making sense of heritage

Mythe to Mitcheldean Mains Reinforcement, Gloucestershire

Pottery

By Jane Timby

wessexarchaeology

MYTHE TO MITCHELDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE: THE POTTERY

Jane Timby

December 2013

Introduction and methodology

The archaeological excavation at Mythe resulted in the recovery of 2893 sherds of pottery weighing *c* 38.0 kg and with estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) of 27.0. Most of the pottery dates to the middle to later Iron Age and Roman periods accompanied by one medieval and three post-medieval sherds. The larger assemblages came from Areas C, D1 and D2 discussed separately below.

Pottery was recovered from 104 individual feature cuts, mainly ditches and pits, some of which are grouped belonging to single structures such as enclosures. The assemblage was in moderately good condition. The nature of some of the material, handmade, low fired, well-tempered ware, tends to make it very friable with a predisposition to crumble. There is thus a mixture of very small sherds with a few larger pieces and in a few cases, multiple sherds from single vessels. The overall average sherd size is just 8.6 g for the later prehistoric assemblage and 16.4 g for the Roman wares. Surface preservation was variable, burnishing for example, was generally well preserved but some of the Roman wares had lost their colour-coated finish.

The assemblage was sorted into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present combined with the size and frequency of these following the recommended guidelines for the analysis of later prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Roman or named traded wares were coded following the national Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). For some of the local wares the Gloucester Museum type fabric codes have been used (cf Ireland 1983) or have pre-fixed to more generic codes. The long timespan of the assemblages and the diverse nature of the fabrics have resulted in a moderately long list of wares many of which are represented by very few, often unfeatured, sherds and thus not chronologically diagnostic.

The sorted sherds were quantified by count and weight for each recorded context. Rim sherds were coded to general form type and measured for diameter and the percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE). Any decoration or surface finish such as burnishing was noted along with evidence for use in the form of sooting or internal calcareous deposits or other vessel modifications.

Description of fabrics and associated forms: later Iron Age-early Roman native wares (Table 1; Appendix 1)

In total 16 fabrics have been identified for the middle-late Iron Age assemblage (see Appendix 1): calcareous wares (fabrics: L1-L5, SH1, SALI, MAL RE B, MAL RE D); rock-tempered wares (MAL RE A); sandstone-tempered ware (MAL RE C); sandy wares (SA1, QTZFE); an organic-tempered ware (ORLISA) and grog-tempered wares (GR; GRSALI). Looking at the fabric groups overall irrespective of phase and site the Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares (MAL RE B/D) dominate numerically at 62.9%, followed by the Malvernian sandstone-tempered wares (MAL RE C) at 14.2% and grog-tempered wares at 13.5%. The Jurassic shell and limestone wares (L1-5; SH1-2) account for just 6.4% and other wares contribute just 1.5%.

The range of forms present in the pre-Roman native assemblage is quite limited. Many of the shelly or Jurassic limestone wares feature as barrel-shaped or ovoid jars with undifferentiated rims (Fig. 2.19) similar to Conderton types R4-5 (Morris 2005, fig. 36). The distinction between bowls and jars is difficult to determine in many cases. There are very few featured sherds belonging to this group, one exception

being five sherds from a vessel with shallow finger depressions. Vessel surfaces tend to be smoothed but not burnished.

The Malvernian region limestone-tempered wares are far more prolific and largely feature as jars with slightly everted or beaded rims (Figs 1.1, 2.20, 2.22). There is a single example of a decorated bowl with incised infilled panel decoration (Fig. 2.21). Such decoration is not common in the area but the style can be paralleled with a vessel from Salmonsbury Camp, Glos (Dunning 1976, fig. 13.2-3) and possible one from Dean Farm, Bishop's Cleeve (Timby 2008). There are also at least three very large bowls with expanded or hammer head rims in the Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (cf Spencer 1978). These vessels are not burnished and probably served an agricultural or storage purpose. A single handmade large dish was also recovered (Fig. 1.5).

In terms of size the measurable jar diameters ranged from 120 mm up to 260 mm with a peak in the 160 mm size. Several vessels showed external sooting or internal burning from use. The rock-tempered wares (MAL RE A) are less common with just a single example of a tubby jar and a squared fragment either from an urn-like vessel or the base of an oven. The vessels types found in the sandstone and mudstone variants (MAL RE C /D) are similar to the limestone-tempered vessels (Fig. 2.18, 2.23) and are limited to jars. The grog-tempered wares also feature as handmade jars, large and small and also with a single plain-sided dish. Such vessels are not that common in this ware.

Chronology of the later prehistoric pottery

Dating the later prehistoric assemblage is quite problematic at present as dating middle-late Iron Age pottery in Gloucestershire is still rather approximate (see synthesis below). It is anticipated that this will be better understood with the publication of the much larger Beckford assemblage. A further problem with Mythe is the size of many of the groups. The Jurassic limestone and shelly wares date back to the early and middle Iron Age and tend to decrease by the later Iron Age in this area. There are few featured sherds but there are five sherds from a vessel with shallow finger depressions around the girth from ditch 200 which might suggest a middle Iron Age date or earlier. It is well established that the Malvernian industry dates back at least into the middle Iron Age as attested by radiocarbon dating at Dean Farm, Bishops Cleeve, and continued with little evident technological change into the early Roman period. The use of the igneous/ metamorphic rock temper goes back into the Bronze Age, It is just possible that there is a small fragment of urn residual in ditch 200. At most sites in Gloucestershire where there is a late Iron Age-early Roman transition there is clear evidence of an increasing presence of grog-tempered wares from the early 1st century AD along with Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares, which continue from an earlier phase. At some point in the first half of the 1st century AD a number of wares start appearing which appear to be proto-Severn Valley wares in both handmade and wheel-made vessels.

The sites at Conderton (Morris 2005), Aston Mill Farm, Kemerton (Dinn and Evans 1990) and Beckford (forthcoming) have been subjected to ceramic phasing based on the relative proportions of local (Jurassic series material) versus regional (Malvernian and Woolhope series) wares. If this method of phasing has chronological validity and is not determined geographically it places the material from Mythe as quite late in the sequence.

Description of fabrics and associated forms: Roman (Table 1; Appendix 1)

The Roman assemblage comprises some 1685 sherds weighing *c* 28 kg. These can be divided into continental imports (amphora, mortaria and fine wares); named regional imports; local wares and wares of unknown provenance. Given that this appears to be a rural site there is quite a range of wares present. Continental imports include sherds of Baetican olive oil amphora, Cadiz fish sauce amphora and Gallic wine amphora albeit all in small amounts and possibly only representing single vessels. The samian includes sherds from La Graufesenque, Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux with at least two decorated bowls, a Dragendorff (Drag.) 29 and a Drag, 37. Collectively the wares account for less than 1% of the Roman assemblage. There is also a North Gaulish mortaria, Gillam (1970) form 238 (Fig. 1.11), and the base of an early Cologne colour-coated beaker.

Regional imports are dominated by vessels of Dorset black burnished ware which account for 8.1% by sherd count with all other wares contributing less than 1%. The DOR BB1 forms are dominated by jars (Fig. 1.8) with very few bowls or dishes. Also present are a few sherds from the Oxfordshire industries, in particular colour-coated tableware including a base with an illiterate potter's stamp (Fig. 1.15) and white ware mortaria; two sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware probably from a roulette decorated box; late Roman shelly ware, South west black burnished ware, possibly two sherds of South Wales grey ware and a black sandy wheel-made ware possibly from Wiltshire.

