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**The Excavation of a Romano-British Rural Settlement at Barnsley Park: Part II**

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

Part II c. AD 360–400 +

By GRAHAM WEBSTER and LANCE SMITH

Introduction (G.W.)

Part I of the report, which appeared in Volume 99 of these Transactions (1981), contained the introductory section covering acknowledgements, the site and the origins of its occupation.1 It contained the statement that 'not a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was found'. This must now be corrected, as two sherds have since been identified as of the early Iron Age by Miss Sheila Elsdon, whose comments appear under item No. 204 in the Small Finds report.

Part II deals with the history of the site from the construction of the stone building in good quality masonry c. AD 360. Authorship is shared with my colleague, Dr Lance Smith, who was responsible for much of the site planning in its later years and worked with me on the difficult and lengthy task of phasing the complicated stratification and structural relationships. He has also used his architectural skill and experience in his contribution on the buildings and has provided excellent imaginative reconstruction drawings, which help to bring the dull stone fragments to life. Where the two writers have made individual contributions, their initials appear in the title. The publication of Part II has been aided by a grant from the Friends of Barnsley Park and Wroxeter.

A third part of the report will appear in a later volume of the Transactions and is intended to include reports and discussions of the coins, the animal bones, the walled enclosures, and the field-system and adjacent area.

General Discussion (G.W.)

It will be evident to those who read this report that a major change took place at a date given as c. 360; one cannot offer a more precise date, but it was certainly later than two coins of

1. I should like, before reporting further on the excavations at Barnsley Park, to correct any impression which may wrongly have arisen from my references, on page 23 of my Part I report, as to the drawings of the small finds, pottery and flints. It may have appeared therefrom that the drawings by Patricia Mallett, ARCA, were not used because they were in some measure inadequate. I deeply regret that this should be and hasten to say that Mrs Mallett's drawings were of the highest standard and accepted by me for publication. I understood that the printers could not accept the drawings cut and mounted but required Permotrace sheets complete. Since funds were very limited, I asked my wife and her mother to carry out the tracing of Mrs Mallett's drawings for the printers on a purely voluntary basis. Any errors or distortion which may have been introduced in the process of tracing are in no way the responsibility of Mrs. Mallett. The same applies to the present publication in which the same process of tracing original drawings has been carried out as and where indicated in the relevant pages.

Mrs Mallett has been my part-time Research Assistant and latterly my Technical Assistant, for 15 years, and I deeply regret any imputation that her work was in any way inadequate. I should also like to acknowledge her considerable work in putting together much of the pottery to obtain maximum profiles for drawing.
BARNSLEY PARK:

EXTENT OF THE MAIN EXCAVATION

FIG. 1
Constantius II, who died in AD 361, and before any coins of the House of Valentinian I (from AD 364) were widely circulated. There is a difficulty over this period due to the usurpation and fall of Magnentius and its consequences, which inhibited the supplies of Imperial mint issues from reaching Britain in the decade 350–360 and caused the enormous proliferation of the copies of FEL TEMP REPARATIO types.²

There are two known historical events at this time which could have caused such a drastic alteration to a rural site. The first was the defeat by Constantius II and subsequent death of Magnentius, following his challenge for the purple in AD 363, which had dire consequences for the large landowners of Britain; and the second was the so-called Great Barbarian Conspiracy of AD 367. It could be argued that either of these two events could have had a profound effect on the villa system in Britain.³ I consider that the first of the two historical circumstances is the more likely, since there is very little evidence of any widespread disturbance following the barbarian attack of AD 367 and its magnitude may well have been exaggerated.⁴ The fall of Magnentius, on the other hand, is recorded by Ammianus Marcellinus (XIV, 5) in more circumstantial detail, and it is evident that the revenge exacted by Constantius II on the wealthy supporters of the usurper was thorough and would have involved the seizure of large landed estates and their redistribution, or retention in State hands.⁵ There is certain evidence of many villas passing out of use altogether, or being revitalised, at this period and Barnsley Park is an excellent example of the latter process. The site before c. 360 has the appearance of a small, normal mixed farm of moderate wealth. The change to a substantial hall-type building with good quality masonry marks a sudden injection of capital; but it is not the house of a landowner, more that of a bailiff or manager. There is also the marked increase in the amount of coinage in circulation and the presence of a system of stone-wall enclosures; although their date was not established, it is evident that their use was associated with late-4th-century pottery.

It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from such fragmentary scraps of evidence, but perhaps a restrained degree of speculation can be allowed, if only to draw the attention of other investigators to this possibility when more satisfactory evidence may be found elsewhere. A change of ownership seems probable c. 360 and, if this was the result of the redistribution of estates, a further conclusion could be drawn that it would have involved the creation of large land units in fewer hands. One is tempted to wonder how many wealthy landowning Britons were left after the drastic purge by Paulus. At this point, the inscribed building stone should be considered. It is suggested below⁶ that Firminus may have been a member of the wealthy Gallic family of that name, seizing the opportunity of an investment in Britain when the sequestered estates were sold, perhaps at advantageous terms to court favourites, who almost certainly would have included some of the Firmini. Seen in terms of a capital investment, the lands thus acquired would have been organised or reorganised to greater efficiency and a satisfactory financial return. Seen in this context, Barnsley Park was probably one of a number of establishments in a large estate. The proximity of Corinium, the capital of Britannia Prima, politically and administratively important and with a market, may have been another important factor. The walled enclosures and stockades imply the need to contain large numbers of animals

5. This has been studied by the writer and will appear in a forthcoming collection of papers.
together for special purposes, such as branding and shearing, and also preparation for market. Every farmer appreciates the need to present his stock in the very best condition at market to obtain the highest price; the Roman writers on agriculture constantly echo this theme. The idea of Barnsley Park as a stock collection depot for marketing animals in prime condition is supported by the walled closes, by the number of ox-goads, used for driving animals to market, and by the styli, used by the clerks for compiling their ledgers. Even the large number of coins could be explained by the need for drovers and farriers, who were paid on a day or work basis. Taking a wider territorial view, the closeness in plan between Barnsley Park and Farmington could suggest that they belonged to the same estate. The large, beautifully situated villa at Bibury would be an excellent site for a wealthy owner and it is worthy of note that Bibury was later the centre of the Saxon manor that included Barnsley.

The next drastic alteration, c. 380 AD, which removed the manager and his family and turned the establishment to wholly agricultural use, also has the appearance of large-scale planning. Coins were no longer being circulated, since there are no more after the House of Valentinian.

It is evident from the total absence of any sherd of grass-tempered pottery on the villa site that occupation had ceased by the middle of the 5th century and that whoever had lived there up to the time of the abandonment had moved, or been moved, to another place. The fields, however, continued to be cultivated, as the scattered finds of grass-tempered pottery indicate; but the almost total absence of medieval pottery reflects the fact that early in the Middle Ages the land was imparked and was not subsequently cultivated. The site of the villa itself has never been ploughed, for the final strew of stones was undisturbed and the platforms of the stone buildings were still visible above the ground surface. In Saxon times Barnsley was one of the members of the large manor of Bibury, which could imply continuity, providing the Roman villa at Bibury was as large and important as surface indications suggest and so could have been the late-Roman centre for the estate.

The earliest documentary evidence for the area in which the villa lies is a charter of 798 × 822 AD by which Denebeorht, bishop of Worcester and owner of the Bibury estate, made a grant of land at Bearmodesia, i.e. 'Bearnmōd's glade or clearing'; and, although the Saxon village of Barnsley was established some way to the south, it may be that the clearing from which the name was taken comprised the field-system lying around the villa site. The area of the villa and its fields was later (as field-names indicate) occupied by the deer-park which the owners of Barnsley manor had created by the end of the 12th century and which in the early 14th century covered 1000a, surrounded by stone walls. Deer were still kept in the park in the mid 15th century but by 1542 it had been disparked. The original enclosure survived however, probably used for pasturing sheep, and it was later considerably extended southwards to form the present landscaped park. This southern extension appears to have been made by inclosure of former open-field land in the early years of the 18th century, at the time of the building of Barnsley Park house.

7. See below.
11. See an 18th-century plan of the park in Glos. Record Office, D 2383/P1.
The architectural evidence of Barnsley Park is dominated by the stone-built villa in Phase 5 which incorporated the Phase 4 bath house and the anteroom P. This is discussed first in Section (a). Section (b) deals with the types of building represented by the remaining 41 structures distinguished by the excavators.

(a) The Villa

The principal building in the late 4th century at Barnsley Park was a winged corridor villa. At one time this might have been a sufficient description, but questions are now raised about the architectural meaning of this form and the elements composing it, and evidence is required for any discussion of the social arrangements it embodies. There is disagreement over the adequacy of the evidence furnished by all but a handful of recently excavated villas, the fear being that unphased plans of trenched sites may be wildly misleading. The Barnsley Park villa, with particularly good dating evidence, has offered the opportunity of a phased presentation of the development of its plan and the presentation of the villa plan in its working context.

Reconstruction is also vital. Barnsley Park and a group of other West Country villas have been the subject of a theory that they were partially unroofed enclosures, consisting of a rectangular yard within high walls. Roofing was provided according to this view only where needed, mostly by means of informal lean-to intra-mural buildings. There might or might not be a winged-corridor facade in addition. Following Dr Webster’s 1967 Interim Report, Prof. Branigan accepted the inclusion of Barnsley Park in this group of villas and compared them with a number of possibly similarly interpreted villas in north Gaul, as his main piece of evidence for a local influx of Gallic landowners in the late 3rd century. He noted, however, that Barnsley Park was of rather later date than his other examples. Whether or not Barnsley Park belongs to this group, their classic case is perhaps the villa at King’s Weston, dug by Boon, where the yard interpretation is most difficult to refute. Although Collingwood had written in 1930 that ‘the attempt to find an open courtyard . . . has never been successful’, Sir Ian Richmond reversed this conclusion in 1969 in the light of King’s Weston. More recently J.T. Smith has castigated Prof. Branigan for taking this view of the architectural form of these West Country villas in general and Dr Webster for taking it with regard to Barnsley Park in particular. He reminded British archaeologists that the yard interpretation of certain small villas in Germany, once an orthodoxy, has long been overthrown in favour of a hall interpretation, and maintained that British ‘yard’ villas were due for the same reassessment.

13. The pessimistic view that there were then scarcely ten reliable villa reports was taken by Graham Webster, ‘The future of villa studies’ in A.L.F. Rivet (ed.), The Roman Villa in Britain (1969); the optimistic alternative view by J.T. Smith, ‘Villas as a key to social structure’ in M. Todd (ed.), Studies in the Roman-British Villa (1978).
14. See Phase plans and descriptions in Part I (Trans. 99 (1981)) and in the present Part II.
15. Dr Webster regarded Barnsley Park as being of this description in the Interim Report, Trans. 86 (1967).
17. Ibid. p. 90: ‘In contrast to the overall picture presented by these villas, the villa building with intra-mural courtyard at Barnsley Park was not built until the mid-fourth century’, the others being generally late third century.
20. This change of view was brought about by an important article by F. Oelmann, ‘Die Villa rustica bei Stahl und Verwandtes’ in Germania 5 (1921), 64–73. See also J.T. Smith, ‘Halls or yards? a problem of villa interpretation’ Britannia 9 (1978), 351–8.
a. Inside the main block (looking E.): the stone packing of Phase 9 has been removed to expose the 2 square bases of the original entrance, placed upside down as part of the Phase 8 flagged floor.

b. The verandah entrance (looking S.W.): showing the pitched ramp, the robbed threshold, and the large slab inside the building.

**PLATE I**
The alternatives are not whether or not the yard was roofed, but whether there was a single overall roof as opposed to informal piecemeal roofing with some intra-mural open space. A crucial point is the span of the proposed overall roof. Oelmann considered this when reassessing the German yard villas, and pointed to the considerable spans of many supposed timber roofs in antiquity, such as 10 m for the largest column-less atria in Pompeii; 12 m in the oecus of the villa at Blankenheim; 14 m in the Sette Bassi villa at Rome; and 16 m in the great room in the west wing of the Leonidaeum at Olympia. Yet greater spans are noted by Oelmann in a number of public or palatial buildings. It may be argued whether such buildings are relevant to the construction of the small rustic farmhouse, but it is at least well proved that great spans were possible. The proposed span of an overall roof at Barnsley Park is 7.9 m. This was at first thought somewhat large for a roofed interpretation, and would certainly be too large for construction by the unskilled slaves of the estate. It is, however, well within what would have been feasible for a professional carpenter brought out from the nearby town.

The discussion of yard or hall villas, to use the simplest words for the alternatives, has been made more complex by another article by J.T. Smith, in which he proposes two systems of social organisation and uses the term 'hall-type villa' in association with 'an extended family or kin-group with a common economic basis' in contrast to his 'unit system villa' accommodating 'joint proprietors'. Without prejudice to this, in the present report 'hall' is taken purely as a term of architecture, signifying a dominating large room at the heart of the layout, to which all else is appended.

At Barnsley Park a bath house was included within the main rectangle, and in this respect there is a close parallel with the Clear Cupboard villa at Farmington. This is difficult to reconcile with an overall roof. One would imagine that the smoke and steam from the bath house would cause serious pollution, requiring perhaps a rather larger roof or gable aperture than the smoke vent of some medieval buildings.

It has long been accepted that the winged corridor facade is an architecturally distinct unit which may be set before a variety of types of villa. Though firmly established, the term 'winged corridor' for this unit is inappropriate, because it implies a circulation purpose integral with the planning of the block behind it. 'Wings' may be allowable as a term of architectural composition, but in the present report the term 'verandah' is used for the presumably colonnaded central part of the facade, describing its architectural form without begging any question of function.

The evidence of the Barnsley Park villa can now be discussed in the light of the sequence of construction of its various parts. In Phase 4 (c. 340–360), a bath house and an adjoining

22. Examples given are: 20 m in the Basilica at Aspendus; 25 m in the Basilica Ulpia at Rome; 27 m in the Basilica at Trier; and 30 m in the triclinium of the Palace of the Flavi on the Palatine (though not all architectural historians have agreed that the last mentioned had a roof or ceiling in timber).
23. J.T. Smith, 'Villas as a key to social structure' op. cit.
24. P.E. Gascoigne, 'Clear Cupboard Villa, Farmington, Gloucestershire', Trans. 88 (1969). The excavators regarded the bath house as a later insertion into the main rectangle of the building, which they reconstructed as roofed.
25. Living or working conditions might be far poorer than what would now be considered at all tolerable, especially if the parts of the villa involved were mainly entered by slaves.
26. K.M. Svoboda, Romische und Romanische Palaste (1918), Chap. IV ('Die Portikusvilla mit Eckrisaliten') examines the architectural origin of this feature in villas of the highest social level at the end of the 1st century, and its widespread subsequent adoption even for quite minor villae rusticae in those provinces north of the Alps where there was no alternative architectural tradition.
a. (on left) The junction of dry-stone enclosure walls N. of the barn (looking W.)

b. (above) One of the inclined post-sockets cut into the inner face of the E. wall of the main block (looking E.)

PLATE II
structure P were added at one side of the second timber-framed house. The three rooms of
the bath house were built in regular courses of chisel-dressed stonework. The walls of building
P were similar but included some courses of herringbone stonework. Its south wall is illustrated
in Part I of this report, Plates 1a and 1b, and in Part II, Plate IIIa. The sequence of known or
probable doorway openings in the walls of this building is indicated on the phase plans. The
three bathing rooms and the small plunge bath were constructed following building P, but the
two building operations are nevertheless regarded as parts of one campaign. Due to almost total
robbing of the walls of the bath house, the arrangement of doors within it was not recorded,
apart from the fact that the frigidarium was entered from its east side where a large doorstep (F
470) was found. In Phase 5 (c. 360) the winged corridor villa replaced the timber house, but the
annexed buildings survived to be incorporated in the new plan. The walls of the villa were
constructed in regular courses of nearly chisel-dressed stonework, similar to that of the bath
house, including the footing courses. The latter would be hidden from view, and this fact
indicates that stones were dressed elsewhere and brought to the site in finished form ready for
use. This suggests organised work to a specification, probably by contract.

The villa underwent enlargement in Phase 7 (c. 375–80). The walls of the new domestic wing
then added at the south-west corner were subsequently almost completely robbed out, but the
impression of pitched stone foundations was evident and some surviving chisel-dressed stonew-
work was recorded. In Phase 8 (c. 380–400) the building was adapted to non-domestic agricul-
tural use, and cruder mortared masonry was used. In the latter phase new front walls were
built (F31 and F39) to replace what is thought to have been originally a colonnaded front. The
new walls consisted of masonry of a poorer quality lacking any pitched stone foundation.

Clearly the bath house remained in full use when incorporated in the new villa. An interval
must have passed before the first crudely-constructed alteration to the caldarium. This was very
unskilled work, perhaps by the slaves of the estate. In a later alteration, probably carried out
together with the other domestic improvements of Phase 7 (c. 375–80), the apsidal end was
constructed. This, by contrast, was work of a craftsman’s standard, the previous unskilled
work having possibly proved unsatisfactory.

The elements of the villa plan thus brought about in Phase 5 consisted of a large rectangular
unit incorporating an earlier and unaltered bath house, plus a winged corridor facade. The
main rectangle measured 25 × 7.9 m internally, the length being evidently governed by the
space available between pre-existing features. Where it survived the front wall of the winged
corridor facade was only about 30 cm in thickness. The facade is interpreted as a long verandah
crossed by a nearly-central porch with antae, prostyle columns and pediment, flanked at each end
by a taller projecting wing in the form of an enclosed room. The front of the verandah probably
consisted of a colonnade on a low stylobate wall.

The greater problem is the interpretation of the main rectangle which was clearly the
dominant part of the villa plan. On the question whether to favour the interpretation of this as
a yard with informal intra-mural buildings or as a hall with a single overall roof the following
points arise:

1. In favour of the yard interpretation:

(i) The earlier bath house, evidently a building with its own roof, was retained in use

27. The detailed plan of these (together with subsequently adjacent parts of the villa) appears in the Interim Report,
op. cit., Fig. 2.

28. A tufa voussoir indicates stone vaulting over the caldarium at least.
when incorporated in the new structure. The smoke and steam issuing from it would seem to present a pollution problem far worse than the hearth smoke of a medieval hall house. (Possibly, however, these were vented by apertures in the west wall, which continued to communicate with the open air.)

(ii) There was no early flooring discovered in the main rectangle comparable to the mortar-bedded floor of the north part of the verandah apart from an *opus signinum* floor in the south-west corner.

(iii) Post positions do not indicate any regularly planned intermediate roof support.

(iv) The walls of the main rectangle were only an appendage to the bath house and anteroom P; the failure of the builders to complete them on all four sides, independently of the earlier and partly inferior masonry, if they intended to carry them up to support the great weight of a roof, seems odd though possible.

In favour of the hall interpretation:

(v) No plausible agricultural or defensive purpose could be put forward for a yard surrounded by such very substantial walls.

(vi) Certain parts of the interior must have been roofed: a domestic room in the south-west corner, indicated by its *opus signinum* floor; an adjacent room later containing the stoke-hole of the hypocaust in the south front wing room; the bath house praefermenium; and possibly, as published in the Interim Report, a hearth in the centre of the main rectangle of the plan (though this is now ascribed to Phase 3).

(vii) The walls of the main rectangle were of a thickness which suggests they were designed to carry a considerable load.

(viii) The positions of doors in the external walls of the main rectangle and of timber partitions within it suggest a regular division of the interior into structural bays.

The balance of probability seems to favour a hall interpretation, for which the last point may be decisive, and the main rectangle at Barnsley Park is now reconstructed as a roofed hall.

It is suggested that it was divided into 10 equal structural bays. The features indicative of this are (see FIG. 2):

(i) A beam slot (F 414): its surviving length suggests that this extended across two bays from the south gable wall. This was replaced by a second beam slot (F 413) of the same extent. A related *opus signinum* floor (F 412) lay to the west.

(ii) The centre line of the porch occurs on the centre of bay 5. The positioning of major openings to avoid coming beneath main beam bearing points is a feature of good construction.

(iii) A timber partition (F 450) is on the line of the beam dividing bays 6 and 7.

(iv) A timber partition (F 467) is on the line of the beam dividing bays 9 and 10.

(v) A later wall (F 34), inserted in Phase 8 when the first two bays appear to have been disused and demolished. The new wall is mis-aligned on its foundation. This suggests that the main beam and probably the roof truss between bays 2 and 3 remained in place as a timber-framed gable; the new wall was built with its south face on the beam line. The masons did not centre the new wall on the mis-aligned foundation because they were more concerned to keep the wall face plumb with the timber face above.

Some tegula and imbrex fragments were recorded, perhaps from the bath house. The principal

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roof covering material found, and that in which the main building is believed to have been roofed, consisted of hexagonal stone tiles split from the oolitic limestone. They are exactly the size stated by Ward to be typical: 30 a specimen measures 26 cm wide by about 40 cm from upper point to lower point, and points being shaped (roughly and neatly, respectively) to an angle of about 90°, and the edges slightly bevelled. The lower part is slightly thicker than the upper, the thickness being 2 to 3 cm. If laid with sufficient overlap for each course to conceal the side butt-joints of the course below, the stone tiles would present a diagonally reticulated pattern of 20 cm squares. 31 Specimens in Corinium Museum are similar, and they were probably mass-produced. One or two holes were formed near to the upper point for iron nails. 32

A reconstruction of the roof carpentry starts with the probability that these stone tiles were laid, possibly on a clay bed, on sheathing boarding nailed to the rafters. 33 As with modern local stone roofing, the roof slope is likely to have been 45° or more from the horizontal. The suggested reconstruction of the villa and other similarly roofed buildings with a gabled rather than a hipped form is preferred because it is like the modern local construction and assumes less

31. The geometry of this type of tiling does not lend itself to the gradation of course sizes from eaves to ridge characteristic of modern roofing in rectangular stone tiles.
32. Square-shank rose-head nails in a variety of sizes, especially up to 10 cm length, were found in great quantity.
33. Ward, loc. cit.; for epigraphic evidence of this form of construction, including the use of the word *opuscula* for sheathing boards, see Th. Wiegand, 'Die Puteolanische Bauinschrift' in *Festschriften für Philologie und Pädagogik &c.*, Neue Folge der Supplementen, Bd 20, Hft 2.
FIG. 3  Villa porch area; plan of foundations

about the technical standard of the carpentry. The discovery of part of a large stone roof finial (see below) also suggests gabled form. A steep roof pitch (contrasted with the shallow-pitched roof construction of the Mediterranean world) implies, however, a good mastery of the structural truss, which would be employed in any position where there was no available cross-wall to support the longitudinal roof members. The villa main roof span was 7.9 m, and assuming this very heavy covering of rafters, boarding and tiles, each roof slope would probably require
FIG. 4  Plan and section of inclined post position
two or more purlins (templa), and there might also be a structural ridge beam (column). These must have rested on trusses consisting essentially of a pair of principal rafters (caproni) anchored together at foot by means of a tie-beam (transtrum).\textsuperscript{34}

The foundations of the porch near the centre of the verandah are shown in FIG. 3.\textsuperscript{35} Combined with the original foundations of the stylobate were two out-turned extensions, upon which stood a pair of stone plinths with edge-mouldings carved on three sides.\textsuperscript{36} The mouldings (FIG. 5) give a clue to the architectural sophistication of the work generally. They suggest a makeshift re-use of carved stones taken from a demolished building of a superior grade. On two edges of each of the two stones were well cut mouldings consisting of a cavetto between fillets (a). A damaged part was crudely re-worked (b). On the third exposed edge the masons also required a moulding, and chiselled it into an oblique face with three even cruder score-lines (c). The wear marks on the upper faces of these stones indicate a squared masonry block resting on top, so they are interpreted as the plinth members of low pedestals supporting the porch columns.\textsuperscript{37} There was space on the foundations for the stylobate walls of the verandah colonnades to have terminated in short antae at the rear of the porch columns. There was probably a timber pediment.

\textsuperscript{34} Terms taken from Vitruvius' description of roof carpentry, Book IV, c. ii, 1.
\textsuperscript{35} An earlier state of excavation is shown in the Interim Report, op. cit., Fig. 2.
\textsuperscript{36} Found turned over as part of the Phase 8 paving, F 488.
\textsuperscript{37} No columns were found, but local specimens are illustrated in R.C.H.M., Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds (1976), Plates 26–30.
The porch underwent a complex history which closely reflects the progress of the villa as a whole. The surviving original (Phase 5) features include (FIG. 3):

(A) The east wall of the main rectangle of the villa.
(B) The verandah stylobate wall foundation, consisting of pitched stone.
(C) The foundation of the porch ante and columns, integral with (B).
(D) Possible positions of timber partitions.
(E) The flat stone bedding of a possible stone or timber porch step.

In the Phase 7 domestic upgrading of the villa were added:
(F) A new wall, slightly mis-aligned on its foundation, on the south side of the porch, including a stone (marked *) projecting beyond the later wall face (I) showing that the original porch frontage survived.
(G) Two crudely built piers without foundation, likewise built at a time when the original porch frontage survived.

In the Phase 8 change to agricultural use were added:
(H) Blocking masonry partly closing off the inner doorway, related to a new cross wall inside the villa.
(I) New walls built to the rear of the original stylobate wall, half overlapping its foundation, but with no further foundations of their own. As well as forming enclosed rooms out of the old open-fronted verandah, the suggestion is made by Ian Walker that this change gave new support to the old rafters, the ends having perhaps decayed and been cut back.

