The Excavation of a Romano-British Rural Establishment at Barnsley Park: Part I

by G. Webster

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The Excavation of a Romano-British Rural Establishment at Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire, 1961–1979

PART I c. A.D. 140-360

By GRAHAM WEBSTER

Introduction and Acknowledgements

The excavation began in 19611 as a joint enterprise by the extramural departments of Birmingham and Bristol Universities. It was planned as a long-term project to study in detail a Romano-British rural settlement. It was felt that, apart from a study of the chronology of such a site, an attempt should be made to provide assessments of the crucial social and economic aspects. This research need was the main archaeological justification, but it was also planned as an excavation into which could be integrated a training scheme both in excavation and supervisory techniques. Above all it was felt at the time that it would provide amateurs and young professionals with an opportunity of being involved in the planning, organisation and interpretation which the pressures of rescue work no longer allowed. For such a project it was necessary to find a sympathetic landowner and a site under permanent pasture. It was Mrs Helen O'Neil who suggested the site in Barnsley Park, which had been discovered in 1941 when a dog had to be dug out of a rabbit hole. We are greatly indebted to the present and late Lords Faringdon, both of whom gave us so much help in every way and always showed a sympathetic interest in our work. With a single exception, each seasonal excavation took place in July and lasted three weeks until the site was closed down in 1979, to enable publication to be completed.

I am most grateful to several bodies for providing financial help and especially to the British Academy for grants towards excavation and post-excitation work, to the Trustees of the Haverfield Trust for two grants, and to the Henderson Trust which through Lord Faringdon came to our aid on several occasions when help was needed. Thanks go also to the Friends of Barnsley Park and Wroxeter and to the Foyle Trustees for providing generous bursaries which helped many students to take part. There were also donations from other organisations and individuals visiting the site, and I am especially grateful to Terry Fry, who has always been most generous throughout in addition to his photography and filming work.

During the 19 seasons almost a thousand students took part, some coming for many seasons, in addition to the supervisors and technical assistants. It would be invidious to single out names, but some exceptions must be made, especially for Harry Ross, who until he retired from his post in the Bristol extramural department was responsible for much of the inspiration and organisation of the enterprise. Peter Fowler, while Staff Tutor in Archaeology with the Bristol extramural department, was also very helpful and made a major contribution with his

BARNESLEY PARK 1961 - 79

LOCATION MAP

Known or probable Roman roads based on O.S. Map of Roman Britain, 4th edition.
Land over 200m stippled

FIG. 1
discovery and survey of the field-system. 2 Julie Sanders through her knowledge and understanding of the site, was throughout a most valuable second-in-command; Bill Webb was in charge of tools and site maintenance; Ian Walker and Austin De'Ath were responsible for much of the surveying and site gridding; Terry Fry achieved fine results as site photographer; and Leighton and Beth Bishop carried out intensive field work, which has helped towards a better understanding of the environment and the relationship of the site to other establishments in the area. We are also most grateful for all the geophysical work on the site by Dr Martin Aitken, Dr Tony Rees and Tony Dunk when the two latter were at the University of Birmingham. My special thanks go to Dr Lance Smith, for all his valuable survey and drawing work during the later part of the excavation. Barbara Noddle has visited the site every year to study the animal bones and her report (to be published with Part II) is an important contribution to our knowledge of animal husbandry of the period. I am grateful too for all those who have, from time to time, acted as site supervisors and technical assistants, 3 and to my administrative assistants, Christine Johnson, Cynthia Holme, Sally Foulkes and Margaret Jones.

The report will be divided chronologically into two parts of which this is the first, dealing with the history of the site from its origins c. A.D. 140 to the building of the main masonry house in c. A.D. 360. The preparation of this report has been a major undertaking and I wish to acknowledge my great indebtedness once more to Dr Lance Smith who has worked with me continuously during this stage of the work and has been responsible for the stratification analysis and all the site plans. I am also grateful to Patricia Mallet who year by year did the original drawings of the pottery and small finds. The small finds selected for publication have been redrawn by Diana Bonakis and the pottery by Dee Randolph, who also assisted me greatly in sorting and cataloguing this material and the coins. The extraordinary collection of worked flints posed a special problem and I am particularly grateful to my colleague Dr Lawrence Barfield for his interest in this material and the report and to Diana Bonakis for drawing the flints to his requirements. Also I am indebted to Donald Mackreth for his report on the brooches.

The Site

The site is on the south-west side of the Coln Valley in open parkland belonging to Barnsley Park house, adjacent to the village of Barnsley, 4 miles north-east of Cirencester. It lay in Roman times in the fork made by the converging Fosse Way and Akeman Street, a route to Alchester and Verulamium. A third road was found to the south of the site in the park, also aligned to Cirencester, but the road has gone out of use and the late field-system has spread over it. The natural geology of the site is the typical Cotswold Great Oolite Series of the Middle Jurassic but overlain in places with boulder clay. The latter applies to the area of the main building, but a rock out-crop was observed less than a hundred yards to the west.

2. Published by him in Recent Work in Rural Archaeology (1975), 134, which he also edited; the plan has also appeared in the RCHM, Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds, (1976), Fig. opp. p. 11.

3. They include in alphabetical order: Linda Babb, Colin Babdeley, Frank Bailey, Frank and Nancy Ball, Tony Barratt, Betty Breden, Kim Bossert, Russ Bryer, Joanna Methuen Campbell, Hugh Cameron, John Cole, Maggi Darling, Audrey Deane, Jennifer Gill, Joan Hockin, Ken Jermy, Joyce Kewley, Eric Knight, Donald Mackreth, Kate Mitchell, John Pagett, David Peacock, Jeff Perry, Dennis Petch, Mary Rennie, Anne Frazer Simpson, Chris Smith, Brian and Muriel Stanley, Lee Walton, Diana Webster, Edith Wightman, Sarah Wool. I am also grateful to several colleges and schools for their teams of students, especially to Nevilles Cross College, Durham, through Joyce Kewley, Margaret McMullans College of Education, Bradford, through Miss Verney, The City of Portsmouth Training College, through Brenda Rose, and to the Burford School, through Joan Moody.
FIG. 2 Location Plan (the dotted area represents the known villa estate)
The Area Investigated

Before excavation started the site of the main stone structure was established from the evidence of a raised platform rectangular in plan, added to which was the identification of a bath-house within it, found when the site was first discovered in 1941. A second platform was noted to the south which was later found to be a large barn. The excavation was planned on the basis that the two visible platforms formed two sides of a typical courtyard villa and, in accord with the practice of that time, a trial traverse was set out diagonally across the alignment of the platforms, consisting of 10-foot square excavation areas. It was later appreciated that this method had very serious disadvantages, since it prevented a full understanding of the structures and their stratigraphical relationships. Nor was it realised at the beginning that the site was to be so complicated, but, as this became increasingly apparent, the excavation was progressively changed to a larger area and finally to open stripping. Our resources were, however, inadequate to complete the excavation of the area as originally planned. The full extent of the surrounding enclosures and their related structures is not therefore known, although a dry season produced parch-marks of dry-stone boundary walls and floors of buildings, subsequently investigated by selected small-scale excavations. The interpretation of the history and function of the site is thus based on a limited amount of information. Fortunately, however, the boundaries of three inner yards were within the excavation area, and it was felt that adequate, though tentative, conclusions could be reached after 19 seasons.

The Site Stratigraphy

The site presented considerable difficulties to the excavators, largely due to the extensive use of the dry-stone walling. The yard area was full of fragments of structures built in this manner and it is evident that stone was so abundant locally and building techniques so simple that it was the practice to demolish and rebuild at frequent intervals, as changing needs required. Sometimes the walls were totally removed and the only evidence left was their emplacements, which are occasionally recognisable, especially when they abut the edge of a pitched stone path or floor. Some of the walls had clearly been through several stages of rebuilding, but there were also short lengths which occurred in isolation. The northern yard was a mass of stone which defied all attempts at resolution into a satisfactory sequence of structures. The constant rebuilding had also effectively removed most of the stratification, presenting only a mass of small stones about 18 inches thick. In the southern yard the presence of the large barn helped considerably to resolve the basic chronology, but the dry-stone wall structures proved difficult to place in sequence. Part of the central area to the east of the stone house had been much affected by the cutting of a circular ditch, the spoil from which being used to create a tree mound, and a fine beech tree was standing here when the excavation was started, the roots of which had also disturbed the deposits to such an extent that attempts at stratification were thwarted. The only systematic robbing of the site had been in the west wing of the stone house, the walls of which had been removed at the time of the discovery of the site. Over the rest of the site the preservation had been remarkable since the ground had never been ploughed and under the turf the last surviving levels were intact.

The Dating Evidence

It should be evident from the last section that there were difficult problems in establishing firm dating evidence since there had been so much rebuilding and consequent disturbance. Although over 600 coins were found for the first four phases only 16 have any stratigraphical value; however it is on this slight evidence that this chronological framework has to be built. It
a. Elevation of south wall of Building P showing two blocked doors: Phase 4 (imperial poles)

b. Large stone circle Q in northern yard: Phase 4 (metric poles)
was hoped that the site would produce large well-dated groups of pottery which would be helpful to the excavators in the area, but this hope was not fully realised, although our groups may be of some value. The find-spots of the coins were carefully measured so that their distribution over the site could be plotted, but it is doubtful if even this has any great value.

The Origins of the Settlement

There is no doubt that this site belonged only to the Roman period since only a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was found. The only pre-Roman artefact, apart from the worked flint and stone, was a small silver Dobunnic coin of Bagendon Class C, which may have been found locally by an occupant and treated as an amulet or curiosity. The considerable number of prehistoric flint and stone artefacts is a strange phenomenon and can hardly represent a fair sample of the area as a whole. It is possible that they were picked up in the fields and regarded as amulets. Also flint is very useful material for cutting and scraping and it was probably continued into Roman times. The earliest Roman coins are two very worn issues of Trajan, and the only other 2nd-century one is of Faustina the Elder, c. A.D. 141, which may indicate that occupation was established about that time. There was, however, a sprinkling of samian, including a few decorated wares, mostly all of Antonine date and only a small number of the first half of the 2nd century. It is suggested that the site could hardly have been occupied before c. A.D. 140, although the land may have been under cultivation before that date.