Severn Valley wares collectively account for 75.5% of the assemblage by count. There are several local variants many of which belong to the earlier phases of the industry (e.g. fabrics SVW11d and SVW17). A distinction is also made between oxidised (SVW OX) and reduced wares (SVW RE) and a handmade variant used for making storage jars (SVW23). An earlier bias is also reflected in the form repertoire which has a number of carinated cups of various sizes (Fig. 1.2, 1.3); tankards (Fig. 2.26); dishes (Fig. 2.24, 2.25) and everted rim necked jars and bowls (Fig. 1.4). Later forms dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries include wide-mouthed jars / bowls and a bowl with a horizontal handle. Less common forms include lids (Fig. 1.13) and a spouted jar (Fig. 1.6) and a copy of a samian bowl Drag 29 in a variant contained limestone (Fig. 1.10).

Other local wares include eight bodysherds from flagon which resemble a ware made at Kingsholm legionary fortress in the Neronian period (Glos TF 24) along with a sherd of oxidised sandy ware Glos TF 36 from the same source. There are three sherds of Gloucester kiln ware (Glos TF 11A) including a ring-necked flagon dating to the later 1st or early 2nd century. Of later date are several sherds in a black sandy ware copying BB1 forms and a grey micaceous ware (Glos TF 5) dating from the later 2nd century and also frequently copying BB1 forms. This ware probably has a source in the Lower Severn Valley.

In addition there are a number of wares of unknown provenance and mainly in very small amounts. Of particular note is an early Roman grey sandy ware used to make platters or shallow dishes copying imported moulded forms (Fig. 1.7), beakers (Fig. 1.9) and jars (Fig. 1.12). There is also a thin-walled cup in a fine sandy white ware (Fig. 1.14).

Discussion of Sites

Area C

This area produced 118 sherds of pottery weighing 937 g. Of this 24 sherds have been allocated to Phase 1 features, 77 to Phase 2 and 17 to Phase 3. The earliest pottery appears to be that from enclosure ditch 202 which comprises 24 sherds

weighing 301 g. Three fabrics are present all from a Jurassic source (LI4, I5 and SALI) but no featured sherds. No pottery was recovered from the other ditch forming the enclosure. This could be of Middle Iron Age date or earlier.

Ditch 200 to the north produced some 77 sherds weighing 407 g. This group is dominated by Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares of which there are 52 sherds (67.5%). There are a few potentially earlier pieces present, for example the Malvernian rock tempered fragment which may be Bronze Age urn or oven, the finger depressed sherds (LI1), a coarse vesicular shelly ware (SH1) and the coarse quartz/ ironstone fragment which again may be pot or fired clay and it could be surmised that these are residual from earlier activity nearby. There are also six sherds of early Severn Valley ware present and slightly more problematical 10 sherds of what appears to be DOR BB1 including a beaded rim, plain-sided dish. If these do not come from an undetected intrusive cut it suggests that the ditch fill has to date to the mid-2nd century on. The overall average sherd weight of the assemblage from this feature is only 5.3 g which could argue for a largely redeposited group of material.

The Phase 3 features, a field drain and furrows, yielded 17 sherds of Roman pottery spanning the 1st century through to the later 3rd-4th century along with a piece of medieval glazed Malvernian roof-tile.

Area D1 (Appendix 2, Table 2)

A total 1353 sherds were recovered from this area weighing just over 19 kg and with 15.02 EVEs. The pottery appears to include material dating to the Middle-Late Iron Age and the Roman period with the most intense phase of activity dating to the later 1st and 2nd centuries. The earlier Roman activity is focussed in the southern half of the area with the latest at the northern end.

On the basis of the pottery present the earliest feature in Area D1 is curvilinear ditch 304 which produced two small sherds of coarse shelly ware (SH1) typical of the Early-Middle Iron Age.

Of the other stratigraphically early features ditch 319 produced six sherds of Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware and 318 further sherds of this with grog-tempered wares and SVW wares indicating a likely date in the second half of the 1st century AD. Ditches 632 and 581 also produced mainly Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares accompanied by one sherd of LI4 and could thus be pre- or post-conquest. A potentially pre-Flavian assemblage of pottery came from ditch 340 which was dominated by 38 sherds of MAL RE B and 11 sherds of SVW, mainly in the early fabric. Spindlewhorl SF11 (Fig. 1.17) also came from this ditch. Ditch 310 which produced a substantial 158 sherds appears to date to the 1st century AD. The sherds are moderately well-preserved with an average sherd size of 16.6 g suggesting less likelihood of much redeposition. The assemblage has almost equal amounts of Palaeozoic limestone wares and SVW at *c* 44% (count) each. Accompanying these are sherds of Glos TF24, grog-tempered ware and a black sandy ware. The SVW include two substantially complete carinated bowls/ cups (Fig. 1.2, 1.3) and a necked bowl (Fig. 1.4). Similarly features 341 and 338 could date to the 1st century; the former had six sherds; the latter eight sherds.

Waterhole 785 produced one of the larger features assemblages with 150 sherds in total of which 107 came from the back fill layers. The secondary fills produced 43 sherds mostly SVW with just six native wares (GR, MAL REB) and five grey micaceous sherds. Forms include tankards and several jars with everted rims. This fill would suggest a date in the second half of the 1st century AD. The upper fills were similarly dominated by SVW and eight sherds of DOR BB1 indicating a 2nd century date of abandonment.

Pottery of 2nd-century date was also associated with several other features in Area D1. A substantial assemblage of 210 sherds was recovered from ditch 547 and a smaller group of 24 sherds from ditch 559. The pottery from 547 was in moderately good condition with an average sherd weight of 21.1 g. The group comprises 54.8% SVW and includes the substantial part of a spouted jar (Fig. 1.6), tankards and a bowl copying an imported samian form (Fig. 1.10); several sherds from a North Gaulish mortarium (Fig. 1.11); BB1 including an early 2nd-century jar (Fig. 1.8) and various grey wares (Fig. 1.7, 1.9). On balance a date in the early-mid-2nd century is suggested for this group. The smaller group from ditch 559 includes a Central Gaulish samian dish base and a plain-walled dish in micaceous grey ware which intimates date from the mid-later 2nd century.

Only three small Roman sherds came from the foundations of building 320 and a further three from pit 722 within the building. These are from a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated vessel, which could date anywhere between the later 2nd century through to the 4th century. Ditch 313 produced a small assemblage of just six sherds but large sherds from storage jars in grog-tempered ware and SVW; the latter with a calcareous interior lining from use. Storage jars can remain in use for some time but these are probably 1st-century vessels.

Ditch 314 contained pottery suggesting a 2nd-century date from later fills with sherds of DOR BB1, a grey rusticated ware (Flavian-Trajanic); SVW and Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares.

Gullies 309 and 793 cutting through building 320 only yielded seven sherds from the former, broadly of 2nd-century currency. Pottery of 2nd-century date was also recovered from ditches 316, 317, 315 (part of 316) and 339 to the south end of the trench. Ditch 317 appears to be the earlier of the two with sherds of Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware, SVW and two sherds of DOR BB1 suggesting an early-mid 2nd-century date. Ditch 316 contains 63% SVW along with a Cologne beaker, Oxfordshire white-ware mortaria and BB1 perhaps indicting a date from the mid-2nd century on. Pit 611 contained a sherd from a Gloucester ware ring-necked flagon of Flavio-Trajanic date. Ditch 315 (the northern end of ditch 316) had a moderately large assemblage amongst which were three small sherds of South Gaulish samian, DOR BB1, fine grey sandy micaceous wares and native wares (GR; MALRE B). Severn Valley ware accounts for 65% by count. The material is quite fragmented suggesting a certain level of residuality but generally again intimates an early-mid 2nd-century date. The much smaller group of eight sherds from 339 can only be dated 2nd century onwards. Ditch 311 also appears to be broadly contemporary with this 2nd-century phase of use of the site with 80% SVW accompanied by DOR BB1 and a putative sherd of South Wales grey ware.