An intractable structural enigma is the function of two very substantial posts which were inserted, 5 m apart, into the inside face of the E. wall of the main rectangle at an angle about 13° out of vertical (F 458 and F 459, FIG. 4). These appear to have been added in Phase 8, and are definitely not considered part of the original structure. It has been suggested above that the interior was divided into ten equal structural bays. Ex hypothesi, these posts occur at mid-bay positions. This tends to confirm that they are not part of the original design, nor were they inserted to support collapsing beams. No post position corresponding to Feature 458 was observed in the opposite west wall. There appear to be two possibilities: either the posts supported a gallery attached to the rear of the front wall, or were struts connected with the hoisting of heavy loads into a loft space.

Architectural fragments probably derived from the villa (see FIGS. 41–2, 45) include a fragment of a fielded stone panel (no. 199); the curved head of a small window or ventilator (200); a possible part of a finial (201); a column tile (203); and part of a roof finial, perhaps identical to that from Llantwit Major (216).

The dressing marks on the villa masonry showed the use of a half-inch mason's chisel, both on common wall stones and the re-worked plinth mouldings. An iron chisel, 33 cm long with a half-inch point, was found in the Phase 5 barn.

38. At least one post similarly located half-enclosed by the adjacent wall was recorded in the closely similar villa at Farmington, though in that case it appears insufficient remained to determine whether the post was upright or inclined. P.E. Gascoigne, op. cit., plan facing p. 41 (the feature is omitted from the R.C.H.M. simplified plan).
39. Paking posts in a strikingly similar position in cross-section are known from the long hall of the royal Saxon palace at Cheddar (in association with post-built main walls). In F.W.B. Charles' reconstruction (Vernacular Architecture 12 (1981), p. 11) these are interpreted as the lower members of a system of passing braces in a trussed-rafters roof. If the Barnsley Park roof, here interpreted as originally designed in bays with main trusses and purlins, was later rebuilt in a non-bay system of trussed rafters, this might be a parallel. This is ruled out, however, by the positive absence of any more than two such posts at Barnsley Park.
40. Ward. op. cit., illustrates this at fig. 78.
(b) Other Structures

Apart from the buildings mentioned under (a), 41 distinct structures were recorded in the main area of excavation at Barnsley Park. Six parch-marks in the surrounding stone-walled areas, a platform and several of the smallest walled enclosures may be further evidence of structures.41 Those in the main area of excavation are labelled individually or given the identification letters A–Z and A¹–N¹ on the phase plans.42 Several types of structure are indicated:

(i) Timber framed buildings on masonry plinths

Excluding structures X and Z, which were extensions to the villa in similar masonry, and P¹, which was formed by partitioning part of the villa hall also in similar masonry, the Phase 5 barn is the only structure whose surviving walls are of mortared masonry. The barn walls differ, however, in being in herringbone technique, and they were probably intended as a plinth to a substantial timber-framed building. The outline of this building at plinth level measured 17.5 × 5.3 m internally. There was only one vehicle access, 2.2 m wide, in the centre of the north side. In the early history of this building, during Phases 5 to 7 (c. 360–80), the interior was partitioned. The modest span of the roof (6 m) and the arrangement of the partitioning do not suggest aisled structure. In Phase 8 (c. 380–400) major changes were made, the partitioning being removed and new paving laid.

A large number of structures left traces indistinguishable from those of dry-stone walls. Dry-stone walling was surely as prevalent in Roman times as now, and the technique was probably identical. It is impossible to tell whether structures recognised from one or two surviving courses of dry-stone walling were of timber framing or some other material standing on stone plinths or wholly walled in dry-stone technique. The only clue is that the existence of a rectangular, rather than a circular or irregular outline, suggests the presence of a roof and the possibility, at least, of timber walling. Examples of dry-stone structures at Barnsley Park which may therefore have been plinths for timber buildings are:

| Phase 3 (c. 315–40) | M, O |
| Phases 5/6 (c. 360–75) | U, V |
| Phase 7 (c. 375–80) | A¹ |
| Phase 8 (c. 380–400) | B¹, C¹, D¹, F¹ |
| Phase 9 (c. 400+) | J¹, K¹ |

(ii) Earth-walled buildings

Any structure built on a plinth of dry-stone walling may alternatively have had the upper part of its walls constructed in earth. Earth walling requires a stone or similar plinth to protect it from ground moisture.43

A possible clay building is the problematical structure E in Phase 2 (c. 275–315). This contained clear traces of occupation. There were two blackened deposits, F 338 and F 341, the orientation of which accords with a series of small patches of dense clay. The latter were perhaps fragmentary traces of clay walls. The pads were only 2–3 cm in depth. They do not

41. A plan of walled closes will be published in Part III.
42. The plans for Phases 1–4 were published in Part I, figs. 3–6.
43. The traditional use of this and similar techniques in surviving buildings is described by A. Clifton Taylor, The Pattern of English Building (1972), Chap. 11 'The unbaked earths'. The technique of earth rammed into place between shuttering, known as pisé, is notably similar to the method of execution of opus caementicium.
FIG. 6 Phase 1

The set of reconstruction drawings (by L.S.) for Phases 1 to 9 are taken from a viewpoint to the S.E. of the main area of excavation, which fills the foreground. These drawings and previous reconstructions of details attempted during the progress of the excavations have been found an indispensable aid to identifying questions and the solution of phasing. The more distant parts of the view are guided by the evidence for closes and fields to be published in Part III. These drawings are included as an aid to intelligibility, though it has not been found practical to distinguish between details which rank as artistic licence consistent with the excavated evidence and those which the excavators regard as proven. (The buildings shown in Phases 1–4 were described in Part I, pp. 27–37).
FIG. 7  Phase 2
FIG. 8 Phase 3
appear to make sense as packing under padstones for posts. If, however, they do mark the positions of non-ground-fast posts there must have been another structure, of which no trace remained, to give such secondary posts stability.

(iii) Dry-stone walled structures

Any circular or irregular dry-stone outline must be regarded as purely a dry-stone walled structure, perhaps informally roofed, or perhaps unroofed, as an animal pen. Examples of such possible pens are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Dates (c.)</th>
<th>Letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>275–315</td>
<td>F, G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>315–40</td>
<td>J, K, L, N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>340–60</td>
<td>Q, R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phases 5/6</td>
<td>360–75</td>
<td>S, T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 10</td>
<td>5th cent.</td>
<td>N.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Timber buildings on ground-posts

Only two structures, B and C, both in Phase 1 (c. 140–275) were clearly built on timber posts in contact with the ground. B seems to have been a small hut with its posts set in shallow post-holes, between which were slight indications of ground-cills. The cills were perhaps no more than the bases of hurdlework or similar infill panels. Structure C contained four posts arranged in a 3 m square, the posts being set 40 cm deep into the ground. This would be sufficient to regard them as ground-fast during erection; they were probably then linked to each other by framed construction above ground level. There must have been at least a timber platform, and probably a timber-framed building, supported clear of the ground by these posts. Their purpose was perhaps for a granary.

(v) Timber buildings on ground-cills

It is probable that the principal farm buildings prior to the masonry villa were timber-framed structures with cills resting on or slightly dug into the ground surface. In Phase 1 the central house and two other structures, A and D, were recognised only by the strew of occupation and destruction debris. The second central house in Phase 3 was probably also a substantial timber-framed structure, producing debris of decorated plaster with a geometric design. There were three clear eaves drip or more probably cill-beam slots (F 286, F 440 and F 456). In the north-east corner there were three small post-holes, though these alone were not regarded as sufficient evidence to interpret the structure as one based on ground-fast posts. This house may have extended south across an area of subsequently destroyed evidence and may have been directly connected with the latrine building H.

In the period of the stone-built villa from c. 360, timber framing is likely to have continued in use for outbuildings as well as for partition walls within the villa. Building Y in Phase 7 (c. 375–80) was identified by its opus signinum floor, bounded at the east by a very clear beam slot (F 530). In Phase 8 (c. 380–400), marking the period when the villa changed from domestic to productive agricultural use, there are signs of insubstantial timber lean-to buildings at G. The corn-dryer likewise probably had a timber enclosing building at E. Another possibly insubstantial building is indicated at M in Phase 9 (c. 400+), on the evidence of a clay floor around which no beam slots were recorded.

44. See Part I, p. 27.
45. A nearby group of cleanly backfilled pits (F 286) probably served as daub-mixing hollows.
a. The N.E. corner of the interior of the main block: showing the 2 doors in S. wall of Building P (Part I, plate I a shows the doors blocked)

b. The corn-drying oven (looking E.) at an early stage of the excavation: showing the earlier circular wall at its W. end

c. The N. yard (looking E.) after stripping the turf

d. Building P (looking E.): showing the way in which the E. wall was demolished to form the stone ramp; the diagonal trench is a modern water pipe

PLATE III
DESCRIPTION OF PHASES 5/6 TO 10 (G.W.)

Phase 5/6 (c. AD 360–75)

These phases represent the most important development in the history of the site, involving a totally new house and its early occupation. The timber house was demolished and a winged corridor villa erected in good quality masonry. The new building incorporated the small existing bath-house and its 'annexe' (Building P), so that the former was then inside the main block. The caldarium was enlarged with an extension to the east, which more than doubled its former internal area. A new door (F 514; PLATE IIIa) was cut into the south wall of the annexe (early Building P), and this suggests a division of this large space. Whether this meant that a new outer door was built into the north wall is not known, since this wall was later reduced to foundation level and all the evidence removed. It is possible that at this stage a channel (F 539) was cut in the west wall, presumably to provide an outlet for a latrine then built in the corner. It is difficult to understand why this doorway and partition were necessary, unless it was to separate male and female bathers. Presumably access to the bath-house from this main part of the villa was through the verandah. There is evidence of a blocked door in the west wall of the north wing and it is possible that this was also part of the bath-house arrangement at this period. This system, with the two doors in the south wall of P, would allow the villa occupants to use the bath-house independently of any farm-workers. There are traces of timber internal divisions in the main block. It was necessary to divide the bath-house and its stoke-hole from the domestic areas. An east-west timber partition wall (F 450) was built to allow the door in the north wall to give access to the bath-house from the west yard and Well 2. The south end of the main block was divided by partitions to provide living quarters for the new occupiers, who gained access through the main entrance on the east side. There are post-holes (F 442–3) which suggest further division of this area. It is unfortunate that a large tree caused widespread disturbance in this part of the building and removed evidence of slight structures, which would have given us some indication of the internal arrangements here.

The forecourt on the east side of the new villa has been left blank on the plan, since, apart from the new well (No. 1) and its surround, most of the earlier structures seem to have been removed when the villa was built (Phase 5) and any deposits which may have accumulated during Phase 6 were subsequently lost when the forecourt was covered with deep pitching in Phase 8. There are traces of buildings on the south side, including a lean-to against the boundary wall. There is a suggestion of a new east boundary wall (F 176), but this could have been part of a building V, extending from Buildings W and U up to the presumed site of the principal entrance to the forecourt. The south yard was then occupied by a new large barn, 19 m long, with internal divisions and with a yard wall connecting it with the south-east corner of the south-east wing. In the north yard, the large circular pen (Q) continued in use, but the yard was then reorganised into compounds connected to a new east-west boundary wall (F 79). The corner of a structure (F 194) was found and this may belong to the period, although the different alignment suggests it could be earlier.

Phase 7 (c. AD 375–80)

In this phase the domestic accommodation of the villa was considerably enlarged with the
FIG. 14 Section across verandah and part of courtyard

1. Pre-villa levels
2. Filling under verandah floor in the area excavated for the villa construction (Phase 5)
3. Footings of verandah wall I (Phase 5) and for the pitched stone apron (3a) in front of the building
3b. The main E. wall of the villa block
4. Drainage channel for the water from the roof and apron
5. Possible emplacement for a stone gutter, later robbed; this replaced the earlier channel which was filled in (5a)
6. Construction level of verandah wall I
7. Build-up during Phases 6 and 7
8. Robbing trench of verandah wall I
9. Verandah wall II (Phase 8)
10. Possible scaffold pole hole for verandah wall II
11. Disturbance caused by removal of the original floor of Phase 5
12. Stone packing in verandah (Phase 8)
13. Build-up in Phase 8
14. Deep pitching laid in the main yard E. of the villa
15. Stone ramp laid up to the platform in the demolished main block, and subsequent stone scatter and trample in Phase 10
addition of the west wing (Z), consisting of two new rooms, each provided with a hypocaust. The addition of the new wing involved the demolition of a length of the west wall of the main villa block. A new opus signinum floor was laid in the inner room of the wing and in the adjacent unhypocausted room, extending up to a new partition (F 413). A heating system was also inserted in the south-east wing, with a stoke-hole in its west wall (PLATE IVb). At this stage, or possibly later, a new room (X) was added to the north-east wing. The bath-house was reconstructed once more. A new caldarium had a well-built apse at its east end, and a part of the west wall was removed to provide an extension to the west. The stoke-hole was then moved to a central position on the south side of the caldarium. The original doorway of Building P, with the double rebated reveals was then blocked (PLATE IIIa). Presumably it became necessary for the whole of Building P, and possibly the north-east wing, to function with the bath-house, access to which was still through the verandah from the main house. Whether the bath-house maintained its dual role in providing facilities to the farm-workers is not clear, since it is possible that they were given a new bath-house elsewhere, in an area beyond the excavation. It is evident that these changes were made necessary by an increase in the number of people occupying the villa, together with a raising of the standard of living shown by the insertion of heating systems in three rooms. The duplication of space and facilities may even suggest that two separate households were occupying the building, one in the new west wing and the other in the front of the villa.

At a later stage in this phase the hypocaust system in the inner room of wing Z was drastically altered by the insertion of a new main channel heated from a stoke-hole in the outer room. The reason for this may be that the original stoke-hole had deteriorated beyond repair, but this alteration would have made the outer room useless as living quarters. The limited degree of burning round the new stoke-hole seemed to indicate that it was in use only for a short time.

There appears to have been no further major alterations in the north and south yards, although, at some stage, a lean-to (A⁴) was added on the outside of the south wall of the barn.

Phase 8 (c. AD 380–400)

A substantial change took place in this phase. The domestic areas were abandoned and the main building converted entirely to agricultural use, although there is ample evidence of farm-workers still living there. The west wing was stripped of its stone paving and hypocaust channel covers to provide rough flooring for the main villa block. The walls of the west wing may have been left standing, but evidence is lacking since these walls were thoroughly robbed to their foundations at a later date. Most of the interior of the main block was then covered with stone flagging, using stones taken from different parts of the villa. This included the two square plinths from the main entrance (F 484–5, Phases 5–6), now laid upside down (F 488; PLATE Ia). Another remarkable stone was the large slab (F 437; PLATE IVa) in the south-west corner; it had two holes (10 cm diam.) indicative of its contemporary or previous use, possibly as the base of a small press.

The main entrance was at first enlarged to allow carts to enter and the difference in level from the floor of the verandah was overcome by the addition of a pitched stone ramp, in which there were distinct traces of wheel ruts (PLATE IVc). Immediately inside the entrance was a large irregular slab to take the rough wear from the vehicles now passing in and out of the main block (PLATE Ib). The area thus accessible to carts was 7.8 m by 10 m in the part of the building south of the new partition (F 423) from the door in the west wall. The north part of the interior beyond this line appears to have been used for other purposes, since the presence of the bath-house, presumably left standing, would have made vehicular movements very
FIG. 15 Plan of flagged floor of barn in Phase 8

difficult. The presence of tanks and tank-bases suggests the presence of animals. The verandah front colonnade stylobate was then replaced with a new wall built along the inner side of the original one, presumably as a solid wall to verandah roof level. A new entrance was made into the north part of the verandah from the main villa entrance, with a pair of stone columns to support a large door (PLATE IVc). This, and the new solid wall, clearly indicate a change of use to storage or living quarters for the farm-workers.

Two large holes (F.458–9) were cut into the inner side of the main east wall, at a slight angle (FIG. 4; PLATE IIb) for large sloping timbers for a new structure in the north part of the interior. The details and possibilities are discussed by Lance Smith above. The bath-house probably continued to be used by the farm-workers, but Building P was now separated from it and presumably converted to living quarters or storage. Both the doors to the main villa hall were blocked with masonry (see Part I, plate Ia).

The main yard in front of the villa was then covered with deep pitching, the excavation for which removed about 40 cm of earlier levels and structures. The barn remained in use, but its floor level was raised and covered with rough stone paving, like the main block (except at the west end). The area on the north side of the barn was covered, as was much of the main yard, with very heavy pitching. These two areas of massive pitching provided raised dry areas, either for animals or for storage. There were considerable alterations to the north yard, with new buildings B1, C1 and D1, constructed of dry-stone walling. D1 had a pitched stone floor into which had been sunk a square tank (F.392) with an outlet; the space between these features and the north wall was probably filled with a timber structure. There was a pitched stone yard to the west of B1, with a large tank or trough base (F.85), suggesting an animal enclosure, probably with a timber fence between B1 and Wall 72.
A T-shaped corn-dryer (FIG. 16; PLATE IIIb), if that was its function, was inserted between the north wall of Building P and the east-west boundary wall. The T-end was built against the curved wall of an earlier stone circle (L in Phase 3; see Part I, fig. 5), although it is doubtful if the builders of the dryer were aware of its existence before they started. The date of the dryer is not certain, but it could have been earlier. Possibly it was a replacement for the one in the north end of the barn when the interior was altered in this phase. The depth of the main flue of the dryer was found to be too great and it was partially filled in, apparently soon after it had been built, as there was only slight evidence of burning on the original floor.

Phase 9 (c. AD 400+)

This phase is represented by a further drastic change. The villa building was reduced to a raised stone platform. The roof was removed and the walls demolished down to the lowest four

47. Dr Peter Reynolds has, following experiments, questioned this assumption and suggested that they may have been malting floors: Archaeol. Jnl. 136 (1980), 27-42.
a. The stoke-hole area of the W. wing (looking S.W.): showing the large stone slab (Phase 8) with its 2 post-sockets

b. The hypocaust in the S. wing: showing the large step into the verandah

c. The verandah (looking N.): showing the pitching at the entrance (half removed); the 2 piers of the Phase 8 entrance; and the pitched stone ramp

d. Part of the farm-yards E. of the villa (looking S.): a pitched barn foundation, showing darker, is crossed by a modern pipe-trench; beyond is the tree-mound

PLATE IV
or five courses. The interior was carefully packed with stones, making it into a long rectangular platform, standing almost a metre above the surrounding yards. There is clear evidence of stone ramps being laid on the east and north sides to allow carts to gain access to the top of the platform. Its function was probably that of a stack-yard, since there was no evidence of the presence of timber buildings. The north wall of Building P was demolished to allow for the construction of the north ramp and its east and west walls reduced to the slope of the ramp to act as retaining walls (PLATE IIIId). This space was then carefully packed with stone. Building stone was used to fill both wells and the remaining stone presumably taken away from the site for use elsewhere; but work on the farm continued, the old barn at the south side was kept in use and a new one built (L'). This latter was a rectangle of pitched stone, at least 11 m by 5.5 m, with wide emplacements of timber sill beams clearly visible on both sides; and there was evidence of an entrance at the west end (PLATE IVd). When in the course of the excavation the turf was first removed from the pitched area it was noticed how clean and undamaged were the tops of the stones, and the logical conclusion to be drawn is that they had been protected by a timber floor and never subjected to frost action or the wear and tear of traffic.

The south area of the forecourt had a new entrance represented by Wall 26 and in which was an L-shaped timber building (M'), of which only the floor of pink clay (F 241) survived. However, although the sequence of structures in this area is clear, it is impossible to place them with any certainty into the sequence of chronological phases. The most important new features were adjacent to the north yard. These consisted of a large new building K', which had an internal span of 7.5 m, only slightly less than the former main villa block. This striking coincidence prompts the idea that the roof trusses of the old villa building were reused. Trusses would certainly have been required for an internal span of this magnitude and no supports for rows of columns were found, showing that it was not an aisled building. Unfortunately, only 11 m of its length were investigated. The remainder, which could be a similar length to the old villa block, continued beyond the limits of the excavation. There was an internal east-west timber partition (F 311) from the north side of a door on the west wall. The significance of the stone edging (F 113) is not understood, but it may be an earlier feature. It could be argued that the demolition of the main villa block deprived the farm-workers of their living quarters and that this new building (K) was a necessary replacement; the presence of iron-work debris, however, indicates that part of it was a workshop. Another interesting building built at this time is J'. It is a small structure, 4 m by 6.5 m, with two internal cross walls (F 108 and F 190) which could indicate the kind of timber-supported floor associated with a granary. The building, however, seems to be too small and its entrance too narrow (0.5 m) for such a function.48

Phase 10 (5th century AD)

This phase is represented by further demolition, this time of many of the dry-stone wall structures. When the turf was first removed an even but dense spread of small stones was evident in a broad north-south band across much of the site, as shown on the plan. It is significant that not a single piece of building stone or tile was found in this layer, clearly showing that this was not the result of the demolition of the masonry villa and its bath-house, but of dry-stone rubble farm buildings, enclosures and boundary walls. A series of cart tracks was also noted. One pair crossed the whole of the investigated area in a north-south line, and there were short lengths of

48. The few small examples so identified by Pat Morris are more likely to have been stands for hay-stacks: Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain, BAR, 1979, fig. 29c, d and f.
PHASE 4: BATH HOUSE (amended)

BARNESLEY PARK
INTERPRETATION:
PHASES 5&6 c.360-375

FIG. 17
FIG. 18
BARNESLEY PARK
INTERPRETATION:
PHASE 8 c.380-400

FIG. 19
BARNESLEY PARK INTERPRETATION:

PHASE 9 c.400+

Scale: 0 10 20 metres

FIG. 20
others in the same alignment. There appeared to be a careful avoidance of certain structural elements, such as the building at the north-east corner of the excavated area. The long track also skirts the east side of the upstanding platform, which could have remained in use, and finally turns east around the west end of the barn.

At a later stage in this phase the bath-house was thoroughly robbed of its tiles. This could not have been done while the platform was still in use, but it must have been at a time when people on the site still knew that the remains of a bath-house existed buried in the structure of the platform; it would have been obscured by the stone packing, though the tops of its walls were possibly still to be seen. If the site had been abandoned and vegetation spread over the platform, the structural details would have been lost to view. It is suggested, therefore, that the robbing was carried out by people who knew exactly where the building had been and that it would be possible to find tiles. One could also conclude that tiles were still much required for building ovens, hearths and heating systems and so had a market value. There is evidence from many other sites that this late tile-robbing was a wide-spread phenomenon in Roman Britain and it clearly indicates that Phase 10 is to be assigned to a time when the tile industry had ceased to exist with the breakdown of the currency economy.

The barn L continued in use and a circular animal pen N in the south of the forecourt was added. It is evident, however, that there had been two periods of building not exactly on the same plan. The pen has been placed in this phase since it is the latest structure on this part of the site, but as explained in Phase 9, it could have belonged to an earlier period.

The Date of the Abandonment of the Site

One of the most difficult problems is that of the date of the final abandonment of the villa, when its inhabitants moved to another site. Roman pottery in use in the 5th century is still impossible to identify with any certainty, but it is evident that some wares were still being produced at a local level, and even on a wide distribution scale, at least into the first two decades of the 5th century. Then there must have been a time when the broken vessels ceased to be replaced over the next few decades. Apart from stray imported wares, which are normally restricted to the towns, the next type of pottery found in the Cotswolds is the distinctive grass-tempered ware introduced, it is thought, by the Saxon settlers; this is roughly dated to the second half of the 5th century. It is significant that not a single piece of this ware has been found in the thousands of sherds from the villa site, but almost every trial trench in the field-system produced the odd sherd of it. The clear conclusion is that, after all the inhabitants of the villa had departed to live elsewhere, the fields continued to be cultivated and manured, and it could be further suggested that there was hardly a period when these lands were not under some kind of agricultural control.

The Significance of Ox-Goads, Styli and Coins (G.W.)

It is difficult to estimate the significance of certain finds in indicating the functions of the site at certain periods. The particular objects discussed here have been found in quantities which are probably most significant. Unfortunately, one is unable to compare their numbers with finds from other villa sites, since it has never been the usual practice to quantify finds but only to publish examples of interest. When this is eventually corrected in the future by a more meticulous attitude towards the processing of finds and their publication it may be possible to make comparisons.
Ox-Goads

Ox-goads were used at the ends of long sticks for driving cattle and the presence of such animals can be assumed on a site where they are found. The Barnsley Park site produced 27, enough to relate them to the site's basic chronology. Unfortunately only 12 were securely stratified, as follows: one from Phase 1; three from Phase 2; one from Phase 8; two from Phase 9; and five from Phase 10. Thus, cattle appear to be a feature throughout the occupation with a slightly greater number after c. 360 (i.e. four goads of pre-villa and eight from the villa period), but the number of goads is too small for a serious value to be placed on this piece of evidence. The nearness of Corinium to the site could have been a factor, since ox-goads would have been needed by the drovers who took the cattle to the market.