The Early Timber Houses

The first recognisable house is the stone building, the construction of which can be confidently dated by coins to c. 350-360. This leaves at least two hundred years of occupation with no apparent domestic occupation, yet the artefacts strongly imply the presence of people living on the site during that time. The archaeological features are mainly ditches, gullies and post-holes and the problem is to distinguish elements of those which could have belonged to timber structures. There is only one straight length of trench with vertical post-holes (Feature 286) but there are two gullies at right angles to it and these three features form the outline of a rectangular building, one being structural and the other two (F 440 and 456) possibly eaves' drips. Fortunately, there is other evidence in the form of spreads of very dark occupation material containing small pieces of clay and daub and small fragments of painted wall plaster. It is suggested that this represents the demolition layer of timber-framed buildings with walls of daub infill. This theory is strengthened by the edges which have been cut in the natural clay in two places, presumably for the creation of level platforms in preparation for the erection of these buildings; such framed buildings may merely have rested on the prepared surface. They could later have been removed leaving very little trace of their presence, except such small indications which form the basis of this proposal. There is another building to the south-east (F 239; c. 2.5 m by 7 m) with a centre drain, which was probably a latrine and which may have been detached from the main block.

It is further suggested that there are two houses of differing periods. The earlier house in Phases 1 and 2 is based on an angle cut in the natural clay (F 285), to the south of which is an area of occupation material and daub, and it is proposed that this formed part of the first house, which probably extended to the south and west. In Phase 3, the structural evidence, as suggested above, is somewhat more convincing, and it offers the outline of a possible building (c. 13 m by 9 m) associated with an oven.

Another factor which supports the suggested two periods of houses is the presence of two water-points, each within an enclosure. These features are discussed in detail below, and it is
a. South end of the palisade-slot for the east boundary fence: F225, Phase 1 (imperial poles)

b. Double door-jambs in Building P: Phase 4

c. Latrine gully in timber-framed building: F243, Phases 3–4 (metric pole)
their relation to the houses which may be significant. In Phase 1, the water-point (F 468) is in a curved enclosure adjacent to House 1 in a position from which it could have served the north yard. But in Phase 3 another water-point was constructed (F 375) with an apparent diagonal path linking it with House 2. The evidence for these suggestions, although not substantial, is consistent with the structural sequence. However, there is the danger here of a circular argument, since the evidence normally based on stratigraphy was insufficient to establish the relationships between the two houses and their water-points.

**Phase 1 (c. A.D. 140-275)**

It is apparent that the site was divided into areas from the earliest occupation, presumably for a house and yards. The most positive division is the deep ditch (PLATE IIa; F 225 and 248) and with a later recut (F 223) in the southern length; these ditches may have been the main east boundary of the site. Evidence of vertical posts was found in several places, but whether this was the original function of the ditch (i.e. for a fence) was not established, since it was not possible to examine the full length in detail or even to find its northern limit, as the excavation of this area was not completed. There was an entrance gap in it of at least 7 metres to the south-east of the putative timber-framed House 1. Two edges cut in the natural clay meeting at a right angle (F 285) and the spread of building material, which included daub and clay (F 499), were the only two pieces of evidence for the presence of this building. The water-point, or shallow well (F 468), was a shaft 5-feet deep lined with stone, the upper part having been removed in later building construction (PLATE IIIb); the pottery from the construction pit included nothing later than c. 250. This feature and the one which apparently replaced it in Phase 3 (F 375) present a problem, since there are two unmistakable wells each c. 28 feet deep associated with a later phase. It seems improbable that there was such a dramatic lowering of the water-table within this period. So it is suggested that the earlier features may have been points where water was brought to the site and stored. A curved gully (F 452) appears to enclose the earliest of these features, though there was no evidence of any posts in the surviving lengths. There is an indication of two parallel ditches (F 303 and 314) leading from the house in a north-westerly direction towards the north-west part of the yard. The boundaries of the north yard are clearly defined by a long ditch (F 325) on the west side; the recutting and evidence of later post-holes clearly shows that it had remained a boundary throughout this phase, which has tentatively been estimated at c. 135 years. Another well-established boundary, with an even longer life, lay on the north side, though this was not fully investigated since it extended beyond the edge of the excavation. There was clear evidence of a rectangular timber-framed building (F 324) with two sides of its platform forming the north-east corner and a spread of dark occupation material mixed with clay. Evidence of the south end of this building had been removed by the later construction of a corn-drying kiln. An intermediate boundary between this building and the north yard was indicated by several gully-like features (F 346 and 364) and a line of stake-holes. Within the yard were timber buildings, one represented by narrow gullies with post-holes and there was also a four-post structure 2.5 m square, comparable to the features normally associated with the late Iron Age and identified as granaries.4 The continuity of this practice well into the Roman period seems to indicate that the

4. D.W. Harding, *The Iron Age in Lowland Britain*, (1974), p. 78. An alternative suggestion is that they are shrines Dr S.C. Stanford has found considerable numbers of them inside Croft Ambrey where they had been set out in rows (*Croft Ambrey*, 1974, pp. 123–125) and at Midsummer Hill. In the latter case he found hearths inside some of the larger examples and he convincingly argues that they were houses and that some of the smaller ones may have been granaries (*Midsummer Hill*, 1981, pp. 110–113).
BARNESLEY PARK
INTERPRETATION:

PHASE 2  c. 275 - 315

FIG. 4
BARNSTON PARK
INTERPRETATION:

PHASE 4  c.340-360

FIG. 6
traces of which were noted on all four sides (F 70 on the north side; F 182 the north-east corner; F 71 a short length on the south side; F 123 the west side), although it is equally possible that there was a sub-rectangular enclosure in the north-east corner, represented by a corner (F 182) and a short length of curved wall (F 177). Post-holes (F 415 and 478) on the south side of the house suggest subsidiary timber structures in this part of the yard. There is another timber building (H) in this area against the north boundary of the south yard. This was well-represented by a darkened area of clay and daub with sharp edges on its north and east sides. It had a central gully, and so could have been a latrine, an idea supported by a greenish tinge in the sub-soil.

In the north yard the large timber structure (E) was removed and a new water-point (F 375) constructed in a large sub-rectangular enclosure of dry-stone walling (F 63 and 75). It was built in a construction pit about 6 m across. The water-point itself was soundly constructed in stone with a large slab at the bottom and others at the sides forming a square box about a metre square and just about one metre deep, although the upper part had been removed after it had been abandoned. There was a well-packed pitched stone surround to the water-point (PLATE IIIId). The entrance to the enclosure (J) was on the south side and the arrangement of palisade trenches with post-impressions (F 298 and 301) and a dry-stone wall (F 54) suggest the presence of a diagonal path towards the new house, and another wall (F 116) may indicate a route to the east and an entrance on the east side of the yard. The remainder of the north yard was occupied with two circular pens in dry-stone walling (L and K), the smaller, (K) with a narrow entrance on the east side (FIG. 5). The yard was thus divided into a stock-yard, separated from the domestic water-point, but with a gate probably in the centre, indicated by post-holes (F 300, etc.).

The south yard in this phase had a collection of structures in dry-stone walling. One of these (M) was a large rectangular building against the north boundary wall with an entrance on the south side. Another structure (O), represented by walls 12 and 18, had rough stone paving on the east side of wall 12, suggesting a lean-to, but further investigation to the east was not possible, since it was beyond the limits of the excavation. There was a third structure (N), bounded by three walls (F 5, 6 and 19) and representing a small enclosure, and at the south-east corner a sheep burial was found below the walls. This may represent a casual burial of an earlier period, although a coin of Claudius II (A.D. 268-270) may indicate that it was a votive deposit associated with this phase of building, or an earlier one, had there been an entrance at this corner of the yard.

Phase 4 (c. A.D. 340-360)

The main feature of this phase was the addition of a bath-house at the north-east corner of the house. Although the building sequence is quite clear, there is difficulty in understanding it. The earliest structure was the large rectangular stone building (P), c. 9 x 5 m internally. Unfortunately, only the south wall had survived much above foundation level with a few courses of herringbone masonry with a door (F 515) on the south side with double rebates. There was no surviving indication of an opening on any other side, but two well-laid pitched stone paths led towards the building from the east, one of these (F 347) appears to have been aimed at the north-east corner and may well have been intended to give access to the west side of the building, and perhaps to the well (F 538). This path crossed a drain covered with stone slabs (F 294) which may have been for water from the eaves drips. The second path (F 307) is directed to the east side of the building and there could have been a door there.

The small bath-house was added to this building and was well constructed of good masonry. It consisted of three rooms, a frigidarium to which was attached a small cold plunge with a lead
pipe outlet, a tepidarium, and a caldarium, the largest of the three. A spread of ash (F 466) on the east side suggests that the praefurnium and stoke-hole were on this side of the bath-house; this is confirmed by one side of a channel, which could have been the south side of the main flue, and a disturbed stone foundation beside it may have belonged to the boiler stand, but later alterations had removed the evidence which would have made this certain. The internal dimensions of the caldarium (2.25 x 1.75 m) made it clear that it would have been very difficult for more than two people to have occupied the room at the same time and probably no more than 5 or 6 in the whole building. It was thus no more than a family bath-house; however, the door on the south side of building (P) was obviously to allow people access to the frigidarium, through a door on the east side of the bath-house, and there were clear indications that this was the entrance at all periods. The implication of this is that another group of people, other than those from the house, used the bathing facilities and presumably they were the farm-workers, though this privilege may not have extended to slaves. Building (P) can, therefore, be identified as an undressing room for those people coming from a distance; furthermore, the carefully constructed double door (PLATE IIIb) belongs to the original building and was, therefore, intended to be part of the bathing establishment at the outset. The double doors would have made it possible to lock the outer door and so effectively seal off the bath-house when in family use. A channel through the north wall near the south-west corner suggests that a latrine may have been placed in this corner. It can be further inferred that there was a covered way in timber from the entrance to the house, as shown on the plan. There was evidence of a timber partition from the frigidarium entrance, which suggests that this entrance remained in use in subsequent periods.