Progressing to the north of Area D1 pottery of later 2nd or 3rd-century date was recovered from enclosure ditches 306 and 512 on the basis of micaceous grey ware (Glos TF 5), DOR BB1, including a plain-walled dish and a pendant-rimmed wide-mouthed jar/bowl in SVW. Ditch 504 seems to be of similar date with a flared rim jar in TF 5. The sequence of ditches at the north end of the trench; 300, 302, 301, 303 appear date to the late Roman period. The earliest in the group is probably 301 dating to the second half of the 3rd century with six sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS), an Oxfordshire white-ware mortaria Young (1977) form M17, BB1 and 70% SVW. This is followed chronologically by ditches 300 and 302 both of which contain late 3rd or 4th-century wares with a flanged rim conical BB1 bowl from one and the OXF RS platter with the illegible stamp from the other A potsherd fashioned into a perforated disk was recovered from 300 (Fig. 1.16). Ditch 303 appears to be the latest with an OXF RS bowl and late Roman shelly ware indicative of a date from the late 4th century.

Area D2 (Appendix 1, Table 3)

A smaller assemblage was recovered from this area amounting to some 835 sherds weighing *c* 7.4 kg and with 6.82 EVEs. The pottery material spans the mid-later Iron Age through to the mid to later 2nd century. Many of the groups are quite small and thus close dating is not possible and residuality cannot be ruled out.

The earliest feature from this area appears to be pit 518 which produced 27 sherds of a coarse shelly ware which is likely to be of Early-Middle Iron Age date. Pit 1013 may also be quite early but just produced one very small sherd of fabric LI1.

The next phase of activity dated to the 1st century AD and related to two roundhouses and a series of ditches. Roundhouse A was defined by ring gullies 322, 324 and 327. These collectively produced 197 sherds of pottery dominated by Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares which account for 83% by sherd count and include simple everted rim jars and a decorated bowl (Fig. 2.21). In addition there are some sherds of sandstone tempered Malvernian ware (MAL RE C); one sherd of rock-tempered ware (MAL RE A); 'proto' Severn Valley ware some with black surfaces; a few Jurassic limestone sherds (fabrics LI1 and LI4) and two pieces of SVW; one oxidised and one reduced, from 324. If these two sherds are intrusive the assemblage would potentially suggest a date in the first half of the 1st century AD; if they reflect the disuse of the roundhouses it suggests a date in the second half of the 1st century AD.

Roundhouse B produced 97 sherds from gully 328 The range of material is similar to Roundhouse A with mainly Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware but a greater quantity of MAL RE C and seven sherds of MAL RE D. There are no 'proto'- SVW but one sherd of SVW OX flared rim jar from 868. Posthole 929 had five sherds of MALRE B and C. Pottery from the ditches of enclosure 334 also suggest a date in the second half of the 1st century AD with multiple sherds from a grog-tempered jar, SVW and MAL RE D.

Ditch 954 cutting gully 327 produced a moderately large assemblage of 101 sherds of which half are MAL RE B including a large expanded rim bowl along with multiple sherds from a grog, sand and limestone-tempered jar, early Severn Valley ware and an oxidised sherd similar to Glos TF 36 related to the Neronian occupation of Kingsholm. This would suggest a pre-Flavian date at the latest for this group.

Ditches 852, 332, 331 and 333 all produced small assemblages of pottery with Malvernian region wares and early Severn Valley wares suggesting a date in the second half of the 1st century AD. Ditches 775 and 329 may also belong to this group but the former only contained four sherds and the latter six native ware sherds potentially pre-conquest.

Ditch 321 produced a small assemblage of 28 sherds the latest of which is a DOR BB1 jar likely to date from the 2nd century. Two worn residual sherds from a South Gaulish decorated bowl Drag. 29 came from layers 523 and 524. The latest group from this Area came from ditch 336. Dorset black burnished wares contribute 23% to this group with jars and a flat-rimmed dish with lattice decoration whilst SVW account for a further 48% with shallow curved-wall dishes (Fig. 2.24, 2.25), tankards (Fig. 2.26) and everted rim jar. There are vessel links between layers 796 and 780. A date from the mid-late 2nd century is likely for this group.

Synthesis

Over recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of rural sites investigated in the north Cotswolds/ south Worcestershire region spanning the Middle or Late Iron Age and Roman periods. A detailed breakdown of the local pottery against a more detailed chronology is awaited with the publication of

Beckford. Increased work in the area is beginning to show certain patterns and trends in the pottery composition from such sites which are to a large part chronological but may also be affected by geographical and functional determinants. A comparison of the main ware groups from various later prehistoric and early Roman sites in the region for example, Dean Farm, (Timby 2008) and Gilders Paddock, (Hancocks 1999), both near Bishop's Cleeve in Gloucestershire and Aston Mill Farm, Kemerton, (Dinn and Evans 1990), Conderton, (Morris 2005), Childwickham (Timby 2004a) and Wormington (McSloy 2006) all in Hereford and Worcestershire, and to the west of Tewkesbury, shows that all these sites feature in the mid-later Iron Age a mixture of Jurassic limestone and fossil-tempered wares and fabrics Malvernian region fabrics MALR REA and MAL RE B.

Radiocarbon dating from sites slightly further away on the Cotswold escarpment, for example, Birdlip (Parry 1998) and Highgate House, Cowley (Mudd *et al.* 1999) have demonstrated that sites with Middle Iron Age occupation appear to have commensurately more Jurassic rock derived wares and a lower incidence of Palaeozoic limestone wares. This also appears to also be the case at Wormington occupied in the mid-Late Iron Age and which had 83% Jurassic wares versus 8% Malvernian wares (McSloy 2006, 52). In the succeeding later Iron Age phase at Birdlip (Parry 1998, 86) Jurassic wares show a decline and MAL REB have increased accounting for 60% accompanied by various other wares. Malvernian rock-tempered wares tend to feature more prominently on sites to the east towards Malvern area; for example, various sites near Tewkesbury occupied in the later Iron Age and Roman period have shown a much higher incidence of fabric MAL ER A, including Rudgeway Lane, Walton Cardiff (McSloy 2008, table 4) and sites on eastern relief road (Timby 2004b, table 4).

The Middle Iron Age hillfort at Conderton produced an assemblage comprising 45.4% MAL RE A, 20% MAL RE B and 28.8% Jurassic limestone and/or/ fossil shelly wares. At Dean Farm and Gilder's Paddock, the Iron Age assemblages are dominated by MAL RE B: 47.8% and 48.2% respectively. Both these sites show little evidence of latest Iron Age-early Roman activity. This compares with 52% (count) at Mythe Area D2 and 16.2% in Area D1. This is as a percentage of the whole assemblage from each Area and a lower figure would be expected at the latter where there is significantly more Roman activity. Aston Mill Farm, Kemerton shows a slightly different profile with MAL RE A dominating at 41% (count) followed by limestone and shelly wares at 21.4% and MAL RE B at 18.1% count (9% weight). Grog-tempered wares are far more prominent here at 11.5% (Dinn and Evans 1990). At Aston Mill the focus of activity appears to be in the Middle Iron Age with intermittent activity through to the early Roman period and beyond. Childswickham, north-east of Beckford, was occupied from the mid-Late Iron Age through to the later Roman period. The earlier assemblage only comprised some 76 sherds provisionally dated to the mid-Late Iron Age. In terms of composition it is dominated by MAL RE B at 57.6% followed by MAL RE A at 15.7% and the shelly/limestone wares a minor component at 7%. Grog-tempered wares account for 14% reflective of the later Iron Age-early Roman use of the site.