Styli

Styli, the writing implements of the Roman world, certainly show the presence of a literate people and may be taken to indicate the keeping of accounts or stock and produce lists; 24 were found, of which 11 were securely stratified. Nine came from villa deposits and only two from Phase 4, the last of the pre-villa phases. This would seem to indicate quite clearly that the keeping of accounts was mainly concentrated in the later periods.

The Coins

The recovery of nearly 900 coins⁴⁹ presents a problem, since it is far more than is normally found on a villa site even under large-scale modern excavation techniques. Taking five recent publications, the total number of coins from each is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chilgrove, Sussex (1)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilgrove, Sussex (2)⁵⁰</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead⁵¹</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcombe, Devon⁵²</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatcombe, Somerset⁵³</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishbourne, Sussex⁵⁴</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapsley, Ewhurst, Surrey⁵⁵</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakenoak⁵⁶</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frocester Court⁵⁷</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴⁹. The coins for the period after AD 360 will be reported on in Part III; the few for the earlier period were published in Part I, p. 45.
⁵⁷. Information kindly supplied by Mr E.G. Price.
The figures vary greatly, but it is evident that there is a significant difference between two classes of villa, one of which produces only a small number of coins, less than fifty, and the other where the number runs into hundreds. A site in the list which belongs to the latter category is Gadebridge, a very large and well appointed establishment. P.E. Curnow, who wrote the coin report, has commented that they represent 'a substantial number from a villa in the Home Counties even allowing for the size of the villa complex and the complexities of its excavation' (Report, p. 101). There is a question as to whether Gadebridge was a normal villa, since the large and elaborate bath-house and pool seem more likely to have been associated with a healing spa; this is, however, a matter of conjecture. Nor could the great Fishbourne Palace or the walled site of Gatcombe be regarded as villas of the usual pattern. What is required for a reasonable assessment is the results of an excavation of a number of Cotswolds villas, but this is something only the future can promise. The closest parallel in type of building to Barnsley Park is Clear Cupboard, Farmington, and the 1964 excavation, admittedly on a somewhat smaller scale, produced only 23 coins, which puts it in the class of less than fifty; but Frocester Court, with 758 to date, is closer to the Barnsley Park total.

An attempt to account for the very large number of coins from this site seems to be desirable. It should be stated that there was never the slightest evidence that any of the coins was the result of a hoard being disturbed, the scatter is general and at no point was any number found in close proximity. It could be argued that the absence of coins on most villa sites is due to lack of any need for small currency, since the farm-workers were either slaves or free tenants who paid the landowner an annual rent but in the 4th century became increasingly tied to the land and legally bound to the landowners. When extra help was needed at harvest and other times casual labour could be found, especially if there was a large town near by, as in this case. The daily payment of hired labour, whether for work on the farm or for driving cattle to market, would take place in the villa and as the amounts would have been small a considerable number of bronze coins would be exchanged. The men might then have idled their time away in gambling in the yard; this may account for the loss of their small value coins, which if dropped in the mire of a farmyard are hardly worth retrieving, just as many people today do not spend much time searching for dropped 1p and ½p pieces. It is difficult to visualize any other conditions for the exchange of large numbers of small coins, since markets were normally carefully controlled and only allowed in the town. Thus the difference between the numbers of coins found on villas may be that some hired and paid for labour at a daily rate and others used only slaves or tenants working by unpaid agreement in lieu of rent or other services. The problem of exactly when these conditions occurred is a very difficult one. Less than 5 per cent of all the coins assignable to phases were found in Phases 1 to 7 inclusive and the vast bulk of them, nearly 96 per cent came from Phases 8 to 10. This strongly suggests that the proliferation of coins belongs to the main villa period after c. AD 360. But this does not appear to agree with the dates of some of the coins themselves: they are of the type known as radiates, which became plentiful at the end of the 3rd century and which were widely copied (known as barbarous radiates). It is normally accepted that with the currency of Diocletian the coinage of the Gallic and British usurpers would have been demonetised; this may be one of the reasons for the large number of hoards of these coins, since, no longer having any market value, they would have been buried in the hope that at some later date they could be used as currency. While this may have been true and enforced for a few years, the fact is that considerable numbers of radiates are

found in later deposits, even including hoards. The most striking example is the rubbish dumped in the orchestra of the theatre at Verulamium. Although the excavator, Dr Kathleen Kenyon, identified three different deposits, they are clearly contemporary and it is stated that "the filling was entirely homogenous and shows hardly any survivals of earlier periods." It was suggested that this rubbish came from a nearby market, or was household rubbish, since it contained much organic matter. Out of a total of 3712 coins, no less than 1143, or about 30 per cent were 3rd-century issues or earlier. The latest coins belong to the House of Theodosius, so the deposit must date to the end of the 4th century. There is no doubt, therefore, that radiates formed a considerable part of the small change available throughout the 4th century. One can only suppose that with the collapse of the currency introduced by Diocletian, the small coins of base metal presumably became a token currency with little relationship, except perhaps by weight, to the gold and silver series.

The number of coins found in certain association with the pre-villa phase is 19, which would be reasonable for a normal villa. For the phases from the building of the stone villa, there are 520, it would, therefore, be a reasonable assumption that a change took place in the working arrangement of the establishment c. 360, which involved the exchange of a large number of small coins. Another interesting fact about the coins is that only four have mint dates after 378.

Whatever use the coins had, it ceased by c. 380, in striking contrast to Cirencester, which has produced a large number of issues of the House of Theodosius (now in the Corinium Museum). Nor is it uncommon for late coins to be associated with some villas, Frocester Court has produced 59 out of a total of 758, Ditchley (Oxon.) 17, in a total of 52, and Shakenoak (Oxon.) 53 in a total of 844. In the case of the last of these, there is further evidence from the site of continuity of occupation into the 8th century. It is clear from this that a change took place at Barnsley Park c. 380, after which no contemporary coins were being lost on the site, and therefore not being passed from hand to hand. It can be further deduced from this that the main numerical differential that in some villas there was activity involving the handling of coins in considerable quantity, but not in others.

*The large quantity of pottery and other artefacts from Phases 9 and 10*

This is a serious problem concerning the very large quantity of artefacts found in association with these two final phases. They should represent a period of decline.

This was a period of change from domestic to purely agricultural occupation. The actual number of people still living on the site may not have lessened by many until the final demolition, but even then some buildings remained standing and presumably in use well into the 5th century. There remains a problem, however, of the disproportionate number of artefacts for Phases 9 and 10, and the possible reasons for this must be considered. Traces of timber struc-

60. This may have some support from the Edict of 356 (Cod. Theod. 23) where bags (fulae) of coins are cited (George Boon, 'Counterfeit coins in Roman Britain' in *Coins and the Archaeologist*, ed. J. Casey and R. Reece, *BAR* 1974). Once coins were calculated in bags, the number they contained lost any significance, since the obvious check would have been by weight as today.
tures associated with areas of dark occupation material were recorded on the north and north-east sides of the villa block, and along the north side of the main east-west boundary wall. It is possible that farm-workers were living in lean-to sheds or similar structures during the late period when the villa block was still in use, and this may account for the concentration of artefacts in these areas. Another possibility is the common practice in farm-yards for rubbish to accumulate against walls and in corners. When the buildings were demolished these heaps would have been spread in the levelling operation. The large amount of residual material, especially the glass which one assumes may not have been widely used by the labourers, inclines one to the latter alternative, although both suggestions are possible.

THE FINDS

The Small Finds (G.W.)

Phase 2/6 (c. AD 360–75)

1 (173) 21 2961 A iron gouge with square shank, the gouge end of the tool is partly missing.
2 (157) 29 2585 A bone pin with pointed top.
3 (19) 99 1931 A silver pin with square facettetd top.
4 (173) 21 2941 A small iron cleaver with beaked tip (cf. Shakenak IV, No. 378).
5 (171) 12 2788 A twisted bronze bracelet of a common form (cf. Shakenak IV, Nos. 193, 195–8, etc.).
6 (19) 43 801 A iron knob on a curved shaft, the end of a wall-hook, well illustrated from the Brampton Hoard (Manning, W.H., 1966).

Phase 7 (c. AD 375–80)

7 (158) 24 2561 A small annular bead in a bright blue glass.1
8 (158) 25 3007 A tubular bead in green glass; Guido type 5.
9 (158) 25 3007 A tubular bead in blue glass; Guido type 5.
10 (158) 25 3007 A twisted bead in blue glass; a poor example of type 3.
11 (158) 25 3007 Two globular beads in a ‘pearly’ glass.
12 (158) 25 3007 Two globular beads in a ‘pearly’ glass.
13 (26) 44 637 Iron key with an opposed lever (cf. Shakenak I, No. 7, II, No. 93, III, No. 208; IV, Nos. 356, 358; etc.).
14 (24) 32 1241 A bone pin with conical top.
15 (158) 24 2648 A knife with curved back and missing tip.
16 (158) 24 2658 A three strand twisted bronze bracelet.
17 (158) 24 2658 A bronze bracelet with notched decoration on the outer edge (cf. Nettleton Fig. 91, No. 22).
18 (158) 24 2649 A knife presumably shortened by damage or sharpening with a very long tang for the handle.
19 (158) 24 2653 A heavy iron door hinge (cf. Bridgwood, Fig. 5).
20 (24) 19 775 A bronze finger ring with decoration on the edges.
21 (33) 5 1721 The hook end of a bronze necklace (cf. B.M. 1922, Fig. 79).
22 (33) 5 1775 A short length of flat decorated bronze bracelet.
23 (19) 45 A small fragment of fretted decoration.
24 (33) 5 1894 A small bronze drop-handle of a box or casket.
25 (19) 45 1209 Part of an ivory bracelet.

1. I am grateful to Margaret Guido for help in descriptions of the beads.
26 (33) 15 2307 A long bronze stylus (cf. Nettleton Fig. 103, Nos. 6-9).
27 (28) 5 1142 A flat bronze decorated bracelet.
28 (19) 45 991 A bone pin with a flat top.
29 (19) 45 990 A bone pin with a conical tip.
30 (28) 5 951 A piece of shaped stone with a carved end, as if for use as a stamped seal.
31 (31) 1 117 The base of a small black burnished cooking-pot with a graffito cut on it. This could be read either way, as shown — possibly ANNI [. . . but Dr Roger Tomlin prefers to turn it upside down: . . .]. MINT, although the first letter he considers may be a cursive R.
32 (143) 5 2793 A bronze nail cleaner from a chatelaine, decorated on one side with engraved lines (cf. Ribborough II, Nos. 34-5); it also could have been a strap-end (cf. Rockhoun 1971, Pl. XVI B).
33 (143) 6 2857 A small steel-yard weight in the form of a human head in hollow cast bronze filled with lead (cf. London Museum 1930, Fig. 23).
34 (143) 5 2795 A small iron square section bar with a suspension loop at one end and a slight taper at the other. It could have had a variety of uses from fish-hook to a fixing to a wall (cf. Brampton No. 58, citing parallels).
35 (158) 12 2782 Two lengths of a cauldron chain with figure-of-eight links (cf. Brampton No. 17, with discussion and parallels).
36 (143) 5 2783 A small iron spike with socket for handle; could have been a leather workers' punch.
37 (33) 5 1759 An ox-goad (see No. 63 below).
38 (33) 5 1731 A small hook with solid tang. It could have been a useful tool in fruit picking (a wide variety of such objects is shown in La Quincailleante Antique, pt. 3, Pl XXXIX and pt. 2, Pl. XV).
39 (33) 5 1744 A piece of iron which could have been part of a barrel lock (see No. 41 below).
40 (19) 45 960 An iron key from a barrel lock (see No. 65 below).
41 (31) 6 1856 Part of a barrel lock showing the opposing pairs of vanes (for a reconstruction see B.M. 1922, Fig. 45).

Phase 8 (c. AD 380-400)

42 (158) 33 2959 An iron object with a handle which may have had a wood or leather grip, the remainder is a thick strip of metal with a notch near the end. It was probably a latching lifter.
43 (158) 33 2966 Part of a spade-iron or shovel (cf. Corder, P., 1945, No. 10; these objects are also well illustrated by Sian Rees 1979, i, Figs. 107-121).
44 (158) 33 3002 A jet spacer from a necklace with two thread holes.
45 (21) 5 773 Iron brooch (see Brooches report, below).
46 (158) 33 2903 Part of a decorated shale bracelet (cf. Verulamium 1972, Nos. 219-20).
47 (158) 33 2942 A spherical lead weight attached to an iron ring from a steel-yard (cf. Ribborough IV, No. 134; Nettleton, Fig. 82, No. 3).

Phase 9 (c. AD 400+)

48 (158) 2 2522 A long bone handle decorated with circles with a square hole for the tang of a knife or other tool (cf. Ribborough II, Nos. 31, 239).
49 (171) 26 3620 A bone spindle-whorl moulded by being turned on a lathe (cf. Verulamium I, Fig. 55, No. 202).
50 (157) 17 3732 The hook end of a bronze bracelet.
51 (19) 12 468 A circular bronze lid with a decorated edge and a short neck for fitting into a receptacle. It has a slightly asymmetrical hole, presumably where a lifting knob was attached.
52 (19) 12 292 A decorated bronze ring.
53 (143) 8 3617 A decorated bronze bracelet (cf. Lydney Park, Fig. 17).
54 (143) 25 3286 A small bronze pin with knob top, probably for inserting into a large bone pin (cf. Shakenak II, Nos. 94-96).
55 (173) 16 2724 A long bronze ointment spoon of common type, (cf. Shakenak V, No. 231).
56 (42) 3 3247 A bronze bracelet decorated with faceting.
57 (158) 118 3415 A small thick slightly curved piece of bone decorated with inscribed circles in a panel, probably an inlay from a box, or piece of furniture, (cf. Ribborough IV, Pl. LVII and V Pls. LXI and LXII).
58 (40) 3 1968 Part of a decorated bone bracelet. In the course of time curved bone fragments tend to flatten out.
59 (173) 16 2845 Fragment of a two-strand twisted bronze bracelet.
60 (157) 99 3470 A strip of thin bronze with traces of raised decoration and a rivet hole for decorating a box or probably a leather belt.
61 (158) 2 2534 Part of a bronze padlock.
62 (156) 24 3134 A piece of thin bronze strip decorated on the edges, one of which has been turned over.
63 (158) 24 2654 An ox-goad, one of 27 found on the site. These objects have been well illustrated by Sian Rees (Figs. 73 and 74).
64 (2) 1 95 A globular glass bead (described by Margaret Guido, p. 233, under Barnsley). Globular black bead with white and sky-blue swags and opaque yellow eyes with brown centres. It would appear to fit well into a late-4th-century Roman context.
65 (38) 3 1842 An iron key for opening a barrel-lock of normal type (cf. Verulamium I, Nos. 80 and 81).
66 (173) 18 2896 Part of an iron snaffle-bit (cf. Bradling, Fig. 12(b)).
67 (156) 29 3202 A complete example of a latch-lifter with a suspension ring (cf. Bradling, Fig. 6).
68 (158) 36 2733 A narrow chisel with the tang end bent over where the wooden handle ended.
69 (158) 24 2662 A wall-hook.
70 (33) 6 1780 A barrel-lock key, a larger example than No. 38.
71 (18) 14 1855 A small knife with a long tang.
72 (158) 2 2533 A long iron handle of square section with an oval bronze tip to the original wooden handle. The large head suggests it was part of a tool, which was used by tapping it with a mallet.
73 (158) 168 3554 A bone pin with a pine-cone top.
74 (158) 31 2737 A bone pin with a square faceted top (cf. Crummy, N., Type 5).
75 (158) 163 3561 A bone pin with a spherical top.
76 (158) 31 2751 A bronze pin with traces of a tinned surface with a flat-rosetted top (cf. Verulamium 1936, Fig. 46, No. 63).
77 (158) 31 2802 A bronze pin with a flattened conical top.
78 (173) 23 2944 An iron ring with a blue-paste intaglio showing, probably, Hercules struggling with the Nemean lion. 2
79 (19) 2 292 An iron ring with a flattened bezel with a mark which may have been meaningful to the owner.
80 (171) 26 3454 A bronze ring with notched decoration.
81 (141) 12 3169 A fragment of a brooch (see Brooches report, below).

Phase 10 (5th cent.)

82 (40) 3 1841 A bronze ring with slight decoration on one edge.
83 (158) 128 3450 An iron brooch (for Nos. 83–9, see Brooches report, below).
84 (159) 31 3267 A small brooch.
85 (158) 125 3431 A brooch.
86 (42) 2 2222 A penannular brooch.
87 (21) 2 1445 A part of a brooch.
88 (21) 2 518 A part of a brooch.
89 (40) 2 1932 A brooch.
90 (4) 1 39 An amulet in the form of a small bronze wheel. The wheel was a potent symbol in ancient times, associated with the sun, the blacksmith and the Celtic god Tanaris, who was identified with Jupiter. These amulets were normally suspended from neck chains. 1
91 (31) 1 1000 A bone pin with a pine-cone head.
92 (21) 1 1618 A bone pin, larger but similar to No. 91.
93 (42) 3 2301 A silver pin with a cubical faceted head.
94 (21) 2 689 A small bronze ring.
95 (31) 1 1095 A bronze ring with a decorated mount.
96 (42) 1 2159 A bronze ring with decoration normally found on a bracelet, so it may have been cut from a broken one (for design cf. Shakenoak I, No. 20).
97 (42) 2 2261 Part of a bronze bracelet (cf. Lydney Park type A, Fig. 17).
98 (42) 1 2182 A bronze ring made from part of a twisted bracelet.

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99 (42)  1  2191  Part of a bronze bracelet.
100 (42)  2  2414  Part of a bronze bracelet.
101 (38)  2  2354  A large bronze ring or part of a bracelet.
102 (39)  2  2132  Part of a decorated bracelet.
103 (42)  2  2462  Part of a decorated bracelet.
104 (39)  3  1607  Part of a bracelet with crude decoration.
105 (33)  2  1436  Part of a decorated bracelet.
106 (33)  2  1705  Part of a decorated bracelet.
107 (30)  2  1513  The end of a decorated bracelet.
108 (30)  2  1399  The end of a decorated bracelet. (cf. Nettleton, Fig. 90, No. 18).
109 (30)  2  1419  The end of a decorated bracelet.
110 (31)  1  965  A decorated bracelet (cf. Nettleton, Fig. 91, No. 20).
111 (21)  2  710  Part of a bracelet with a facettted edge.
112 (42)  3  2251  A decorated bracelet.
113 (4)   1  30  A bronze spoon with a twisted stem (cf. Nettleton, Fig. 83, No. 3).
114 (42)  1  2340  An iron stylus.
115 (39)  2  2122  An iron stylus.
116 (42)  2  2411  An iron stylus.
117 (31)  1  962  An iron stylus.
118 (42)  6  2470  A hexagonal green glass bead.
119 (42)  1  2172  An annular blue glass bead, Guido type 13.
120 (42)  1  2213  A small annular blue bead.
121 (42)  1  2213  A double globular bead (cf. Guido type 3).
122 (42)  1  2228  A twisted glass bead.
123 (30)  3  1573  A small length of bone, roughly shaped and with a decorated end.
124 (43)  2  2334  A tubular blue glass bead (Guido type 4).
125 (17)  7  3161  An annular bead with white wave inlay (cf. Guido type 5, Pl. 1, No. 10 d).
126 (38)  6  2205  A small lozenge-shaped blue glass bead.
127 (42)  2  2401  A fragment of a square-section decorated bone handle (cf. Portchester Castle, 1975, Fig. 118, No. 111).
128 (21)  2  631  A bronze clasp knife handle in the form of two dogs. This is not an unusual type, although there are examples of the second animal being a hare (as on one of Great Chesterford, illustrated in Liveridge, J. Britain in the Roman Empire 1968, Fig. 66c).
129 (38)  6  2377  An iron slide support from a balance. In this type, this part hangs from a suspension hook at the top and the broad calibrated balance arm moves through the slide to a horizontal position, at which point it registers the weight which is suspended and a counter weight is attached to the other. A fine bronze example is illustrated by Cagnat et Chaper (Fig. 5).
130 (17)  +  3127  Part of a bronze buckle with a pair of prongs for attaching to a belt (this object is misplaced and should be with the unstratified objects).
131 (40)  2  1923  Either a large bead or small spindle-whorl of shale, which has been carefully turned on a lathe (cf. a spindle-whorl in Portchester Castle 1975, Fig. 121, No. 131).
132 (32)  1  1181  A bronze pendant in the form of a leaf. It is broken at the tip, but what survives suggests that it could have been a nail-cleaner from a chaetelaine.
133 (43)  2  2365  A large rather crudely-cut shale bead.
134 (42)  2  2105  A bronze spoon with a twisted stem.
135 (40)  4  1966  A small bronze belt fitting to hold a buckle.
136 (173)  3  2842  This triangular fragment of bone would appear to be part of a weaving tablet, but these objects normally have only three holes, one in each corner, (cf. examples from London, BM 1922, Fig. 23 III, d, 1; Wroxeter 1913, Fig. 8, No. 13; 1942, C 187–189, Pl. 51 (where Atkinson gives a description of their use and refers to L. Hooper, Weaving with Small Appliances, Book II: Tablet Weaving 1923); see also Germania 9 (1925), 49 ff.; an example from Guatoune has six holes: Fig. 28, No. 647).
137 (42)  1  2201  The ring and shank of a chain for suspending a cauldron or lamp (as at Newstead, Pl. LXXIX, No. 6); a similar object at Nettleton is described as part of a horse-bit, Fig. 96, No. 10, p. 223.
138 (43)  2  3613  A knife or chopper with a broad triangular blade of a common form (cf. Manning W.H. 1976, Fig. 22, Nos. 127–133).
139 (43)  2  2333  A small knife with a rectangular shaped blade and pointed end. The top edge has been made
thicker, as if for use with a mallet, perhaps for chopping small pieces of leather (although modern leather workers, entering tools are in the form of punchers).

140 (42)  2320 A pair of hand-shears, with the blades set at an angle.

141 (172)  3 2820 A short curved pruning hook with a socket for the handle (cf. examples illustrated by Sian Rees 1979, Figs. 201 and 202).

142 (26)  2 528 An iron bar, representing the way wrought iron was traded. The estate blacksmiths would have cut lengths of appropriate size and hammered them to the shape required. A number of short off-cuts were also found; they are of this form and cross-section, presumably the waste products from smithing.

143 (42)  1 2155 An iron barbed arrow-head and socket for the wood shaft, used presumably for hunting, (cf. Shakenoak II, Fig. 51, No. 107).

144 (31)  3 1647 An iron punch.

145 (39)  5 1574 An iron spike with a socket for a wood shaft. This could have been another type of ox-goad.

146 (39)  δ 1914 Part of an iron hold-fast for fixing flue-tiles to walls. This is an example of a number found on the site, but is unusual in having the end of the T turned over, as if to clasp the edges of tiles, forming a tabula tario when they are securely attached to the wall. Some hold-fasts had functions other than for flue-tiles (Manning W.H. 1966, Nos. 48 and 49).

147 (42)  1 2149 An iron loop attached to a cross-bar. This could have been for a bucket-handle or part of a cauldron-chain, linking two chains and allowing movement, or to support the cauldron itself (cf. Nettleton Fig. 99, No. 42).

148 (4)  1 2215 An iron buckle.

149 (4)  1 61 An iron arrow-head, presumably for hunting.

Unassignable to a Phase

150–162 Brooches (see Brooches report, below)

163 (157)  + 2922 A bronze finger ring with incised decoration.

164 (39)  + 920 A small fragment of a bracelet.

165 (29)  40 1362 A bronze finger ring with an emplacement from an intaglio.

166 (158)  52 2987 A bronze finger-ring with an oval emplacement from an intaglio, similar in type to No. 165, with slightly raised shoulders (cf. Marshall F.H. 1907, E XXX).

167 (142)  16 3280 A thin bronze expanding finger-ring with an incised decoration on the two flattened terminals.

168 (30)  + 1006 An expanding bronze ring of simple form.

169 (158)  90 3357 A bronze decorated key ring (cf. London Museum 1930, Fig. 30, No. 24).

170 (156)  δ 2958 An iron ring, or decorated stud, with cone-shaped projection.

171 (1)  24 882 A pair of hand-shears of normal type (cf. Richborough II, No. 67; IV, No. 337).

172 (172)  25 3484 An iron rasp (cf. La Quinaulterie Antique i, Pl. 14, Nos. 25 and 26; Shakenoak IV, Fig. 64, No. 489, described as a file).

173 (19)  100 1973 Part of an arm of a bronze balance with uneven calibration (cf. London Museum 1940, Fig. 22).

174 (1)  12 162 A bone pointed toggle with groove and hole for attachment to a cord or leather thong (cf. Shakenoak III, Fig. 60, No. 75, for a possible larger example).

175 (158)  2 2532 Part of a fluted bronze handle from a knife or small saucepan.

176 (31)  4 1249 A bronze buckle.

177 (171)  + 3661 A bronze pin with a faceted conical head (cf. Lank Hills, Winchester, from Grave 336(b), Fig. 89, Nos. 331–2).

178 + 1913 A pruning hook with socket for handle. As Sian Rees has shown there is a variety of hooks for reaping, pruning and possibly even for grapes and those with the greater blade curve, are presumably for reaping.4


180 (24)  79 A reaping hook with a socket for a handle.

181 (42)  2 2457 A small iron ring.