An important new feature was the well (F 538) sunk near the south-west corner of the bath-house. It was 26 feet deep and lined with stone throughout; the lowest six feet consisted of the original deposit of fine mud with a large quantity of organic material, including small pieces of worked wood and leather. The upper part of the well had been thoroughly demolished and the area immediately around it disturbed. This well provided a water supply to the bath-house, which would imply a passage along its south side to the praefurnium. The well would also have supplied the house, the kitchen area of which was on the west side. The sinking of the well removed the need for the water-point and this was demolished and back-filled. The north yard seems now to have become entirely agricultural, with a large circular animal pen (F 73) with an internal width of 9.5 m and with a narrow entrance on the east side.

In the south yard a circular pen replaced the irregular structure. The history of this pen is complicated by four post-holes forming a curve, which may have been part of a later timber pen. A hearth (F 214) inside the stone pen may have been for branding, or may indicate occupation by farm-workers or shepherds.

THE FINDS

The Flints by Lawrence Barfield

Four hundred and forty three implements, struck flakes and cores of flints were recovered from the Roman levels during the excavation. The total flint industry comprises the following:

6. Unfortunately no botanist was available at the time to analyse and report on this important material.
a. Infant burial: F316, Phase 1 (scale in cms)

b. Water-Point No. 1: F468, Phases 1–2 (imperial poles)

c. Pit with sheep-bones: F 359, Phase 2 (scale in 5 cms)

d. Water-Point No. 2 and its surround: F375, Phase 3 (metric poles)

PLATE III
FIG. 8 Worked Flints: Nos. 1–16 (actual size)
FIG. 10 Worked Flints: Nos. 28–35 (actual size)
Unretouched flakes, blades and other pieces 347
Cores 14
Microliths 5
Polished axe 1
Arrowheads 11
Arrowhead roughouts 3
End scrapers 4
Discoidal scrapers 26
Awls 2
Points 3
Serrated blades and flakes 11
Retouched blades and flakes 16

The raw material employed appears to have been fairly large nodules of flint with unrolled cortex. Both heavily patinated and completely unpatinated pieces are present, a variation which is probably related to the differences in age of individual items. There would seem, in fact, to be a correlation between heavy patination on distinctively Mesolithic artifacts and an absence of patination on Beaker/Bronze Age arrowheads.

Table 1 Correlation between patination and datable flint artifacts

<table>
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<th>Heavy</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Absent</th>
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<tr>
<td>microliths</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaf arrows</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbed and tanged arrows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On no less than seven artifacts, one awl (1829; FIG.9, No.27), three discoidal scrapers (1105, 2170, 2437), one point (2847; FIG.8, No.1) and two retouched flakes (3122, 3353), it was noticed that unpatinated secondary working and retouch occurred on patinated primary flakes, suggesting the reworking of older waste flakes.

Unretouched flakes and blades

As several periods of occupation are represented on the site a study of length-breadth ratios of the unretouched flakes and blades produced no meaningful results. Similarly an attempt to compare the length-breadth measurements of patinated and unpatinated flakes did not reveal any significant correlations. If differences in the sizes of flakes and blades in different periods had existed, these might have been expected to be visible in such a study to conclude from the evidence provided by the patination of datable implements in Table 1.

Cores

These include both complete and fragmentary examples. Of the complete examples, two have three platforms, four have two and four one. Among distinctive core types are one bipolar and a small discoidal core.

Microliths

None of these is complete. They comprise one broken-backed point, or possibly a crescent (2847; FIG.8, No.1), one damaged scalene triangle (1602; FIG.8, No.2), two fragmentary backed bladelets (FIG.8, Nos.3–4), both probably originally backed points, and a small blade with unilateral backing (3021; FIG.8, No.5).

Polished stone axe

Blade of a polished flint axe of grey brown unpatinated flint (3525; FIG.8, No.6). The presence of a large flake scar suggests that this broken axe had been later used as a core.

7. Small find number; the numbers in italics – e.g. (153) 33 – are area numbers (bracketed) followed by layer numbers.
Arrowheads

Five of these are leaf shaped. 2632, 3375 (FIG.8, No.8) and 3224 (FIG.8 No.10) are round based. 2663 (FIG.8, No.7) and 3609 (FIG.8, No.9) have pointed bases. 3224 is crudely made and largely unifacially retouched. 2632 is a fragment only.

Six other arrowheads are barbed and tanged. 3529 (FIG.8, No.12) with pronounced barbs is of Green's Greenlow type; 2960, 134, 532, and 1421 (FIG.8, Nos.13–16) are of the Sutton type; and 3660 (FIG.8, No.11) is the barb only probably of a Conygar Hill type arrow in Green's classification (Green 1980).

Arrowhead roughouts

These are three crude bifacially worked pieces, probably arrowheads blanks. 3226, 2402 and from (157) 75.

End scrapers

Of various sizes: 3305, 826, 2629 (FIG.9, Nos.17–19); 2353.

Discoidal scrapers

Eight of these have cortex preserved. 3059 has an extremely denticulated outline. 3643, 1430, 2141, 1702, 794, 2121, 3531 (FIG.9, Nos.20–26); 1105, 1829, 2170, 2437, 2630, 3059, 3593, and from (157) 33, (158) 51, (156) 8, (8) 6 (3 examples), (141) 7, (171) 3, (158) 38, (173) 21, (107) 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Discoidal scrapers</th>
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<td>Length in cms.</td>
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<td>2–3</td>
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<td>3–4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>4–5</td>
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<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5–6.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Axe

Manufactured on irregular flakes. From (141) 7; 1829 (FIG.9, No.27).

Points

2847, 653 (FIG.10, Nos.28–29); and from (107) 7.

Serrated blades and flakes

Several of these have highly polished edges. 3522, 3203 (FIG.10, Nos.30–31); 511, 1149, 3216; and from (141) 1, (142) 13, (107) 1, (173) 1, (156) 1, (158) 13.

Retouched blades and flakes

These include pieces with both invasive as well as marginal retouch. 534, 449, 3459, 3495 (FIG.10, Nos.32–35); 428, 517, 911, 2664, 3122, 3226, 3228, 3353, 3473; and from (141) 5, (157) 33, (173) 7.

Discussion

Among the artifacts present in this assemblage are examples stylistically attributable to at least the Mesolithic, the Early Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. All the finds, however, derive from Roman levels and no prehistoric contexts were recorded.

The possibility that the flint industry is in part of Roman origin would appear unlikely, given the high proportion of diagnostic prehistoric types, even though Roman flint industries have been claimed by some authorities (Wainwright 1980). It is always possible that some of
the pieces were collected and brought to the site in Roman times, either as functional tools or, in the case of the arrowheads, as amulets. In all probability, however, the collection represents intermittent prehistoric settlement and activity over the excavated 0.64 acres of the Barnsley Park site, between the seventh and the second millennia B.C. The absence of specifically Late Neolithic arrowheads or other Late Neolithic artifacts would also support the conclusion that the assemblage is not the result of later collection.

The large numbers of scrapers suggests a reasonably permanent settlement (Bradley 1978), although whether these date mainly to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age cannot be ascertained from their typology.

The many different periods represented, together with the evidence for the re-use of earlier flint material, may relate to resettlement of the site at different times with the specific intention of utilizing earlier flint debris (Green 1980, p.59).

It would seem unlikely that this collection represents the general background scatter to be expected over the whole landscape of the Cotswolds, even though flint debris may have been widely scattered by manuring (Bradley 1978). The situation of the Barnsley Park site, however, offers no natural attractions such as shelter or water supply that would otherwise explain such a repeated use of the location for settlement.

The percentage calculation of the ratio of implements, cores and unretouched flakes, based on the finds from the seasons of excavation after 1973, when all the flint finds were collected, is: struck flakes, etc. 78.3% (347), cores 3.2% (14), implements 18.5% (82).

The recent publication by Saville of the flints from Cow Common is the only well published flint assemblage from the region that can be used for comparison with Barnsley Park. At that site Saville noted that the proportion of waste to finished implements was lower (79%) than that usually found on other Neolithic settlements on the chalk which is nearer 90%. This, according to Saville, is related to the greater economy in raw material found in areas where flint was harder to acquire. The figures from Barnsley Park agree with Saville's observations.

The Mesolithic assemblage cannot be closely dated beyond an attribution to the later Mesolithic or Narrow Blade tradition, and is comparable with the similar small collection of Mesolithic finds from Cow Common. Specifically No.1 (2847), the possible crescentic form, is comparable with fig. 1217 from Cow Common.

The small heavily patinated end scraper No.17 (3305) and the bipolar core may also be of Mesolithic date.

The relatively large number of leaf-shaped arrowheads suggests an Early Neolithic presence, even though we must bear in mind that Green has demonstrated that this type of arrowhead continues in use as late as the Early Bronze Age (Green 1980). The flint axe and the serrated blades, (Saville 1979), also suggest Neolithic occupation. The absence of Late Neolithic Petit-tranchet arrowheads is worth noting, especially as they are numerous at Cow Common. The site may thus have been unoccupied at that time.

The barbed and tanged arrowheads are culturally specific of the Beaker and Early Bronze Age periods. Green suggests that Conygar Hill type arrows are not earlier than the appearance of food vessels.

None of the other artifacts are of any help in the dating of the assemblage.

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EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK

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The Coins

1° (PLATE IVa) British Dobunnic Silver Class C. 0.961 g.

