip. WB(83)511 JF627

485. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)52 JF367

486. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, dark-cream fabric with brown-red slip. One handle. WB(83)117 JF561

487. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(83)526 JF390

488. JUG/FLAGON. Hard, white fabric. Handle evident. WB(84)48 JF831

489. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, fairly coarse, dark-cream fabric. WB(48)168 JF545

490. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(92)4 JF412
491. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. (No rim) One handle. WB(98)68 JF381
492. FLAGON. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with red core and cream slip. WB(91)56 JF829
493. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, cream fabric. WB(85)146 JF556
494. FLAGON. Hard, dark cream fabric with traces of brown-red slip. WB(84)52 JF563
495. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. One handle. WB(90)179 JF850
496. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)52 JF366
497. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with grey core and cream slip with traces of brownish-red slip. WB(92)4 JF414
498. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(97)121 JF383
499. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(92)18 JF415
500. FLAGON. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with red core and brownish slip. WB(85)131 JF439
501. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(98)85 JF435
502. JUG/FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(83)534 JF392
503. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(91)18 JF408
504. RN.F. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(35)4 JF437A
505. RING-NECKED FLAGON OR FLASK (RN.F/FL). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)137 JF358
506. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(97)121 JF384
507. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with grey core and cream to yellow-brown slip. WB(40)4 JF421
508. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with blue grey core and cream slip. WB(a)7 JF420

509. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, fairly coarse, Fabric 8, local red-buff ware, with cream slip. WB(83)534 JF391

510. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with dark blue-grey core and cream slip. WB(40)4 JF422

511. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with grey core and cream slip. WB(40)4 JF423

512. RN.F. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. One handle. WB(86)24 JF469

513. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. Handle evident. WB(83)117 JF398

514. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(29)8 JF426

515. FLAGON OR FLASK (FL/F). Hard, fairly coarse dark-cream fabric. WB(88)8 JF646

516. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(97)137 JF617

517. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, light-orange fabric with cream slip. WB(29)8 JF425

518. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with traces of cream slip. Handle evident. WB(91)93 JF434

519. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Hard, light pink-orange fabric. WB(83)511 JF673

520. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Traces of handle. WB(83)54 JF852

521. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Traces of handle. WB(83)534 JF698

522. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(83)514 JF701


524. JUG. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. One handle. WB(91)93 JF660
525. FLAGON/JUG. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Blackened due to fire? soot. WB(97)137 JF723

526. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)49 JF496

527. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)49 JF497

528. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(7)25 JF596

529. RING-NECKED FLAGON (RN.F). Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(84)49 JF498

530. FLAGON/JUG. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)76 JF721

531. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)77 JF720

532. FLAGON. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)75 JF656


534. LID. Hard, fine, light orange fabric with pinkish-cream slip. WB(49)168 JF533.

535. LID. Hard, fine, red-buff micaceous fabric. WB(86)52 JF707

536. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished outside, scribble inside. WB(40)4 JF512

537. LID. Hard, granular, pinkish-buff finely vesicular, faintly micaceous fabric. Probably local. WB(83)536 JF688


539. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Burnished scribble inside. WB(84)51 JF189

540. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(86)16 JF650

541. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. Traces of rouletting. WB(83)533/534 JF694

543. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(86)24 JF471


545. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. WB(92)4 JF413

546. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(86)16 JF651

547. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(86)24 JF662

548. LID. Hard, fine, light-orange fabric. Burnished. WB(92)23 JF583

549. LID. Hard, fine, light-buff fabric. Burnished. WB(91)93 JF657

550. LID. Hard, fine, light-orange fabric (as No.568). Burnished. WB(92)45 JF592

551. LID. Hard, fine, light-buff fabric (as No.569). WB(91)93 JF658

552. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(49)166 JF648

553. LID. Fine, hard, orange-red fabric. WB(92)18 JF634

554. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware in fawn colour. Burnished. WB(86)16 JF655

555. LID. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(86)24 JF663


558. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1) Yellow-brown in colour. Burnished zig-zag on outside of lid, scribble inside. WB(b)2 JF283
559. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Shading to yellow-brown. Burnished lattice outside lid and scribble inside. WB(84)52 JF227


563. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware with red core in places. Burnished. WB(84)52 JF766

564. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(84)52 JF768


566. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(92)4 JF771

567. LID. Hard, fairly fine, pinkish-grey fabric. WB(49)166 JF776

568. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished. WB(84)52 JF767

569. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(90)174 JF769

570. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(84)52 JF765

571. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Burnished. WB(84)52 JF770

572. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(84)52 JF1

573. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(92)18 JF774

574. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(91)93 JF772

575. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished ware (BB1). Micaeous, possibly from South Devon, Fabric 11A. Burnished. Scribble inside lid. WB(84)75 JF248

576. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(84)46 JF763

577. LID. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. Another in (49)166. WB(84)49 JF764

578. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). Burnished zig-zag on lid, scribble inside lid. WB(84)49 JF265

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580. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). Burnished lattice on outside of lid, scribble inside. WB(84)49 JF264


583. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). Burnished linear decoration outside lid, scribble inside. WB(84)49 JF266


585. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). WB(97)121 JF477

586. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1) - light grey. Burnished linear decoration inside lid. WB(40)4 JF286


588. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). WB(40)4 JF287

589. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). WB(84)75 JF249

590. LID. Fabric 11. Black-burnished (BB1). Band of burnished zig-zag decoration on outside of lid above rim, scribble inside. WB(97)121 JF347


592. AMPHORA? (AMPH)?. Hard, light, orange-red fabric with creamy-pink surface showing moderate frequency of gold mica flecks. Rhodian or Campanian type 2-4. (cf. Peacock and Williams 1986. Class 9, 102 or Class 10, 105) WB(83)511 JF568
593. COLANDER. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)49 JF816

594. CHEESE PRESS/STRAINER. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(83)534 JF697

595. FLASK. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)48 JF822

596. ?JAR Body-sherd in hard, fine, mid-grey fabric with fine rustication. Same vessel in (98)130 - Early Civil layer. WB(7)9 JF811

597. TAZZA. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with cream slip. Inside of vessel blackened. WB(83)224 JF536

598. FLASK. Hard, fairly coarse, white fabric. Lopsided. WB(40)4 JF574

599. ?JAR. Fine, hard, orange fabric with cream slip circles. Residual? - (93)3 and (93)11 are designated Early Civil layers. WB(93)1/3/11 JF355

600. TAZZA. Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(83)111 JF864

601. ?BEAKER/BOWL Cream-buff body-sherd, rouletted and mica-coated. - ? residual. (cf. Rawes 1972, Fig.4, 32 and Marsh 1978, Fig.6.19:44.7.) WB(85)224 JF194

602. ? Hard, fine pale-orange fabric with red painted whirls. Probably local. WB(91)23 JF356

603. LAMP HANDLE? Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(83)534 JF865

604. FLASK?/TRIPLE VASE Hard, fairly fine, white fabric. WB(29)7 JF553

605. BASE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(83)534 JF570

606. HANDLE. Fabric 5. Fine Severn Valley ware. WB(83)507 JF866

607. PATERA HANDLE Fabric 9. Local grey-ware. WB(83)530 JF860

608. TRIPOD BOWL FOOT Hard, fine, fawn fabric. WB(d)7 JF525

609. HANDLE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)49 JF499
610. F.HANDLE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with mica-coating. WB(83)104 JF192


612. ? Fine, hard, cream fabric with light-brown slip and decorated with lines of barbotined spots. WB(84)75 JF571

613. HANDLE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(84)45 JF360

614. F.HANDLE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware with mica-coating. WB(40)4 JF48

615. ? Hard, fine, light-orange body-sherd with rouletting. WB(84)81 JF716

616. HANDLE. Fabric 8. Local red-buff ware. WB(4)22 JF700

617. ? Hard, fine, micaceous, orange body-sherd. Rouletted. WB(92)18 JF705

617A CRUCIBLE Fabric 8. Coarse, sandy, local red-buff ware, plus four others and one base in same layer, in same fabric, and one other vessel in (84)154/158. Reduced – Fabric 9, local grey-ware, version of same vessel in WB(83)523 and (90)204. WB(83)111 JF576

618. CARROT AMPHORA. Coarse, sandy, brown-red fabric. WB(90)179 JF859

619. AMPHORA (AMPH). Fawn-buff fabric with cream surface. WB(88)46 JF847

620. AMPHORA (AMPH). Fawn-buff. Dressel 20. WB(92)18 JF880

621. AMPHORA (AMPH). Red-brown fabric with cream surface. WB(86)16 JF353

622. AMPHORA HANDLE (AMPH.H). Fawn-buff fabric. STAMPED – AGRICOLAE. Callender 1965, No.51, Fig. 23, No.23. A globular amphora of South Spanish origin found at various sites in England and on the Continent. Dated to second half of first century A.D. WB(97)137 JF843

624. AMPHORA (AMPH). Fawn-buff. Cam 186 type. (cf. Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 17 or 18). WB(86)40 JF841

625. AMPHORA BASE (AMPH.BASE). Orange-red fabric with cream surface. WB(97)146 JF844

The following dates and fabric descriptions have been supplied by Mrs. Kay Hartley.

626. MORTARIUM (MORT). Hard, orange-red buff Wroxeter local oxidised red-buff fabric with grey core and cream slip. 80-100 A.D. WB(85)221 JF133

627. MORTARIUM (MORT). Hard, light-cream coloured fabric with smooth surface. 90 - 140 A.D. WB(86)24 JF129

628. MORTARIUM (MORT). Red-buff fabric with grey core and cream slip. 90 - 130 A.D. WB(86)22/24 JF130

629. MORTARIUM (MORT). West Midlands or Wroxeter source. Light coloured white/cream fabric with smooth surface. Rather sandy with matt-brown slip and white quartz trituration. 100-150 A.D. WB(83)534 JF140


631. MORTARIUM (MORT). Fabric as No.629. 100 - 150 A.D. WB(83)534 JF143

632. MORTARIUM (MORT). Fabric as Nos. 629 and 631. Worn, probably ?50 - 90 A.D. Waster, cracked, but usable. WB(92)4 JF127


634. MORTARIUM (MORT). Red-buff with grey core. Probably local oxidised fabric as No.632. 50 - 85 A.D. WB(92)45 JF132

635. MORTARIUM (MORT). Orange-buff/grey-ware. Fabric as Nos. 632 and 634. 50-85 A.D. Probably made by a potter imported from Central France. WB(86)39 JF136

637. MORTARUM (MORT). Fabric as Nos. 632, 634 and 635. 50–80 A.D. Burnt throughout. WB(83)534 JF134

638. MORTARUM (MORT). Fabric - buff with pink core. Brockley Hill. STAMPED - MATUGENUS. 80 – 120 A.D. Stamp 6. WB(84)45/46/49 JF123


641. MORTARUM (MORT). Fabric as Nos.632, 634, 635 and 637. Probably made by DOCI-LIS. 100 – 130 A.D. WB(84)52 JF139

642. MORTARUM (MORT). Red-buff with grey core, probable origin West Midlands or Wroxeter. 100 – 150 A.D. WB(46) & (47) 3. JF881

643. MORTARUM (MORT). Fawn-buff fabric. STAMPED - DOCILIS. 100-150 A.D. Stamp 2. WB(84)49 JF104


646. MORTARUM (MORT). Red-buff, grey core, cream slip. West Midlands or Wroxeter. 100 – 140 A.D. WB(91)21 JF137

I am grateful to Mrs. Hartley for dating the mortaria and for the fabric descriptions.
DETAILS OF POTTERS REPRESENTED BY MORTARIA

(STAMPS AT END OF POTTERY DRAWING CATALOGUE)


DOCILIS  Bushe-Fox 1916, p.60 X 3. Drawing No.666. Light coloured cream fabric. Probably local 100-130 A.D. Stamp No.2. WB(90)204/(84)49/(98)95.

DOCI II  Buff fabric, reddish surface. (Atkinson 1942 298 No.9) (100-140 A.D.) Stamp No.4. WB(48)65/(85)49/(78)1.

LALLAIUS  Worked at Brockley Hill 80-125 A.D. Stamp No.5. WB(90)138.

VITALIS III  2 stamps. Stamp No.3. Fabric cream-buff, grey in parts. WB(92)4

F(RETROGRADE) 2nd.C A.D. Probably from Verulamium region. May have a double border which is unusual. It could be ]RIF right way up. Will only be identifiable when other examples are found. Cream-buff fabric. WB(98)138.


BV.TRIO  Not illustrated. WB(63)4

NOVIOMAGUS  Not illustrated. WB(84)249

Q.D.VALENS  Not illustrated. WB(92)4

(The last three stamps occurred in construction levels in previous years but cannot be found.)

NOTE: I am grateful to Mrs. K. Hartley for identifying stamps and dating the Mortaria.
POTTERY DRAWINGS
MORTARIA STAMPS SCALE 1:1
CHAPTER 3
THE POTTERY

GENERAL DISCUSSION - INTRODUCTION

In order to level the site of the macellum and adjust the slope of the land towards the river, previous occupiers of buildings in the area appear to have been evicted and the buildings flattened. Large amounts of sandy loam, "5 feet thick" (1.524 metres) in places, were dumped into the site which also included a "topping up" of waste pottery when the site had settled and before building commenced. This dumping of sandy loam, although in lesser quantities, was observed by both Atkinson and Kenyon in their excavations on the forum and Baths sites (Kenyon 1940: Atkinson 1942).

3(i) DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY OVER SITE - [Fig 6.], overleaf.

[Fig. 6] represents the relative weights/densities of dumped pottery over the site. It must be noted that (a) this was all the pottery found and there might well have been more and (b) the density is affected by the depth to which the area needed to be filled, and was filled by other debris, and (c) the areas were dug/excavated at different times during the 32 years and (d) were subjected to different techniques of excavation and retrieval, "boxes" i.e. small areas and trenches (lettered in red on Fig.6), some of which cannot now be found, in the Wheeler tradition early on and larger areas later in the 1970's and 1980's. The key used reduces the pottery weight to kilograms from grams.
FIG. 6. Plan to show Baths/Macellum with excavated area numbers and overlay showing densities of deposited pottery
<table>
<thead>
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<th>AREA</th>
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<th>Nos. sherds.</th>
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<th>Placing/Sherds</th>
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TABLE 1 (continued)

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<td>Nominal amount included for Area 63 of which this is part.</td>
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<td>(15)</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>54</td>
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From Fig. 6 and Table 1 (p.114/6), it can be seen that the greatest accumulation is concentrated in Areas (84), (83), and (90), both in numbers of sherds and weight. Table 1. gives the weight and sherd count of each area, with adjustment to the figures of Area 63 whose sherds - 221 grams - were divided among the other areas in Area 63, it therefore also comprises Area(4) 5 grams, Area(5) 10 grams, Area(6) 10 grams, Area(9) 16 grams, Area(10) 20 grams, Area(11) 20 grams, Area(12) 20 grams, Area(13) 20 grams, Area(34) 20 grams, Area(33) 20 grams, Area(32) 20 grams, Area(31) 20 grams, Area(30) 10 grams, Area(3) 5 grams, Area(35) 5 grams.

The following Areas did not have any stratified Main Construction pottery recorded, (33), (32), (31), therefore their position is artificial in that their component pottery comes from Area 63 in general.

Table 2 (p.118) shows the distribution of joins over the excavation between layers and areas. The "joins" are sherds of the same pot found in the same area but sometimes in different layers or different areas (and sometimes different phases) and which can be joined together. This serves to indicate the spatial distribution of the pottery, its disturbance or residual nature if in different phases, and also shows a dumping pattern of particular amounts of rubbish possibly from the same rubbish dump.
**TABLE 2**

**DISTRIBUTION OF JOINS OVER SITE BETWEEN AREAS & LAYERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>(29)7 with (29)8 (40)4</th>
<th>adjacent area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(29)8 with (40)4 (51)12X2 (29)7</td>
<td>(51) = 4 areas distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(29)10 with (40)4</td>
<td>adjacent area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40)4 with (29)8 (29)7 (29)10 (92)4</td>
<td>adjacent area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(51)12 with (29)8X2</td>
<td>4 areas distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(83)104 with (83)111 (83)117 (83)118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(83)111 with (83)104 (83)116 (83)117 (84)56</td>
<td>adjacent area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(83)113 with (83)114 (83)117</td>
<td>same area, layers only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(83)114 with (83)523 (83)524 (83)117 (83)118 (83)113</td>
<td>same area, layers only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(note: disparity between layer numbers i.e. 114 523 = site note book lost. Therefore numbers started from 500 next year).*

|          | (83)116 with (83)117 | same area layers only |
|          | (83)117 with (83)114 (83)111 (83)116 (83)104 (83)113 | same area layers only |
|          | (83)118 with (83)104 (83)117 (83)114 | same area layers only |
|          | (83)506 with (83)534 | same area layers only |
|          | (83)512 with (83)529 | same areas layers only |
|          | (83)523 with (83)114 | layers only |
|          | (83)529 with (83)512 | layers only |
|          | (83)533 with (33)534 | layers only |

Continued overleaf
(83)534 with (97)131 (97)132 (83)114 (83)506 (83)533 could be adjacent

(83)45 with (83)46 (84)49 (84)52 adjacent areas

(84)46 with (84)48 Post Hadrianic layer

(84)48 with (84)49 (84)52 (84)46 (84)45 (84)45 is post Construction layer. Layers only

(84)49 with (84)48 (84)46 (84)45 (84)52 (84)55 layers only

(84)52 with (83)28 (84)75 (83)530 (84)48 (97)132(84)49 (84)45 (84)48 is a post Construction layer. (97)132 is 2 areas distant.

(84)56 with (83)530 (83)111 adjacent areas

(84)75 with (84)52 layers only

(84)100 with (84)109 layers only

(84)154 with (84)158 layers only

(84)157 with (84)167 layers only

(84)158 with (84)154 (84)167 layers only

(84)167 with (84)169 (84)157 layers only

(85)33 with (83)530 adjacent area

(85)137 with (85)57 layers only

(85)223 with (85)224 layers only

(85)224 with (85)223 (92)4 2 areas distant.

(86)16 with (86)23 (86)24 layers only

(86)22 with (86)24

(86)23 with (86)24 (86)16

(86)24 with (86)16 (86)23 Continued overleaf

119
(37)133 with (91)92 adjacent area
(88)4 with (88)8 layers only
(88)5 with (88)7 (88)8 (88)9 layers only
(88)7 with (88)5
(88)8 with (88)5 (88)9 (84)48 (84)52 2 areas away
(88)9 with (88)3 (88)5 layers only
(90)161 with (90)179 (90)169 layers only
(90)167 with (90)205 (90)179 layers only
(90)168 with (97)133 Front of macellum in virtually same area.
(90)179 with (90)167 layers only
(91)23 with (91)28 layers only
(91)56 with (91)60 layers only
(91)60 with (91)56 layers only
(91)92 with (87)133 layers only
(92)4 with (40)4 (85)224 adjacent areas
(97)132 with (97)131 (83)534
(97)131 with (97)132 (84)52 (84)52 is two areas distant
(97)133 with (90)168 virtually same area
(98)68 with (98)52 layers only

120
From Fig. 6, p. 113 it can be seen that the following are the furthest distance from one another:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA/LAYER</th>
<th>AREA/LAYER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(51)12</td>
<td>(29)8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(34)52</td>
<td>(97)132/131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(95)224</td>
<td>(92)4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(88)8</td>
<td>(84)52/48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(90)161</td>
<td>(98)52</td>
</tr>
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</table>

If these are looked at, and the layers identified stratigraphically for their context, the result is as follows:

3(ii) STRATIFICATION OF JOINS FURTHEST AWAY

WB(51)12 Dark brown sandy soil. Variable depth, much charcoal. Stratigraphically seems to be Civil period.

WB(29)8 Brown black earth containing charcoal and slag. Appears to be Construction layer.

WB(97)131 and WB(97)132 - Post Construction Layers

Fills of F747 pit. 131 - Brown green loam with charcoal fragments and occasional clay. 132 - Loam with charcoal - dark brown containing tile fragments.

WB(84)52 Construction layer of Household rubbish containing quantities of pottery and Brown sandy loam.

WB(85)224 Re-deposited destruction material in fill of trench F125 which is construction trench for N. Wall of south range of macellum rooms. Construction layer.
WB(92)4  Construction layer.

WB(88)8  Disturbed upper horizon of military levels.

WB(84)48  Light brown sandy loam with topping up layer of domestic rubbish, with charcoal, bone and slag. Construction layer.

WB(90)151  Dump over Construction level. Post Main Construction.

WB(98)52  Construction layer, as (84)48.

Thus with WB(51)12 and (29)8, (51)12 appears to be an earlier layer in the Civil phase whilst (29)8 appears to be a Construction layer possibly of a later date.

These phases could be difficult to separate as they have similar constituents and may well prove to be demolition material of the Civil period.

(97)131 and 132 are fills of a pit which contain the same pottery presumably re-deposited as (84)52 appears to be a Construction layer of the same depth containing a great quantity of household rubbish and sandy loam.

Other joins between areas (totalling 14) involve areas next to each other or in virtually the same area as with (97)133 and (90)168. The fact that the areas above contain joining sherds of the same vessels indicates the scattering and disturbance of pottery in the levelling up operation.
The methods used in the quantification of the pottery in this construction group were sherd count, weight and vessel equivalent count (which involved adding together the rim diameter percentages of forms in the various fabrics represented and dividing by 100).

This last method appeared to be the most sensible under the circumstances as it avoided an over-representation of the number of vessels present, i.e. vessels do not always break into a set number of sherds and some vessels or sherds are heavier than others. A fuller discussion of this will be found in ORTON 1980, 162-167.

Differences caused by variation in firing temperatures used in manufacture, i.e. low fired pots may break into more pieces than high fired, were avoided by the use of weight quantification. This is perhaps a more accurate indication of the amount of vessels involved and standardises the data for large and small sherd sizes and thicknesses which may have resulted from the disturbance of material from its original (unknown) site to the macellum or from original breakage.