182 (30)  + 1723 A well-shaped triangular arrow-head with long barbs, probably a medieval hunting arrow.5

4. For a fuller discussion see K.D. White, Agricultural Implements of the Roman World, 1967, Chap. 3.

5. This is one of three such arrow-heads found, presumably relies of the period when the site was in a medieval deer-park. The field and small find numbers of other two are: (42)  1 2155; (33)  1 1306.
An arrow or small spear-head with stiffened spine (cf. *Shakenoak* II, Fig. 121, No. 107).

A small socketed hoe. The normal type of hoe for cultivation was a larger blade on a long handle and used like a mattock. This small variety was presumably used for weeding between growing plants.

A bucket escutcheon with a hook for a handle (cf. Piggott 1952–3, Fig. 11, Nos. B 15 and 16).

A crude iron D-section ring with a flattened oval terminal, which suggests a broken snake-bracelet.

A massive hinge, presumably for a heavy door or gate.

Part of a bronze bracelet.

Part of a bone bracelet with notched decoration.

Part of a bronze bracelet with the hoop terminal and decorated on the edge to give the appearance of twisted wire.

Part of a bronze bracelet with edge decoration.

'Good Shepherd' intaglio (see separate report, below).

(Plate Vb) A zoomorphic buckle with opposed crested dolphins and an attached bar for the strap loop. This type of buckle with attendant belt fitting has been identified as late Roman military equipment which originated in Germany. A seminal paper was published in 1964 by Sonia Chadwick Hawkes and Gerald Dunning. It was suggested that this equipment belonged to German settlers who were brought to Britain and perhaps given lands to protect the east coast from attack and invasion from the North Sea and English Channel. This theory has been challenged and it is now generally accepted that the equipment merely belonged to troops of irregular units of the late Roman army. The fact that some of them were stationed in the more important towns now seems established from the finds from burials at Dorchester-on-Thames, Winchester and Gloucester. Corinium, as a provincial capital, would have almost certainly had such troops and there is evidence of equipment being found. Caution is needed, since it is felt that the copies, of which there are many, some quite poor, may indicate that the fashion had become wide-spread among civilians. Equally, it could be argued that the finer pieces of equipment merely denote high ranking status among officials, as well as army officers. The Barnsley Park example has been seen by Sonia Chadwick Hawkes, who has kindly drawn attention to the unusual strap attachment, which could indicate a civil copy, although the crested dolphins are very finely worked. These objects are difficult to date, but they seem to have been made (the copies certainly) in Britain, in the last quarter of the 4th century. but, of course, they could have had a generation or more of use before being lost. The buckle was found in one of the cart-ruts which extend across the site from north to south and, therefore, must have been lost in the final phase of occupation. It would be unwise to conclude that occupation of the estate had by this time passed to military or Germanic hands. A soldier, or minor official, could have been helping out with the harvest.

Brooches (see Brooches report, below)

A limestone cavetto moulding from a base or cornice.

A small window-head carved in limestone.

A fragment of small flat pilaster and capital from a roof finial (cf. No. 217 and Nettleton, Fig. 78, No. 53 and Fig. 79, No. 55).

A crude cross cut on a piece of limestone.


8. Lank Hills, Winchester.

9. *Antiq. Jnl.* 55 (1975), 290–294; part of a very similar buckle was found in the new Market Hall site, *Trans.* 43 (1974), Fig. 26, No. 35.


11. The quality of the crested dolphins would indicate an early date in the type, a similar example from the Lank Hills Cemetery (Grave 37, Fig. 68, No. 92) is dated from 340.

12. It should be stated, however, that at the Shakenoak villa, there was undeniable evidence of a late occupation of people with similar belt fittings, (*Shakenoak* III, 74–77); but there is further evidence of continuity at least into the 8th century (*Shakenoak* IV, 116–117).
FIG. 22  Small Finds Nos 1–14 (actual size; except Nos. 1, 4, 13½)
(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 23  Small Finds Nos. 15–19 (actual size)

(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 24  Small Finds Nos. 20–33 (actual size)

(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 25  Small Finds Nos. 34-41 (actual size; except No. 34; ½)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 26 Small Finds Nos. 42-8 (actual size; except Nos. 42-3: 1/2)
(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 27  Small Finds Nos. 49–62 (actual size)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 28  Small Finds Nos. 63–72 (half size; except No. 64: actual size)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 29  Small Finds Nos. 73–85 (actual size)

(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 30 Small Finds Nos. 86–96 (actual size)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 31 Small Finds Nos. 97–112 (actual size)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 32  Small Finds Nos. 113–28 (actual size)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 33  Small Finds Nos. 129–35 (actual size)
(most of these drawings are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 34 Small Finds Nos. 136–41 (actual size)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 36  Small Finds Nos. 150–7 (actual size)

(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 37  Small Finds Nos. 158–170 (actual size)

(drawn by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 38 Small Finds Nos. 171–7 (actual size)

(most of these are traced from original drawing by Patricia Mallett)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 40  Small Finds Nos. 185–91 (actual size; except No. 187: ½)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 41 Small Finds Nos. 194–9 (actual size, except No. 199; ½)

(drawn by Diana Bonakis)
Fig. 42 Small Finds Nos. 200-4 (half size; except No. 203: ¼)

(drawn by Diana Bonakis)
FIG. 43  Small Finds Nos. 205–6 (half size)

(No. 205 traced from original drawing by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 44 Small Finds Nos. 207–15 (half size; except Nos. 209, 211: actual size)  
(drawn by Diana Bonakos)
FIG. 45  Small Find No. 216 (half size)

(drawn by Diana Bonakis)
203 (171) 9 28 Part of a circular tile, suitable for a verandah colonnade. The tile is 22 cm diam. and has mortar still adhering. As it came from a Phase 7 layer, it could be the result of an alteration or repair.

204 (176) 26 Two sherds of early iron age pottery, on which Miss Sheila Elsdon reports: The stubby rims with the finger-tip decoration suggest a date in the 8th–6th centuries BC (see J. Barrett, Proc. Prehist. Soc. 44 (1978), p. 276; and 46 (1980), pp. 279–320).

205 (unstrat.) A building stone on which the letters FIRMINI are carved with a slight mistake by the mason at the end. It is unusual to find any kind of inscription on a villa site in Britain and it is not a very uncommon name according to Richard Wright (JRS 58 (1968), p. 206, No. 5). It could be either the name of the building contractor, or possibly the owner. Professor A.S. Applebaum has drawn attention to Firminus as a name of several high imperial officials, one of these comes rerum privatorum of the West from AD 398–9, in charge of Imperial property. But the stone undoubtedly belongs to the period of the building of the villa c. 360. Nevertheless, it could possibly suggest a Gallic landowner who acquired the property after the fall of Magnentius, although this is highly speculative; civil inscriptions of this date are very rare in Britain.

206 (unstrat.) A building stone with an inscribed tree-pattern design. Two similar stone carvings, one described as a palm branch, have been found on military sites at Gellygaer, in South Wales, and Camelon, in Scotland, where two such designs flank what appears to be a standard. The motif probably had a religious significance to the builders or owner.

207 (171) 3 2748 Part of a flue-tile with a graffiti scratched on it before the tile was baked. It reads TVB(V)I or M (Britannia 4 (1973), 331, No. 22), the name given to a box-tile. Mark Hassall has kindly drawn my attention to a similar graffiti from the Wiggonhill Villa (JRS, 30 (1940), 187–8, No. 20), on which is the number of bath-house tiles of different types and another from Silchester, which gives the name of the manufacturer.

208 (19) 29 A graffiti on a large jar of Severn Valley ware with the letter NA or M.

209 (unstrat.) A tile with the stamp ARVE [R]. Thirty-five of these stamps have been recorded, all with the same die, except this one. Most of the stamps have been found in Cirencester or on nearby sites to the north and west.

210 (28) 5 Two crosses scratched on the underside of the base of an Oxfordshire beaker in a light red/brown ware with a dark red colour-coat.

211 (157) + Scratch marks on the shoulder of a black-burnished cooking-pot.

212 (30) 2 A cross scratched on a black-burnished bowl.

213 (42) 1 A cross and two letters SV [ . . . ] scratched on a black-burnished plain rim bowl.

214 (42) 2 A cross scratched on a black-burnished plain rim bowl.

215 (172) 1 3313 Two letters . . . I PI scratched on a flue-tile. This could be modern, since they are on the rough inner face.

216 (1) + Part of a stone roof finial (see No. 201).

Bibliography


14. John Ward, The Roman Fort at Gellisgar, 1903, Fig. 21.

15. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. 35 from 1900–1, Fig. 53, p. 413.

16. Alan McWhirr and David Viner, 'Production and Distribution of Tiles in Roman Britain with particular reference to the Cirencester Region', Britannia, 9 (1978), 369–371, and Fig. 7.
a. The 'Good Shepherd' intaglio (much enlarged; original measures 14 x 11 mm)

b. The zoomorphic buckle

(Photo. Frank Bayley)
EXCAVATION AT BARNSLEY PARK: PART II


Marshall, F.H., 1907: *Catalogue of the Finger rings, Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum*.


Rees, Sian 1979: *Agricultural Implements in Prehistoric and Roman Britain*, BAR, 69.


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The ‘Good Shepherd’ Intaglio by Martin Henig

(192 (31) 1 1975: Phase 10) PLATE Va

The intaglio is moulded in purplish coloured glass. It is oval in shape with a flat upper face (dimensions $14 \times 11 \times 2.5$ mm).

Device. A male figure wearing a short tunic fastened over his right shoulder (impression described), carries a large sheep over his shoulders, its head to the right and tail, which is long and segmented, to the left. This *christophoros* is shown frontally and at his feet to both right and left is a smaller sheep (or lamb) which gazes up at him.¹

A similar paste, apparently of white glass, comes from Aquileia and another paste of honey-

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coloured glass is in the Munich collections. The motif is, in fact, fairly common on gems and sometimes occurs with such devices as anchors, fishes and doves, known to have been favoured by early Christians. Indeed, the idea of using neutral (i.e. non-pagan) devices on signets goes back at least to the 2nd century when Clement of Alexandria authorised their use. Although in theory there is no reason why the Barnsley Park paste should not have been interpreted as a simple pastoral scene without any religious connotations, like other renderings of herdsmen on intagli from Britain, wherever the type occurs in a context of known religious significance, such as the catacombs in Rome, it seems to be Christian, a well-known new testament allegory of the relation of Christ to Man. The Barnsley Park paste thus shows the Good Shepherd and is apparently the only example of the subject in the art of Roman Britain, although Orpheus charming the beasts appears on several Corinium mosaics (e.g. Woodchester and Barton Court Farm). Its probable date by analogy with other early Christian gems is late 3rd or 4th century. Intagli were very rare in the Provinces by this time and it is thus most improbable that it was manufactured in an insular workshop.

The paucity of the paste, not only in its material but the fact that it was evidently cast from a worn mould, means that it cannot really be regarded as an object of intrinsic value and although, as suggested by Professor Charles Thomas, rings and the like are portable objects worth only a low ‘weighting’ in assessing a probable Christian community, it does not seem very likely to me that such a piece would have been valued much as a work of art or even as a trinket. The most likely explanation of its presence is that it belonged to a member of the estate staff (surely not the owner for the reason stated). Nor should we be surprised at this, for after all Christianity was the favoured religion in the 4th century and the abi-rho occurs around the sides of the nymphaeum at Chedworth, another villa in the Cirencester region.

There is a ‘Good Shepherd’ on an onyx cameo from Cologne (Köln – Bayenthal). This cameo, set in a splendid gold opus intarsiae ring, is apparently of 3rd-century date and is the only glyptic parallel I know from the north-west Provinces.

The Brooches by Donald Mackreth

Phase 6

195 (141) 79 3611 (FIG. 41) A Colchester derivative of which only the upper bow and head survives. The pin is hinged and held between two strongly projecting lugs behind the head-plate, which is a rectangular panel. The top of the flat bow sweeps out to the ends of the head-plate. On the bow is a crest with a series of cross-cuts along the top.

The writer knows of no parallel, however, the style of the casting and the presence of a cast loop and pedestal suggests a second century date.

5. e.g. Henig (in Note 1), 249–250 and Pl. xvi, Nos. 497–503.
Phase 7

(171) 14 2840 (not illus.) A Colchester derivative with the lower bow and catch-plate now missing. The spring was held in the body of the brooch by means of an axis bar passing through the lower of two holes in a plate projecting behind the head of the brooch; through the upper passed the chord of the spring. Each wing is curved to fit the spring and has two grooves at its end. The plate behind the head is carried over the top and continues as a central ridge down the bow, dying out about half-way down. The rest of the bow is plain and tapers to a pointed foot. There are two sets of cross-grooves, one just under the end of the median ridge and the other at the foot. The brooch is tinned or silvered.

Phase 8

(158) 33 2829 (not illus.) A Birdlip type; the pin is hinged and is housed in a deep slot in the head, through which passes the short axis bar. The decorative details are overlaid by corrosion products. The head of the bow has a slight trumpet expansion and curls round at the top to form flat circular surfaces at the sides. The bow ornament consists of a thick cross-moulding above a strongly projecting beak. The lower bow is straight-sided and has a recurve in profile, a central arris and a suggestion of a step on one side; the edges of the bow have been largely lost due to corrosion. The type is named after the well-known silver parcel-gilt exemplar found in a grave on the hill of the same name in Gloucestershire and in association with the famous mirror. Although there seems to be a reluctance to put a precise date on the burial, it would appear that it should be pre-Conquest and belong to the 1st century AD. (Harding 1974, 124, pl. XXXVII; Culiffe 1974, 292–3).

Apart from this single example, none have been published from a dated context. One, with a hinged pin, from Fengate, Peterborough, comes from a late pre-Roman iron-age site and probably dates to before the conquest (excavations, F. Pryor, to be published). As for close parallels for the Barnsley Park brooch, most of these lie in the eastern part of England, but there are not yet enough to localise the area of origin of the type, nor yet enough dating evidence to show that they must always pre-date the Roman Conquest.

Phase 9

45 (21) 5 773 (FIG. 26) An iron strip brooch, similar to No. 13 (Part I).

81 (141) 12 3169 (FIG. 29) A Rosette type of which only a fragment survives: the lower part of the bow and part of the plate at its base. The bow has traces of having been reeded, possibly in 5 divisions. Of the plate or disc at the head of the foot, only plain metal remains around the semi-circular raised area, appended to the foot of the bow, on which are 8 punched dots with pendant tails below. (The drawing of this item on Fig. 29 is upside down.)

The full form of the brooch can be seen in one from Colchester (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 315, pl. XCVII, 70). While the origin of the type is a matter of discussion (Allen 1972; Rickholf 1972), it is clear that specimens of the type conforming to the pattern of the present example date from the beginning of the present era to c. 35–40, as is shown by the occurrence of the type in the King Harry Lane cemetery, St. Alban’s (excavations, Dr I.M. Stead, to be published). The latest type of Rosette seems to be one in which all that survives is a rosette-shaped plate with a hinged pin (cf. Culiffe 1968, 84, pl. XXIX, 41). These apparently came in with the Roman army and it would seem that they were, at the Conquest, at the end of their life in manufacture, if not only survivors in use; three are recorded from Hod Hill, two are of the hinged type, while the third is essentially Augustan in date and most probably derives from the preceding Iron Age occupation; none were recovered from Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbot, Dorset, (B.M. Guide, 20, fig. 11, 33; Brailsford 1962, 8, fig 7, C27–8). The first site ceased to be occupied c. 50 AD (Richmond 1968, 117–9) and the second was in use between c. 50–60 (Webster 1981, 54–5). The date range for the present specimen is most probably the first three or four decades of the 1st century AD and may have survived in use to c. 50, but the indications are that this is unlikely.

84 (156) 31 3267 (FIG. 29) A trumpet type, the upper bow, with the spring-fixing arrangement, is missing. The central ornament is made up of a circular disc with four projections each placed on a diagonal. From the disc rises a boss with sloped sides and an annular recess filled with discoloured enamel. The lower bow is thin, chamfered and tapers to a crudely made closed pelta. The brooch was once further embellished by appliqué silvered heading of which one trace survives on the pelta.

The brooch belongs to a well-recognised type which was made in two sizes (Richardson 1960) and, itself, is of the smaller of the two. Both usually reveal extensive traces of appliqué ornament consisting in the main of heading, but also of small rosettes, especially on either side of the trumpet head (ibid., 212, fig. 2, 31). The dating available

1. I am grateful to Dr I.M. Stead and Miss V. Rigby for the information in advance of their own publication.
favours the second half of the 2nd century: Scole, Norfolk (Rogerson 1977, 132, fig. 54, 8), mid-Antonine/early 3rd century; Springhead, Kent, (Penn 1957, 98, fig. 14, 5), latest piece of samian c. 175; Verulamium (Richardson 1944, 93, fig. 4, 5), late 2nd/early 3rd centuries. It should be noted that these pieces most probably mark the period when they were passing out of use, in which case, the probable manufacturing period lies in the middle and later part of the 2nd century. If this is confirmed, this would make the present type the latest kind of trumpet type, as it cannot yet be convincingly shown that any of the main types persisted in use to the end of the 2nd century. When it comes to the larger size, there is the possibility that it came into vogue at an earlier time: one from Stockstadt was found in a grave with a copy of a coin of Trajan (Exner 1939, 79, Taf. 7, 10, I, 23).

Phase 10
(Nos. 86-9 illustrated: FIG. 30)

86 (42) 2 2222 A Pennannular, the ring of which is small and circular in section. Each terminal is cast in with the ring with a diagonal groove along each side which separates the terminal from the ring. On the top of each is a cross-groove at each end and a cut-out in each side between. The ring has 6 groups of cross-grooves, one next to each terminal and the other four being spaced out at roughly equal intervals around the periphery. The wrap-around of the pin has one cross-groove and three longitudinal ones running round the curve.

87 (21) 7 1445 A Colchester derivative; the plate behind the head is carried on to the top of the bow and its edges are defined by cuts giving it the appearance of the hook to be found on the Colchester type. Each wing has 5 diagonal grooves. The bow is plain and the lower part, with the catch-plate, is missing.

88 (21) 7 518 A Headstud type; the axis bar of the hinged pin is housed in a moulding behind the wings, each of which is curved in front and has a groove at its end. On the head of the bow are the stubs of a cast-on loop. The bow is thin, has a step down each side, an incised saltire at the top with a stud below. The stud has a point facing down the bow, and a dished top with a boss lying in it. What remains of the bow beneath the stud has recesses for enamel arranged as a series of lozenges with infilling triangles. No enamel survives. The saltire marks this brooch as one of a group which belongs to south-west England, running essentially from Wiltshire to the Isles of Scilly and up into Gloucestershire. There is little in the way of dating, one from Holcombe dating to the period c. 70–180 (Pollard 1974, 140, fig. 22, 3).

89 (40) 2 1932 A Colchester derivative with the spring and pin held by the Polden Hill Method; an axis bar passes through the coils of the spring and pierced plates at the ends of the wings; the chord was secured by a rearward-facing hook behind the head of the bow. Each wing has a buried head-row at its end with two more equally spaced along its length. The bow is narrow, tapers to a pointed foot, and has, on the upper bow, a headed ridge which is divided by a groove in its upper part. The catch-plate has a dip in its top edge and has a triangular piercing with a semi-circular extension at the top. The whole casting is thin, especially the wings.

The principal feature of the type to which this brooch belongs are the relatively slight sections of the casting; the method of holding the spring; the ornament on the wings and bow — although the latter varies a little in character, but not in location; and the presence of a pierced catch-plate. The distribution is roughly from north Wiltshire to Gloucester and out into Warwickshire. The type is essentially not dated, but some indications may emerge from Gloucester (excavations, C. Heighway, to be published) and also from Aylesford (excavations, C. Mahany; to be published), where two specimens were found. It is tempting to see either a typological development or an influence taken up by other workshops: examples from Butcombe, Somerset (excavations, P. J. Fowler; to be published) and Wroxeter (Atkinson 1942, 204, fig. 36, H105, the drawing is not to be relied on: Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury, B437), show a shift towards the dolphin, in that each has curved plates masking the junction of the wings with the bow and rising from the former. The three circles at the base of the ridge of the bow to be seen on the Wroxeter brooch are found on one of the main type from the River Churn (Romilly Allen 1904, pl. opp. p. 102). Similarly, the fretting on the catch-plate of the Butcombe brooch is repeated on the same parallel. The only available dating comes from a brooch, again with plates on each side of the head, from The Lunt, Baginton, Warms. (Hobley 1973, 66, fig. 19, 7), which is earlier than c. AD 75. If the tendency towards the dolphin is a chronological one, the present brooch and its kin may date to Neronian-early Flavian times.

197 (3) 101 (FIG. 41) A Pennannular, the ring of which has a flat rectangular section. The surviving terminal is simply folded back on to the ring. At the end of the terminal are two poorly executed cross-grooves. There is a group of similarly made grooves badly laid out on the ring next to the terminal.

This is an example of Fowler's type D (Fowler 1960, 152, fig. 1) and is dated from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD (ibid. 176). There is little here to give a pointer to a closer date, however, the flat rectangular section and the presence of grooves on the ring may be a sign that the brooch is later rather than earlier in the sequence for, although both of these features are known on brooches of the 1st century AD they tend to be discrete and not put together as here.
EXCAVATION AT BARNSTLEY PARK: PART II

(21) 2 630 (not illus.) An iron Naunheim derivative; half of the spring is present, along with the chord. The bow has a square section and tapers to a pointed foot.

(30) 4 1989 (not illus.) A Pennannular, the ring is circular in section and the plain, poorly formed terminals are returned along the surface of the ring. The pin, possibly a repair, was of iron.

(175) 20 2928 (not illus.) An iron Neunheim derivative; the spring is missing, the bow has a rectangular section, the long axis running from front to back. The catch-plate is damaged and was clearly hammered out.

There is nothing to add to the comments made in the Part I brooch report under Nos. 4–5, in which the date range of mid-1st century to c. 75 was proposed, except about the iron specimens. Those which have what may be called a rod-like bow are more common than those with strip-like bows similar to No. 158. Iron brooches tend to be more common early in the flanuit of the overall type, but the matter is not one which can be easily quantified. A specimen with a flat bow from Braughing, Herts, is dated to c. 25 BC–AD 20 (Partridge 1979, 103, fig. 30, 3). Two with a rod bow from Puckridge, Herts. are dated from c. AD 25 up to the Conquest and possibly a little later (ibid, 33, fig. 6, 1–2). One with a slightly ambivalent section like that of 158, here comes from Skeleton Green, Puckridge, Herts. and is dated c. 10 BC to AD 20 (Partridge 1981, 132, fig. 66, 1). These examples are enough to establish a starting date well before the Roman Conquest. However, as they were easy to make, they may have continued in manufacture for some time, but not beyond the range covered by copper alloy specimens.

85 Unassignable to a Phase

(158) 125 1431 (FIG. 29) A Plate type; the pin is hinged and housed between two lugs behind the plate which is lozenge-shaped with a raised cell for enamel, now rotten. Brooches such as No. 85, plain lozenge-shaped with a single cell for enamel, do not appear to be of continental origin and none in Britain seems to be dated by its context: a date in the 2nd century may be suggested.

(No. 151–7 illustrated: FIG. 36)

85 + 1422 A Colchester derivative with a hinged pin housed, as in No. 154, in plain wings. Again, there is an unpierced tab on the head. The bow is thin, broken and has on the upper part two longitudinal beaded ridges which stop at a step across the bow which tapers to what is now a plain foot.

While there is a certain superficial appearance to No. 154, if the lozenges and beaded ridges are ignored, the present brooch does not resolve itself into a member of such a well defined group as No. 154. The common features which unite a relatively varied set of parallels, direct or possible, are the hinged pin, the thin wings, flatish bow and the pair of beaded ridges. The earliest seems to be one from Waddon Hill, Dorset (Webster 1981, 62, fig. 25, 171), a site which was excavated c. AD 60 (ibid. 54–5); but a close relative from Kidlington, Oxon. (Hunter and Kirk 1954, 56, fig. 25, 6) was found with a group of brooches normally dated to the 2nd century, but which could have survived in use into the 3rd.

152 (31) 4 1825 A Naunheim derivative; the usual spring has the usual four-coil-internal-chord arrangement. The bow is flat, tapers outward in the upper part, then narrows quickly and tapers to a pointed foot. Down the wider part of the bow are two rows of square punch-marks. There is a split in the bow such that the upper surface is sprung forward from the lower suggesting that the brooch was made by cold-forging and annealing, rather than having been cast.

153 (141) 33 3276 An unclassified type; the spring, now separate, was housed in a case formed by closing two cast flaps round it. The front of the spring-case has a longitudinal flute along the top, but corrosion here and elsewhere has obscured many details. The upper bow sweeps out from the ends of the spring-case and ends in a bulbous cross-moulding above a waist formed by another. The lower bow has a narrow cross-moulding at the top and a series of vertical grooves down its face. The full shape of the lower bow has been lost due to corrosion.