**Phase 1**

No coins

**Phase 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Claudius II (268–278) Rev. illegible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Barbarous radiate 13 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>PROBVS (276–282) PAX AVG (RIC.v, 119).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>CONSTANTINVS I (306–308) GENIO POPVL ROMANI (RIC.vii, Lyons 24).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>CONSTANTINVS I (313–314) SOLI INVICTO COMITI S/P (RIC.vii, Lond.10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>GALLIENVS (253–268) APOLLINIC CONS AVG (RIC.v, 166).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>VICTORINVS (268–270) Rev. illegible, plated (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>TETRICVS T (270–273) Rev. illegible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>PROBVS (276–282) PAX AVG (RIC.v, 119).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>CRISPUS (317–326) CAESARVM NOSTRVRM VOT X (RIC.vii, Lond.291).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>TETRICVS (270–273) VICTORIA AVG (2) (RIC.v, 141 ?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>TETRICVS T (270–273) Rev. illegible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>Barbarous radiate SPES (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>CARAVS (287–293) PAX AVG (RIC.v, 843).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>CONSTANTINVS T (313–317) T/F ?.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Small Finds**

**Phase 1** (c. A.D. 140–275)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>A thick iron ring which could have been part of a chain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A decorated bronze finger ring (cf. Lydnes Park, Fig.16, No.49).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>An iron dog for nailing two timbers together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>An annular glass bead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 2** (c. A.D. 275–315)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A complete bone pin with a round flat-top head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Two iron strips which appear to be attached; one end is broken but the other may be complete since both pieces have rounded ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Part of a shale bangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>A small boot-stud.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. These numbers belong to the main series which will be published in the second part of the report.
10. Field number.
11. Small Find number.
12. Spinks, Roman Imperial Coinage.
FIG. 11  Small Finds: Phase 1, Nos. 1-4; Phase 2, Nos. 16-20 (actual size)
FIG. 12 Small Finds: Phase 2, Nos.5–15 (actual size)
FIG. 13  Small Finds: Phase 3, Nos. 21–28 (actual size)
FIG. 14  Small Finds: Phase 4, Nos. 29–35 (actual size; except No. 34: ½)
FIG. 15 Small Finds: Phase 4, Nos. 36-39 (actual size)
a. Dobunnic silver coin, Class C  
(Photo. Derek Allen)

b. Brooch No. 7

PLATE IV
9 (156) 39 3474 Part of a silver pin with a baluster top.
10 (158) 91 3198 A bronze bracelet with a twisted loop at one end and part of the hook at the other, an iron melon bead, an unusual type in this metal, is threaded to it.
11 (25) 24 799 A round stud-head of thin bronze covering a lead filling, a typical masking of the head of an iron nail.
12 (157) 102 3439 A small iron wedge.
13 (157) 102 3455 A plain bronze finger ring.
14 (152) 41 3610 A twisted bronze bracelet.
15 (158) 68 3066 Part of a bone triangular plaque with three holes for tablet weaving. It is scored with thin lines into which the thread is said to fall (Archaeologia 62 (1911), 582), but here they appear to be too random for such use and they do not project from the holes.

Phase 3 (c. A.D. 315–340)

16 (25) 33 1102 An iron handle with a ring at the end for suspension. It was probably for a large kitchen knife (cf. Verulamium 1, Fig.65, No.41).
17 (25) 36 1160 A large cleaver with a knob at the end of the handle.
18 (25) 24 838 A small hooked knife with socket for a wood handle. This could be a pruning or a grape hook, (cf. Rees S.E. 1979 ii, Figs. 193–206; for grape hook see, Loescheke S. 1933, Abb. 11).
19 (157) 16 3538 A plain lead disc, probably a large counter. There are three small marks which may have had some significance in a game.
20 (158) 114 3406 A small blue roughly square glass bead for a bangle or necklace.
21 (158) 142 3539 A Lynch-pin without the usual expanded or crescentric head (for the normal type see Manning W.H. 1976, Fig.9).
22 (157) 31 2754 A rectangular jet bead with two circular indentations on one face.
23 (156) 16 3014 Half a stone spindle-wheel.
24 (25) 25 876 Part of a twisted bronze bracelet with an eyelet loop.
25 (157) 15 2578 An iron wedge with a chamfered point and knobbed top.
26 (157) 33 2618 A heavy iron hook, possibly for hanging a gate or door.
27 (141) 50 3517 Bronze tweezers for a chatelaine (see No. 31).
28 (157) 33 2722 A bronze pin with a conical head of a late type (Crummy N. 1979, Type 2).

Phase 4 (c. A.D. 340–360)

29 (158) 28 2727 A fragment of rib which has been shaped at one end and cut with a series of notches.
30 (172) 38 3530 A bronze implement for a chatelaine (cf. a complete example in London in Roman Times 1930, Pl. XXXIX).
31 (157) 14 2521 The end of a long spatula with a small spoon at the end for extracting ointment etc. from long-necked bottles.
32 (157) 13 2552 The hook end of a bronze bracelet.
33 (157) 12 2809 A complete spatula with one end flattened and the other pointed, used for the same purpose as No. 3.
34 (25) 49 1384 A small part of a stone hand mill, 36.2 cm. diam. with the slot for the wood handle.
35 (19) 45 872 A piece of iron bent at one end at a right angle and with a nail head, probably a piece of door or gate furniture.
36 (157) 12 2810 An iron claw for extracting large nails with a head flattened by hammering (cf. La Quincablierie Antike ii, Pl. XV, No. 18).
37 (13) 7 300 An iron stylus with a flattened triangular end, the point at the other end has been broken.
38 (24) 73 1653 Part of an iron bar with a swan-neck hook at the end, it could have been the handle of a large kitchen implement. (cf. Richborough V, Pl. LVI, No. 280).
39 (153) 41 2930 A decorated bronze finger ring.
EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK

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The Brooches by Donald Mackreth Illustrated FIGS. 16–18

All brooches are made of a copper alloy, unless otherwise stated.

Phase 2 (c. A.D. 275–315)

1 (58) 68 3061 A Colchester Derivative. The pin is hinged and the circular-sectioned wings housing the axis bar are plain and short. The upper bow is wide, has a step down each side and a notched crest down the centre. The lower bow tapers to a simple forward-projecting foot and a median arris. There are sufficient parallels (e.g. Dudley, 1967, 36, Fig. 15, 61–2; Atkinson 1916, 37, Pl. IX, 43) to show that this is a distinct type, but not enough recorded examples for its market area to be defined. None is dated and the same date range as for No. 17 may be suggested.

2 (58) 68 3035 A Hod Hill type of which only part of the upper bow survives. The axis bar of the hinged pin is housed in the usual rolled-over head. The bow has a ridge down each side and three more close-set down the centre. Each of the latter has a series of cross-cuts. There is no evidence as yet that the Hod Hill brooch had been imported into Britain before the Roman conquest. The distribution of the type shows that, if it follows mainly in the wake of the Roman army, but was out of use by c. 70 as the very small number known from the lands taken into the Province by Petilius Cerialis show.

3 (58) 91 3196 A Trumpet type with a hinged pin. The upper bow has a slight expansion, a median arris, a groove across the top and, above that, the stump of a cast-on loop. On either side of the arris is an enamelled field in which lie three triangular cells for enamel. No enamel colour survives. The knop of the bow consists of three cross-mouldings separated from the rest of the bow top and bottom by a pair of narrow mouldings. Each of the upper and lower mouldings of the central trio has two scoops which give the whole the semblance of the petalled ornament found on 'standard' Trumpets (cf. Carle, 1911, 323, Pl. LXXXVI, 15). The lower bow has a central ridge and a foot-knob formed from a pair of cross-mouldings.

4 (19) 471711 A fragment of what was probably a Plate type. The original form was circular with two concentric enamelled zones. The inner appears to have been plain, but the outer one contained six circular cells, each with a central metal dot, one and most of another of these survives. Although a member of a distinct group, there is little dating evidence to help establish the floruit. One from Newstead (Carle 1911, 330, Pl. LXXXIX, 14) must have been in use in the 80s of the first century at least. In general, plate brooches consisting largely of one plane and enamelled in the champlevé technique are assigned to the second century, but there are many varieties and the boundaries between them and other enamelled designs are not always clear.

5 (19) 44 865 A Trumpet type of which only the lower bow below the knop is present. Down each side is a groove and down the centre a series of lozenges of reserved metal lying in an enamelled panel. The foot-knob consists of a cross-moulding on each side of four moulded petals which run right round the foot-knob.

6 (173) 62 3110 A Strip type of iron, the hinged pin of which is mounted in the rolled-over head of the bow which tapers towards the catch-plate, now largely missing. In profile, there is a marked bend at the top and the main part of the bow is straight. Such brooches were easy to make and were presumably cheaper than their copper alloy counterparts. There is no decoration and there is little help determine the date. The common mode is to have a rolled-under head, as on No. 9. Similarly, the profile of the bow is more often like that of No. 9. Simple iron strip brooches were certainly being made before the Roman conquest as an example from Skeleton Green, Puckeridge, Herts. (Partridge, forthcoming) demonstrates. However, the type may have lasted a long time and the few from dated contexts do not help to settle the matter: c. A.D. 60–90 (Wedlake 1958, 216, Fig. 50, 4); c. 150 and later (Neal, 1974, Fig. 54m 10); c. 175–225, Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 209, Fig. 44, 31).

7 (19) 62 1880 (PLATE IVb) a Plate type with a hinged pin. The brooch is lozenge-shaped and has three stages.
FIG. 16 Brooches: Phase 2, Nos. 1–6 (actual size)
FIG. 17 Brooches: Phase 3, Nos. 8–12 (actual size)
FIG. 18 Brooches: Phase 3, No. 13; Phase 4, Nos. 15–18 (actual size)
The lowest is the outer margin with a scalloped edge round a series of circular holes which be a corrosion effect as one of them is replaced by a stamp consisting of concentric rings. The remaining two stages are stepped with their edges bearing a series of close-set nicks. In the centre of the top stage is a lozenge-shaped recess containing red enamel with a piece of millefiori glass in the centre. The colours of the glass are lost.