The assemblage at Mythe thus appears to be quite typical for the latest Iron Age and early Roman period for the area. Both the sites in Area D1 and D2 appears to show sporadic earlier activity from isolated features or pottery presumably derived from nearby earlier occupation but in both areas the main phase of occupation dates to the latest Iron Age and continuing through into the 2nd century. They fall into the group of sites where Palaeozoic limestone wares are dominant and the rock-tempered wares are surprisingly scarce despite a general similarity in site layout and function to the sites nearer Tewkesbury (Walker *et al*. 2004, Area C) which show a slightly different emphasis of wares.. In Area D1 there is a phase of late Roman use of the site but it is difficult to ascertain whether there is hiatus from the later 2nd

century or continuity of use. Area D2 appears to have been abandoned by the later 2nd century. Both assemblages have a vessel profile dominated by jars (Appendix 1, Table 4); 64.1% EVE in Area D1 and 62.8% EVE in Area D2. A moderately high proportion of dishes in Area D2 at 16.7% is perhaps a little unusual for an early Roman rural assemblage but may be connected with site function. Both sites have an almost equal amount of drinking vessels in the form of tankards or carinated cups/bowls. The only other main difference between the two Areas is the higher incidence of imported wares from Area D1 including the North Gaulish mortaria, more samian, the Cologne beaker and Baetican amphora. Odd instances of unusual vessels often occur on these rural settlements in this area and presumably demonstrate some form of contact with the early military sites/ movements in the area which is likely to be the mechanism for bringing some of the continental imports. This contact is also underlined by the present of a few sherds of flagon which closely resemble the Kingsholm fortress fabric.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

Area D1

1. Handmade jar with a thickened slightly everted rim. Black burnished finish. Fabric: MAL REB. Enclosure ditch 310 [726] (728).

2. Wheel-made, small carinated cup. Fabric: SVW OX. Enclosure ditch 310 [648] (649).

3. Wheel-made carinated bowl / large cup. Fabric: SVW OX. Enclosure ditch 310 [648] (649).

4. Wheel-made necked bowl. Fabric: SVW OX. Ditch 310 [726] (727).

5. Large handmade dish. Fabric: MAL RE B (oxidised). Ditch 310 [726] (727).

6. Wheel-made spouted jar. Internal calcareous lining from holding water. Fabric: SVW OX. Ditch 547 [547] (549).

7. Wheel-made shallow dish loosely copying an imported moulded form. Fabric: GYSY. Ditch 547 [547] (549).

8. Handmade necked jar. Fabric: DOR BB1. Decorated with vertical burnished lines. Ditch 547 [547] (548).

9. Wheel-made sharply everted rim beaker. Fabric: GYFMIC. Ditch 547 [547] (548).

10. Wheel-made bowl copying a Dragendorff form 29. Fabric: SVW var. Ditch 547 [547] (548).

11. Mortaria, Gillam (1970) type 238. Worn interior. Fabric: NOG WH. Ditch 547 [547] (548).

12. Wheel-made everted rim jar with a cordon at the neck. Fabric: GYSY. Light blue grey in colour with a sandy texture and black iron specks. Enclosure ditch 316 [921] (925).

13. Beaded rim lid. Fabric: SVW OX. Ditch 315 (=316) [607] (608).

14. Small thin-walled cup. Fabric: WW. Fine white sandy ware. Ditch 315 (=316) [607] (608).

15. Base from a dish / bowl with a centrally placed potter's stamp. This is an illiterate stamp which falls in the group defined by Young (1977, 176) as semi-literate. No surviving surface colour coat. Fabric: OXF RS. Ditch 300 [629] (631).

16. Potsherd fashioned into a perforated disk. Fabric: SVW OX. Area D1. Ditch 300 [629] (631). SF 3.

17. Potsherd fashioned into a perforated disk. Fabric: SVW 23. Area D1. Ditch 340 [867] (801). SF 11.

Area D2

18. Handmade jar decorated with horizontal grooves. Black burnished exterior. Fabric: MAL RE C. Roundhouse A. Ring gully 328 [857] (858).

19. Handmade slack-sided jar. Fabric: LI2. Context (840), Note: part of ditch 340 in Area D1.

20. Handmade round-bodied bowl / jar with a simple rim. Fabric: MAL RE B variant with a slightly denser frequency of finer limestone and calcite. Smoothed finish. Gully 327 [811] (812).

21. Handmade everted rim jar / bowl decorated with incised chevrons with line infilling. Smooth black burnished exterior. Fabric: MAL RE B. Gully 327 [811] (812).

22. Handmade jar. Burnished exterior. Fabric: MAL RE B. Pit (750).

23. Handmade everted rim jar. Black burnished finish. Fabric: MAL RE D. Ditch 954 [954] (814).

24. Shallow dish. Probably handmade and wheel finished. Fabric: SVW OX. Ditch 336 [795] (796).

25. Large shallow dish. Fabric: SVW OX. Ditch 336 [795] (796).

26. Wheel-made tankard. Fabric: SVW RE. Ditch 336 [795] (796).

Appendix 1: Description of fabrics

Later Prehistoric

Fine limestone (LI1): a handmade, quite thick-walled ware with a sparse frequency of very fine shell, possibly alluvial rather than fossil. Slightly blocky texture to the fabric with little else visible apart from some fine mica. Form: five bodysherds from 1119 (ditch 200) have shallow finger depressions around the body of the vessel. Date: E/M-LIA?

Limestone and shell (LI2): a moderately hard ware with a brown to orange exterior with a brown interior and dark grey core. The paste contains a common frequency of very fine calcareous detritus, including shell and other fossiliferous matter (coral, bryozoa) and oolitic limestone, mainly between 0.5-5 mm in size. Forms: simple, slight everted rim jars (Fig. 00.19). Date: E-LIA

Oolitic limestone (LI3): a generally orange-brown ware with brown margins and a dark grey inner core. The sherds contain a common to moderate frequency of oolitic limestone accompanied fine fossiliferous matter up to 1 mm in size. Form: a single everted rim jar. Date: E-LIA.

Coarse oolitic limestone (LI4): a red-brown ware with a sparse frequency of fragments of oolitic limestone conglomerate up to 5-6 mm and some discrete grains in a sandy, slightly micaceous paste. No rim sherds. Date: E/M-LIA.

Miscellaneous limestone (LI5): bodysherds tempered with a moderate frequency of very weathered, rounded fragments of limestone up to 2-3 mm and finer.

Coarse shelly (SH1): a generally oxidised ware with an orange exterior and brown core. The paste contains a sparse to moderate frequency of coarse fossil shell and occasional limestone with fragments up to 3-4 mm in size. In some cases the inclusions have leached out leaving a vesicular fabric with voids. Forms: no featured sherds. Date: E-MIA.

Sandy ware with limestone (SALI): a dark brown ware with lighter red-brown core. A fine, sandy textured, clay with a scatter of fine white specks. At x20 magnification the matrix contains a common scatter of fine, rounded, well-sorted quartz (less than 0.5 mm). This is accompanied by a moderate frequency of calcareous matter including fine fossil shell and ooliths of Jurassic source with occasional coarser fragments up to 7 mm. Form: no featured sherds. Date: M-LIA.

Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (MAL RE B) (Peacock 1968, group B1). A distinctive limestone-tempered ware originating from May Hill, Malvern Hills, or Woolhope Hills. The latter is suspected as the most likely source at present (Morris 2005, 119). This is the commonest fabric in the assemblage by sherd count at 62.9%. Forms: featured sherds are dominated by jars with slightly everted simple rims (Figs 1.1, 2.20, 2.22), and occasionally beaded rims. Most vessels have a burnished exterior finish. One vessel from gully group 327 is decorated with incised infilled triangles (Fig. 2.21). Also present are three examples of the large hammer-head or simple flattened rim bowls (cf. Spencer 1978) from ditch group 954 and layers (643) and (666) and one straight-sided dish (Fig. 1.5). Some sherds show sooting or burning and at least one (928) with internal residue. Date: MIA-late 1st century AD.

Palaeozoic limestone with clay/mudstone pellets (MAL RE D) (Morris 1982). A black ware with brown surfaces. The clay contains a moderate scatter of ill-sorted, dark, argillaceous pellets, 1 mm and less in size. Also present is a variable amount of Palaeozoic limestone fragments. Form: vessels include everted rim jars (Fig. 2.23) and a bodysherd from a high shouldered bowl. Date: MIA-LIA.

Malvernian rock-tempered ware (MAL RE A) (Peacock 1968, fabric group A; Tomber and Dore 1998, 147). A distinctive ware containing weathered fragments of metamorphic and igneous rocks which originate from the Malvern Hills. Sherds in this ware account for less than 1% by count and weight of the assemblage. Form: the only rim sherd is from a tubby jar. In addition there is a thick squared rim or edge with a very coarse temper which may be from the base of an oven from ditch group 200. Date: MIA-1st century AD.

Sandstone (MAL RE C) (Peacock 1968, fabric group C). Generally black or brown in colour; some sherds with a burnished finish. The clay contains a sparse mixed temper with occasional organic matter, sandstone, quartzite, quartz sand and calcareous inclusions, all generally less than 1 mm in size. This ware accounts for 14.2% by count. Forms: jars including one decorated with two horizontal grooves (Fig. 2.18). Date: M-LIA.

Sandy ware (SA1): a small sandy handmade ware, black in colour with a common frequency of well-sorted quartz and rare argillaceous fragments of ?mudstone.

Quartz and iron (QTZFE): a single small sherd, possibly pot but not certain. A coarse sparse temper of angular quartz, ironstone and rare limestone.

Organic-tempered (ORSALI). A single small sherd with a moderately dense organic tempered in a sandy paste with sparse specks of limestone.

Grog-tempered ware (GR) (Gloucester type fabric (TF) 2A and 2C): Forms: largely featuring as handmade jars, including storage jars. A more unusual example of a straight-sided dish was recovered from enclosure ditch 310. Date: early 1st century AD continuing into the early Roman period.

Sandy, grog with limestone (GRSALI): a patchy brown to black ware with a red-brown interior. The paste contains a sparse to moderate frequency of rounded clay pellets / grog, 2-3 mm in size, a scatter of rounded, ill-sorted quartz sand up to 3-4 mm for the coarser grains, and sub-angular limestone. Form: all the sherds come from a single large, everted rim jar with a burnished finish from ditch group 954. Date: 1st century AD.

Roman Continental Imports

Baetican amphora (BAT AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84). Two bodysherds. One from (113) has a smoothed break suggesting re-use. Date: 1st-3rd AD.

Cadiz amphora (CAD AM) (ibid. 87). Two bodysherds.

Gaulish amphora (GAL AM) (ibid. 93-5). Form: 64 bodysherds from two contexts excavated in the evaluation. Date: 1-3rd century.

South Gaulish samian (LGF SA) (ibid. 28). Form: Eight sherds, most very fragmentary. Three sherds from the same vessel, a bowl Dragendorff (Drag.) form 29, came from ditch group 321. Date: 1st century AD.

Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (LMV SA) (ibid. 30). Two sherds, one from a Drag. 37; the other from a dish. Date: early 2nd century.

Central Gaulish samian, Lezoux (LEZ SA) (ibid. 32). Form: A single basesherd from a dish, probably Drag. 18/31-31. Date: early 2nd century.

Cologne colour-coated beaker (KOL CC) (ibid. 57). Form: a single base from a colour-coated beaker was recovered from enclosure ditch group 316. Date: 2nd century.

North Gaulish white ware (NOG WH2) (ibid, 23). Form: a single mortarium in this ware was recovered from ditch group 547. The vessel is a Gillam (1970) form 238 with a wide flat flange and small bead (Fig. 1.11). Date: AD 65-100

Roman Local Wares: Severn Valley wares

Severn Valley ware (oxidised) (SVW OX) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 148-9). Forms: narrow necked, everted or flared rim jars, wide-mouthed jars with wedge-shaped rims (Webster 1976, types 22-25); a spouted jar (Fig. 1.6); tankards (ibid. type 38); a bowl with a horizontal handle (ibid. type 45); carinated cups / bowls (ibid. type 59-60) (Fig. 1.2, 1.3); necked bowls (Fig. 1.4); dishes (ibid. type 73) (Fig. 2.24, 2.25) and lids (Fig. 1.13). It is difficult to separate out carinated cups/ bowls from tankards from small rim sherds. Two bases have been holed after firing; one from cxt (780) with a large central hole; the other from (705) with a small hole near the edge of the base. One vessel from ditch 504 has two repair holes. Date: 1st-4th century.

Severn Valley ware (reduced) (SVW RE). Forms: everted rim jars and tankards (Fig. 2.26). Date: mid-1st - 4th century AD.

Early Severn Valley ware (SVW11d). (Gloucester TF 11D). Included in this bracket are 'proto'-Severn Valley wares, handmade with black surfaces and a paste contains grog/ clay pellets and organic material. The early fabrics contain a higher proportion of organic material, clay pellets/ grog and other inclusions. Forms: everted rim jars; carinated cups/ bowls. Date: *c* AD 30 – 100.

Organic/charcoal-tempered Severn Valley ware (SVW17). (Gloucester TF 17). Forms: Everted rim jars. Date: ?*c* AD 30-100+.

Severn Valley ware storage jar (SVW 23). (Gloucester TF 23). Forms: handmade large everted rim storage jars. One sherd has been made in to a perforated disk (Fig. 1.17). Date: 1st-4th century.

Severn Valley ware variants (SVW11e). (Gloucester TF 11E). This variant includes sparse limestone, fine mica, quartz sand and clay pellets. Form: copy of a Drag. 29 bowl (Fig. 1.10).

Roman: Other Local Wares

Roman Malvernian wares (Gloucester TF 19). Black surfaced ware with a red core and sparse inclusions. Forms: a plain–sided dish. Date: 1st-4th century.

BB1 copies (?Worcester) (BB1COPY). A black sandy ware contains a moderate to common frequency of well-sorted quartz sand, rare iron and sparse limestone. Forms: generally wheel-made vessels copying BB1 forms including jars and plain-sided dishes. Date: ?later 2nd-4th century.

Grey micaceous wares (Gloucester TF 5) (Ireland 1983, 101). Forms: wheel-made vessels often copying BB1 forms including jars and plain-sided dishes. Date: late 2nd-4th century.

Kingsholm type flagon (Gloucester TF 24). (Darling 1985). Form: flagon. Date: pre-Flavian.

Kingsholm oxidised ware (Gloucester TF 36) (ibid. 1985). No featured sherds. Date: pre-Flavian.