Therefore a vessel equivalent count gives a number of vessels, but generally an underestimation of the actual numbers involved. Nevertheless there is an indication of the variations between numbers of vessels in each fabric category. Therefore, in the absence of a more telling way of quantifying numbers of vessels, and to enable comparisons to be made with the few groups which have had quantitative data published elsewhere, it was thought best to adhere to these methods of analysis. Table 3 (p.124)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V.E.</th>
<th>SAMIAN</th>
<th>POMPEII</th>
<th>COLOGNE</th>
<th>LYON</th>
<th>E. GAVR/ MARIÉNE</th>
<th>ARGONNE</th>
<th>MICAD</th>
<th>LOCAL G.W.</th>
<th>LOCAL RB</th>
<th>B.B.I</th>
<th>WHITEN.</th>
<th>PINK</th>
<th>CREAMY FAWN</th>
<th>MALVERN</th>
<th>SEVERN VALLEY</th>
<th>CAL. GRIFFED</th>
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* = PRESENT

**TABLE 3. Table showing V.E. (Vessel Equivalents) in each form in each fabric.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Number of Sherds</th>
<th>% of Total Number</th>
<th>Weight of Sherds</th>
<th>% of Total Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMIAN</td>
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<td>10610.0</td>
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<td>COLOGNE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>56.7</td>
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<td>LYON</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>293.0</td>
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<td>EAST GAULISH/MIDDLE RHINELAND</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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<td>RED BUFF</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>24.34</td>
<td>44090.0</td>
<td>21.17</td>
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<td>BB1</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>13.46</td>
<td>27673.0</td>
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<td>51.8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MORTARIA</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>3394.0</td>
<td>4.03</td>
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</table>

**TABLE 4.** Table showing number of sherds and weight in each fabric.
shows VE (vessel equivalents) in each form, in each fabric.

Table 4 (p.125) shows number of sherds and weight in various fabrics, whilst Figs.7 (p.127) and 8 (p.128) show fabrics displayed as sherd percentages and weight percentages (respectively) of the whole assemblage. Fig.9 (p.129) displays Figs.7 and 8 together for ease of comparison.

The treatment of fabrics when made into forms posed the question as to whether the mica-dusted/mica-gilt wares should be regarded as fine-wares as they are only elevated to fine-ware status by the application of mica slip - the fabric in this group remaining local apart from 3 non-local examples, possibly of earlier date. However, it was decided to adhere to the usual practice of regarding them as fine-wares.

Percentages of various fabrics in order of highest percentages of sherds and weight are given overleaf at Table 5 (p.130).

From these figures (Table 5) it can be seen that Wroxeter fabric i.e. local fabric dominates with Wroxeter grey-ware and red-Buff ware together totalling 59.47% of total sherd count and 49.71% of weight for the whole assemblage, these figures are before a breakdown of possible local fabrics in remaining parts of the collection.

Black-burnished wares are next highest with 13.46% of sherds and 13.29% of weight. No BB2 has been found at Wroxeter, and all black-burnished henceforth mentioned is black-burnished Category 1.

The Wroxeter wares include certain Severn Valley forms. The Atomic Absorption analysis of samples and discussion thereof con-
SHERDS DISPLAYED AS PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE

- RED BUFF (24.3%)
- GREY WARE (35.1%)
- SAMIAN (10.5%)
- BB1 (13.5%)
- WHITE WARE (2.9%)
- PINK (2.4%)
- CREAM (1.8%)
- FAWN (1.5%)
- MALVERN (1.4%)
- SEVERN VALLEY (0.8%)
- CALCITE GRIFFED (0.02%)
- AMPHORAE (2.8%)
- MORTARIA (1.1%)

COLOGNE (0.1%)  EAST GAULISH/MIDDLE RHINELAND
LYON (0.6%)  ARGONNE (0.7%)
MICADUSTED (0.7%)

FIG. 7.
SHERDS DISPLAYED AS PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE

CALCITE WHITTED (12.22%)
SEVERN VALLEY (12.22%)
MALVERN (1.43%)
FAIR (1.43%)
CREAM (1.43%)
PINK (1.43%)
WHITE WARE (2.85%)
RED BURLY (24.33%)
SAHAN (10.33%)
COLOINE (9.11%)
EAST CAULFIELD (6.89%)
JACOBINE (5.78%)
JACOBIAN (5.78%)

WEIGHT DISPLAYED AS PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE

MONTANA (4.09%)
SAHAN (5.11%)
COLOINE (5.023%)
LYON (5.13%)
JACOBINE (5.78%)
JACOBIAN (5.78%)
CALCITE WHITTED (6.033%)
SEVERN VALLEY (1.43%)
MALVERN (1.43%)
FAIR (0.78)
CREAM (0.63%)
PINK (0.238)
WHITE WARE (1.43%)
RED BURLY (13.33%)

FIG. 9
TABLE 5

SHERDS NUMBER

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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cream (Mortaria &amp; Amphorae removed)</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Fawn (Mortaria &amp; Amphorae removed)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Imports (Lycn/Cologne/Argonne/Middle Rhine East Gaul)</td>
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WEIGHT

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<td>1.65%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.68%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tained in Appendix 1 of this thesis appears to show that the Wroxeter Severn Valley wares are probably being made locally. Indeed the Wroxeter Severn Valley wares cannot be separated from other similar wares due to the use of clay sources throughout the Severn Valley containing the same glacial drift material.

It is proposed to discuss each part of the collection mentioned separately to enable a further breakdown to percentages of local wares and assess the element of residuality within each group. Firstly, however, what is residuality?

3(iv) RESIDUALITY DISCUSSION

DEFINITION

The Chambers dictionary definition of residual is "that which remains as a residue or a difference" (Chambers, 1959). On that basis, anything an archaeologist excavates is residual. If pottery it has been made, bought, used, broken, and discarded. Once broken and discarded onto a rubbish heap, it clearly is residual.

By that same argument, if the household rubbish containing the sherds making up this Construction group has been scattered over an area, after being taken from rubbish dumps, it is then re-deposited rubbish, and therefore the whole Construction levelling is in itself residual. On the other hand there are levels of residuality and the rubbish may well have made only one trip from its deposit, conversely this may be the second or thirty third time of recycling.

DATING ASPECTS

The crux of the problem, is where to draw the line. Absolute dating can be achieved only by discovering a coin or datable in-
scription but this in itself only dates the coin or inscription, if the latter is no longer affixed to a building. The forum inscription gives an indication of the possible date of the building on the other side of the road and a terminus ante quem for the pottery associated with the construction of the forum; that, however, does not help to date the pottery deposited in the make-up layers of the macellum but would give some indication of date even if its composition was not identical.

The coins from the construction levels are as follows:--

3(iv)a. THE COIN EVIDENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACELLUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIBERIUS</td>
<td>36-37 A.D.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIUS</td>
<td>37-41 A.D.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAUDIUS I</td>
<td>41+ A.D.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERO</td>
<td>64-68 A.D.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESPASIAN</td>
<td>71-72 A.D.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAJAN</td>
<td>114 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103-111 A.D.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98-117 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One coin of Vespasian from the make-up layer is listed as "very worn/worn" and a coin of Trajan from the same layer as "some wear/unworn"; the other two Trajanic coins of 98-117 A.D. are noted as "even wear on both sides". These latest coins, included in the re-deposited rubbish, are by definition as residual as the pottery. They do, however, provide another date to add to that of the forum Inscription when attempting to establish the approximate
date of the construction of the macellum and are, moreover, in situ and not across the road, i.e. a terminus post quem of A.D. 117.

3(iv)b POTTERY: PROBLEMS ASSESSMENT, PARALLELS

The use of pottery as a means of dating is beset with problems and an assessment has to be made of the whole assemblage to determine if some of the pottery is different to the rest, and if so, how different, and why.

Then comes the task of finding parallels in other assemblages. Unfortunately, if used for dating purposes, these may not be securely dated in themselves (in contrast to a group from a fire destruction containing pottery in use at the same time) (Atkinson 1942 - Gutter Find) and, additionally, all the pottery may not always be published, with pots excluded for various reasons, leaving an incomplete picture of the assemblage. Old reports, moreover, often need re-assessment, as with the dating of samian (see Chapter 5.) which may affect their usefulness.

3(iv)c INCREASING RESIDUALITY

By the time the forum inscription is carved in 129/130 A.D. the rubbish of some 75 years occupation is located somewhere. Only a certain amount of the pottery found in any assemblage is likely to be that in current use, and the proportion of residual pottery will increase over the years as rubbish is re-deposited. The bulk of the pottery in the Early Civil phase is residual from the military occupation, and that in the construction deposits for the macellum is residual from both preceding phases; this is well illustrated by the samian, whose stamps are mainly South Gaulish and 14 out of 22 are pre-100 A.D.
Residuality can sometimes be established by the form, fabric, decoration, or occurrence of a potter's stamp, as with the amphora stamped AGRICOLAE, dated 30-100 A.D., or the South Gaulish samian or Lyon ware sherds. This however raises the problem of the "lives" of pottery vessels.

**LIVES**

The life of a coarseware pot has been estimated as 10-15 years by Graham Webster (Webster in Detsicas 1973, p.1.), but the long lives of the heavy durable vessels such as amphorae or mortaria, together with fine table-wares which were probably given greater care (as with "best" china today), obscure the many coarse-ware pottery vessels which existed during the lifespan of a single vessel of the former type.

Samian vessels were probably treasured, cared for and mended; mortaria would have continued in use until their grits had worn away or the vessel broken irreparably, and amphorae were often re-used as urinals, burial containers, storage jars or perhaps even flower pots, such re-use extending their life.

Amphorae made ideal storage vessels and were often sunk into the floor, leant in a corner or held in a frame. Their weight was such that, with contents included, moving an amphora would have been a two person task. They probably remained in position and were seldom moved. On the other hand, cooking vessels were not only subject to heat stresses, but would also probably be discarded due to cleansing difficulties, rather than through breakage.
Cooking wares not only represent the largest proportion of an assemblage, but also include vessels exhibiting little or no apparent change over long time spans, so that they cannot be accurately dated in isolation from the rest of the group or stratification.

Potters are conservative in outlook, and make the vessels which their public wish to buy, little change occurring unless their customer base changes, as happened with the Conquest which brought demands for new vessel forms. Normal typological changes in everyday cooking wares are very small and are noticeable only over time; thus when a class of vessel, such as black-burnished cooking pots, from differently dated stratified deposits is gathered together, the subtle nuances of style reflect the evolution of differing forms.

For example, the Military period pottery at Wroxeter, although of the same clays, is fired harder and is of distinctive forms which arrived with potters supplying the army. Less than 5% of this pottery has decoration, whereas the Early Civil period pottery shows new decoration such as rustication, blobs, spider pattern with rouletting and linear burnishing and slipped wares. By the Construction period, the percentage of decorated pottery had risen to 57%. Much of the locally made pottery, however, reflects the conservatism of the local potters, showing little change in form.

The major change in pottery at Wroxeter occurs with the influx of black-burnished, which appears to begin around 122 A.D.
when supplies from Dorset begin to be shipped to Hadrian's Wall (See Chapter 3(x)). No black-burnished appears until deposits relating to the construction of the macellum in stone. But since, as noted above, the pottery in the Construction layers is re-deposited and therefore residual rubbish, some time (even if only hours) must have elapsed between its initial discarding and re-deposition.

3(iv)e CONCLUSION

Re-construction in stone of the Civic centre at Wroxeter is generally thought to have been instigated by Hadrian's visit to Britain in 122 A.D. and the re-organisation and re-building of such a large part of the inner town area would have needed careful planning and presumably, in the nature of most civic matters, time.

A terminus post quem of AD 130 is provided by the samian (Vessel 3, page 28) which would indicate that the macellum was constructed after this date, but as samian is so often residual, an assessment of the other pottery may provide a closer date.

There now follows a breakdown of the various groups or fabrics which are each discussed separately. A list of the groups represented follows:-
POTTERY GROUPS REPRESENTED
IN THE CONSTRUCTION ASSEMBLAGE

FINE-WARES

3(v)  SAMIAN
3(vi) COLOGNE, LYON, E.GAUL/MIDDLE RHINELAND/ARGONNE
3(vii) MICA-DUSTED

COARSE WARES

3(viii) MORTARIA
3(ix) AMPHORAE
3(x)  BLACK-BURNISHED CATEGORY 1 (BB1)
3(xi) MALVERN/CALCITE-GRITTED
3(xii) SEVERN VALLEY WARES
3(xiii) PINK/CREAM/FAWN/WHITE WARES
3(xiv) GREY/RED-BUFF LOCAL WROXETER WARES


3(v) - THE SAMIAN

DRAWINGS OF THE VESSELS IN THIS GROUP (p.34-37)

Nos. 1-12 (Nos.2 & 10 are excluded for the purpose of this discussion having been re-phased.)

% of total weight 5.10%  % of total sherds 10.48%

DISCUSSION - ILLUSTRATED VESSELS & STAMPS (p.28-33)

This group provides a terminus post quem of AD 130 for the assemblage as a whole (No.8, p.28).

The indications are that, from a study of the samian by Brenda Dickinson prior to the report for publication, (and as such this did not include a detailed breakdown of dates for this group), this group contains a large amount of residual Flavian-Trajanic samian with some pre-Flavian.

Two of the vessels illustrated (Nos. 4 and 10) have been riveted for use after breakage. No.10 was found in a post-construction context, but is of the same date as No.4 and is exceptional in that it has been riveted in four places. The date for these vessels is given as 100-120 A.D.

Presumably, although carefully repaired, the vessel would not have been water-tight and as such would possibly have been used for display or for holding such things as fruit or nuts. The fact that such care had been taken to ensure their survival indicates their value (Johns,1971,9), whether sentimental, monetary or possibly the difficulty of obtaining a replacement. In the case of some samian it appears that the vessel was only discarded when to repair it became virtually impossible or the pot no longer mattered.
The earliest date given for the samian stamps in this group is No. 7 dated 40-60 A.D. Only one stamp is later than 118 A.D. the rest are earlier. Stamp No. 7 occurs in the same layer as a grey-ware bowl illustrated No. 139 and of first half second century date, a similar bowl was found by Kenyon (Kenyon, 1940. p. 211, 22). The latest stamp is No. 22 which is Hadrianic or early-Antonine.

**CONCLUSIONS**

If the earliest date of the latest sherd is taken as an indication of the age of the rubbish when it was dumped, then from an examination of the samian and samian Stamps a date of A.D. 130 is proposed as the date after which the Macellum was constructed.

3(vi) - FINE-WARES: COLOGNE, LYON, ARGONNE, MIDDLE RHINELAND/E.GAUL

**COLOGNE:**

**DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP** = No. 13 (p. 82)  
% of total weight .02%  % of total sherds .08%

**FORMS REPRESENTED**  
Rough-cast colour-coated beakers.

Eleven sherds only, including vessel No. 13 which is nearly complete. This vessel appears to be of the type with a date range of 80-140/160 A.D. and is of a similar form to Swan 140 (Swan 1986. 64, 140 also p. 25, and Anderson 1984, Fig. 31 No. 5), although this particular vessel does not appear to be of first century date.
ARGONNE and E. GAUL/MIDDLE RHINELAND FABRIC

DRAWINGS OF VESSELS POSSIBLY FROM THE ARGONNE =


% of total weight .15%        % of total sherds .67%

DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN E. GAUL/MIDDLE RHINELAND FABRIC =

15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 35.

% of total weight .03%        % of total sherds .14%

FORMS REPRESENTED - ROUGH-CAST COLOUR-COATED BEAKER

Argonne rough-cast beakers have a characteristic wipe mark behind the rim, but both Argonne and E. Gaul/Middle Rhineland fabrics are represented by rough-cast beakers only.

These vessels have a date range of 80-140/150 A.D.

LYON WARE

No drawings of these vessels appear in this thesis. The sherds present are counted as .14% of total weight and .58% of total sherds but have been passed to Miss M. Darling as they are all residual and date between 45-75 A.D. (Greene 1978. p.15). These cups will therefore be illustrated in the Military group in the published work. This ware has, however, been included in the map of provenance of imported wares at Fig.10(p.141) (this is a simple map due to the paucity of imports).

DISCUSSION

All the vessels in this group were drinking vessels such as cups or beakers, and their numbers were very few. An interesting comparison can be made between the vessel equivalents (VE) of this Construction group and the Military assemblage Table 6 p.142 from
TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF FORMS IN MILITARY AND MAIN CONSTRUCTION ASSEMBLAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILITARY % V.E.</th>
<th>MAIN CONSTRUCTION % V.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAKER</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUP</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGON</td>
<td>20.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONEY POT</td>
<td>.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAR</td>
<td>48.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATE</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANKARD</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAZZA</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISH</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BEAKER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLAGON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HONEY POT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LID</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>PLATE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TANKARD</td>
</tr>
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<td>.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TAZZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLANDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CRUCIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JUG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLASK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* present
(Figures for Military V.E. arrived at by adding Military Piscina/Macellum % and dividing by two)
(I am grateful to Miss M Darling for providing the figures for the Military assemblage.)
this it can be seen that cups, beakers and tankards, i.e. drinking vessels are fewer in the later Construction group.

The departure of the army and the change from an essentially military way of life with its ceremonial rituals, of libations of wine to a more relaxed, informal, less classically inspired lifestyle may well have resulted in less consumption of strong alcohol in small vessels. There would have been fewer hard drinking soldiers at Wroxeter, but perhaps some of these vessels had been replaced by metal, glass or even wood. Alternatively they may have been difficult or expensive to buy or acquire.

The copies of imported vessels i.e. 29, 30 and 32 are perhaps most interesting as they appear to indicate that British potters are trying to produce locally those vessels which would otherwise be an expensive item. Wroxeter may well have been producing its own rough-cast colour-coated beakers as were other pottery "factories" in Wilderspool, Cheshire; Colchester, Essex; and Wanborough, Wiltshire.

Twenty-six rough-cast beakers are illustrated, Nos. 13-36, 38 and 39.

The dating of these vessels relies on their changing shape over time from a globular form with a high shoulder and short rim in the late first century to a more cylindrical bag shape by the mid-second century.

More specifically, the first century rough-cast beaker has a high shoulder, short rim and its maximum diameter lies in the upper third of the vessel and measures about the same as its height. (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, No.94a)
By the Trajanic and early Hadrianic periods the vessel shape has changed to a more "bag shaped" body where the maximum diameter has sunk to just below or about the middle of the pot but the outline is still rounded (Gillam 72). This can be illustrated by some examples found in the earliest deposits on Hadrian's Wall, e.g. Turret 25b vessel 28 (Woodfield, 1965) Turret 51a vessel 1 (Charlesworth, 1973) and at Birrens Fig.63, No.23 (Robertson 1975), the base of such vessels being relatively large in comparison to later beakers. This feature must however be taken into consideration together with the general shape of the vessel.

In the later Hadrianic and Antonine periods the shape of the beaker has mutated slightly into the more cylindrical form of Gillam 75, still with the maximum diameter towards the lower third of the pot, but with a proportionately smaller base.

An early Antonine deposit at Brecon Gaer has a transitional form with the maximum girth at about 60% from the rim. (Simpson 1963, Fig.4, c51) and a later Antonine vessel can be seen at Carlisle with a maximum girth at 70% from the rim (Macarthy 1990, Fig.204, No.13), also at Mumrills Fig. 15, 78 (Steer, 1960-1, 125) This shape appears to be the forerunner of the later beakers Gillam 77 and 78.

To sum up therefore, the later the vessel the further down the pot the maximum diameter, the smaller the base and the more cylindrical the profile. Other contemporary drinking vessels reflect the same characteristics: i.e. Hunt cups, vessels usually decorated with running friezes depicting the chase with either a hare or stag.
chased by hounds as at, York (Perrin 1990, No.1359), London (Dyson 1986, 1.36) but sometimes with more exotic overtones as at Colchester (Hull 1963, Fig.54, No.2). There were no vessels in this Macellum group which had the same rim with groove beneath as those mentioned above and illustrated by Gillam 77 and 78.

If this typology is applied to the group of beakers under discussion the following comments can be made:-

In those vessels lacking a maximum diameter, i.e. Nos. 17-25, 27-31, 33, 34, 36 and 39, dating more precisely than "probably second century" is not possible, other than to add that the lack of the characteristic high shoulders of first century rough-cast beakers makes this the more likely date.

Of the remainder, Beaker No.38 has a rounded shape, reminiscent of late first century type and is probably Trajanic to Early Hadrianic in date.

Numbers 14, 16 and 26, with their less rounded profiles and maximum diameters lying around the centre of the pot are Hadrianic in date.

Number 13 is nearer the Gillam 75 profile, having a lower maximum diameter and a relatively large base. This vessel is Hadrianic or Early Antonine.

Number 35, although lacking a maximum diameter, compares favourably with a vessel found on the Antonine Wall at Mumrills (Steer, 1960-1, 125, No.78) Its straighter less rounded profile would equate more easily with a late Hadrianic/Antonine date.

The latest vessels in the group, Nos. 15 and 32, are Antonine A.D. 140/150 and exhibiting the characteristics of a straighter,
more cylindrical profile, low maximum diameter and relatively small base.

Therefore the earliest date for the latest vessels in this group (the *terminus post quem*) is A.D. 140/150.

As with the samian wares, fine wares such as the beakers may well have had a longer life compared to coarse wares, being cared for and treasured as comparatively expensive commodities. This would apply especially to the imported Continental beakers.
3(vii) MICA-DUSTED (SOMETIMES KNOWN AS MICA-GILT WARES)

MICA-DUSTED - MICA-GILT WARES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATED NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAGONS</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANDLES</td>
<td>610, 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWLS/DISHES</td>
<td>128, 125, 122, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAKERS</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARS/BEAKERS</td>
<td>250, 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODY-SHERDS</td>
<td>601 (possibly beaker or bowl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight .70% % of total sherds 1.10%

Earlier excavations included drawings of other mica-gilt forms found only as odd sherds in this assemblage and dated by their excavators to the Trajnic/Early Hadrianic period, circa 120 A.D. i.e. Folded Beaker from Bushe-Fox (1914), and Tripod Bowl Bushe-Fox (1914) Figs.54 & 55 in the 1913 report and both dated 80-120 A.D. These are included at Nos.7 and 14. It will be noted that there are no straight sided dishes or lids.