Precise parallels are not to be expected or would necessarily be useful in establishing a date. The characteristic features of the brooch, the border and the decorated steps combined with the lozenge-shape occur on a brooch from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967, 51, Fig. 21, 181). One with an extra step comes from Cirencester (Corinium Museum, C212); another with one step but with an extra, circular boss, was found at Chichester (Down and Rule 1971, 113, Fig. 5, 17, 228K) in a grave dating from the latter part of the 2nd century. The brooch type belongs to a family with a large repertoire of motifs which could be combined to form a wide range of differing designs (cf. ibid., 47, Fig. 3, 17, 18; Dudley 1967, 48, Fig. 19, 144). There seems to be little doubt that the *flourish* of this ‘school’ of design is essentially the 2nd century, but it is hard to be certain that it had not come into being in the late 1st century and less certain that many examples did not continue in use into the 3rd, even if manufacture had ceased (e.g. Riha 1979, 187–8, taf. 60, 1592, 1596, 1598, 1603; 194, taf. 63, 1660).

**Phase 3 (c. A.D. 315–340)**

8 (157) 50 2079 A Trumpet type with a spring with an internal chord is mounted on a rolled copper alloy tube sitting in the cast loop behind the head of the bow. There is a wire loop, the collar is lost, over the spring and its ends sit in the ends of the tube. The upper part of the bow has a slight trumpet effect emphasised by a projecting moulding on each side. There is a ridge down the centre ending in an ornament on the front of the bow just below the crest of the profile. The ornament consists of a fin with a semi-circular profile which has a nick in it. One side of the fin shows the beginning of a hole below the nick in the profile. The bow is nearly straight-sided and has a median arris beneath the projecting plate. The foot consists of a knob with a slight cross-moulding above. The relationship of this brooch with the Trumpet is clear; the emphasis is on the head and the kind of spring fixing arrangement. However, the curious decoration on the bow is unlike the central knob on the Trumpet. Close parallels for the present specimen come from Wood Eaton, Oxon. (Oxoniensia 14, 1949, 11, Fig. 3, 4) and from a private collection. What may have been the intended full form of the Barnsley brooch could be represented by one from Chichester (Pitt Rivers 1888, 117, Fig. b) and another from Camerton (Wedlake 1958, 224, Fig. 51, 17), while another variety comes from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967, 36, Fig. 14, 49). The dating is not well fixed and may well be the same as that of the Trumpet type, late first century into the second. Of the parallels quoted only that from Camerton comes from a dated context, A.D. 150–200.

9 (156) 16 3076 A Strip type of iron, the hinged pin of which is mounted in the rolled-under head of the bow which tapers towards the foot. The bow is plain and has a regular curve in profile. The catch-plate is apparently missing, but may only have been a return at the bottom of the surviving part of the bow.

10 (24) 62 1402 The upper part of an unclassified type, but the pin fixing arrangement is lost. The design falls into two parts. The upper consists of the remains of a circular plate with a deep wall around it and is joined to the lower by a narrow waist which has on the front, a groove down each side and a swell between. On either side of the waist is a small vertical moulding at the junction with the circular plate. The lower part of the brooch is an elongated trapezoidal plate which is, again, a walled setting. There is a small step across the top under a curved projecting plate at the bottom of the waist. Under the lower bow is a small moulding and then a foot-knob. The deep recesses were almost certainly to contain a different material from the body of the brooch, and there is no indication of what it might have been. The writer can offer no parallel for this brooch nor an opinion as to its likely date.

11 (12) 13 1161 The hinged pin of a Strip type, now separate, once had its axis bar housed in the rolled-under head of the bow. The bow has a wide upper part, with two grooves down the centre and a series of diagonal cross-cuts between them, stepping in to the narrow, tapering, lower section. The lower bow, with nearly all the catch-plate, is missing. The writer has not found a close parallel for this brooch, however thin Strip Brooches seem to belong to the middle years of the 1st century. The design of the present specimen might be a reflection of that of an Aucissa, but at a remove, in which case a mid-1st-century date would be appropriate (Brailsford 1962, 8, Fig. 7, G30–42; 10, Fig. 10, C 81–94; Richmond 1968, 117–9).

12 **BP 62 1633** Only the knob and lower bow of this Trumpet type survive. The central moulding of the knob consists of two protuberances each outlined by a ridge. There is a moulding above and an indefinite one below. The lower bow has a median ridge and the foot-knob consists of three cross-sections.\(^\text{13}\)

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13. The writer has not seen this brooch.
None of the features of these brooches marks any or all of them out as being late or early in the life of the general type. While it may be supposed that No. 3 must be a development of the earliest known, there is no proof that this was so, or that it should be dated to a significantly later time than those. The earliest known Trumpets (pace Boon and Savory 1973) are two from The Lunt, Baginton, Warks. (Hobley 1969, 110, Fig. 19, 9; Hobley 1973, 66, Fig. 19, 8) both of which are earlier than c. A.D. 75. They show that the type had fully developed by that date. The other end of the floruit is harder to establish. There is no evidence that the type was in common use at the end of the 2nd century and it may have largely passed out of fashion by A.D. 150.

(142) 72 3639 The pin is hinged. At the top of the fan-shaped head is a projection with a hole through it, and round the rest of the upper edge of the fan is a border of graver cuts. The bow has a rounded top, tapers to a simple projecting foot, and has a slight recurve in the lower part of its profile. At first sight this brooch seems to be related to a local variety of Trumpet brooch with the same hinged pin arrangement, a cast-on loop and a line of rocker-arm ornament round the trumpet expansion of the bow (Mackreth 1973, 21-3, Fig. 18). There is, however, a group of Knee brooches which has the same kind of head-plate, without the pierced projection (Kovrig 1937, 56-60, taf. IX, 80-4, 87-8, 91; Riha 1979, 85, taf. 12, 291-2). These have sprung-pins, distinctive catch-plates and occasionally foot-knobs, and these differences are perhaps enough to disprove an intimate connection. The distribution of this group of Knee brooches appears to be mainly in the upper Rhine and along the Danube rather than in the provinces to the west. As yet no examples from Britain are known to the writer. At Zugmantel and Staalburg, this specific type also occurs (Böhme 1972, 81-2, tafn. 6-7, 359-74, 384-91), but there are two brooches from Staalburg which all have hinged pins, cast-on loops and similar catch-plates. One of the Staalburg brooches has a bow ornament which is not unlike some knobs found on Trumpets (ibid. 81, taf. 6, 353. 355). While the connection is weak, the writer has found no British parallel for the Barnsley brooch and it may be of continental origin, in which case the dating to be suggested is essentially second into third century, rather than first into second.

(157) 33 2699 A Nauheim Derivative, the sides of the bow step into the narrow lower section about halfway down the length of the bow. The punched decoration can be seen to have been made by using a narrow stamp with a series of cross-cuts which produce the divisions between the square recesses. The stamp was used twice on each side.

The distribution of stamped Nauheim Derivatives is scattered from Wiltshire and Gloucestershire into Northamptonshire and Suffolk with apparent outliers in Kent and at Wroxeter. The dating of the type appears to be before c. A.D. 75 (Gunliffe 1971, 100, Fig. 36, 6, 13) and may be earlier in its main floruit (Boon 1969, 47, Fig. 6, 3) and was certainly in use before c. 50 (Brailsford 1962, 7, Fig. 7, C25; Richmond 1960, 117-9).

Phase 4 (c. A.D. 340-360)

(157) 14 2511 A Colchester Derivative. Behind the head of the bow is a plate with two piercings, the lower of which carries an axis bar through the coils of the spring, while, through the upper, passes the chord. The wings curve to fit the spring and each has a vertical groove at its end. The bow is thin and tapers to a pointed foot which has a nick in it. The plate behind the head is continued over the top to become a ridge down the upper part of the bow. The ridge is stopped at its base by a cross-groove. The brooch was once tinned or silvered. The type to which this brooch belongs is to be found in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Oxfordshire with a few outliers. The variations in ornament are few ranging from a slightly elaborate moulding at the end of each wing to none at all, and more than one cross-groove on the foot and at the base of the ridge on the bow. None appears to have come from a dated context. As the manner of fastening the spring is usually to be found in the east of England, it may be that this particular type was in manufacture before the Polden Hill system, which belongs to the west of Britain, achieved its ascendancy, say c. A.D. 50-60, or when that spring fastening arrangement was on the decline, say c. A.D. 100-150. On balance, the likely dating is from the second half of the first into the second century.

(157) 33 2729 A brooch pin and part of the spring.

(19) 70 1316 A Colchester Derivative, the pin of which is hinged and its axis bar is housed in thin, circular-sectioned, wings of which only one survives and this has a moulding at the end. The bow is wide at the top, and tapers to a simple forward-projecting foot. On the upper bow are four mouldings, equally spaced, the outer ones being applied to the edge of the bow. There is a circular hole in the catch-plate. Precise parallels are not, perhaps, to be expected. There is a group of brooches mainly to be found in south-west England which displays the characteristic feature of the present specimen: the use of mouldings to expand the top of the bow. There is also a similar group of sprung-pin brooches. The designs are sufficiently varied for it to be possible that there are several workshops producing them. Dating is not good, but is sufficient to suggest that the range runs from the latter part of the first century into the second (Wedlake 1958, 219, Fig. 50, 9-10; 229, Fig. 53, 40).

(19) 55 1393 A fragment of a brooch pin.
EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK

19 (172) 38 3523 (not drawn) A Langton Down Type with a separately made spring held between two flaps cast behind the wings and which were folded round the spring. Across the top of the spring-case is a simple groove. The front of each wing is plain. Across the head of the bow is a crude step. The front of the bow has two ridges down each side, a swell between these, and, down the middle, a sunken ridge. The catch-plate is damaged but had a single large opening.

The dating of Langton Down brooches is Augustus-Tiberius. Many survived in use to a later time, but few were in use by A.D. 50. In the present case, the poor quality of design and the relatively small size of the specimen might suggest that it was made late in the manufacturing period of the Langton Down Type, but there is little sign that it should be considered to be the latest variety in production and no good evidence that it was necessarily made after c. A.D. 25.