While the type of which this brooch is a clear one, it is not numerous and has many variations (Rilha 1979, 108–9, Taf. 22, 572–93). In the present case, the detailing of precise parallels is not helpful, as there is little good indication, as yet, that there is a chronological progression amongst the variations. The examples at August appear to begin in Tiberian times and persist in use into the 50s at least (ibid. 108). In Britain three came from what is described as an early Claudian grave at Colchester (Hull 1942, 61, fig. 1, 7), although the rest of the brooches and assemblage should be pre-Conquest. Another from Skeleton Green, Puckridge, Herts. which is very similar to the Barnsley Park brooch, was dated c. AD 15–40 (Partridge 1981, 134, fig. 71, 48) and an elaborate example complete with applied repoussé ornament, came from the King Harry Lane cemetery, St. Albans (CA 2, 33 and figs.). The dating which emerges is strictly first half of the 1st century AD and mainly pre-Conquest in tone; an example of what might be described as a poor relation, came from Longthorpe, Cambs., and as such, should represent a survivor in use, coming in with the Roman army (Freere and St. Joseph 1974, 44, fig. 23, 6).

154 (142) 18 3250 A Colchester derivative with a hinged pin, its axis bar is housed in short, plain and thin wings. On the head is an unpierced tab. The bow is thin, broad at the top and tapering to a pointed foot. The upper part
of the bow has a step down each side and has, on the swelled front between, two raised lozenge-shaped bosses, one above the other. Each boss has criss-crossed grooves, perhaps to key enameled, although none recorded by the writer has any present.

The distribution of this distinctive type is across southern England from the Isle of Scilly (Dudley 1967, 32, fig. 11, 6) to Kent (excavations, T. Tatton-Brown, to be published) with one in the Channel Islands. (Emulsion 1978, 183–4, pl. 5A) although the type seems not to have reached northern Gaul (ibid.). Dating evidence is sparse, one from Gadebridge came from a context dated to the late 2nd century into, perhaps, the mid 3rd (Neal 1974, 125, fig. 54, 19), but it is likely that this specimen was at the end of its period of use, if not actually residual.

155 (iv) 10 294 A Trumpet type; the spring with an internal chord, is housed between two pierced lugs with a bridge across the top behind the head-plate. On the head are the studs of a cast-on loop mounted on a pedestal with a buried head-row. The upper bow is narrow and has a slight upward taper inwards, before sweeping out to an essentially flat elongated oval head-plate. The upper bow has a sharp aris on each side. The knob has a strongly projecting, narrow round-fronted plate with, above and below, triple mouldings. The central element of the upper set is beaded; that of the lower is cabled. The lower bow is largely lost, along with the catch-plate, but the top is flat with a groove down the left hand side.

156 (iv) + 767 A Trumpet type with the spring housed as in the last, but within the hollowed out head on which are the remains of a cast-on loop and pedestal, the latter with a longitudinal flute. The trumpet head has a moulding around its upper edge and the upper bow has a flat back and a swelled front. The knob is formed of three projecting mouldings, the upper and lower with two curved cuts giving the whole a vaguely ‘acanthus’ appearance, separated from the rest of the brooch by a pair of cross-mouldings above and below. The lower bow, like that of No. 155, is broken away, the remnant has a slightly swelled front and a groove down each side.

Despite some decorative differences, these two brooches are closely related as the spring-fixing arrangement, the loop and pedestal, and the flattened form of the trumpet head show. Parallels are few and not helpful as to the likely market area or date range; the writer has recorded only one from a dated context, at Shakenoak, Wilcote, Oxon., the first half of the 2nd century (Brodrick et al. 1971, 110, 1, 117–8, fig. 47, 66; ibid. 14 and 24). While it is unlikely that these two brooches should have had a longer life than that of the ordinary Trumpet types — see under No. 12 (Part I) — it may be that their beginnings do not lie as early as the main range, starting say, at or near the end of the 1st century.

157 (iv) 6 2719 The head of a Trumpet type; the axis bar of the hinged pin is mounted in a half cylinder across the lower part of the rectangular head-plate. On the top is a cast-on loop, below this is a head-row then a cross-moulding set off from the rest of the plate by a groove with a series of nicks along the lower edge. Across the top of the broken-off bow are two incised lines. The trumpet head was squared-off and there is a trace of a median aris.

It is clear that this fragment belongs to a specific brooch type of which the writer has, so far, recorded three specimens; Ilchester (Excavations, R. Leach, to be published); Wylie Camp, Wils. (Mackreth 1973, 22–3, fig. 20); Woodcote, Dorset (Pitt-Rivers, Excavations in the Romano-British Village of Woodcote Common and Romano-British Antiquities in Rushmore Park, 1887, pl. XIII, No. 10). None is dated and the comments made under No. 12 (Part I) are appropriate here.

(Nos. 158–65 illustrated: FIG. 37)

158 158 302 An iron Nauheim derivative, the whole of the four-coil spring is present. The bow is a flat strip tapering towards a foot which, with the catch-plate, is missing.

159 (iv) 15 290 A Strip type with the head missing, but the catch-plate is present.

The type was easy to make and it is not surprising to find that there is quite good evidence that it had a long life. Two from Skeleton Green, Puckeridge, Herts., are dated to AD 30 and c. AD 30–40, (Partridge 1981, 32, 41 and 135, 141, figs. 66–7, 6, 11). Another from Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, Dorset, dates to c. AD 50–60. (Webster 1960, 97, fig. 7, 16; Webster 1981, 54–5). However, while an example from Gadebridge dated to after 150 might be residual (Neal 1974, 123, fig. 54, 10), it is possible that it represents part of the florisit of the type; only more dated specimens will help to establish the proper date range.

160 15 720 This iron specimen of a Strip type stands for the rest, and under other entries of this type, only states of completeness or variations are noted. The bow consists of an elongated triangle with a narrow slit at the top for the pin, which is hinged, and whose axis bar is housed in the rolled-under top of the bow on either side of the slit. The lower bow is hammered out to form a flat plate whose broad end is returned to form the catch.

162 (iv) 262. An iron Penannular; the ring has a flat rectangular section and each terminal is curved down to the ring at right-angles to its plane.

It belongs to either Fowler’s type D or to her type C, the terminal is neither laid flat on the ring nor coiled...
(Fowler, 1960, 152, fig. 1). Her dating is not helpful for either: C, 1st century BC — Anglo-Saxon graves; D, 1st century BC — 3rd century AD (ibid. 175–6). With such a weak form there is obviously a difficulty in deciding to what group it should be assigned, especially when such items were both easy to make and cheap to acquire. The writer has not been able to find many dated examples of this slack form, but one may be noted from Portchester dated 340–70 (Cunliffe 1975, 199, fig. 109, 7).

196 (394) + 1965 (FIG. 41) An Aucissa-Hod Hill type; the axis bar of the hinged pin, now missing, was housed in the rolled-over head of the bow. At the top of this is a cross-ridge with a cut-out on each side between that and the main design. This has a flute down the centre with a buried chevron on each side. The lower bow, with the catch-plate, is missing.

The brooch is a British copy of what was almost certainly an early Hod Hill. It is unlikely that it was made before the Conquest or much after, if at all, the end of the main period of use of the original type which was declining in the decade c. 60–70 AD.

(313) 161 (not illus.) A distorted Penannular with one terminal missing, the ring is circular in section. The surviving terminal consists of a large knob with a basal moulding and has a set of grooves across the ring next to it. A similar set at the broken end shows that only the knob and moulding are missing.

This brooch is an example of Fowler's type A3 (Fowler 1960, 152, fig. 1) dated by her from the 1st century AD to the 5th or 6th centuries (ibid. 174). One from Maiden Castle was dated by Wheeler to the 2nd century BC (Wheeler 1943, 264, fig. 86, 2). However, other examples suggest that it was popular in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD: Barbrugh Mill, Dumfries (Breeze 1974, 160, fig. 8, 37); Rudston, Yorks. (Stead 1980, 95, fig. 62, 21–3).

(141) 5 3491 (not illus.) Part of a circular plate which has no evidence on the back for either a catch-plate or a pin-fixing arrangement, although these could have been on the missing parts. There is, however, on the back a small circular boss or stud in shallow relief, an unlikely feature on a brooch. The front has a central circular recess. This is surrounded by two recessed concentric zones, the inner one with a series of reserved round bosses, and the outer having its outer edge cut into by close set nick's. No trace of enamel now survives.

This is a recognised design on brooches and there is a little evidence to indicate the more likely floruit. Two come from Newstead (Curle 1911, 331, p. LXXXIX, 1, 6), a site occupied from 80 through most, if not all, of the second century. (Hartley 1972, 53–4), another comes from Zugmantel (Böhme 1972, 105, Taf. 26, 967), a site occupied from c. 90 to c. 260 AD, (ibid. 9–10). An example from Ravenglass came from a late fourth century context, but the site on which it was found was not occupied until c. 120, (Potter 1979, 67, fig. 26, 5; 12). Thus, the sites suggest a long time-range, but all are essentially in agreement that the brooch type was used, at the earliest, in the second century and, as enamelled brooches are not characteristic of the third century, the floruit is not likely to have lasted longer.

(390) 2 1948 (not illus.) A Penannular, of which only part of the ring and one terminal is present. The ring was of small diameter and has a circular section. The terminal is cast in with the ring and is zoomorphic in form with a well-formed snout and a lozenge-shaped head with ears.

Neither No. 86 nor this example can be ascribed wholeheartedly to a single class in Fowler's initial typology. No. 86 resembles in plan her type D2, but is cast, not with a fold-back line deriving from the original hand-forged type, but with the diagonal line to be found on her type E (Fowler 1960, 152–3, fig. 1; Fowler 1963, 99–101, fig. 1). If the Barnsley brooch marks a typological stage between the well-known Romano-British type and what is often described as a post-Roman type, then the dating ought to be 3rd/4th century, possibly entirely in the 4th century, as Fowler's type E, appears to be securely fixed at its earliest in the fourth century (ibid. 101).

The 3rd-century example quoted from Caerwys was so dated on the basis of the published account of the early excavations, subsequent work has shown that the site was occupied in the 4th century (Jarrett 1969, 69–70). The grooving round the ring on No. 86 is typical of late brooches and runs on beyond the end of Roman rule in Britain, and, here, most probably ensures a mid-fourth century date for the Barnsley Park piece. This item is much more securely one of Fowler's type E, but lacks the marked moulding in profile which gives the whole the impression of having a beak. The ring, as far as the remains allow comment, lacks any grooving. The date is likely to be fourth century (Fowler 1963, 101), but it is worth emphasising how few specimens are under discussion and both No. 86 and this example will hopefully add two dated examples, even though they show that firm definition of types has been premature.

Bibliography


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EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK: PART II


**The Coarse Pottery (G.W.)**

**Phase 5 (c. AD 360–75)**

The 121 sherds of oxidised wares include five of tankards and some thick pieces of large store jars with baked clay pellets used for tempering. The rest consists of a variety of jars and bowls; there is one white Oxfordshire ware (No. 2). The 351 sherds of reduced wares consist of a great variety of jars and bowls and appear mostly to have been of fairly local origin; some of the factories were producing imitation black-burnished wares like Nos. 1 and 3. The 119 sherds of black-burnished wares include late type cooking pots, but none of the rims oversail the body and, though the angle of lattice varies in some cases, it is definitely obtuse but wide-spaced. The few bead and flange bowls have modest-sized beads and there is nothing to distinguish this group from those in Phase 4. There were two very similar sherds of calcite-gritted ware but not a single sherd of colour-coated ware; and there was one mortarium (No. 4), which is residual. As in most constructional deposits, it is unusual to find artifacts contemporary with the date of building and there is no recognisable difference between this group and that of Phase 4.

1 (28) 15 A large jar in a light grey coarse ware (containing large grits up to 4 mm) with a black, slightly burnished, surface. There is a groove on the body and signs of knife trim under the rim. This is clearly a local copy of the black-burnished cooking-pot but is wheel-turned.

2 (157) 29 A small Oxfordshire jar in a dirty white ware with blackened surface and body grooves (cf. Young, type W 69).

3 (28) 15 An imitation bead and flange, black-burnished ware bowl with rilling on the body.

4 (156) 38 A mortarium rim in a creamy ware with an early form of the hammer-head flange, probably a Mancetter product of the early 3rd century and residual in this deposit.

**Phase 6 (c. AD 360–375)**

The 34 sherds of oxidised wares are all jars and bowls; there is a cream flagon rim and an Oxfordshire white ware flagon rim (No. 2), but no tankards. One or two had a reduced body
FIG. 46  Coarse Pottery: Phase 5, Nos. 1–6; Phase 6, Nos. 7–17 (i4)
(traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 47  Coarse Pottery: Phase 6, Nos. 18–30; Phase 7, Nos. 31–2; Phase 8, Nos. 33–6 (¼)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 48 Coarse Pottery: Phase 8, Nos. 37-43; Phase 9, Nos. 44-57 (1/4)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 49 Coarse Pottery: Phase 9, Nos. 58–73 (14)

(traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 50  Coarse Pottery: Phase 9, Nos. 74–7 (4)
(traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 51 Coarse Pottery: Phase 9, Nos. 78–83 (14)
(traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 52  Coarse Pottery: Phase 9, Nos. 84–7; Phase 10, Nos. 88–104 (34)

(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 53  Coarse Pottery: Phase 10, Nos. 105–10 (¼)

(traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 54  Coarse Pottery: Phase 10, Nos. 11–36 (¼)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
FIG. 55  Coarse Pottery: Phase 10, Nos. 137–45; Unassignable, Nos. 146–50 (34)
(most of these are traced from original drawings by Patricia Mallett)
with an oxidised surface. There are 92 sherds of black-burnished wares, some very small; they are much the same as those from Phase 5, except for one bead and flange bowl with a slightly more aggressive bead (No. 7). The cooking-pots have oversailing rims and obtuse latticing (Nos. 11–12, 19, 28). The 129 sherds of grey wares exhibit a great variety of fabric and forms, as in Phase 5. The main difference from the earlier groups is the presence of 15 sherds of colour-coated wares, mostly Oxfordshire, all apparently from different vessels. They include a hemispherical bowl (No. 17), a bowl with lines of rouletting (No. 13) and several stamped sherds (Nos. 24–25). Three of the sherds are vessels with a black colour-coat on both sides and with light red bodies. There is a sherd of cream ware (5 mm thick) with a dark red colour-coat on the outer and a black one on the inner surface. The other sherds are reddish-buff with varying shades of red colour-coat; one is clearly from Oxfordshire with a white painted scroll (No. 29). Of the five mortaria sherds, one has ironstone and white quartz grits and could be from Mancetter; three with white and pink quartz grits (No. 23) are presumably from Oxfordshire. The only vessel in calcite-gritted ware is a well-made roll-rim jar with stabbed decoration on the rim (No. 27).

6 (173) 21 A thin-walled jar with out-curved rim in a light red/brown ware (near Yellow/Brown B 5) with a reduced core. There are faint bands of surface smoothing. Probably a S.W. Severn Valley ware.
7 (24) 53 A bead and flange bowl in a black-burnished ware with an upstanding bead, a profile dated by John Gillam to AD 370–400 (Type No. 231).
8 (158) 24 A bead and flange bowl with a very small flange curving into the bead in a coarse dark grey ware. This is an interesting vessel of transitional form of the black-burnished bowl to the calcite-gritted flanged bowl, where the rim may be a development from it (see Nos. 109–10, below). There is also an Oxfordshire colour-coated bowl from a similar profile (cf. Young C 63.2).
9 (24) 29 The body of a black-burnished cooking-pot showing the angled lattice of late-1st-century type (cf. Gillam 148).
A bowl with a square rim in grey ware containing small grits.

A small black-burnished cooking-pot with oversailing rim and a narrow lattice band with groove at the upper edge.

A black-burnished cooking-pot with a slightly oversailing rim and a lattice band; in form this would appear to be somewhat earlier than No. 11.

A bowl in a grey ware with a dull red/brown colour-coat with rouletted lines (cf. Young C 63.4).

A small jar in a hard gritty black ware in the form of a late black-burnished cooking-pot with a considerable oversailing rim, small base and band of diagonal lines imitating latticing. The vessel is, however, hand-made and is clearly a local imitator.

A typical Oxfordshire parchment ware carinated bowl (cf. Young P 24) with bands of red paint and pie-crust decoration on the carination (cf. Young P 25.1). It is a form which increased in popularity in the second half of the 4th century.

A mortarium in a light red ware with a reduced core and a red colour-coat and with pink and white grits (cf. Young C 100.3).

A hemispherical bowl with a centre flange in a light red ware with a good quality red colour-coat; a typical Oxfordshire product (cf. Young C 51).

The rim of a wide-mouthed jar or bowl in a light red/brown ware.

The upper part of a black-burnished cooking-pot with oversailing rim.

The body of a carinated bowl in a light brown ware with a darker surface, decorated with impressed circular stamps. This is a typical Oxfordshire product of which the colour-coat has not survived (cf. Young C 84.13 etc.).

The rim and neck of a pinched-spout flagon with handle in a cream/white ware with specks of ironstone. This is a typical flagon in Oxfordshire white ware (cf. Young W 30.1).

A thick-walled bowl with a pointed rim in a coarse black ware, the inner surface well-burnished and a trace of incised double arcs.

A mortarium in a light red ware with a white slip and pink and white grits. This is a white colour-coated Oxfordshire type, a variant of Young WC 4.1.

A sherd of a carinated bowl in a hard thin-walled dirty brown ware, decorated with a small circular scroll and a poor imitation of pie-crust on the carination. Another sherd has a large wheel pattern stamp (cf. Young, Fig. 39, No. 12). This is an imitation of the Oxfordshire products (cf. No. 20, above) by a workshop peripheral to the large factories.

A sherd of a bowl in a light red Oxfordshire ware with a dull dark brownish/red colour-coat (Yellow/Brown B.4), decorated with two types of impressed circular and linear stamps.

A bead and flange bowl with a curving wall in a soft buff ware (Nos. 67–8 of Severn Valley ware).

A jar in a light brown calcite-gritted ware with a roll rim with a row of small triangular stab marks made with the end of knife of similar tool. An unusual form of decoration in wares of this period.

The rim of a black-burnished cooking-pot with oversailing rim.

A small sherd of a vessel in a light red ware with a red colour-coat and white barbotine scrolls, probably a bowl (cf. Young C 77 or 82).

A lid in a hard light brown ware with a grooved vertical 'flange'.

Phase 7 (c. AD 375–385)

In the 83 sherds of oxidised wares, there is only one tankard, three flagons with white slip and three shallow bowls. The 242 sherds of black-burnished wares include 35 cooking-pot rims (7 being of one vessel and 7 of another), including a definite example of oversail, and 125 body sherds (16 of a single vessel) of acute latticing. Of the 49 sherds of bowls, 13 have plain rims, 11 bead and flange and two flanges only (including a sherd of a deep bowl); and there are 19 body and base sherds. The 276 sherds of grey wares are mostly from kitchen wares, but display the usual variety of form and fabric including jars typical of the area (No. 32); but there are five sherds of thin, almost polished, wares, an imitation black-burnished bead and flange, a lug handle in a coarse black ware, and some very thick-walled (10 mm) store jars.

There are 22 sherds of calcite-gritted wares, probably representing 14 different vessels. There is also part of the body of a crude hand-made jar. A small body sherd has rilled decoration, and the well-formed rim with slight under-cutting (No. 31) came from the foundation of
Wall 34 (the division wall in the main villa block at the south end, which replaced an earlier timber partition).

The colour-coated wares are represented by 49 sherds of probably 36 different vessels, although some of the fine thin-walled sherds could be residual. There are a large thick-walled (6 mm) jar in a lighter grey ware with an oxidised surface and a dull red colour-coat; a body sherd from a conical-necked beaker (cf. C 25 or 105) with sophisticated scrolls, rather superior to the normal types; 4 sherds of different vessels of C 23 in a very dark brown colour-coat, decorated with overlapping rouletting; and a thin-walled, conical-necked beaker in a metallic black colour-coat with traces of white painted decoration, probably Rhenish.

31 (171) 42 The rim of a jar in a dark brown calcite-gritted ware with traces of rilling below the rim, which is slightly undercut.

32 (28) 5 A jar with a roll rim and body grooves in a light grey ware, probably a N. Wilts. product (cf. No. 39, in Part I).

Phase 8 (c. AD 380–400)

The 135 sherds of oxidised wares include at least six of a large store jar and 20 of at least five different tankards. Flagon fragments include a flanged rim, a handle and a body sherd with a white slip. The remainder consists of jars and bowls of varying types and sizes; there are three sherds of white wares, possibly from Oxfordshire.

The 132 sherds of black-burnished wares include 77 cooking-pot sherds (7 are of the body of single vessels with 45° latticing, and 10 of another with obtuse lattice); 23 sherds of bead and flanged bowls, which are now much deeper and thicker (one of them has a short thick flange more closely integrated to the bead than in earlier examples of this type; this development is closely paralleled in examples in northern Britain as John Gillam noted in 1957, dating the types 231 and 232 as not occurring before c. 370);1 and 13 plain flanged bowls with thick walls (10 mm).

The 623 sherds of reduced wares, as before, exhibit a great variety and include a fine jar with strips of diagonal combing (No. 38); large store jars; a few sherds of Savernake ware; and an unusual jar with a channelled rim.

The colour-coated wares are represented by a larger group than before with 42 sherds, 18 of which belong to a well-made colander (No. 39), which does not appear in the Oxfordshire repertoire. Six sherds belong to a hemispherical bowl with centre flange, a typical Oxfordshire product (No. 57: Type C.51). There are a bowl or jar rim with red colour-coat, of a form similar to C.18.4, and a bowl with traces of a painted scroll, which could be a variant of form C.45 (but presumably residual at this date). There are also three sherds of a flagon rim in a dingy dark brown colour-coat (No. 34: C. 14, which is dated c. 350–400+), and this fits well into this group. There is also a body sherd of a C.23, a thin black colour-coated, sand-faced beaker, clearly residual; and of the 7 other sherds, three are Oxfordshire but the other four could be local products.

There are rims of 4 mortaria — two from Oxfordshire, a type C.97 and one a 2nd-century residual piece (Type M.2); the other two appear to be Mancetter products. There are only two calcite-gritted sherds, one of good quality roll rim with an undercut and the other a thing oxidised body sherd.

1. Archaeol. Ael. 35 (1957); revised by the Oriel Press, 1970.
Phase 9 (c. 400+)

The 600 sherds of oxidised wares consist of 479 body sherds of jars and bowls; 49 rims and 11 bases of jars; 17 sherds of tankards, indicating at least 10 vessels (No. 57); 8 rims of bowls; 7 flanged bowls; 19 flagons, one of which has a white slip; 2 sherds in a cream ware; 2 colanders; 6 lids; 1 pedestal base; 1 well-made foot rim with traces of mica-dusting; 8 indeterminate sherds of white ware in a sandy fabric, which could be Oxfordshire products, including an interesting painted jar rim (No. 63); a hemispherical bowl with a white slip in a very hard ware and a reduced core, which does not seem to be an Oxfordshire product; the base and body of a costrel-like vessel in a sandy ware, with carefully formed and well-spaced grooves (No. 47); and a body sherd of a large jar.

There were 1880 sherds of reduced wares of the usual variety of jars and bowls; they included the sherds of flagons, two of which had a cream slip, and 11 sherds of a very light grey ware. There were 81 sherds of large store jars, indicating at least 30 different vessels; 9 sherds have a coarse light-brown fabric with clay pellets with quartz tempering. One was a very large jar with a wavy line decoration on the shoulder (No. 76). Another jar, of which there are 18 sherds, is decorated with lattice and also has clay pellets with an oxidised core, typical of the north Wiltshire products; one large jar in a dark grey ware with an oxidised core has dark streaks on the surface, which was probably caused by burnt organic material being present in the clay.² There was a fine jar with a flange rim and scroll decoration (No. 59), and 13 sherds of a single vessel in a cream ware with an undercut rim.

The 956 sherds of black-burnished wares included 43 bead and flange bowls, of which only two had unusually high beads; there were only 5 bowls with flanges only, but 53 of plain rim bowls, 519 of cooking pots and 282 body sherds of bowls and dishes. One cooking-pot rim had definite oversail (No. 64). There were some good imitations, like Nos. 80 and 83.

² I owe this interesting suggestion to Mr Scott Anderson.
The 41 colour-coated sherds include a body sherd of a bowl with two lines of impressed stamps (cf. C. 70.8); 5 bases of red colour-coat and one with a rouletted body (cf. C. 68.3); 2 hemispherical bowls with a centre flange (C.51); one thick plain rim in red colour-coat; a rim of a bowl in red colour-coat (C. 81 or 82); and 22 indeterminate sherds, of which 5 had a dark brown colour-coat on both sides, 1 a black/colour-coat with a trail of white barbotine in a cream ware (probably a Nene Valley product and residual), 2 a dark-brown colour-coat on the outer surface only, decorated with a band of rouletting, and 9 a red colour-coat. The rest of the sherds are of flagons, consisting of a disc-neck rim (cf. C. 8.3); body sherds in red colour-coat; a body sherd of a large vessel in a dark brown colour-coat with a line of rouletting; a body sherd of a small vessel (near the base) in a dark brown colour-coat with white painted dots and line decoration (possibly C. 38); a bung-foot (cf. C. 32.1); a body sherd of grey ware with a light brown slip and 3 lines of rouletting; and a rim in a white ware (probably W.49). There is also a parchment ware and bead flagon bowl of a type not included in Dr Young’s report of 1979, and several sherds of New Forest ware (Nos. 69 and 73). A fine decorated indented beaker came from an unknown factory (No. 82).