Gloucester kiln ware (Gloucester TF 11A) (Timby 1991). Form: ring-necked flagon. Date: Flavian-Trajanic.

Roman Regional Wares

Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127). Forms: sherds are predominantly from jars decorated with burnished lattice or vertical lines (Fig. 1.8). A few plain-sided dishes, and single examples of a flat-rim dish and flanged rim conical bowl are present.

Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) (ibid. 118). Form: Two roulette decorated sherds possibly from a box. Date: late 2nd-4th century.

Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS) (ibid. 176). Forms: Necked bowl Young (1977), probably form C75; and a bodysherd probably from a dish C47. The base of a dish with a potter's stamp was recovered from ditch 300 (Fig. 1.15). The stamp falls into the group defined by Young (ibid., fig. 68) as semi-literate. Date: AD 270-400

Oxfordshire white ware (OXF WH) (Tomber and Dore 1998. 174). A small group of five sherds of which four are from mortaria including one Young (1977) form M17 dating to the 3rd century.

Midlands late Roman shelly ware (ROB SH) (ibid. 212). A single jar rim came from cxt (107). Date: last quarter 4th century AD.

South-west black burnished ware (SOW BB1) (ibid. 129). A single basesherd.

South Wales grey ware? (SWA RE). Two well-fired blue-grey sandy wares possibly from South Wales.

Unknown

Buff sandy ware (BUFF). Single bodysherd.

Fine black micaceous ware (BWFMIC) / *black micaceous sandy ware* (BWMIC). No featured sherds.

Black sandy ware (BWSY). No featured sherds.

Fine grey ware (GYF). No featured sherds.

Fine grey micaceous ware (GYFMIC). Everted rim beaker (Fig. 1.9).

Fine grey sandy (GYFSY). No rim sherds. One bodysherd has combed decoration.

Grey sandy wares (GYSY). Forms: everted rim jars (Fig. 1.12); dish (Fig. 1.7) and a flanged rim bowl. Date: 1st-2nd century.

Sandy grey ware with sparse limestone (GYSALI). No featured sherds.

Fine oxidised ware (OXF). No featured sherds.

Fine oxidised with limestone (OXFLI). A single triangular-rimmed jar.

Micaceous oxidised ware (OXFMIC). No featured sherds.

Oxidised sandy wares (OXSY). No featured sherds.

White ware (WW). Two small sherds, one from a thin-walled cup (Fig. 1.14).

References

Dinn, J and Evans, J, 1990 Aston Mill Farm, Kemerton: excavation of a ring-ditch, Middle Iron Age enclosure and a grubenhaus, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol* Soc 3rd ser 12, 5-66

Dunning, G C, 1976 Salmonsbury, Bourton on the Water, in D.W. Harding (ed) *Hillforts. Later prehistoric earthworks in Britain and Ireland*, London, 76-118

Ireland, C, 1983 The Roman pottery in C. Heighway, *The East and North Gates of Gloucester*, W Archaeol Trust monog 4, 96-124

Darling, M J, 1985 Roman pottery, in H.R.Hurst, *Kingsholm*, Gloucester Archaeol Rep Vol 1, 55-93

Gillam, J P, 1970 *Types of Roman coarse pottery vessels in Northern Britain*, third edit, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Hancocks, A, 1999 The pottery, in C. Parry, 104-9

Lovell, J, Wakeham, G, Timby, J, and Allen, M J, 2007 Iron-Age to Saxon farming settlement at Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire: excavations south of Church Road, 1998 and 2004, *Trans Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*125, 95-129

McSloy, E R, 2006 The pottery, in L. Coleman, A. Hancocks and M. Watts, *Excavations on the Wormington to Tirley pipeline, 2000*, Cotswold Archaeol monog 3, 37-57

McSloy, E R, 2008 The finds, in J. Hart and E.R. McSloy, Prehistoric and early historic activity, settlement and burial at Walton Cardiff, near Tewkesbury: excavaqtions at Rudgeway Lane in 2004-2005, *Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Rep* No 6, 21-40

Morris, E L, 1982 Iron Age pottery from Western Britain: another petrological study, in I. Freestone, C. Johns and T. Potter (eds), *Current Research in ceramics: thin section studies,* British Museum occas papers 32, 15-25

Morris, E L, 2005 Pottery and briquetage, in N. Thomas, 117-47, Appendix 3

Mudd, A, Williams, R J, and Lupton, A, 1999 *Excavations alongside Roman Ermin Street, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. The archaeology of the A419/417 Swindon to Gloucester road scheme*, Oxford Archaeol Unit

Parry, C, 1998 Excavations near Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire, 1987-8, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc* 116, 25-92

Parry C, 1999 Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval occupation at Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire: excavations at Gilder's Paddock 1989 and 1990-1, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc* 117, 89-118

PCRG, 1997 *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Gp, Occas papers nos 1 and 2 (revised)

Peacock, D P S, 1968 A petrological study of certain iron age pottery from western England, *PPS* 34, 414-27

Spencer, B, 1983 Limestone-tempered pottery from South Wales in the Late Iron age and early Roman period, *Bull Board Celtic Studies* 30 pt III, 405-19

Thomas, N, 2005 *Conderton Camp, Worcestershire: a small middle Iron Age hillfort on Bredon Hill*, CBA Res Rep 143, London

Timby, J, 1991 The Berkeley Street pottery kiln, Gloucester, *J Roman Pottery Stud*. 4, 19-32

Timby, J R, 2004a The pottery (from Childswickham, Hereford and Worcester). Publication report prepared for Worcestershire County Council Archaeol Service.

Timby , J, 2004b The Romano-British pottery, in G. Walker, A. Thomas and C.Bateman, Bronze-Age and Romano-British sites south-east of Tewkesbury: evaluations and excavations 1991-7, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc* 122, 29-94, esp. 66-75

Timby, J, 2008 The pottery (from Dean Farm, Bishop's Cleeve). Unpub. Publication report prepared for Birmingham Archaeology.

Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, Museum of London / English Heritage/ British Museum

Webster, P V, 1976 Severn Valley wares, *Trans Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc* 94, 18-46

Young, C J, 1977 *Oxfordshire Roman pottery*, BAR 43, Oxford

Table 1 Quantified summary of pottery

	Fabric	**Description**	**No**	**No %**	**Wt**	**Wt %**	**EVE**	**EVE%**
Iron Age								
Calcareous	LI1	very fine sparse limestone	14	1.2	119	1.2	0	0.0
	LI2	Jurassic limestone and shell/fossil	10	0.8	152	1.5	21	2.6
	LI3	Jurassic dense fine oolitic limestone	2	0.2	21	0.2	0	0.0
	LI4	coarse oolitic conglomerate	16	1.3	214	2.1	12	1.5
	LI5	misc limestone-tempered	2	0.2	23	0.2	7	0.9
	SH1	coarse fossil shell	33	2.8	400	3.9	0	0.0
	MAL RE B	Palaeozoic-limestone tempered	750	62.9	6293.5	61.5	575	71.1
	SALI	sandy with limestone	9	0.8	107	1.0	0	0.0
Mudstone	MAL RE D	mudstone and limestone	18	1.5	181	1.8	12	1.5
Rock	MAL RE A	Malvernian rock-tempered	4	0.3	56	0.5	10	1.2
Sandstone	MAL RE C	mixed inclusions with sandstone	170	14.2	944	9.2	89	11.0
Sandy	SA1	micaceous sandy	1	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
	QTZFE	coarse quartz and iron	1	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0
Organic	ORLISA	organic with sand and limestone	1	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0
LIA-ERO	GR	grog-tempered (Glos TF 2A/ 2C)	133	11.1	1495	14.6	70	8.7
	GRSALI	sandy grog with limestone	29	2.4	216	2.1	13	1.6
	OO	unidentified crumbs	2	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0
IA Total			**1193**	**100.0**	**10233.5**	**100.0**	**809**	**100.0**