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The Scythes

One of the most important discoveries made at Barlow Park was that of two large scythes. They were found in 1962, the second year of the excavation, and it is unfortunate that at that early stage, the basic chronology and relevant stratification were not fully understood. They were found in an area of charcoal and burning. The charcoal was examined at the Royal Botanic Gardens and found to be hazel and Kenneth Painter has suggested that it may represent the burn basket of a basket. It seems likely that it was inside the eastern part of the timber building associated with Phase 1 and which may have been destroyed by fire accidently; but it is also possible it was due to activities inside the circular pen F of Phase 2.

am most grateful to Kenneth White and John Anstee for their views on these important tools. They were both about seven feet long, but only one had sufficient metal surviving to enable conservation to be carried out and this was done by the British Museum conservation department and this scythe is deposited there. The other one appeared for the most part as an outline of corrosion deposit and only the heel could be lifted. The scythes are very similar to those found at Great Chesterford, Suffolk in 1854 and they have been described by Kenneth White, who concluded that they were used for cutting hay and made the interesting point that the 4th century was a period when the Roman army increased its cavalry and fodder would have been needed. Large scythes were, however, known in Gaul. John Anstee examined the Chesterford blades and found that they were remarkable examples of the blacksmith's art, having steeled edges, and in his opinion were as good as the best modern tools. He also made a copy five feet long and, after experimental cutting, concluded that they had been two-handed scythes and that much depended on having the handles in the right place relative to the position of the body. He also felt that this type of blade was better for cutting corn and that for grass a shorter but wider blade was necessary, this difference being recognised in the 19th century. The efficiency of the blade could have been improved by a small cradle fixed to the sneed and one of the Barnsley Park blades has a small hole which, according to Mr Anstee, may have been for such an attachment. The alternative methods ofhafting the blade to the handle have been drawn to the suggestion of Mr Anstee. In his experiments he used naturally grown branches for the handle as in PLATE V, No. 3, but he could see no reason why No. 4 may not have been preferred as long as 'the movement of force came to the user's grip in the same way'. Much depended on the use of natural shapes, since a composite handle would have weaknesses at this point.

A scientific examination of fragments of one of the scythes was carried out by Dr A.E. Werner and Mr R.M. Organ of the British Museum Research Laboratory. They reported as follows:

The examination of a selected length of the fragmentary mineralised iron scythe from Barnsley Park was carried out in order to ascertain whether an apparent accretion was the work of the smith or whether it was a corrosion product. The length examined (PLATE V, no. 1) consisted of five fragments, of which the central one happened to be bounded by two fractures, one passing through both accretion and blade and the other through the blade alone (PLATE V a-b). Neither fracture appeared to contain any unoxidised metal.

The mineral of the fracture passing through both blade and accretion was found to be laminar in nature. This appearance has been caused by the fact that corrosive attack had followed the layer structure of the original wrought metal. The resultant structure has become emphasized by the formation of thin flat voids between laminae. The material of the accretion is very similar to that of the blade, both as shown in the photograph and when viewed under the microscope. This is to be expected if the accretion represented a local thickening of the scythe blade. However, the accretion actually contains a large void. In consequence of this, its apparent thickness may have arisen because of a fortuitous corrosion process rather than from a functional thickening by the smith.

17. Pliny, Nat. Hist., xvi, 261.
The Long Scythe: No. 1 fragments before conservation; No. 2 after conservation; Nos. 3–4 possible methods of attaching handle.

PLATE V

(Photos. British Museum)
FIG. 19 The Scythe

The other fracture passing through the blade alone confirms the evidence of PLATE V b as regards the bending of metal by the smith, but the mineralized metal is, in this case, almost free from voids. Nevertheless, it is roughly equal in overall thickness with the voidless section. This is to be expected because a scythe blade should not vary greatly in cross-section along its length. In view of the fact that a surface accretion is present on that area of a blade of uniform cross-section where the underlying mineral contains voids, it would appear probable that the material from the voids has been transported to the overlying accretion as the result of a corrosion process. Therefore, it is most probable that the accretion is a corrosion product and not the deliberate work of a smith.

Infant Burial by John Cole Illustrated PLATE IIIa

The skeleton was found lying on its right side with arms flexed as in the ‘foetal’ or intrauterine position. The skull, facial bones and mandible were considerably crushed. The long bones recovered were measured in the dry state, the left forearm bones and those of the legs were not recovered. The lower incisors were commencing to erupt but did not convincingly extend beyond the alveolar margin. From the length of the bones and the degree of tooth eruption the age at death was unlikely to have exceeded 2 months,\(^\text{19}\) and could well have been born dead or died shortly after birth. No pathological bone changes were found.

Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bone</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humeri</td>
<td>65 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right radius</td>
<td>54.5 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right ulna</td>
<td>50.5 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Femora</td>
<td>78 mm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Coarse Pottery

Phase 1 (c. A.D. 140-275) Illustrated Fig. 20

About a quarter of these sherds are oxidised and all the remainder are reduced, including the black-burnished wares which represent about a quarter of the total. There is a total absence of any red-slipped Oxford wares, and a few small sherds of black colour-coat have presumably come from the Nene Valley, one of them, (173) 75, having barbotine decoration. There are only three or four sherds of calcite-gritted wares. The oxidised wares include Severn Valley type vessels, mainly tankards and one in a reduced finish, but none has the near vertical sides that distinguish those made in the mid 2nd century. The black-burnished wares extend in date from the mid 2nd into the 3rd century; one flanged bowl, (158) 78, has a distinct groove which should place it well into the 3rd century. A large light grey store jar is from the Savernake factory and others with a sandy fill and occasional iron-stone occlusions could have come from the north Wiltshire factories (Anderson, A.S. 1979, 13). Others may be from local kilns, as yet unknown. It is reasonable to assume that it would have needed a considerable industry to supply Corinium and that the occupants of the Barnsley Park site would have purchased most of their pottery in the market town, and the rest from potters who pedalled their wares round the rural establishments.

1 (158) 86 A jar in a light grey ware with slight neck and lattice on the body. The form and decoration is clearly derived from the black-burnished cooking pot and is probably a N. Wilts. imitation (cf. Greene, K. 1974, Fig. 3, No. 25).

2 (173) 76 A large globular jar in a light grey ware with rustication on the body, a type of surface treatment which lasted well into the 2nd century (cf. Greene, K. 1974, Fig. 4, Nos. 45 and 46).

3 (178) 76 A campanulate cup imitating samian form 27 in a light pink ware.

4 (19) 57 A small jar in a silvery grey ware decorated with a wavy line and lines of burnish (cf. Greene, K. 1974, Fig. 3, No. 31).

5 (73) 64, 72, 77 A tankard in a light red/brown ware with traces of burnishing and vertical line decoration.

6 (173) 78 A jar in a coarse black ware, partially burnished, probably a local product.

7 (141) 36 A tankard in light buff Severn Valley ware with vertical line decoration and slightly splayed sides, typical of the late-3rd-century form (cf. Webster, P.V. 1976, Fig. 7, No. 43). The vertical lines on this vessel and No. 5 may indicate a Shepton Mallet origin. They appear to be too sophisticated for the Whitehill Farm factory (Anderson, A.S. 1979, Fig. 8, No. 6).

8 (158) 81 A cooking jar in a light brown ware with a darker outer surface.

9 (158) 86 A jar in light grey ware with grooves and a corder, probably a N. Wilts. product (cf. Greene, K. 1974, Fig. 3, No. 42).

10 A large jar with a grooved rim in light grey Savernake ware with thick latticing on the shoulder (Annable, F.K. 1966).

11 (173) 78 A jar in a light grey ware with a neck cordon and broad cordon on the body, probably a N. Wilts product.

12 (158) 83 A jar with a roll rim in a black ware with latticing.

13 (158) 72, (173) 68, 77 A small jar in a dark grey ware.

14 (158) 92 A large jar in a light grey ware with traces of burnishing.

15 (158) 99 A semi-spherical bowl in a grey ware with a light-red oxidised surface.

16 (173) 76 A jar in a calcite-gritted ware.

17 (141) 36 A jar with a flat top rim in a calcite-gritted ware.

20. I am greatly indebted for help in identifying some of the sherds to Dr Christopher Young, Kay Hartley, Vivien Swan, Paul Arthur, and Mr and Mrs Scott Anderson. The samian pottery will appear in Part II of the report.
FIG. 20  Coarse Pottery: Phase 1, Nos. 1–18 (¼)
A mortarium in a white ware with pink quartz grits; it has an upstanding bead and thick flanged rim. It is a product of the Oxfordshire factory, (cf. Young, C.J. 1977, Fig. 22, M 21.4 and .5).

Phase 2 (c. A.D. 275–315) Illustrated FIGS. 21–22

The predominant group is the light grey wares which are present in a variety of shades and surface finish and are probably products of the north Wiltshire factories; there were also body sherds of large jars and Savernake ware. The oxidised wares are not in such quantity but the proportion of Severn Valley types is very small. The rest have a great variety of form and fabric. Body sherds of a few large vessels are in a thin very hard ware, the section showing two reduced layers along which the pottery tends to laminate, and the body is decorated with two rows of wide spaced shallow impressions made by a fragment of bone or wood (not drawn). There are seven sherds of flagons in white ware and one base in red ware with a white slip. Several tankards are present including one crudely made example which is evidently a copy of the better productions. There was a large quantity of black burnished wares with diagnostic forms and latticing up to late-3rd early-4th century types. There are still very few sherds of calcite-gritted ware, but one coarse jar has white fragments with the appearance of chalk and another, a large, oxidised store-jar, has lumps of iron-stone in the fabric, giving it the appearance of tile rather than pottery; it is possible that some of the tile factories of north Wiltshire were also producing pottery.