There was a much larger quantity of calcite-gritted wares than in earlier levels, amounting to 81 sherds of at least 18 different vessels, including one rim in a very coarse ware which could be pre-Roman and another of a well-made jar, imitating the form of a black-burnished cooking-pot, in a black ware with flint and quartz tempering. Most of these were black to dark brown in colour with shell fragments, probably from fossil deposits.

There were 47 mortaria fragments, of which 7 are in cream Oxfordshire wares (including one M.6.3). One sherd is in a dark cream ware and another in a light brown/red ware, both with pink and white grits. Two sherds are in a dark cream ware with a white slip with small pink and white grits in the body (No. 55). Two are Oxfordshire red colour-coat type 28, while 38, representing 19 vessels, are all Oxfordshire with one possible exception; 11 of these are in white and 12 in light red ware and there is one rim fragment of a C. 100 (No. 86).

There was a much abraded amphora sherd, most probably residual.

44 (158) 33 A mortarium in an Oxfordshire white ware with pink grits (cf. Young M 18.1).
45 (158) 31 A tankard in a light brown ware with vertical lines on the body. A S.W. Severn Valley vessel of Type 42 (cf. Gloucester New Market Hall, Fig. 13, No. 91).
46 (158) 31 An Oxfordshire mortarium with an incipient hammer-head flange in a dull cream ware with white grits (cf. Young M 14.2).
47 (158) 2 The base of a jar in a light red ware with carefully spaced and formed grooves. This vessel is reminiscent of the barrel-type costrel.
48 (30) 7 A badly made flagon top with traces of a handle in a dark grey ware. This is a crude imitation of a ring-neck type.
49 (9) 5 A mortarium in a red/brown ware with a cream slip and pink grits, probably an Oxfordshire product peripheral to the main factories.
50 (158) 30 The top of a jar with a small bead on the rim in a light grey ware.
51 (158) 49 An Oxfordshire disc-necked flagon top in a light brown ware, with a dark brown colour-coat, (cf. Young C 8.3).
52 (1) 3 A bead and flange mortarium with a grooved bead. A typical Oxfordshire profile (cf. Young M 22.19).
53 (157) 99 A bead and flange mortarium in a grey ware with a red colour-coat with quartz grits (cf. Young type C 100).
54 (158) 30 A handled tankard in a buff burnished ware with vertical lines.
55 (142) 24 A bead and flange mortarium rim in a cream ware (cf. Young M 18.1).
56 (171) 34 A bead and flange mortarium rim in a light brown ware with a red colour-coat and quartz grits (cf. Young C 100.5).
57 (158) 2 A flanged bowl in a reddish/brown ware of Severn Valley ware Type 62.
58 (158) 27 A necked jar in a light grey ware with an oxidised core with grooves and a wavy line on the body.
This is a N. Wilts. product which remained little changed in form from the 2nd century (cf. Wanborough 1974, Fig. 5, No. 77).

59 (38) 6 A necked jar with a flanged rim and grooves with a running scroll on the shoulder in a grey ware.
60 (158) 30 A jar in a grey ware with out-curved flanged rim and a band of wavy lines on the shoulder (cf. similar decoration on a Nettleton vessel, Fig. 112, No. 473).
61 (158) 140 A black-burnished cooking-pot.
62 (141) 48 A jar in a grey ware with a roll-rim and body grooves.
63 (158) 125 Rim and neck of a jar or beaker in a cream ware with light red painted bands. This is a rare type and probably an Oxfordshire product (cf. Young P 13.1, C 36.1 and C 37.3).
64 (158) 163 A black-burnished cooking-pot with oversailing rim and narrow body of obtuse latticeing, with a groove on the upper edge. A typical late-4th century form.
65 (157) 10 A bowl in a light brown ware.
66 (2) 1 The rim and neck of an Oxfordshire conical-necked beaker in a light red ware with a black colour-coat (cf. Young, Fig. 55).
67 (171) 26 An Oxfordshire bowl in a light brown ware with a red colour-coat and lines of rouletting (cf. Young C 55.5).
68 (171) 26 A jar in a calcite-gritted ware with body rilling.
69 (15) 14 See below, New Forest wares, No. 12.
70 (158) 168 A bead and flange bowl in a black-burnished ware with a wavy line on the body.
71 (2) 1 A flanged bowl in calcite-gritted ware of a common and late form (cf. Verulamium I, 1972, Nos. 1212 and 1258).
72 (24) 16 The flange from the rim of an Oxfordshire mortarium with rouletted decoration (cf. Young C 100).
73 (158) 2 See below, New Forest wares, No. 2.
74 (158) 21 The rim of a very large black-burnished cooking-pot with an acutely angled rim.
75 (158) 25 A coarse thick walled bead and flange bowl imitating the black-burnished form.
76 (171) 32 A large store jar in dark grey ware tempered with clay pellets and an oxidised light brown surface.
77 (158) 2 A typical Severn Valley ware wide-mouthed necked jar, with triangular rim form (Severn Valley No. 27).
78 (141) 12 A black-burnished cooking-pot.
79 (157) 10 A wide-mouthed bowl with a cordon below the neck and grooves on the body in a partially burnished buff ware. This is not a very common Severn Valley ware form, but presumably a late development of form 70.
80 (171) 26 A thick-walled bead and flange bowl with faintly marked intersecting arcs on the body in a light brown sandy ware with a black surface, a local imitation of the black-burnished form. The interior has a good burnished surface.
81 (24) 16 A bead and flange black-burnished bowl with a slight carination at the base, making a slightly unusual profile.
82 (24) 16 Part of an indented conical-necked beaker in a red ware with a very dark red colour-coat and an elaborate decoration in thick white slip. This is a very fine vessel and it clearly indicates the presence of an interesting factory somewhere in the S.W. or S. Midlands.
83 (24) 13 A large oval dish with imitation handle at each end of the larger axis in a light red gritty ware and black surface partially burnished. There are traces of an incised decoration on the inner surface. It is a local imitation of a black-burnished form (cf. Williams 1977, Fig. 3, Nos. 3–4).
84 (30) 6 A typical Severn Valley ware wide-mouth bowl of the late forms 27 and 30.
85 (158) 2 The rim of a large store jar in a similar fabric to No. 76.
86 (158) 2 An Oxfordshire mortarium in a light red ware with red colour-coat (cf. Young form C 100).
87 (1) 3 An Oxfordshire mortarium in a white ware with a bead and rounded flange.

**Phase 10 (5th century AD)**

Of the 756 oxidised wares, there are 11 bowl rims; six jar rims; three pedestal bases; sherds of 14 tankards; 17 lids; 23 flagons, including 7 with white slip; 3 hemispherical bowls with a centre flange; and 44 sherds of large store jars. There are 3135 sherds of reduced wares, which include 31 rims of bowls, including five with bead and flange rims, one of which is a deep imitation of a black-burnished example (No. 141); five with flanges; 42 of jars, including 10
sherds of a single vessel with combing and 16 of another with an oxidised surface covered with sparse sand-facing; one jar with an inturned rim and another with an upright rim (No. 97); 22 sherds of colanders; 2 lids, including one in a light grey with black surface, probably from White Hill Farm, Wilts;\(^3\) 16 flagon tops; two tankards; a pedestal base; 49 sherds of store jars; one large jar and three sherds with combed decoration; and a lug handle in an oxidised ware with a black surface. There is also an imitation conical-necked beaker.

The 2196 sherds of black-burnished wares consist of 327 cooking-pot rims and 967 body sherds; 114 plain rim bowls; 130 bead and flange bowls, 11 with flange only; 111 body sherds of bowls; and 536 indeterminate sherds. It is notatable that very few of the bowls have any intersecting arcs on the side, only the occasional scribble on the base. Some of the bead and flanged bowls are deep, but few of the beads have any abnormal height; one exceptional profile has a stepped flange, which could be due to over-zealous knife-trimming.

The 167 sherds of calcite-gritted wares consist of 30 jar and 8 bowl rims (No. 108), five of which are of the usual flanged type (Nos. 110); one, however, is plain. One of the jars is large and has a roll-rim.

The 469 sherds of colour-coated wares consist of a great variety of forms.\(^4\) Hemispherical bowls with centre flange (C 51) are well represented in two main fabrics; 20 sherds are in a fine ware with a reduced core with small white quartz grains and some ironstone and an oxidised finish (Yellow/Brown B 5) and a rather dull red colour-coat; 40 sherds are in a 'dirty' light brown ware (near Brown/Red A 5) with a reduced core (in one example, however, the colour-coat is darker than in the other fabric and it is probably a South-Western product). There are 93 sherds of bowls including C 45; a necked jar (cf. C 14); 12 sherds of C 61; 17 of C 64, including two with painted scrolls (No. 127); three of C 75; and 27 indeterminate body and base sherds, including C 41, C 51, C 71 and C 75. There are also three sherds of the same roll-rim necked bowl or jar in a cream ware with a dark brown colour-coat (cf. C 18), 54 sherds are of body and bases of C 20–30, including 7 folded beakers and 5 with scroll decoration (No. 119). These sherds are in a variety of fabrics and some are probably from kilns peripheral to the main Oxfordshire fabrics. Body sherds of flagons are difficult to distinguish from those of beakers, but there are 13 flagon tops, including one of C 8 (No. 89), almost identical to C 8.5 and another, a delicately moulded flared type in a light brownish/red ware, similar to W 25.1 (No. 118) which is in white ware. There are also 24 bases and 29 body sherds, including two with painted scrolls and four handles. There are 10 sherds of C 84–90 and a fine beaker in a red ware with a black colour-coat, which is probably a factory imitating Oxford wares, and four handles. There are 10 sherds of C 84–90 with impressed circular and linear stamps, mostly in a light red ware with a red colour-coat (Nos. 120–1); 5 sherds of a beaker in a light brown sandy ware with quartz and ironstone particles, decorated with white dots and scrolls. 50 sherds belong to small thin-walled vessels (presumably beakers) with dark brown to black colour-coat, decorated with rouletting and white scrolls and dots and linear patterns. There are also a few barbotine wares, presumably from the Nene Valley and residual.

The 74 sherds of white wares include 13 parchment wares with 9 bowls (Nos. 132–6; cf. P. 24); a bowl with a cabled decoration on the carination; and three globular jars. Also there are four sherds of a globular jar in a fine cream ware with red painted girth bands which is probably from an Oxfordshire factory and a fine pinched-spout flagon (No. 106).

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3. Identified by Mr Scott Anderson.
4. I am most grateful to Dr Christopher Young for his help in identifying these wares.
The 204 sherds of mortaria consist of the following fabrics: good quality red colour-coat — three rims and one body sherd; light red ware — 16 rims including six with white slip, one of which is probably a local product (No. 91); a dull red ware — 14 sherds including one with a red colour-coat; light brown ware — four rims; a cream ware — three rims and 7 body sherds; a white ware — 40 rims (one stamped by DOCILIS is obviously residual) and 23 body sherds. There are also 16 sherds of thin wall-side type mostly in a brownish ware, including 7 with a red colour-coat. Of the 48 indeterminate sherds, some could be Oxfordshire, but there is a gritty fabric which could be from a local source imitating these products.

There are 21 Nene Valley sherds, including three sherds of a bead and flange bowl and a plain rim bowl in a hard fabric with a dark brown colour-coat; there are also sherds of beakers, bowls and a flagon rim. Twenty sherds, three from the same vessel, are of a fine pipe-clay type fabric with black and chocolate-brown colour-coats of Cologne ware. Two other sherds are of a very fine black colour-coat beaker, probably from a Rhineland factory, and there is a barbotine sherd. In addition there is a thin-walled conical-necked beaker with white painted decoration and traces of a possible 'motto', probably from a Rhineland factory.

88 (40) 2 A bead and flange Oxfordshire mortarium in a white ware with pink grits (cf. Young M 15.10).
89 (40) 2 Part of a disc-necked handled flagon top in a dark grey ware with an oxidised core and a dull black colour-coat (cf. Young form C 8).
90 (141) 4 A handled flagon top in a light red ware with a white colour-coat, probably of Young form 0.4.
91 (40) 2 A mortarium in a light red ware with a cream colour-coat and pink grits. This is an Oxfordshire white ware form (cf. Young M 17) and either a copy or from a factory yet to be studied.
92 (173) 20 A miniature bowl in a dark grey ware with a thick brownish green glaze. Two vessels in this ware have been included in Part I (Fig. 22, Nos. 33–4) from Phase 2 deposits. About 10 sherds of this ware were found and they presumably belong to the 2nd-century occupation. These small vessels from Barnsley Park have a similarity to those found at Wansborough, which have been dated by Paul Arthur to the 1st century (Arthur 1978, p. 319), but it seems evident that their manufacture must have continued much longer. They seem comparable to a group of similar vessels found at Nettleton (Fig. 105, Nos. 61–84), although they are identified here as St. Rémy ware.
93 (40) 2 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a creamy ware with pink and white grits (cf. Young form M 17).
94 (172) 1 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a white ware with pink and white grits (cf. Young form C 100).
95 (172) 1 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a white ware with pink and white grits (cf. Young form M 17).
96 (172) 1 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a white ware with pink and white grits (cf. Young type M 22).
97 (40) 1 The rim of a necked jar in a dark grey ware of an unusual form.
98 (42) 2 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a white ware with pink and white grits (cf. Young form M 17).
99 (38) 2 A small hemispherical bowl with a centre flange in a light red ware with a red colour-coat. A small version of Young form C 51.
100 (28) 2 An Oxfordshire bead and flange mortarium in a light red ware with a red colour-coat and pink, white and brown grits. An interesting variant of Young form C 100.
101 (42) 3 The upper part of a well-shaped narrow jar in a light grey ware.
102 (17) 3 A mortarium with a vertical flange with a bead at the top in a coarse grey ware with a brownish/red oxidised surface and traces of a white slip with large white quartz and ironstone grits. This is an incipient hammer-head form which developed in the early 3rd century and must be residual in this deposit and is somewhat abraded.
103 (4) 1 A bead and flange mortarium with a rounded flange and bead in a white ware with pink grits. This is not in the Oxfordshire profile repertoire and could be a local copy.

5. Identified by Mr Scott Anderson.
A bead and flange mortarium in a light creamy ware with traces of a darker surface possibly a colour-coat and pink grits. This is another variant which could be a factory peripheral to the main Oxfordshire centres.

A wide-mouthed jar with an out-curved rim in a dark grey ware with a light core, probably from a N. Wilts. factory.

A globular jar with a spouted rim and body grooves in an Oxfordshire white ware of Young form W 28.

A roll-rim jar in a light grey ware with darker surface and slight body grooves.

The upper part of a brown calcite-gritted jar with darkersurface and a rilled body.

A calcite-gritted flanged bowl of late form.

A similar vessel with rilling on the body.

A bowl with a grooved rim in a light-red ware with traces of red colour-coat and scroll decoration, presumably a variant of Young form 0 45.

A similar vessel.

A flagon rim of Oxfordshire colour-coat of Young form 3.

The body of a conical beaker with scale decoration, in a brown ware with a reduced core and dark brown colour-coat of Young form C 28.

See below, New Forest wares, No. 2.

A rosette stamp on a small body sherd of an Oxfordshire colour-coated bowl in a light-red ware (cf. Young C 83.3).

The base of a small vertically sided vessel in a buff ware, possibly a tankard, although these vessels do not normally have grooves near the base.

The top of a flagon in Oxfordshire white ware (cf. Young 25.1).

Part of the body of a conical-necked beaker in a light brown ware with a dull red colour-coat and white painted scrolls of Young form 26.

An Oxfordshire necked bowl in light red ware with traces of a red colour-coat of Young form 25.

A sherd of a light brown Oxfordshire bowl which has lost all traces of a colour-coat; it is decorated with linear stamps (Young types 1 and 11; Fig. 39).

A sherd of a light brown Oxfordshire beaker (cf. Young C 30) with traces of a dark brown colour-coat and decorated with a line of rosette stamps (cf. Young type 12).

An Oxfordshire bowl (Young C 70 or 71) in a light red ware with a red colour-coat and bands of rouletting.

The rim of a large store jar in coarse dark grey ware with a light brown oxidised surface, probably a local product.

See below, New Forest wares, No. 8.

A thick-walled Oxfordshire dish or lid in a light brown ware with a red colour-coat (cf. Young C 45.6).

Part of an Oxfordshire conical-necked beaker in a light reddish brown ware with a patchy dark brown colour-coat and decorated with white and barbotine scroll pattern, (cf. Young C 27.3).

Part of a globular beaker or flagon in a cream ware with a black outer and reddish-brown inner colour-coat and with a vertical line and dot decoration. This is probably a late Nene Valley product.

A thick walled bowl or dish in a light grey ware.

Part of a narrow-necked jar in a red ware with a black surface decorated with an incised zig-zag line on the shoulder and vertical lines on the neck.

The upper part of a narrow-necked jar in a light grey ware similar to No. 101 and probably from the same factory.

The rim of an Oxfordshire parchment ware bowl (Young type P 24).

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

A bead and flange bowl in a dark brown gritty ware with a black surface and a trace of an incised arc on the body; a local imitation of the black-burnished form.

A black-burnished cooking pot with an oversailing rim and obscure lattice, above which there is an extra groove with a part of a vertical line.

A large dish with a small roll rim and slightly curved side in a grey ware with a darker surface with an ownership mark in the form of a cross; a local imitation of the black-burnished form.

A black-burnished cooking pot with an oversailing rim.
A bead and flange bowl in a grey ware with a darker surface, very similar to No. 139 and most probably a product of the same factory copying black-burnished wares.

A bead and flange bowl in a typical N. Wilts, light grey ware with no attempt at burnishing.

A bead and flange bowl in a light red ware with a reduced core and a dark brown surface, with evidence of knife-trimming, perhaps imitating burnishing, another local product.

A small bead and flange bowl in a dark grey ware with a black surface, also imitating the black-burnished ware form.

An imitation black-burnished cooking pot in a black ware with a band of diagonal lines, half a lattice.

Unassignable to a Phase

A colander in a light orange-brown ware with traces of a dark red colour-coat, slightly larger, but very similar to No. 39.

A small imitator of a black-burnished bead and flange bowl in a dark grey ware.

A small bowl with a horizontal flange and small bead in a dirty white ware with grey patches and a slightly grooved body.

The rim of a flagon or jar with fine grooving in a creamy-white Oxfordshire ware (cf. Young W 15.9).

The upper part of a large store jar with a square rim in a light grey ware, with a wavy line on the shoulder.

A conical necked Oxfordshire beaker in a light red ware with a chocolate-brown colour-coat and scale decoration (cf. Young C 28.1).

The base of a small vessel in a dark grey ware with olive green glaze and decorated with incised lattice; it is one of a number of these vessels found on the site (see Nos. 132 and 54; and Part I, No. 134) and very similar to the wares found at Wanborough (cf. Arthur, Paul, 1978, Fig. 8.8).

The base of an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl with two circular stamps with crosses on the inner side of the base (cf. Young Fig. 39, Type 12).

The base of a small jar in a ware similar to Nos. 132 and 152, decorated with incised vertical lines and circles.

A flask-like vessel in buff ware with white painted bands, circles and figures-of-eight. The suggested reconstruction is only tentative, but it could have been derived from the late samian form Ludovici III 273 K M a (see Oswald and Pryce, Plate 82, No. 12). It is also in marbled ware (Gose, E., 1950, Nos. 270 and 271).

In addition there are some sherds of New Forest Wares, on which Dr Michael Fulford kindly reports as follows:

New Forest pottery at Barnsley Park amounts to some 28 sherds, counting joining fragments as one, and these represent approximately a minimum of 15 vessels. All sherds are of New Forest fabric I(a), which is a fine reduced ware, often very highly fired and covered with a dark red to black, matt slip, purple and lustrous when highly fired. Only two rim and one base sherd (all of beakers) were recovered but it was possible to make a diagnosis of form from most of the remaining sherds. All but four were slipped internally and externally, which suggests that these belonged to beakers; the remainder with an external slip only could well have come from closed forms, such as flasks or flagons. However, it has to be remembered that most of the decorative techniques used on this kind of New Forest ware were shared by drinking vessels and closed forms alike.

Although some sherds belong to vessels which could have been made at any time between c. AD 270–400, the majority of the more closely dateable sherds belong to the first half of the 4th century. Only No. 11 is possibly later than about AD 340.

It should be stressed that this assemblage of New Forest wares, where only drinking vessels and closed forms are represented, is to be expected on a Cotswold villa site such as Barnsley Park. These wares commanded the widest distribution of all the products of the New Forest kilns with finds throughout southern England (cf. Fulford 1975, figs. 46–9).
1 Body sherd of closed form type 2 or 4, possibly c. AD 300–330, but could be later; (33) 2.
2 Body sherds representing one, possibly two closed forms as type 11 decorated with white painted motif 20/21; probably pre-c. AD 350; (42) 2, Nos. 73 and 115; (158) 2.
3 Body sherd of beaker type 27; c. AD 270–400; (42) 2.
4 Base of beaker type 27 or 30 or 33; c. AD 270–400; (40) 2.
5 Body sherds of beaker type 30 with horizontal grooves at the junction of neck and body: c. AD 300–400; (39) 2; (46) 2.
6 Rim fragments of two beakers of type 30 or 33; c. AD 300–400; (39) 2; (42) 1.
7 Joining sherds of beaker type 36–8 with 'stab' decoration; c. AD 300–350; (42) i; (42) 3.
8 Body sherd of beaker type 36–8 or 49–50 with 'stab' decoration; c. AD 300–350; (33) 2; (25) 10, No. 125.
9 Body sherd of beaker type 371–2 with 'stab' and wavy 'combed' decoration c. AD 320–350; (42) 2.
10 Body sherd of beaker type 37 with only wavy 'combed' decoration c. AD 320–350; (42) 4.
11 Body sherd of beaker type 41 with traces of white paint, possibly c. AD 340–400; (42) 2.
12 Joining sherds of beaker type 42,4 with white painted decoration; c. AD 300–330/40; (42) 2; (143) 4; (158) 14, No. 69.
13 Body sherd of beaker of type 27, or 30 or 33; c. AD 270–400; (33) 2 (2); (39) 2 (3); (49) 2; (42) 3; (42) 2; (173) 1 (3).
14 Body sherd of closed forms (types 1–26); c. AD 270–400; (42) 2; (42) 3.

A Percentage Analysis of the Main Pottery Types

A statistical list of the main classes of coarse pottery with the percentages, showing that there are variations, but no significant change, except the increase in Oxfordshire white wares towards the end. It has often been thought that more calcare-gritted pottery was in use at the end of the 4th century, but it is not the case on this site.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Wares</th>
<th>Phase 5 No.</th>
<th>Phase 5 %</th>
<th>Phase 6 No.</th>
<th>Phase 6 %</th>
<th>Phase 7 No.</th>
<th>Phase 7 %</th>
<th>Phase 8 No.</th>
<th>Phase 8 %</th>
<th>Phase 9 No.</th>
<th>Phase 9 %</th>
<th>Phase 10 No.</th>
<th>Phase 10 %</th>
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<td>Oxidised</td>
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<td>19.80</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>83</td>
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<td>132</td>
<td>14.40</td>
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<td>16.40</td>
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<td>4.60</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>3.60</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>.40</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>3595</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

Full total of stratified sherds from Phases 5 to 10 = 12,888

Bibliography

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Samian Ware by B.R. Hartley

There are considerable quantities of samian ware from Barnsley Park, ranging in date from a single Neronian sherd, through several Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic vessels to late 2nd century, with gradually increasing quantities. A little of the latest material may be of the 3rd century. Perhaps the most striking point about the collection is that the early sherds are normally very fresh and have unweathered fractures. Frequently several joining fragments from the same vessel appear. It follows that the presence of this early samian ware is not a result of such activities as manuring fields, but is rather derived from early domestic occupation nearby, which had clearly begun before the end of the 1st century. Since most of the material is residual and not important intrinsically, attention is here limited to listing and dating the potters' stamps and to comments on a few of the decorated sherds, predominantly pre-Antonine ones.

South Gaulish ware is poorly represented, as might be expected, but Trajanic products of Les Martres-de-Veyre are well represented, as are the mainstream Lezoux vessels of the Hadrianic and Antonine periods. What little East Gaulish ware there is seems to be mainly of the later Antonine period or the early years of the 3rd century. It is noticeable that many of the decorated bowls have been repaired. This initial high cost points to relatively affluent users of the site, but the riveted bowls show that affluence did not induce prodigality.

Decorated Samian (illustrated FIG. 57)

1 (172) 1 Form 29, South Gaulish. Although only a small fragment, the nature of the fabric and the fine moulding strongly suggest Neronian date.

2 (181) + Form 37, South Gaulish. The large scroll, the beads below it and the fluting under the decoration are all typical of Germanus of La Graufesenque (cf. F. Hermet, La Graufesenque (Condomago), vol. ii, pl. 102, 50). c. AD 70–90.

3 (not illus.) Form 37, Central Gaulish. This bowl is in one of the (non-micaeous) fabrics characteristic of Lezoux before the main export phase began in the AD 120s. The decoration suggests an anonymous potter whose work is known from Lezoux (Bull. Hist. Scient. de l'Auvergne xxii (1942), 205, No. 99; and cf. Proc. Soc. Ant. Strat. li (1916–17), 153), c. AD 70–105.

4 (142) 3 Form 37, Les Martres-de-Veyre. Burnt and grooved for mending. The standard work of Drusus i (X–3) produces parallels for all the motifs (S. & S. pl.s 10–16), but the repeated small saltire at the top of the decoration is less usual. The leopard (D.797) was often used by Drusus. c. AD 100–120.

5 (322) 12 Form 30, Les Martres-de-Veyre. With rivet holes. All the features of this bowl, including the Apollo (D. 52), Leopard (D. 1519) and saltire (S. & S. pl. 49, 588) were used at Les Martres by a mould-maker who supplied Donnacrus and who was ancestral to the Sacer Group at Lezoux, c. AD 100–120.

6 (171) 16 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B 114) was used by several Lezoux potters, but in combination with a wavy border and the dolphin (D. 1051) suggests the work of Butrio. His bowls just reached Antonine Scotland and a range c. AD 125–145 seems right.

7 (142) 20 Form 37, Central Gaulish, overfired and almost like stoneware in hardness. Most of the decoration, including the ovolo, the ram's horn, tree and bird are matched in work assigned to X–6 (S. & S. pls. 74–6), but also in bowls belonging to the early style of Pugnus, some of whose moulds may have
been supplied to one of the men involved in the general X–6 label. c. AD 125–150.

8 (158) 28 Form 37, Central Gaulish. This general type of scroll with medallions in the lower part is especially associated with Cinnamus. Like so much else, he seems to have taken it from the Sacer Group’s repertoire. The clue to this bowl is given by the three-bladed plant, which was a favourite of Sacer’s (S. & S. pl. 82, 3 and 6). His use of figures in the lower parts of scrolls is well-known, as in the relatively elaborate type of scroll (cf. S. & S. pl. 83, 11). c. AD 125–145.

9 (30) 8 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Although this bowl is in many fragments, not always joining, there is no doubt about its general arrangement, nor that the detached base with cursive signature belongs to it. The signature reads [ATERNV] retrograde and may be restored as Paternus on the analogy of an unpublished bowl in the same style from Caerwent, which has an initial P, the same lettering and is also in the nominative. The last probably means that this Paternus (iv in the Leeds catalogue) was a specialist mould-maker, like Drusus ii, for instance.

The ovolo is Rogers B19, also used by Criciro, by Servus iii and, once by Cinnamus. In the panels are: i) Venus (D. 175), one of this potter’s favorite types, over a rosette (Rogers C 592); ii) a small double medallion enclosing a stag (D. 847, of which 0. 1704 is a more complete version). There is room for another motif below the medallion, but it does not appear on any of the fragments; iii) a saltire incorporating a trifid plant (Rogers G 767, used by the Sacer Group) frequently found in this Paternus’ work. Attention should be drawn to the unusually small, seven-beaded rosette at the panel junction. This is virtually diagnostic of this potter, it seems.

All the details, except the large rosette in the first panel, occur on other bowls by this man. As the next bowl is also assignable to him, he is discussed further under that.

10 (30) + Form 37, Central Gaulish. This small bowl has a different ovolo from the last, but it is frequently on bowls in Paternus iv’s style (Rogers B 231, also used by Sacer, Cinnamus and X–7). The other motifs, including the significant small, seven-beaded rosette, rings and ram’s horn, all occur frequently in his repertoire. The small leaf (Rogers H 110) was used on the only other bowl with small scroll firmly assignable to him (Brodrrib, Hands and Walker, Excavations at Shakenak IV, fig. 24, 154). The leopards (D. 805) and bird (D. 1036) of this bowl are both already attested among the potter’s relatively small stock of figure-types.

In general style and in the links suggested by his motifs, this Paternus seems to be connected with the Sacer Group and Cinnamus, which would suggest Hadriane–Antonine date. This is confirmed by the presence of his work at Birdoswald, where it should be Hadriane (CW II xi (1962), pl. v, 61) and at Inveresk (forthcoming), where it must be Antonine. A date in the range c. AD 130–155 is indicated. (It should, perhaps, be added that there is no possible link with the other Lezoux makers of decorated ware with the same name, since they belong to the other main school of Lezoux workers, stemming from the Libertus tradition).

11 (24) 81 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The greater part of a panelled bowl stamped by Cinnamus of Lezoux and with his ovolo 2 (S. & S. fig. 47). All the elements of decoration go with his ‘standard’ style. The figures are: Diana (D. 68); Osiris (D. 413); Pan mask (D. 675). c. AD 150–170.

* Samian Potters’ Stamps (illustrated FIG. 58)

1 (33) 6 Africanus ii Die 1 b form 31 ARICAN[N] Lezoux.* Usually on forms 31 or 33. Examples from Camelon and the burnt groups at Gauting suggest a date c. AD 150–170.

2 (20) 7 Borillius i Die 5d form 33 [BORILLI] OF Lezoux.* This is not one of Borillius’s earlier stamps, since it was used on forms 31R, 79 and 80. It has also been found in mid-Antonine contexts at Lezoux. c. AD 155–180.

3 (24) 81/90 Cinnamus ii Die 5b form 37 CINNAM[I] retr. Lezoux*. Cinnamus’s commonest stamp for decorative ware, used in his main activities. c. AD 150–180 (see No. 11 in the decorated wares).

4 (33) 14 Cleus Die 1a form 18/31 or 31 [CLIWSM]M: Lezoux?* An exceedingly rare stamp only otherwise known on form 33 at Caerleon and Wroxeter and on an uncertain form at Clermont-Ferrand, the latter showing Central Gaulish origin. The significance of the final MM is not apparent. Probably Antonine.

* Lezoux a = same die attested at the pottery named.
Lezoux b = other dies of the same potter attested at the pottery named.
Lezoux c = assigned to the named pottery on grounds of fabric and distribution.
FIG. 57  Samian Pottery (mould signature on No. 9 is actual size; the rest: ¼)
FIG. 58 Samian Stamps (double size)
Cercius Dies 1a form 31 CVRCL/MA Lezoux5. No closely dated contexts are known, though the range of forms, including 31R, points to the second half of the 2nd century.

Divicatus Dies 3e form 42 (or small 38 or 442) DIVICATV5S Lezoux6. This particular stamp is not common, and no dated contexts have been noted. It was used on forms 42 and 81, both usually Hadrianic or early-Antonine. Other stamps are known from the Castleford shop, burnt c. AD 140–150, from Hariwall, and (burnt) Gauting. c. AD 130–160.

Draucus ii Dies 1a form 33 DRAVCIM Lezoux5. This is one of the late stamps used by Draucus, since it appears at Chesterholm and on forms 31R and 80. c. AD 150–180.

Equester Dies 1a form 33 ECVESERT Lezoux5. Examples are known from a mid-Antonine kiln at Lezoux. c. AD 150–180.

Genitor Dies 5a form 33 G-E-N-I-T-O-R-F Lezoux5. This stamp turns up consistently in Antonine contexts, some of them forts reoccupied c. AD 160, as at Birdoswell, Catterick and Old Penrith. c. AD 150–180.

Ioeundus ii Dies 5a form 15/17 or 18 OF IVC[V/N] La Graufesenqueb. This stamp was used more frequently on form 29 with decoration of c. AD 65–80 than on dishes. It was once used on marbled ware (Arles, Musée Reattu). A total range c. AD 65–85 is certain, the latest records being at Agricolan sites in lowland Scotland.

Latinus i Dies 3b form 27 LATINV/2. Les Martres-de-Veyre6. Frequent on form 27 with brilliant gloss typical of Trajanic products of Les Martres, this stamp is also known on burnt sherds from London (second fire?). c. AD 100–120.

Maccalus Dies 3a forms 33 MACCAV[TR]. Lezoux5. A stamp recorded from Pudding Pan Rock and military sites reoccupied c. AD 160. AD 160–200.

Macrinus iii Dies 7a form 33 MACRINVS. Lezoux5. Used predominantly on form 33, but occasionally on both forms 27 and 80. This is to be dated c. AD 150–170.

Macrinus ii Dies 8a form 33 MAMMIL. Lezoux5. This stamp was obviously current c. AD 170 as it appears in the burnt groups at Aquincum and Tác. It is also known from Camélon, Carzield and Newshead in the Scottish system and Chasters on Hadrian’s Wall. c. AD 155–175.

Marcus v Dies 5b form 33 MARCI[TR]. Lezoux5. Usually on form 33, this particular stamp is not as well dated as most of Marcus’s, though it has been found at Malton (after c. AD 160). However, there is abundant evidence for a general date c. AD 165–200 for Marcus v.

Materius iii Dies 2a form 18/31R NAT[ER]N/5 Lezoux5. Almost always on forms 27 and 18/31R. This should belong to the Hadrianic-Antonine Materius. c. AD 130–150.

Paterinus Cursive form 37. See notes on the decorated ware, No. 9.

Paulus Dies 4a form 31 PAVLIM Lezoux5. A stamp of the latest of the Pauli of Lezoux, occurring at Baintbridge, Catterick, Chasters, Newton Kyme and Old Penrith and in other contexts of the later 2nd century. c. AD 160–195.

Peculiari Dies 5a form 33 PECVLR/5 Lezoux5. The earlier of the two common stamps of Peculiari, frequently on form 27, rarely on form 80 and appearing in Antonine Scotland. c. AD 145–170.

Priscinus Dies 1b form 33 PRISCN[M] Lezoux5. An uncommon stamp known in a mid-Antonine group at Lezoux. His other common stamps seem to have been used relatively late in the period (on decorated ware redated to Quintilianus’). c. AD 150–170.

Privatius iii Dies 1a form 31 PRIV[ATIMA] Lezoux5. Examples of this stamp from Halton Chasters, Ilkley and mid-Antonine contexts at Lezoux, suggest a date c. AD 160–180.

Reginus iv Dies 5e form 33 [REG/V1-N/M Lezoux5. Records on form 79, 80 and Ludowici Tg. Tg suggest a mid-Antonine date, c. AD 155–185.

Regulus Dies 2a form 18/31 or 31 [REGV/[LV/SF] Lezoux5 and Les Martres-de-Veyre6. Both the forms (31R, 80) and sites suggest mid-Antonine date. Perhaps a migrant from Les Martres to Lezoux? The fabric of this piece suggests manufacture at the former and a date before AD 160. c. AD 150–170 (150–160).

Reburrus ii Dies 4a form 33 REBVR[RI] Lezoux5. A late stamp of Reburrus, known from mid-Antonine contexts at Lezoux and on cups burnt in the Antonine fire of Verulanium (c. AD 155–160).

Reburrus ii Dies 4c form 31 [REBVRI] RI OF Lezoux. This stamp was used on form 27 and has been recorded from Scotland and in the early Antonine context at Lezoux. c. AD 140–165.

Sextus Dies 8a form 31R SEX[TVSF] Lezoux5. In view of records from Baintbridge and Malton and on forms 31R and 79, this is clearly a stamp of the later Sextus of Lezoux (Pudding Pan Rock, etc.). c. AD 160–200.
Viducus ii Die 5b form 27 VCVSF] Les Martres-de-Veyre\(^b\). The forms and fabric attest Trajanic date, c. AD 100–120.

Vitalis iii Die 2a form 18/31 [\textit{VITALIS}] SF Les Martres-de-Veyre\(^b\). In addition to several heavily burnt examples from the second fire at London, records from Caersws, Corbridge, Malton and one of the Barlow barrows (with late South Gaulish vessels) attest Trajanic date, c. AD 100–120.

There are also several fragments from unidentified stamps and one or two illiterate ones, of which the only notable one is IVIV (No. 29) on form 27, South Gaulish and Flavian-Trajanic.

**The Glass** by Jennifer Price (Illustrated FIGS. 59–60)

More than 4260 fragments of Roman glass were found during the excavations at Barnsley Park, nearly all of which date from the later 3rd and the 4th centuries AD, though there are also some earlier pieces from tablewares and containers in the assemblage. The Pillar Moulded bowl (No. 1), conical jug (No. 34), colourless cups with wheel cut lines (No. 10), and square bottles (Nos. 40–2, 44), were all produced in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and presumably come from the early phases of occupation, though the first two vessels would have gone out of production before about AD 140, and their presence on this site may be interpreted as the survival of heirlooms, or as the collecting of scrap glass, perhaps from an earlier site nearby.

There was also a very small number of matt-glossy cast window glass fragments, which would have been produced during the 1st/early 3rd centuries AD, but nearly all of the 2076 fragments from windows came from late Roman blown, double glossy panes.

Nearly all the late Roman vessel glass was naturally coloured (pale bluish green, pale greenish or pale yellowish green) and bubbly, and found in very small fragments, often without any distinguishing features; it was not possible to reconstruct the complete profile of any vessel. Nonetheless, this is a most interesting group of late Roman vessel glass, the importance of which lies both in the wide variety of vessel forms represented and in the comparison of the vessels from this site with the assemblages from broadly contemporary sites in the same region.

Some of the commonest kinds of 4th-century vessels found in Britain, such as truncated conical beakers and segmental bowls with abraded lines, and shallow indented bowls, are scarcely represented at Barnsley Park, and there is a complete absence of the fire-rounded rims which occur on cups and bowls towards the end of the 4th century. By contrast, there is considerable evidence for some vessel forms rather less frequently recorded in Britain, such as hemispherical bowls and cups with abraded lines and vertical rims (Nos. 11, 14–5), as well as cups and bowls with self- and contrasting coloured blobs and trails (Nos. 2–3, 16–8), and at least two mould-blown hexagonal bottles and in addition to the everyday vessel types, several examples of high quality tablewares were found, with engraved and wheel cut decoration (Nos. 4–9). These and many of the other vessels were probably produced at glasshouses in the lower Rhineland or northern Gaul and imported into Britain, though some pieces may perhaps have been made in Britain.

**Cast Vessels**

1 (173) 30 (Phase 9)

Fragment, lower body and base, Pillar Moulded bowl. Pale bluish green. Parts of five ribs on lower body, some extending to base. One horizontal wheel-cut line on inside surface of lower body. Present ht. 15 mm; thickness 2–5 mm.

Vessels of this type (Isings, 1957, Form 3) were commonly used in Britain until the Flavian period, but probably went out of production soon after AD 75, and are found only very rarely after the end of the 1st century. This piece must be a survival from earlier occupation nearby, or have been brought to the site after breakage, for some secondary purpose.
**Excavation at Barnsley Park: Part II**

**Blown Vessels**

**Polychrome**

2 (33) 5 (Phase 8)
Fragment, lower body and base, truncated conical beaker. Pale greenish, with purple and emerald green. Part of straight side tapering into small slightly concave base. One large round blob and a chip from another, applied in horizontal band around lower body. Present ht. 43 mm; base diameter 24 mm; thickness 1–2.5 mm.

Also

a) (19) 9; fr., lower body, as No. 2, with round purple blob.
b) (15) 7 (Phase 10); 2 joining frs., lower body, as No. 2, with oval purple blob.
c) (15b) 2 (Phase 9); fr., body, colourless with round purple blob.
d) (17) 7 (Phase 10); fr., body, colourless with round emerald green blob.
e) (20) 20 (Phase 6); fr., body, greenish colourless, round emerald green blob.
f) (42) 7 (Phase 10); fr., body, colourless, round emerald green blob.
g) (41) 7 (Phase 10); fr., body, greenish colourless, round emerald green blob.

Based on the ground colour of the fragments, it seems that at least three drinking cups are represented, all being very similar in form and decoration. Late Roman vessels with applied coloured blobs have not very often been noted on Romano-British sites, and none are known with this combination of colours. It seems probable that the vessel form was like one with vertical cracked-off rim from sarcophagus 4, Auf der Steinrauch, Trier, a burial dating from the first half of the 4th century AD (Goethert-Polanschek, 1977, no. 250), though the rim might also have been curved and cracked-off (see Nos. 11–15 below, for examples of the two alternatives).

3 (7) 5, (11) 45 (Phase 8); fr., as 3 (probably from same vessel).

Again, it is difficult to indicate any Romano-British parallels for these fragments, though coloured trails were sometimes used to decorate 4th-century vessels in the Rhineland. There is, for instance, a cylindrical cup with a blue horizontal trail pulled down at intervals from Köln (Fremersdorf, 1962, Pl. 5), and a hemispherical cup, also from Köln, with three fine yellowish brown trails worked in a similar way (Fremersdorf, 1962, Pl. 82 oben).

**Monochrome**

**Wheel Cut Decoration**

4 (17a) +
Fragment, body, shallow bowl. Colourless. Freehand engraved decoration on outside surface, showing part of body, right hind leg and foreleg of animal, perhaps dog. The body and legs are outlined, and emphasised with short diagonal lines, changing to herringbone pattern on body.

Dimensions 27 × 25 mm; thickness 1–1.5 mm.

This piece comes from a bowl decorated in the same manner as one found at Wint Hill, Banwell, in Somerset (Harden, 1960), and was probably made in Köln in the mid 4th century AD. Similar bowls, decorated with a wide range of biblical, mythological and hunting scenes, are known in the Rhineland and northern Gaul and several fragments have been found on Romano-British sites, as at Chesters, Great Staughton (Harden, 1960), Shakenoak (Harden, in Brodribb, 1973), Gloucester, Cirencester, Caistor-by-Yarmouth, Chilgrove (Down, 1979, 163) and Binchester (see Price, 1978, fig. 59, for the distribution of these vessels). The use of opposed diagonal lines forming a herringbone pattern to indicate the pelt of an animal is quite unusual on these bowls; such details are ordinarily expressed by short stabs.

5 (33) 2 (Phase 10)
Fragment, rim and upper body, segmental bowl. Greenish colourless. Curved rim, edge cracked off and smoothed, slightly convex curved upper body tapering inwards. Two fine abraded lines on rim, parts of two engraved and pecked letters . . . V S . . . (retrograde) on upper body above two further fine abraded lines & row of vertical oval facet cuts. Present ht. approx 20 mm; thickness 1.5–2 mm.

6 (30) +
Fragment, as No. 5. Two fine abraded lines on rim, engraved and pecked triangular stop above two fine abraded lines on upper body. Present ht. approx. 15 mm; thickness 1.5–2 mm.

These two fragments very probably come from the same vessel, which would have been similar in form to the Wint Hill bowl mentioned in No. 4 above. The inscription on the outside of the bowl was designed to be read from the
inside. Segmental bowls were decorated in several different ways; examples with applied coloured blobs, and facet and linear cut decoration are known, as well as those with frehand engraved designs. The decoration of the Barnsley Park fragments may well have been similar to one from Laubenheim near Mainz, and another from St. Maathias, Trier (Fremersdorf, 1967, Pls. 100–1), though neither of these vessels has an inscription. It also has features in common with the inscribed fragmentary bowl showing Bacchic scenes interspersed with facet and linear cutting from Chilgrove, Sussex (Down, 1979, 163).

7 (158) 26
Small body fragment, deep bowl. Colourless. Slightly curved side, parts of four vertical oval facet cuts.
Dimensions 16 × 19 mm; thickness 2 mm.

8 (3) 1 24 (Phase 10)
Small body fragment, from shallow bowl. Colourless. Slightly curved side, parts of four broad curved wheel cut lines and three large oval facet cuts.
Dimensions 26 × 29 mm; thickness 1.5 mm.

Both of these fragments probably come from bowls decorated in the same way as the vessels from near Mainz and Trier mentioned in connection with Nos. 5–6 above.

9 Unstratified
Body fragment, conical beaker. Colourless. Part of straight side tapering in towards base. Shallow wheel cut design showing three vertical oval facet cuts separated by two vertical lines, with one diagonal line near base.
Present ht. 38 mm; thickness 0.5–1.5 mm.

Conical drinking cups or beakers were in common use during the 4th century AD (Isings, 1957 Form 106). Most of these were decorated only with fine bands of abraded lines (see No. 13 below), but some had figures scenes, such as the fragmentary vessel from Froeseter Court Roman villa (Price, J. in Gracie & Price, E.G. 1979) and others had linear and facet cut geometric patterns. It seems that this fragment comes from a beaker with a design very similar to one found in grave 2253 at Krefeld-Gellep, which dates from the first half of the 4th century AD (Pirling, 1967/68).

Also
a) (158) 30 (Phase 9); very small fr., colourless; one shallow wheel cut.
b) (42) 3 (Phase 10); very small fr., colourless; two abraded lines.

10 (43) 3
Rim fragment, cup or small bowl. Colourless. Curved rim, vertical edge cracked off and ground on wheel, convex curved upper wheel cut. Two horizontal wheel cut lines on rim.
Present ht. 38 mm; thickness 0.5–1.5 mm.

Also
a) (158) 23 (Phase 8); rim fr., as No. 10. One wheel cut line.
b) (135) 41 (Phase 3); fr., cylindrical body, cup (?). Colourless. 2 wheel cuts with rib.
c) (175) 10; (Phase 9); fr., as b).
d) (175) 8; fr., carinated cylindrical/truncated conical cup; greenish colourless. Abraded lines on upper body.

These four fragments come from cups and bowls probably produced during the 2nd or early 3rd century AD. The rim fragments represent a series of shallow or hemispherical cups and bowls which first occur at the beginning of the second century, and are usually decorated only with wheel cut lines, as at Verulamium (Charlesworth in Frere, 1971) and Fordstreet, Braughing (Harding in Partridge, 1977), though sometimes they bear facet-cut decoration as well, as at Ospringe (Whiting, 1931, no. 340). One of the body fragments came from a cup with complex wheel-cut bands similar to a truncated conical beaker from the latrine drain of the Commandant’s house at Housesteads (Charlesworth, 1971, fig. 7), and the other is from a carinated cup found at many 2nd-century sites in Britain, such as Ditchley and Shakenoak (Harden in Brodribb, 1971).

11 (42) 2 (Phase 10)
Rim and body fragment, hemispherical bowl. Pale greenish colourless. Curved rim, flat cracked-off edge, convex curved side. Band of abraded lines on rim, two bands on upper body.
Present ht. 29 mm; rim diameter 90 mm; thickness 0.4–0.8 mm.

Also (all as No. 11)
a) (33) +; Fr.
b) (158) +; fr.
c) (156) 2; fr.
d) (24) +; fr.
e) (36) +; 2 frs.
f) (145) 5 (Phase 8); fr.
g) (158) 30; fr.
h) (42) 1 (Phase 10); 2 frs.
i) (157) 30 (Phase 3); fr.

12 (15) +
Rim and body fragment, cylindrical cup. Yellowish green. Curved rim, edge cracked off, nearly vertical side. Two
bands of abraded lines on upper body.
Present ht. 17 mm; rim diameter 80 mm; thickness 1.5–2 mm.

Also

a) (19) i; fr., as No. 12. Pale bluish green.

13 (17) 3
Rim and body fragment, truncated conical cup. Colourless. Small slightly curved rim, edge cracked off, straight sided upper body tapering inwards. Three bands of abraded lines on body.
Present ht. approx 35 mm; thickness 0.25 mm.

Also

a) (4) i (Phase 10); fr., as No. 13. Greenish colourless.
b) (42) 2 (Phase 10); fr., as No. 13.

Hemispherical bowls and truncated conical beakers with curved cracked-off rims and bands of abraded lines were in common use in the north-west provinces of the Roman empire during the 4th century AD (Isings, 1957, Forms 96 and 106). They were usually made in rather bubbly greenish, yellowish green and colourless glass, and were often very thin-walled. The hemispherical bowl is not very often found in Roman Britain, though it occurred at Portchester (Harden in Cunliffe, fig. 197, 9–10a), but the truncated conical beaker is known from many sites (see Price, J., in Gracie and Price, E.G., 1979, for a recent list of finds in connection with the Frocester Court fragments). It is therefore noteworthy that Barnsley Park has produced numerous fragments of hemispherical vessels, but very few from conical cups.

14 (42) i (Phase 10)
Rim and body fragment, cylindrical or hemispherical cup. Pale greenish colourless. Vertical rim, edge cracked off and smoothed, straight sided body. Bands of abraded lines below rim and on upper body.
Present ht. 34 mm; rim diameter 80 mm; thickness 1 mm.

Also

(all as No. 14)

a) (23) 10 (Phase 6).
b) (42) 3 (Phase 10).
c) (11) 4

d) (13) 3 (Phase 8).
e) (143) 5 (Phase 8).

15 (4) i (Phase 10)
Rim and body fragment, as 14 but smaller diameter.
Present ht. 21 mm; rim diameter 60 mm; thickness 1 mm.

Cups and bowls with vertical cracked-off rims are found in 4th-century contexts in the north-west provinces, though they are not as common as those with curving rims and are not included among the forms listed by Isings (1957). Fragments of similar vessels are known from Portchester (Harden in Cunliffe, 1975, fig. 197, 6), and there is a complete example from grave 81 at Lank Hills, Winchester, which dates from AD 350–70 (Harden in Clarke, 1979, fig. 27, I).

Trails and other applied decoration

16 (42) 3 (Phase 10)
Body fragment, hemispherical cup or bowl. Pale greenish. Horizontal trail on lower body, pulled down into curved loop.
Present ht. approx. 36 mm; thickness 0.25–1 mm.

Also

(all as No. 16)

a) (31) i (Phase 10); 3 body fragments, curved trail.
b) (123) 2 (Phase 9); 2 body fragments, curved trail. Yellowish green.
c) (19) 32 (Phase 6); fr., greenish colourless.
d) (158) +; 2 frs.
e) (171) +; fr. greenish colourless.
f) (19) 22; 2 frs.
g) (173) i (Phase 10); fr.
h) (158) 2 (Phase 9); fr.
i) (158) i (Phase 10); fr., colourless.
j) (19) 45 (Phase 8); 3 frs., 2 joining, conical beaker. Colourless.

17 (158) 33 (Phase 8)
Small body fragment, cup or bowl. Greenish colourless. Two horizontal trails pinched together and pulled down into curved loop. Dimensions 23 × 24 mm; thickness 1 mm.

Also

a) (42) 3 (Phase 10); fr., as No. 17.
b) (41) i (Phase 10); 3 frs., two curved trails; greenish colourless.

18 (21) i (Phase 10)
Small body fragment with applied blob. Pale greenish colourless. Round flat disc applied to vessel wall and stamped with central boss and twelve ribs radiating from it.
Dimensions 15 × 33 mm; thickness 1 mm.
At least five or six vessels are represented by the fragments listed under Nos. 16–17, which is interesting as vessels with this form of decorative trailing have not often been recorded in Britain. The cemetery at Lank Hills, Winchester, produced a pale green hemispherical cup with one trail (grave 337, dated to AD 330–50), and a bluish green conical beaker with two trails pinched together from grave 398, dated to AD 370–90 (Harden, in Clarke, 1979, forms I and II), and there is a pale greenish conical beaker with three trails pulled into loops from a 4th-century burial at Gallowtree Gate, Leicester. In addition, three fragments from an olive green bowl or flask with one looped trail are known from Shakenoak (Harden in Brodribb, 1973, no. 206).

Late Roman vessels with decorated applied blobs in the same colour as the body are known at Rhineland sites (Fremersdorf, 1962, Ps. 49 & 73), but are not often found complete. Fragments rather similar to this piece occur at several Romano-British sites, such as Little Houghton, Northants, East Grimstead Roman villa, Wiltshire (Summer, 1924, Pt. VIII, 2), and Shakenoak (Harden in Brodribb, 1968, fig. 26.3), but none of these is large enough to indicate the vessel form.

**Indented vessels**

19 (42) 1 (Phase 10) (*not illus.*

Two joining fragments, lower body and base, shallow truncated conical indented bowl. Pale greenish colourless.

Part of wide low side with oval indent, tapering in to small concave base.

Present ht. 10 mm; base diameter 28 mm; thickness 1–2 mm.

Also a) (158) 1 (Phase 10); fragment, body with indent. Colourless.

No. 19 is the only fragment from a shallow truncated conical bowl recognised at Barnsley Park, though it is a late Roman vessel type frequently found in the north-west provinces (Isings, 1957, Form 117), and is known from several Cotswold sites of the same period (see Price, J., in Gracie and Price 1979, nos. 14–6).

**Undecorated Vessels**

20 (25) 24 (Phase 3)

Fragment, rim, cylindrical bowl. Bluish green. Vertical rim, edge rolled out and down, straight sided upper body.

Present ht. 12 mm; rim diameter 130 mm; thickness 0.5–1 mm.

Also (*all as No. 20)

a) (30) 13; fr. Bluish green

b) (158) 82 (Phase 2); fr. Bluish green.

c) (42) 2 (Phase 10); fr. Greenish colourless.

d) (158) 131 (Phase 3); fr. Yellow brown.

e) (19) 70; fr., thin tubular rim, bowl. Bluish green.

Tubular rimmed bowls (Isings, 1957, Forms 44–5) are found on sites in Roman Britain from the 1st to early 5th centuries AD, and with the exception of 20 d), which is likely from its colour to belong to the early Roman period, it is not possible to provide close dating for any fragments.

21 (141) 10 (Phase 10)

Six joining fragments, lower body and base, bowl. Pale greenish. Part of convex curved side tapering in to small concave base.

Present ht. 46 mm; base diameter 24 mm; thickness 0.5–1.5 mm.

Also a) (19) 9; fr., as No. 21.

b) (7) 5; fr., as No. 21.

22 (19) 9

Fragment, lower body and base, truncated conical or barrel shaped cup. Pale greenish. Part of slightly convex curved side, tapering to small concave base.

Present ht. 32 mm; base diameter 20 mm; thickness 0.5–1.5 mm.

23 (141) 5 (Phase 10)

Fragment, lower body and base, cylindrical bowl (?). Pale greenish. Straight side, wide slightly concave base.

Present ht. 10 mm; base diameter 46 mm; thickness 1–2.5 mm.

24 (19) 2 (Phase 9)

Two joining fragments, high concave base with central 'kick'. Pale greenish. Puntil ring on underside of base.

Present ht. 17 mm; base diameter 48 mm; thickness 1.5–3 mm.

These simple concave bases come from 4th-century vessels similar to those already discussed (Nos. 3, 11–18), with the exception of No. 24, which must come from a vessel with a hot finished rim, as the base has been supported on a puntil iron.
FIG. 59  Glass: Nos. 1–28 (half size)
FIG. 60 Glass: Nos. 30–44 (half size)
Fragment, lower body and base, cup or bowl. Colourless. Part of straight side, tapering in; trail base ring applied to edge of concave base.
Present ht. 15 mm; base diameter 38 mm; thickness 1–4 mm.

Also
a) (19) +; fr., as No. 25.

Five joining fragments, lower body and base, hemispherical cup or bowl. Pale greenish. Convex curving side, with trail base ring applied to edge of flat base.
Present ht. 25 mm; base diameter 38 mm; thickness 1.5–2 mm.

Also
a) 42( 1 & 158) 2 (Phase 9); 2 joined frs., as 26.
b) (171) +; fr., as No. 26.

Fragment, lower body and base, cup or bowl. Greenish colourless. Part of lower body, tubular base ring and concave base with central 'kick'.
Present ht. 19 mm; base diameter 50 mm; thickness 1–6 mm.

Also (all as No. 27)
a) (172) 1 (Phase 10); fr.
b) (24) +; fr.
c) (158) 160; fr.

Fragment, tubular base ring and high concave base with central 'kick', (mostly missing), perhaps from jug. Greenish.
Present ht. 17 mm; base diameter 78 mm; thickness 2–3 mm.

Also (all as No. 28) a) (26) 2 (Phase 10); fr., greenish colourless.
b) (171) 26 (Phase 9); fr.
c) (157) +; fr.
d) (171) 1; fr.
e) (142) +; fr.

Fragment, base and base-ring, bowl or plate. Colourless. Part of flat base and thick base-ring, probably applied but details obscured by heat distortion.
Present ht. 13 mm; base diameter approx 70 mm; thickness 4 mm.

Also a) (158) 2 (Phase 9); fr., small base ring, as No. 29. Colourless.

The fragments of vessels with base rings fall into several categories; cups and bowls with trailed rings round the edge of the base are not very common in late Roman contexts, though there is a truncated conical beaker with a base of this kind from a burial at York (Harden, 1962, 140 & Pl. 66, HG 144). On the other hand, tubular pushed-in base rings (no. 27) occur quite frequently on late vessels (see Frocester Court for a recent discussion of these) and the high tubular base rings with pointed conical centres (like No. 28). In addition to the parallels cited there, a biconical jug with high tubular base ring was found in Grave 333 at Lank Hills, Winchester, a burial dated to AD 390–410 (Harden, in Clarke, 1979, 217 & fig. 27 V).

Fragment, rim, flask or jug. Colourless. Folded rim, edge bent out and up diagonally, short funnel mouth.
Present ht. 11 mm; rim diameter 50 mm; thickness 2–3 mm.

Fragment, rim, bottle, flask or jug. Greenish. Funnel mouth with everted flared rounded edge, thick trail below rim.
Present ht. 12 mm; rim diameter 80 mm; thickness 2–4 mm.

Also
a) (30) +; fr., as No. 31.
b) (158) +; fr., as No. 31.

Fragment, rim and handle, jug. Greenish colourless. Folded rim, edge rolled inwards and flattened, small funnel mouth, part of folded ribbon handle with two ridges attached to rim.
Present ht. 11 mm; rim diameter 48 mm; thickness 2 mm.

Also
a) (25) 3 (Phase 10); small fr., as 32. Bluish green.

Fragment, rim and neck, flask or small jug. Greenish. Horizontal rim, edge rolled inwards, cylindrical neck.
Present ht. 22 mm; rim diameter 30 mm; thickness 1 mm.

No. 30 probably comes from a 2nd/3rd-century vessel, though whether this was a flask or jug is not known. A similar rim fragment was found at Brockworth, Glo's. (Price, in Rawes, 1981, fig. 10, 4), and a complete cylindrical jug or bottle is known from Hauxton, Cambs (Harden, 1955, fig. 6 & Pl. III). The other pieces (Nos. 31–3) come from
4th-century vessels, and are quite similar to fragments found at Frocester Court, Shakenoak, York and other Romano-British sites. The cemetery at Lank Hills produced jugs and bottles with funnel mouth and horizontal trail, as well as small flasks with rims and necks similar to No. 33 (Harden, in Clarke, 1979, fig. 27, V, VIII, VI).

(157) 32 and 62 (Phase 4)

Four fragments, body, base and handle, conical jug. Yellow brown. Part of straight sided body expanding out, concave base, and vertical handle trail with twelve small pinched projections applied to body. Dimensions (handle fr.) 60 × 29 mm; body thickness 1 mm.

Also a) (158) 2 (Phase 9); fr., pinched projection, similar handle (?). Bluish green. Conical jugs with long necks and angular handles with elongated trails were produced in northern Gaul and/or the Rhineland during the last third of the 1st century AD and the first quarter of the 2nd century AD. They occur in considerable numbers at sites in Roman Britain, and have been divided into two main groups, those with a simple concave base (Harden, 1968), and those with an open pushed-in base-ring (Price, 1977). These vessels are occasionally found in early-mid second century deposits, but disappear completely after this time.

(33) +

Fragment, handle, jug. Colourless. Part of two D-shaped rods pinched together at intervals to form 'chain' handle. Dimensions 30 × 24 mm; thickness of rods 5 × 3 mm.

(1) 1 (Phase 9)

Fragment, rod handle, small jug. Greenish. Part of D-sectioned handle with upper attachment showing imprint of neck. Present ht. approx. 28 mm; width 4–9 mm.

(21) 20 (Phase 4) (not illus.)

Fragment, part melted, of dolphin handle, bottle. Greenish with thick band of black impurities. Part of handle applied to shoulder and pulled up and curved in and down at lower neck, small round perforation. Maximum present dimensions 28 × 19 mm.

Chain handles occur on several forms of bluish green, greenish and colourless vessel found in the lower Rhineland, northern Gaul and Britain in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Isings, 1971, Maastricht nos. 117–8). Complete jugs with chain handles have occasionally been found in burials in Roman Britain, as at Colchester (Harden et al., 1968, no. 111), and at Verulamium, and fragmentary examples are known from a number of sites, such as Birrens (Robertson, 1975, fig. 48, 1), Caerleon (Boon, 1978, fig. 10, 4), Corbridge and Piercebridge (Charlesworth, 1959, 52). Too little of No. 36 survives for the identification of the vessel to be possible; rod handles of this kind occur on several late Roman vessel forms. Bottles with dolphin handles occur quite frequently in late Roman contexts in the north-west provinces (Isings, 1957, Form 100), & Harden (in Clarke, 1979, 220) has recently argued that their floris covered the later 3rd and earlier 4th centuries AD. The fragment from Barnsley Park is comparable with handles from Frocester Court and from York (Harden, 1962, fig. 89, HG 182), rather than ones from Ospringe (Whiting, 1931, 448), Lank Hills (Harden in Clarke, 1979, fig. 27, IX), and Shakenoak (Harden in Brodribb, 1973, fig. 52, 232), which are applied to the shoulder and neck rather differently.

Mould-Blown Vessels

(28) 2 (Phase 10)

Fragment, lower body, bowl (?). Greenish colourless. Vertical close-set ribs, probably 'optic-blown', with fine horizontal trails. Dimensions 24 × 34 mm; thickness 1–2 mm.

Also a) +; small fr., as No. 38.

(420) 3 (Phase 10) (not illus.)

Fragment, body, bowl (?). Greenish colourless. Parts of four close-set wide ribs. Dimensions 22 × 26 mm; thickness 1.5 mm.

Also a) (42) 1 (Phase 10); fr., as No. 39.

b) (19) 15; thick fr., as No. 39; pale green.

c) (39) 2; very small fr., pale bluish green. Design not recognised.

d) (15) 1 (Phase 10); very small fr., greenish colourless. Design recognised.

These pieces represent three or four mould-blown vessels, but are not easy to relate to the known forms of late Roman mould-blown glass; it is possible that No. 39 and a) and b) may come from a mould-blown mussel shell vessel, similar to ones found at Kön and elsewhere in the lower Rhineland (Morin-Jean, 1913, fig. 218).
First/Second-Century types

41 (50) +
Six joining fragments, lower body and base, square bottle. Bluish green. Thick vertical wall with deep hollow in centre of side; flat base with two raised concentric circles.
Present ht. 47 mm; thickness 6 mm.
Also a) (158) 72 (Phase 4); fr., as No. 40. Two circles
b) (142) +; fr., as No. 40. One circle.
(42) 1 (not illus.)
Fragment, flat base with raised line following base edge.
Present ht. 22 mm; thickness 3 mm.

43 (158) 95
Fragment, concave base and side junction, square bottle. Bluish green. Part of raised design showing swastika.
Dimensions 51 × 31 mm; thickness 7–9 mm.

44 (50) 2 (Phase 10)
Dimensions 27 × 33 mm; thickness 5–7 mm.

45 (19) 2 (Phase 9)
Fragment, rim and neck, bottle. Bluish green. Folded rim, edge bent out, up and in and flattened, cylindrical neck.
Present ht. 12 mm; rim diameter 58 mm; thickness 3 mm.

Square and cylindrical bottles are very frequently found on Romano-British sites in the 1st/early 3rd centuries AD, but thereafter generally disappear (Isings, 1957, forms 50–51). The bases of mould-blown square bottles were decorated with a very wide variety of designs, some of which, such as the series of concentric circles, were extremely common, while others are only rarely found. Comparatively few examples with swastika stamps occur in Britain; the only examples known to me, none of which come from the same design as the Barnsley Park fragment, were found at Armsley Roman Villa, Wiltshire, Silchester, Caerleon, Springhead, Kent, and Maryport, Cumbria. No. 43 may come from an early Roman bottle of the type described above, or it may belong to a late Roman mould-blown bottle, as the colour and quality of its glass relates more closely to the latter tradition.

Late Roman types

45 (31) 1 (Phase 10) (not illus.)
Two fragments, body, cylindrical bottle. Greenish colourless. Part of vertical side with three horizontal corrugations.
Dimensions of larger fr. 18 × 15 mm; thickness 1.5 mm.
Also (all as No. 45)
a) (25) 1; fr.
b) (158) 2 (Phase 9); fr.
c) (158) 1 (Phase 10); fr. Bluish green.

Cylindrical bodied mould-blown late Roman bottles, with horizontal corrugations on the body near the shoulder and base, were probably produced in northern Gaul and are widely distributed in burials in that region and the lower Rhineland. Complete examples are rarely found in Britain, but fragments occur at many 4th century sites (Price, 1978, fig. 61).

46 (24) 8 & (24) 4 (Phase 2)
Two joining fragments, body, hexagonal bottle. Pale greenish. Parts of three straight sides with faint diagonal corrugations.
Present ht. 47 mm; width of side 30 mm; thickness 1.5 mm.

47 (42) 2 (Phase 10)
Fragment, body and base, hexagonal bottle. Pale greenish. Parts of two vertical sides with faint diagonal corrugations, disappearing above base in series of irregular indents. Base angle only survives.
Present ht. 56 mm; width of side 39 mm; thickness 1–2 mm.
Also (all as Nos. 46–7)
a) (42) 6 (Phase 9); 2 frs.
b) +; 2 frs.
c) (158) 1 (Phase 10); 5 frs. 2 joined.
d) (38) 2 (Phase 10); 2 frs.
e) (42) 3 (Phase 10); fr.
f) (211) +; fr.
g) (j) t (Phase 10); fr.
h) (111) t; fr.
i) (4) t & (3) t (Phase 10); 2 joined frs.

These fragments come from a variant of Isings Form 100 (bottle with dolphin handles), already mentioned in connection with No. 37, above. However, the diagonally ribbed body has been blown into a hexagonal mould, instead of being left as a cylindrical form, and the base, missing at Barnsley Park, sometimes has a raised design. These vessels are quite unusual in Britain, but occur in the lower Rhineland and northern Gaul; a few specimens were noted by Morin-Jean (1913, Form 18) and one was found in Grave 2253, dating from the first half of the 4th century AD, at Krefeld-Gellep (Pirling, 1967/68, fig. 1).

Objects (not illustrated)

Counters

51 (173) 16 2846 (Phase 9)
Fragment, distorted plano-convex counter, almost square in plan, with rounded corners. Dark brown (?), appearing black.
Dimensions 18 x 19 mm; Ht. 6 mm.

52 (171) 13 2822
Plano-convex counter, base and edges cut away. Dark brown.
Ht. 6 mm; diameter 14 mm.

Plano-convex glass counters or gaming pieces are commonly found on both early and late Roman sites in Britain, the most usual colours being opaque white and 'black'. No. 52 may have been fashioned from a piece of broken vessel glass, or be a cut-down version of a larger counter.

Tesserae

53 (172) 33 3514
Fragment, tessera. Dark blue.
Maximum dimensions 8 x 6 x 4 mm.

This most probably came from a 4th-century mosaic nearby; glass tesserae were quite frequently used to indicate details of water and vegetation, as well as for the eyes of human figures.

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**Slags**

M.J. Ball of Lilleshall steel-works, Shropshire, has kindly analysed the slags from (21) 33 (Phase 6):

**Percentage Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Red Slag</th>
<th>Grey Slag</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>13.60</td>
<td>21.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Oxide</td>
<td>38.50</td>
<td>39.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric Oxide</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>22.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>4.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
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<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>0.63/P_2O_5 1.44</td>
<td>0.63/P_2O_5 1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The samples are not actually Slags in the metallurgical sense but some Slag broken off the ‘Grey Slag’ gave the following results for Phosphorus: P 0.51 P_2O_5 1.117
Compared with modern Slags the Manganese and Sulphur were low.\(^1\) The nearest modern equivalent to these samples would be Hammer Scale. Tylecote suggests a working temperature of about 1,200°C for Roman Smithies.\(^2\)

Another sample of Slag from (142) 37 (unassignable to a Phase) was kindly examined by J. McDonnell of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Engineering, University of Aston, and he comments:
The specimen is a lump of iron-working slag, of no characteristic external form (e.g. smithing bottom), the surface appearance indicates an agglomerated origin, and it is weakly magnetic. A fractured surface was crystalline and again showed clearly the agglomerated nature. A sample was prepared for micrography and showed rounded iron oxide dendrites, (probably Wustite, FeO) and Fayalite laths (2FeO, SiO2) in a glassy matrix (Anorthite Ca\(\theta\), Al\(2\)O\(3\), 2SiO\(2\)). There were also small inclusions of metallic iron. The slag appears therefore, to be a typical smithing product. The small amount known to have been found on the site and its lack of characteristic form suggests that it derives from a short term smithing operation.

**Building Materials**

Mr G.F. Elliott of the British Museum (Natural History) has kindly commented on the building material found on the site:

1. **The Tufa**

Although there are small quantities of tufa at various places in this county (including Chedworth) the main deposit, worked in Roman times, was at Dursley.

2. **The Yard Flooring Slabs**

Slabs such as these (geologically due to the old emersion surfaces, often with attached flat oysters) occur in the local limestones. At the present time they form the floor of the upper level of the large quarries in Great Oolite 'White Limestone' at Daglingworth north of Cirencester, and they may occur nearer Barnsley.

**Various Stones from the Site**

3. Roof Slate: typical of local 'slates' (i.e. thin-bedded fissile limestones) around Barnsley, e.g. Forest marble at Poulton in modern times.
4. Whetstone: coarse Palaeozoic Grit from Mendips or Bristol area.
5. Freestone from base of pillar: closer in microscopic composition and appearance to medieval Fairford (church) stone, than to Bath stone (the latter known from Corinium); the Fairford stone is believed to have come from Quarry Hill near Barnsley.
6. Dressed Stone Wall (blocks packed with local limestone gravel: a fine-grained 'small-oolite' limestone; local from Kemble Beds or 'White Limestone' (both Great Oolite).
7. Stone Ridge Tile: Local Forest Marble.

Thus all of the building wall and roofing stones were local, probably from within a few miles.

---

1. Tylecote, R.F. *Metallurgy in Archaeology*, 1962, 244
2. We are grateful to Mr John Pagett for arranging for this analysis.
The two exotics (Whetstone and shaped stone were from the Bristol/Mendips area; the tufa from within the modern county.

Wall Plaster

Norman Bridgwater has kindly analysed a sample of wall plaster and reports:

Physical Examination

1. Colour of ground mixture — buff, light brown,
2. The surface of the plaster was painted with a reddish coloured design.
3. Wet sieving on a 0.2 mm. sieve and examination of the residue revealed the presence of small rounded quartz grains, much carbonate, many red brick fragments and a very few particles of charcoal. The largest particle size was only 4 mm.

Qualitative Tests

2. Sulphate — nil.
3. Calcium — strongly positive.
4. Iron — strong reaction.
5. Phosphate — a trace.

Quantitative

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>CaCO₃</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
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<td>Moisture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

The sample is a fine lime-mortar, and definitely not a gypsum plaster. The surface pigment is an ochreous material, as shown by the iron oxide content, although some of the iron could be derived from the red brick fragments.

The Nails

Hugh Cameron kindly examined all the nails found in 1962–67 and 70–72 incl. and summarizes his results as follows:

The nail groups are based on the nail types in ‘Roman Domestic Ironwork as illustrated by the Brading, Isle of Wight, Villa’, by H.F. Cleere, (Bull. Inst. of Archaeol. 1 1958), although in some cases Cleere's type 3 (e) has been split into two: e/1 and e/2. Also 4 further types were used: A, B, Hobnails, and Domed Head (See FIG. 61).
Type 2: Length up to 11"", though one was 4\(\frac{3}{4}\)"" long; shank square in section.
Type 3a: Length up to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)""; diameter of head 1"".
Type 3b: Length up to 5""; shank \(\frac{3}{6}\)"" × \(\frac{3}{6}\)"".
Type 3c: Length up to 4\(\frac{3}{8}\)""; shank 9\(\frac{1}{32}\)"" × 9\(\frac{1}{32}\)"".
Type 3d: Length up to 3\(\frac{3}{8}\)""; shank \(\frac{3}{4}\)"" × \(\frac{3}{4}\)""; head from \(\frac{7}{8}\)"" × \(\frac{3}{4}\)"" to \(\frac{1}{2}\)"" × \(\frac{5}{8}\)"", some central on shank, some offset.
Type 3e 1: Length up to 2\(\frac{5}{8}\)""; shank 3\(\frac{1}{16}\)"" × 3\(\frac{1}{16}\)"".
Type 3e 2: Lengths up to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)""; shank \(\frac{1}{4}\)"" × \(\frac{3}{8}\)"".
Type A: Length up to 1\(\frac{5}{8}\)""; shank \(\frac{3}{8}\)"" × \(\frac{3}{8}\)""; head \(\frac{3}{4}\)""−1"" diameter.
Type B: Length up to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)""; shank 3\(\frac{1}{16}\)"" × 3\(\frac{1}{16}\)""; small domed head.
Hobnails: Length \(\frac{3}{8}\)""; Shank 1\(\frac{1}{16}\)"" × 1\(\frac{1}{16}\)"".

FIG. 61 Types of Nails
EXCAVATION AT BARNESLEY PARK: PART II

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<th></th>
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<th>3a</th>
<th>3b</th>
<th>3c</th>
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<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Whetstones

Professor F. Shotton of the Department of Geology, University of Birmingham, kindly comments on a sample of the Whetstones:

(8) 1 150 These are identical and must come from the same source. A fine textured angular-grained sandstone with patches of calcareous cement. Contains also wisps of a dark-brown material which may be organic, but which I cannot identify. It is not possible to place this rock, either for age or location.

(16) 1 247 A slightly micaceous sandstone, porous but with a partial cement of quartz in optical continuity with grains. It suggests a Coal-measure sandstone, but even if this is so, it is not possible to locate its provenance.

(17) + 218 Micaceous sandstone of sub-greywacke type with abundant sericitic cement. Possible Lower Palaeozoic or earlier, but again no provenance can be reliably suggested.

(3) 6 191 Fine micaceous sandstone of sub-greywacke type. Suggestive of Lower Palaeozoic.

It is notable that these whetstones do not include any of the prized types of medieval times (e.g. the fine schists probably from north Scotland). They suggest that suitable local rocks were used.

A Quern Stone

Thomas Barklem has kindly commented on a quernstone which was examined by the Geological Department of the British Museum, (Natural History):

The rock is a medium to fine-grained lithic sub-greywacke of Pennant sandstone type, most probably derived from the Gloucester-Somerset coalfields.

Mosses

James Dickson of the Department of Botany, University of Cambridge, has briefly commented on the mosses recovered from Well No. 2:

It is in a remarkable state of preservation. Some ten species are represented, though the great bulk consists of one species, Thamnium alopecurum. Thamnium is a very shade-tolerant plant, widespread in Britain on shaded rocks and on the ground in woodland. So it comes as no surprise to find it down a well.

July 1982