DISCUSSION

There were fifteen vessels represented in mica-gilt (mica-dusted) wares in this construction group. These are displayed overleaf at Fig.11 page 148.

Pages 149/150 gives the details of thesis numbers, site codes and fabrics for these fifteen vessels, together with details of approximate dates and parallels where available.

From the lists on pages 149/150 it can be seen that three vessels were of a different fabric to the rest and do not appear to
FIG 11  Mica-gilt/Micadusted. Forms in this ware represented in this assemblage.

(Descriptions of vessels overleaf.)
be of local manufacture. These are Nos. 10, 12 and 15. The other vessels are in the local red-buff fabric with the addition of a mica-slip.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Illust.</th>
<th>Arch.</th>
<th>Area/Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No.462</td>
<td>JF25</td>
<td>WB(99)52/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(cf. Swan, 1988, No.180. Mid-second century+, Hull 1963, Fig.56.3. Type series 363, 382 - dated A.D. 190 Sheldon 1973, Fig. 165, 126A - 1st.- 2nd. century)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No.810</td>
<td>JF192</td>
<td>WB(83)104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handles only, possibly from flagons - as No.1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No.614</td>
<td>JF43</td>
<td>WB(40)4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handles only, possibly from flagons - as No.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No.122</td>
<td>JF23</td>
<td>WB(91)92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orange buff version (no mica-dusting) at Verulamium, dated 130-140 A.D. (Frere 1972, Fig. 113, 659, revised dating in Frere 1974, 272) Wroxeter, Darling 1976, No.118 Late 1st. century.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No.88</td>
<td>JF193</td>
<td>WB(88)9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No.123</td>
<td>JF30</td>
<td>WB(83)111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As 1430 at Southwark (Williams in Sheldon 1978, 585) c85-105 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Not illustrated in this catalogue. 1 foot found with this group. (Drawing taken from Bushe-Fox (1914) Fig.18.55) Another at Gloucester (Rawes 11972, Fig.4, Nos.38 and 39) date of 80-120 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No.128</td>
<td>JF31</td>
<td>WB(83)111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>No.123</td>
<td>JF127</td>
<td>WB(83)526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(See No.11 comments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Not illustrated in this catalogue. Part of flange plus 2 body-sherds found with this group WB(83)114. Fabric light-buff with mica-gilt inside, cream wash outside. This example is taken from Greep (1986) Fig. 36, No. 3 p.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unstratified), Fortress Baths, Caerleon, given a late 1st.-early 2nd. century date by him. Similar to Gillam 192 - 120/140 A.D.

11. No.125 JF32. WB(90)167 (plus 2 more same fabric and form) (Fabric 3). The base of this vessel includes joins with pit group WB(90)205 and also an earlier layer of the civil period WB(85)49. This form continues virtually unchanged into the 4th. century, this vessel is probably early second century c120 A.D.

12. No.601 JF194. WB(85)224. Body-sherd in light-buff fabric with rouletting. Possibly a beaker but more probably a bowl similar to this example from London. (Marsh, 1978 Fig. 6.19/44.7). Rawes 1972, Fig. 4.32, found with second century samian and first century kiln waste. Flavian date proposed by Rawes. Wroxeter, Darling 1977, Fig. 6.5, No.21 and Fig. 6.7, Nos.21 and 22. Form similar to Hayes 1972, Type 8a, commonest form dated 80/90 - 160 A.D.

13. No.250 JF190. WB61. Pushed boss beaker. Fabric 8 A.D. 70-130 Brockley Hill (Castle and Warbis, 1973, Fig.6, No.87)

14. Not illustrated in this catalogue. Body-sherds only found WB(84)52, WB(92)4, Fabric 8. Folded beaker. This example taken from Bushe-Fox (1914) Fig.18.55. Gillam 73, 90-140 A.D.

15. No.34 JF590 WB(92)4 Fabric fine, pinkish-orange possibly an import. (Marsh 1978, Type 22, Fig.6, 10. Sheldon 1978, Fig. 202, 1631) Probably late first/early second century.
All forms apart from No.128 can be paralleled elsewhere e.g. at Gloucester (Rawes 1972, Fig.4, 37, 38, 39, 64, 69), Chester (Newstead and Droop 1932, Pl.IX.14. also Newstead and Droop 1936, Pl.XVI.55 pers. inf. Peter Carrington), Holt (Grimes 1930, 50) or London (Marsh 1978, Fig.6.19, 44.7), apart from those that appear in previous excavations at Wroxeter (Houghton 1970, Fig.9.15 and Bushe-Fox 1913, Fig.17.22 and Bushe-Fox 1914, Fig.18.55).

There is reason to believe the technique of mica-gilding or mica-dusting carried on to the end of the second century. If as Marsh indicates (Marsh 1978, 207) mica-gilded pottery is probably in competition with samian wares of the same period, and if, as is known, samian is in reasonably short supply during the Hadrianic period, then this ware could well have filled the gap, but not a particularly large one, if the amount in relation to the whole assemblage is considered. However, in the Staines area the production of mica-dusted pottery is thought to have lasted until the 160's and perhaps as late as 180 A.D. (Crouch and Shanks 1984, 67). At Colchester production is also thought to continue to late in the second century (Hull 1963, Kiln 17, 16 and 99).

In comparison to the mica-gilt wares at Silchester during this period, Wroxeter has 1.06% weight as against Silchester 2.4%(weight?). This appears to indicate a source of supply near to Silchester (such as that at Staines) for mica-gilt fine ware and certainly the majority of the Wroxeter mica-gilt wares could have been made locally as they are in the local red-buff wares. This ware probably represents yet another form of decorating local red-
buff fabric. In Chapter 4 the proportions of decorated versus plain wares are discussed and so will not be dealt with here.

CONCLUSIONS

This group could well be Hadrianic in date, A.D. 120-140 and apart from the three vessels discussed (10, 12 and 15) reflect the practice of pottery supply from local sources which could be expected by this period. It is doubtful that these wares continued much past 140 A.D. at Wroxeter, but as the Flagon (No.1) form goes on to the end of the second century this date remains open to conjecture.
3(viii) - MORTARIA

DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP = 626-646. STAMP LIST AT END OF DRAWINGS CATALOGUE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED MORTARIA.

% of total weight = 4.03% % of total sherds = 1.11%

RESIDUALITY

Out of a total of 90 vessels in this group which were assigned to a possible or known place of manufacture, 30 could be assigned a date before 125 A.D. Their provenance and dates were as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PROVENANCE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IMPORTS CENTRAL FRANCE</td>
<td>5 x 50-85 A.D. (probably Military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 x 70-100 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60-120 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>VERULAMium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>WROXETER/WEST MIDLANDS</td>
<td>6 x 50-90 A.D. (military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 x 70/80-120 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WROXETER/GLOUCESTER</td>
<td>50-85 A.D. (Military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SOUTH WEST ENGLAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WROXETER or S.W. ENGLAND</td>
<td>50-85 A.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, mortarium supply before 120 A.D. was dominated by the Wroxeter wares at 43% (approximately) but with the imported wares and those from Verulamium making another 43% on these figures. Wroxeter itself was making a good proportion of its mortaria during this period before 120 A.D. and then increased production after that date to make most of that sold.

DISCUSSION

The remaining sixty vessels were assigned as below:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Place of Manufacture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>Wroxeter/West Midlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Verulamium region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Wroxeter or S.W. England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Brockley Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Wroxeter/West Midlands or Mancetter, Hartshill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the three vessels Wroxeter/S.W. England and the one noted as Wroxeter or Mancetter, Hartshill are included as Wroxeter manufacture the total of locally produced mortaria rises to 90%. Even without these additions the total is 83% with the next highest total - Verulamium 8.3%.

A list of Mortarium potters whose stamps have been found at Wroxeter, in Main Construction levels, can be found at the end of the pottery catalogue of fabrics (p.77). The six drawn stamps found in this group can be found at the end of the pottery catalogue of drawings (p.111).

Of these, perhaps the best known is MATUGENUS who is dated 80-125 A.D. at Brockley Hill, DOCCAS could also be a local potter as his mortaria are in the local fabric, (although DOCCAS is probably residual in this context). Other possible potters whose vessels could have been in use in the period in question i.e. after 125 A.D. are DECANIUS, DOCI and DOCILIS.

It is therefore probable, given the high incidence of vessels in local fabric, that workshops making mortaria were situated near to Wroxeter. Jackson found, in 1929, what appeared to be a workshop making Raetian types in Wroxeter fabric near to the Bell Brook.
This production site has been recently re-discovered, and although the actual kiln site is not known, pottery from the field at the grid reference above has been viewed. The mortaria appear to be similar to those found at Whitchurch (Jones and Webster 1968, Fig. 15, 222) and dated 140-200 A.D. there. Unfortunately the sites of other workshops remain undiscovered.

The second largest number of mortaria derive from the Verulamium region. Michael Rhodes (Rhodes 1986, p.203) proposes that:

"it is notable that Verulamium region mortaria are not generally found in areas which are unlikely to have obtained supplies of imported wares from London."

Rhodes cites the gutter find of Atkinson (Atkinson 1942, p.127) thus indicating a supply route via Watling Street from London in the 160's A.D. During the period 118-140 A.D. however, there were problems in the supply of samian entering the country (Marsh 1981, Figs. 11.6, 11.7) and therefore presumably in the supply of mortaria from Verulamium if this depended upon the regular cargoes of samian to and from London and a corresponding increase in locally made mortaria. There does not, however, appear to be an increase in Mancetter and Hartshill products as opposed to Verulamium, possibly because supplies were being made locally, but the absence of these products may not be significant. The movement of mortaria potters closer to the army thus undercutting the prices of mortaria from the South East has also to be borne in mind.

Obviously with only a sample to deduce from, there are going
to be discrepancies (for example bias of sample, size of sample and area of excavation) but it seems from this collection that expansion in favour of the local potters is apparent. At least one of the potters working at Brockley Hill is known to have moved to the West Midlands i.e. Matugenus, and almost certainly Decanius with 201 stamps extant from sites almost all of which are in the West Midlands and Wales. The latter potter could well have worked locally.

CONCLUSIONS

The dating of the mortaria which fit into the time span allocated i.e. 125 A.D. onwards, has a rather large leeway of forty to fifty years. The closest dating available is No.644 at 100-130 A.D. (30 years). Therefore, apart from the general comment that these could well be in use after 125 A.D. and that a large proportion are made locally, close dating is impossible for the purposes of establishing a construction date for the macellum.
3(ix) - AMPHORAE

**DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Provenance/Type</th>
<th>Possible Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Tripolitanian</td>
<td>Olive oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Tripolitanian/Tunisian</td>
<td>Olive oil Fishbourne148-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Gallic?</td>
<td>Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592</td>
<td>D 2-4 Campanian</td>
<td>Fish sauce No 96 F 86, Kenrick 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>Mediterranean &quot;Carrot&quot;</td>
<td>Dates? Cam 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>Rhodian type/Greece</td>
<td>Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>D 20 S. Spain</td>
<td>Olive oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>D 20 S. Spain</td>
<td>Olive oil Stamp AGRICOLAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>CAM186 D2-4 S. Spain</td>
<td>Fish sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624</td>
<td>CAM186 D2-4 S. Spain</td>
<td>Fish sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>BASE ? FORM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAMP - AGRICOLAE - (No.622) was imprinted on the handle of a Dressel 20 globular amphorae and is dated by Callender to 80-100 A.D. (Callender 1965, No.51, Fig. 23,23).

Amphorae sherds accounted for 18.3% of weight and 2.6% of sherds for the whole assemblage (Figs 7, 8 and 9 p.127-9). The majority of the vessels represented were Dressel 20 globular amphorae body-sherds.

**RESIDUALITY**

As stated above the majority of vessels represented in this group were Dressel 20 amphorae and as is usual a great proportion of the sherds were body-sherds only, with very few rims and...
even fewer bases. No.620 appears to be a Class 25 type 26 (Augst in Peacock & Williams 1986, p.138, Fig.66) which spans a period of 70 years. Although the form could possibly have been in current use in A.D.125 this vessel may well be earlier. This amphora form continues in Britain into the third century. However the stamp on No.622 narrows the gap to twenty years and this vessel is clearly residual, No.613, the carrot amphora is possibly a first century type.

DISCUSSION

Olive oil and Garum (or Fish sauce) amphorae are the most well represented in the group, but it is probable that these are over-represented, as the globular amphorae (D.20) are extremely robust and heavy and of exceptional size. With modifications, such as the removal of rim and neck, they are more likely to have been adapted for re-use, as at Colchester where an amphora was used as a burial urn (Hull 1963, p.144, Grave 302) or at Strageath where a Dressel 20 was used as a urinal (Frere and Wilkes 1989, p.263, Fig.129, No.211). The incidence of rim and base survival is low as would be expected, these parts forming a small proportion of the whole.

Contents of the small "carrot" amphora represented by No.618 may well have been of a specialised nature, although it is not known for certain what goods these amphorae carried, an example in Avenches contained carbonised dates and they appear to be associated with fruit. (Loeschcke 1942, Fig.29) The fabric of this example is similar to that of the earlier first century type.
Overall incidence of amphorae sherds is low compared to other wares and Wroxeter like other sites has the usual problems of data compilation experienced with other wares. There is also another consideration - whether the quantities of amphorae will vary according to the nature of the site. This seems entirely probable and is illustrated by early military sites for which figures are available for amphorae as a proportion of all pottery, based on weight which appears to be the only quantification usable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Amphora proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KINGSHOLM</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKE FARM, WIMBOURNE</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXETER (Periods 1-3 to A.D.)</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WROXETER (Military)</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lake Farm could have been a supply base and Kingsholm could have had a similar function. The figures from Exeter may well be affected by the area of the fortress excavated. In comparison Wroxeter figures seem low.

Later on, the figures available for other sites are somewhat scarce. Bidwell in Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 173) gives two figures (although these are for third and fourth century deposits), all pottery (325.8 Kg.) included 103.075 Kg. amphorae which = 31.6% and from Stratified Deposits (161.525 Kg.) contained 62.66 Kg. amphorae = 38.8%. These seem pretty exceptional figures and would seem to contradict expectations of fewer amphorae at this period.

At Lincoln (Darling 1984) the site at East Bight contained no stratified fourth Century pottery, but a range containing early colonia and legionary ware. Overall the stratified deposits at East
Bight Lane produced 3.6% sherd count and 24.1% weight of amphorae. The first colonia rampart which has rubbish of much the same date as the Early Civil period at Wroxeter, i.e. 90-120 A.D. had 17.1% amphorae on weight, and the later addition to the rampart produced 14.8% weight. Therefore at 18.3% of the total weight of the assemblage, Wroxeter seems to compare with this.

The site at Lincoln which is soon to be published, i.e. The Park, has 11.5% amphorae (weight) of an overall total of 313Kgs. which figure contains all stratified pottery (Darling, pers. comm.).

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, without comparable groups elsewhere, it is possible only to conclude that Wroxeter has a reasonably "normal" percentage of amphorae given its position and status as a civitas capital. Other considerations are that there could have been larger amounts elsewhere in the city in another market hall such as those which appear to be situated to the northeast of the Basilica site. (Fig. 2. p. 12).

The figures for the later pottery have not yet been computed, so at this stage it is impossible to compare this pottery with that covered by this collection. Another alternative is that the amphitheatre or theatre, when they come to light, may contain large numbers of amphorae.

Taken at face value, the difference between the Military figures of 32.2% and the Main Construction figures of 18.2% could be taken to indicate less amphorae coming to Wroxeter in this period, which would also equate with the decline in quantities of drinking vessels and flagons from the Military period (Table 6, 145).
DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP =

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATED NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JARS</td>
<td>407 - 413, 415 - 461 = (53 illustrated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(J445 possibly South Devon micaceous BB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWLS</td>
<td>168 - 172, 176, 178, 181 - 191, 193, 194, 196, 198 - 200, 203 - 211, 214 - 216, 221 - 223 = (39 illustrated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISHES</td>
<td>162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 173 - 177, 179, 180, 192, 195, 197, 201, 202, 212, 213 = (20 illustrated) Dish 177 possibly South Devon micaceous BB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIDS</td>
<td>536, 539, 542, 556, 557 - 562, 575, 578 - 591 = (25 illustrated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other vessels represented in this assemblage were the lip of a flagon and a handle which may belong to either a flagon or a drinking vessel, i.e. a mug resembling a small jar with a handle. Vessel equivalent graph overleaf (Fig. 12 p. 162).

Percentage of total assemblage (Figs. 7, 8 and 9 p. 127-29) 13.46% of sherd count, 13.29% of total weight.

DISCUSSION

Black-burnished ware may well have come to Wroxeter slightly before the first expansion of supplies to Hadrian's Wall i.e. c.120 A.D. Greep suggests a pre-Flavian date for the appearance of black-burnished in very small quantities (5%) at Caerleon, and Webster proposes a pre-Hadrianic date as a possibility for this ware
FIG 12. Graph to show proportions of various forms in Black Burnished wares. Vessel Equivalents. (VE)
at Caersws. (Greep 1986 and Webster 1989).

It would appear then that in this group we have both the vessels discarded recently and those dumped some time before the rubbish was removed from its resting place to be deposited in the makeup for the macellum. This period being at least 20 years in terms of black-burnished if a start date of c.120 A.D. is proposed, it is more than likely therefore that most, if not all, vessels date to after 120 A.D. and their supply is a result of expanded marketing from the Dorset/Devon area to Hadrian's Wall.

Dating for the black-burnished vessels in the macellum group can be attempted by using Gillams 1970 and 1976 parallels and observing the changing characteristics of the various vessels over time.

JARS

Early black-burnished jars as with Durotrigian examples from Maiden Castle had tall, vertical beaded rims (Brailsford 1958).

First century examples from Exeter such as Bidwell 1977, Fig. 13.1, 7 have a shorter beaded upright rim. As depicted by Gillam in his 1976 paper, this characteristic changes over time so that the rim becomes more splayed with the external diameter at the rim being greater than the body in the latest examples.

With the changing rim, the body of the jar becomes more elongated or slimmer, and the band of burnished lattice decoration on the body of the vessel shallower and more obtuse angled, the later the vessel.

A wavy line is common on first and second century vessels but becomes more rare after the middle of the second century.
If these criteria are applied to the black-burnished jars in this group the following can be observed:

The earliest vessels are those with the most upright rims i.e. Nos. 421, 424, 440 and 460. Although 428 has a relatively upright rim, its general shape equates more with Gillam 1976, No.5 of late second, early third century date. The linear decoration on 428 can be paralleled at Droitwich in an early second century context (Hurst pers. comm.) and in a first century context at Exeter (Bidwell 1977, Fig. 13.1, 14)


Nos. 407 and 408 No. 407 is probably slightly later in rim form than 408 but both are similar to Gillam 1976, 3 of mid -late second century date, also Gillam 143, 180-200 A.D. A very similar vessel in black-burnished Category 2 fabric is to be found at Strageath, Fig. 121, 117 in Antonine II levels, 160+ A.D.

Nos. 414 and 434 Gillam 127, 130-170 A.D.. Also Birrens, Antonine I deposit Fig.67, 4 with wavy line under rim. The occupation of the Antonine I fort at Birrens is thought to end in approximately A.D.155.

No.423 Falls between Gillam 1976, 2 and 4 and would therefore be mid to late second century. Combed lattice.

No.427 Equates to Gillam 1976, 4 or 6 - late second/early third century. Also Gillam 142, 170-280 A.D. with the revision of the original dates to account for Hartley's 1972 evaluation
of the Walls' chronology. A similar rim can be found at Birrens in the Antonine I deposit, Fig. 71.8.

No. 436 Gillam 1976, No. 3. Mid to late second century.


No. 449 Gillam 140, (180-270 A.D.) revised to 160-270 A.D.

No. 451 Gillam 1976, No. 4. late second century, or Gillam 130, 140-180 A.D.

Nos. 458 and 432 Could also be considered as mid-second century Gillam 1976, 2 or Gillam 132, 140-220 A.D.

BOWLS

Characteristics enabling the dating of bowls are as follows:-

A decline and gradual disappearance of the carination of the bowl so that in the early first century examples the carination is deep and by the end of the second century this has shrunk to a small chamfer.

The foregoing feature is allied to increasingly splayed walls above the carination, forming an increased angle with the vertical. Early bowls having more upright sides and in the case of flat rimmed bowls, flatter rims.

The appearance of the vessel's shape must also be allied to its decoration.

Cross hatching or lattice is common on bowls and gives way, gradually, to the inverted, overlapping, chevron design by 160 A.D. and intersecting arcs by 180 A.D. (Gillam 1976, 68).

DISHES with flat rims almost never have a chamfer, but do have a sagging base. The later vessels are similar to the bowls in that the
later the vessel the greater the tendency for the walls to lean outwards. Decoration is usually confined to cross hatching with other decoration being rare.

If the macellum bowls and dishes in the black-burnished group are examined for dating on the foregoing and again using Gillam's 1970 and 1976 forms, the following proposals can be put forward for the dating of the latest vessels in this group:

No. 162 Mid II Verulamium Fig. 119, 711 130-180 A.D. from occupation on a primary floor. Also, York Fig. 30, 370 with multi lattice decoration dated there to late second/early third century (Perrin 81). Multi lattice decoration.

No. 164 Gillam 308 A.D. 130-180. Gillam 1976, Fig. 4, 58. Early to mid-second century. Also Manchester Fig. 35, 53 associated with the end of a furnace there and dated mid-late second century. (Webster in Jones and Grealey 1974). Lattice decoration. This vessel is probably mid-second century.

No. 166 Gillam 318 (nearest) A.D. 160-200 but unreliable due to missing base. Lattice decoration.

No. 167 Gillam 309 (nearest) A.D. 160-200 or Gillam 1976, 61 mid-second century. Lattice decoration. Birrens Fig. 68, 10 in Antonine I levels. 150+ A.D.

Nos. 137 and 201 Similar to Gillam 307, 120-160 A.D. but the macellum examples have more steeply angled sides nearer to Gillam 1976, 65, of late second century date. Multi-
lattice decoration. Carlisle has an example, Fig.199, 3 dated to the late second century (McCarthy 1990) No.201 is possibly slightly later than No.187. Probably mid-second century.

Nos.188, 210, 214 and 219 Between Gillam 220 and 221 (220 = 120-160 A.D. 221 = 140-180 A.D.) Overlapping styles seem to suggest a mid-point for these vessels of 140+ A.D. Black-burnished Category 2 vessel at Bowness, Fig.137, 10 (Turner and Witherington, 1979). There are also vessels from Brecon Gaer Fig.3, 1, 2, 3 and 28 dated by Simpson to c.140 A.D. (Simpson, 1963).

No.207 Possibly the latest vessel in the black-burnished group. c.f. Gillam 318 A.D. 160-200. Gillam 1976, 52 mid to late second century. A similar vessel at Birrens, Fig.69.1, Antonine I deposit (Robertson, 1975) has less well developed arcs than No.207. Gillam dates the emergence of the inverted chevron decoration as having occurred by 160 A.D. and intersecting arcs by 180 A.D. As No.207 lies between the two in that the arcs are not fully developed, a date of 165+A.D. may be appropriate.

No.209 Gillam 308 140-180 A.D. Lattice decoration.


No.214 Gillam 221 140-180 A.D. Inverted chevron decoration.

No.217 Gillam 3116 125-160 A.D. Verulamium Fig. 120, 730 130-160 A.D. from Antonine II period IIc Path 26 (Frere
No.219 Gillam 220 120-160 A.D. York Fig.119, 1306 General Accident site, Period 5, Late second century. (Perrin, 1990). With inverted chevrons decoration, this vessel is probably towards the later end of the dating 140-150 A.D.

Of the late Bowls and Dishes in the black-burnished group five have a decoration illustrating the change from lattice to inverted chevron and then to intersecting arcs (Nos.188, 207, 213, 214 and 219). Vessels with loops rather than arcs can be seen at Strageath Nos.139 and 143 (No.139 in Antonine I deposit and No.143 in both Antonine I and II deposits) At Birrens, which remained in occupation until the 180's A.D. the incidence of inverted chevrons or loop decoration is quite marked i.e. Fig. 68, 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 24, 28, 20?. Fig.69, 1. Fig.71, 10, 13, 15, 17. (Robertson,1975).

Decoration on black-burnished vessels, other than lattice, chevrons and arcs seems to be rare, both on Northern frontiers and on other sites. Comb lattice makes an appearance at Birrens Fig.64, 4 - Hadrianic (Robertson,1975) and at Brecon Gaer Fig.3, 2 probable date 140's A.D. (Simpson,1963). At Watercrook Fig.100, 92 in a Hadrianic/early Antonine context (Lockwood,1979). Certainly decoration on black-burnished Category 2 vessels is more varied and includes linear, comb and wavy line decorations either rare(linear and comb) or completely missing(wavy line) in black-burnished vessels.
In the black-burnished macellum group a total of twenty-one vessels out of a total of 148 drawn had decoration different from lattice (14%).

- **Linear decoration** 7 on jars only, No.428
- **Comb lattice/Irregular lattice** 9, (2 jars, 7 bowls/dishes)
- **Inverted chevrons** 4 Nos.188, 213, 214, 219 (bowls/dishes)
- **Intersecting arcs** 1 No.207. (bowl)

All drawn vessels with these decorations were included in this thesis because of their rarity elsewhere on black-burnished vessels. This may point to a different supplier for these vessels to that of the normal Dorset/Devon potters or merely a sub-group within the usual suppliers; probably the latter as the fabric remains the same as more conventionally decorated vessels.

Lids are a much neglected form in publication of black-burnished wares, although black-burnished lids appear to be fairly common (certainly at Wroxeter) but only appear to have been recognised sporadically at other sites as black-burnished.

**Fig. 12** (p.162) shows the most common vessel found to be the cooking pot or jar with bowls next followed by dishes and lids. The lid collection in this assemblage displays a variety of patterns. Lids are not usually shown in this number in excavation reports and although twenty six are illustrated, only five of these have no decoration.

Dating evidence for this form is limited and at present ranges from conquest (or before) (Brailsford 1958, 101-119) to the
third century. Other published lids include Manchester, (Jones and Grealey, 1974, No.256), unstratified but of Gillam Type 340, 100-140 A.D., Exeter, Fig.13.2, No.30 (Bidwell, 1977), first century, similar to Nos.533, 578, and 591 in this thesis. There appears to be an unusually wide range of lids in the macellum deposit.

**DRINKING JARS** Worcester has no lids at all in its Sidbury assemblage (information from Jane Evans, Worcester Archaeological Unit) but has more of the small handled beakers of cooking pot form, of which Wroxeter assemblage has only one handle sherd in this deposit. Possibly this form is later in its distribution, as it occurs in post-Hadrianic deposits at Wroxeter and the Sidbury, Worcs. Black-burnished is mainly late second century in date.

It is, however, probable that these small drinking jars are more widely represented, but just not recognised by stray sherds due to the fact that the handle was applied to a small jar after it had been made and 450 and 453 could very well have been drinking vessels and not small/miniature cooking pots.

On the other hand the form to which the one handle, present in this assemblage, belonged could possibly have been a jug. There is one lip sherd of a black-burnished jug in this assemblage. A date of mid/late second century has been mooted (Wallace and Webster 1989, 88) but there is one black-burnished jug in Flavian/Hadrianic context at Cowbridge, Glamorgan (Wallace and Webster 1989, 88).

With such a large percentage of the total sherd count and weight, in relation to the assemblage, questions have to be asked as to whether there is a "normal" or "abnormal" percentage of this ware. If "normal", which sites have a comparable percentage and
where are they in relation to Wroxeter and the probable provenance of Dorset black-burnished i.e. the area around Poole Harbour in Dorset?. If "abnormal" why? Is the stratification of the construction levels at Wroxeter wrong in some way so that we dealing with a larger amount of this ware later in the century rather than earlier. Or does Wroxeter just have a larger amount of black-burnished than other sites and is somehow different with regard to supplies of this ware?. Alternatively, the percentage is acceptable within the amounts known at other urban sites.

To the first question of whether 13.46% (27,673 kgs.) of total weight of 208,227 kgs. or 13.229% (1837 sherds) of sherd count of 13,646 sherds and a VE(vessel equivalent) of 41.4 is a reasonable comparison with other sites is given in Table 7 overleaf.

Given the urban nature of the site of Wroxeter and the large size of the sample the figures appear quite acceptable.

There are however difficulties in compiling any comparative material due to the haphazard nature of pottery recording in general. Site reports often give a percentage without stating the total or its composition in weight or sherds.

From the information which has been obtained the figures for Wroxeter appear to indicate that, by its very nature as an urban site and market centre, the town may have been acting as a distributor for this ware within its own population and hinterland. Sites such as Tiddington and Alcester, of a smaller nature have demonstrably smaller amounts of black-burnished although it appears that both these sites experienced an influx of black-burnished in the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>BB1%</th>
<th>BB1 Wt.</th>
<th>TOTAL Wt.</th>
<th>BB1% Sherds</th>
<th>BB1 No. Sherds</th>
<th>Total Sherds VE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WROXETER</td>
<td>13.46</td>
<td>27,673kg.</td>
<td>208,227 kg.</td>
<td>13,229</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>13,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIDDINGTON 1st Site.</td>
<td>2.1 (E. 2ndC)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2,753</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALCESTER (Explosion Site)</td>
<td>1.7 125-40/50A.D.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 140/50-150/70 A.D.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINDOLANDA</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>1.175kg</td>
<td>11.995kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINCOLN 9/11</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>411</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOUCESTER (Berkeley St.)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOUCESTER (Defences)</td>
<td>1.0 61gms</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILCHESTER</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See Notes on Chart overleaf)
NOTES - TABLE 7 (previous page)

GLOUCESTER
No other information available other than that these were small sample sizes.

SILCHESTER
Sample size not given. From small V.E. (Vessel Equivalent) it is probable that this is a small sample size.

CHESTER
The absence of Chester from Table 7 is due to the fact that no comparable group of pottery and no figures were available for the small deposits found.
third and fourth centuries, taking the total for Tiddington for the entire site from its beginning to end to 10.1% of approximately 25,000 sherds and Alcester 23% out of approximately 24,500 sherds (Explosion site). As the totals for the entire Wroxeter assemblage have not yet been calculated the comparative picture is not available. It would be interesting to see if comparative studies (when figures become available) would indicate that black-burnished supply and the amounts supplied is relative to the status of any given site. Greene has suggested that rural and urban markets may have provided the means whereby coarse pottery, and therefore black-burnished, was distributed. (Greene, 1986, 165). It would seem therefore, on the foregoing information, that black-burnished is intrinsically an urban phenomenon, attaining its highest concentration where there are the most people to purchase it. It remains for future research figures to show whether or not this is true.

The supply of black-burnished to Wroxeter has three possible routes. By road, sea and navigable river. The road route is probably the most expensive. Gillam estimates X6 for carriage by road. (Gillam 1981, 9) The sea route via the west coast is a possibility (Fig. 13) with the boats putting in to Chester and supplies going back to Wroxeter by road. The more probable answer would be by navigable river i.e. the River Severn.

By the amount of black-burnished which occurs in this assemblage, Wroxeter would appear either to be receiving black-burnished at least as early as supplies to Hadrian's Wall if not slightly earlier, or on the other hand the assemblage could be later in date. (For further discussion of forms and comparison between fabrics see
MAP TO SHOW POSSIBLE ROUTES
FOR BLACK BURNISHED 1 POTTERY

FIG. 13
Chapter 4.)

Malvernian wares seem to have been practically forced out of the market at Wroxeter by the glut of black-burnished which presumably was cheap to supply in bulk from Dorset or Devon. Perhaps the cargoes were large and justified the journey as indeed the amounts of black-burnished found on Hadrian's Wall must have been profitable to the manufacturer (but more probably the Negotiatores, as the scattered better manufacturers of black-burnished would have sold to a middleman).

The amount of black-burnished present reflects production of fairly standardised well made wares for a large society. There appears to have been a fairly constant demand for the product which fits well with Peacock's (Peacock 1982, 8-11) interpretation of "village industry" or nucleated workshop production, where although production may be seasonal, because of competition, it is usually all year round with marketing typically integrated with urban economies via middlemen traders, and perhaps controlled by them.

Malvernian wares, however, are more likely to have been produced by individual isolated workshops with rather rudimentary marketing systems more suited to the supply of the surrounding area, (Peacock 1982, 9.31.), and indeed the small amounts of Malvernian in both this and the post-construction assemblage appear to reflect the inability of these potters to compete with the larger producers of black-burnished. Worcester, on the other hand being closer to Malvern (7-8 miles) has a great deal more Malvernian wares and
more varied forms.

The local grey-wares attempted to copy the black-burnished range with jars Nos. 349 and 337 made to look similar with latticed bodies and scribble under the rims. So called "dog dishes" appear in grey-ware but this form appears before black-burnished and so cannot be said to be specific copies of black-burnished. Closest copies are the lids, (Nos.578 and 579), complete with internal scribble. These copies are relatively important as potters would copy only forms which were established and in demand.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the high incidence of mid-second century black-burnished forms coupled with the Antonine features of several vessels leads to the conclusion that the macellum deposit was laid down in the early 160's or later. Of the 433 black-burnished vessels recognised in the macellum construction deposit the breakdown was as follows:-

Lids 62, Jars/Cooking Pots 207, Bowls 92
Dishes 74, Flagons 1, Small beaker type cooking pots 6.
Handles 1

Where it was not certain whether a vessel was a dish or a bowl it was listed as D/B and the total divided by two.

Twenty-nine vessels of the one hundred and forty-eight drawn (19.6%) were of Antonine form and/or decoration. Of these twenty-nine vessels, eight are possibly datable to A.D.160 (Nos.407, 408, 427, 449, 166, 187, 201, and 207) the latest in the group being Nos. 407, 427 and 207, for which a date of A.D. 160+ could be proposed.
The *terminus post quem* for the construction of the macellum given by the black-burnished wares in this group is therefore A.D. c160+.
3(xii) - MALVERNIAN(1) AND CALCITE GRITTED WARES(2)

DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP =

Wheelmade. Illustrated Nos. 233, 234

BOWLS Illustrated No. 71

BASE OF DISH OR LID Handmade. Illustrated No. 229

% of total weight = 1.6% % of total sherds = 1.4%

RESIDUALITY - MALVERN FABRIC 1

Both the cooking pots and the bowl appear to be Hadrianic although the forms carry on at Wroxeter into the fourth century, but may well be residual by this time.

DISCUSSION

This pottery with its distinctive Iron Age shapes and forms appears to continue at Wroxeter into the third century at least. This ware may well be imitating Dorset black-burnished in the lattice based dish/lid, and also the form of No. 71. This sample agrees with Peacock's findings (Peacock 1965-67, 2.) that the handmade cooking pot or jar is the most popular form of Malvernian wares found in 22 sites out of the 23 known to include this ware in their pottery. Those found at Astley Wall, Leintwardine, Hawford, Greensforge, Kenchester and Brecon, occurred in Hadrianic/Antonine deposits which would fit this group. There is little sign of this pottery in the Military or early Civil assemblage and those few sherds found are usually attributable to disturbance from later deposits. This ware is therefore possibly coming to Wroxeter at the same period as black-burnished ware becomes popular. Also, there
is very little in Malvernian wares approximating black-burnished forms (apart from the dish base or lid and 1 bowl). The Malvern Jars have crude bead rims and continue in this form whereas the black-burnished cooking pot rim gradually evolves into an everted rim. Black-burnished wares were probably of better, more standardised quality, and very competitively priced beside the lesser transport costs of Malvernian wares.

Alternatively Malvern wares are heavy and fairly crudely made compared to black-burnished and might well have been a cheaper local alternative. On the other hand, No.428 a Dorset black-burnished cooking pot/jar with burnished linear decoration appears to be copying the Malvernian decoration, apparent on most cooking pots, (although this may be a black-burnished vessel copying the decoration of BB2). This may however be an early decoration as seen on the Bays Meadow site, Droitwich, (Hurst - forthcoming) where it is apparent on most cooking pots. The decoration may therefore be a mature tradition common to Malvern and Dorset respectively.

There were no lids in this ware in this group. The lids found were mainly black-burnished. Thus black-burnished appears to override Malvernian in the market for dishes and lids, at least on the basis of this sample, lids were manufactured in Malvernian ware (Peacock 1965-67, Fig. 4 No.85) but none were found in this assemblage. (Peacock 1965-67, 2.)

Graham Webster believes these cooking pots/jars to be associated with the salt industry at Droitwich and it is possible that some
FIG. 14 Distribution of Malvernian Handmade Pottery (Peacock 1965/67)
sort of "deal" was made whereby the pots travelled to Droitwich and were filled with salt to provide a dual cargo. There has been no briquetage found at Wroxeter which one might expect from containers used to carry and make salt.

However, there are other considerations, not the least that Malvern cooking pots are cumbersome and heavy and usually of a large size compared to say black-burnished vessels. Also, salt can be transported in blocks wrapped in cloth, basket or hide, although a re-usable container would have been advantageous. On the other hand, salt vessels are found on S.W. sites but seem to be more coarse and much larger (Dyson 1986, 132.). Green has also suggested jars for the transport of salt (Green 1980, 132). It is also possible that the Malvern vessels contained salted meat or fish.

The properties of Malvernian igneous rocks are such that heat conducts efficiently and rapidly as it does with black-burnished (see Chapter 4) so it is therefore probable that these vessels were primarily intended to be cooking pots and indeed some of those found in this group at Wroxeter have a white limescale deposit inside them perhaps indicating their use for boiling water.

Orton cites Hodder (Orton 1980, 121.) as proposing Malvern as a small scale local industry with direct or close contact between the producer and user and in view of the distribution of Malvern products Fig. 14(p.181) this appears to be the case. In fact this is supported by Victoria Buteux at Hereford & Worcester County Museum, as the assemblage found on the Deansway site, Worcester, in course of preparation includes very little black-burnished and more Malvernian, Worcester being only 7 miles from Malvern.
DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP = No. 236
% of total weight = .02%  % of total sherds = .02%

RESIDUALITY

It is probable that vessel No. 236 could be residual with an Iron Age date.

DISCUSSION

Peacock's Malvernian limestone tempered vessels (Peacock 1965-67, p.2.) may well account for this Calcite Gritted vessel.

Number 236 is similar to the "tubby cooking pots" found in the Worcester area and the fabric appears to be the same. The outside lid seating, although not usual, is similar to those found in Iron Age/Early Roman contexts in the Malvern area. It is therefore probable that 236, which is hand-made, was made in the Malvern area.

There is of course also the possibility, given the oolitic limestone ridge of Wenlock Edge, that vessel No. 236 in typical Iron Age style was being made locally and transported the distance of 7/8 miles.

However, a Malvern provenance for this vessel is probably a more plausible option given the incidence of Malvernian wares already coming to Wroxeter.

CONCLUSIONS

Malvernian wares in the form of cooking pots and bowls form a small part of the assemblage and appear to be overshadowed by the superior, standardised black-burnished wares. The crudity of the
manufacture and form reflects a smaller producer accustomed to supplying local, undemanding, needs.
Drawn vessels of Severn Valley wares recognisable by form and definition of fabric in this catalogue, are as follows, and all are of late first to second century form:-

**DRAWINGS OF VESSELS IN THIS GROUP**

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Illustrated Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tankards</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37, 40, 42, 44, 399.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53, 59, 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73, 74, 96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jars</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>248, 251, 253, 258, 272, 279, 287, 308, 310, 313, 350, 383, 401, 402.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>246.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colander</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>593 (possible Severn Valley vessel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight = 1.35%  
% of total sherds = .81%

**DISCUSSION**

Severn Valley wares are very commonly found on sites in the Severn Valley from Gloucester to Welshpool. It was also purchased by the army and is found on both Antonine and Hadrian's Wall (Webster, 1972) and as such is recognised as being one of the most widespread and enduring classes of Roman coarse pottery. The extent of its distribution has not been attempted apart from recording the amounts found as far apart as Somerset to the Antonine Wall (Fig. 15 overleaf), Webster regards Whitchurch as the northern fringe of the area commonly receiving pottery from Severn,
FIG. 15

Extent of distribution of BB1 c.160 A.D.

Extent of distribution of Severn Valley wares, 2nd century.

Map to show relative distribution of Severn Valley wares and Black Burnished wares (BB1)
After Gillam, 1976 (BB1) and Webster 1976, 1977. (Severn Valley)
Valley kilns, but it would be interesting to find out where the Severn Valley wares found in Hadrian's Wall came from, as these are obviously well outside the usual area of manufacture and distribution of Severn Valley. Possibly the nearer Severn Valley producers were supplying the Wall. The wares could have been included as part of the black-burnished shipments to the North, being picked up en route to replace cargo as some black-burnished was sold at urban markets. Fig. 15 - red shaded area shows the distribution of black-burnished.

Production appears to have been centred in the Severn Valley and stretches from Shepton Mallet near Bristol to Chester with kilns producing and supplying locally all the way up the Severn Valley.

Tomber in her 1981 thesis, which examined Severn Valley wares petrologically, found that those kiln sites which were producing Severn Valley ware forms in conjunction with other types i.e. Mortaria at Shepton Mallet, were utilising the same fabric. It is therefore probable that the manufacture of Severn Valley wares takes place as part of a "Romanised" assemblage. However, areas producing Severn Valley wares also produce other wares in other fabrics, as at Malvern where Calcite-Gritted fabric and Malvernian fabric cooking pots occur; two wares with decidedly Iron age origins. These indicate continuity through the Roman period from the pre-Roman period, also the fact that demand for such vessels still exists. Timby (forthcoming) would also extend Severn Valley wares back to a pre-Roman beginning.

Therefore, the small amount of Severn Valley wares
recognised in this collection of pottery belies the actual amount of vessel forms attributable to the Severn Valley tradition of potting, many of the Wroxeter red-buff wares occur in the same Severn Valley forms and have a grey core. Tomber suggests that Severn Valley wares cannot be petrologically defined per se but instead must be defined typologically. (Tomber 1981, 119, unpubl.)

The surface geology in most of lowland Roman Britain is anything but varied. Belts of clay with similar physical constituents run across the country and especially the length of the Severn Valley the latter being an area of glacial drift. Thus one can reasonably expect similar clays with similar inclusions resulting in similar fabrics when fired. Without distinctive inclusions as with Malvernian wares (Peacock 1965-67, 4.) identification of a source area as the basis of fabric will be virtually impossible, unless an evaluation is attempted on tempers used or specific rare element components. The submission to Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry of thirty six (36) samples of Severn Valley fabrics taken from a variety of sites, for the purpose of determining possible distribution patterns, proved only that the fabrics were, in the main, too similar to be much help in pinning down the provenance of Severn Valley wares individually, (with the possible exception of Gloucester samples from Berkeley Street and one from Wroxeter which could well have come from Gloucester). A full discussion of this experiment can be found in Appendix 1, p.273.

It is possible that a particular form in a particular fabric was desired or popular in particular places i.e. Whitchurch does not
appear to have many Tankards whilst they are found frequently at Wroxeter. Perry Barr kiln near Birmingham produced only one form in Severn Valley ware - the Tankard. (Webster 1976, 38). The Shepton Mallet kiln produced both Tankards and Mortaria. Tankards also appear to be one of the most popular forms from Great Buckmans Farm kiln in Malvern according to the pottery stored at Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Unit, Worcester. The pottery remaining in store at the Unit, from Great Buckmans Farm Malvern, has been studied and the greater proportion appears to be Tankards with bowls and storage jars as a lesser part of the collection.

Timby (forthcoming) suggests an early date for the origins of Severn Valley Ware i.e. a pre-conquest/late Iron age date marked by the introduction of wheel-made wares

"similar industries being recognisable in the Savernake area of Wiltshire in the South and Malvern Hills in the North"

Thus, the Malvern kilns may have a long tradition of Severn Valley potting.

On the other hand, given the similar constituents of clay in the Wroxeter area, all Severn Valley pots in this collection with the exception of No.308 could be locally made, (No.308 was assigned to Gloucester by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry, a discussion of which appears in Appendix 1, with comments on the results of the testing ). The Colander (593) is a possible Severn Valley vessel, (Webster 1976, No.58).

Tankards were found in both Bushe-Fox(Bushe-Fox 1913) and Atkinson (Atkinson 1942, 285) excavations. In fact, Bushe-Fox
states that "many were found this year" in 1913 (Bushe-Fox 1913, No.40 and p.76). Certainly storage-jars and tankards make up the bulk of wares in these fabrics and the range of forms of Severn Valley wares is copied in local fabrics i.e. Jars 348 and 275 and Bowls 62, 134 are equal to Webster 1976, Nos.3, 4 & 5, No.60 is equal to Webster 1976, No.73 and Lid 572 resembles Webster 1976, No.76, 30.

In 1964 Houghton published a kiln site (no kiln was found) apparently making Severn Valley wares, mainly wide mouthed bowls and tankards, in the third century (Houghton 1964). There is also mention of colanders being made at the same kiln. Although this kiln is in use from the late Antonine period, it is possible that the wares were being produced at Wroxeter, if not at this kiln site, at others, earlier in the century.

There is therefore a need for research into the production centres of Severn Valley wares to provide a more composite picture of its distribution and manufacture.

A recently found kiln site on the M54 in Shropshire (No.1 in Analysis List in Appendix) produced sherds and wasters. (Map ref. SJ57801130) This is one of three known kilns making Severn Valley type vessels in this area, the other two are the kiln found by Houghton (Houghton 1964) and the kiln site found by Jackson in 1929 by the Bell Brook at Wroxeter (Fox and Morris, 1931, Map ref. SJ56060905). This production site has recently been re-discovered and it is hoped that publication will be possible this year (White and Faiers, forthcoming). An examination of sherds.
found in the vicinity indicates an Antonine date. A wide range of Severn Valley wares appears to have been produced including reed-rimmed flanged bowls, flanged bowls imitating samian form 38 (Gillam 202, 140-200 A.D.) "Raetian" mortaria (Gillam 266, 180-200 A.D.). (See also Jones and Webster 1968, Fig.15, 222), jars with plain bead rims and also frilled rimmed jars reminiscent of Gillam 32, 160-200 A.D., colanders and the base of what looks like a rough cast beaker. All vessels at this site are in a distinctive bright orange fairly fine fabric and it has not been possible to find the same fabric in the Macellum construction group. The only other known kiln site at Wroxeter is that of the so called Tilery at Ismore Coppice (Houghton 1961).

CONCLUSIONS

Of the vessels represented in this collection, it is possible that the majority were made locally, with the obvious exception of No.308, which was probably made at Gloucester. Tomber, Timby and Webster all argue for typology i.e. classification of forms at various sites, of Severn Valley vessels and not fabric analysis. Although this is agreed in principle, it is possible that a more rare element or temper analysis may serve to separate the various kiln products. It is however doubtful that the expense and effort involved would be repaid by the results. It would cost far less to compare known kiln site wares and their variations in forms, e.g. Wroxeter's Severn Valley storage jars have mostly a lid seating. This could well indicate a regional variation which could be useful in tracking down local distribution and perhaps that further afield. The problem of sampling from different places on the same
pot which often gives varying results and also the cost of tracing
the more distinctive mineral or element make the argument for typol-
ogy even more viable.

The vessels in this group are datable as follows:-

**TANKARDS**

- **Nos.37, 40, 42. Gillam 182, 120-170 A.D.**

- **No.44 Webster Fig.7 No.43, (Webster, 1976) late second-
third century. Gillam 183 130-180 A.D.**
  As Fig 11.2, No. 30 at Bothwellhaugh on the Anto-
nine Wall (Webster, 1977). This vessel is probably
140-150 A.D. in form.

- **No.399 Gillam 179, 120-150 A.D.**
  Similar to Fig.50, 9b at Cirencester (Wacher and
McWhirr, 1982) but the Wroxeter example is probably
later with a date around 120 A.D.

**BOWLS**

- **No.53 Similar to Gillam 323, 80-110 A.D. and also No.90 in
the Military group (Darling, 1976) This example has
an unusual flat rim and is probably of early second
century date.**

- **No.59 Webster Fig.7, 35, (Webster, 1976) Second century -
fourth century.**

- **No.80 A reed rimmed bowl of the Webster Fig.9, 54 type
(Webster, 1976). A common Flavian/Trajanic vessel
but this vessel is probably early Hadrianic in date
c120 A.D.**

192
DISHES
Nos. 73, 74, 96 Gillam 324, 80-120 A.D. Webster Fig.10, 71 (Webster, 1976). Probably c120 A.D. but could well be earlier.

JARS
No. 246 Webster No. A3 (Webster, 1976) mid first century to second century possibly lasting into the mid third century.
No. 248 383, 401, 402 Webster No. A5 (Webster, 1976) second to early third century. This form was long lived and lasted from the first to fourth centuries A.D.
No. 251 Webster A4 (Webster, 1976) Second to fourth century. The fine workmanship and careful execution of the pattern together with the rounded vessel form and slightly hooked inward rim may put this vessel in the second century rather than later.
No. 253 Webster 22 (Webster, 1976) Second lasting into third century. Webster Fig.11.2, No.36 from Mumrills or Manchester Fig.38, No.171 (Webster in Jones and Grealey, 1974).
No. 258 Webster Fig.4, 16 (Webster, 1976) Perhaps second to fourth century.
Nos. 272, 279, 308 Webster Fig.4, 15(closest) second century onwards, perhaps into fourth century.
No. 287 Similar to Gillam 28. 120-170 A.D.
Nos. 310, 313 Webster A2 (Webster, 1976) late first – mid second century. No 313 suggests the later date on
rim form.

No. 350 Fig. 11.2, No. 33 (Webster, 1977) from Balmuildy or No. 16 (Webster, 1976). Perhaps second to fourth century, No. 350 is probably mid second century.

No. 246 Fig. 11.2 No. 28 (Webster, 1977) Bar Hill.

No. 593 Webster 65/66 (Webster, 1976) Probably second century.

CONCLUSION

Two vessels are of later date than the others in this group, Nos. 44 and 313. The slightly concave outline and splayed rim of No. 44 suggests a mid second century date, of 140-150 A.D. No. 313 is probably the same date.

A terminus post quem of 140-150 A.D. is therefore suggested by the Severn Valley wares.
3(xiii) - PINK, CREAM, FAWN & WHITE WARES

Drawn numbers of vessels in this group:-

WHITE-WARES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISH</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGONS</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUG</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASK</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPLE VASE/FLASK</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight = 1.59%

CREAM-WARES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWL/DISH</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGONS</td>
<td>489, 493, 495, 513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODY-SHERD</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight = .60%

PINK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAGONS</td>
<td>470, 471, 477, 478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight = 2.41%

FAWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>601 - Dealt with in Mica-dusted section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPOD BOWL</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAR</td>
<td>358, 282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of total weight = .68%

% of total sherds = 2.92%
Of the fabrics mentioned above, the Fawn wares are probably the smallest group, with Cream wares next in line. Of the fawn wares drawn in this thesis, the mica-dusted rouletted body-sherd, probably from a bowl, is probably residual early second century, as is the foot of the tripod bowl. No.358 is a slightly oxidised version of the locally made rusticated jar and No.282 is probably local red-buff ware in a lighter colour than usual.

The Pink wares are represented by flagons in the sandy pinkish-cream Verulamium fabric and these four vessels are possibly residual dating to the Flavian/Trajanic period. Wroxeter was producing large amounts of flagons in local fabrics by 125 A.D. and probably did not need imports from other regions.

Cream and White wares could perhaps be dealt with together. Their relative rarity in this assemblage, and indeed in most assemblages, is partly due to the forms which occur in the White/Cream range of fabrics. All the vessels in the White/Cream wares could be current at the time of deposition, other than 495 and 489 which are earlier. (495 = Nos.161/162 Darling 1976)

**DISCUSSION**

The source of the White and Cream wares is a difficult question to answer. There are several known places of manufacture for White and Cream wares; the Verulamium region, Brockley Hill is known to have made triple vases to the end of the second century (Marsh in Sheldon et al 1978, 229), Wroxeter itself was making a sandy white fabric in the Antonine period (Houghton 1964, 107) and also trying to copy a very fine, thin, hard fired, creamy ware, in
very clumsy white, underfired, pipe clay (possibly from the Broseley region in Shropshire - Wright 1860, 75), without much success. Bushe-Fox mentions some small white clay vases found in a pit (Pit 61) with No.34 in his 1916 Report (p.64) but fails to give the correct reference to allow comparison. Bushe-Fox dates this pit to the period 90-130 A.D.

The bowl No.54, dish No.51 and jug No.488 could possibly have come to Wroxeter with pipe clay figurines, several parts of which were found in the construction layers. Holt is thought to have made fine whitewares and a dish No.186 in Holt (Grimes 1930) resembles the dish at Wroxeter (No.51 in this catalogue). Holt is on the road to Wroxeter from Chester (see Fig.21) but so is another possible source of supply, Mancetter Hartshill.

CONCLUSIONS

It is difficult to propose a specific place of origin for the few specimens which occur in this ware, apart from the flask No.598. The dish No.51 and jug No.488, which has a fine cornice rim, certainly seem to have been brought to Wroxeter from elsewhere, as Wroxeter potters do not appear to be making such vessels, due presumably to the lack of iron-free clay. Other wares in this group are difficult to date accurately as their form continues virtually unchanged to the end of the second century.
3(xiv) - LOCAL GREY AND RED-BUFF WARES

These wares are the local fabric, described in the Fabric Catalogue as Nos. 8 & 9 (on Pages 24-5). It is proposed to deal with the fabrics together whilst pointing out differences in the forms represented in each.

Forms represented in Fabric 8, the red-buff, oxidised version of the local fabric, are as follows:-

DRAWN VESSELS IN FABRIC 8

LOCAL RED-BUFF FABRIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISHES</td>
<td>60, 61, 123 (Mica-dusted), 125 (Mica-dusted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAD RIM BOWL</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWLS</td>
<td>56?, 57?, 88?, 126, 127, 128 (Mica-dusted), 130, 151, 153, 155, 156, 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARINATED BOWLS</td>
<td>76, 79, 81, 124, 129, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?CARINATED BOWLS</td>
<td>72, 87, 95, 114, 141, 142, 146, 147, 149, 150, 154, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REED RIM BOWLS</td>
<td>84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 122. (PROBABLY ALSO CARINATED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIDE-MOUTHER JARS</td>
<td>237, 238, 244, 245, 247, 249, (mica-dusted) 250, 273, 341, 345, 352, 376, 396, 397, 404, 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARROW-MOUTHER JARS</td>
<td>242, 254, 275, 339.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONEY POT</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGONS</td>
<td>462 (Mica-dusted - possibly a jug), 466, 469, 479, 480-482, 487, 490, 491, 495-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
% of total weight = 21.17% % of total sherds = 24.34%

Forms represented in Fabric 9, the reduced version of the local fabric, are as follows:

**DRAWN VESSELS IN FABRIC 9**

**DISHES**

45-47, 50, probably 58

**BOWLS**

69, 115, 116, 134, 136

**CARINATED BOWLS**

117-121, 140, 143

**?CARINATED BOWLS**

112, 114, 144

**REED RIM BOWLS PROBABLY CARINATED**

97, 138, 139

**WIDE-MOUTHED JARS**


**NARROW-MOUTHED JARS**

292, 301, 317, 359

(WASTERS OR SECONDS = 323, 329, 318)

**FLAGONS**

463-465, 492, 500

**LIDS**

563-566, 568-574, 576, 577

**TAZZA**

600
LAMP HANDLE 603
PATERA HANDLE 607
WASTERS OR SECONDS 318, 323, 329

% of total weight = 28.54%  % of total sherds = 35.13%

The local red-buff and grey-wares represent 59.47% of total number of sherds and 49.71% of the total weight of the assemblage, and are the most abundant type of fabric. To assess the residuality of such a large proportion of the whole it was decided that a comparison with the local wares in the Military and Early Civil groups would be of assistance.

There are problems with a comparison of this kind, certain forms continue, virtually unchanged, through many generations. However certain forms appear in the Military pottery and not in this collection and vice versa.

The main method of differentiating Military pottery at Wroxeter from its local successor in the period of this thesis, is that the fabric of the Military period is much harder fired. The clay sources however remain the same, and the actual fabric does not differ greatly to visual examination. In both the Military group and this assemblage, Dishes are in virtually the same forms, Darling's 1976 Forms 1-9 equating with 46, 48, 51, 60, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75 here.

The cream slipped, rouletteed, carinated bowls (Nos:137, 141-146) are in the local red-buff fabric, although a rouletteed bowl of this form appears in the Military assemblage, (not cream slipped) (Darling 1976 Form No.95). These bowls copying the Drag.29 shape,
probably pre-date the Hadrianic period and belong to the Flavian/Trajanic (cf. Webster 1989). The technique of cream slipping seems to start during the Civil period, i.e. A.D. 87 onwards. Flagons Nos. 463, 465, 495, 500, 512, 516, 520, 525, 528, and 531 are residual having a Military-period rim form. Bowls with a reeded rim occur in both assemblages as do honey-jars.

It is probable that the local potters of the Military period remained or left descendants, either relatives or apprentices, who made the same pots, in the same way. (A comparison between the pots of the Military, Early Civil and Main Construction assemblages will be made in Chapter 4.)

It was thought possible that rustication might make more accurate dating possible. Rustication is a technique involving the application of raised lines of clay and blobs. Some of the finer rustication, which looks like spider webs, is done by wetting the surface of the pot, whilst at the same time applying a semi-stiff clay and lifting the hands off the pot to draw up the pattern. The clay forms slight ridges on the pot as it adheres to the hands before lifting. It has been suggested that rustication is not truly a decorative technique but facilitated the handling of the vessel when it was taken off the fire, but I think that if this was the case rustication would have lasted longer and would have appeared on more pottery at Wroxeter. It probably represents a tradition of decoration which either became unfashionable in this area, or gradually died out, during the first half of the second century.

Decoration such as that shown on pots in Bushe-Fox (1913, Fig.18, p.48, Nos.50-53) and (1914, Pl.XXVII, Nos.76 and 77)
occurs in this collection, in his Plate XV opp. p.50 (1913) Bushe-Fox shows 14 examples of rustication. Such decoration was dated by Bushe-Fox in 1913/14 to 80-110 or 120 A.D. with the proviso that it could have continued for another ten years to 130 A.D. As 9.01% (736 out of a total of 8115 sherds) of the grey/red-buff local wares in this assemblage is rusticated, the fact that they might be considered residual is of significance. So too is the possible change in dating due to new publications of finds.

Comparison of such wares on other sites shows that the consensus of opinion is, that this form of decoration probably only lasted until c.130 A.D. Thompson concurred with this (Thompson 1958, 15-51) and Gillam gives four types of rusticated wares from Northern Britain sites which date from between 70 to 130 A.D.. The linear rusticated patterned jar or cooking pot, Gillam 99, has the smallest date range i.e. between A.D.110-130 and would appear to parallel 363 in this catalogue at least in pattern although the rim form differs (Gillam 99).

Conversely, at Alcester in Warwickshire work in hand on pottery from this site shows rusticated jars similar to Wroxeter and it is thought that production of rusticated wares in this part of the West Midlands carried on into the mid-second century. At the Alcester Explosion site, in the mid-second century, the rusticated wares were the most common type. Both Tiddington and Lapworth in Warwickshire have kilns making small amounts of rusticated wares in the mid-second century (I am grateful to Paul Booth of the Warwickshire Archaeological Unit for the foregoing information), but
the jar forms are much more open mouthed at that period than those dated earlier. It is probable that the production of this ware had a longer life in the West Midlands, which would appear to parallel the manufacture of rusticated jars in the Doncaster area, where they were still being made in the mid-second century, and at Bessacarr South Yorkshire at an even later date, which takes the use of this form of decoration to the last quarter of the second century (Buckland, Magilton and Dolby 1980, 158). Therefore this decoration must be considered with the form of the vessel it decorates.

This proposition must affect the consideration of the rusticated wares at Wroxeter. If the technique of rustication is copied by local potters from the imported early Military colour-coated cups and from the British-made rusticated jars, such as those found at Lincoln in Legionary contexts (Webster 1949, Fig.11, No.20 and Darling 1984, Fig.14, No.10), then this form of decoration has a life of at least 100 years.

The forms of other vessels on which the rustication occurs are mostly the same as other undecorated local grey/red-buff jars in the same fabric i.e. a slightly everted rim, closed-form, high shouldered jar which appears to be Hadrianic or earlier in date. No. 276, 353 and possibly 362 appear to be typologically earlier. Other vessels have a more elongated profile and more everted rims i.e. 369, 370, 371, 372. No.358 seems later in form with a lower maximum girth. There are also differences in the rusticated decoration as the blob rustication appears less common with the passage of time, giving way to linear rustication. No.276 is also represented in the Military assemblage (Darling 1976,No.228).
DISCUSSION

A wide variety of vessels are made in the local fabrics and many are copies of other wares. For example the Beaker or Jar, with crushed clay particles, No. 32, the fabric of which appears local, is a copy of the Continental Argonne and East Gaulish Beakers, but without the metallic slip found on those vessels datable to around 30-140/50 A.D. If the shape of No. 32 is compared to No. 15, it can be seen that they are similar and have the less globular form more prevalent in later vessels, and, given the fact that a vessel has to be seen to be copied this would make the local version of the same date or slightly later. Other copies include jars to imitate black burnished vessels (No. 414 Fabric 9), lids in imitation of black burnished forms (No. 533).

From a comparison of the jars made in both black-burnished and the local greyware - Fabric 9 - (Fig. 16 overleaf) it is clear that the same diameters of jars are made apart from the 13 cm. size, which appears to be poorly represented in black-burnished, but the third highest amount found in the local grey-ware. This would appear to indicate that black-burnished potters were not making this size or that the grey-ware version eclipsed the black-burnished. The black-burnished jar does appear to be made in larger sizes but it is likely that the local potters were reluctant to supply the small amounts which would be required at this size but preferred to concentrate on the "best sellers".

With these copies and the wide range of other wares made locally including Severn Valley wares and Mortaria (No. 639) we can
FIG. 16  
GRAPH AND FIGURES TO SHOW COMPARISON  
OF DIAMETERS OF JARS IN BB1 AND WROXETER  
LOCAL FABRIC 9  

Relative Diameters of Jars in BB1 and  
Wroxeter Local Fabric 9  

Diameter in cms  

![Graph showing comparison of diameters of jars in BB1 and Wroxeter Local Fabric 9.](image)

FIGURES FOR DIAMETERS OF JARS IN BB1 AND  
WROXETER FABRIC 9  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FABRIC 9</th>
<th>BB1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 cms</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
see that the potters in the area were making a fully Romanised assemblage.

Kilns at Wroxeter (as discussed before in the section on Severn Valley wares) are few but their existence is evidenced by wasters and distorted vessels appearing in the assemblage (Nos. 323, 329, 391).

The wide range of forms made by local potters accounted for 70-80% of all pottery found in this assemblage. It must however be remembered that this is an urban site, and therefore a market town for the surrounding area, as evidenced by the Kentish rag stone whetstones found in the forum Market, fire debris (Atkinson 1942, 129) which were at first thought to come from Stoney Stratford or Craven Arms, but have since been proved by petrological examination to be from Kent (Rhodes 1986, 241).

The forms found in Fabrics 8 local red-buff and 9 local grey-ware differ, in that certain vessels appear to be more popular in a particular fabric (Fig. 25), i.e. jars in local grey fabric 9 and bowls in local red-buff fabric 8. Flagons seem more popular in red-buff fabric 8 with a cream slip, the traditional Romanised form. The presence of crucibles in local red-buff and grey fabrics (8 and 9, eight vessels in fabric 8, one in fabric 9), shows that some part of the site was used for manufacturing purposes (No. 617A).

If the two local fabrics are compared, their relative importance in various forms are shown overleaf (Fig. 17). Lids in the two fabrics are in almost equal quantities, although the slight increase in the relative numbers of lids in fabric 8 is accompanied by a similar rise in dishes in the same fabric. It is possible that the two were
## Comparison of Forms in Wroxeter Local Fabrics 8 (Red Buff) & 9 (Greyware)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fabric 9</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>VE</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fabric 8</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>VE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dish</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dish</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crucible</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crucible</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flask</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flask</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beaker</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beaker</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jug</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jug</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colander</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VE AND FORMS FOR WROXETER LOCAL

**Fabric 8 and 9**

- **No. 1**: Lid 4.80
- **No. 2**: Bowl 5.75
- **No. 3**: Jar 59.61
- **No. 4**: Dish 5.56
- **No. 5**: Crucible .33
- **No. 6**: Flask 1
- **No. 7**: Beaker 1.38
- **No. 8**: Jug .18
- **No. 9**: Tazza .10
- **No. 10**: Cheese 1
- **No. 11**: Flagon .25
- **No. 12**: Colander 0
related to one another, as seems to be the case with black-burnished vessels discussed in Chapter 4.

The high incidence of jars in local grey-ware (fabric 9) appears to indicate a consumer preference for grey-wares rather than red-buff. Flagons however are predominately red-buff and are usually cream-slipped.

The ability of the local potters to copy almost any form is shown in the assemblage itself. Black-burnished jars and lids, Malvern wares, samian-style cups, rough-cast beakers, all appear as copies. White wares for some reason defied the local potters ingenuity. Their forms were clumsy, as shown in the white-ware flask, No. 598, although this might not be local, and the clay would have been brought from elsewhere as there is no iron-free clay at Wroxeter. It is to be expected that the local fabric would be the most well represented whether in grey or red-buff wares, the amounts of each varying depending on local taste.

CONCLUSION

This group shows the wide range of forms to be expected in a Hadrianic assemblage. Decoration of the local wares ranges from a colour-coat/slip in various shades of cream/yellow and red with black slip and burnishing imitating black-burnished. Rustication is represented by vessels with horizontal lines, vertical lines and "spider" patterning. Other decoration included applied blobs and spots "en barbotine" and circles (or rings) as in the ring and dot decorated beakers from Londinium (Green 1978, p.109-118). The ring decoration being produced by applying clay to the outside of
the pot with a ring or tube.