The colour-coated sherds include four of Oxfordshire ware. They are too small to publish but can be identified as: 1) part of a bowl of type C 41 with a small rounded flange (cf C 41.4 and .5) in a soft buff fabric with a brown colour-coat; 2) part of the foot-ring of a bowl in a light red ware with traces of red colour-coat; 3) a thick (7 mm.) body sherd of a bowl near the foot-ring in light red ware with a red colour-coat on both sides; 4) a small fragment of a foot-ring of small diameter in a buff ware with dull red colour-coat. Another colour-coated vessel is a small jar in a very fine light buff ware (near Brown B 7) with a dark brown (Brown A 2), probably from a central Gallic factory. There is also a small conical necked jar imitating Oxford form C 23 in a light brown ware (Brown B 7) with a brown colour-coat of varying colours (mainly Brown B 3).

A large jar in a reddish brown ware with a zone of latticing on the upper part of the body.

A large store jar in a light grey ware with a necked rim, probably from the Savernake factory, it has been repaired with rivets.

A mortarium in a light cream ware with a pinkish tinge (near to Brown/Red A 7), the working surface studied with sparse quartz grains. Mrs K. Hartley informs me that it is probably a French import (c. A.D. 100–160).

A jar with curved rim and lattice on the body in a light grey ware with darker surfaces. This is a good quality imitation of a black-burnished cooking pot and probably from a N. Wilts. factory.

A large jar with a roll-rim in a light grey ware with white occlusions, possibly chalk, probably from a local factory.

A well-made jar in a light grey ware with dark 'sand' particles.

A jar or bowl in a light red ware with reduced grey surfaces (cf. Whitehill Farm, Fig. 8, No. 4, Anderson A.S. 1979).

21. The colours given here are from the Pottery Colour Chart prepared by the Study Group for Romano-British Coarse Pottery.
26 (158) 88, 91 A large wide-mouth jar with a double beaded rim in a light grey ware full of dark particles and with darker surfaces.

27 (158) 68 A large wide-mouth jar with a wide cordon on the neck in a light grey ware.

28 (158) 68 A large wide-mouth jar in a similar ware to No. 26.

29 (157) 56 A tankard with sloping sides in a light red ware.

30 (158) 56 A body sherd of a black-burnished cooking-pot with flat lattice.

31 (158) 58 A wide-mouth bowl in a light grey ware similar to No. 26, with lattice and partly burnished.

32 (157) 77 A tankard in a grey ware with oxidised surface decorated with a zig-zag line, probably a local imitation.

33 (19) 86 The rim of a small flagon in a light red ware with a brownish-green glaze.

34 (25) 55 A small jar in a red ware with a dark green glaze, see No. 33.

35 (24) 24 A small black-burnished cooking pot with two grooves on the neck, an unusual feature.

36 (158) 133 A small bead and flange bowl in a soft sandy light red ware (near Yell/brown A 6), evidently a local potter imitating a black-burnished form.

Phase 3 (c. A.D. 315–340) Illustrated FIGS. 22-24

The most important group within this phase is that from the large construction pit dug for water-point No. 2 — (158) 176–180, 185–189. The black burnished wares are not particularly diagnostic, but one cooking-pot rim has the thin elongated out-curved rim but not oversailing the body, typical of the late-3rd/4th century (cf. Gillam Type 145). In general, the predominant wares are the light grays, far in excess of both the oxidised and black-burnished wares and are most probably from the Wiltshire factories. The buff wares have very little burnishing and it seems unlikely that they are from the Severn Valley factories. An autoptic examination of these fabrics suggests that they may have come from local kilns. Some of the grey wares have oxidised surfaces, but the fabrics vary considerably. The black burnished wares are typical of the late 3rd/early 4th century but there is only one bead and flange rim — (158) 130 — and this has a modest bead (cf. Gillam type, 228, A.D. 290–371). There are still very few recognisable Oxfordshire wares. They include a cream mortarium with a flat hooked rim and small bead (158) 16, cf. M 18.4; and a body sherd from a different vessel, (158) 176; a small almost complete carinated bowl with rouletted bands in a light grey ware with red colour-coat; No. 77, cf. C 81.1; two body sherds of red colour-coated mortaria, (158) 112; and a hemispherical bowl with centre flange, (158) 130, cf. C 51.2. There were only three sherds of colour-gritted wares, all quite different, (158) 27, 130, 176.

37 (158) 82 A hooked rim mortarium in a cream ware with quartz grits, probably an Oxfordshire product (cf. Young, C.J. Type, M 17, Fig. 21).

38 (157) 15, 36 A narrow-necked jar in a light grey ware with darker surfaces, decorated on the upper part below a broad cordon, a typical N. Wilts. product.

39 (157) 34, 75 A wide-mouthed bowl in a silvery grey ware, partly burnished.

40 (157) 36 A wide-mouthed necked jar in a light grey ware, partly burnished.

41 (158) 48 A bowl in a light grey ware the body decorated with broad grooves imitating fluting. The form of this unusual vessel is derived probably from that of glass bowls.

42 (25) 57, 24, 81 A small dish in a red/brown ware, the form derived from samian form 18.

43 (157) 77 A jar in a light red ware, which includes small lumps of baked clay, with a grey reduced surface.

44 (24) 73, 80, 81 A roll-rim bowl in a local grey ware with darker surfaces with neat vertical line decoration.

45 (157) 15 A local imitative of a black-burnished cooking-pot of 2nd-century form.

46 (28) 76, 80, 81 Part of a large jar in a hard grey ware with a zone of looped lines and tool marking on the body.

47 (25) 28 A large curved rim store jar in a light grey ware with a sandwich core of light red and grey and the fabric includes lumps of baked clay, as well as stone oculations.
FIG. 21 Coarse Pottery: Phase 2, Nos. 19–25 (⅔)
FIG. 22 Coarse Pottery: Phase 2, Nos. 26–36; Phase 3, Nos. 37–42 (fig)
FIG. 23 Coarse Pottery: Phase 3, Nos. 43–56 (44)
FIG. 24 Coarse Pottery: Phase 3, Nos. 57–74 (84)
FIG. 25  Coarse Pottery: Phase 3, Nos. 75–78; Phase 4, Nos. 79–91 (¼)
FIG. 26 Coarse Pottery: Phase 4, Nos. 92–114 (34)
FIG. 27 Coarse Pottery: Phase 4, Nos. 115–121 (¾)

FIG. 28 Marks scratched on the inside of a bowl (Fig. 26, No. 97) (¾)
A deep tankard in a grey ware with an oxidised surface or light brown slip, the pair of worked lines has exposed the grey core, very similar to No. 32.

A bowl with everted rim in a dark greyish red core containing large lumps of baked clay, the surface is mottled and there are traces of tool marks.

A small carinated jar with an everted rim and a zone of lattice in the local grey ware with slightly darker surfaces.

A large necked jar in a light red ware with cordons and girth grooves.

A large tankard in a light red ware with a grey core containing small lumps of baked clay.

A jar with a heavy undercut roll-rim in a typical local dark grey ware.

A large jar with a thick everted rim applied to a hand-made body in a grey ware with darker surfaces; a local imitation of a black-burnished cooking-pot and the sot on the body indicates its use as such.

A large necked jar in a light grey ware with an oxidised core.

The square flanged rim of a bowl in a light grey ware with lattice.

A large narrow necked jar in a dark grey ware with dark surfaces partially oxidised, probably a local product.

A roll-rim jar in a light grey ware with soot on the outer surface.

An amphora rim of triangular profile with double handles in a pinkish buff ware.

A narrow necked jar with cordons and a zone of zig-zag lines in a light grey ware.

A carinated jar in fine light grey ware with some dark particles with a darker partly burnished outer surface from a local factory.

The base of a crudely-made tankard in a light grey ware with a darker outer surface which has vertical lines.

A cooking-pot imitating black-burnished ware in a light-brown ware with a reduced dark grey outer surface.

A tankard in a light buff ware with black particles (near Brown/Red A 6) with flared sides and a crudely attached handle. This and No. 205 are clearly local imitations of finer wares.

A small necked jar in a dark grey ware with darker surfaces.

A well-made tankard in a brown ware (near Yellow/Brown A 5) with small baked clay occlusions and faint traces of vertical lines.

A small necked jar imitating the black-burnished form in rather a hard light grey sandy ware.

A small dish with a foot-ring in a light red ware with iron-stone occlusions and traces of a black colour-coat. This is presumably an Oxfordshire product but probably from a peripheral workshop (cf. Young, C.J. 1977, Form C 40, Fig. 57).

A small dish in a light red ware with a reduced dark grey outer surface.

A small jar with a poorly formed comice rim in a local light grey ware.

A small jar in a grey ware with a dark olive green glaze (see comment on No. 76).

A small jar in a light brown ware with a grey core and an odd copy of a comice rim.

A rather crude local imitation of a black-burnished bowl in a grey ware with an oxidised outside surface, probably from contact with a fire.

A small flagon bowl in a light brown ware with white painted loops in the flange. A typical mid-second-century form which is widespread but the crude version may be a local imiation.

A large bowl with a thick rim and latticing on the body in a local light grey ware, probably a Wiltshire development of the black-burnished flanged bowl.

The rim of a small flagon in a grey ware with a dark green glaze. It has been suggested that lead glazed wares were produced in Wiltshire to supply army needs in the Flavian period (Arthur, P. 1978, 319) but the vessels from Wanhurst appear to be mid/late-second-century forms (ibid., Fig. 8.8).

A small carinated bowl in a ware with a red colour-coat with a core, the outer half of which is in a light grey and the inner half oxidised light brown (Yellow/Brown A 6).

The body sherd of a large cooking-pot in a dull grey ware with flat latticing on groove defining the upper limit of the zone. A local imitation of the Dorset product with a blackened surface to indicate its use on a fire.
EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK 75

Phase 4 (c. A.D. 340–360)

Although the grey wares still predominate, there appears to be rather more black-burnished wares than in previous pottery groups.

The colour-coated wares (not illustrated)

Two bung-foot bases, one 51 mm. diam., the other 34 mm. (cf. C 25.1 and C 32.1).
One flagon top (cf. C 3.2).
One beaker with conical neck (cf. C 25.1); a body sherd of cream ware with dark brown colour-coat and barbotine, possibly an animal's legs, possibly Nene Valley ware.

(24) 53 A body sherd of a globular beaker in a very fine buff ware with an external light red colour-coat, decorated with remarkable rouletting giving the effect of basketry or rush matting. This is clearly an import and probably from the Rhinelands.

(24) 53 A body sherd of a similar vessel in the same ware but with a dark brown colour-coat.

(157) 13 A small body sherd of a beaker in a very fine thin ware which could be from the same factory but with a black colour-coat and normal rouletting.

(157) 13 The lower part of a beaker in a creamy fabric with small iron-stone particles and an external colour-coat partly blackened, part chocolate, probably an Oxfordshire product.

(24) 73 Body sherd of a beaker in a light grey ware of good quality with an extensive dull dark brown colour-coat. This does not appear to be an Oxfordshire product.

Four sherds of different vessels of bag-shaped wasters with conical rims — (173) 30 (157) 13 and 17, and (25) 39 — which are probably residual from the 2nd century.

Five indeterminate scraps, two of which appear to be from Oxfordshire — (30) 18, (24) 73.

Mortaria

Apart from the drawn examples (Nos. 115–118) there are also:

1) A hook-rim of a sandy white ware with large pink and white quartz grits. The hook (not complete) is thin and the bead slight and may be compared with M 5.1.

2) A flat slightly hooked rim with roll rim bead in a light red fabric with white slip and pink grits; not matched by Young C. 1977 but has a similarity to M 20.3.

3) Three body sherds of different vessels, two in a cream fabric, the third light brown with white slip; all have pink and white grits but the third has some iron-stone.

There is also the rim of form C 47.4 in a sandy grey fabric with oxidised surfaces and traces of a red colour-coat.

The large assemblage of black-burnished wares includes three bead and flange bowls with well-formed beads, typical of the first half of the 4th century. The cooking-pots do not yet have rims oversailing the body and the latticing is not flattened and acute as in the late-4th-century examples. There is a number of imitations in grey wares. There is an increase in number of the calcite-gritted wares; 17 sherds represent at least 5 vessels. The rims are of a simple roll-rim type and colours vary from black to grey and reddish-brown, often in the same sherds. The grey wares exhibit a great variety of forms and wares, but most are jars. These are obviously copies of black-burnished cooking-pots. There are also sherds of 5 hemi-spherical bowls derived from samian form 37 and 4 fragments of a colander in a light grey ware (not drawn).

There are some interesting black wares, including small bowls and a jar with a dense black well-smoothed surface in a grey fabric with black particles and a wheel-turned bowl with a black-burnished surface with a striking similarity to a good quality black-burnished ware in a dark grey fabric with quartz grains. The large store jars are in a light grey fabric, but there is also an oxidised example; both contain small lumps of baked clay, flint and chalk.

The oxidised wares, as in earlier groups, have little evidence of burnishing, but most of the vessel forms are closely related to those from the Severn Valley. The tankards exhibit a great variety and there are 14 rims from recognisably different vessels, which are in other fabrics. One is in a grey fabric which has the appearance of a colour-coat. The body sherds often have
the vertical lines typical of the area. It is interesting to note that there is a tankard in a reduced fabric which confirms a comment made for the pottery in Phase 3 that some of the oxidised wares are from the Wiltshire factories. There is a striking lack of flagons, with only 6 identifiable sherds, two in a white fabric, one light red with grey core, two of the same in a grey with merely a trace of oxidised surfaces, and the oddest, a small fragment of a flange-neck with the connection for a handle, (No. 113) in a very crude fabric full of dark particles on a very slightly oxidised surface; the last must be a local product, imitating an Oxfordshire product (cf. C 8). There was also a rim of an amphora of triangular profile.

Illustrated VIGS. 25–27

79 (138) 67, 73 A small bowl with a thick rim with slight internal grooves in a light red/buff ware.
80 (157) 15 A fine small-necked jar in a dark grey ware containing small white particles, decorated with vertical lines.
81 (19) 52 A conical-necked beaker with roll-rim and globular body in a light brown ware with a red-brown colour coat, decorated with white barbotine scrolls (cf. Young C.J. 1977, Type C 27, Fig. 55).
82 (150) 28 A wide-mouthed high shouldered jar in a sandy light grey ware with small grey particles, probably from a N. Wilts factory.
83 (19) 91 Rim of a pinched-spout flagon in a hard creamy ware.
84 (19) 15 A small carinated bowl in a light brown ware with a red colour-coat with rosetted hands (cf. Young C.J. 1977, Type C 8, Fig. 64).
85 (24) 72 The rim of a hemi-spherical bowl with grith grooves in a light grey ware with trace of a dark cream slip, derived from samian form 37.
86 (25) 50 A similar bowl with a roll-rim and grooves in a light grey ware from the same factory as No. 57.
87 (24) 73, 81, 99 A tankard in a reduced light grey ware with a darker outer surface with vertical lines, probably from a Somerset or Wilts. factory.
88 (157) 14, 15, 33 A jar in a sandy light grey ware with dark particles, a very similar fabric to Nos. 57 and
89 (157) 13 A bowl with a flange rim in a light grey ware.
90 (24) 72, 73, 79, 80, 81, (25) 18, 25, (29) 7 A bowl with a flange rim in a light red ware.
91 (157) 33 A large store jar with a roll-rim in a coarse grey ware probably from the Savernake factory.
92 (21) 11 A black-burnished bead and flange bowl.
93 (25) 39 A similar vessel with an upstanding bead and traces of latticing.
94 (24) 72 A body-sherd of a black-burnished cooking-pot with the lattice zone defined by a horizontal groove and flat angled lattice.
95 (24) 93, 80, 81 A cooking pot in a grey gritty hand-made ware with a lattice zone. It is possibly a Dorset product from a peripheral factory.
96 (29) 12 An imitation black-burnished cooking-pot in a good quality black ware wheel turned with a groove and double wavy lines on the rim.
97 (24) 43, 53, 54, 55, 59, 63 A rather coarse black-burnished plain sided dish. It has a large scratched cross and other marks on the inside (FIG. 28) but it is doubtful if they have any meaning.
98 (24) 53 A conical-necked beaker in a light brown ware with traces of a red colour-coat (cf. Young C.J. 1977, form C 23–30, Fig. 55).
99 (24) 73, 75, 81, (25) 21 A local imitation of a black-burnished cooking-pot with upright lattice in a light grey ware with darker surfaces soot patches indicate its use.
100 (29) 12 A small bowl in soft reddish-brown fabric with well-cut grooves.
101 (157) 40, 57 A small beaker with a cornice rim in a light grey ware with black particles. This is a local imitation of the popular beaker, usually with a colour-coat and rough-cut surface.
102 (158) 28 A similar vessel but in a buff ware with a dark brown colour-coat, possibly an Oxfordshire product (cf. Young C.J. 1977, C 20, Fig. 71).
103 (157) 11 A jar in a dark grey ware with a thick rim.
104 (173) 28 A beaker in a similar form and ware as No. 110.
105 (158) 4, 42, 46 A large wide-mouthed jar in a light grey ware, a N. Wilts. product (cf. Anderson S.A. 1979, No 4, Fig. 8).

106 (153) 33 A small bowl in a form derived from samian form 35 or Curle 11 in light grey ware with a cream colour-coat (Brown B 6) probably a local product (cf. Arthur P. 1978, Type 34, Fig. 6, 15).

107 (13) 7 Jar with curved rim in a hard well-fired dark grey with a brown colour-coat (near Brown/ Yellow A 7).

108 (19) 89 (3) 8 A small carinated jar in a cream buff ware with a burnished surface which is decorated with white painted circles with a central dot. This is a wide-spread form and probably not a local product (cf. Young C.J. 1977, form W 53.1, Fig. 32; Arthur P. 1978, Form 44.5, Fig. 6.19, and p. 181).

109 (25) 50 A wide-mouth jar in a grey sandy ware with light burnishing.

110 (19) 45 A bowl in a brown ware with a red colour-coat decorated with a band of rouletting, probably an Oxfordshire product (cf. Young C.J., 1977, form C 64, Fig. 60).

111 (157) 33 A lid in a light grey ware.

112 (19) 66, 62, 87 A lid or bowl with a foot-ring in a reddish-brown ware with a grey core darkened on the inside by use.

113 (157) 12 Small fragment of a flange-neck flagon with indications of a handle attachment, in a coarse grey ware with traces of a brown colour-coat, probably a local copy of an Oxfordshire product (cf. Young, C.J. 1977, C.8, Fig. 53).

114 (24) 73, 79, 80 A wide-mouth necked jar in a light grey ware with sand particles and a darker surface, a N. Wilts product.

115 (21) 11 Mortarium with a hook rim with deep undercutting and upstanding bead in a dark cream ware with quartz grits from one of the Oxfordshire factories (cf. Young, C.J. 1977, M 17.3, Fig. 21).

116 (21) 11 Mortarium with a square flange and upstanding bead in a cream ware with small quartz grits (cf. ibid. M 22.16, Fig. 23).

117 (24) 73, 80, 81 Mortarium in a light red ware with a creamy-white slip and with white quartz slip, (cf. ibid. M.5 7, Fig. 19).

118 (157) 61 Mortarium in a light grey ware with a light red oxidised surface and a cream-white slip and small pink and white grits. The dark particles in the fabric suggest that this is probably a local copy of an Oxfordshire product.

119 (157) 13 A vessel in a reddish brown ware with a grey core (Brown/Red A 7) with a thin flat flange and small bead. The upper profile is concave and at the lowest surviving point there is a suggestion of an outward 'kick'. It is a difficult vessel to reconstruct but seems to be a tazza form without the pie-crust decoration (cf. Hull M.S. 1963, Nos. 24-26, Fig. 69 for the tazza and Niederbieber Taf. 11, Nos. 39a and 82b for the same form without the frilling).

120 (29) 12 A jar with curved rim and rustication on the body in a grey ware with a darker outer surface.

121 (29) 2 A lid or small bowl in a grey ware oxidised near the surfaces, but with a black outer and light grey inner surface, which has been well burnished.

Bibliography


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