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
imports	BAT AM	Baetican amphora	2	0.1	666	2.4	0	0.0
	CAD AM	Cadiz amphora	2	0.1	58	0.2	0	0.0
	GAL AM	Gallic amphorae	64	3.8	1143	4.1	0	0.0
	LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	8	0.5	25.5	0.1	0	0.0
	LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian	1	0.1	53	0.2	0	0.0
	LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre	2	0.1	76	0.3	0	0.0
	KOL CC	Cologne colour-coated ware	1	0.1	46	0.2	0	0.0
	NOG WH	North Gaulish white ware	20	1.2	453	1.6	18	1.0
SVW types	SVW OX	Severn Valley ware oxidised	971	57.6	14005	50.5	1099	58.1
	SVW RE	Severn Valley ware reduced	108	6.4	1235	4.5	185	9.8
	SVW11D	early/ proto Severn Valley ware	60	3.6	700	2.5	39	2.1
	SVW17	organic-tempered SVW	59	3.5	1746	6.3	21	1.1
	SVW23	organic-tempered SVW reduced	47	2.8	3664	13.2	113	6.0
	SVW var	SVW variants with limestone	34	2.0	510	1.8	40	2.1
Local	MAL19	Roman Malvernian (Glos TF 19)	5	0.3	89	0.3	5	0.3
	BB1COPY	Worcs BB1 copies	24	1.4	225	0.8	7	0.4
	GYMIC	grey micaceous ware (Glos TF 5)	27	1.6	241	0.9	37	2.0
	GL24	Kingsholm-type flagon (Glos TF 24)	8	0.5	82	0.3	0	0.0
	GL36	Kingsholm oxidised (Glos TF 36)	1	0.1	9	0.0	0	0.0
	GL11A	Gloucester kiln ware (Glos TF 11A)	3	0.2	36	0.1	6	0.3
Regional	DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	138	8.2	1551	5.6	189	10.0
	LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coat	3	0.2	19	0.1	0	0.0
	OXF RS	Oxfordshire colour-coat	12	0.7	185	0.7	0	0.0
	OXF WH	Oxon whiteware	5	0.3	130	0.5	7	0.4
	ROB SH	Midlands shelly	7	0.4	65	0.2	7	0.4
	SOW BB1	South west black burnished ware	1	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0
	SWA RE	South Wales grey ware?	2	0.1	10	0.0	0	0.0

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
	WIL BB	Wiltshire black burnished ware	6	0.4	35	0.1	17	0.9
Unknown	BUFF	buff sandy ware	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
	BWFMIC	fine black micacaeous ware	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
	BWMIC	black sandy, micaceous ware	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
	BWSY	black sandy ware	3	0.2	19	0.1	0	0.0
	GYF	fine grey ware	8	0.5	103	0.4	0	0.0
	GYFMIC	fine grey micaceous ware	6	0.4	41	0.1	0	0.0
	GYFSY	fine grey sandy	7	0.4	59	0.2	22	1.2
	GYFSYMIC	fine grey micaceous sandy	6	0.4	67	0.2	6	0.3
	GYSY	medium grey sandy ware	13	0.8	237	0.9	61	3.2
	GYSALI	sandy grey with sparse limestone	1	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0
	MISCSY	misc sandy	3	0.2	10	0.0	0	0.0
	OXF	fine oxidised ware	1	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
	OXFLI	fine oxidised with limestone	3	0.2	41	0.1	7	0.4
	OXFMIC	micaceous oxidised	5	0.3	25	0.1	0	0.0
	OXSY	oxidised sandy	3	0.2	23	0.1	0	0.0
	WW	misc white ware	2	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.3
Roman total			**1685**	**100.0**	**27749.5**	**100.0**	**1891**	**100.0**

Table 2 Quantified summary of pottery from Area D1

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
Iron Age								
Calcareous	LI1	very fine sparse limestone	10	3.2	109	3.3	0	0.0
	LI2	Jurassic limestone and shell/fossil	3	1.0	33	1.0	3	1.1
	LI4	coarse oolitic conglomerate	1	0.3	5	0.2	0	0.0
	SH1	coarse fossil shell	5	1.6	39	1.2	0	0.0
	MAL RE B	Palaeozoic-limestone tempered	239	77.1	2248	68.7	230	84.2
Mudstone	MAL RE D	mudstone and limestone	2	0.6	13	0.4	0	0.0
Sandstone	MAL RE C	mixed inclusions with sandstone	1	0.3	5	0.2	0	0.0
LIA-ERO	GR	grog-tempered (Glos TF 2A/ 2C)	49	15.8	818	25.0	40	14.7

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
IA Total			**310**	**100.0**	**3270**	**100.0**	**273**	**100.0**
imports	BAT AM	Baetican amphora	1	0.1	173	1.1	0	0.0
	LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	4	0.4	8.5	0.1	0	0.0
	LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian	1	0.1	53	0.3	0	0.0
	LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre	1	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0
	KOL CC	Cologne colour-coated ware	1	0.1	46	0.3	0	0.0
	NOG WH	North Gaulish white ware	20	1.9	453	2.9	18	1.5
SVW types	SVW OX	Severn Valley ware oxidised	679	65.1	10353	65.7	780	63.5
	SVW RE	Severn Valley ware reduced	61	5.8	480.5	3.0	68	5.5
	SVW11D	early/ proto Severn Valley ware	20	1.9	248	1.6	0	0.0
	SVW17	organic-tempered SVW	15	1.4	248	1.6	21	1.7
	SVW23	organic-tempered SVW reduced	15	1.4	1230	7.8	77	6.3
	SVW var	SVW variants with limestone	10	1.0	232	1.5	40	3.3
Local	MAL19	Roman Malvernian (Glos TF 19)	5	0.5	89	0.6	5	0.4
	BB1COPY	Worcs BB1 copies	17	1.6	129	0.8	7	0.6
	GYMIC	grey micaceous ware (Glos TF 5)	14	1.3	162	1.0	20	1.6
	GL24	Kingsholm-type flagon (Glos TF 24)	2	0.2	24	0.2	0	0.0
	GL11A	Gloucester kiln ware (Glos TF 11A)	2	0.2	9	0.1	6	0.5
Regional	DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	79	7.6	805	5.1	75	6.1
	LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coat	3	0.3	19	0.1	0	0.0
	OXF RS	Oxfordshire colour-coat	10	1.0	166	1.1	1	0.1
	OXF WH	Oxon whiteware	5	0.5	130	0.8	7	0.6
	ROB SH	Midlands shelly	5	0.5	31	0.2	0	0.0
	SWA RE	South Wales grey ware?	2	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0
	WIL BB	Wiltshire black burnished ware	3	0.3	12	0.1	0	0.0
Unknown	BUFF	buff sandy ware	1	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0
	BWFMIC	fine black micacaeous ware	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
	BWMIC	black sandy,	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
		micaceous ware						
	BWSY	black sandy ware	2	0.2	18	0.1	0	0.0
	GYF	fine grey ware	8	0.8	103	0.7	0	0.0
	GYFMIC	fine grey micaceous ware	6	0.6	40	0.3	0	0.0
	GYFSY	fine grey sandy	6	0.6	53	0.3	27	2.2
	GYFSYMIC	fine grey micaceous sandy	18	1.7	117	0.7	20	1.6
	GYSY	medium grey sandy ware	10	1.0	184	1.2	45	3.7
	GYSALI	sandy grey with sparse limestone	1	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0
	MISCSY	misc sandy	2	0.2	4	0.0	0	0.0
	OXF	fine oxidised ware	1	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
	OXFLI	fine oxidised with limestone	3	0.3	41	0.3	7	0.6
	OXFMIC	micaceous oxidised	4	0.4	20	0.1	0	0.0
	OXSY	oxidised sandy	2	0.2	15	0.1	0	0.0
	WW	misc white ware	2	0.2	4	0.0	5	0.4
Roman total			**1043**	**100.0**	**15757**	**100.0**	**1229**	**100.0**