A poppy head beaker in a finer grey fabric with vertical zones of dots down the body, No.322, compares with the Verulamium example No.2048 (Frere 1984, Fig.85, No.2048) or Tyers 1978, Fig.4.3, No.20). The probable date for the Verulamium example being given as 80-130 A.D.

There are three barbotine decorated beakers/jars in the construction group, Nos.322, 323 and 324. Of these No.323 is probably the earliest with a very high shoulder, short rim and fine fabric. No.324 is slightly later but both 323 and 324 are similar in form to Gillam 98, 80-130 A.D. The poppy headed beaker No.322 seems to fall between Gillam 70 and 71 on form (70= 120-200 A.D., 71= 150-200 A.D. or Fishbourne 267.2 late first to second century.

If note is taken that the development of this form runs from a first century to early second century squat circular form with a short neck and round body, to a more pear shape after 125 A.D. and a "slimmer, weaker" type in the late second century as cited by Tyers quoting Wheeler's distinctions in Arthur and Marsh, 1978, 64. This vessel with its fairly long upright rim and reasonably rounded shape and should be Hadrianic on form, and probably 120-130 A.D.

The copying of other vessels black-burnished, Malvernanian, samian and rough-cast beakers indicates a thriving market for, the presumably cheaper, versions produced locally and presupposes the establishment of the original, i.e. that being copied, in the market area some time before, as the form must be present in order to be copied.

Thus although difficult to date, these local fabrics and forms
are largely Hadrianic, and in consequence the dating evidence for the building of the macellum must rest with other fabrics and forms which are more closely datable.
CHAPTER 4

(i) SOCIAL ASPECTS

Having looked at the pottery from the aspect of its dating capabilities in previous chapters, this chapter will deal with what the pottery can tell us of the preferences of the people who used it. A good place to start would be to see how the pottery changed in character in the three periods, Military, Early Civil and Main Construction.

At present drawings are completed only for the Military and Main Construction periods. There are few drawings for the Early Civil pottery and some of these have been rephased from Military contexts. These drawings have been reproduced overleaf (Figs. 18 and 19) and I am grateful to Miss M. Darling for her permission to use her drawings in this work.

INT after a number indicates an Intermediate stage between Military and Early Civil.

EC indicates that the vessel is phased Early Civil.

Drawings for the Military period for comparison are from Darling (1976).

TABLE gives the VE (or Vessel Equivalent) percentages in the Military period assemblage as against that of the Main Construction group under discussion in this thesis.

211
FIG 18. DRAWINGS OF POTTERY IN INTERMEDIATE PHASE
BETWEEN MILITARY AND EARLY CIVIL
(Descriptions of vessels overleaf)
Descriptions of vessels in Intermediate Phase. Fig.18

572 = Wroxeter oxidised fabric i.e. Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
      (98)196 Dish

578 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
      (98)131 Bowl

581 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric, fine
      (98)205 Beaker

580 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
      (98)205 Beaker?

577 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
      (98)131 Dish

576 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
      (98)131 Bowl Rouletted

579 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
      (98)131 Bowl

573 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric, fine, rouletted
      (98)196 Cup

598 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
      (98)179 Jar?

595 = Cream - (sources unknown)
      Rouletted bands on body
      (98)183 Probably a rouletted Beaker

570 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
      (98)205 Flagon
571 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
      (98)205 Jar?

567 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
      (98)205 Flagon

568 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric, fine
      (98)205 Flagon (cf.Nos.531 and 520 in this catalogue)
      Intermediate layer.
FIG. 19. EARLY CIVIL POTTERY
ONE VESSEL FROM THE PAUSE IN CONSTRUCTION
DISCUSSED IN CHAPTER 5.
(Vessel descriptions overleaf)
Descriptions of vessels in Early Civil Phase. Fig.19

532 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
     (84)237 Jar Early Civil

610 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
     (38)87 Dish knife-trimmed base. Early Civil?

589 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
     (91)230 Dish Early Civil

543 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
     (84)278 Bowl Cordon on body below rim.
     Early Civil +.

600 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric, fine
     (98)188 Beaker Early Civil

524 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric, fine
     (80)191 Beaker Groove on shoulder below rim.
     Early Civil

628 = Wroxeter red-buff local fabric
     (91)108 Lid Early Civil

565 = Malvernian fabric
     (90)255 Jar/Cooking pot Early Civil

     (91)85 Lid Early Civil

544 = Grey-ware
     (84)292 Jar Cordon incised with small stab marks.
     Early Civil +

604 = Wroxeter grey-ware local fabric
     (80)224 R.R. Bowl with two grooves on body
     Early Civil
Wroxeter red-buff local fabric

(98)199 Honey-pot. Handle evident

Early Civil
COMPARISONS BETWEEN CERTAIN FABRICS & FORMS IN THE
MILITARY, EARLY CIVIL AND MAIN CONSTRUCTION PERIODS.

One of the first differences in fabrics is the lack of black-burnished ware in the two earlier contexts i.e. Military and Early Civil. This is to be expected if a start date of c.120 A.D. is proposed for black-burnished ware at Wroxeter.

Severn Valley wares first occur in a well stratified context as jars and tankards in the Early Civil period. Malvernian wares are also present in the Early Civil pottery but not in the Military assemblage (565 EC in the Early Civil pottery on Page 215).

Malvernian wares occur most frequently in the Main Construction group (see Malvernian. Ch.3(xi)) as a competitor to black-burnished wares. However, Malvernian wares appear to have preceded black-burnished wares at Wroxeter due to their presence in Early Civil layers prior to the Main Construction period under discussion.

The local fabric changes very little between the Military and Main Construction periods and can only be separated by hardness of fabric and by form. Military pottery at Wroxeter tended to be harder fired.

There were fewer imported fabrics from the Continent occurring in the Construction group and these tended to be associated with forms not easily found, nor usually available, at Wroxeter from local sources i.e. beakers (Nos. 13-27) and amphorae and samian wares.
A glance at Table 3 (p. 124) will show the diversity of forms in the group under discussion. Overleaf is a table (Table 8) showing the percentages for the whole assemblage for VE (Vessel Equivalent) in comparison with a list of percentages for the Military group. Admittedly the sample sizes for the two periods are different. That of the Military period amounted to 4059 sherds, 6.1 kgs. weight and the Main Construction group totals 13,145 sherds, 20.3 kgs. weight. The figures for both groups exclude mortaria and amphorae.

There are certain forms which are missing in the Main Construction assemblage or which occur in far fewer numbers. For example, there are few cups, no platters, and very few drinking vessels such as tankards and beakers. One must question what vessels were being used instead, or whether indeed they were needed by the post-military inhabitants whose life-style may have differed. There may, possibly, have been less of these vessels anyway as less cargoes of amphorae would mean less of the fillers or make-weights of small specialised vessels such as drinking vessels and lamps, picked up en route by the vessel carrying amphorae as a main cargo; in the manner described by Charles Thomas of a voyage in the fifth century (Thomas 1988, 21).

On the other hand, the town of Wroxeter had been imposed upon a people who had been virtually aceramic before the advent of the army and its followers some seventy years previously. The Cornovii had not been subjected to the influence of Roman civilisation over generations as had the tribes in the South East of England, and would presumably be slower to acquire expensive items.
TABLE 8  COMPARISON OF FORMS IN MILITARY AND MAIN CONSTRUCTION ASSEMBLAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILITARY % V.E.</th>
<th>MAIN CONSTRUCTION % V.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAKER</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUP</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGON</td>
<td>20.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONEY POT</td>
<td>.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAR</td>
<td>48.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATTER</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANKARD</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAZZA</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISH</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAKER</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWL</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUP</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAGON</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>HONEY POT</td>
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<td>7.0</td>
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<td>PLATTER</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>TAZZA</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLANDER</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUCIBLE</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUG</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASK</td>
<td>.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VASE</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMP</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* present

(Figures for Military V.E. arrived at by adding Military Piscina/Macellum % and dividing by two)
such as wine and fine pottery if these were regarded as superfluous to an un-Romanised lifestyle.

With the departure of the army to Chester, Wroxeter was left with a nucleus of town dwellers accustomed to a Romanised way of life, potters to carry on the traditions of their craft in the Roman style, but only twenty-seven or so years of civilising influence to be felt by the rural areas outside the town. The main market for such things as wines, fine pottery, pipe clay figurines, lamps and flagons went with the army. Wroxeter was, and still is, a long way from the cosmopolitan influence of the South East.

In later historical times the virtual absence of plates and cups in the repertoire of the mediaeval potter was compensated by the woodturner (Moorhouse 1973, p.4), and indeed this could well have happened at Wroxeter. The local potters probably concentrating on best-selling, easily-made, fairly standardised forms. As cups and plates are notoriously difficult to pot, being fiddly and requiring great care in stacking whilst being fired, these vessels probably did not repay the effort of making them. On the other hand, metal plates would have been expensive and out of the price range of the average town dweller.

TANKARDS

The tankards of the Main Construction group are interesting in that this form appears to start coming to Wroxeter with influx of black-burnished ware. Its distribution is such that it is virtually a Western phenomenon, and appears to be linked to the military expansion to the Midlands and North. (Webster 1977, 173).
Certainly the capacities of the tankards would have been appreciated by the soldiery in general. Capacity measurements in tankards from the Great Buckmans Farm kiln at Malvern Link in Worcestershire ranged from 650 c.cms to 2,300 cu.cms (approximately 1-4 pints) (Waters 1976, 64). The larger size may have been communal and passed round before the contents went flat. Alternatively one tankard holding up to 4 pints would reduce trips to refill. Less tankards would be required if the one vessel served two or three people.

What tankards were holding is a matter of conjecture, perhaps mead, beer, watered wine or even cider, as one of the kilns making Severn Valley ware is in Somerset i.e. Shepton Mallet. The decline in the use of tankards in the civil period may well be connected with the less formal way of life of the civil population living at Wroxeter. The military life-style would have been more Romanised, with formal drinking of wine and other rituals required as an integral part of the daily existence, indeed a soldier's rations included sour wine (Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Avidius Cassius, v.3).

The next logical vessel connected with drinking is the flagon.

**FLAGONS**

The Double-handled flagon No.567 INT (Fig. 18 p.212) and No.48 MJD (Darling 1976) have a Rhineland origin (Greene 1973, p.34 and Filtzinger 1972, Taf.21). They appear at Wroxeter in the Military and Early Civil groups but not among the Main Construction pottery. As this form is found at Southwark in the second century (Marsh and Tyers 1978, p.551) it will be interesting to see if any
are found in post-Construction contexts in the later group of pottery now being processed, although the form found at Wroxeter is typologically earlier than those at Southwark and this form is usually confined to military, or immediately post-military contexts, as found at Wroxeter.

**Single-handed flagons** No.568 INT (Fig. 18, p.212) and Nos. 169, 171 MJD (Darling 1976). This form is similar to, but not the same as, No.495 in this catalogue, which may show the gradual change of the rim over time from its Military origins. This vessel, (No.495), is probably residual in its context as this form does not survive into the Flavian period.

**HONEY POTS**

No. 601 EC (Fig. 19, p.215) No.188 MJD (Darling 1976) and Nos. 286, 288 in this thesis. This form is found in a late second century context at Southwark, (Dennis 1978, No.1272) and Colchester (Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 175,250). It also occurs in the post-Construction group at Wroxeter (information provided by John Chadderton of Wroxeter Post-exavation Unit). It is probably residual in all three contexts and the two vessels included in this catalogue, 286 and 288, are unlikely to be later than the Flavian period and are therefore residual in terms of this collection. However, this form is thought to continue to the third or fourth century at Colchester (Hull, 1963, 190).

**BOWLS**

**Reed Rimmed Bowls** - These occur in all three groups: MJD 107-124 (Darling 1976) (Fig. 19, p.215) 604 EC and Nos. 86, 88, 89-
93, 97-103, and 138 and 139 in this thesis and do not appear to differ significantly. This form appears in Flavian/Trajanic context elsewhere i.e. at Caersws Vicus and Verulamium (Webster in Britnell 1989, Nos.121, 125 and 126 and Frere 1972, Fig.130, Nos 332-345) and is probably residual. However, the diversity of both reeding and the angle of the flanges at Wroxeter argues caution in typological dating.

**Imitation Samian Form 29** - the carinated bowl with a grooved inverted rim MJD 95 (Darling 1976) 579 INT (Fig. 18, p.212) and 141-144 in this pottery catalogue appear throughout the pottery of all three periods but are rouletted in the Military period, and both rouletted and cream-slipped in the Early Civil and Main Construction periods. The Flavian/Trajanic period was one of change in pottery. Romanised forms such as those imitating samian Form 29 were added to the potters repertoire and continued in use after the prototype samian vessel disappeared in around A.D.85. Similar carinated bowls to those in this thesis, with rouletting and cream/white slipped exterior, have been found at Caersws and are thought to come from the Cheshire plain and although it is possible that Wroxeter, in its Early Civil period, obtained pottery supplies from this area it seems more likely on examination of the fabric that Wroxeter potters were making this form. This form of decoration on an imitation Form 29 vessel appears to be unique to Caersws and Wroxeter in this quantity, and probably did not outlive the Trajanic period on present evidence.

When the Early Civil pottery was briefly examined to enable comment for this thesis (no work has yet been attempted on this'
pottery), the amount involved appeared small in comparison with both Military and Main Construction groups. From the brief visual examination it was apparent that some of the pottery had more than one form of decoration. Rouletting was accompanied by burnishing and latticing, rustication was accompanied by latticing. More complicated patterns appear to have been attempted by the potters, perhaps to see which patterns could be produced most easily and which would sell. On the other hand, potters at Wroxeter may well have been following the current fashion for more highly decorated pottery in a greater variety of forms prevalent in the Trajanic period.

**DISHES**

Nos. MJD 78-89 (Darling 1976), and Nos. 572, 578, 579 INT (Fig. 18, p.212) and Nos.589 and 610 EC (Fig. 19 p.215), Nos. 45-51, 63, 70, 73, 75 in this catalogue. These occur in all three groups but with the problem of definition, as such, in the Military period. In the Military group these vessels were termed as plates or platters because of their likeness to Pompeian Red-ware platters (or because they were Pompeian Red-ware platters). This is rather confusing, but if this fact of definition is borne in mind whilst comparing the two sets of figures, and the amounts of plates/platters in the Military group is set against the dishes of the Main Construction, the resultant increase in dishes in the latter group is still evident.

Many of the forms of dishes with curved sides in all groups are mostly derived from those imported during the Military period,
but there are exceptions such as CAM 16 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl.XLIX, No.16) which was widely imitated and virtually identical. In this particular form there is a type or class of dish which deserves mention.

**Bifurcated Rim Dishes** These vessels are found in all three groups, Military, Early Civil and Main Construction. The vessel in the Military group (MJD 90) is not so pronounced in its bifurcation as those shown at Fig.18 Nos.577, 578 INT. or that at No.49 in this catalogue. The nearest parallel is at Verulamium (Frere 1972, Fig.109, No.345) and dates to between 75 and 105 A.D. although this vessel has more of a slight ledge than a true bifurcation and the rim does not turn inwards. It is probable that this vessel (No.49) is residual and given the fabric in which it occurs i.e. a hard cream fabric, is probably not of local manufacture.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Specific forms of vessels for manufacturing or craft purposes such as crucibles are found only in the Main Construction group. Crucibles would have been needed to melt down metal for use on the building site of the baths complex, but could equally well have come from the site at which the pottery was acquired. There are no crucibles in the Military assemblage. Table 8 p.220 shows a comparison of the forms in the Military and Main Construction groups.

Certain forms which might have been expected are very scarce i.e. Lamps, or are found in small numbers i.e. Flasks. Such specialised vessels as lamps, flasks, colanders and tazzas, were perhaps required in smaller numbers, although with lamps, these were listed as small finds on site, they were so rare. There were more
lamps found than appear on the VE list, but the numbers were very few indeed.

The Military group has more imported cups, plates (or dishes), beakers and flagons. In fact this period has more "drinking" vessels altogether than the later periods. The expansion of the Civitas in the Early Civil period and into the Main Construction is shown by the numbers of different forms available for sale in the Market place. Household cooking vessels, such as cheese presses and colanders appear with other specialised vessels such as crucibles and flasks. There are less flagons in the Main Construction period and they were perhaps superseded to some extent by jugs.

The pottery reflects the change in both marketing and expansion of the township and the demands of the different type of population i.e. civilian rather than military. An influx of different pottery such as black-burnished, Malvernian and Severn Valley marked the start of copying by local potters of these popular, saleable vessels.

(ii) COMPARISONS OF SIZE

This part of Chapter 4 will deal with sizes of vessels in various fabrics, with some comparisons between the different fabrics which share the same forms. Estimations on how much each vessel held have not been attempted and the size discussed will be relative rim diameters only.

It is hoped that the figures will indicate the popularity of certain sizes or at least show those found in the largest numbers, and show also which potters were specialising in the extreme ends of the market i.e. very small or very large.

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The following aspects will be dealt with:-

1. Relative Diameters of Jars in Black-burnished, Malvernian and Local Fabrics 8 & 9 (red-buff and grey) Fig. 20

2. Relative Diameters of Jars, Bowls, Lids and Dishes in Black-burnished wares. Fig. 21

3. Proportions of Bowl Diameters in Local Fabrics 8 & 9 (red-buff and grey) Fig. 22

4. Proportions of Dish Diameters in Local Fabrics 8 & 9 (red-buff and grey) Fig. 23

5. Proportions of Lid Diameters in Local Fabrics 8 & 9 (red-buff and grey) Fig. 24

6. Comparison of Lids, Bowls, Jars and Dishes in local grey-ware fabric (9) Fig. 25

7. Diameters of Flagon Rims in Fabric 8 (local red-buff) Fig. 26

1. Relative Diameters of jars in Black-Burnished, Malvernian and Local Fabrics 8 (Red-Buff) and 9 (Grey) - Fig. 20 p.229

From an examination of Fig. 20 p.229 it will be seen that grey-ware (Fabric 9) jars far outnumber jars in other fabrics, but black-burnished closely follow in most sizes apart from 8 cms., in which black-burnished is overtaken by red-buff (Fabric 8). The larger red-buff jars are probably storage jars and a black-burnished vessel is the only one appearing larger than 30 cms. Certain sizes appear to be less popular in all fabrics, generally those at each end of the spectrum, i.e. either the very small or very large jars; however all fabrics have a peak at 18 cms.

The most popular size is 14 cms., which appear to be supplied by the local potters and the Dorset black-burnished industry. In
FIG. 20  Graph to Show Relative Diameters of Jars in Black Burnished, Malvernian, and Local Fabrics 8 and 9.
fact black-burnished jars follow the local potters' grey-ware (or vice versa) in much the same curve, whilst the red-buff local fabric fills the gap left by black-burnished at 13 cms. and has a flattened curve after this peak.

Malvernian on the other hand peaks at 16 cms. and 18 cms. but appears in far fewer numbers than the other fabrics, having a restricted size range in comparison.

Even allowing for some mis-measurement of diameters during cataloguing, and present day measurement in centimeters, there is a distinct pattern to the graph showing a dominance by local potters in the making of the most popular jar, the 14 cms. in grey-ware. The sizing of the jar diameters is significantly standardised, but the 14 cms. may also represent the most easily made by the potter.

2. Relative Diameters of Jars, Bowls, Dishes and Lids in Black-burnished ware. Fig.21 p.231

Fig.21 p.231 is intended to show the relationship of the lid to jars, bowls and dishes.

From the pattern indicated by the numbers of the four forms, the most popular jar size (or the size most frequently found) was 14 cms., but it is with the larger sizes that the fit between lids and the other vessels becomes more clear.

There are lids present at 16 cms., and indeed at 14 cms., but too few (4) for a meaningful sample to be compared with even fewer dishes and bowls. The position at 18 cms. and 20 cms. clearly shows that the lids are made in the same size as bowls and dishes, and presumably fit either vessel. It has also been suggested that
for vessels with a reeded rim the lid sat on the innermost groove and therefore measured less than the outer diameter of the rim, which might explain why some of the lid "peaks" fall just short of peaks in slightly larger rim diameters. (My thanks to Vivien Swan for this observation). Larger dishes are usually oval in shape and therefore not usually lidded.

The fact that dishes and bowls can be combined, in the same sizes, to form a sort of "High dome" casserole, as mentioned by Gillam (Gillam 1976,F6. No.89,p.76), is borne out here. The lidded dish could be the original "oven to table" ware, but the style was improved later in the century when a definite lip to the flange prevented the top dish or bowl from falling off, as it was moved.

In publications, lids seem to be a much neglected form of black-burnished ware; they can easily be mistaken for parts of a bowl rim or the bottom of a dish. The supply of this product would have varied, as has been previously stated in Chapter 3(x), and Wroxeter's demand may well have been greater than elsewhere.
3. **Bowl Diameters in Fabrics 8 & 9 (local red-buff and local grey-ware).** Fig 22 p.234

The range of Bowls made in the local fabric extended, at least so far as this group is concerned, from 9 cms. to 37 cms. From Fig. 22, p.234 it is possible to see a comparison between the sizes and the two fabrics which shows that the most popular size overall was the 20 cms. size, with the 14 cms. next. In the 20 cms. size the red-buff (Fabric 8) local fabric has the greater share of the market, whilst in the 14 cms. size the reverse is true. Third is the 18 cms. size with 14 bowls and fourth the 22 cms. size with 13 bowls, in both the latter categories red-buff was dominant.

The local red-buff ware dominates the extreme ends of the market, making the very small and very large vessels. The same potter may well have made both fabrics at different firings, but there does seem to have been a preference being exercised for a particular fabric in a particular size.

4. **Dish Diameters in local red-buff and grey-ware (Fabrics 8 and 9).** Fig. 23 p.235

The Dish diameters are compared in Fig. 23 p.235. It will be seen that the 22 cms. and 20 cms. sizes have four (4) vessels each, with 14 cms. size the next popular with 2 vessels, in red-buff ware. In local grey-ware there were no dishes found in the 20 cms. or 22 cms. sizes; the largest in number were the 14 cms. size with 4 vessels.

The numbers in this category were small and could well be masked by a problem of identification. When only a small rim sherd, with part of the body, but no base is found, it proves...
FIG. 22

Proportion of Bowl Diameters in Wroxeter

Local Fabrics 8 & 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter in cms</th>
<th>BOWLS9</th>
<th>BOWLS8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figures for diameters of bowls in Wroxeter local fabrics 8 and 9.
FIG. 23.

Graph to Show Relative Proportions of Dish Diameters in Wroxeter Local Fabrics 8 and 9 (Redbuff and Greyware)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dish Diameters in Cms</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 32</td>
<td>0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fabric 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Fabric 9

<table>
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<th>Diameter in cms.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
virtually impossible to positively identify the sherd as a dish sherd. In retrospect it would, perhaps, have been better to amalgamate dishes and bowls for the purpose of this exercise.

5. **Lid Diameters in local red-buff and grey-ware (Fabrics 8 & 9).** Fig. 24 p.237

Fig. 24, p.237 shows the number of lids found in these fabrics and gives a clear picture of the dominance of the grey-ware fabric in the lid category with:-

- 18 cms. - 10 lids
- 16 cms. - 6 lids
- 15.5 cms - 5 lids
- 14 cms. - 5 lids

6. **Comparison of Lids, Bowls, Jars and Dishes in local red-buff and grey-ware (Fabrics 8 & 9).** Fig. 25 (2 Graphs) p.238

If the two graphs are compared it will be seen that, in graph No.1 Fig. 25 p.238, jars appear to be unassociated with lids of the same size, apart from the 18 cms. size. In this size the number of lids exceeds the number of bowls found by four, but this can hardly be said to be conclusive as a sample. Lids also exceed bowls in the 15 cms. and 16 cms. sizes. Lids may therefore fit jars as well as dishes and bowls in grey-ware. Dishes and bowls were found in small numbers in this group of pottery, only the 14 cms. size has a reasonable sample of 17 bowls and dishes, but only 5 lids were found.

In the red-buff fabric, Graph No.2 Fig.25 p.238, there are few lids in any size, but so far as it is possible to tell, they do
FIG 24

Proportion of Lid Diameters in Wroxeter
Local Fabrics 8 & 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter in cms</th>
<th>Fabric 8</th>
<th>Fabric 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>No.</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**GRAPH 1**

**DIAMETERS IN CMS OF LIDS, JARS, BOWLS AND DISHES**

**IN LOCAL GREYWARE FABRIC (9) RIMS ONLY**

**GRAPH 2**

**DIAMETERS IN CMS OF LIDS, JARS, BOWLS AND DISHES**

**IN LOCAL REDBUFF FABRIC (9) RIMS ONLY**
appear to go with jars, bowls and dishes. The samples of lids may be naturally depressed as there might not have been one to each vessel. The same lid may have been used for covering any vessel of the correct size, whether jar, bowl or dish. From these graphs, however, it would seem that the lids were primarily meant for covering bowls and dishes.

7. **Flagon Rims in Local Fabrics. Fig. 26 p. 240**

As there were only two flagons in the local grey-ware the only reasonable comparison it seemed possible to make for this section was one of size. The rim sizes of the red-buff flagons are, or appear to be, standardised, in that the greatest numbers are found at 7-7.5 cms and 6-6.5 cms. (15 and 13 respectively), these appear to be the most popular size.

**CONCLUSIONS**

It would seem from the comparison of sizes that there was a preference for a particular vessel, not only in a specific fabric but in a specific size. This reflects the use for which the vessel was intended. It follows that the most frequently used would be the most frequently broken, and therefore present in the largest numbers.

The local potters produced fairly standardised wares in sizes which they knew would sell. Obviously some potters supplied the smaller numbers required at the extreme ends of the market, and the smaller numbers unearthed reflect this.

Deductions can be based only on material found and this may be a biased sample, given the nature of its deposition (household rubbish shifted from elsewhere). However the whole sample is
Diameter of Flagon Rims
in Wroxeter Local Fabric 8

Diameters of Fabric 8 Flagons.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>6 - 6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 - 7.5</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
probably one of the largest of this period yet known and it would be interesting to compare sizings elsewhere if and when they become available. Specialists in mediaeval pottery appear to involve themselves in these comparisons more than their Roman counterparts, who seem to concentrate more on the fabric than use and sizing, of the form.

Post cards on the next page, with thanks to:-

1. The Museum of London "The Roman Kitchen c.A.D. 100"
   Copyright 1986.

2. The Colchester and Essex Museum "A Roman Kitchen with objects from Roman Colchester" (Taken from "Camulodunum" by Joan & David Clarke. Ginn History Patch Series. The Romans). Photo Charles Seely.
A ROMAN KITCHEN circa A D 100.

Fig 27

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USE

The vessels in the group described in this thesis fall into several categories. They are all used inside a building. Their uses can best be described as follows:

1. **Storage Amphorae** - supported in a cradle or frame, sunk into the earth or leant against a wall.

   **Storage Jars**

2. **Preparation Vessels**

   - Mortaria
   - Cheese Press
   - Colander
   - Bowls in various sizes
   - Flagons
   - ? Tankards with handles
   - Jugs

3. **Cooking**

   Casseroles formed from:

   - Dishes
   - Bowls
   - Lids
   - Paterae

4. **Oven to Table**

   Casseroles

   - Dishes
   - Bowls
   - Lids

5. **Everyday Tableware**

   As Oven to Table plus

   - Flagons
   - Tankards

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6. **Best Tableware**  
   - Samian  
   - Fine-ware Beakers  
   - Dishes  
   - Platters  

7. **Household Miscellaneous**  
   - Flasks  
   - Lamps  
   - Vases  

8. **Craft or Manufacture**  
   - Crucibles  

9. **Ritual or Religious**  
   - Figurines in pipe clay  
   - Tazze?  
   - Flasks  
   - (Any very small vessels)  

10. **Re-uses**  
   - Lids made from bases of jars and dishes.  
   - Counters for games made from pot sherds.  
   - Spindle whorls made from pot sherds.  
   - Amphorae - re-used for urinals or for burial.  

Of these vessels perhaps the most interesting are those which are obsolete or not usually in use today: amphorae, mortaria, cheese presses and tazze. The amphorae have already been discussed in Chapter 3.(ix).  

**MORTARIA**  

Many uses have been suggested for the mortarium and, as the
writer was unable to trace written evidence of actual use by present day cooks, it was decided to try some of Apicius's recipes using a replica mortarium.

A mortarium was made for the author by Andrew MacDonald, a Lincoln potter. This potter has made mortaria before but has had trouble with the trituration gritting; the grits tended, in previous vessels, to fall out or grind out in use and mix with whatever was being prepared. The latest model, a 23 cms. size, had trituration grit of flint and quartz and was made from buff coloured clay, resembling a second century form, such as that found in this thesis at No. 642.

Contrary to Reece's suggestion (Reece 1988, p.27), that "the only thing Apicius wanted ground were spices", it seems from the Apicius cookery books, that the mortarium was used to pound or grind ingredients in practically every recipe. These recipes range from the making of "Spiced Wine Surprise" (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958, Apicus Book 1, No.1, p.43), to "Oxygarum" to promote the digestion (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958, Apicus Book 1, No.XX, p.59), to Rissoles (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958, Apicus Book 2, No.5, p.63), and to the sauces so beloved of the Roman cook, in Book X where all the recipes demanded pounding (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958).

In the recipes tried, using the replica mortarium, the pounding was done with a ceramic pestle with a wooden handle. Several methods were employed, as suggested in books on Roman cookery, the translation of Apicius (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958) and Jane Renfrew's "Food and Cooking in Roman Britain" (Renfrew 1985).
i.e. herbs and oil, eggs, milk and meat, were all pounded/ground and mixed in the mortarium.

The pounding of herbs resulted in a fine paste from which stalks were easily extracted. Addition of liquid, in the form of olive oil, milk and eggs made a good mixture, which, after pounding, was beaten with a birch whisk. The result was easily poured from the mortarium and added to a pan of mixed chopped meats, where it was cooked (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958, Apicus recipe used - No.13, Book IV).

The mortarium was very efficient at grinding/pounding, but the herbs not only stained the mortarium, but left a residue which could be seen under x20 magnification. The same result was experienced with meat pounded in a mortar, and possibly it was to prevent this that a lead glaze was applied to the inside of a late Danubian mortarium (Arthur and Williams 1978, Britannia IX,p.394). Perhaps someone was tired of ingesting trituration grit with his pate.

A soft cheese was made by standing milk in the mortarium, draining off the whey through the mortarium spout, and then mixing herbs with the curds. The cheese was placed in a muslin bag and allowed to drip, the cheese press in this thesis No. 594, would have been used in this manner, with a cover or weight on top, to further drain the cheese.

In actual use in the kitchen there would need to be more than one mortarium, preferably two or three. One would be required for savoury foods, one for sweets, and possibly one, without grits, to
use as a mixing bowl with a pouring lip.

**COOKING**

The residue observed in the mortarium prompted the thought that the large numbers of grey-ware jars used in the Roman kitchen may be connected with the fact that, being a fairly coarse fabric, the jars would not be cleaned properly after each use, especially if the rim size would not admit a hand for cleaning. They would then become foul and unusable in a fairly short time.

An earthenware patera, such as that which had a handle e.g. No. 607, is mentioned in Apicus, Book IV ii No. 11 "Cumana". Unfortunately No.607 was the only handle or part of a patera found in the Macellum construction deposits at Wroxeter. A patera made in earthenware was probably easier to clean than a jar, but one made of metal (such as that common in the Roman army) could be scoured out with sand (brick-dust works as efficiently - Smith 1969, p.21). The relative merits of the various cooking-pot fabrics must have had an effect on their pricing and sales.

Apart from the obvious advantage of the lower cost of a local product, how did the local grey-ware jar fabric fare against black-burnished and Malvernian jars in their intended use as cooking vessels?. What were the relative heat retaining properties?.

In a simple experiment to find out the relative heat-retaining qualities of black-burnished 1, Malvernian and Wroxeter local grey-ware, three sherds of:-

- Black-burnished 3 cms. x 6 cms. x 6 mms. thick WB(84)45
- Malvernian 3.3 cms. x 5.5 cms. x 6 mms. thick WB(98)68
- Grey-ware 3 cms. x 6 cms. x 5 mms. thick WB(92)1

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were placed in a pre-heated oven at 200 C. for 10 minutes.

They were taken out and tested, by hand, at 5 minute intervals to see which cooled first, second and last. It was expected that the Malvernian ware would retain its heat the longest, the black-burnished second and that the grey-ware would cool first.

At the end of 15 minutes the grey-ware sherd had cooled completely.

At 17 minutes the Malvern sherd had cooled.

At 13 minutes the black-burnished sherd had cooled.

Therefore, contrary to expectations, the Dorset black-burnished sherd retained heat the longest, not by a long period of time, but in use presumably the heat retention would depend on the size of the vessel, and on the contents. Perhaps this was a factor in the choice of a larger size for Malvernian cooking pots. Some of the cooking pots in Malvernian ware have limescale on the inside indicating their use for boiling water; these vessels may have served the same purpose as a kettle boiling on an Aga stove does today. Small black-burnished jars could well have been used as hot drink/soup mugs.

TAZZAS

The other vessel whose use is the subject of conjecture is the Tazza. Commonly called an incense cup or burner, and possibly used as a lamp, examples in this thesis are Nos. 597 and 600. These vessels are widespread and occur as a general type, in small numbers, from the mid first century onwards but not normally after the end of the second century - e.g. Wroxeter Military pottery MJD
230 (Darling 1976), Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, Fig. 36, No. 44), and Leicester (Kenyon 1948, Fig. 41, Nos. 31 and 32), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, Types 29 and 30, p. 182) in the early second century, Gillam 347 type of Antonine date. At Wroxeter they appear to be becoming obsolete towards the last quarter of the second century. There is, however, an indication that notched tazzas are later than frilled, as Grimes (Grimes 1930, p. 169) pointed out at Holt, although there is a frilled tazza in the Period 3, later second-century deposit at the General Accident site in York (Perrin 1990, p. 250 and 338, Fig. 115 p. 310 No. 1238).

These vessels are mostly found with smoke blackened interiors, and are sometimes burnt inside. The examples found at Wroxeter in this group were both blackened. Tazzas probably had a long life and were not often broken, perhaps because they may have been associated with some sort of worship or ritual, perhaps at a domestic shrine, shielding the lamp. On the other hand they could well have acted as an air freshener, to burn herbs, rather than incense which would have been expensive. Interestingly, these vessels survive, unchanged, in Egypt today and are used for burning incense or charcoal to light "hubble bubble pipes". The Wroxeter vessels, although of local fabric, were quite elaborate, with frilled rims.

(iv) - DECORATION

This final part of the chapter is concerned with the decoration found on the pottery in the group covered by this thesis. For the Military period less than 5% (by weight) was decorated, but by the Main Construction period the figure had risen to 57% (by weight).
Military pottery was essentially a utilitarian commodity, designed, made and used in a male environment, therefore very little was decorated, apart from small cups, drinking vessels and samian wares.

Local potters were probably commissioned to provide pottery in the styles expected, with the help from potters who established the trend to Romanised forms, by migrating with, or after, the army.

As stated earlier in this chapter, the Early Civil pottery appears to illustrate that potters were experimenting with decoration, with often more than one form of decoration appearing on the same pot; rustication and burnishing or slipping, or rustication and rouletting.

Decoration on the Tankard in Severn Valley ware in the Early Civil group, with a basket-work type decoration, can only be paralleled

![Decoration on Severn Valley Tankard](image)

**DECORATION ON SEVERN VALLEY TANKARD**

by one at Worcester (and therefore probably from the Malvern kilns) (I am grateful to Jane Evans of the Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Unit for this information), which is as yet not published or drawn. For the vessels in this catalogue sorting by decorated form provided the following information:-
FAWN, CREAM AND PINK

% of weight decorated  16% approximately
% of weight undecorated  34%

Decoration  Mainly slips of brownish reds and yellow
           brown and dark cream and grey.

There was one rouletted and mica-dusted bodysherd No.601
           which was residual.

SEVERN VALLEY

% of weight decorated  14%
% of weight undecorated  36%

Decoration:  Lattice

           Burnished
           White slip circles and lines in barbotine.
           Red painted circles on flange.
           Whirls of reddish brown paint imitating marbling?
           Burnished lines.
           Various cream colour-coats.

BLACK-BURNISHED (BB1)

% of weight decorated  63.5%
% of weight undecorated  36.5%

Decoration:  Lattice

           Linear
           Wavy lines under rim, wavy lines resembling zig zags.
           Scribble on bases and lids

Note:  In comparison with the other pottery, so far mentioned,
       this ware is decorated in a ratio of 2/3rds. decorated to
1/3rd. undecorated, as opposed to 1/4 decorated to 3/4 undecorated.

**FABRIC 8 - RED-BUFF**

This fabric, the local oxidised ware, was the most decorated of all wares.

Decorations included:-

- **Mica-dusting**
  Colour-coating/slipped in a variety of reddish browns, but mainly shades of cream/white.
  Black slip burnished to look like black-burnished.

**Rustication:**

- Blobs of clay are applied to the pot.
- Linear raised clay.
- Spidery rustication.

**Rough Cast:**

- Small particles of clay crushed and applied in slip.

**Rouletted:**

- Incised decoration, probably with a roller, and mostly, but not always, accompanied by a cream slip.

**Rilled:**

- Very infrequently - only a few sherds.

**Frilling:**

- Applied frills to Tazzas and Jars Nos. 242, 600 & 597.

% of weight decorated 54%
% of weight undecorated 46%
FABRIC 9 - (GREY-WARE)

% of weight decorated 34.7%
% of weight undecorated 65.3%

Decorations included:

- Rusticated linear
- blobs
- spots
- spider
- Applied spots of various sizes.
- Trailed barbotine lines of slip.
- Black slip.
- Burnishing.
- Lattice.

MALVERNIAN

% of weight decorated 13.3%
% of weight undecorated 86.7%

Decoration included:

- Lattice - probably on a lid (1 sherd)
- Linear burnished lines.

SAMIAN

% of weight decorated 30.2%
% of weight undecorated 69.8%

The problem of trying to assess the proportion of decorated pottery is that the totality of the assemblage must be considered, whether or not residual. The figures above do however give some idea of the amount, and type, of decoration on quite humble pot-
Whilst black-burnished ware seems to have had a tradition of decoration, dating from pre-Roman times, the forms shown in this catalogue are the Romanised assemblage, reached in local potter's terms, by approximately 80 years of evolution.

The local wares show clearly the preference for reddish-buff oxidised pottery to be decorated, in about a 50/50 ratio, whilst the grey-ware reduced local fabric was embellished in a ratio of 1/3rd. decorated. This indicates the fashion in pottery, what was available at the time, and capable of being made, and also the ability of the potters to supply cheaply, from a local market.

Decoration has progressed rapidly from the Military period, probably the most significant influence being the influx of new ideas and fashions in decoration, in the Flavian/Trajanic periods with new potters and new and more customers to buy pots.

It is possible that the majority of customers shopping in the market place of the forum were women, so that although the pottery was made by men, (although it is possible that there were women potters), it was bought mainly by women, and used by women, and men, in the kitchen, to feed an extended family of servants and relatives. There were more people, and therefore more pots, which were required to be aesthetically pleasing and fashionable, as well as functional, thus Wroxeter appears to mirror the national trend towards a proliferation of decoration in the Flavian/Trajanic periods.
CHAPTER 5
THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DATING OF THE MAIN CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACELLUM

In proposing a date for the construction of the macellum the following factors have to be taken into consideration:-

1. The Forum Inscription of 130 A.D., coins and pottery forms from Construction levels of the forum discovered by Atkinson in 1923/7.

2. The Baths Construction, coins and pottery associated with this construction from the excavations of Kenyon.

3. The evidence provided by the coins and pottery of this catalogue.

1. THE EXCAVATIONS OF D. ATKINSON 1923/7 - THE FORUM

There appears to be a lapse in time between the abandonment or demolition of the unused Baths site and the construction of the forum. M.J. Darling, in her search for the site of the fortress (Darling 1976), examined the pottery associated with the buildings and features thought by Atkinson to represent two early occupation periods and her findings can be summarised as follows:-

(a) the site was occupied soon after the legionary departure in circa 90 A.D.

(b) Pits 1 & 2 and Well 1 were of the period of construction of the First Baths or later i.e. after circa 90 A.D.

POTTERY

Of the drawn published vessels in Atkinson's Group A, i.e. 27 with 24 illustrated, Darling identified parallels with her military
assemblage in 11 vessels with another 7 as "inconclusive". This leaves a total of 9 vessels, none of which can be associated with the construction of the forum, although several can be paralleled in the pottery of the macellum assemblage where they could well be residu-al, i.e. Atkinson A4 and 6 = JF383 and A5 = JF382. A1 and 2 JF300 and JF397 are forms of Severn Valley wares which continue into the second century.

As with the macellum and to some extent the Baths, Atkinson found a make-up level, (of 1 foot in some cases), on the forum site comprising sandy loam. Speculating that the material had been brought in from elsewhere in the city and also noting that it proved to be "disappointingly sterile" (Atkinson 1942, p.56) Atkinson also mentions that debris from the demolition of the Baths was also used as make-up for the forum (Atkinson 1942, 71).

The pottery contained in the make-up of several of the rooms of the forum complex can be dated to between 120-140 A.D. of which Room 3 (Atkinson 1942, Room 3) has the best selection (none of which are illustrated or given particularly illuminating descriptions). However, from the descriptions there are, these appear to be paralleled by the macellum assemblage in that this room contained 10 cooking pots of second century date, 5 brown-ware rough-cast beakers (as Bushe-Fox Rep.1913, Fig.18, No.36) and several black-ware (BB1) flat dishes with plain rim or bead rim.

Of the pottery Atkinson illustrated in Group B and dated 130-160 A.D., none are associated with the construction of the forum and most are associated with the damage done by the forum fire which is dated c165-175 A.D. by Hartley (Hartley 1972, 27).
There is very little material evidence to support the argument that the construction of the macellum took place at the same time as the forum, other than the fact that the small amount of pottery associated with the makeup layer of the forum is paralleled by only one of the macellum assemblage, i.e. a mortarium fragment of a stamp of DOCI dated 100-140+ A.D. probably made at Wroxeter in Wroxeter fabric and found in sandstone filling under the original floor of East Room 2. (Atkinson 1942, (E21)E12, M5, p.299).

There is, therefore, also very little evidence that the two constructions of forum and macellum did not run concurrently, other than practical (and personal) observation that the forum was the more important building and when built already provided a selection of market stalls within it, thus making the construction of the macellum a less urgent issue. The practicalities of such a large building site on both sides of the road, with two or more public buildings in course of construction, may well have strained the financial and skilled labour resources of the Civitas, given the second-rate "workmanship" associated with the forum by Francis Andrews in Atkinson's report (Atkinson 1942, p.61).

The construction of the macellum should then be of a later date than that of the forum i.e. after 130 A.D. If this is so, the pottery of Atkinson's Period B should contain similar vessels to those in the macellum group.

The only candidates in Atkinson's Period B pottery with parallels in the macellum assemblage are a Severn Valley Bowl B9 and a Crucible B7 (JF157 and 617A). This is especially interesting as the.
forum fire has now been adjudged later in date by Hartley to 165-175 A.D. and these two vessels were associated with this destruction and found in the sand of the East Portico gutter. This means they were in use at the time of the fire in c.165A.D. or as late as 175 A.D.

COINS

The only coins of this period (the construction of the forum), for which stratification is given, are coins associated with the demolition of the Baths, (a process necessary to make way for the construction of the forum). These were 2 Domitian 4 Trajan (Atkinson 1942, p.20), giving a latest date of 117 A.D.

The dating of the Inscription to 130 A.D. was accepted by Atkinson, as both the date given on the inscription and the date the forum was finished. In the absence of the building to which the inscription was affixed the matter remains open to conjecture, although the date is a useful starting point, in the absence of further evidence.

2. THE EXCAVATIONS OF K. KENYON 1936/7 - THE BATHS

Dame Kathleen Kenyon's excavations of 1936-7 re-excavated the Baths site previously excavated by Thomas Wright in the nineteenth century and also considered the defences and their dating.

Kenyon suggested a date in the mid-second century for the construction of the Second Baths(Kenyon 1937, 183/4), but she also states that it appears that the two sites, comprising the unfinished First Baths on the west side of the road and the planned forum, which appears to be underneath the present Second Baths to the east, lay derelict until the Hadrianic period saw a burst of building.
activity. There is however evidence of civilian buildings on the site of the macellum underneath the makeup layer, and these would have been demolished before the make-up layer was deposited. It would take time to evict, or persuade, people to move and this has to be taken into account; unless the buildings were owned by the city and the matter did not require negotiation.

So, both Atkinson and Kenyon propose an interval of perhaps 20 years between the abandonment of the first planned public buildings and the start of the, so called, Hadrianic rebuilding in stone, circa 122 A.D. Kenyon also suggests that the first building finished was the forum (Kenyon 1937, 184). An argument could be made for considering the forum as the new Civitas business centre and more important than the new bath-house and macellum complex. The population could well have been using the old legionary bath-house, thus lessening the need for a new one.

There appears to be no evidence to support the theory that the baths and macellum building site was actively under construction at the same time as the forum site. If we accept the conjecture that the forum inscription of 130 A.D. marks its opening to the public (or the completion of the building) then there is possibly an eight year gap between Hadrian's visit in 122 A.D. and the completion of the forum.

The Second Baths on the East side of the Watling Street, which were excavated by Kenyon, appear to have been constructed, above the plan of a forum, between c. 130-150 A.D. with building taking possibly as long as 20 years, from the finish of the forum in
approximately 130 A.D. As the macellum was originally part of this complex it is likely that it was constructed at the same time as the Baths. If this is to be the supposition, it is necessary to review the evidence for the construction of the Baths in Kenyon's report.

THE POTTERY - THE SAMIAN

It has been necessary to revise some of Stanfield's dates in keeping with present knowledge. Where revision has been necessary the former dating appears first in brackets (I am grateful to Miss B. Dickinson for her help in revising the dating of the samian in Kenyon's report of 1937). Samian dating appears overleaf, together with the Illustrated samian and samian Stamps from this catalogue Fig. 28 p.261-2.

Illustrated samian in the Kenyon group has 6 (six) vessels out of a possible 16 with Hadrianic/Antonine dating, with one Antonine not illustrated, and one of the six showing a much later, 165-200 A.D., date if made by the potter DOECCUS (which it may not be); whilst the group for the Webster baths site has only 2 out of 12 of this date, with the rest being mainly Hadrianic. Nevertheless the two groups are similar although the Baths Period 1 collection is slightly later in date with one vessel at least being almost certainly Antonine in date (No.27 Kenyon) which pushes the Baths construction into the 140's, and possibly 165 A.D. if the vessel made by DOECCUS is included.

COARSE POTTERY

The coarse pottery evidence for the date of the Baths construction consists of Kenyon's Fig.9, 1-24 overleaf (Kenyon 1937, 211). (Fig. 29 p.263) of which the only vessel which cannot be paral-
### Fig. 28 COMPARISON OF ILLUSTRATED SAMIAN & STAMPS ON SAMIAN FOR THE KENYON AND WEBSTER EXCAVATIONS

#### ILLUSTRATED SAMIAN - DATES

<table>
<thead>
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<th>WEBSTER(1955-85)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. (Flavian) Flavian or late Neronian</td>
<td>1. Flavian</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Domitian</td>
<td>2. c. 100 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Trajan Les Martres de Veyre</td>
<td>3. Hadrianic/Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Trajan Les Martres de Veyre</td>
<td>4. Trajan/Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. E. Trajan Les Martres de Veyre</td>
<td>5. Trajanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. (Trajan)/Hadrianic or early Antonine</td>
<td>7. Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Hadrianic</td>
<td>8. 130–?145 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. (Hadrianic/Antonine) 165-200 A.D. if DOECCUS</td>
<td>9. Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. (Trajan)/Hadrianic or early Antonine 125-140 A.D.</td>
<td>10. Trajan/Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Antonine</td>
<td>11. Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. (Trajan) Hadrianic or early Antonine (not illustrated)</td>
<td>12. Hadrianic (not illustrated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Hadrianic/Antonine (=1xDomitian 1xAntonine not illustrated)</td>
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</table>

(Continued overleaf)
### STAMPS ON SAMIAN - DATES

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<th>STAMP NO.</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Claudius/Nero</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>75-95 A.D.</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>La Graufesenque/first century</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>80-110 A.D.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>110-125 A.D.</td>
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<td>Flavian</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>65-80 A.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Hadrianic/E.Antonine</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Hadrianic/E.Antonine</td>
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The Baths Pottery (Construction) Kenyon 1936/7
eled in the macellum assemblage is No. 20, a bowl in grey-ware, polished outside, to which Kenyon gives a Hadrianic date. This may however, when found, turn out to be a Severn Valley Tankard in vesicular grey fabric whose diameter has been incorrectly measured. No. 11 (Kenyon) a small beaker in grey ware, is similar to No. 343 in this collection and may be slightly earlier than the 160-190 A.D. date given. Vessels Nos. 1-6 were from levels prior to Period 1 of both buildings (these buildings were a two aisled hall and a large building of undetermined use). Nos. 7-13 are from the filling of a deep pit or well and sealed by a level which was possibly contemporary with the Hall or slightly earlier. Nos. 14-24 are from Period 1 of the Hall (Kenyon 1937, 210-212).

The latest vessels Nos. 11, 17, 18, 19 and possibly 16 are Antonine in date.

No. 11, grey ware. Similar to Gillam 64, 120-170 A.D.
No. 16, black ware. Gillam 120, 120-160 A.D.
No. 17, coarse grey ware and No. 18, grey ware. Gillam 127, 130-170 A.D. or Gillam No. 3 (Gillam, 1976) mid late second century.
No. 19, pinkish-brown ware, grey in centre at break polished above outside and over rim inside. Webster 34 (Webster, 1977) found in Antonine context at Balmuildy.

THE COINS

The coin evidence for the construction of the Baths is of little help in dating, except to record the fact that they are 2 Claudius I and 1 Trajan - worn (Kenyon 1937, 184). This gives a terminus
The evidence of a date for the construction of the Baths given by the pottery of Kenyon's excavations can be assessed as follows:-

The samian ware could provide a terminus post quem of 165 A.D. if the DOECCUS vessel is included but, taking No.27 as the latest vessel, the date is 140+ A.D.

The coarse wares Nos. 17 and 18 appear to be copies of black-burnished vessels and can be paralleled in Northern Britain Gillam 127, 130-170 A.D. or Gillam No.3 in the case of No. 18, with its beaded, more flaring rim, of mid to late second century date. Although similar to No. JF427, Kenyon's No. 18 is slightly earlier in form and a date of around 150-160 A.D. is probably more appropriate.

Therefore, with samian and coarse wares taken into account a terminus post quem for the construction of the Baths from Kenyon's evidence should be 150/165 A.D.

Lastly the evidence for the macellum.

3. EXCAVATIONS OF G. WEBSTER 1955 - 1985

As stated in Chapter 2 the macellum site was constructed on a make-up layer of sandy loam which had been topped up with a deposit of household waste from elsewhere in the city.

Unfortunately, as with the make-up, there is no indication as to where this loam came from and one can only propose that it was not carried over a great distance. Workers engaged in moving the rubbish would have used the nearest available dump to hand, presumably from areas just outside the areas of re-building, as the...
indications are that the make-up had already settled before the pottery rubbish was applied. There also appears to be a pause in construction on the site or alternatively some use of the site whilst building was proceeding, as shown by a dump of metallurgical slag and waste pottery found in Area (90) in the portico of the macellum.

This pause will be dealt with after the evidence provided by the pottery has been discussed.

THE POTTERY - THE SAMIAN

The latest vessel in the samian lists for the Webster excavations on page 261 is No.3, 130-145 A.D., which gives a terminus post quem of 130 A.D.

COARSE POTTERY

For the other pottery in the macellum group termini post quem are provided as follows:-

- Rough-cast beakers: 140/150 A.D. p.146
- Black-burnished wares (BB1): 160+ A.D. p.178
- Severn Valley wares: 140/150 A.D. p.194

Two vessels in the macellum group are similar to those found in the context of the forum fire of 165-175 A.D. i.e. Nos.B9 and B7 (JF157 and JF617A).

THE POSSIBLE PAUSE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACELLM.

The Area and layers involved are, Area (90) and the following layers:-

- 178, 179, 180, 187, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211, 212, 222

which formed a dump during construction, with associated metal
working.

This area lies in the West Portico of the macellum, and examination showed it contained evidence of metal working and dumping of slags during the construction of the building. As this activity appeared to indicate that no construction work was being carried out in this area after the initial make-up layer, it was decided that the pottery contained in it, and the layers mentioned above, would be further inspected to see if any difference could be detected between it and the main assemblage. If the pottery was demonstrably different, a later date for the construction of the macellum might well be in order, or might support the conjecture that there was more than one phase of construction with a lapse of time between the phases.

Certain layers were re-phased to Main Construction during the writing of this thesis and thus not all drawings appertaining to Layer 204 in Area (90) are included. The forms, apart from one vessel mentioned below, were the same, or similar, to those already illustrated. The remaining layers contained little or no diagnostic material, apart from sherds of a calcite gritted vessel, illustrated No. 236, which joined other layers in Area (90), not connected with this dump.

Area(90) 204 contained the most pottery with 21.628 Kgs. and a total of 1932 sherds. For the most part, the pottery was unexceptional and the form and fabrics were in accordance with the rest of the Main Construction group. Black-burnished wares were well represented, one dish only was in any way dis-similar to those already illustrated, this is reproduced at (Fig.19,p.215 No.328).
Gillam puts the inverted chevron pattern, such as that found on the dish, as having started by 160 A.D. and suggests that this decoration is the result of the gradual change from lattice to the intersecting arcs of the later second century (Gillam 1976, 68) as discussed in Chapter 3.x. This dish then is possibly 160 A.D.

The group in (90)204 contains the same earlier second century black-burnished bowls, dishes and jars with latticing and also exhibits a similar small range of vessels of a later mid-second century date to those discussed in Chapter 3.x. There were no samian stamps found in (90)204 and the samian from this layer is similar in date to that of the other pottery in the whole group.

CONCLUSIONS

It would appear therefore, that the pottery in this group is not dis-similar to that found in the main assemblage for the Construction (except for the vessel above mentioned). Whether this pottery had been brought from similar rubbish tips in the vicinity of the construction work, as were those dumps spread over the make-up, or whether the pottery had merely been dumped immediately or soon after use, is open to conjecture, but as sherds from one vessel were found in this dump and other unassociated layers it is probable that all the pottery came from the same place, at around the same time.

The answer appears to be that, this pottery, compared to the rest of the pottery in the Main Construction deposit, is of around the same date, which would make sense if it is all part of the same household rubbish dump. There could therefore be a short period
between phases of construction or a much longer one with no obvious differences in the pottery, if more rubbish had not been dumped in the interim period. The macellum site appears not to have been worked on for some time after the make-up was laid down.

The construction layer of sandy loam for the forum to the west of the macellum did not have time to settle before building began. This is borne out by the fact that several parts of the building are recorded by Atkinson as having sunk, and been repaired, i.e. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, A & B. The Courtyard of the forum, which appears to have been "crazy-paved" with broken roof-tiles and hypocaust, had also sunk. (Atkinson 1942, Rooms 1-4, 67-71, Rooms A and B, 72-73, The Courtyard, 82).

Conversely the make-up layer of 4-5 feet of sandy loam on the macellum site did have time to settle before any building work commenced. This is borne out by the fact that the pottery from this group, and other household rubbish, was brought to the site in order to "top-up" the make-up i.e. to fill in the sinkage caused by settling. Therefore, although the make-up may have been laid down at the same time as the forum make-up, some time had elapsed before it was topped-up and built upon. Whether this time lapse could be measured in months or years is open to speculation, the latter seems more likely. The two building sites may have been cleared at the same time, (although this is by no means certain), but the forum site was the first constructed.

There may well have been more than one building phase for the macellum. This would perhaps not be shown by the pottery if the time lapse between phases was fairly short in ceramic terms.
(i.e. 1-2 years), or if there was no dumping of rubbish on site between phases or topping-up rubbish was brought in from the same dumps used previously.

**COINS**

The latest coin recorded from the Construction layers of the macellum was one of Trajan, and dates to 117 A.D. The remainder ranged in date from 31 A.D. to 114 A.D.

4. **CONCLUSIONS ON THE DATING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACELLUM**

From the evidence presented by the coins and pottery, the following facts emerge:

1. a *terminus post quem* for the construction provided by a coin of Trajan 117 A.D.

2. a *terminus post quem* of 130 A.D. given by the samian ware - No.8 p.261 130-145 A.D. with a possibility of a later date given by Kenyon's samian of 150-165 A.D. if the Baths and macellum sites were built concurrently.

3. a *terminus post quem* of 160+ A.D. given by the latest coarse wares, the black-burnished wares.

4. a *terminus post quem* of 140-150 A.D. given by the rough-cast beakers which, being classed as fine wares, may well have had a longer life than other pottery in the coarse ware range.

The revision in dating of the samian on the Baths site (of which the macellum is part), makes it probable that, the macellum was under construction at the same time as the rest of the Baths.
site; that it may have been finished slightly later than the rest of
the site, and also that part of the site, (i.e. Area 90 see p.254),
was being used for the working of metal connected with the building
works.

If it is accepted that the forum site, to the west of the macel-
lum on the other side of the road, took approximately 7/8 years to
complete, then it is reasonable to conclude that a larger, more
complex site would take longer. The demands of such a new con-
struction, in terms of finance, building expertise and labour, had to
be satisfied soon after an expensive civic project had just been
completed, and, if the new forum provided stalls and/or shops and
the legionary bath-house was still in use, there would have been no
urgency to build a market or bath-house until the time was right in
the eyes of the civic dignitaries.

The *terminus post quem* for the building of the macellum
suggested by the samian wares is 130 A.D., but samian is often
residual and the Antonine form or decoration of more than a few of
the black-burnished wares, (i.e. 29 of the 148 drawn), closely
datable by parallels in Northern Britain using Gillam's 1970 and 1976
type series, provide a *terminus post quem* of 160+ A.D. for the
latest vessels (Nos. 407, 427, and 207).

This is supported by the rough-cast beakers in the group
which, as fine wares, might be expected to have had a longer life
in the manner of the samian wares. The *terminus post quem* for
these being 140-150 A.D.

There were also two vessels occurring in the macellum group
which are paralleled by two of Atkinson's in the forum fire of 165-
175 A.D.

The conclusion is therefore that the building of the macellum probably took place after 160/165 A.D. and perhaps even a decade later.

It remains open to conjecture as to whether the impetus for the construction might have been provided by the fire which devastated the forum in 165-175 A.D.

It will be recognised that the conclusions reached are subject to the following caveats:-

1. This work was concluded in advance of the completed stratification and when this is completed it may well change the designation of certain layers.

2. It was not possible to obtain many quantification parallels, as they are in course of completion or publication.

3. Many sites in the past employed different methods of quantification, making comparisons with this assemblage difficult, or impossible.

4. There are few sites yielding such a large group for comparison purposes thus comparative sample sizes differ greatly.

5. The whole of this group is residual household rubbish, which has been re-deposited, and there is no indication of its origin.
APPENDIX - 1

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE SUBMISSION OF 36 SAMPLES TO ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS.

The results of an assessment of 36 Severn Valley sherds by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry in an attempt to ascertain similarities, differences and distribution patterns was as follows:-

SUMMARY

The sample of thirty six sherds divided into two and possibly three groups, the sample size (two sherds) of the third group was too small to be viable. Further research would be necessary on a larger sample size, from known kiln sites or sites having a large quantity of similar Severn Valley wares.

INTRODUCTION

To attempt to discover possible distribution patterns of Severn Valley wares a sample of thirty six sherds was subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry to see whether there appeared to be any significant difference in composition of eight elements, which might lead to possible groups. If the sherds did form tangible groups, then a further study, on a larger scale, in the same geographical areas, with a larger number of samples, would be feasible.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The thirty six samples listed below were subjected to AAS for the following eight elements: Aluminium, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Titanium, Sodium, Manganese and Potassium.
1. M54 Shropshire, Waster from KILN SITE? Waster dump
2. Wroxeter WB (35)63 Fine Severn Valley
3. Tiddington, Warwickshire. Fabric O23
5. Tiddington, Warwickshire TD 81 (157) No.946 Fabric O33
6. Tiddington, Warwickshire TR 82 (44/1) Fabric O27 No 49
7. Alcester, Warwickshire AES 761 (227) Fabric O21
8. Wroxeter, Shropshire WB (90) 161 Fabric Vesicular 2
9. Gloucester, Gloucestershire TF 24 9/83 IV (14)
10. Gloucester, Gloucestershire TF II D Kingsholm 9/83 IV(14)
11. Droitwich, Worcestershire, Hanbury Street 12.2 Ves.681-100
12. Malvern, Worcestershire. Great Buckmans Farm KILN SITE
13. Gloucester, Gloucestershire, Berkeley Street 77/1969 XXX42A
14. Wroxeter, Shropshire, WB(91)56 Fabric Vesicular 1 micaceous.
15. Alcester, Warwickshire APR 81 (2) Fab.O22
16. HWCM Worcestershire. 605 12.4
17. Tiddington, Warwickshire. TR82 (463/1)Fab.O34 No.328
19. HWCM Worcestershire 12.3
20. Tiddington, Warwickshire 17/86 (2) TF23
21. Wroxeter, Shropshire WB (91)56 Vesicular 1
22. Gloucester, Glos. PY OD 40 d5 B.Rawes.
23. Wroxeter, Shropshire, PNSV Black, white, red inclusions sandy.
26. Tiddington, Warks. TR 82 (389) Fab. O24 No.212k
27. Alcester, Warks. AES 76 I (227) Fab.O24
30. Gloucester, Kingsholm. Charcoal tempered GSV 9/83 V(20)TF17
31. Gloucester, Berkeley St. 77/69 48B G. Poss. overfired S.V.
32. Wroxeter, Shrops. WB (90)176 Fab.Vesicular 2
33. Wroxeter, Shrops. WB (98)68 Fab.Vesicular 2
34. Tiddington, Warks. TR82 (25)Fab.O32 Micaceous No.36
35. Gloucester,Glos.Berkeley St. 77/1969 XXX 48A

Included in the above sample are two sherds from Wroxeter, Shropshire which are probably not Severn Valley (PNSV). These two sherds appear in Group 1. (Samples 18 and 23 on the above list). Their element composition appears to be similar to the rest of the samples in Group 1, although this is to some extent to be expected as all the samples are composed of glacial clays. However, so are the samples in Group 2, which exhibit certain differing charac-
teristics. If these two sherds are discarded 26 samples remain in Group 1, these are as follows:-

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10-17 (inclusive), 19-22 (inclusive) 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34.

Of these twenty six sherds, eight were from Wroxeter, ten from Warwickshire (Tiddington seven, Alcester, three) four from Worcestershire (Droitwich one, Malvern kiln site one, Worcester two) and the remaining four from Gloucester. Of the four sherds from Gloucester in Group 1 there were two from Kingsholm, one Portway and one Berkeley St.

These samples do not vary significantly in element composition and possibly a larger sample size from each location might clarify matters.

Two of the elements tested in the 36 samples showed differing results for eight of the sherds. These were listed as Group 2:

4, 9, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 36.

It was considered that Nos. 4 and 27 could well constitute a further group as they also differed from both Group 1 and Group 2 in that Sample 27 (Alcester, Warwickshire Fab.024) appears higher in potassium and on the basis of the Minitab listings, both 4 and 27 exhibit similarities in grouping for Titanium, Iron and Aluminium. However, two samples do not constitute a viable group and it was decided to discard these two samples from Group two, whilst bearing in mind that they might well emanate from the same source - Alcester or Droitwich.

The Magnesium and Potassium concentration in the remaining
six samples is lower than that of Group 1. The sherds are also visibly micaceous but whether or not this has contributed to their inclusion in Group 2 is open to speculation; it is a possibility which must be considered.

Tiddington (26 - Fab.O24) and Alcester (27 - Fab.O24) could well be expected to be in the same group as they have been fabric typed the same by autoptic/microscope - they are however, in Group 1 and the speculative Group 3 respectively.

Wroxeter samples Nos.14 and 28 are both micaceous to the eye, but both appear in Group 1 and not Group 2 as might be expected if mica content was significant. There may however be more micaceous content, although not signficantly more by eye, in Group 2 samples, than the most micaceous of Group 1.

Furthermore, five of the samples in Group 2 were from Gloucester, with four samples from the Berkeley Street site and one elsewhere in Gloucester, the remaining sample was from Wroxeter (No.36). It may well be a possibility that the Wroxeter vessel came from Gloucester.

Therefore, this Group is considered to be a genuine one on the basis of this experiment.

The Wroxeter samples are all contained in Group 1 apart from the one sample in Group 2 which is noticeably different by eye from the other samples, being fine, hard, micaceous grey fabric with few or no inclusions.

CONCLUSIONS

In quantifying the results of this experiment, caution must be exercised and further research would need to be based on a
larger sample size of perhaps a specific vessel form known to have been made at a specific kiln site, i.e. one of the three listed, or alternatively a larger sample size from a specific site of a particular vessel form.

As this experiment has included Wroxeter, Malvern, Worcs., Gloucester, Droitwich, Alcester and Tiddington, Warks, and Worcester, the same geographical locations could be used for larger samples. With these larger samples, of say 15 per sample, it would be advisable to include sherds from the same vessel, from different places on the pot, or opt for a more distinctive mineral or element trace.


Birley, Dobson and Jarrett, 1974.


Buckland, Magilton and Dolby, 1980.


281


Gillam 00. Vessel-type numbers In Gillam 1970.


283


Greene and Webster (forthcoming). Greene, K.T. and Webster, P.V., The Pottery at Usk


Hurst, D. (Forthcoming). The Pottery from Bays Meadow, Droitwich, Worcestershire.


Renfrew, J. 1985. *Food and Cooking in Roman Britain, History and Recipes.* 1985, H.B.M.C.E.


Webster and Daniels, 1969/70. Webster, G. and Daniels, G.

Webster and Stanley, 1964. Webster, G. and Stanley, B.