Table 3 Quantified summary of pottery from Area D2

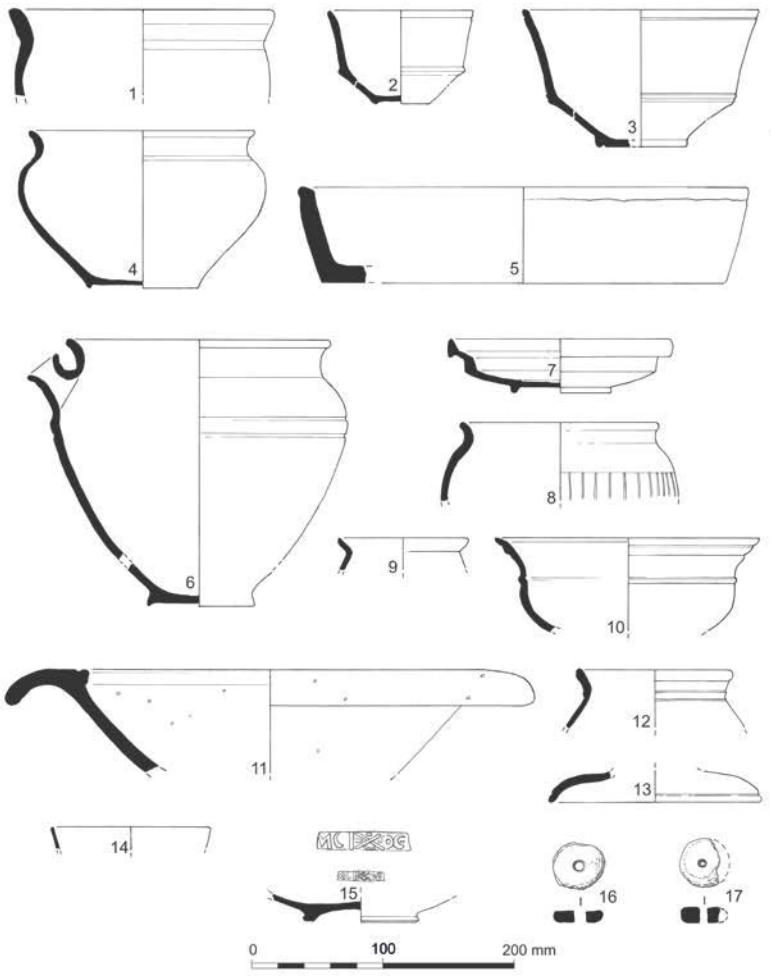
	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
Iron Age								
Calcareous	LI1	very fine sparse limestone	4	0.7	10	0.2	0	0.0
	LI2	Jurassic limestone and shell/fossil	1	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0
	LI3	Jurassic dense fine oolitic limestone	2	0.3	21	0.5	1	0.4
	LI4	coarse oolitic conglomerate	1	0.2	30	0.7	0	0.0
	LI5	misc limestone-tempered	1	0.2	8	0.2	7	2.7
	SH1	coarse fossil shell	28	4.8	355	8.7	0	0.0
	MAL RE B	Palaeozoic-limestone tempered	343	58.8	2221.5	54.6	163	62.7
Mudstone	MAL RE D	mudstone	15	2.6	155	3.8	12	4.6
Rock	MAL RE A	Malvernian rock-tempered	2	0.3	14	0.3	0	0.0
Sandstone	MAL RE C	mixed inclusions with sandstone	77	13.2	410	10.1	34	13.1
Sandy	SA1	micaceous sandy	1	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0
Organic	ORLISA	organic with sand and	1	0.2	4	0.1	0	0.0

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE%
		limestone						
LIA-ERO	GR	grog-tempered (Glos TF 2A/ 2C)	77	13.2	612	15.1	30	11.5
	GRSALI	sandy grog with limestone	29	5.0	216	5.3	13	5.0
	OO	unidentified crumbs	1	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
IA Total			**583**	**100.0**	**4065.5**	**100.0**	**260**	**100.0**
imports	LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	3	1.2	13	0.4	0	0.0
SVW types	SVW OX	Severn Valley ware oxidised	113	44.8	1447	43.1	166	39.3
	SVW RE	Severn Valley ware reduced	43	17.1	698	20.8	100	23.7
	SVW11D	early/ proto Severn Valley ware	30	11.9	332	9.9	25	5.9
	SVW var	SVW variants with limestone	6	2.4	96	2.9	0	0.0
Local	BB1COPY	Worcs BB1 copies	3	1.2	31	0.9	0	0.0
	GL36	Kingsholm oxidised (Glos TF 36)	1	0.4	9	0.3	0	0.0
Regional	DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	48	19.0	699	20.8	106	25.1
	WIL BB	Wiltshire black burnished ware	3	1.2	23	0.7	17	4.0
Unknown	BWSY	black sandy ware	1	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0
	GYSY	medium grey sandy ware	1	0.4	11	0.3	8	1.9
Roman total			**252**	**100.0**	**3360**	**100.0**	**422**	**100.0**

Table 4 Relative proportions of forms for Areas D1 and D2 (expressed as EVEs)

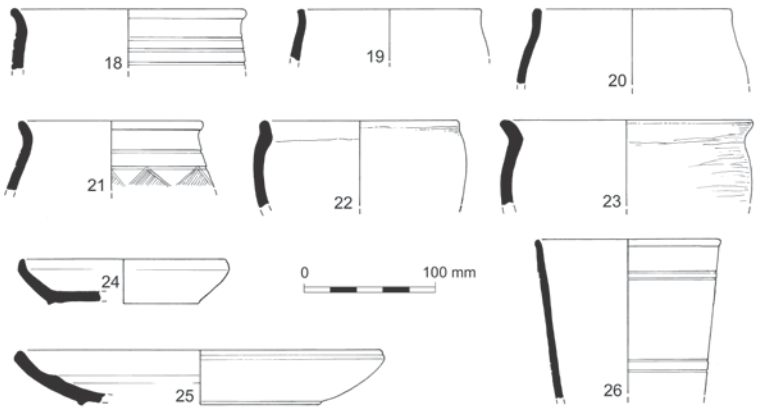
	Forms	Area D1		Area D2	
		EVE	EVE %	EVE	EVE%
Domestic	Jars	955	64.1	428	62.8
	coarsware bowls	70	4.7	34	5.0
	dishes	124	8.3	114	16.7
	mortaria	25	1.7	0	0.0
Dispensing liquids	flagon	6	0.4	0	0.0
Drinking vessels	beaker	39	2.6	0	0.0
	tankard/carinated cup	264	17.7	106	15.5
	cup	5	0.3	0	0.0
Tableware	fineware bowl	1	0.1	0	0.0
TOTAL		**1489**	**100.0**	**682**	**100.0**

Figure 1



Romano-Britsh pottery from Area D1: Nos.1-17

Figure 2



Romano-Britsh pottery from Area D2: Nos.18-26

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk