Excavations at County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset, 1988

in the North-West Quarter of Durnovaria

Wessex Archæology

by Roland J.C. Smith

COPY 1

Excavations at County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, 1988

in the North-West Quarter of *Durnovaria*

by Roland J.C. Smith

Excavations At County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, 1988

in the North-West Quarter of *Durnovaria*

by Roland J.C. Smith

With contributions by
Michael J. Allen, S. Bridges, R.M.J. Cleal, H.E.M. Cool, C.K. Copson, M. Corney, Peter W. Cox, John A. Davies, B. Dickinson, J. Draper, J. Ede, S. Hamilton-Dyer, P.A. Harding, F. Healy, G. McDonnell, Jacqueline I. McKinley, J.M. Mills, Elaine L. Morris, Rachael Seager Smith, S. Staines, and D.F. Williams.

Illustrations by S. Garrett, S.E. James, K. Nichols and J. Vallender

Plates prepared by Elaine A. Wakefield

Wessex Archaeology Report No. 4

Wessex Archaeology
1993

Published 1993 by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd
Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, England, SP4 6EB

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 1–874350–08–6
ISSN 0965–5778

Produced by Wessex Archaeology
Printed by Derry and Son Ltd, Nottingham

Series Editor: Julie Gardiner

The publishers wish to acknowledge with gratitude a grant from Dorset County Council towards the costs of publishing this volume

Front cover: A still life of Roman pottery vessels from excavations in Dorchester. All the vessel forms depicted are present in the County Hall assemblage. The mosaic is from Olga Road, Dorchester (Monument (212), RCHM(E) 1970, 570, pl. 223) now relaid in the County Museum, Dorchester (Photo: Elaine Wakefield)

Back cover: The eastern half of the site during excavation. The scales are within the Period 4 late Roman building, 571

The Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity No. 287786

Contents

Contents of Microfiche vi
List of Figures vii
List of Plates vii
List of Tables vii
Acknowledgements viii
Abstract ix

1. Introduction
1. Archaeological Background 1
2. Historical Research, *by S. Bridges* 1
3. The Site 4

2. The Excavations
1. Introduction 7
2. Chronology and Phasing 7
3. Period 1. Pre-Romano-British Activity 9
4. Period 2. Earlier Romano-British Developments 9
5. Period 3. Later Romano-British Developments 16
6. Period 4. The Late Roman Post-Structure and Associated Features 22
7. Period 5. The Collapse and Destruction of Building *572* 25
8. Period 6. Post-Roman and Medieval Activity 25
9. Period 7a. Post-Medieval Features 25
10. Period 7b. Modern Features and Disturbance 28

3. The Finds, *edited by Elaine L. Morris and Roland J.C. Smith*
1. Introduction 29
2. Coins, *by John A. Davies* 29
3. Objects of Copper Alloy, *by J.M. Mills* 30
4. Objects of Lead, *by J.M. Mills* 32
5. Objects of Iron, *by J.M.Mills* 32
6. Slag, *by J.M. Mills and J.G. McDonnell* 35
7. Worked Flint, *by P.A. Harding* 35
8. Portable Stone Objects, *by C.K. Copson and F. Healy* 36
9. Shale, *by C.K. Copson and F. Healy* 36
10. Glass, *by H.E.M.Cool and Rachael Seager Smith* 39
11. Pottery, *by Rachael Seager Smith, R.M.J.Cleal, M.Corney, B. Dickinson, Jo Draper, J.M. Mills and D.F.Williams* 41
12. Clay Pipe, *by J.M. Mills* 64
13. Building Materials, *by C.K. Copson, F. Healy, J.M. Mills and Rachael Seager Smith* 65
14. Bone Objects, *by J.M. Mills* 67
15. Human Bone, *by Jacqueline I. McKinley* 69

4. Environmental Evidence
1. Soils, *by S. Staines* 70
2. Terrestrial Mollusca, *by Michael J. Allen* 71
3. Plant Remains, *by J. Ede* 73
4. Animal Bone, *by S. Hamilton-Dyer* 77
5. Marine Mollusca, *by Michael J. Allen* 82

5. Discussion
1. Position of the Excavation Area Within the Roman Town of *Durnovaria* 83
2. The Field Boundaries 83
3. Construction of Street *575* 83
4. Late 1st Century AD Developments 84
5. 2nd–Early 3rd Century Activity 84
6. 3rd–4th Century Developments 85
7. ?Late 4th Century Developments 87
8. The Romano-British Assemblage 87
9. Post-Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Activity 88

Appendix 1: Excavations at County Hall in 1984, *by Peter W. Cox with Roland J.C. Smith* 89
Appendix 2: Introduction to the Archives 94

Bibliography 95
Index 101

Contents of Microfiche

Catalogue of Coins, *by John A. Davies* A.3–5
Catalogue of Romano-British Copper Alloy Objects and Objects from Romano-British Contexts, *by J.M. Mills* A.6–8
Catalogue of Romano-British Iron Objects, *by J.M. Mills* A.9–11
Table Mf.1: Iron fragments and strips A.11
Evidence for Silver Refining,, *by J.G. McDonnell* A.12
Catalogue of Portable Stone Objects, *by C.K. Copson and F. Healy* A.13–B.1
Catalogue of Worked Shale, *by C.K. Copson and F. Healy* B2–3
Catalogue of Roman Glass, *by H.E.M. Cool* B.4–7
Catalogue of Prehistoric Pottery and Briquetage, *by R.M.J. Cleal* B.8–9
Summary descriptions of the Fabrics, Vessel Forms, and Decoration Types of the Dorchester Type Series Occurring at County Hall, *by Rachael Seager Smith* C.1–11
Catalogue of Decorated Samian, *by Rachael Seager Smith* C.12–D.1
Catalogue of Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery, *by Jo Draper* D.2
Catalogue of Marked Clay Pipes, *by J.M. Mills* D.3–4
The Fired Clay, *by Rachael Seager Smith* D.5–7
Table Mf. 2: Quantification of Fired Clay by Period D.7
Table Mf. 3: Summary of Roman Wall Plaster by Period D.7
Catalogue of Bone Objects, *by J.M. Mills* D.8–10
The Foreign Stone, *by C.K. Copson and F. Healy* D.11–12
Table Mf. 4: Summary of Foreign Stone by Period ..... D. 12
Soils. Profile and Micromorphology Descriptions of Sections CHA and CHB, *by S. Staines* D.13–E2
Table Mf. 5: Weights of Terrestrial Mollusca Residues E.3
Table Mf. 6: Summary of Hand-picked snails E.3
Table Mf. 7: Summary of all Terrestrial Mollusca Samples E.4
Table Mf. 8: Plant Macrofossils from pit *31* E5–8
Table Mf. 9: Plant Macrofossils from pit *27* E.9–12
Table Mf. 10: Plant Macrofossils from pits *261, 267* and *297* E.13–14
Table Mf. 11: Plant Macrofossils from pits *200* and *202* F.1–2
Table Mf. 12: Plant Macrofossils from ovens *300* and *499* F.3–6
Table Mf. 13: Plant Macrofossils from Period 3 contexts F.5–6
Table Mf. 14: Plant Macrofossils from corndrier *116* F.7–10
Table Mf. 15: Plant Macrofossils from Period 5 and unphased contexts F.11–12
Table Mf. 16: Animal Bone: Distribution over the body: summary of cow and sheep/goat F.13–14

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location
Figure 2. The excavation in relation to Colliton Park and principal archaeological features
Figure 3. Key to plans and sections
Figure 4. All features plan.
Figure 5. Stratigraphy and dating of the main structures
Figure 6. Plan: Period 2a and Period 2b
Figure 7. Sections S1–S5
Figure 8. Sections S6–S11
Figure 9. Plan: Period 3 and Period 4
Figure 10. Sections S12–S14
Figure 11. Plan: Structure *572*
Figure 12. Plan: Graindrier *116*
Figure 13. Plan: Structure *571*
Figure 14. Plan: Oven *300*
Figure 15. Plan: Period 7a, Period 7b and unphased
Figure 16. Sections S16–S19
Figure 17. Copper Alloy objects
Figure 18. Iron objects
Figure 19. Shale objects
Figure 20. Roman glass
Figure 21. Samian stamps
Figure 22. Samian
Figure 23. Roman pottery
Figure 24. Roman pottery
Figure 25. Roman pottery
Figure 26. Summary of ceramic phasing by feature
Figure 27. Post-medieval pottery
Figure 28. Post-medieval pottery
Figure 29. Bone objects
Figure 30. Plan: the Fire Headquarters Site (W68b)

List of Plates

Plate 1. The south-west area of the excavation looking south
Plate 2. Street *575*
Plate 3. Structure *572* (Period 4) looking west

List of Tables

Table 1. Roman coins
Table 2. Romano-British copper alloy objects
Table 3. Romano-British iron nails
Table 4. Romano-British iron objects
Table 5. Ironwork from Post-medieval contexts
Table 6. Slag
Table 7. Flint and chert artefacts
Table 8. Portable stone objects
Table 9. Shale
Table 10. Romano-British glass
Table 11. Prehistoric pottery
Table 12. Roman Pottery by fabric group
Table 13. Samian
Table 14. Samian ware fabrics and forms
Table 15. Amphorae
Table 16. Black Burnished ware fabrics in Roman Periods
Table 17. Black Burnished ware vessel types
Table 18. Proportion of the major Black Burnished Ware vessel forms by fabric
Table 19. Evidence for use on Black Burnished ware vessels
Table 20. Comparison of fineware assemblages from County Hall, Alington Avenue and Greyhound Yard
Table 21. Comparison of Black Burnished ware fabrics from County Hall, Alington Avenue and Greyhound Yard
Table 22. Date ranges of clay pipe bowl forms
Table 23. Tesserae
Table 24. Ceramic and stone building materials
Table 25. Bone objects
Table 26. Skeletal remains
Table 27. Terrestrial Mollusca
Table 28. Carbonised seeds and fruits
Table 29. Animal bone: species identification
Table 30. Animal bone: species identification, sieved material
Table 31. Marine Mollusca
Table 32. Finds from the Fire Headquarters Site (W68b)

Acknowledgements

County Hall
The County Hall project was commissioned and funded by Dorset County Council. The cooperation of Mr A.R. Pinion and Mr N.J. Treble of the Architects Department is acknowledged and the support and advice of Laurence Keen, County Archaeological Officer, was gratefully received throughout the length of the project. Also the support and interest of all the staff of Dorset County Council was appreciated during the excavation itself.

The conservation of the shale and metalwork was undertaken by Maureen Cripps for Dorset County Museum and the advice of Rodney Alcock was received for the removal and preservation of the 'keyhole' oven *300* which will hopefully be re-erected in Colliton Park at a later date.

The project was managed by Roland Smith for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. Site supervision was undertaken by Paul Pearce, to whom must go much credit for the efficient excavation and recording of the site; the finds processing was supervised by Sarah Donovan and the excavation work was undertaken by S. Barnes, R. Brook, P. Cafe, R. Lane, S. Lee, S. Legg, N. Plunkett, and K.Ritchie. The sieving and sorting of soil samples was undertaken by K. Dowse; S. Tatler assisted in the processing of mollusc samples. The coordination of the post-excavation finds work was undertaken by Elaine Morris, Finds Officer for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, and for the environmental work by Mike Allen, Environmental Officer for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

Fire Headquarters Site (W68b)
The 1984 excavations were directed by Peter W. Cox on behalf of Dorset County Council. He would like to thank Laurence Keen for his advice and support, John Wilson, Ruth Soames and the late Ron Lucas for support and interest, and the local volunteers who assisted on site. The finds table was compiled by Rachael Seager Smith.

Abstract

County Hall, Dorchester lies in the north-west corner of the Roman town of Durnovaria *within Colliton Park. Remains of a number of Romano-British buildings have previously been recorded in this area. Small quantities of Bronze Age pottery and worked flints represent pre-Roman activity on the site, the latter of which spanned all centuries of the Roman occupation.*

The earliest Romano-British activity is represented by three field boundary ditches of 1st century AD date. These pre-dated construction of a north–south street which was a component of the early town plan. The western edge of this street was defined by a gutter with a number of 1st and 2nd century AD pits lying to its east.

In the 2nd century the street seems to fallen into disrepair but was remetalled to a lesser width in the later 3rd century. Quarrying actvities at this time may have been associated with construction of the early town ramparts. An oven or furnace to the west of the street was later abandoned and became sealed below a 4th century building, probably of a residential function. The bodies of two small infants were buried under the floor. A ditched enclosure established to the east of the road contained a corndrier which produced only clean grain, indicating that crop processing took place elsewhere.

Probably in the 4th century a large, barn-like building was constructed to the east of the street. This seems to have been associated with outhouses, sheds, and fenced enclosures and suggests a semi-rural position. After its abandonment the building was allowed to decay, becoming filled with 4th century rubbish, and was not substantially robbed.

The Roman phases of occupation are accompanied by a varied assemblage of artefacts, including coins, metalwork, glass, stone, building materials, and a substantial pottery assemblage, as well as animal and fish bones. The objects are mostly of a domestic character with some agricultural tools and indications of metalworking, an activity known from previous excavations to have occurred close by. This assemblage confirms the suburban character of the area.

The site seems not to have been occupied in the post-Roman period, perhaps until as late as the 13th century. During the 17th century Colliton House was constructed and the park laid out. The site does not seem to have been substantially disturbed again until construction of County Hall commenced earlier this century.

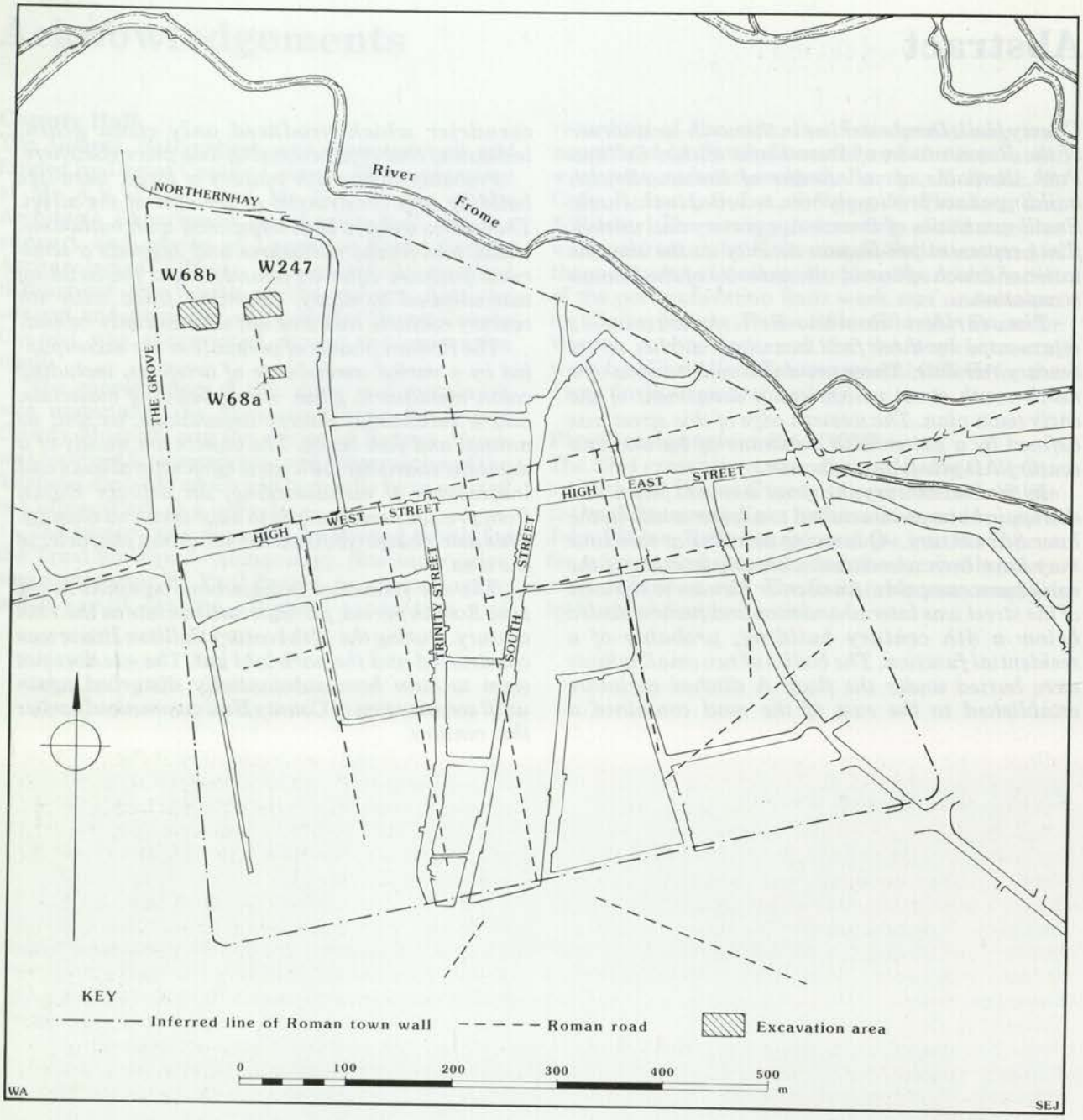

Figure 1 Site location: Excavations in relation to the inferred street plan of the Roman town of Durnovaria *(after Woodward et al 1993, fig. 1c) and the modern town of Dorchester*

1 Introduction

1. Archaeological Background

The construction of a new Computer Wing and car-parking facilities for Dorset County Council provided the opportunity during Spring 1988 to examine an area, centred on SY 6901 9091, within the north-west corner of the Roman town of *Durnovaria* (Fig. 1). This area of the town now lies within the grounds of Colliton House, constructed in the 17th century, and is known as Colliton Park. The offices of Dorset County Council, County Hall, and its associated buildings now occupy this area which is defined by Colliton and North Walks to the west and north respectively, both of which lie on the line of the defences of the Roman town, by Glyde Path Road to the east, and by the rear of properties fronting High West Street to the south (Fig. 2).

This area of the Roman town has been extensively examined by archaeological excavation since the 1930s (Fig. 2), primarily as a result of excavations in 1937 and 1938 before the construction of County Hall itself. Prior to this Colliton Park had existed as the open parklands of Colliton House from the 17th century.

The excavations of 1937 and 1938 (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1937; 1938), and summarised by RCHM(E) (1970, 553–61), revealed a series of flint-footed buildings dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries. These buildings lay mostly to the west of a poorly constructed north–south street, monument (180), which was probably part of the original street plan for the Roman town. The Roman buildings consisted of the well-preserved and impressive town house, monument (182), with associated mosaic pavements and hypocausts, now displayed to the north of County Hall, alongside a series of other buildings of differing plan and function. These included two buildings, monuments (183) and (184), either initially or ultimately associated with a commercial or light industrial use, a small cottage, monument (185), and a building of aisled plan, monument (187), possibly a warehouse or barn. Evidence of ironworking in the form of a forge and furnace was associated with buildings (183) and (184). Evidence for buildings pre-dating those of the 3rd and 4th centuries was slight, and material of the 1st and 2nd centuries was scarce (RCHM(E) 1970, 535).

A further undated, probably late Roman, building was recorded during building operations in 1947 and 1948 south of building (187) (Farrar 1949, 60). The remains consisted of a wall and associated plaster floor sealing a corndrying oven. This building is not recorded in the Royal Commission's volume (1970).

Excavations from 1961–1963 (Aitken and Aitken 1982) in the south-west corner of Colliton Park, prior to construction of the new County Library, produced evidence of five further buildings (RCHM(E) 1970, monument (188)), one of which was of timber construction. These buildings were constructed from the late 2nd to the late 4th centuries and two have also been suggested to have been used for industrial purposes or as warehouses (Draper 1983a). Pits to the east of the site contained material of 1st and 2nd century date.

More recently, excavations were undertaken in 1984 in advance of construction of the new Fire Headquarters (Figs 1 and 2, W68b), in the area of building (183), and the Magistrates Court (Figs 1 and 2, W68a), south of building (187) (Cox 1984). Construction of County Hall had removed all stratification from the Magistrates' Court site, while the Fire Headquarters site produced evidence for quarrying, possibly associated with construction of the town defences and evidence of a further late Roman building associated with ironworking. A summary of the results of the 1984 excavation programme is presented in an Appendix to this volume.

Evidence of post-Roman activity at Colliton Park has been suggested for the deliberate destruction of a mosaic pavement in the late Roman building (182) (RCHM(E) 1970, 536), and possibly for the construction of a drystone wall from the site of the Library (Draper 1983a).

Little evidence of medieval or post-medieval buildings was recovered from the earlier excavations. A late medieval date has been suggested for the cobbled path to the east of the town house (182) (Draper 1978, 120). Kiln debris and clay pipe wasters were recovered from the 1938 excavations and during earthmoving operations in 1956, suggesting possible manufacture in the late 17th and early 18th centuries (Watkins 1966, 224). Practically all post-Roman levels were removed from the Library site with the exception of a few remains associated with the Stable block of Colliton House (Aitken and Aitken 1982, 94).

2. Historical Research, by S. Bridges

The excavation is within the area which is now known as Colliton Park and which is bounded on the east by Glydepath Road. The street has been known by different names in the past so appears in the sources in various forms. By the 18th century three contiguous sections were distinguished: the northern part was Glyde Path Hill, the central part, Colliton Row and the southern part adjoining High West Street, Shirehall Lane. Colliton House to the south-east of the excavation area was built in the 17th century.

The first documented appearance of the use of Colliton Row (Colles Row) is 1480 and there are various forms of it found from the 16th century (Mills 1986, 356).

Colliton Row is described in Shipp and Hodson's edition (1863) of Hutchins' *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* as being a tithing and 'a small street adjoining to Gildepath Hill on the south' (ibid, 415). We do not know the geographical area covered by the tithing. Hutchins also states that Colliton Row is in the parish of Frome Whitfield. However, this appears to be a misleading statement as evidence clearly shows that Colliton Row was in the parish of Holy Trinity, Dorchester. The case has been explained by L. Keen (1984, 233).Colliton Row as a tithing was outside the boundaries of Dorchester borough and had its own jurisdiction and liberties.

Sources

The main problem with any analysis of the documentary evidence relating to the area excavated is that little information has survived. There are few 'pictorial' representations of Colliton Park. There are two estate maps of Dorchester in the Fox Strangeways (Earls of Ilchester) archive (Dorset Record Office (DRO) D.124). One is undated but of the early 17th century and shows the area in basic form, the other is dated 1759 and does not extend as far as Colliton Park. This is also the case with the earlier 19th century maps. One map, (DRO D.1/OE1) which appears to go with a survey in the borough records dated 1810 (DRO B.2/26/12) shows only the line of Glyde Path Hill, Colliton Row and Shire Hall Lane, nothing of the area to the west. Though a later version (DRO D.40/E6) shows the whole area enclosed by the walls no features are marked north of Colliton House. The other surviving map is undated but thought to be 1771 or 1772 as it was printed in the Hutchins' first edition of 1774.

There are various written sources which have been consulted for mention of both Colliton Row and Glydepath road. From the late 14th century to the mid 17th century various conveyances of land, whether by deed or by will, survive in the form of enrolments in the so-called *Dorchester Domesday* book, part of the borough archive (DRO B.2). The earliest conveyance is dated 1394/5 and the entries are much less frequent by the later 16th century. The originals are in latin but there is a summary calendar available which is known to be generally reliable (Mayo 1905, 116–383). Unfortunately as the Colliton Park area was not within the borough there is not a great deal of information to be found in the borough records. There are also some relevant deeds in private collections. Otherwise evidence comes from secondary sources.

Where original documents have been quoted at length all abbreviations have been silently expanded; spellings and use of capitals are as in the original.

Evidence from the sources

The area of Colliton Park is known to have contained the site of the Hospital of St John the Baptist. It is not known when the hospital itself, of royal foundation and under royal patronage, was built. In 1324 William Marischal of Dorchester endowed a chantry there with six messuages in Dorchester and two acres of land and 100*s* rent (Hutchins 1863, 415). Hutchins considered that the chapel was on a site slightly to the north of the later Colliton House.

The foundation itself would have comprised various buildings. These are mentioned in an inquisition of December 1359 held before the King's escheator who had been required to inquire as to whether there had been any alienations of lands and rents belonging to the hospital or any destruction of buildings. The inquisition lists the lands of the hospital in Dorchester, Fordington and Puddletown and then the hospital buildings themselves. These are described as '1 hall (aulam) 3 rooms 1 grange 1 dairy 1 stable 1 dovecot' (Fry nd, 74).

A slightly later inquisition of January 1359/60 held before the abbots of Middleton and Bindon states that under the wardenship of Martin de Ixenyng was found 'the said Hospital built in due manner with the church and houses in and outside the Hospital and a mill'. During the wardenship of Simon de Brantigham, warden at the time of the inquiry, it was stated that his bailiff 'made waste and destruction by throwing down the houses and buildings of the Hospital and ... the timber and stone ... in the walls, to wit: of 1 hall 4 rooms 1 grange 1 dairy 1 stable 1 dovecot' (ibid, 76). The chantry was dissolved in 1549 and Hutchins records that the chapel and lands including the capital mansion were granted to John Churchill, draper and William Samwisshe (Hutchins 1863, 416). It is possible that the capital mansion could have become the site of Colliton House. However, it is not certain where the hospital buildings stood. Hutchins states that 'All the remains of this chapel were pulled down in 1751, and converted into a brewhouse' (ibid, 416). The Colliton House brewhouse was to the south of the surviving main building (RCHM(E) 1970, 118), thus suggesting that the chapel was in fact at the southern end of Colliton Park though other buildings could have been slightly to the north.

There are various title deeds relating to properties around Colliton Park which can be used to build up some idea of the properties along Glydepath Road. In the charters enrolled in the *Dorchester Domesday* book what is now Glydepath Road is variously described. There are entries mentioning tenements held on the east side. The grants relate to holdings lying 'on the east side of the street which leads towards la Northgate' (Mayo 1905, no. 276). Or on the east side of North Street which leads towards Glydepath, with Glydepath variously given also as Glydepatth, Glidepath and Glidepatth (ibid, nos 151, 153, 155 and 330). We also

find 'on the east side of North Street, Dorchester, next the bounds of Fordyngton' (ibid, no. 292), 'on the east side of the street which leads towards Glydepath' (ibid, no. 293) and a burgage with 'the way which leads to le glyte pathe, on the west' (ibid, no. 607). One entry mentions the west side when east seems intended (ibid, nos 328 and 329). From the various entries which give the names of those conveying property and those holding adjacent land, it would be possible to reconstruct the line of burgages along the street placing them in relation to each other. There are also mentions of the tenements held adjoining Pease Lane (now Colliton Street) which would have to be considered.

However, there are also references to houses which seem to be along the west side of Glydepath Road. The enrolled documents relate to land, described in a variety of ways, held initially by the Goldsmith family. In 1399 the reference is to the south end of a tenement with curtilage situate 'in the lane which leads from High West Street towards the North Gate' (ibid, no. 45). The grants of 1410, 1419 and 1423 describe the tenements as 'on the west side of a lane which leads from High West Street to the North Gate' (ibid, nos 189, 349, 373 and 377).

In each case the location of the land is given in terms of the named occupiers to the north and south. There are clearly three separate tenements in 1399 and then four from that date as Thomasina Goldsmith gave her son John first the south end of her tenement and later her tenement with curtilages, presumably the remainder of her property.

These two tenements are separately disposed of by John in his will of 1419. One is described as a tenement with curtilage, the other simply as a tenement (ibid, no. 349). Thus there were tenements along Glydepath Road in the 15th century, some at least with adjoining lands, presumably running to the west. Unfortunately it is not possible to establish how far to the north or south along the road these were.

The earliest reference to Colliton Row among the grants in the *Dorchester Domesday* book seems to be in a will of 1545. This mentions a 'burgage and curtilage at Glydepath, on the east of a street called Colyncrew ' (ibid, no. 591). There are two references to land on the east of the street described in 1547 as 'Collyncolle Rew' (ibid, no. 604) and in 1559 as 'Collyncolrewe streate' (ibid, no. 651).

The next important documentary evidence for buildings in the Colliton Park area is a bargain and sale of land dated 28 November 1570. The agreement was between George Smythe of Dorchester, gentleman and Elizabeth his wife on the one part and William Chirchill, woollen draper and Nicholas Lymster of Nether Cerne on the other. The land conveyed to Chirchill and Lymster is described as follows:

> All that their capitall messuage, or burgaige, with thappurtenances in Collyncoll rewe within the parishe of the holie Trinitie in Dorchester aforesaide ... nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of the said George. And all howses, buildinges, gardens, orchardes, and closes, landes, tenementes, meadoes, leasnes, pastures, and hereditamentes to the said capitall messuage or burgaige in anie wise belonginge. And also all those their other eight messuages, withall curtilages, and gardens with thapputenances, to the same eighte messauges, or to anie of them belonginge set lienge and beinge in Collyncoll rew aforesaide. And also all those their tenne akers of errable lande in fordington ... called Colyncoll rewe lande ... and one hamme of meadoe lienge within the parishe of Bradford Peverell. (DRO Ph 212/1).

There is mention of Colliton Row in 17th century documents cited by Hutchins (1863, 415). In the escheator's rolls the property of John Churchill at his death 31 January 1631 included '7a. of pasture in the parish of Holy Trinity, commonly called Colliton Row'.

The undated early 17th century map of Dorchester (DRO D.124) corresponds with this description. It is a very simply executed map showing the area round what is now High West Street, part of Poundbury and the watermeadows to the north. It depicts West Gate and the houses on each side, also the walls around what is now Colliton Park and the road to the north. 'Gleppath' is marked but there is no road connecting this with West Gate presumably because the perspective of the map is rather distorted and thus any houses along it are not shown. The area within the walls is coloured green, divided by two black lines and described simply as 'Master Churchell Clooses'. There is no indication of buildings on this part of Colliton Park.

The conveyance of 1570 thus described a capital messuage with appurtenances in Colliton Row, together with eight other messuages with appurtenances also in Colliton Row, all part of Holy Trinity parish. The other land described as 'Collyncoll rewe lande' under arable cultivation is in Fordington parish and therefore not within the Colliton Park area. The capital messuages can be assumed to be the site of Colliton House. The problem with the land within the Colliton Park area is to establish the location of the eight messuages. It may be that these are along the west side of Colliton Row and therefore that their associated curtilages would extend westward including the excavation site area. Alternatively if these are simply in the tithing of Colliton Row and along the southern part of Colliton Park the rest of the area north of Colliton House would fall within the general description of gardens, orchards, closes, meadows, and so on. It is probable that this phrase is legal form and perhaps misleading as areas of meadow, for example, would not have been within the walled town. However, the words used, in particular, 'garden' or 'orchard,' may be a real indication of the state of the excavation site area.

An agreement of 2 May 1677 indicates that there were divisions within the Colliton Park area but not what they were made of. The agreement is between John Churchill of Muston, esquire and William Churchill of Kingston Maurward, gentleman, his brother on the one part and Thomas Browne of Frampton, esquire on the other. It states that Thomas Browne shall and lawfully may

> new build or otherwise repaire the Wall that ranges from th Garden wall belonging to Colliken howse in Dorchester to the Pinnion end of the back gate belonging to the howse of the said Thomas Browne in Dorchester aforesaid, provided itt bee upon the foundacion as now itt is. (DRO Ph 212/2).

During the later 17th century there was a dispute between John Churchill, owner of Colliton Row and the Mayor and Corporation of Dorchester concerning the borough's jurisdiction over the area (Mayo 1905, 470–5). Arbitrators were appointed and an award made on the 25 August 1670. The award mentions the inhabitants of Colliton Row and their rights, including that of running alehouses, but we do not learn any detail of the properties.

For the 18th century there survives a bargain and sale mentioning land near Colliton Row. The conveyance dated 2 September 1763 is between Stephen Hayter of Damerham, Wiltshire, yeoman and the Right Hon Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury. The lands are described as follows:

> All that Back or South part of a Messuage or Dwelling house situate lying and being in the parish of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester ... near a Street there called Colliton Row running East and West in Length Sixteen yards or thereabouts And in Breadth seven yards and two feet or thereabouts And also the Southern part or half of the Backhouse which runneth North and South on the East side of the Court And also the North part of the Barn or fewelhouse some years since new built and converted to a dwellinghouse running North and South lying between the Forepart of the said Messuage some years since in the possession of Mary Raskar Widow deceased And now of Ann Laws Widow And that part of the said Barn or fewelhouse new built ... containing in Length Nine yards and three Quarters or thereabout And also the North part of garden ground from where stood the pales but now is a Wall home to the said back or south part of the said Dwellinghouse. (DRO D.321/T21).

Unfortunately it is very difficult to be sure of the locations of the property so described.

The map printed in Hutchins (Hutchins 1774, following 368) is useful in that it does show a line of buildings on the west of Glydepath Hill and the northern part of the street called Colliton Row. The area to the west of the buildings is shown as open land. There is no indication of cultivated gardens specifically associated with the buildings .

Conclusions

The documentary evidence makes it possible to make some conclusions about the site. In the medieval period the area of Colliton Park had various buildings associated with the Hospital of St John on it but these were probably to the south of the excavation site.

By the 15th century there were houses along the line of Glydepath Road; there is no evidence of buildings towards the centre of the area. The meaning of the name Colliton Row is from 'Coll's row of houses' which agrees with the documentary evidence (Mills 1986, 356).

The document of 1570 is most important. The most probable explanation of the description is that there were houses along the western side of the street known as Colliton Row and that they had adjoining backsides extending westwards. These backsides may have covered the site excavated. Another less likely possibility is that there was a common area of garden or possibly an orchard in the centre of Colliton Park.

3. The Site

Colliton Park lies on a small spur end above the floodplain of the River Frome, with the natural slope falling gently to the north from around the 75 m OD contour to the 61 m OD contour. The south-west corner of Colliton Park lies close to the highest point, near the West Gate (78 m OD) of the Roman town. The excavation area lies to the north-east of Colliton Park, around the 71 m OD contour, within the quadrant of County Hall defined by its North and East Wings, with Colliton Clinic, now Colliton House Annex, to the east of the site (Fig. 2). The site therefore can be placed within the earlier excavations on the projected alignment of street (180) and immediately to the north of building (187).

The site lies on deposits of hard white Upper Chalk. There were no deposits of Plateau Drift or Clay-with-Flints masking the surface of the Chalk bedrock. The Chalk surface within the excavation area was also free of periglacial or solution features.

The proposed new building works covered an area of 1100 m^2. Prior to excavation this area had been used as a tennis court, indicated on 1970 OS 1:2500 plans, and then more recently as additional car-parking spaces for County Hall. The excavation area, therefore, comprised a levelled and flat terrace, as a result of substantial dumping of modern material and raising of the natural level to

the north of the site. The resulting embankments on the west, east, and north edges of the excavation were planted with shrubs and small bushes.

The construction of the North and East Wings of County Hall in the 1940s had involved terracing into the natural slope (Plate 1) and it was clear that to the west and south of the excavation all but the deepest archaeological deposits had probably been removed. However, prior to excavation it was thought that this terracing had probably only partially removed deposits, primarily post-medieval soils, along the south edge of the present excavation area. Therefore the site area within which archaeological deposits were likely to survive was *c.* 900^2. The level to which the 1940s construction work had otherwise disturbed deposits within the excavation area was not known prior to excavation. Two boreholes undertaken in February 1988 along the extreme east edge of the excavation area, where the site conformed more to the natural slope, indicated a 1 m depth of 'made-ground' above chalk bedrock (information from Dorset County Council).

Trial trenches excavated in 1937 and 1938, and subsequently identified during the present excavations (Fig. 4), were known to have investigated this area of Colliton Park although no indication of stratification or survival of deposits in the site area were published.

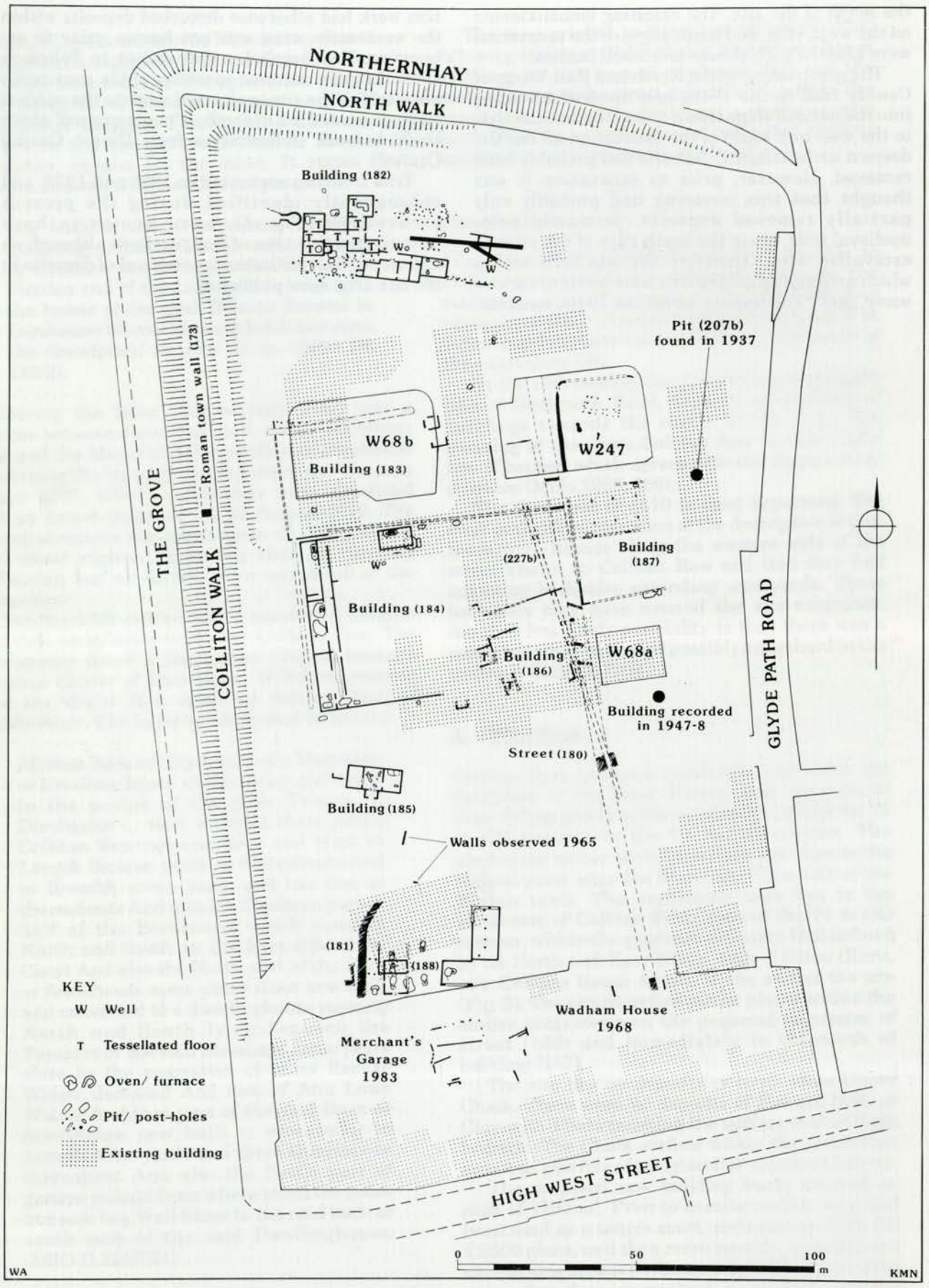

Figure 2 Site location: The excavations in relation to Colliton Park and principal archaeological features. Numbers in brackets = RCHM(E) monument numbers (see text). Recent buildings on Merchant's Garage site omitted.

2 The Excavations

1. Introduction

The construction of the new Computer Wing and car-parking facilities involved the destruction of the tennis court and a reduction in level across the site of between 1.18 m and 2.46 m. The greatest reduction was in the east where the new building was to be constructed. In the west, the reduction in level was less, but was intended to mirror the natural north-facing slope.

The objectives of the excavation were to record all archaeological deposits above the proposed new ground formation level; to excavate fully all deposits along the lines of the proposed foundations for the new building; to examine archaeological deposits below the new formation level that were important for the archaeological understanding of the site's development.

The excavation was undertaken over an eight week period between April and June 1988. The initial stages of machining, using a Poclain excavator with toothless bucket, involved the removal of deposits associated with the tennis court and the modern dumped material to the north of the site. At this stage it was apparent that, apart from a truncation of post-medieval deposits along the very southern edge of the site, the construction of County Hall had otherwise not disturbed deposits within the excavation area. After removal of these modern deposits all further excavation was undertaken by hand.

The tennis court surfaces and modern dumped material, over 1 m deep in the north of the site, sealed a substantial soil deposit across the full excavation area. This homogenous dark loamy soil was cut by a series of 1937 and 1938 trial trenches and other post-medieval features and also contained quantities of post-medieval material. This soil represents the parkland of Colliton Park before the construction of County Hall.

This deposit sealed other post-medieval features and the surviving Romano-British stratification; no post-Roman or medieval deposits were identified, although the post-medieval soils contained a small quantity of residual medieval material. The surviving horizontal stratification sealed by the post- medieval soils consisted of deposits associated with the north- south street and floor surfaces and rubble layers associated with the construction and collapse of a late Roman building in the south-west of the excavation. Otherwise the remaining Romano- British features only survived as chalk-cut features sealed by post-medieval soils (Fig. 4).

Where the fillings of the deeper Romano-British features had suffered subsidence, post-medieval soils had infilled the resulting hollow, while there was some mixing of the upper fillings of a number of other Romano-British features. There was no evidence for medieval or post-medieval buildings in the excavation area and it is likely that cultivation during these periods has resulted in erosion and disturbance of the Roman stratification. For example, no floor or yard surfaces associated with the late Roman timber building in the east of the excavation survived.

The majority of the chalk-cut features were excavated to their full depth, with the base of most of these lying above the proposed formation levels of the new construction work. The deeper Romano-British pits in the east of the site were also fully excavated because of their location on or close to the foundation line of the new building.

2. Chronology and Phasing

The site stratigraphy and an initial assessment of material from the excavation was used to produce a detailed archive phase reference for each excavated context. Each context was allocated a six digit phase reference, compatable with the system now used by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology for excavations in and around Dorchester. Details of the phase referencing system are contained in the stratigraphic report held in the archive.

The archive phase references for excavated contexts have been converted into seven Period divisions for the site as a whole and a summary of these is outlined below. Figure 5 summarises the Period divisions, the main structures within each Period, with their principal stratigraphic locations, and the archive phase references by Period.

The following report describes the excavated sequence by Period. The finds are described in Chapter 3 by category of material and by Period with catalogues in microfiche. The detailed analyses for the finds reports held in archive are ordered and assembled using the archive phase references only. Figure 5 can be used to convert these detailed references to a Period division.

The dating of excavated contexts was achieved primarily using the pottery. The pottery from the Romano-British phases spanned the 1st–4th centuries AD, while pre-Roman activity from the excavation was only attested by a small quantity of residual Bronze Age pottery and worked flint.

The coinage and some of the copper alloy objects have added to the ceramic phasing of Romano-British contexts. Material from the post-medieval features and soils included residual material of medieval date, the material ranging in date from the 13th to the 16th century, although no features could be clearly assigned to a post-Roman or medieval date. The dating of the post-medieval features was supplemented by the clay pipe from excavated features. These features dated from the

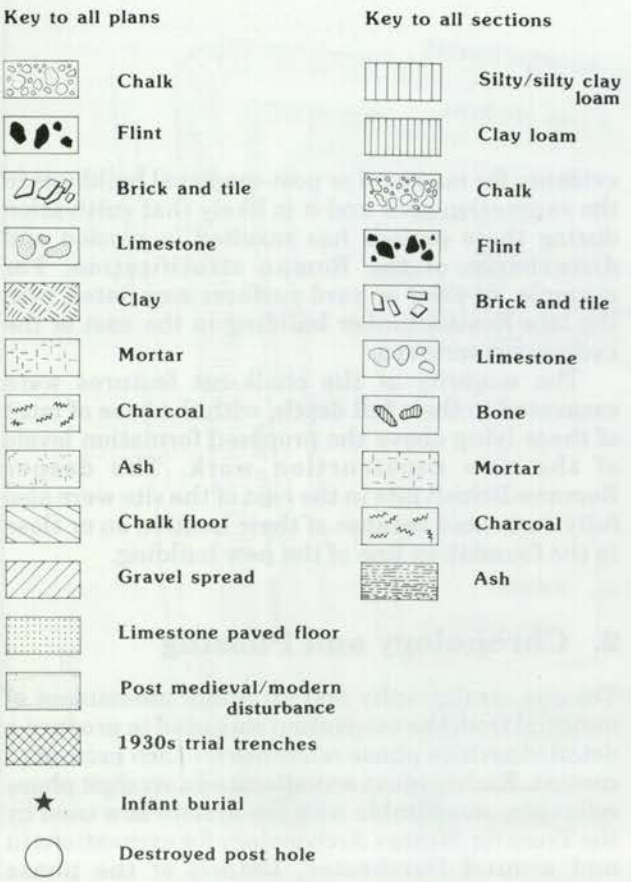

Figure 3 Key to plans and sections

mid 17th century onwards. There was little 19th or 20th century material recovered; most of the modern deposits having been removed by machine.

The phases for the excavation can be summarised as follows:

PERIOD 1. Pre-Romano-British activity
Residual worked flint, possibly of Late Neolithic date, and five sherds of prehistoric, probably Bronze Age pottery, recovered from Romano-British deposits.

PERIOD 2. Earlier Romano-British developments
Three 1st century AD field boundaries pre-dating the construction of a north–south street, a component of the early town plan of *Durnovaria*. A gutter defining the west edge of the street and a second parallel ditch to the west also apparently associated with the laying out of the street. The gutter infilled by the mid 2nd century. Eleven pits, of late 1st–late 2nd century date to the east of the street, some of which may be quarries or storage pits; most backfilled with cess and domestic rubbish. None directly associated with buildings or plots. To the west of the street a mid 2nd century quarry used for chalk extraction, possibly associated with the construction of the town defences.

PERIOD 3. Later Romano-British developments
The north–south street is engulfed in dark soils during the 2nd century and ultimately remetalled to a lesser width in the later 3rd century. The western roadside gutter not replaced. An oven or furnace of unknown function to the west of the street in use during the early 4th century but abandoned and sealed below a building fronting the west side of the street.

The building, of simple construction, is not industrial but may have, at least in part, a residential function. The building is probably not occupied beyond the late 4th century. A ditched enclosure established to the east of the street in the early 4th century and maintained until at least mid century. Within the enclosure a graindrier is not otherwise associated with other features or buildings within the excavation.

PERIOD 4. Late Roman post-structure and associated lines of post-holes and other features to the east of the excavation
Probably in the 4th century a post-built, barn-like, building with possible associated outhouses, sheds and small fenced enclosures constructed to the east of the street and laid out across a number of 1st and 2nd century pits.

PERIOD 5. The collapse and destruction of the Period 3 Roman building
The 4th century Roman building is not substantially robbed of material after its abandonment and probably decays and collapses gradually. The resulting rubble infills the structure and contains large quantities of 4th century material probably deriving from occupation of the building.

PERIOD 6. Post-Roman and medieval activity
There is no evidence of immediate post-Roman activity, nor is there evidence for medieval buildings. The site is probably under cultivation throughout this period. Small quantities of abraded 13th–16th century material recovered from post-medieval deposits or intrusive in late Roman contexts.

PERIOD 7. Post-medieval features and disturbance
Pits of the mid and late 17th century and possibly also a well may relate to buildings on the Glyde Path Road street frontage rather than occupation of Colliton House. The accumulated soils over the Romano-British deposits contain predominantly material of 17th and 18th century date. In the 19th and present century the excavation is within Colliton Park. No further disturbance to the site occurs until the excavations in the 1930s in advance of the construction of County Hall.

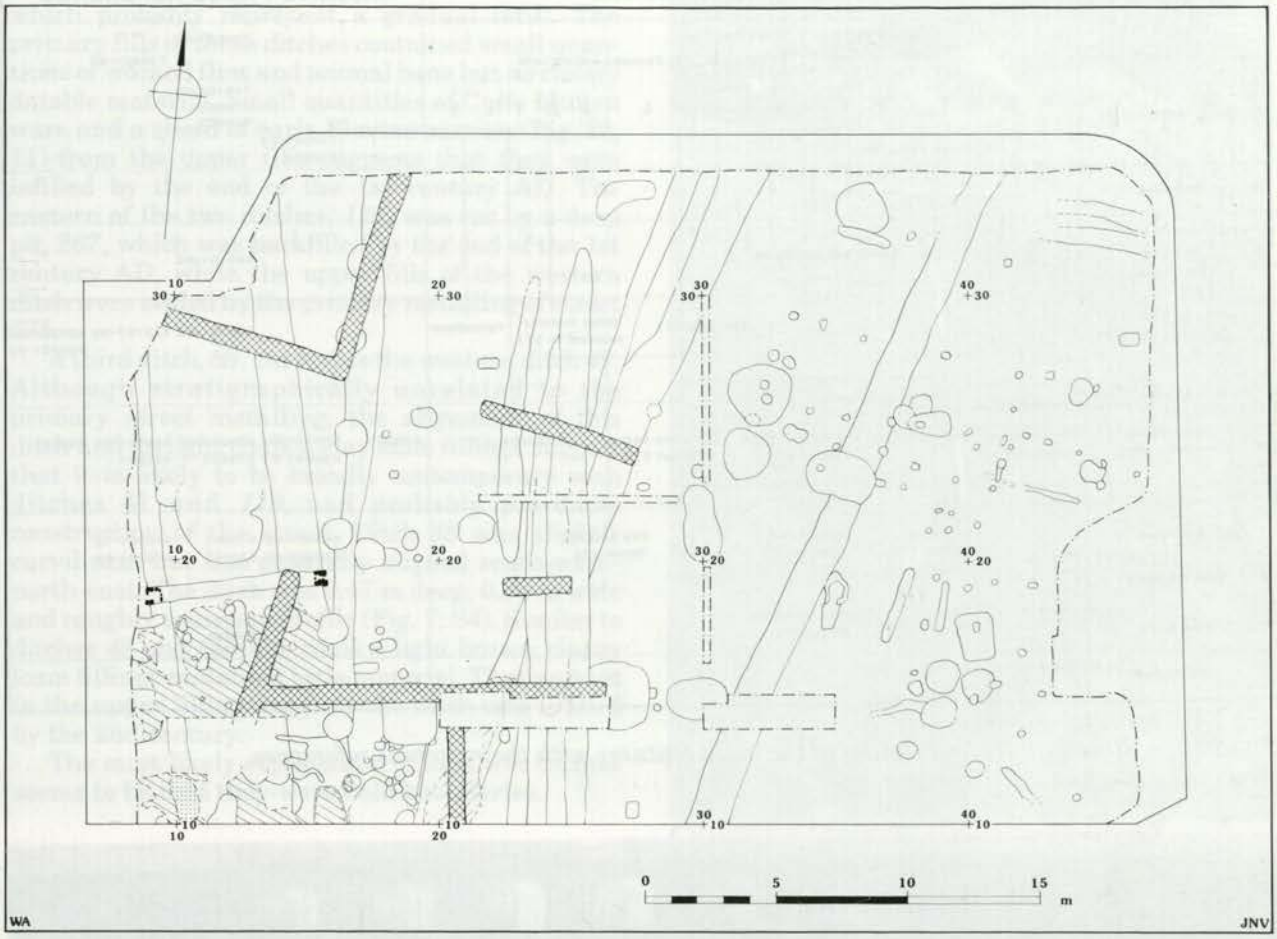

Figure 4 Plan of all archaeological features including those unphased

3. Period 1. Pre-Romano-British Activity

Evidence of pre-Romano-British activity was represented by a quantity (358 pieces) of residual worked flint, recovered from deposits of all periods, and by five sherds of prehistoric pottery recovered from the fillings of earlier Romano-British pits.

The worked flint may be of a Late Neolithic date. Late Neolithic activity is attested 400 m to the south-east represented by the post monument at Greyhound Yard (Woodward *et al.* 1993) while settlement features are also recorded 600 m to the north-west at Poundbury (Green 1987, 22).

One of the five sherds of prehistoric pottery was of an Early/Middle Bronze Age date, although the other four may also be Bronze Age. This residual material may be associated with the known Bronze Age settlement and field systems to the north-west, across the dry coombe, at Poundbury (ibid, 22). A field boundary, possibly of Bronze Age date, at Merchant's Garage 180 m to the south of the present excavation (Bellamy 1991), suggests the existence of fields to the east of the dry coombe and the Poundbury settlement. It is unclear if this boundary represents a continuation of the field system across the dry coombe or was part of another system to the east.

A possible Bronze Age date has also been suggested for an irregular, shallow scoop 60 m to the west at the Fire Headquarters site (Cox, pers. comm.).

4. Period 2. Earlier Romano-British Developments

Period 2a. Features pre-dating the laying out and construction of street 575

Stratigraphically the earliest features of the site consisted of two parallel ditches, *48* and *119*, aligned south-west–north-east across the natural north-facing slope (Fig. 6). Both ditches had consistent, shallow U–profiles (Fig. 7: S1 and S2) and were 0.45 m deep and no more than 1.5 m in width. The ditches were 7 m apart and may define a trackway, although there was no evidence of associated surfaces or rutting of the natural chalk surface. Both the ditches were filled with light

PERIOD	STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE	ARCHIVE PHASE REFERENCE
7 MODERN 7b / POST-MEDIEVAL 7a	Modern features & 1930s trenches; Features cutting soils; P O S T - M E D I E V A L S O I L S; Features below soils	720101-02; 710401-04; 710101-04; 710301; 710303; 710201-03; 710302
6 MEDIEVAL		
5 Collapse of Roman structures	Rubble and soil layers	440101-03
4 ? LATE ROMAN Timber Structures	Structure 571; Other features adjacent to 571; Fencelines	420201-02 420101-02 420301-06 420401-02
3 LATE ROMAN Late 2nd - 4th C.	Pits adjacent to structure 572; Structure 572; Use & remetalling Street 575; Enclosure east of Street 575; Graindrier 116	430501 430301-04 430201-02 430601-05 430802 430401-03 410501 430801
2 Late 1st-2nd C. 2b EARLY ROMAN	Features west of Street 575; Construction Street 575; Pits east of Street 575	410401-02 410601 410301-12 410502-05 410402 410201-03
? 1st C. 2a	Ditches predating Street 575	410101 410204 410102
1 PRE-ROMAN		

Figure 5 Stratigraphy and dating of the main features with their archive references

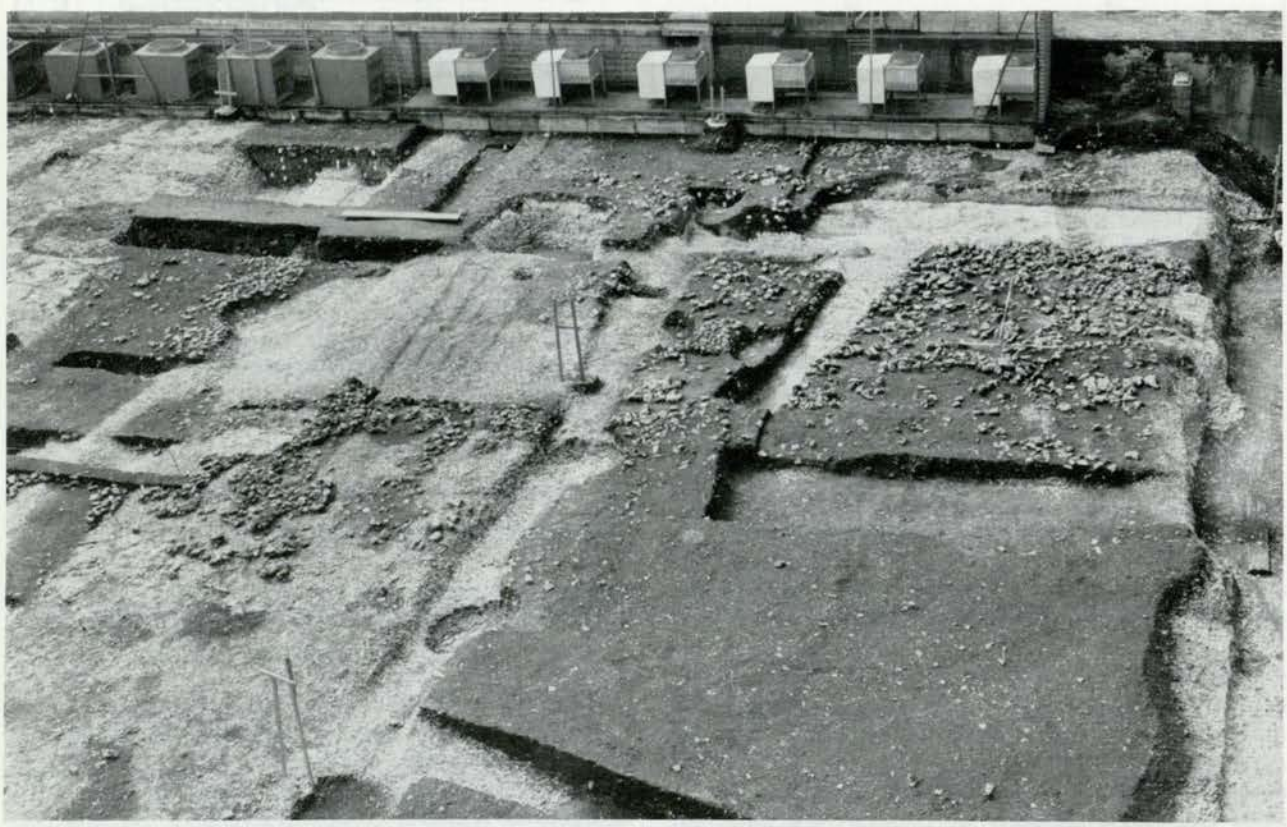

Plate 1 The south-west area of the excavation looking south. The Period 5 rubble spreads sealing late Roman building 572 can be seen truncated to the west by the terracing associated with the construction of the North Wing of County Hall. The rutting of the surface of the Chalk bedrock indicating the northward continuation of street 575 can be seen to the centre-left. Unexcavated post-medieval soils can be seen in the foreground.

brown clayey loams with frequent Chalk inclusions which probably represent a gradual infill. The primary fills of these ditches contained small quantities of worked flint and animal bone but no closely datable material. Small quantities of Corfe Mullen ware and a sherd of early Flavian samian (Fig. 22, 11) from the upper fills suggests that they were infilled by the end of the 1st century AD. The eastern of the two ditches, *119*, was cut by a deep pit, *267*, which was backfilled by the end of the 1st century AD, while the upper fills of the western ditch were sealed by the primary metalling of street *575*.

A third ditch, *88*, cut across the western ditch *48*. Although stratigraphically unrelated to the primary street metalling, the alignment of this ditch and its light chalky, clay loam fillings suggest that it is likely to be broadly contemporary with ditches *48* and *119*, and probably pre-dates construction of the street. Ditch *88* was slightly curvilinear but was generally aligned south-west–north-east. The ditch was 0.47 m deep, 0.84 m wide and roughly square in profile (Fig. 7: S4). Similar to ditches *48* and *119*, the chalky, light brown, clayey loam fillings contained little material. That present in the upper filling suggests the ditch was infilled by the 2nd century.

The most likely explanation of the three ditches seems to be that they were field boundaries.

Period 2b. The laying out and construction of street 575

The evidence for the initial laying out and construction of the street is slight, partly because of subsequent damage and erosion to the street surfaces, but also as a result of the apparent insubstantial nature of the street itself. Only a small portion, *c.* 8 m^2 of the primary street metalling survived at the southern edge of the site (Plate 2). This portion of metalling only survived where it had slumped into the top of ditch *48* (Fig. 7: S2). The metalling consisted of compacted flint gravel, 0.04 m thick, comprising rounded flints, no greater than 0.1 m in diameter. There was no rubble or hardcore foundation to this surface, which had some rutting.

The inferred extent and alignment of the street beyond this surviving surface was only identifiable by the continuation of ruts in the natural Chalk to the north (Plate 1). This suggests that the street was aligned almost north–south and possibly continued beyond the northern limit of the excavation. There was no indication of the original width of the street. There was no gutter or culvert to the east. To the west, a ditch, *155*, on a comparable alignment, may represent a gutter and western limit. This suggests that the street was originally not less than 6 m wide.

Ditch *155*, aligned approximately north–south, was at most 2.2 m wide and 0.45 m deep and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The line of the ditch corresponds therefore to the inferred alignment of street *575*. The ditch had sloping edges and a flat base (Fig. 10: S14); there

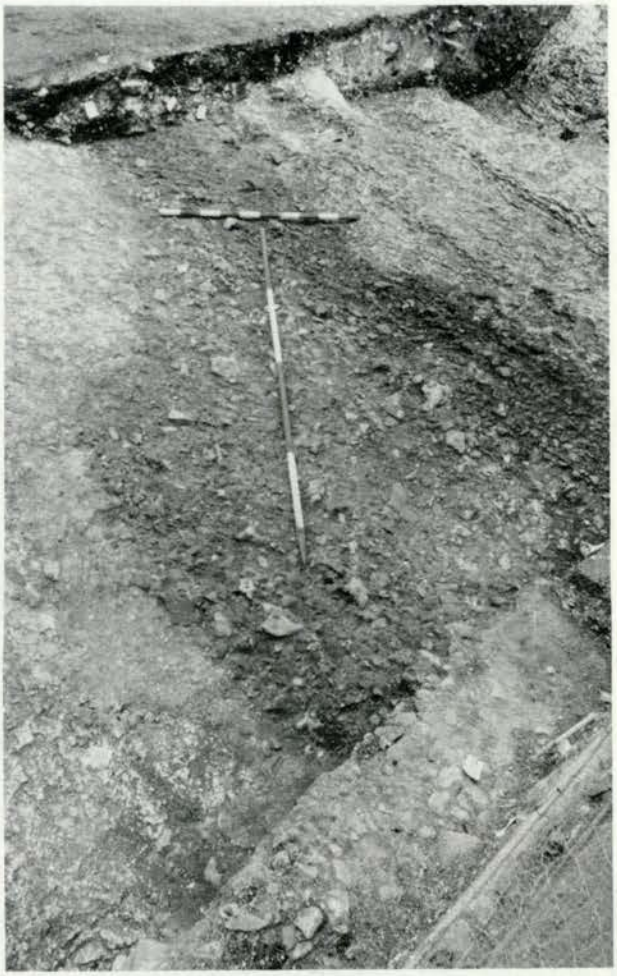

Plate 2 Street 575. *The primary street metalling slumped into ditch* 48 *(Period 2). The secondary metalling (Period 3) partly removed by excavation can be seen in the foreground*

was no indication of a lining or covering. The ditch fillings consisted of layers of light brown, highly calcareous silts that were virtually stone-free. These silts were consistent with the fillings of a gutter or culvert. However the absence of material similar to the street metalling and the general clean nature of the fills are not entirely consistent with a roadside gutter. If the gutter was kept clean during the street's initial usage and erosion of the primary metalling, the fills would be consistent with the usage of a street with surfaces partly comprised of natural or redeposited chalk (*Staines, Chapter 4.1*). The ditchfills *155* were cut by the construction trench, *420*, and sealed by floor layers of late Roman building *572*.

On the basis of its stratigraphic position, the construction of the street probably dates to the late 1st or early 2nd century, post-dating the infill of ditch *48*. Material from the primary metalling included the base of a samian bowl, dated to the late 1st century AD. Two unidentified copper alloy objects (Fig. 17, 8 and 9) were also recovered. This metalling was sealed by a deposit of dark silty loam, (Fig. 7: S2) containing material dating from the 2nd

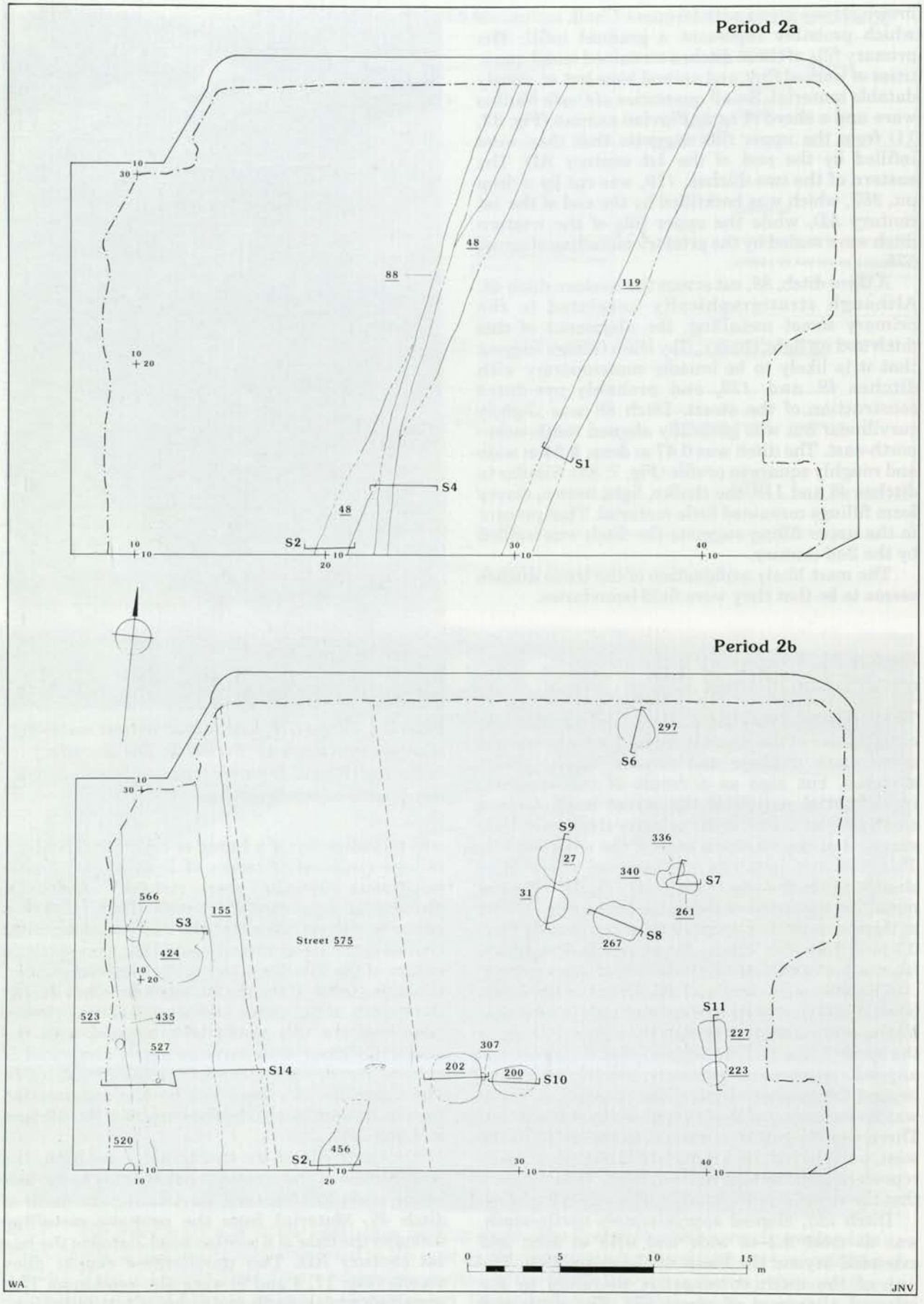

Figure 6 Period 2a and Period 2b: plan of early Romano-British features

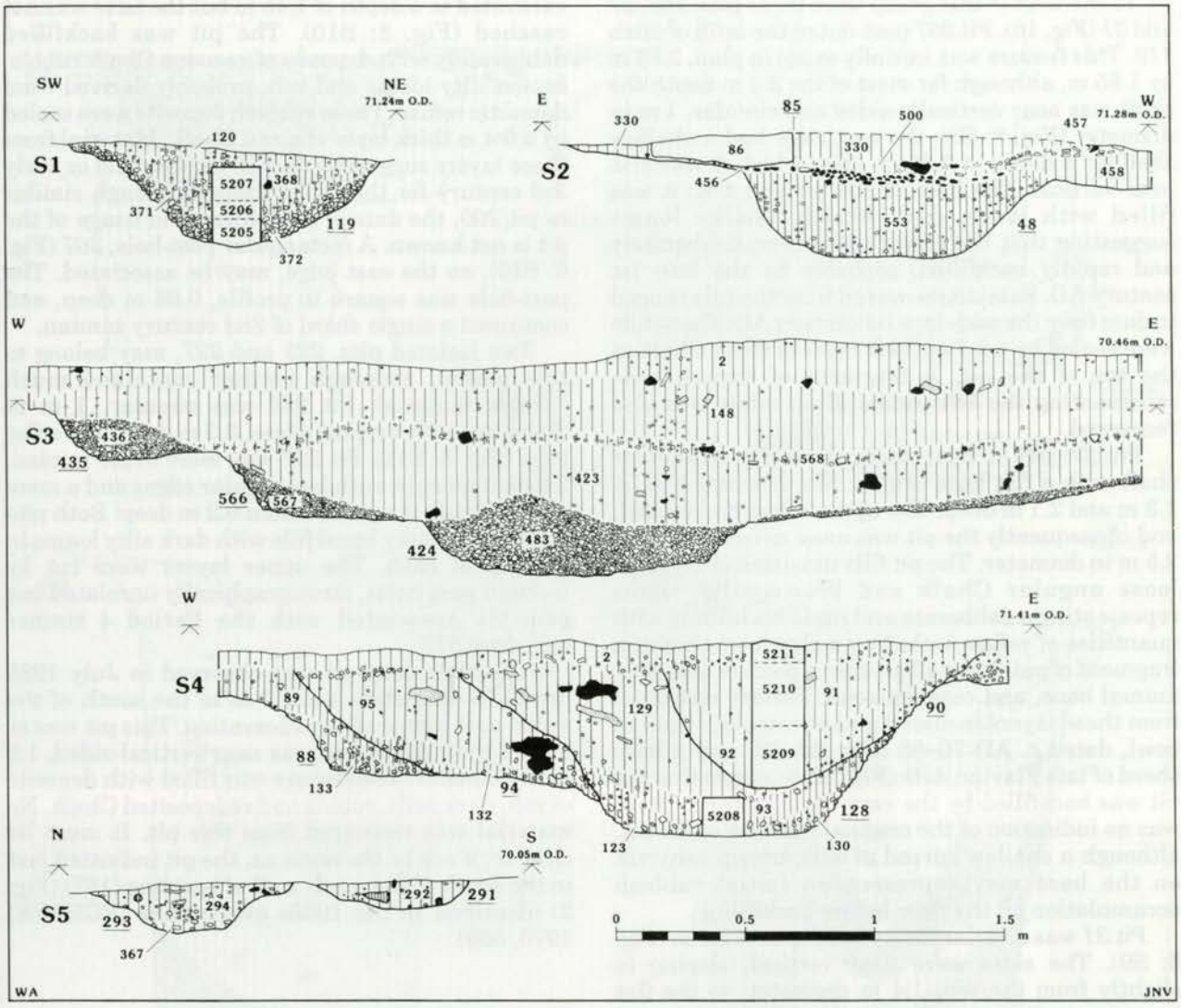

Figure 7 Sections S1–S5: ditches and quarry 424

century onwards, and a late 3rd century coin of Victorinus.

Ditch *155* was infilled by the mid 2nd century, although the sherds in it were generally small and abraded. These included a sherd of later 1st century samian (Fig. 22, 14). This would be consistent with the construction and initial usage of the street in the late 1st or early 2nd century.

Pits to the east of street 575

To the east of the street was a series of pits (Fig. 6). These lay adjacent to the earlier ditches *48* and *119*; only one, *297*, cut ditch *119*.

Pit *297* was possibly the earliest of the series. It was nearly circular, 2 m in diameter, square in profile, and 0.61 m in depth. The fillings generally consisted of brown, clayey loams and it contained late 1st–early 2nd century artefacts, although the small and abraded nature of the sherds and the compacted nature of the fillings suggests that the pit probably remained open for some time before it was gradually, rather than deliberately, infilled. A piece of litharge cake from the upper fill may suggest metalworking in the vicinity (*Chapter 5, below*) and two fragments from a shale tray (Fig. 19, 4) were also recovered from the upper fill. The function of this pit was unclear, but the uneven sides and base suggests that it may have been a Chalk quarry.

A group of three intercutting pits 8 m to the south may have been of a comparable early date and also associated with quarrying. Pits *340*, *336* and *261* were all shallow, no greater than 0.3 m deep, and 2.4 m in diameter (Fig. 8: S7). These pits were infilled with brown, chalky clay loams comparable to those in pit *297*.

No datable material was recovered, although this group of pits lay within and were cut by a post-hole, *369*, associated with the Period 4 timber structure, *571* (Fig. 13). Unlike the other pits in this area no fragments of roofing tile were recorded from this group.

To the west of this group were three pits, *267*, *27* and *31* (Fig. 16). Pit *267* post-dated the infill of ditch *119*. This feature was initially ovate in plan, 2.85 m by 1.65 m, although for most of the 2.1 m depth the shaft was near vertically-sided and circular, 1 m in diameter (Fig. 8: S8); the east edge had a shallow shelf for a depth of 0.65 m, after which it was also near-vertical. The base of the pit was flat; it was filled with loose, dark brown, chalky loams suggesting that the feature had been deliberately and rapidly backfilled, probably by the late 1st century AD. Samian recovered from the fills ranged in date from the mid–late 1st century AD. These fills were sealed by a 0.7 m thick layer of clean Chalk in the top of the pit. A fragment of human bone representing the left radius of an adult was also recovered.

Pit *27* was a near vertical-sided, rectangular shaft with a flat base (Fig. 8: S9). It was 1.5 m by 1.3 m and 2.1 m deep. The upper edges had eroded, and consequently the pit was more circular in plan, 2.5 m in diameter. The pit fills consisted of layers of loose angular Chalk and brown silty loams representing a deliberate and rapid backfilling with quantities of refuse including a clay loomweight, a fragment of painted wall plaster, a piece of iron slag, animal bone, and cess material. Pottery recovered from these layers included a near-complete samian bowl, dated *c.* AD 70–85 (Fig. 22, 12) and a base sherd of late Flavian date (Fig. 22, 4) suggesting the pit was backfilled by the early 2nd century. There was no indication of the original function of the pit, although a shallow spread of olive brown ashy silt on the base may represent an initial rubbish accumulation on the floor before backfilling.

Pit *31* was circular for its full depth of 2.5 m (Fig. 8: S9). The sides were near vertical, sloping in slightly from the top, 1.4 m diameter, to the flat base, 1 m in diameter. The pit was filled with layers of loose Chalk rubble and silty loams, with the upper layers slightly more compacted. These suggest a deliberate and rapid backfilling with domestic refuse, including a nail cleaner (Fig. 17, 6) and a small iron hook (Fig. 18, 1), animal bone and cess material by the mid 2nd century.

To the south of pits *27* and *31* were two others, neither of which were fully excavated. Pit *200* was near-circular in plan, 1.7 m in diameter, presumably partly as a result of erosion of the upper edges. At a depth of 0.9 m it became increasingly more rectangular and vertical-sided (Fig. 8: S10). It was excavated to a depth of 1.37 m but the base was not reached. The fillings consisted of rubbish deposits of dense, ashy loams with lenses of orange and grey ash. A deposit of vacuous Chalk rubble on the west edge tipped steeply into the base suggesting that the pit was considerably deeper. These layers were sealed by a deposit of clean, angular Chalk, 0.11 m thick. The upper portion was backfilled by the end of the 2nd century, although the original date of excavation and usage is not known.

Pit *202* was initially circular in plan, 2.3 m in diameter, but became more square, 1.4 m across, and vertical-sided as its depth increased. It was excavated to a depth of 1.45 m but the base was not reached (Fig. 8: S10). The pit was backfilled deliberately with deposits of vacuous Chalk rubble, brown silty loams and ash, probably derived from domestic refuse. These rubbish deposits were sealed by a 0.4 m thick layer of clean Chalk. Material from these layers suggests a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd century for their deposition. Although similar to pit *200*, the date of excavation and usage of the pit is not known. A rectangular post-hole, *307* (Fig. 8: S10), on the east edge, may be associated. The post-hole was square in profile, 0.08 m deep, and contained a single sherd of 2nd century samian.

Two isolated pits, *223* and *227*, may belong to this period, although neither contained much datable material. Pit *223* was circular, 1 m in diameter, with vertical edges, 0.3 m deep, and a flat base (Fig. 8: S11). Pit *227* was more ovate in plan, 2 m in diameter, with less regular edges and a more uneven base; it was less than 0.2 m deep. Both pits contained chalky basal fills with dark silty loams in the top of each. The upper layers were cut by isolated post-holes, stratigraphically unrelated but possibly associated with the Period 4 timber structure *571*.

A further deep pit was observed in July 1988 during construction work 7 m to the south of the south-east corner of the excavation. This pit was at least 2 m in depth and was near vertical-sided, 1.2 m in diameter. The feature was filled with deposits of ash, dark soils, rubble and redeposited Chalk. No material was recovered from this pit. It must lie close to, if not be the same as, the pit indicated just to the south of the north wall of building (187) (Fig. 2) identified in the 1930s excavations (RCHM(E) 1970, 560).

Features to the west of street 575

Features to the west of street *575* consisted of a shallow ditch *435*, quarry *424* and three other isolated features (Fig. 6). Ditch *435* was aligned almost north–south, parallel to the street and ditch *155*, and continued beyond the north and south limits of the excavation. This ditch was generally 1 m wide and 0.27 m in depth, with sloping edges and a flat base (Fig. 7: S3 and Fig. 10: S14). The fills consisted of light brown clayey loams with Chalk inclusions; the colour and consistency were comparable to those of ditches *48* and *119*. No datable material was recovered from ditch *435*, although its alignment, parallel to the street, and the clayey loam fills suggest a date contemporary with the laying out of the street and ditch *155*. The ditch was also cut by the construction trench, *420*, of the late Roman building *572*, the Chalk floor of which sealed the upper ditch fills.

Between ditch *435* and ditch *155* was a kidney-shaped depression or scoop, 3.2 m in diameter and 0.6 m deep with a flat base (Fig. 7: S3). This feature consisted of two contemporary scoops, *424* and *566*. The primary fills of these consisted of Chalk rubble in a light brown soil matrix which were archae-

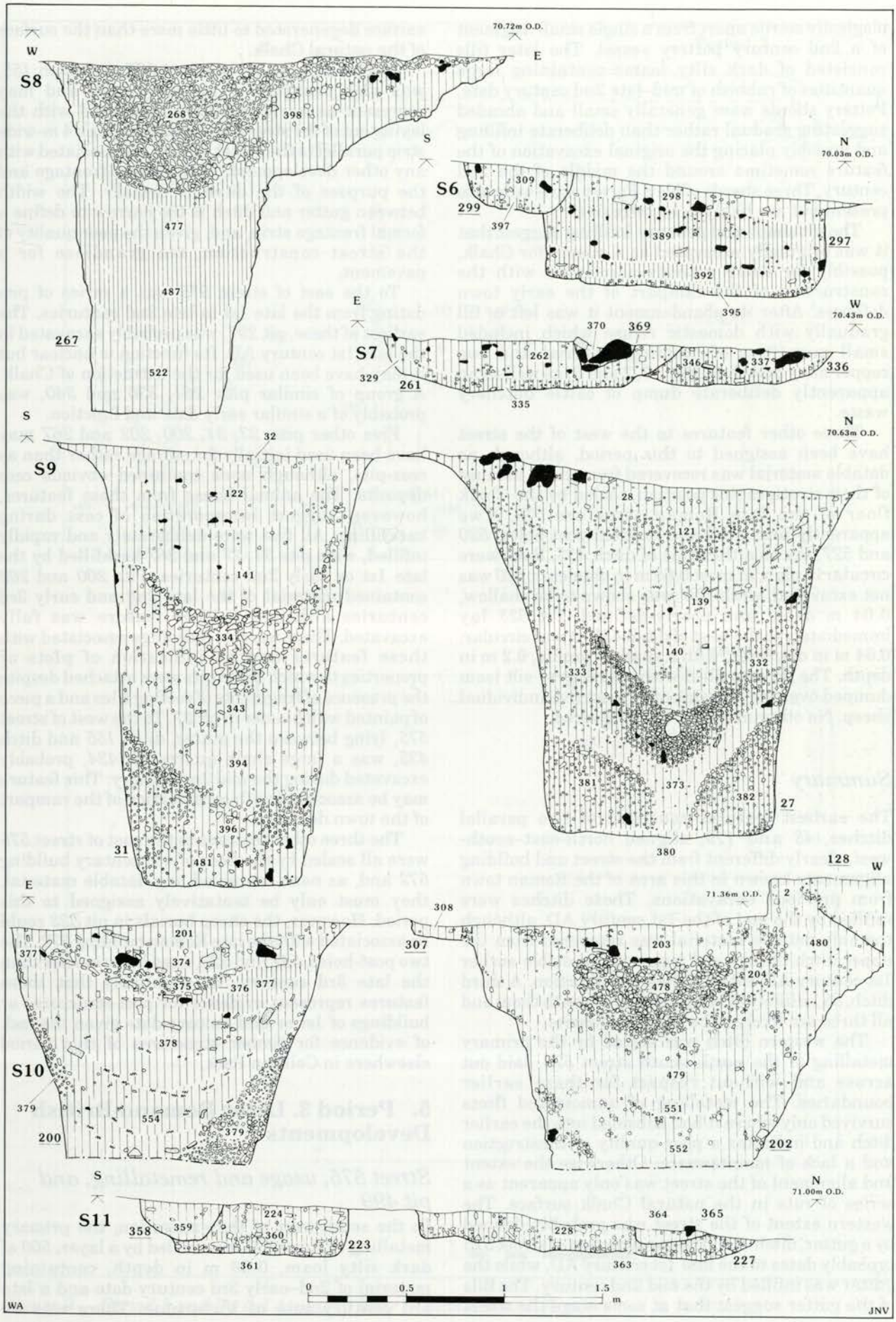

Figure 8 Sections S6–S11: pits and post-hole

ologically sterile apart from a single small fragment of a 2nd century pottery vessel. The later fills consisted of dark silty loams containing large quantities of rubbish of mid–late 2nd century date. Pottery sherds were generally small and abraded suggesting gradual rather than deliberate infilling and possibly placing the original excavation of the feature sometime around the middle of the 2nd century. Three sherds of New Forest ware were also present but are likely to be intrusive.

The pit shape and primary infilling suggest that it was originally excavated as a quarry for Chalk, possibly for some activity associated with the construction of the rampart of the early town defences. After its abandonment it was left to fill gradually with domestic refuse which included small quantities of building material and two copper alloy brooches (Fig. 17, 2 and 3) as well as an apparently deliberate dump of cattle butchery waste.

Three other features to the west of the street have been assigned to this period, although no datable material was recovered from them, because of their stratigraphic position, sealed by the Chalk floor of the late Roman structure *572*. Two apparently unrelated and isolated post-holes, *520* and *527*, lay on either side of ditch *435*. Both were circular in plan, at most 0.65 m in diameter; *520* was not excavated, while *527* was shown to be shallow, 0.04 m deep, and poorly-defined. Pit *523* lay immediately to the west of ditch *435*. It was circular, 0.64 m in diameter, with a shallow profile, 0.2 m in depth. The pit was filled with a dark grey silt loam dumped over the remains of at least five individual sheep. No other material was recovered.

Summary

The earliest features consisted of two parallel ditches, *48* and *119*, aligned north-east–south-west, clearly different from the street and building alignments known in this area of the Roman town from previous excavations. These ditches were infilled by the end of the 1st century AD, although the only datable material was recovered from the upper ditch fillings and suggests a possible earlier 1st century AD date for their construction. A third ditch, *88*, is likely to be contemporary with them and all three are likely to be field boundaries.

The western ditch was sealed by the primary metalling of the north–south street *575*, laid out across and without respect for these earlier boundaries. The metalling of unmortared flints survived only where it had subsided into the earlier ditch and indicates a poor quality of construction and a lack of maintenance. Otherwise the extent and alignment of the street was only apparent as a series of ruts in the natural Chalk surface. The western extent of the street was probably defined by a gutter, ditch *155*. The construction of street *575* probably dates to the late 1st century AD, while the gutter was infilled by the mid 2nd century. The fills of the gutter suggest that at some stage the street surface degenerated to little more than the surface of the natural Chalk.

Ditch *435*, parallel to street *575* and ditch *155*, was also probably of an early date and may represent an early boundary associated with the laying out of the street. The ditch defines a 4 m-wide strip parallel to the street. This is unassociated with any other development on the street frontage and the purpose of the ditch is unclear. The width between gutter and ditch is too narrow to define a formal frontage strip, and, given the poor quality of the street construction, too grandiose for a pavement.

To the east of street *575* was a series of pits dating from the late 1st to late 2nd centuries. The earliest of these, pit *297*, was probably excavated in the late 1st century AD. Its function is unclear but it may have been used for the extraction of Chalk. A group of similar pits, *261*, *336* and *340*, was probably of a similar early date and function.

Five other pits, *27*, *31*, *200*, *202* and *267* may have been used initially for storage rather than as cess-pits, although none contained obvious cess deposits. The animal bones from these features, however, suggest incorporation of cess during backfilling. All five were deliberately and rapidly infilled, with pits *31*, *27* and *267* backfilled by the late 1st or early 2nd centuries. Pits *200* and *202* contained material of the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries although neither feature was fully excavated. There were no buildings associated with these features and no indication of plots or properties to which these pits were attached despite the presence of fragments of roofing tiles and a piece of painted wall plaster in pit *27*. To the west of street *575*, lying between the gutter, ditch *155* and ditch *435*, was a large chalk quarry pit *424*, probably excavated during the mid 2nd century. This feature may be associated with construction of the rampart of the town defences.

The three other features to the east of street *575* were all sealed by the floor of 4th century building *572* and, as none contained any datable material, they must only be tentatively assigned to this period. However, the sheep burials in pit *523* could be associated with the late Roman building *572*. The two post-holes, *527* and *520*, need be no earlier than the late 3rd century. It is unlikely that these features represent evidence for post-structures or buildings of 1st or 2nd century date given the lack of evidence for timber structures of this period elsewhere in Colliton Park.

5. Period 3. Later Romano-British Developments

Street 575; usage and remetalling, and pit 499

In the south-west of the excavation, the primary metalling of street *575* was sealed by a layer, *500* of dark silty loam, 0.06 m in depth, containing material of 2nd–early 3rd century date and a late 3rd century coin of Victorinus. There was no

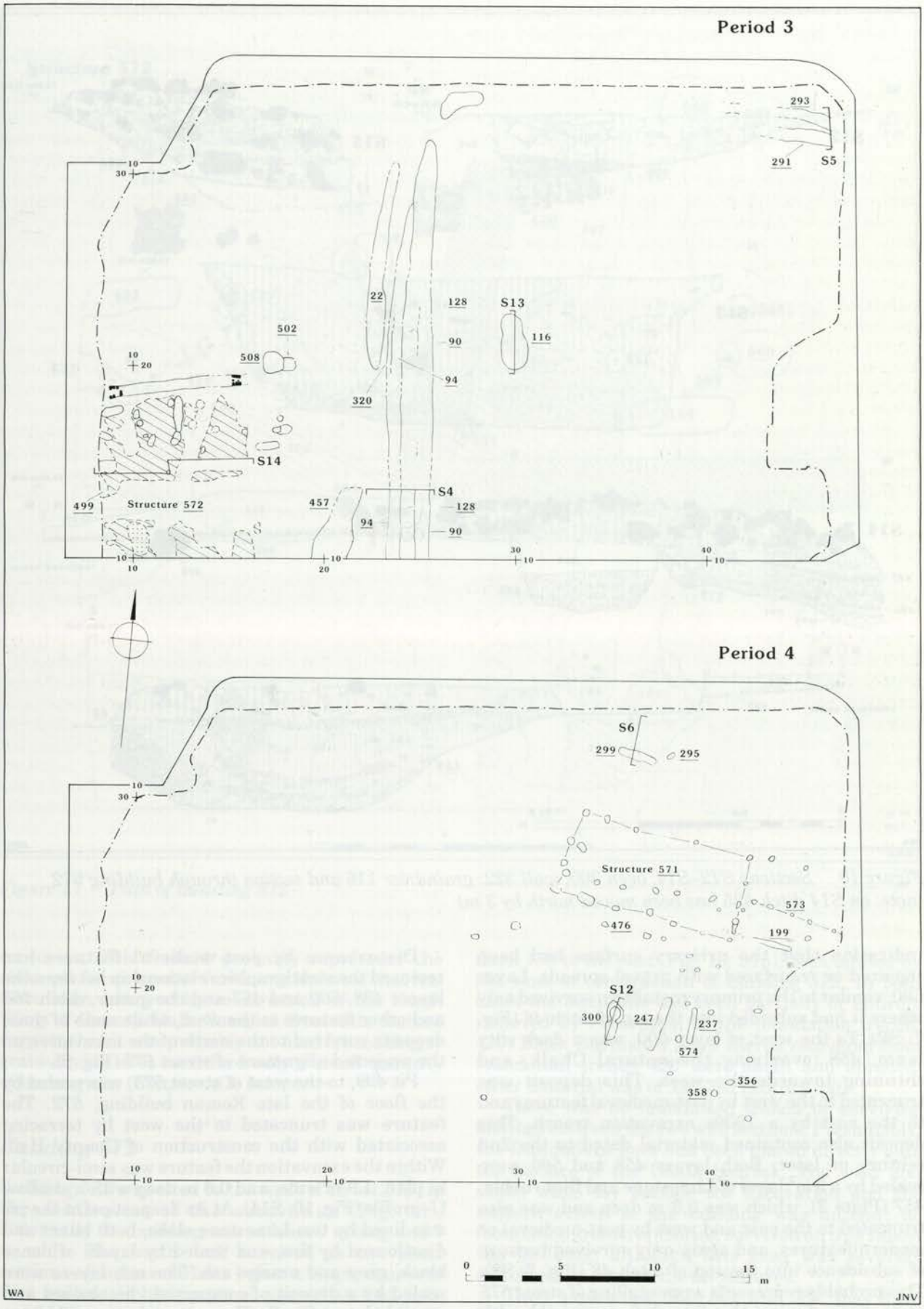

Figure 9 Period 3 and Period 4: plan of later Romano-British features

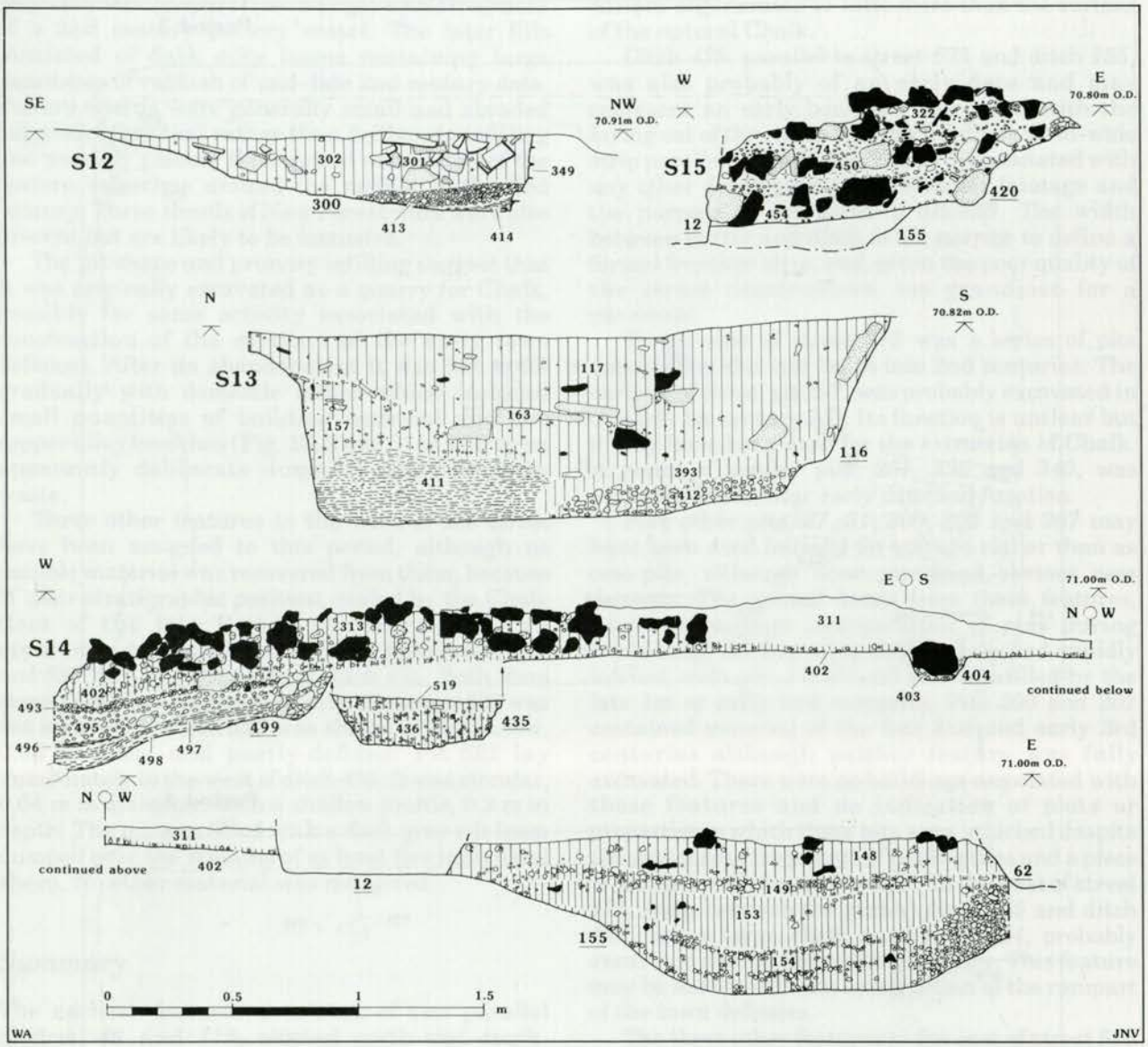

Figure 10 Sections S12–S14: oven 300*; wall* 322*; graindrier* 116 *and section through building* 572 *(note: on S14 ditch* 435 *has been moved north by 3 m)*

indication that the primary surface had been repaired or resurfaced with gravel spreads. Layer 500, similar to the primary metalling, survived only where it had subsided into the top of ditch *48* (Fig. 7: S2). To the west of layer *500*, was a dark silty loam, *458*, overlying the natural Chalk, and thinning towards the west. This deposit was truncated to the west by post-medieval features and to the east by a 1930s excavation trench. This deposit also contained material dated to the 2nd century or later. Both layers *458* and *500* were sealed by a 3 m^2 layer of Limestone and flint rubble, *457* (Plate 2), which was 0.6 m deep and was also truncated to the east and west by post-medieval or modern features, and again only survived because of subsidence into the top of ditch *48* (Fig. 7; S2). This probably represents a remetalling of street *575* some time during the late 3rd or possibly 4th century.

Disturbance by post-medieval features had removed the stratigraphic relationship between the layers *458*, *500* and *457* and the gutter, ditch *155* and other features to the west, while none of these deposits survived to the north of the excavation on the projected alignment of street *575* (Fig. 9).

Pit *499*, to the west of street *575*, was sealed by the floor of the late Roman building, *572*. The feature was truncated to the west by terracing associated with the construction of County Hall. Within the excavation the feature was semi-circular in plan, 1.9 m wide, and 0.6 m deep with a shallow U–profile (Fig. 10: S14). At its deepest point the pit was lined by two Limestone slabs, both burnt and discoloured by fire, and sealed by layers of dense black, grey and orange ash. The ash layers were sealed by a deposit of compacted, discoloured and possibly burnt Chalk. The material recovered from these layers is dated to the later 3rd and earlier 4th

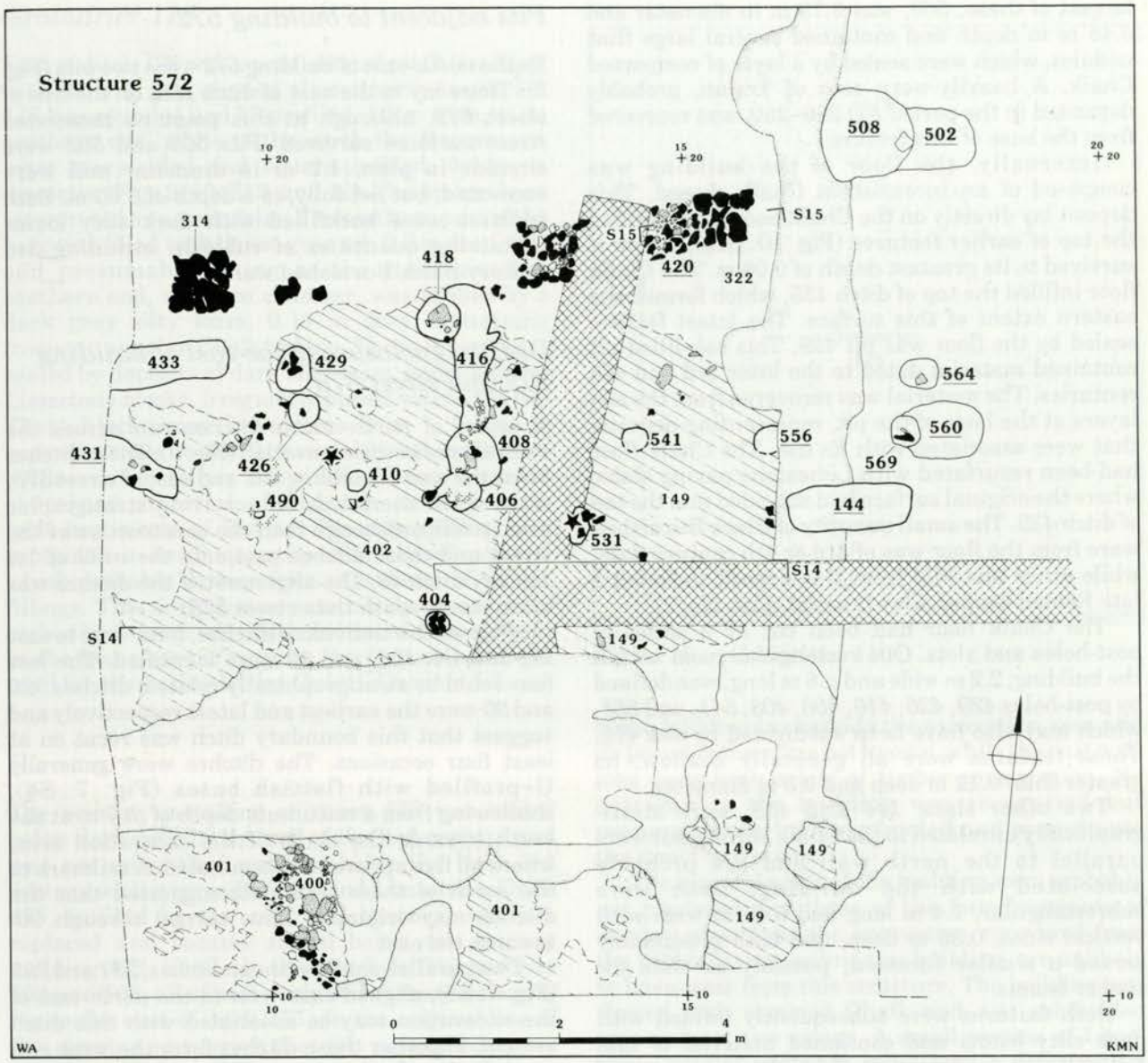

Figure 11 Plan of building 572

centuries. This feature probably represents the stoke-pit for an oven or furnace to the west that has since been removed by construction of the North Wing of County Hall. Samples from this feature suggest that it was probably not used for cooking or grain-drying as it contained only a small quantity of burnt grain (*Chapter 4.3, below*).

Building 572

Building *572* was sited to the west of street *575*, in the south-west of the excavation (Fig. 11). Externally the building was at least 9 m long and 7 m wide. The north wall survived as two short sections of mortared flints below a single course of flint walling, in both cases no more than 0.65 m in width. These two sections survived where the wall-line crossed the earlier ditch *435* to the west, and ditch *155* to the east (Fig. 10: S15), both infilled by the time of construction of building *572*. In both cases the ditch fills had been partially or entirely removed by excavation of the foundation trench, *420*. Black Burnished ware sherds recovered from foundation trench *420* were small and abraded; other material was of 1st–3rd century date.

There was no foundation trench or surviving footings between the two wall sections. Presumably, the foundations here had been placed directly onto the surface of the Chalk bedrock. The west and south walls lay outside the excavation and the eastern extent of the building was unclear; no foundation trench or footing survived on this side of the building, although this area was severely disturbed by post-medieval features.

Three post-holes, *560*, *564* and *569*, may have been associated, but were stratigraphically unrelated to other construction features. The

largest of these, *560*, was 0.73 m in diameter and 0.45 m in depth and contained several large flint nodules, which were sealed by a layer of compacted Chalk. A heavily-worn coin of Trajan, probably deposited in the period AD 230–260, was recovered from the base of this feature.

Internally, the floor of the building was composed of an inconsistent Chalk spread. This deposit lay directly on the Chalk bedrock or infilled the top of earlier features (Fig. 10: S14), where it survived to its greatest depth of 0.08 m. The Chalk floor infilled the top of ditch *155*, which formed the eastern extent of this surface. The latest feature sealed by the floor was pit *499*. This ash-filled pit contained material dated to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. The material was recovered from the ash layers at the base of the pit, representing deposits that were associated with its use. The Chalk floor had been resurfaced with Limestone paving slabs, where the original surface had subsided into the top of ditch *435*. The small quantity of Black Burnished ware from the floor was of 3rd or 4th century date, while other material from this deposit included a late Roman copper alloy bracelet (Cat. No. 7).

The Chalk floor had been cut by a series of post-holes and slots. One rectangular room within the building, 2.2 m wide and *c.* 6 m long, was defined by post-holes *429*, *426*, *410*, *406*, *408*, *541*, and *556*, which may also have been subdivided by slot *416*. These features were all generally shallow, no greater than 0.12 m deep and 0.3 m diameter.

Two other slots, *144* and *433*, were stratigraphically unrelated to the Chalk surface but were parallel to the north wall and are probably associated with the building. Both were subrectangular, 1.4 m long and 0.45 m wide with vertical sides, 0.35 m deep, and both presumably served a similar function, possibly as slots for timber beams.

Both features were subsequently infilled with dark silty loams and contained material of late 3rd–4th century date, as well as a large quantity of other material, including bone pins (Fig. 29, 1 and 2), a shale spindle whorl (Fig. 19, 1), a copper alloy bracelet of late Roman date (Fig. 17, 4), and a complete feeding or invalid cup, also of late Roman date, from slot *433* (Fig. 26, 56).

Two infant burials, neonates aged *c.* 6 months, were recovered from graves *490* and *531*, cut through and then sealed below the Chalk floor of building *572*. The infants were buried in the south and south-west of the rectangular room. The remains of four other infants, either foetal or of neonate age, were recovered from rubble layers sealing the Chalk floor of building *572*. These are likely, therefore, to have been buried originally within and associated with the building.

Three fragments of window glass and quantities of building material were recovered from the rubble layers sealing the floor and presumably represent parts of the collapsed superstructure of the building.

Pits adjacent to building 572

To the north-east of building *572* were two pits (Fig. 9). These lay to the east of ditch *155*, on the line of street *575*, although at this point no associated street surfaces survived. Pits *508* and *502* were circular in plan, 1.2 m in diameter and were excavated, but not fully, to a depth of 0.65 m. Both features were backfilled with dark silty loams containing quantities of rubbish, including 3rd century Black Burnished ware.

Ditched enclosure to the east of building 572 and street 575

A series of north–south ditches ran across the central area of the excavation (Fig. 9). These ditches lay to the east of building *572* and east of street *575*, with which there was no surviving stratigraphic relationship; although both the construction of the street and these ditches post-date the infill of 1st century ditch *48*. The alignment of the ditches was more north–south than street *575*.

At least five individual ditches, from west to east *22*, *320*, *94*, *128*, and *90* were identified. The last four could be stratigraphically related; ditches *320* and *90* were the earliest and latest respectively and suggest that this boundary ditch was recut on at least four occasions. The ditches were generally U–profiled with flattish bases (Fig. 7: S4), shallowing from a maximum depth of 0.7 m at the south towards the north of the excavation area, where all five apparently terminated. A soilmark to the north of these terminals suggested that the ditches may originally have turned through 90° towards the east.

Two parallel, shallow linear ditches, *291* and *293* (Fig. 7: S5), aligned east–west in the north-east of the excavation may be associated with this ditch system. Together these ditches form the west and north limits of an enclosure defining an area (0.05 ha) comprising most of the eastern half of the excavation. The shallowing of these ditches from south to north may reflect an increasing depth of overburden downslope at this time.

The north–south ditches were all infilled with dark silty and loamy soils which contained material of late Roman date, although pottery sherds were generally small and abraded. The material included a late 3rd century coin, a barbarous radiate of Tetricus II, from ditch *320* and a 4th century coin of Constans from the base of ditch *128*. The upper fills contained small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery and two fragments of clay pipe, probably resulting from mixing or subsidence of the upper fills.

Ditch *128* cut the upper layers of pit *202*, backfilled by the early 3rd century. Ditches *291* and *293*, 0.2 m deep, were also infilled with dark silty soils containing material of later 3rd and 4th century date. A coin of the House of Constantine was also recovered from the filling of ditch *291*.

Graindrier 116

East of ditch *128* was a pear-shaped pit, 2.9 m long, with its long axis aligned almost north–south. Pit *116* was rounded and U–profiled, 1.5 m wide, at its southern end, while to the north the feature was more steep-sided and square-profiled, 0.9 m in diameter (Figs 9, 10: S13, and 12). The pit has been interpreted as a graindrier. The northern part of the base was filled with dense grey ash 0.3 m deep, this end presumably acting as the stoke-pit. The southern end, the oven chamber, was infilled by a dark grey silty loam, 0.14 m deep, containing frequent angular Chalk rubble. These layers were sealed by deposits of dark silty loam, and a layer of Limestone blocks, irregularly placed within the fill. These blocks may have come from a lining or superstructure to the feature, although no *in situ* evidence for either survived. These deposits contained material of 3rd–4th century date, including a coin of Helena. The upper filling also contained a small quantity of medieval pottery, which probably derives from subsidence of the pit fillings. This feature was extensively sampled for carbonised material, which indicated that at least in the last phase of activity the feature had been used for processing barley (*below, Chapter 4.3*).

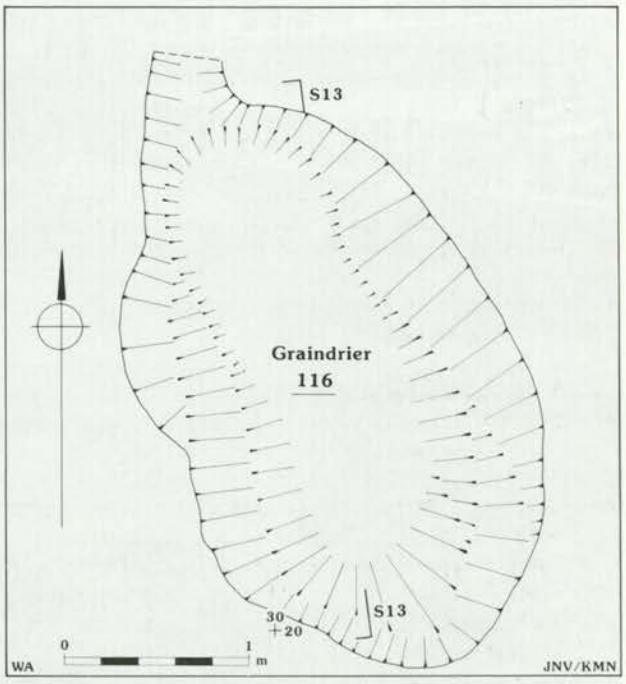

Figure 12 Graindrier 116

Summary

The primary metalling of street *575* was sealed below dark soils by the end of the 2nd century and was not remetalled until probably the later 3rd century with a spread of flint and Limestone. Ditch *155*, infilled by the mid 2nd century, was not replaced and became sealed below 4th century building *572*. Similarly the post-hole *560* and pits *502* and *508*, all of post-early 3rd century date also lay to the east of ditch *155*, on the original line of the street, and suggest that the remetalled street was decreased in width to no more than 5 m.

To the west of street *575*, and respecting the alignment of it, was building *572*, constructed during the 4th century. The building was constructed over feature *499*, probably in use during the late 3rd–early 4th centuries. This feature was probably the stoke-pit for an oven or furnace, now destroyed, to the west of the excavation. The function of the oven/furnace must remain unclear without the survival of the oven chamber and the fact that only half of the stoke-pit survived within the excavation. Samples suggest that cooking and grain drying were not taking place. There was a complete absence of metalworking debris from the pit fillings.

Building *572* had a floor area of at least 63 m^2. The north wall was constructed of mortared flints laid onto Chalk bedrock, except where crossing the line of the earlier ditches *435* and *155*. This wall did not apparently survive to its original height but the mortary rubble layer within the building presumably derives from the collapse of low walls to support a timber frame. The south and east walls of the building lay outside the excavation area and its layout is therefore not known, while the east wall may have been solely of timber construction. No entrance to the building was recognised but presumably the building fronted and opened onto the street to the east.

The internal walls of the building were probably not plastered and three of the four fragments of window glass from the excavation, recovered from the rubble layers sealing this building, are unlikely to have come from this structure. The building was floored with rammed Chalk and was subdivided into at least two rooms. A small portion of Limestone paving probably represents a later repair where the floor had subsided into an earlier feature.

There were no ovens or furnaces within or adjacent to the building to suggest an industrial function. Only small quantities of iron slag were recovered from features within the building and from the rubble overlying the structure. A smith's punch (Fig. 18, 3) was recovered from this deposit. The majority of unworked shale was also recovered from features and deposits associated with this building but there is no evidence for shaleworking in or near the structure. A single shale spindle whorl (Fig. 19, 1) was recovered from one of the internal slots. Otherwise most of the items consisted of personal objects such as bracelets, hair pins, and counters.

To the east of street *575* a ditched enclosure was constructed, probably in the early 4th century. The ditches were recut on several occasions during the 4th century. Only the west and east limbs of the enclosure lay within the excavation. The north–south ditches did not encroach on the line of street *575*, although their alignment was more

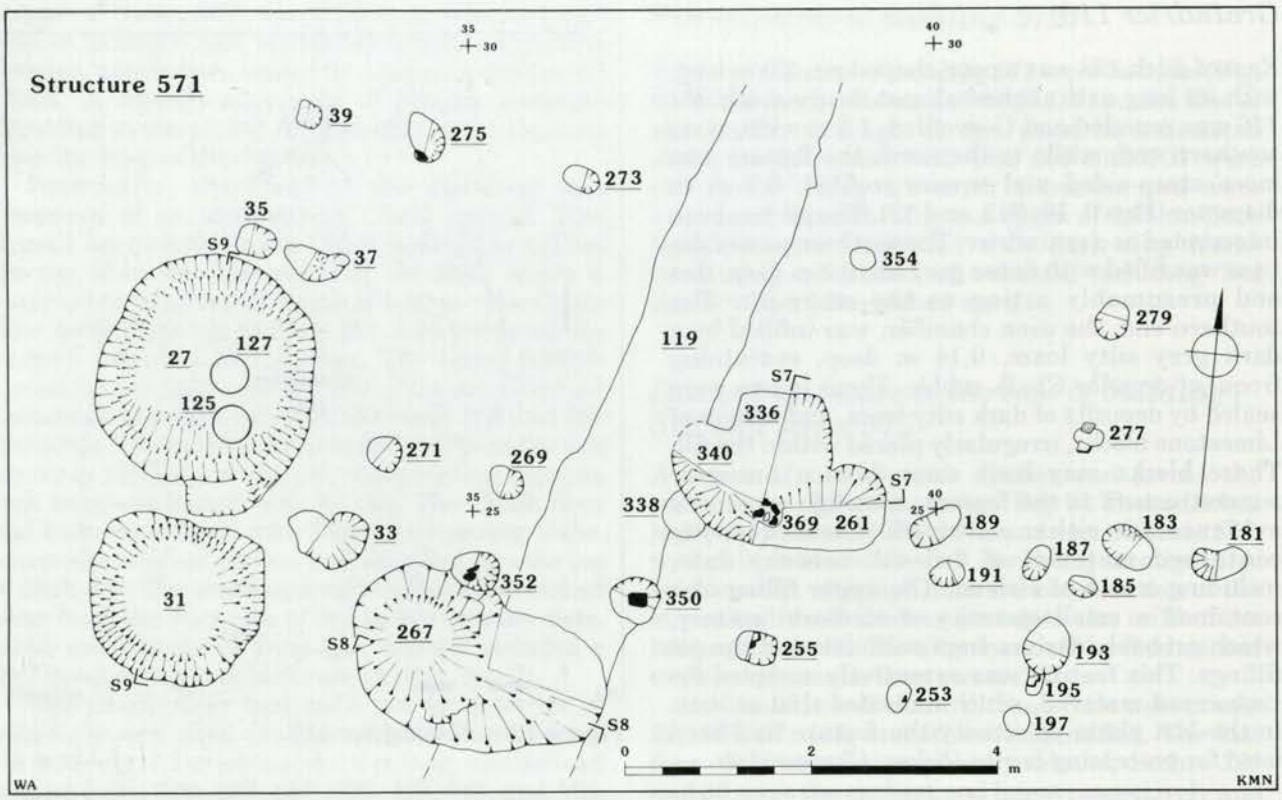

Figure 13 Structure 571

northerly, suggesting that, if the ditches continued to the south they would impinge on the street line. Molluscan samples from the ditches and weed seeds from the graindrier, within and contemporary with the enclosure, suggest an unkempt waste ground, garden or 'farmyard' type environment (*below, Chapter 4*).

Within the enclosure, graindrier *116* was probably in use during the early 4th century. It was apparently abandoned by the mid 4th century AD. This feature was extensively sampled for carbonised material and a discussion of its function is presented below (*Chapter 4.3*). In its latest phase of activity the graindrier was used to process barley.

6. Period 4. The Late Roman Post-Structure and Associated Features

Post-structure 571

Structure *571* was rectangular in plan, 9.5 m long and 4.5 m wide, with the long axis aligned north-west–south-east (Figs 9 and 13, Plate 3). The line of the walls was defined by post-holes, generally 0.4 m in diameter and no greater than 0.25 m in depth; the profiles were generally rounded. A total of 21 post-holes defined the four walls of the structure. Post-packing of flint nodules and, occasionally, ceramic tile, survived in some post-holes, although no identifiable post-pipes were observed. The fillings of all the post-holes consisted of dark silty loams. They were generally set 1.5 m apart, except on the north wall where they were slightly further (*c.* 2.5 m) apart. There was no identifiable entrance to the structure and no associated surfaces survived, either internally or externally. Neither was there any indication that the structure had been terraced into the natural slope; the chalk bedrock surface within the structure fell *c.* 0.5 m from south to north.

An alignment of post-holes was identified within the structure which were probably associated with it. This alignment consisted of six post-holes, *271*, *269*, *338*, *369* (Fig. 8: S7), *189* and *191*, of comparable diameter and depth to those of the external walls of the structure. These post-holes lay adjacent to the south wall, although their alignment was slightly more east–west than that of the south and north walls. These post-holes, therefore, form an unequal subdivision of the structure with, effectively, an aisle in the southern part. They may represent a later alteration and addition to the building, possibly in the form of a repair or rebuilding of the southern side, part of the construction of which overlay an earlier ditch (*119*) and pit (*27*) which may have resulted in some subsidence.

In the absence of associated floors or surfaces, the evidence for the date of construction of building *571* is based on the stratigraphic relationship of the post-holes to other features. The structure lies across ditch *119*, infilled by the early 2nd century;

Plate 3 *Structure* 571 *looking west*

post-hole *350*, on the south wall of the structure, cut the upper filling of this ditch. Two post-holes, *125* and *127*, of the west wall cut the upper fillings of pit *27*, backfilled by the end of the 2nd century. Material recovered from the post-holes included a bone pin of possible late Roman date (Fig. 29, 5) from the filling of *189* and a fragment of a glass drinking cup of common 4th century type from post-hole *125*.

Stratigraphic evidence therefore indicates that the structure was built after the end of the 2nd century. The bone pin and glass fragment from the post-holes may point to a later date for construction, probably in the 4th century, although these could be intrusive.

Post-lines adjacent to structure 571

To the south and east of structure *571* was a series of other post-holes and slots (Fig. 9). No clear structure plans could be identified from these features although at least two post-alignments were evident.

Post-line *573* consisted of five post-holes, aligned north-west–south-east, and set 1 metre apart. The west end of the post-line was represented by post-hole *183* which lay adjacent to the middle point in the east wall of structure *571* (Fig. 13). To the east the line ran beyond the limit of the excavation. These post-holes were circular, 0.4 m in diameter at most and generally 0.2 m deep. Flint-packing was evident in some of them but no datable material was recovered.

To the south of structure *571*, post-line *574* (Fig. 9) consisted of four post-holes aligned approximately north–south, parallel to the east wall of structure *571*. The post-holes were generally circular, 0.25 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth, and were filled with dark silty loams. The north end of the post-line may have butted onto the south wall of structure *571*. To the south the alignment was unclear beyond the southernmost post-hole, *219* (unnumbered on Fig. 9). A rim fragment from a pottery vessel of 2nd century or later date was recovered from the filling of one of the post-holes.

Other post-holes, slots and features adjacent to structure 571

The other post-holes and slots identified to the south and east of structure *571* did not form clearly identifiable alignments, although the three slots, *247*, *237* and *199*, are parallel to both the walls of structure *571* and fence-lines *573* and *574*. Slots *237* and *247* were both rectangular in plan and square in profile and probably represent the foundation trenches for sunken cill-beams, although neither could be associated with an identifiable structure. A number of post-holes occurred to the east of these slots. These were generally 0.25 m in diameter and

0.2 m in depth, some with flint-packing. None of these features were clearly interrelated by alignment, depth or profile and there were no surviving deposits or surfaces associated with them.

Four post-holes cut through the upper fills of earlier pits. Post-hole *476* post-dated the infill of pit *267*, backfilled by the end of the 1st century AD. Post-holes *356*, *358* and *365* cut the upper fillings of pits *227* and *223* (Fig. 8: S11). Four body sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora had been used as post-packing in post-hole *356*.

Four metres to the north of structure *571* was a single slot, *299*, and post-hole *295*. Slot *299*, 1 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.25 m deep (Fig. 8: S6), ran parallel to the north wall of structure *571*, and may represent the trench for a sunken cill-beam. It is likely that these features were associated with a structure lying mainly to the north of the excavation. Slot *299* cut pit *297*, infilled by the early 2nd century.

Oven 300

Oven *300* (Fig. 14) lay to the south of structure *571*. The oven consisted of a near-circular oven-pit, 0.6 m in diameter internally and 0.35 m in depth, lined with a wall mainly of ceramic tile, but also including blocks of Chalk and Limestone (Fig. 10: S12). Projecting from the south of the oven-pit was a flue, 0.25 m wide internally, also lined with ceramic tile. The flue opened out into an oval stoke-pit that consisted of a shallow scoop, 0.25 m deep. A layer of dark burnt soil lined the oven-pit; this was sealed by a layer of redeposited Chalk, 0.1 m thick, suggesting a reflooring of the structure. The upper fillings of the oven consisted of tile and Limestone rubble in a silty loam matrix and represent the collapse and destruction of the oven.

No datable material was recovered from the floor or walls of the oven and only a small quantity of material, including two sherds of mortaria of New Forest ware, was recovered from the rubble fill. Cereal remains, especially of wheat, from the base suggest that it was used for grain-drying (*below, Chapter 4.3*). This feature is assigned to this period only on the basis of its alignment which is broadly compatible to those of the other features of this phase. However, it could equally be associated with the Period 3 ditched enclosure and the graindrier.

Summary

The rectangular timber building *571* was probably constructed in the 4th century. The building was simple in plan, with no internal divisions or rooms and of basic construction; the post-holes of the west wall, set into the upper fillings of pit *27* and post-hole *350* of the south wall, set over ditch *119*, could not have been beneficial to the stability of the structure and possibly the internal line of posts was used to prop up the sagging roof of the southern edge of the building. With no associated floors or surfaces

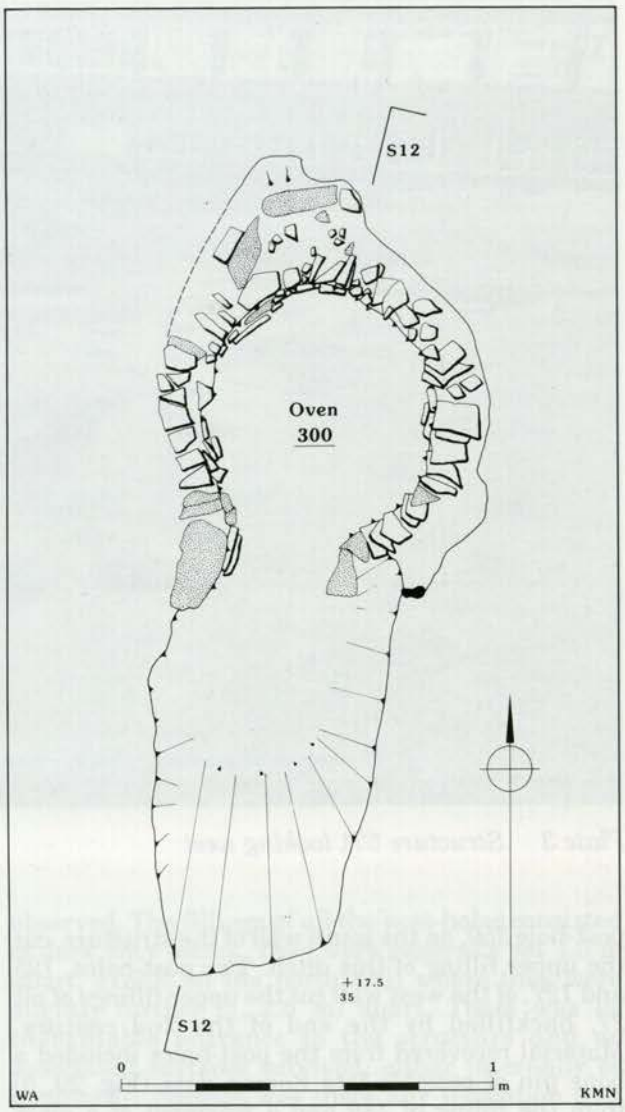

Figure 14 *Oven* 300

the structure is difficult to interpret. There was no obvious entrance, although the wider spacing of posts on the north wall might suggest an open-sided barn-like structure, warehouse, or outbuilding.

The alignment of building *571* is incompatable with the north–south street *575*, building *572*, and the Period 3 ditched enclosure. Unfortunately no stratigraphic relationship can be determined between the Period 3 ditched enclosure and these timber structures. However the alignment of the post-hole structures suggest these features represent a separate phase of activity, the date of which cannot be adequately determined from material recovered from the post-holes and slots, although the majority of the material is late Roman in date. If these timber structures post-date the Period 3 ditched enclosure, a later 4th century date at the earliest can be postulated.

At least two possible fence-lines, *573* and *574*, appear to butt onto building *571* and may define pens or small enclosures attached to it. However,

other buildings may be represented by the other post-holes and slots to the north, south, and east of building *571*, although no other complete or even partial building plan can accurately be inferred from them. These partially surviving structures may also represent sheds or outhouses associated with the barn-like building *571*. Possibly more than one phase of timber building is represented, although these structures demonstrably post-date the infilling of the 1st and 2nd century pits and represent the first and only building developments to the east of street *575*.

Oven *300* may be associated with this period of activity although the date of its use is unclear. The oven may have been used for grain-drying, partly suggested by cereal remains, mainly wheat, recovered from the base of the feature: other uses cannot be discounted.

7. Period 5. The Collapse and Destruction of Building *572*

The floors and internal features of building *572* (Fig. 11) were sealed by substantial deposits of building rubble and debris; contexts *311* and *313* (Fig. 10; S14; Plate 1). This material was also spread, although fairly thinly, to the north and east, petering out at no more than 7 m from the building. However this was sufficiently far from the structure to spill over into the west edges of the Period 3 enclosure ditches and to seal the remetalling of street *575* (Plate 1). The rubble and debris were most dense and concentrated within building *572*, and survived to a depth of 0.3 m. The rubble consisted of frequent large flint nodules, fragments of ceramic roofing tile and occasional Limestone slabs or tile fragments and was in a matrix of dark silty loam with frequent inclusions of pale yellow mortar.

A substantial quantity of pottery (21,054 g of Romano-British coarse and finewares) was recovered from these rubble layers. The material was predominantly of late 3rd and 4th century date, although some earlier residual material was present. In addition, 60 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from these deposits. The sherds were generally small and abraded and dated from the 13th–17th centuries. They are likely to have shifted through the vacuous rubble layers. Although some disturbance to these layers was probably caused by later cultivation. The poor survival of the walls and the dispersal of the collapsed walling material within and outside the building are probably the result of later cultivation. The sherds are unlikely to indicate that the rubble layers were derived from other structures in the immediate area.

Other material recovered from the rubble included quantities of ceramic building material, small quantities of stone tile and two small fragments of painted plaster. That some of the flint nodules were also derived from the building is suggested by struck flakes that may represent the waste from trimming nodules used in building construction (*Harding, Chapter 3.7, below*). Sixteen coins were recovered from the rubble layers including issues ranging in date from Tetricus I (270–274) to the House of Constantine (354–364).

The quantity of surviving rubble and building material suggests that building *572* was unlikely to have been substantially robbed or disturbed after its abandonment. It was more likely allowed to decay and crumble over a length of time before medieval and post-medieval cultivation ultimately disturbed the surviving walls and collapsed material. Much of the material recovered from these deposits is likely, therefore, to have derived from the occupation and usage of the building and consequently the date of its abandonment must remain unclear. It is unlikely to have been occupied beyond the 4th century.

8. Period 6. Post-Roman and Medieval Activity

There is no evidence for activity prior to the 13th century; material dating from the late 4th–12th century was absent from the excavation. A very small quantity of 13th century material was recovered. It was highly abraded and probably resulted from cultivation activities. This activity probably disturbed what survived of the walls of the 4th century building, *572* and spread this and other collapsed material within and outside the building. It presumably eroded less durable Roman deposits on the site, for example possible floors and surfaces associated with the Period 4 timber building, *571*.

Fourteenth and 15th century material was also small and highly abraded and suggests continued cultivation. It included a silver penny of Edward II, struck at Durham between 1320 and 1327. All of this material was recovered from post-medieval deposits or was intrusive in late Roman contexts, primarily the vacuous rubble material overlying the late Roman building, *572*.

9. Period 7a. Post-Medieval Features

Post-medieval soils across the site

The Romano-British features and the collapse and rubble material infilling late Roman structure *572* were sealed by a substantial soil layer across all of the excavation area (for example Fig. 7; S4, layer 2; Fig. 15). This soil consisted of an homogeneous, well-sorted, dark brown silty loam with regular inclusions of flint and rounded chalk (Plate 1). This soil survived to a depth of 0.4 m in the north of the excavation and to the south it had been truncated by landscaping associated with the construction of County Hall. Here it survived to a depth of only 0.05 m. There was little differentiation within this soil between areas of the excavation or vertically

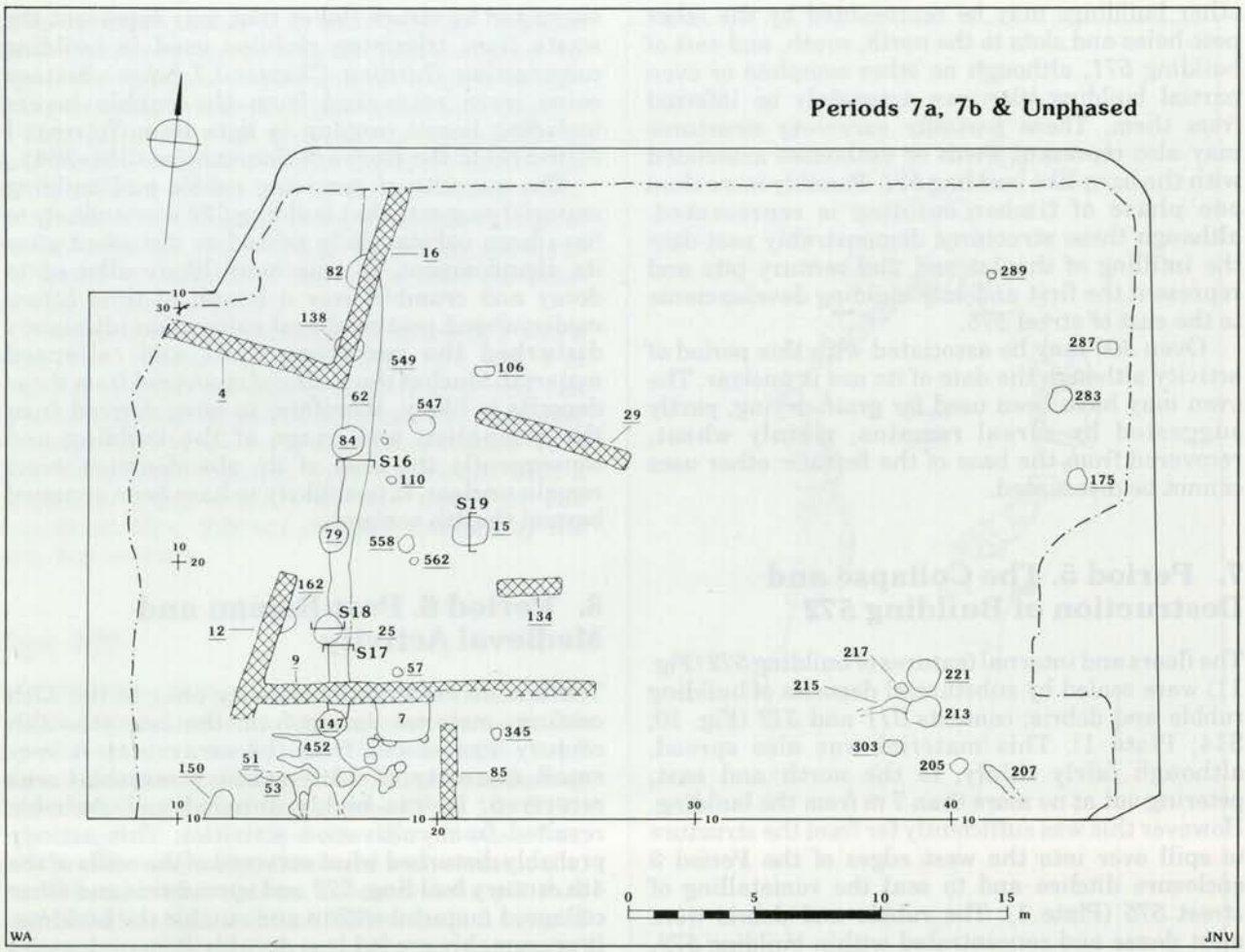

Figure 15 Period 7a, Period 7b, and unphased: post-medieval, modern, and unphased features

through the deposit, although in the west of the excavation this layer was slightly more gritty in texture.

Most of this deposit, context *2*, was removed by machine. The lowest 0.1 m was removed by hand in 2.5 m squares, although in some places it had been removed completely. Some features of 17th century date were cut through the very base of this deposit, while material of 18th century date was also recovered suggesting that, where a greater depth of this soil was excavated some post-medieval stratification may have been lost.

Material recovered from this soil layer included pottery dating from the 13th–18th centuries, a copper farthing of Charles II and a fragment of a bone comb of medieval date. A considerable quantity of Romano-British material was also recovered, including 33% of the total Romano-British pottery assemblage. This included material dating from the late 1st–4th centuries.

The uppermost portions of the deeper Romano-British features were also filled with this deposit, including the upper 0.2 m of Period 2b pits *27*, *31*, *202*, and *200* (Fig. 8; S9 layers 28 and 32; S10 layers 201 and 203), and contained material of 13th–18th century date. Similarly the uppermost fillings of the late Roman enclosure ditches across the centre of the site and the graindrier *116* also contained small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, dating to the 17th century at the latest, although not from a clearly differentiated context.

Features sealed below the soil layers

A number of features was sealed below this soil layer. Pit *162* was circular in plan, 1 m in diameter, with a sub-square profile, 0.15 m in depth. It cut the rubble layers infilling structure *572* and was truncated to the west by modern disturbance. The pit was filled with a dark brown loam with frequent large flint nodules and contained material of 13th/14th century date as well as residual Romano-British material. Two further pits, *51* and *53*, were also cut through the rubble deposits infilling structure *571*. Both were severely truncated by modern disturbance, but were circular in plan, 1 m in diameter, and no more than 0.4 m in depth. No post-Roman material was recovered from either but their stratigraphic position, shape, and

profile suggests they were contemporary with pit *162*.

Pit *106* was in the north-west of the excavation and was rectangular, 0.75 m long and 0.32 m deep. It contained the complete skeleton of a piglet and a small quantity of abraded 14th–15th century pottery.

Pits *162* and *106* were the only features from the excavation that could possibly be assigned a medieval date. However the small and abraded nature of the sherds suggest that these were probably infilled at a later date and are more likely to be post-medieval.

In the east of the excavation two features were sealed below the post-medieval soils. Well *221* in the south-east of the excavation consisted of a circular, near vertical-sided shaft, decreasing in diameter towards the base from 1.5 m to 0.75 m. The well was not bottomed and only excavated to a depth of 1.5 m. The upper fills consisted of very loose silty loams and contained material of later 17th century date as well as residual Romano-British material. The date of construction of the well is not, therefore, certain and it is not impossible that it dates to the Romano-British period. (The well adjacent to the late Roman town house in Colliton Park, RCHM(E) Monument (182), was excavated to a depth of *c.* 10 m).

In the north-east of the excavation was a sub-rectangular, shallow pit, *283*, 1.15 m in diameter and 0.15 m deep. It was filled with dark silty loam and probably represents the base of a rubbish pit infilled after the 16th century.

Features cut through the post-medieval soils

A number of excavated features had been cut through the post-medieval soils (Fig. 15). Pit *15* in the central area of the excavation was circular, 1.2 m in diameter, with a shallow U–profile, 0.34 m in depth (Fig. 16; S19). It was filled with rubbish deposits of dark, chalky silty loams and ash containing material of the mid 17th century.

Pit *7* was 8 m south of pit *15* and was square, 1.7m across, with steeply sloping edges. It was excavated to a depth of 0.85 m but not bottomed. The remnants of a dry-stone revetting wall survived on the upper edges of the pit and at a depth of 0.5 m sockets had been cut into the walls, possibly to hold two parallel joists. The pit was filled with deposits of domestic rubbish containing material of late 17th century date.

To the north and south of pit *7* was a series of post-holes, for example *57*. These features did not form an identifiable structure, but some, especially those on the edges of pit *7* were presumed to have been associated with it.

West of pits *15* and *7* was a linear ditch, *62*, aligned north–south, running beyond the limits of the excavation. This feature was no more than 0.23 m deep (Fig. 16; S16 and S17) and contained material of early 18th century date. Cut through

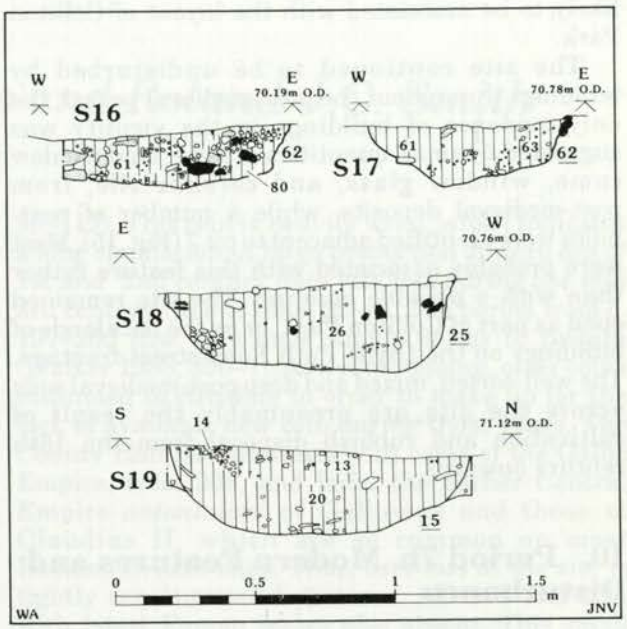

Figure 16 Sections S16–S19: pits and ditch

this feature on its western edge was a series of circular pits spaced at regular intervals every 3 m. All these pits, *25*, *79*, *84*, *82*, and *147*, were square-profiled with flat bases and were generally 0.3 m in depth (Fig. 16; S18). Material from them was generally of an early 18th century date. Ditch *62* can be interpreted as a field or plot division with the regular pits representing a later insertion of trees along the west edge preserving the line of this boundary.

At the southern end of ditch *62* was an extremely irregular feature, *452*, consisting of a series of inter-connecting channels. Each channel was U–profiled and of variable depth. Material from this feature was comparable to that from ditch *62* and was of early 18th century date. This feature probably represents a rabbit warren, with the animals having taken advantage of the sloping edges of ditch *62* as a good place to start burrowing.

To the east of pit *7* was a small shallow circular feature *345*, only 0.4 m in diameter. It contained material of early 18th century date and probably represents the truncated base of a rubbish pit comparable to pit *15*.

Summary

The rubbish pits *15* and *7* and possibly well *221* are all of mid to late 17th century date. It is unclear if these features are associated with Colliton House, some distance to the south, or associated with buildings on the Glyde Park Road street frontage 70 m to the east.

Both pits lay to the east of a later, early 18th century ditch, *62*, with slightly later pits cutting its western edge. This boundary, with a later avenue of trees inserted along its western edge, is most

likely to be associated with the layout of Colliton Park.

The site continued to be undisturbed by buildings throughout the post-medieval period; the only evidence of buildings in the vicinity was suggested by small quantities of slate, lead window came, window glass, and ceramic tile, from post-medieval deposits, while a number of post-holes were identified adjacent to pit 7 (Fig. 15). Most were probably associated with this feature rather than with a possible building. The site remained open as part of Colliton Park, or as the backlands of buildings on the Glyde Path Road street frontage. The well-sorted, mixed and deep post-medieval soils across the site are presumably the result of cultivation and rubbish disposal from the 16th century onwards.

10. Period 7b. Modern Features and Disturbance

From the early 19th century the excavation area lay within the open parklands of Colliton Park. No buildings existed on the western side of Glyde Path Road apart from one house, constructed in 1713, which survives to the north-west (RCHM(E) 1970, monument (116)). The area remained undisturbed until the 1930s when it was proposed to construct the new offices of Dorset County Council in the grounds of Colliton House. Excavations in advance of construction began in May 1937 (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1937; 1938). An indication of the nature of Colliton Park before construction of County Hall can be seen in photographs taken of the 1930s excavations (for example RCHM(E) 1970, plate 221).

As part of this work, alongside the excavations of the late Roman buildings summarised in RCHM(E) (1970, 553–61), a series of trial trenches was excavated across Colliton Park. Seven of these trenches were located by the present excavations. Trenches *4*, *9*, *12*, *16*, and *26*, all conform to the recorded location of trenches excavated in the 1930s (M. Corney, pers comm) although the position of trenches *85* and *135* appears to have gone unrecorded. These trenches were only 1 m in width and were all cut to the top of the Chalk bedrock, except where they cut across ditches or pits which were not always fully excavated. Trench *12* cut through late Roman building *572* and is not recorded in the 1930s interim reports.

Construction work for the East and North wings of County Hall had terraced into the north facing slope and had clearly removed all but the deepest archaeological deposits (Plate 1). Within the excavation area, this work had only removed deposits, primarily the post-medieval soils, to the south of the site. Otherwise the construction of a tennis court had served to protect the site by building up the natural level to the north and had not disturbed deposits.

3 The Finds

edited by Elaine L. Morris and Roland J.C. Smith

1. Introduction

All of the artefacts were retained and have been marked and stored in context order by material type in the Dorset County Museum, with the exception of the ceramic building material from the Period 7a post-medieval soils, which has been discarded. The artefacts from Roman contexts were analysed and recorded and are reported on here. The Roman metalwork, glass, portable stone, stone building material, and worked bone from post-medieval contexts are also described below. The Roman pottery, ceramic building material, and animal bone from post-Roman contexts have not been analysed. Medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipes, glass, and the bone objects are discussed, but the ceramic building material from post-Roman contexts has not been analysed.

The text describes the nature and range of each material type, tables indicating the quantities of material by Period, followed by a discussion of the objects by Period and a list of the illustrated material. The lists of illustrated objects refer, where appropriate, to a short description of the object, context, object number, period, and date. The catalogues of individually described objects are presented in microfiche. Primary records of material by context are included in the archive.

2. Coins, by John A. Davies

Thirty-seven coins were recovered. Thirty-five are Roman and two post-Roman in date. Most are in a particularly good state of preservation, very few showing signs of heavy wear. The assemblage is really too small for statistical analysis but some comparison can be made with previous coin-lists from Dorchester. The catalogue of coins is presented in microfiche (Mf A.3–5).

Reece has recently compiled a pattern of coin-loss for Dorchester, which analyses nearly 2000 Roman coins from previous intra-mural excavations at Colliton Park, Wollaston House, Greyhound Yard, and other early sites (Reece 1993; summary in Table 1). The combined intra-mural groups show coin-loss to have been typical of Romano-British towns, with characteristic high loss in the late 3rd century, between AD 259 and 294. The whole Romano-British period is represented in Dorchester, but loss tends to be low during the 1st and 2nd centuries and again in the later 4th.

The chronological span of the much smaller Roman group from these excavations is restricted. The earliest coin is a *dupondius* of Trajan (AD 98–117). This coin is heavily worn, which indicates a long circulation. A large proportion of worn *aes* of 1st and 2nd century date was lost during the mid 3rd century (Reece 1988, 95–6). The period from *c.* 197–260 saw very little supply of *aes* to Britain (Walker 1988, 300–1). As a consequence, older coins continued to circulate in order to make up for the lack of available new coin during those years. The County Hall list continues with coins of the Gallic Empire, from 268, and lacks the earlier Central Empire *antoniniani* of Gallienus and those of Claudius II, which are so common on most Romano-British sites. Thus, coin-loss at the site is tightly concentrated between *c.* AD 268 and 378, with latest Roman issues also absent. This small assemblage corresponds closely to the years when coin-loss in Dorchester was strong and coins are completely absent for the periods when loss in the *civitas* capital was below the average for Romano-British towns (Reece 1993).

The majority of the County Hall Roman coins are still more chronologically restricted. Fifty-eight per cent belong to the years 268–296. A high percentage of late 3rd century coin is in keeping with other Romano-British urban groups and the predominance of Issue Period XI coin (275–296) over that of Period X (259–275) is a recurring feature on Dorchester sites (Table 1). Fourth century numbers are very light, particularly for Issue Period XIIIb (330–348), which is normally the period of most prolific loss, in Britain.

Only two *antoniniani* of Allectus exhibit a silver appearance, otherwise the assemblage comprises *aes* issues. The most remarkable feature of the group is the high proportion of Carausian and Allectan coins, all of which are in exceptional condition. British Empire *antoniniani* are found, in modest numbers, in most Romano-British site assemblages. Six examples within such a small collection, in unworn condition, may represent part of a dispersed hoard.

One other coin of interest is a cast example of an irregular *antoninianus,* or barbarous radiate. The majority of barbarous radiates were produced (AD 270–284) by striking: cast examples are rare. Cast imitations seem to belong to earlier years of barbarous radiate production. Although most of the coins are in good condition, poor striking has resulted in the omission of mint marks on four mid Constantinian *folles*, which has precluded their full identification.

There are two post-Roman coins. The earlier is a silver penny of Edward II, struck at Durham between 1320–1327. The second is a copper farthing of Charles II, struck in 1674, in fine condition.

Table 1: summary of Roman coins recovered by issue period and site Period in comparison with other intra-mural sites in Dorchester (after Reece 1993)

		Dorchester intra-mural sites		*County Hall site*		*Period* 3	5	7a	7b
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
I	(to AD 41)	8	0.4	–		–	–	–	–
IIa	(41–54)	12	1.3	–		–	–	–	–
IIb	(54–68)	4	0.2	–		–	–	–	–
III	(69–96)	19	1.0	–		–	–	–	–
IV	(96–117)	10	0.5	1	3.2	1	–	–	–
V	(117–138)	12	1.3	–		–	–	–	–
VI	(138–161)	17	0.9	–		–	–	–	–
VIIa	(161–180)	15	0.8	–		–	–	–	–
VIIb	(180–192)	4	0.2	–		–	–	–	–
VIII	(193–222)	11	0.6	–		–	–	–	–
IXa	(222–238)	3	0.2	–		–	–	–	–
IXb	(238–259)	6	0.3	–		–	–	–	–
X	(259–275)	364	19.0	4	12.9	1	3	–	–
XI	(275–296)	453	23.7	14	45.2	1	8	5	–
XII	(296–317)	21	1.1	–		–	–	–	–
XIIIa	(317–330)	58	3.0	–		–	–	–	–
XIIIb	(330–348)	539	28.1	7	22.6	2	–	4	1
XIV	(348–364)	143	7.5	3	9.7	1	2	–	–
XVa	(364–378)	119	6.2	2	6.5	–	–	1	1
XVb	(378–388)	7	0.4	–		–	–	–	–
XVI	(388–402)	90	4.7	–		–	–	–	–
identifiable		1915		31					
3rd–4th century				4		–	3	1	–
post-Roman				2		–	–	1	1
Total				37					

3. Objects of Copper Alloy,
by J.M. Mills

Dr Martin Henig examined catalogue numbers 1–3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, and 21; his comments are incorporated in the catalogue descriptions (Mf A.6–8).

A total of 51 copper alloy objects was recovered. Of these, 16 were from Romano-British contexts. Five other objects of Romano- British date, of which four were from post-medieval contexts and one unstratified, are described in the catalogue (Mf A.6–8). This total of 21 objects consists of three brooches (Fig. 17, 1–3), three pins, three bracelets (Fig. 17, 4 and 5), one nail cleaner (Fig. 17, 6), one toilet spoon (Fig. 17, 7), two tacks or studs and eight miscellaneous objects (Fig. 17, 8–10) including a fragment of sheet which may originate from a pelta-shaped object (Fig. 17, 11) (Table 2).

Of the 16 objects from Romano-British contexts, only one, a fragment of modern alloy sheet (Cat. No. 14), is not of a Romano-British date. The remaining objects, especially the toilet items and personal ormaments, are common in Romano-British assemblages from in and around Dorchester.

The copper alloy artefacts from post-medieval, unstratified or unphased contexts are summarised as follows: 14 spiral-wound-headed pins, ten strips, one sheet fragment, one button, one lace tag, one ferrule, one hook or catch possibly from a box or casket, and one perforated hemispherical object. None of these objects are obviously Romano-British in date.

Fig. 17

1. **Strip brooch**, fill of pit *200*, SF4550, Period 2, mid 1st century AD, *c.* AD 40–70.
2. **Strip brooch**, fill of quarry *424*, SF4505, Period 2, first half of 1st century AD.

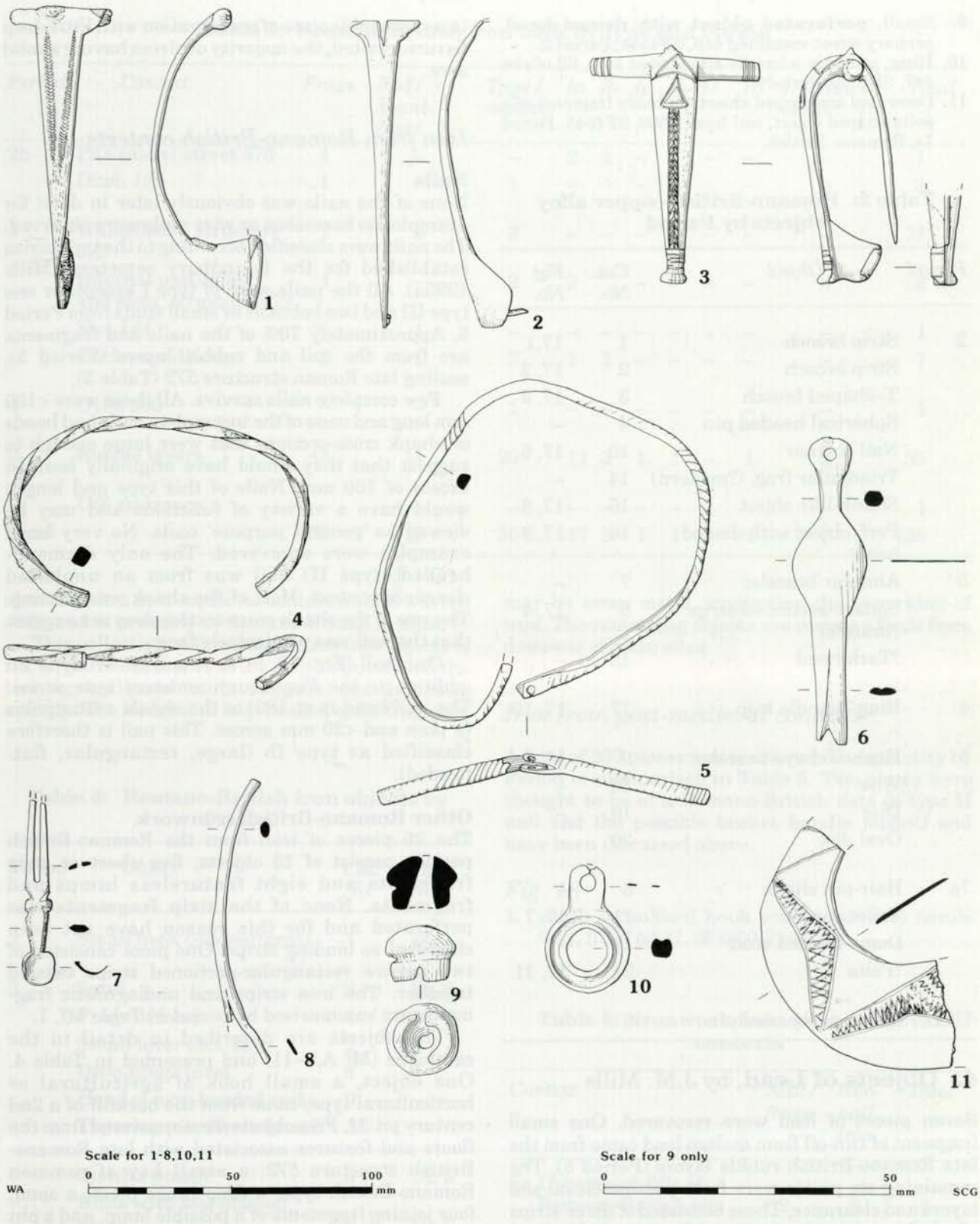

Figure 17 Copper alloy objects. Scale 1:2 (Nos 1–8, 10, 11), 1:1 (No. 9)

3. **T-shaped brooch**, fill of quarry *424*, SF4501, Period 2, mid 1st–mid 2nd century.
4. **Strip**, ?bracelet frag., twisted, square- sectioned, fill of slot *433*, SF4520, Period 3, later 4th century.
5. **Hook-and-eye bracelet**, rubble layer 151, SF4361, Period 5, later 4th century.
6. **Nail cleaner**, fill of pit *31*, SF4546, Period 2, mid/late 1st–early 2nd century.
7. **Toilet spoon**, soil layer 2054, SF4054, Period 7a, Romano-British.
8. Unidentified **shank-like object**, primary street metalling 456, SF4534, Period 2.

9. Small, **perforated object with domed head**, primary street metalling 456, SF4554, Period 2.
10. **Ring**, probably a handle attachment loop, fill of slot *247*, SF4530, Period 4.
11. Decorated arc-shaped **sheet**, probably fragment of a pelta-shaped object, soil layer 2086, SF4045, Period 7a, Romano- British.

Table 2: Romano-British copper alloy objects by Period

Period	*Object*	*Cat. No.*	*Fig. No.*
2	Strip brooch	1	17,1
	Strip brooch	2	17, 2
	T–shaped brooch	3	17, 3
	Spherical headed pin	4	–
	Nail cleaner	10	17, 6
	Triangular frag. (?modern)	14	–
	Shank-like object	15	17, 8
	Perf. object with domed head	16	17, 9
3	Annular bracelet	7	–
	Square-sectioned strip/ ?bracelet	8	17, 4
	?Tack head	12	–
4	Ring/?handle loop	17	17, 10
5	Hook-and-eye bracelet	9	17, 5
	Wire	18	–
	Disc	19	–
	Oval disc	20	–
7a	Hair-pin shank	5	–
	Toilet spoon	11	17, 7
	Dome-headed stud	13	–
	?Pelta	21	17, 11
U/S	Spherical-headed pin	6	–

4. Objects of Lead, by J.M. Mills

Seven pieces of lead were recovered. One small fragment of run-off from molten lead came from the late Romano-British rubble layers (Period 5). The remaining six pieces were from post-medieval soil layers and clearance. These consisted of three strips of window came, one strip with a cut and turned over edge, one lozenge-shaped strip, and a lead or lead alloy spoon bowl.

5. Objects of Iron, by J.M. Mills

A total of 418 pieces of iron, including 305 nails or nail fragments, was recovered. Most of the iron was in a reasonable state of preservation with little deep fissuring noted, the majority of pieces having a solid core.

Iron from Romano-British contexts

Nails

None of the nails was obviously later in date; for example, no horseshoe or wire nails were observed. The nails were classified according to the type series established for the Poundbury cemetery (Mills 1993a). All the nails were of type I except for one type III and two hobnails or small studs from Period 5. Approximately 70% of the nails and fragments are from the soil and rubble layers (Period 5), sealing late Roman structure *572* (Table 3).

Few complete nails survive. All these were <100 mm long and none of the incomplete nails had heads or shank cross-sections that were large enough to suggest that they would have originally been in excess of 100 mm. Nails of this type and length would have a variety of functions and may be viewed as 'general purpose' nails. No very large examples were recovered. The only diamond-headed (type II) nail was from an unphased clearance context. Most of the shank was missing. The size of the shank cross-section does not suggest that the nail was particularly long.

One nail (Fig. 18, 9) is of a type which is an addition to the Poundbury cemetery type series. The nail head is at 180° to the shank, rectangular in plan and <20 mm across. This nail is therefore classified as type Ih (large, rectangular, flat-headed).

Other Romano-British ironwork

The 26 pieces of iron from the Romano-British periods consist of 13 objects, five sheet or strip fragments and eight featureless lumps and fragments. None of the strip fragments was perforated and for this reason have not been classified as binding strips. One piece consisted of two narrow rectangular-sectioned strips twisted together. The iron strips and undiagnostic fragments are summarised by period in Table Mf. 1.

The objects are described in detail in the catalogue (Mf A.9–11) and presented in Table 4. One object, a small hook of agricultural or horticultural type, came from the backfill of a 2nd century pit *31*. Five objects were recovered from the floors and features associated with late Romano-British structure *572*: a small key of common Romano-British type, a drop hinge pivot, a spud, four joining fragments of a possible lamp, and a pin fragment perhaps from a brooch. A further six objects and nine strips and fragments were from the rubble and soil layers in Period 5 overlying building *572*, including a socketed ferrule, a wedge, a smith's punch, a knife, a possible penannular brooch fragment and an unidentified object. A single object, a loop-headed spike fragment deliberately cut below the head, was recovered from ditch *293* in the east of the site. One object, a bucket handle mount, was

Table 3: Romano-British iron nails by type and Period

Period	*Context*	*Frags*	*Rod/ shank frags*	*Type I unspec.*	*Ia*	*Ib*	*Ie*	*Ih*	II	*III*	*Hobnails/ studs*	*Total*
2b	Pits east of street *575*	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
	Ditch *155*	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
3	Walls/floors, structure *572*	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
	Internal post-holes and slots, structure *572*	4	–	2	2		–	–	–	–	–	8
	Slot *144*	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Enclosure ditches	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
4	Oven *300*	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	Rubble layers	42	14	20	11	3	1	1	–	1	2	95
	U/S clearance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Total		59	19	30	17	5	1	1	1	1	2	136

identified in a post-medieval context (rabbit warren *452*), and is probably of Romano-British in date.

This collection of Romano-British iron objects is not large. The presence of the smith's punch and the two agricultural tools suggest non-domestic activity. The wedge and loop-headed spike fragment may be scrap metal, suggesting the reworking of iron. The remaining objects are common finds from domestic civilian sites.

Table 4: Romano-British iron objects by Period

Period	*Object*	*Cat. No.*	*Fig. No.*
2	Small hook (agricultural)	1	18, 1
3	Spud	2	18, 2
	Frags of lamp	4	18, 4
	Small lever lock key	7	–
	Drop hinge pivot	8	–
	Head of loop-headed spike	9	–
	Tapering pin, ?from brooch	11	–
5	Smith's punch	3	18, 3
	Knife with leaf-shaped blade	6	18, 5
	?Drop hinge pivot	10	18, 6
	Socketed point or ferrule	12	–
	Rectangular-sectioned wedge	13	18, 7
	Penannular ring, ?brooch frag.	14	18, 8
7a	?Bucket handle mount	5	–

Iron from post-medieval contexts

A total of 257 pieces was recovered. The quantity by Period is summarised in Table 5. Two pieces were thought to be of a Romano-British date (a type II nail and the possible bucket handle mount) and have been discussed above.

Fig. 18

1. small, agricultural **hook** with copper alloy ferrule frag., fill of pit *31*, SF4500, Period 2.

Table 5: ironwork from post-medieval contexts

Context	*Nail/ frags*	*Non-nail iron*	*Total*
7a Uppermost fills of Romano-British pits	2	1	3
Features sealed by soil layers	13	3	16
Soil layers	138	30	168
Features cutting soil layers	16	20	36
Unphased	1	33	34
Total	170	87	257

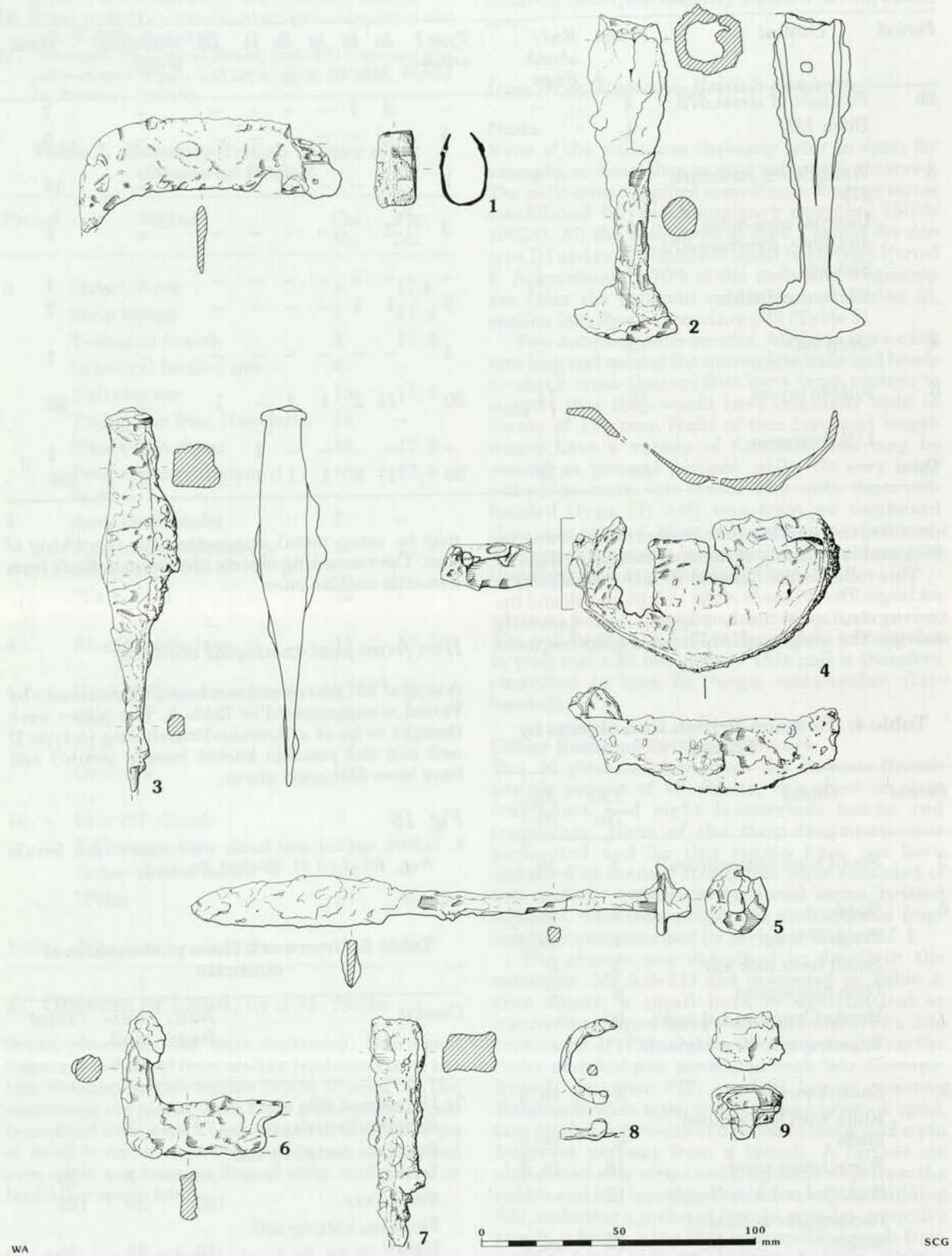

Figure 18 Iron objects. Scale 1:2

2. **Spud** or **hoe**: socketed tool with cresent-shaped blade, Chalk floor 402, SF4529, Period 3.
3. **Smith's punch**, rubble layer 151, SF4335, Period 5.
4. Fragments of shallow **lamp**, fill of slot *144*, SF4531, Period 3.
5. **Knife** with leaf-shaped blade, rubble layer 98, SF4287, Period 5, late 3rd/4th century.
6. **?Drop-hinge pivot**, rectangular-sectioned arm, broken across a nail hole, rubble layer 151, SF4333, Period 5.
7. Rectangular-sectioned **wedge**, rubble layer 311, SF4488, Period 5.
8. **Penannular ring**, ?brooch fragment, rubble layer 151, SF4342, Period 5.
9. **Nail**, type Ih, rubble layer 311, SF4470, Period 5.

6. Slag, by J.M. Mills, with a report on the litharge cake by J.G. McDonnell

Twenty-five pieces of slag, weighing 550 g, were recovered. The collection includes iron slag, copper/copper alloy slag, a litharge cake, cinder, and a piece of very glassy material, possibly glass slag. A summary of type by period appears in Table 6.

The quantity of iron slag, coupled with the absence of any metalworking features such as hearths, in the Romano-British period is insufficient to suggest *in situ* ironworking. The presence of a smith's punch (Fig. 18, 3) however, does imply that ironworking may have been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the excavation.

The presence of a litharge cake (Mf A.12) indicates silver refining but no cupellation hearths were found. Litharge cakes are one by-product of silver refining by cupellation (Tylecote 1986, 60–1). Gold, or gold and silver, can also be extracted by this method but cupellation will not separate the two metals. Cupellation is achieved by oxidising the base metal, in this case copper, and dissolving the silver in lead. The lead cake is then oxidised to produce a prill of silver (and or gold).

The oxidised lead cake is termed 'litharge'. This can be recycled by reduction giving lead metal. The presence of copper in the litharge shows that copper was being desilvered. Other examples of litharge cake have recently been recovered from late Romano-British levels at Victoria Road, Winchester, and from ?early medieval contexts at Southampton, both in Hampshire.

The small amount of cinder, glass and other slag material in the post-medieval period suggests incorporation of rubbish, probably by manuring.

Table 6: slag by Period

Period	*Type*	*No. pieces*	*Weight (g)*
2	Litharge	1	330
2	Iron	1	80
3	Iron	3	12
5	Iron	5	43
7a	Cinder	12	25
7a	Iron	1	40
7a	Glass	1	17
Unphased	Copper	1	3
Total		25	550

7. Worked Flint, by P.A. Harding

Ninety-three contexts produced 358 pieces of worked flint and three chert flakes. Totals from each period are shown in Table 7. The flint can be divided into two groups, distinguished by the presence/absence of white patina and by different composition. Both groups occur together in individual contexts.

Patinated material

Cores in this group comprise three produced by alternate flaking, including one biconical and one semi- discoidal; three single platform cores, one a blade core, an unprepared flake core with opposed platforms, and an unprepared multi-platform flake core. Most of the flakes have plain butts and show no obvious signs of platform preparation. However other butts were faceted, to modify the flaking angle, or abraded to remove overhang, before the flake was removed. There was no clear preference for hard or soft hammer mode. Five well-made flake scrapers were found which include two side scrapers and one 'thumb-nail' scraper. All were made using regular, continuous, direct, semi-abrupt retouch to form a convex scraping edge. A knife was made on a naturally backed blade using direct, low angle, stepped retouch to modify the edge.

The patinated material probably forms part of a single industry. Although diagnostic implements are absent, the discoidal cores, prepared butts and well-made scrapers suggest a Late Neolithic date.

Table 7: worked flint and chert by Period

Period	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
2	6	81	56	4	5	4	1 knife 2 chert flakes
3	1	16	16	2	1	–	–
4	1	6	1	1	–	–	–
5	–	22	20	1	–	–	–
7a	3	53	47	2	1	2	1 chert flake
7b	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Total	11	178	142	10	7	6	4

1 = cores and frags; 2 = whole flakes; 3 = broken flakes; 4 = burnt flakes; 5 = retouched flakes; 6 = scrapers; 7 = others

Unpatinated material

This flint contrasts with the patinated group not only in condition but also in content. The flakes are often broken at the proximal end and no tools were found. This material, which was particularly prevalent in the rubble infill of structure *572*, probably represents the waste from trimming nodules used in building construction.

8. **Portable Stone Objects**, by C.K. Copson and F. Healy, with petrological identifications by Paul Ensom

There are 19 portable stone objects, comprising six whetstones, three quern fragments, five counters, a Chalk loomweight, two pierced Chalk slabs, and two indeterminate fragments. Eleven of these objects were recovered from Romano-British contexts, the remainder from post-medieval and modern deposits (Table 8). All are described in the catalogue (Mf A.13–B.1).

Of the whetstones or hones, the most common type is a utilised river or beach pebble, four of the six examples taking this form. The most exotic is a small fragment of calcareous Sandstone (Cat. No. 2) from a source in the north of England. The only example to show any sign of actual shaping is a small, rectangular-sectioned knife hone (Cat. No. 5) of Phyllite from Devon or Cornwall.

All three quern fragments are of Old Red Sandstone, from the Mendips or south Wales. The only one which is large enough for its original form to be determined (Cat. No. 9) is a fragment from the upper stone of a heavy, compact rotary quern.

Old Red Sandstone querns are relatively rare in Dorchester. There is one from the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1982, 117). The other three querns from that site, however, are of Upper Greensand. Most of the querns from Greyhound Yard (Mills 1993b), Alington Avenue (Walker in prep.) and Poundbury (Anderson *et al.* 1987, 103–6) are similarly of locally available material.

Four of the five counters from the site are made from Lower Lias Limestone, the fine grain of which would facilitate the manufacture of small objects. Some are of smooth, almost circular outline, their edges perhaps ground (eg, Cat. Nos 12 and 14), others retain a polygonal outline from their initial trimming (Cat. Nos 10, 13). None has the 'milled' edge, produced by closely-spaced vertical incisions, which characterises some of the counters from Greyhound Yard (Woodward 1993a). Limestones are the most frequent raw material of the numerous counters from the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1982, 117) and from Greyhound Yard (Woodward *et al.* 1993a).

The Chalk loomweight (Cat. No. 15) is of a common Iron Age/Romano-British type. Comparable examples have been found at Alington Avenue (Walker in prep.). The two small pierced Chalk slabs (Cat. Nos 16 and 17) are of uncertain function. Their angularity and irregularity make them unlikely to have been spindle whorls. They may have served as weights.

9. **Shale**, by C.K. Copson and F. Healy

Thirty-six pieces of shale, including 11 recognisable artefacts, were recovered from contexts ranging

Table 8: portable stone objects by Period

Period	*Object*	*Material*	*Source*	*Cat. No.*
2	2 whetstones	Metamorphosed Siltstone	Devon/Cornwall	3
		Old Red Sandstone/impure quartzite	Mendips	4
2	Loomweight	Chalk	local	15
2	2 pierced slabs	Chalk	local	16, 17
2	Indet. frag.	Felspathitic silty Sandstone	Devon/Cornwall	18
3	Whetstone	Calcareous Sandstone	?N. England	2
4	Quern frag.	Old Red Sandstone	Mendips	7
5	Quern frag.	Old Red Sandstone	Mendips	8
5	2 counters	Tectonised Chalk	Corfe area	11
		Lower Lias Limestone	Somerset	12
7a	3 whetstones	Silty Limestone (?Corallian)	Dorset coast	1
		Phyllite	Devon/Cornwall	5
		Metaquartzite	local	6
7a	Quern frag.	Old Red Sandstone	Mendips	9
7a	2 counters	Lower Lias Limestone	Somerset	13, 14
7a	Indet. frag.	Old Red Sandstone	Mendips	19
Unphased	Counter	Lower Lias Limestone	Somerset	10

Table 9: worked and unworked shale by Period

	Worked		*Unworked*		
Period	*No.*	*Weight (g)*	*No.*	*Weight (g)*	*Including*
2	5	180	–		Armlet frag. (Cat. No. 4)
					2 tray frags (Fig. 19, 4)
3	1	11	7	11	Spindle whorl (Fig. 19, 1)
5	2	71	11	595	Vessel frag. (Fig. 19, 2)
7a	7	1053	–		Armlet frag. (Cat. No. 2)
					Tray or boards frag. (Cat. No. 10)
					Vessel frag. (Fig. 19, 3)
					Tray frag. (Fig. 19, 4)
					Table frag. (Fig. 19, 5)
Unphased	2	33	–		
U/S	1	3	–		Armlet frag. (Cat. No. 3)
Total	18	1351	18	606	

from the early Romano-British to post-medieval periods. Their composition and incidence are summarised in Table 9. The objects are described in detail in the catalogue (Mf B.2–3). Condition and state of preservation vary from good, as in the case of Figure 19, 1–3, to fragile and laminating, in the case of some of the unillustrated fragments.

The 11 recognisable objects consist of one spindle whorl, three armlet fragments, two vessel fragments, four tray or cutting board fragments, and one table top fragment. All represent finished items discarded after use. Similar objects have been identified among the larger collection from earlier excavations in Colliton Park (Calkin 1972; Aitken and Aitken 1982), and from excavations elsewhere in Dorchester, such as Greyhound Yard (Mills and Woodward 1993) and Alington Avenue (Buxton in prep.).

The spindle whorl (Fig. 19, 1) is one of numerous examples from Dorchester (Calkin 1972, 44; Aitken and Aitken 1982, fig. 14:101–4; Mills and Woodward 1993, fig. 78, 8–14). Its oval, as distinct from biconcial, section is matched only in a minority of them.

The three armlet fragments are all extremely similar, being lathe-turned, undecorated and of upright oval section. Their sizes, with internal diameters varying from 65–70 mm, fall within the range of shale armlets from elsewhere in Dorset (Thomas 1987, 31) and compare with a mean of 65 mm for armlets from Greyhound Yard (Mills and Woodward 1993).

The two fragments from lathe-turned shale vessels (Fig. 19, 2 and 3) are relatively rare and may represent luxury items. The flat, open form (Fig. 19, 3) recalls that of ceramic platters in both *terra nigra* and *terra rubra* (Rigby 1973, figs 1–4). Seven vessel fragments came from previous excavations in Colliton Park (Calkin 1972, 44, fig. 2:14, 15). Others have been found elsewhere in Dorchester, notably at Greyhound Yard, although none were of forms closely comparable with the two County Hall examples.

Three of the four tray or cutting board fragments (Fig. 19, 4) belong to the same decorated circular tray. The decoration does not seem to have an exact parallel, but the type of artefact and the execution of the decorative motif (compass-inscribed dot-and-circle) are relatively common amongst material from the Purbeck industries (eg, Thomas 1987, figs 19 and 20), and occur on a tray of similar diameter from Silchester, Hampshire (Lawson 1976, fig. 12, 90). The fourth, undecorated fragment may be seen as part of a square or rectangular cutting board, similar to examples from Alington Avenue (Buxton in prep.).

The table top fragment (Fig. 19, 5) is the rarest object in the collection. Calkin (1972, 48) lists only five from the whole of Britain. A further possible fragment was recovered from Ower, in Purbeck (Woodward 1987, fig. 58, 279). In thickness, diameter, and general aspect, the County Hall fragment resembles the plainer of two table tops from Silchester (Lawson 1976, fig. 12, 94). In Dorchester, shale tables are represented by legs or leg fragments from Colliton Park (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1938, pl. VIII, c; Calkin 1972, fig. 3), South Street (Liversidge 1955, pls 50, 53), and Princes Street (Liversidge and Peers 1960, pl. XXII).

The range and balance of forms in the collection conform to those of the accumulated worked shale from Roman Dorchester as a whole. All the forms present are among those produced in Purbeck (Thomas 1987; Woodward 1987, 106–10; Cox and Woodward 1987, 165–72).

Unworked shale, which makes up 31% by weight of the total, consists of 15 small fragments and three rather more substantial slabs, the largest of which has a maximum dimension of 211 mm. Worked waste pieces include three fragments showing conchoidal fractures, chisel marks, or both, one from the rubble layers infilling the late Romano-British

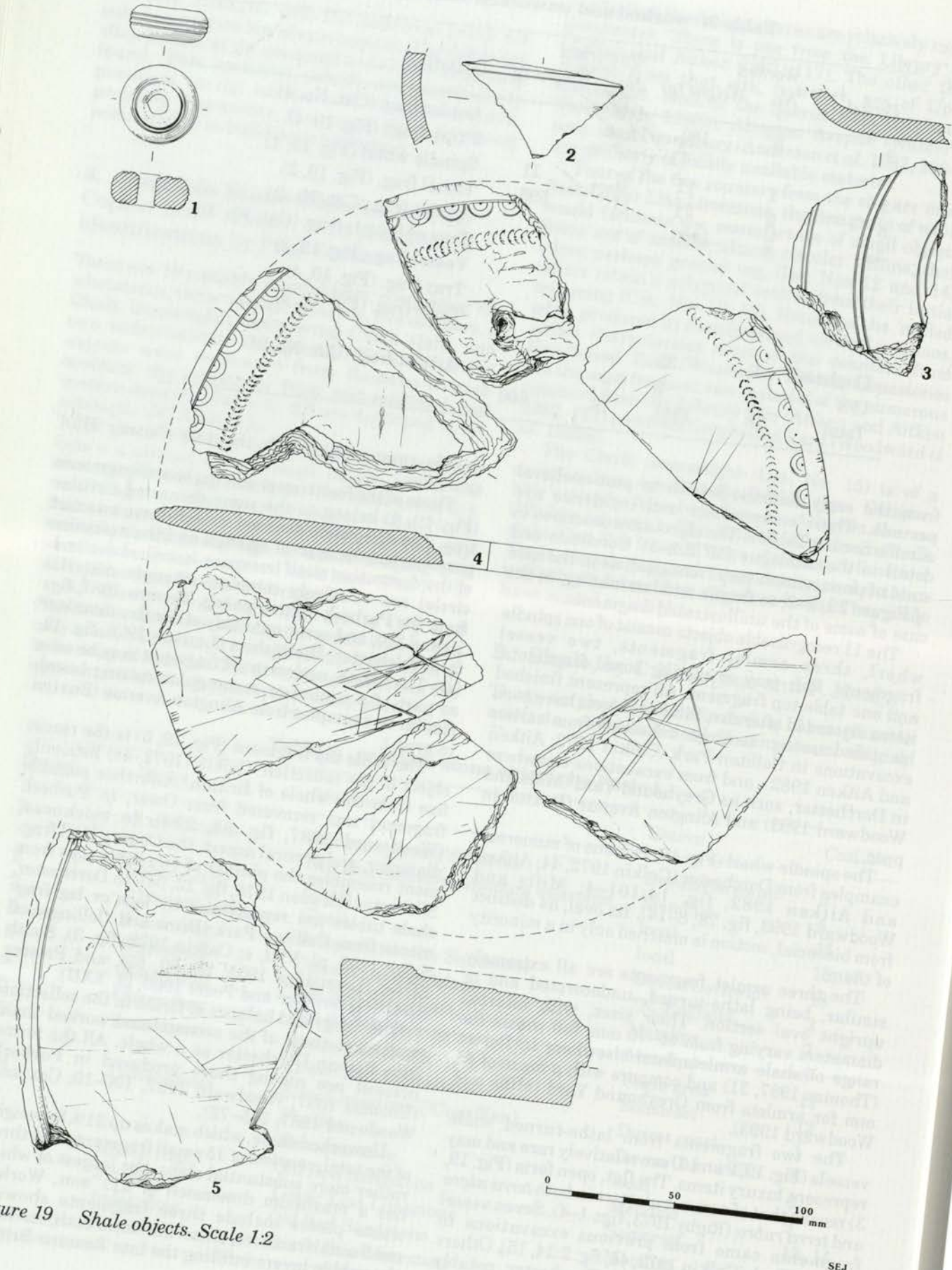

Figure 19 Shale objects. Scale 1:2

structure *572* and two from post-medieval soils. There is, however, no unambiguous evidence for shaleworking in the form of lathe cores or chisel spalls.

Fig. 19

1. **Spindle whorl**, fill of slot *144*, SF 4296, Period 3.
2. Fragment of lathe-turned **bowl** or **dish**, rubble layer 151, SF4817, Period 5.
3. Base fragment of shallow, lathe-turned, decorated **dish** or **platter**, soil layer 2002, SF4101, Period 7a.
4. Three rim fragments of a decorated, circular **tray**, soil layer 2 and fill of pit *297*, SF4344/4466/4467, Periods 7a and 2.
5. Edge fragment of decorated, circular **table top**, fill of pit *27*, SF4271, Period 7a.

10. Glass

One hundred and ninety-two pieces of glass were recovered. Of these, 14 pieces, including one glass bead (Cat. No. 1), were recovered from Periods 2, 3 and 4 and a further 14 pieces were from the rubble spread layers which overlay late Roman structure *572*. All of these are Roman in date. The remaining glass was recovered from Period 7 contexts, with 79 pieces from the post-medieval soils. The majority of this material is of post-medieval date, but also includes four fragments of vessel glass and two incomplete beads (Cat. Nos 2 and 3) which are Roman in date. The Roman glass is discussed in full below, and a catalogue for each category (vessel, window, and beads) is presented in microfiche (Mf B.4–7). The post- Roman glass is discussed below.

Roman Glass, by H.E.M. Cool

Vessel glass

A minimum of 13 vessels is represented by 27 fragments of Roman vessel glass (Table 10). It ranges in date from the 1st–4th centuries and consists of common forms. The majority of these vessel types have already been found in Dorchester and are more fully discussed in the report on the glass from Greyhound Yard (Cool and Price 1993).

At least six vessels can be dated to the 1st or early 2nd centuries. The blue/green rim fragment (Cat. No. 7) comes from a collared jar (Isings 1957, form 67c; Cool and Price 1993, nos 50–1, 134–5; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos. 732–806). These were in use during the second half of the 1st and the early 2nd century. The blue/green lower body fragment (Cat. No. 8) and, with less certainty, the yellow/green fragment (Cat. No. 3) might also have come from this type of jar or from a contemporary globular jug form (Isings 1957, form 52; Cool and Price 1993, Nos. 25 30, 142, see also nos 25b, 56–7b, 159–61; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 871–954).

Cat. No. 9 is a rim fragment from a blue/green globular or ovoid jar with a folded rim. It has broken in such a way that the precise details of folding are obscured and instead of being folded down and in, as suggested, it may have been folded up and in. It is not usually possible to date jars with folded rims closely within the 1st–3rd centuries, but this piece can be included amongst the group of early vessels because of its context (fill of pit *27*, Period 2).

At least one square bottle was identified (Cat. Nos 12–12d). These were very common during the later 1st–2nd centuries (Isings 1957, form 50; Cool and Price 1993, nos 171–84, 188; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 1834–2239). Fragments from two other vessels may be included amongst the early material on the grounds of their colour. Deep blue glass (Cat. Nos 1a and b) went out of common use during the Flavian period, and yellow/brown glass (Cat. No. 2) became rare after the early–mid 2nd century.

Three vessels are of late 2nd/3rd century date. Cat. No. 4 (Fig. 20, 2) is a fragment of a colourless funnel-mouthed jug with pulled up spout (Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 1005, 1006, 1040, 1041). On these jugs the spout is either opposite the handle as on one from Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (Frend 1968, 33, fig. 6. 3), or positioned laterally to it as on one from Colchester, Essex (May 1930, pl. LXXXVI.91). On No. 4, the spout would have been opposite the handle. These jugs were in use during the second half of the 2nd century and into the 3rd. The form was not represented in the assemblage from Greyhound Yard but is not uncommon on other Romano-British sites.

Cat. No. 13 is a small fragment of a mould-blown barrel jug or Frontinus bottle (Isings 1957, forms 89 and 128; Cool and Price 1993, no. 190; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 2259–62). In Britain, examples from dated contexts belong to the later Roman period though they were in use in other north-western provinces by the end of the 1st century AD. A 3rd rather than 4th century date is most likely for this piece because it is made of blue/green glass which appears to have been used only occasionally in the 4th century.

Cat. No. 5 may be the lower body fragment of a colourless trailed cylindrical cup (Cool and Price 1993, nos 86–87b; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 465–535). These normally have the trail on the lower body near the carination, but examples where the trail is positioned near the base ring, as would have been the case for this fragment, are also known as at *Verulamium* (St Albans), Hertfordshire (Charlesworth 1984, 158, no. 132, fig. 64, 70). Cylindrical cups such as these were in use during the last third of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd century.

The assemblage also includes a handle fragment from a jug or bottle (Cat. No. 10) and a base fragment from a cup, flask, or jug (Cat. No. 11). The forms these came from cannot be closely identified, but they are likely to be of 3rd century or earlier date because they are made of blue/green glass.

Three 4th century vessels are represented by Cat. Nos 14–16. These are made of bubbly greenish colourless or greenish yellow glass which was the commonest type of glass used to make 4th century

Table 10: Romano-British glass by Period

Period	*Context*	*Vessel frags*	*Window frags*	*Beads*	*Cat. Nos (V; W; B)*
2b	Pit *27*	4	–	–	1a, 2, 7, 9;
	Pit *200*	1	–	–	11b;
	Pit *202*	1	–	–	11c;
	Quarry scoop *424*	1	–	–	12a;
3	Wall 322	1	–	–	10;
	Chalk floor 149	–	–	1	–;–;1
	Slot *433*	1	1	–	12c; 2;
	Ditch *90*	1	–	–	11a;
	Graindrier *116*	1	–	–	5;
4	Post-hole *125*	1	–	–	16;
5	Rubble layer 311	9	3	–	6a, 6b, 11d, 11e, 12b, 13, 15, 16a, 16b; 1a–c, 2;
	Rubble layer 151	2	–	–	12d, 14;
7a	Pit *27*	1	–	1	3; –; 2
	Pit *202*	1	–	–	4;
	Pit *31*	1	–	–	11f;
	Soil layers	–	–	1	–; –; 3
	Rabbit warren *452*	1	–	–	8;
Total		27	4	3	

vessels. Two hemispherical cups are represented by Nos 14 and 16. No. 14 (Fig. 20, 1) has a fire rounded rim edge, while the body fragments of No. 16 probably came from a cup which had a cracked off rim edge. The latter is one of the commonest 4th century drinking cup forms (Isings 1957, form 96; Cool and Price 1993, nos 100–100b, 191–4; Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 553–72). Ones with fire rounded rim edges like No. 14 (Cool and Price forthcoming, nos 620–9) are less numerous but probably as widespread as the cups with cracked off rims. At Greyhound Yard, for example, there is one fragment from a cup or beaker with a fire rounded rim edge (Cool and Price 1993, no. 206) in comparison to fragments from a minimum of seven cups or beakers with cracked off rim edges (nos 100–101c, 191–201), and this is a phenomenon seen on most 4th century sites.

The rim fragment, Cat. No. 15, comes from either a segmental bowl (Isings 1957, form 116) or from an indented truncated conical bowl (Isings 1957, form 117). These are both common 4th century forms. Segmental bowls were in use throughout the 4th century, whereas the indented ones appear to be a later 4th century type (Cool and Price 1987, 118–9, 137 nos 375–6, fig. 56; Cool and Price 1993, nos 203–4 and 208).

Window glass

Cast window glass was primarily in use during the 1st–3rd centuries. Four fragments were found, two of which have interesting features. Cat. No. 1 has been reworked into a counter and Cat. No. 2 is a most unusual colour. Cast window glass is normally blue/green though yellowish green and near colourless fragments are also sometimes found. Strongly coloured fragments such as this one, which is emerald green, are very rare. It is possible that the colouration is accidental, but it may have been intentional. At Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, blue window glass was used in the bath-house and this appears to have been a deliberate choice (Neal et al. 1990, 73).

(Report submitted June 1989)

Glass beads

The three glass beads are common types. Cat. No. 1 is a small blue globular bead of Guido group 7iv (1978, 70) and Cat. No. 2 is a fragment from either a similar green bead (group 7iii) or, more probably, the end of a segmented bead (Guido 1978, 91). Neither of these types are closely datable within the Roman period. Cat. No. 3 is a fragment from a square-sectioned blue bead of late Roman date (Guido 1978, 96).

Post-Roman Glass, by Rachael Seager Smith

The bulk of the glass from the post-Roman period is made up of post-medieval bottle glass (86 pieces; 3916 g).

Rim fragments from four bottles were present from gully *62*, pit *147*, pit *25*, and the post-medieval soils, all variations on the theme of an upright 'bead'

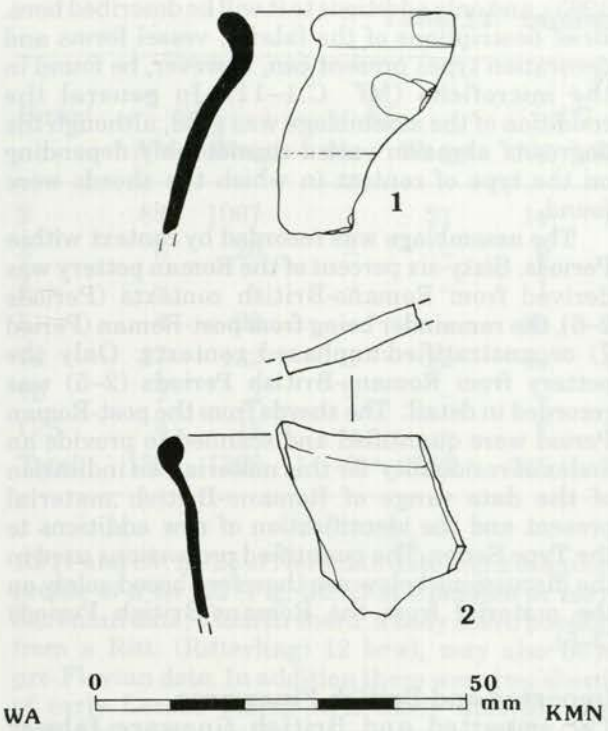

Figure 20 Roman vessel glass. Scale 1:1

rim and a wedge-shaped 'flange'. Fragments from 16 bases were also present, all with a smoothly curving central 'kick', varying between 10–60 mm high. Only one of these vessels was sufficiently complete to be datable; ¾ of a bottle, from pit *147*, which probably dates from between *c.* mid 1730s–1750s (Hume 1969, 65.66). All the other pieces were from the body area of vessels. Although the bulk of the bottle glass was probably originally dark olive green in colour, this group showed the greatest degree of surface decay, more than 80% of the assemblage exhibiting iridescent weathering and surface flaking. All the pieces appear to have been from hand-blown vessels; no evidence for moulding was noted although all fragments were comparatively small.

Other smaller vessels were also represented (26 pieces; 85 g). This group encompasses a wide range of different colours and thicknesses of glass. Comparatively little surface decay was observed. At most traces of light surface iridescence were noted. Few diagnostic pieces were recovered, the majority of fragments being from the body of unidentifiable vessels. However, a rim fragment from a small clear glass phial was recovered from the post-medieval soils and although this example was too small to identify to specific type, vessels with similar rims are known and are dated from the mid 17th–mid 18th century (Hume 1969, 73.7.8 and 11–14: Charleston 1984, fig 153, nos 152, 162, 163). The base of another small phial in pale green glass was found in pit 7 and can be dated to between *c.* 1675 and 1776 (Hume 1969.73). The only other fragment of non-bottle vessel glass to preserve any distinctive features, was a small fragment of yellowish-green glass from an unphased context, which probably derives from a flask with traces of writhen mould-blown ribbing, a decorative type which dates from the 14th century onwards (Charleston 1984, fig. 146, 14 and 15; fig. 148, 62 and 66).

Fifty-three pieces (74 g) of window glass were also recovered. Only two pieces, from pit *15*, preserve the edges of the panes but were both too fragmentary to indicate shape. The glass varied from between 1–3 mm thick and in colour, from almost clear through to pale green, dark olive green and almost black. Some surface decay was noted but this was not as extreme as that recorded on the bottles.

Fig. 20

1. Rim fragment of **cup**, rubble layer 151, Period 5, 4th century.
2. Rim fragment of **spouted jug**, fill of pit *202*, Period 7a, late 2nd or early 3rd century.

11. Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery and Briquetage, by R.M.J. Cleal

Five sherds of prehistoric pottery (34 g) and one sherd of briquetage (3 g) were recovered (Table 11). The prehistoric pottery includes one Early–Middle Bronze Age rim and body sherds of probable Bronze Age type. The sherd of briquetage is similar to that from Hobarrow, Dorset (Farrar 1975, 19) and likely to be Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. These are described in detail in the catalogue (Mf B.8–9).

Table 11: the prehistoric pottery

Period	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date*
2	Flint-tempered	body	?pre-Iron Age
2	Grog-tempered	rim	Early–Middle Bronze Age, cf Middle Farm (Cleal in prep.)
2	Grog-tempered	body	?Bronze Age
2	Calcite-tempered	body	prehistoric
4	grog-tempered	rim	?Bronze Age

Roman Pottery, by Rachael Seager Smith, with contributions by J.M. Mills, M. Corney, B. Dickinson, and D.F. Williams

A total of 8569 sherds (105.2 kg) of Roman pottery was recovered. The assemblage spans a date range from the 1st–4th centuries and is dominated by the

Table 12: summary of the Roman pottery by fabric group from Periods 2–5

Fabric	*No.*	*Weight (g)*	*Av. weight*	*% of assemblage:*	
				No.	*Weight*
1	3518	46,725	13.3		
1 ox.	522	5333	10.2		
1B	1008	13,693	13.6		
1B ox.	9	55	6.1		
				89.0	79.4
5	27	137	5.0	0.5	0.2
18	19	440	23.0		
19	1	60	–		
				0.4	0.6
20	138	1616	11.7		
21	10	74	7.4		
22	18	1372	76.2		
				2.9	3.7
35	156	1636	10.4	2.8	2.0
36	126	10,227	75.1	2.2	12.3
37	81	695	8.6		
38	17	293	17.0		
				1.7	1.2
39	25	101	4.0	0.4	0.1
42	7	414	59.0	0.1	0.5
Total	5682	82,871	14.6		

products of the Black Burnished ware industry. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a range of other local products, and regional and continental imports which included products of the Corfe Mullen, New Forest, and Oxfordshire kilns, a range of orange, buff, and grey wares, amphora, samian, other imported finewares, and mortaria.

The assemblage was recorded using an abbreviated version of the Wessex Archaeology pottery recording system, developed for and used in the analysis of other Romano-British assemblages from the area (Davies and Seager Smith 1993; Hearne 1991). The reference numbers describing all the variables (ie. fabric, vessel form, and decoration type), recorded for this assemblage, are part of the regional type series established by Wessex Archaeology for the Dorchester area: not all the attributes of the type series were present, so there are gaps within the numerical sequence of this report. The Type Series is fully described in the Greyhound Yard report (Davies and Seager Smith 1993), and only additions to it will be described here. Brief descriptions of the fabrics, vessel forms and decoration types present can, however, be found in the microfiche (Mf C.1–11). In general the condition of the assemblage was good, although the degree of abrasion varied considerably depending on the type of context in which the sherds were found.

The assemblage was recorded by context within Periods. Sixty-six percent of the Roman pottery was derived from Romano-British contexts (Periods 2–5), the remainder being from post-Roman (Period 7) or unstratified/unphased contexts. Only the pottery from Romano-British Periods (2–5) was recorded in detail. The sherds from the post-Roman Period were quantified and scanned to provide an 'index of residuality' for this material, an indication of the date range of Romano-British material present and the identification of new additions to the Type Series. The quantified proportions used in the discussions below are therefore based solely on the material from the Romano-British Periods (2–5).

Imported and British Finewares

The imported and British fineware fabrics represent 7% of the sherds (394). This group of fabrics includes samian and other imported finewares; Corfe Mullen, New Forest, and Oxfordshire products. The total quantity of each fabric is shown in Table 12.

Samian (Fabric 35), by J.M. Mills and M. Corney, with the potters' stamps by B. Dickinson

The entire collection of samian consists of 252 sherds (2402 g). Numbers and weights by fabric by Period are given in Table 13. As a collection, the pottery is mainly in good condition. The mean sherd size is quite large (10 g), with large sherds occurring in the post-medieval soils suggesting relatively little reworking of the deposits. Many vessels showed little sign of wear, sand still remaining on some foot rings and on vessel interiors from the final stages of manufacture. Evidence of repair in the form of rivet holes was noted on only four sherds (SF4901, SF4904, SF4504, SF4911). Two base sherds exhibit evidence of reuse, possibly being reused as lids or for grinding (Marsh 1981b, 229). One, a stamped base sherd Dr. (Dragendorff) 15/17 or 18 (Stamp report Cat. No. 5) has a narrow band of abrasion concentric to the foot ring and a circular area of abrasion in the centre of the underside of the base; the other, a Dr. 18/31 or 31 base sherd (SF4903), has been trimmed around the edge of the footring by chipping.

It was possible to identify the vessel type for 164 sherds. A total of 40 vessels of decorated types Dr. 29, Dr. 30, Dr. 37 (61 sherds) and 94 plain form vessels (102 sherds) was identified. The numbers of vessels are listed in Table 14 by form and by fabric in Romano-British and post-Roman Periods.

Over 50% of the assemblage (130 sherds) was of Southern Gaulish (SG) fabric, of which only three were of pre-Flavian date, one sherd each of Dr.

Table 13: samian by Period and fabric

Period	Fabric											
	SG		EL		CG		CG/EG		EG		Total	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
2	88	1067	1	21	14	120	–	–	–	–	103	1208
3	6	20	–	–	9	37	–	–	1	9	16	66
4	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	1	9
5	4	92	–	–	35	265	–	–	2	21	41	378
7a	27	132	1	22	49	418	1	3	1	12	79	587
7b	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
U/S	4	15	–	–	7	140	–	–	–	–	11	155
Total	130	1328	2	43	115	989	1	3	4	42	252	2405

15/17 and Dr. 24/25 of Neronian date and a complete profile of a Dr. 23 (Fig. 22, 2) of Claudian or early Neronian date; a fourth sherd, a body sherd possibly from a Ritt. (Ritterling) 12 bowl, may also be of pre-Flavian date. In addition there were two sherds of early Lezoux fabric. It is likely that the first period of activity on the site was during the Flavian period, the pre-Flavian sherds being residual rather than indicative of an early date for occupation.

The presence of forms Dr. 18/31, Dr. 27 and Dr. 37 in both Southern and Central Gaulish (CG) fabrics suggests samian continued to be imported at the end of the 1st–early 2nd century.

The Antonine period is represented by forms Dr. 30, 37, 38, 18/31, 18/31R, 31, 35, 36 (Table 14). Few examples of Dr. 38, a common 2nd century form, were identified, although some of the undiagnostic sherds of plain samian may be from Dr. 38 bowls. This suggests, together with the fact that less than 50% of the collection was of Central or Eastern Gaulish (EG) fabrics (Table 13), that the level of activity on the site was less intense than during the previous century. Of the later 2nd century forms, only Dr. 79 and mortaria, including Dr. 45, were present. With so few sherds being identified as probably from Eastern Gaul, it would seem that samian imports were tailing off steadily throughout the 2nd century. The paucity of Eastern Gaulish samian may simply be a reflection of the fact that Dorchester is at the western extreme of the area of Eastern Gaulish samian supply.

Samian potters' stamps, by Brenda Dickinson: Eight samian potters' stamps were recovered. These are described in full below and illustrated in Figure 21. The first line of each entry gives potter (i, ii, etc, where homonyms are involved), die number, reading of the stamp, form, and pottery of origin. Underlined letters are ligatured. The presence of '(a)' means that the stamp is attested at the pottery in question, '(b)' this potter, but not the particular stamp, attested at the pottery in question and '(c)' assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution and, or, form.

Fig. 21

1. Caupirra, 1a, C VPIRR M, Dr. 18/31R or 31R, Lezoux (a).
   This stamp appears both on form Dr. 18/31R and its later variant, Dr. 31R. There is no site dating for it, but the stamps from other dies occur at *Verulamium*, both in Period IIC (*c.* AD 140–150) and the Second Fire deposits (after AD 150). There is also an example from Benwell (Tyne & Wear) which will belong to the later Antonine period. Date: *c.* AD 140–170 (soil layer 348, SF4429, Period 7a).
2. Elvillus, 1a, ELV[ILLI], Dr. 33, Lezoux (a).
   There are many examples of this stamp from the Wroxeter (Shropshire) Gutter hoard of the later Antonine period. It is also known from Birdoswald (Cumbria) and was used on forms Dr. 31R and Dr. 80. Date: *c.* AD 160–190. (Unstratified, SF4553)
3. Habilis, 1b, HABILIS[M], Dr. 31, Lezoux (a).
   Habilis stamped a large number of forms, including Dr. 18/31, 18/31R, 27, 79, 80 and Ludowici Tg, with the later forms outnumbering the earlier. His site record includes Benwell, South Shields (Tyne & Wear) and *Verulamium* (in the Second Fire deposits). There is no internal dating for this particular stamp. Date: *c.* AD 150–180 (soil layer 330, SF4382, Period 7a).
4. Meddillus, 5a, MEOILLVS, Dr. 29 (complete, Fig. 22, 12), La Graufesenque (a).
   The Meddillus stamp was used almost exclusively on Dr. 29 bowls. Examples are noted from Burghöfe, Germany (Ulbert 1959, Taf. 41, 35), Caerleon (Gwent), Rottweil (Germany) (3) and York. Date: *c.* AD 70–85 (fill of pit *27*, SF4548, Period 2).
5. Pat– Pa–, 1a, OF P T PA, Dr. 15/17 or 18, La Graufesenque (c).

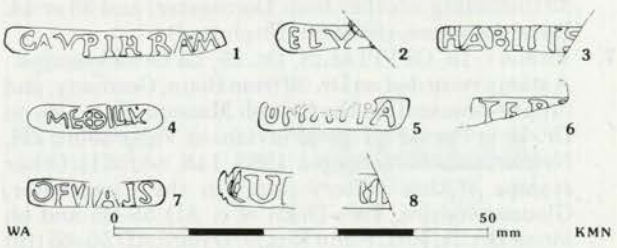

Figure 21 Samian stamps. Scale 1:1

Table 14: samian: fabrics and forms by Period (maximum numbers of vessels)

Form	*In Roman periods (2–5)*					*In post-Roman Periods*						*Total by*
(Dr.)	*SG*	*EL*	*CG*	*EG*	*Total*	*SG*	*EL*	*?SG*	*CG*	*EG*	*Total*	*form*
15/17	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
15/17 or 18	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
?Ritt. 12	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
18	12	1	–	–	13	1	1	1	–	–	3	16
18/31	3	–	4	–	7	5	–	–	2	–	7	14
18/31R or 31R	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
18/31 or 31	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	8
31	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	6
23	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
24/25	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
27	8	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	10
27g	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
29	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
37	6	–	12	1	19	2	–	–	7	–	9	28
30	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	4
30 or 37	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
33	2	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	6	–	7	10
35	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
36	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
38	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	4
45	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
Mortaria	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
46	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
79	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
79 or Ludowici Tg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Closed forms	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Total vessels by fabric	52	1	34	3	90	13	1	1	28	1	44	134

Fabric abbreviations: SG = Southern Gaulish; EL = Early Lezoux; ?SG = Lesser centre of Southern Gaul or Central Gaulish; CG = Central Gaulish; EG = Eastern Gaulish

It is not clear whether this stamp represents the *nomen* and *cognomen* of a potter, or whether two people are involved. Only two other examples are known, one on Dr. 18/31 from Cardiff, and the other on Dr. 24 from Arles, France. Date: the latter end of range *c.* AD 60–90 (fill of pit *202*, SF4506, Period 2).

6. Tertio, 1a, TER[TIOMA], Dr. 31, Lezoux (c).
The other stamps from this die occur on forms Dr. 31, 33 (including another from Dorchester) and 38 or 44. Date: Antonine. (SF4980, Unphased)

7. Vitalis i, 1a, OFVITALIS, Dr. 29, La Graufesenque.
A stamp recorded on Dr. 29 from Bonn, Germany, and (unprovenanced) in the British Museum. It is also on Dr. 18 in Period III (pre-Flavian) at Valkenburg ZH, Netherlands (Glasbergen 1955, 148, no. 351). Other stamps of this pottery occur in the Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Fort Ditch of *c.* AD 55–65 and on forms Dr. 24, Ritt. 8 and Ritt. 9. Date: *c.*AD 50–65 (fill of pit *31*, SF4504, Period 2).

8.]R[,]I , Dr. 79 or Ludowici Tg, Lezoux (c). Date: mid–late Antonine (clearance SF4003, Unphased)

Decorated samian: A total of 46 decorated sherds were excavated, 14 of which belong to a complete Dr. 29 (Fig. 22, 12). A total of 32 sherds were identified as being from decorated samian forms Dr. 29, 30 and 37; 41 vessels were represented. The decorated samian is described in the catalogue (Mf C.12–D.1) and illustrated (Fig. 22).

Plain samian: The majority of the samian was undecorated. Of the 135 vessels identified, 94 were plain forms. The 88 sherds not assigned to a vessel type are likely to be from plainware vessels. The range of vessel types includes cups (Dr. 24/25, 27, 27g, 33,35, 46 (Fig. 22, 1)); platters (Dr. 15/17, 18); dishes (Dr. 23 (Fig. 22, 2), 36, 79/Ludowici Tg);

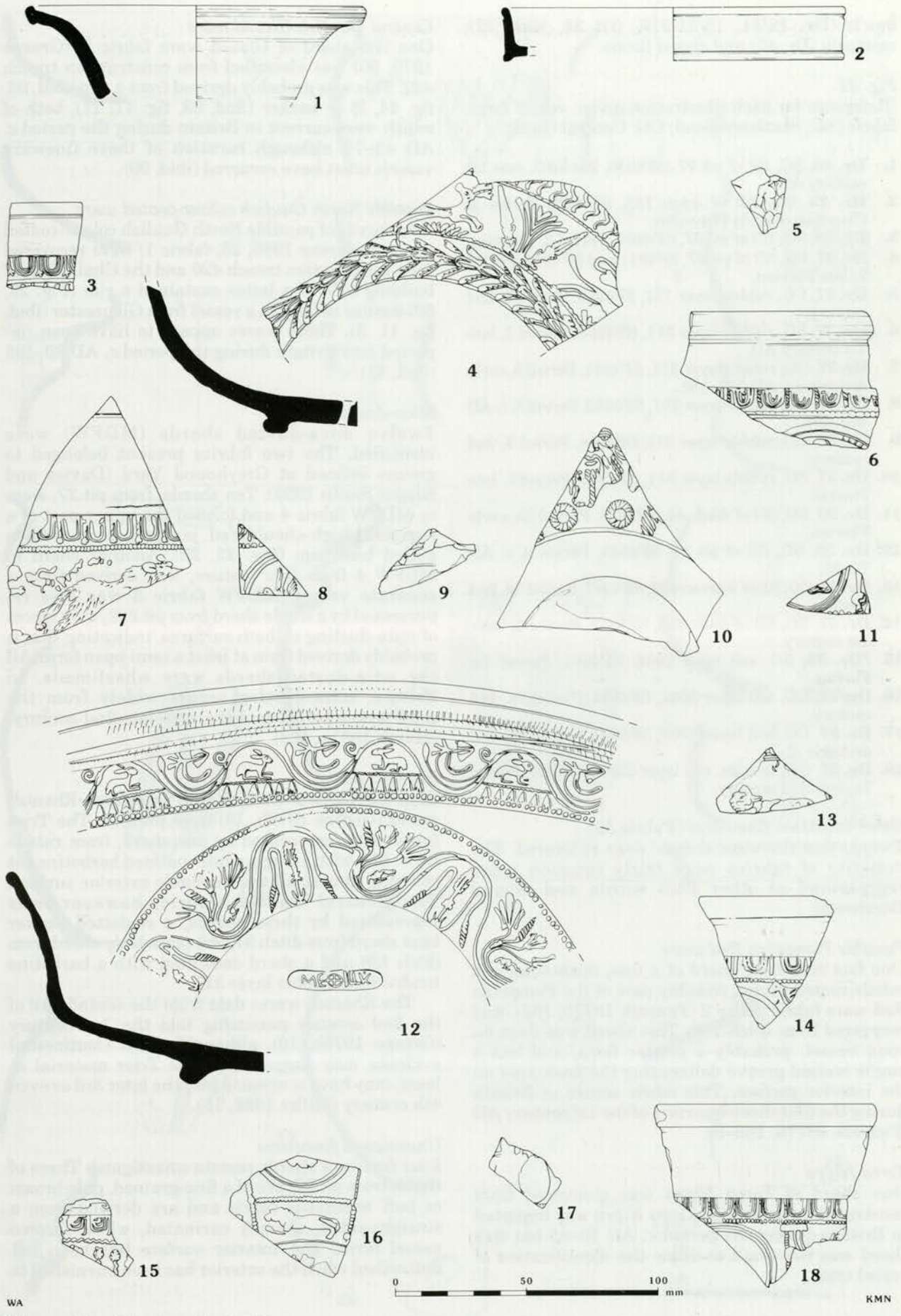

Figure 22 Samian. Scale 1:2

bowls (Dr. 18/31, 18/31/31R, 31, 38, Ritt. 12); mortaria (Dr. 45) and closed forms.

Fig. 22
(Reference for each illustration given: vessel form, fabric (SG: Southern Gaul; CG: Central Gaul)

1. **Dr. 46**, SG, fill of pit *27*, SF4936, Period 2, late 1st century AD
2. **Dr. 23**, SG, fill of ditch *155*, SF4923, Period 2, Claudian or early Neronian.
3. **Dr. 30**, SG, fill of pit *27*, SF4909, Period 2, Flavian.
4. **Dr. 37**, SG, fill of pit *27*, SF4911 and SF4912, Period 2, late Flavian.
5. **Dr. 37**, CG, rubble layer 151, SF4922, Period 5, 2nd century.
6. **Dr. 37**, SG, rubble layer 311, SF4930, Period 5, late 1st century AD.
7. **Dr. 37**, CG, rubble layer 311, SF4931, Period 5, early Antonine,*c.* AD 140–180.
8. **Dr. 37**, CG, rubble layer 311, SF4932, Period 5, *c.* AD 100–150.
9. **Dr. 37**, CG, rubble layer 311, SF4934, Period 5, 2nd century.
10. **Dr. 37**, SG, rubble layer 311, SF4935, Period 5, late Flavian.
11. **Dr. 29**, SG, fill of ditch *48*, SF4938, Period 2a, early Flavian.
12. **Dr. 29**, SG, fill of pit *27*, SF4548, Period 2, *c.* AD 70–85.
13. **Dr. 37**, CG, fill of warren *452*, SF4967, Period 7a, 2nd century.
14. **Dr. 37**, SG, fill of ditch *155*, SF4972, Period 2, later 1st century.
15. **?Dr. 30**, SG, soil layer 2036, SF4991, Period 7a, Flavian.
16. **Dr. 37**, CG, soil layer 2041, SF4994, Period 7a, 2nd century.
17. **Dr. 37**, CG, soil layer 2057, SF6001, Period 7a, 2nd century.
18. **Dr. 37**, CG, Lezoux, soil layer 2087, SF6010, Period 7a, mid 2nd century.

Other imported finewares (Fabric 39)
Twenty-five fineware sherds were recovered. The majority of fabrics were fairly common types represented at other sites within and around Dorchester.

Possible Pompeian Red ware
One foot ring base sherd of a fine, micaceous, red colour-coated fabric, possibly part of the Pompeian Red ware fabric group 2 (Peacock 1977b, 153), was recovered from ditch *119*. This sherd was from an open vessel, probably a platter form, and has a single incised groove delineating the base area on the interior surface. This fabric occurs in Britain during the first three-quarters of the 1st century AD (Peacock 1977b, 158–9).

Terra Nigra
One sherd of *Terra Nigra* was recovered from construction trench *420*. *Terra Nigra* was imported to Britain during the period *c.* AD 10–85 but this sherd was too small to allow the identification of vessel type.

Central Gaulish Glazed ware
One rim sherd of Glazed ware fabric B (Greene 1979, 90) was identified from construction trench *420*. This was probably derived from a cup (ibid, 93, fig. 41, 9) or beaker (ibid, 93, fig. 41, 11), both of which were current in Britain during the period *c.* AD 43–70 although curation of these fineware vessels must have occurred (ibid, 99).

Possible North Gaulish colour-coated ware
Two sherds of possible North Gaulish colour-coated ware (Anderson 1980, 28, fabric 1) were recovered from construction trench *420* and the Chalk floor of building *572*. The latter contained a rim (Fig. 25, 50) similar in form to a vessel from Gloucester (ibid, fig. 11, 3). These wares appear to have been imported into Britain during the period *c.* AD 80–135 (ibid, 31).

Mica-dusted wares
Twelve mica-dusted sherds (MDFW) were identified. The two fabrics present belonged to groups defined at Greyhound Yard (Davies and Seager Smith 1993). Ten sherds, from pit *27*, were in MDFW fabric 4 and formed the upper part of a rounded, high-shouldered jar or beaker with a pulled bead rim (Fig. 23, 22). Another sherd in MDFW 4 from this feature, was derived from a separate vessel. MDFW fabric 3 was also represented by a single sherd from pit *202*, with traces of mica-dusting on both surfaces, indicating that it probably derived from at least a semi-open form. All the mica-dusted sherds were wheel-made. In Britain, mica-dusting occurs widely from the pre-Flavian period into the mid–late 2nd century. (Marsh 1981a, 122).

Rhenish wares
Both the Central Gaulish and Trier-type Rhenish wares (Greene 1978b, 18) were present. The Trier fabric was represented by one sherd, from rubble layer 151, with a single white-painted barbotine dot covering almost all the available exterior surface. The Central Gaulish fabric, however, was represented by three sherds, a rouletted beaker base sherd from ditch *94*, one plain body sherd from ditch *128* and a sherd decorated with a barbotine tendril from rubble layer 311.

The Rhenish wares date from the second half of the 2nd century persisting into the 3rd century (Greene 1978b, 19), although recent Continental evidence may suggest that the Trier material at least, may have continued into the later 3rd or even 4th century (Millet 1986, 75).

Unassigned finewares
Four fineware sherds remain unassigned. Three of these, from pit *27*, are of a fine-grained, pale brown or buff micaceous fabric and are derived from a straight-sided, sharply carinated, wheel-thrown vessel form. The interior surface has been left unfinished while the exterior has been burnished to

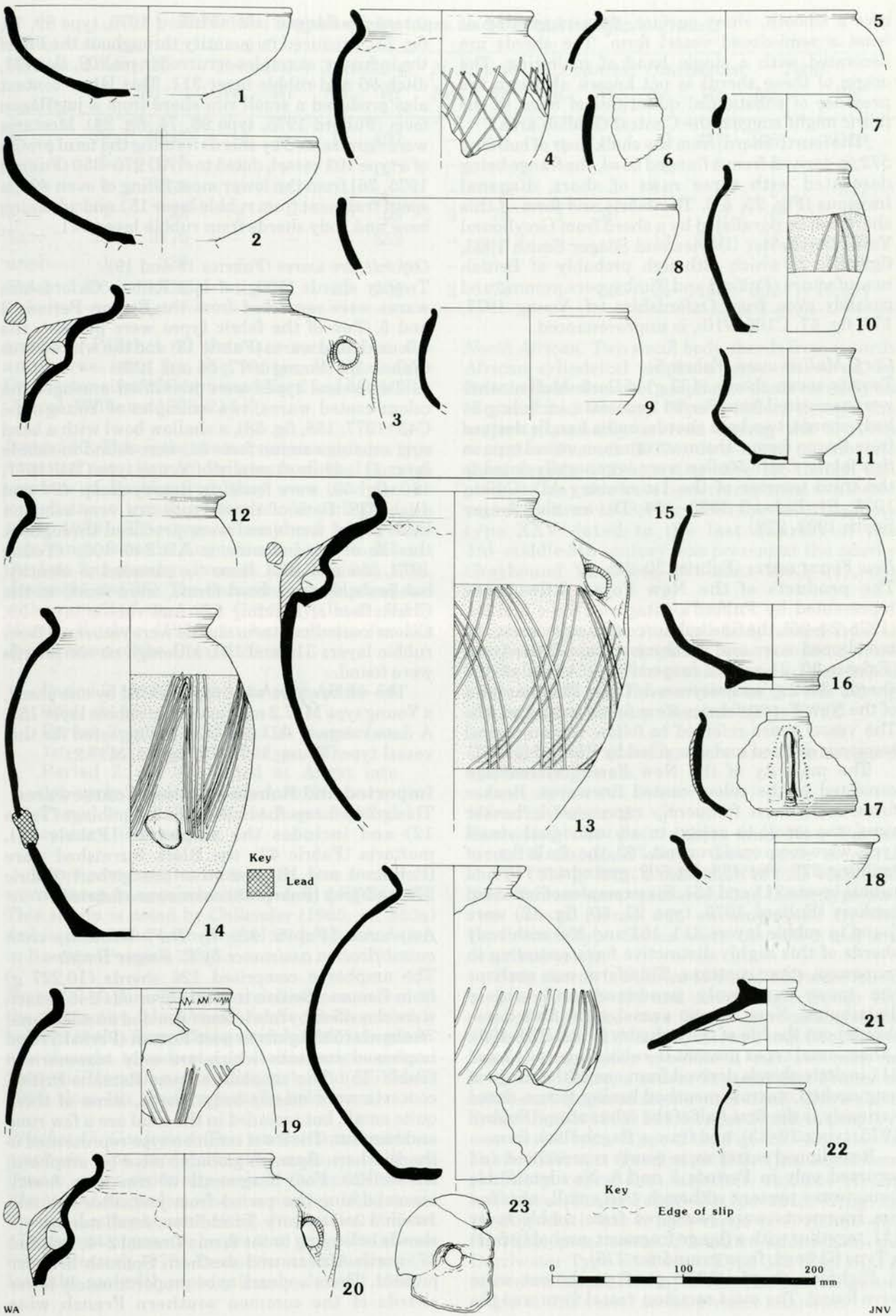

Figure 23 Roman pottery: Ceramic Phase 1 (1–11); Ceramic Phase 2 (12–23)

give a smooth, shiny surface, thus suggesting at least a semi-closed vessel form. The sherds are decorated with a single band of rouletting. The origin of these sherds is not known although the presence of substantial quantities of mica in the fabric might suggest the Central Gaulish area.

The fourth sherd, from the chalk floor of building *572*, is derived from a flanged bowl, the flange being decorated with three rows of short, diagonal incisions (Fig. 25, 51). The fabric and form of this sherd can be paralleled by a sherd from Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, fig. 121, 2) which although probably of British manufacture (Fulford and Timby, pers. comm.) and possibly even from Oxfordshire (cf. Young 1977, 174, fig. 67, C100.9/10), is unprovenanced.

Corfe Mullen ware (Fabric 5)
Twenty-seven sherds (137 g) of Corfe Mullen ware were recovered from Period 2 contexts, including 24 body sherds, two base sherds, and a handle derived from flagon forms, the most common vessel type in this fabric. Corfe Mullen ware is generally dated to the third quarter of the 1st century AD (Calkin 1935, 54; Bidwell 1979, 194; Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 278).

New Forest wares (Fabrics 20–22)
The products of the New Forest kilns were represented by Fulford's catagories 1a–c and 2a, (1975, 24–26), the fine, colour-coated stoneware, the red-slipped ware and parchment ware fabric types (Fabrics 20, 21 and 22 respectively). A total of 166 sherds (3062 g) was recovered (Table 12). Examples of the New Forest fabrics were found in all Periods. The vessel types referred to follow the numerical sequence defined and described by Fulford (1975).

The majority of the New Forest assemblage consisted of the colour-coated finewares. Beaker forms were most frequently represented; 'beaker rims', too small to assign to an individual vessel type, were recovered from pit *202*, the chalk floor of building *572*, slot *433*, pit *508*, graindrier *116* and rubble layers 311 and 151. Six examples of indented beakers (Fulford 1975, type 27, 50, fig. 12) were found in rubble layers 311, 151 and 158 with body sherds of this highly distinctive form occurring in numerous other contexts. This form was perhaps the most commonly produced and widely distributed New Forest vessel type and dates throughout the life of the industry (*c.* AD 270–400). Other vessel types present in rubble layers 313 and 311 include sherds derived from one of the range of long-necked, narrow-mouthed beaker forms, dated variously to the first half of the 4th century (Fulford 1975, types 30–43), and from a flagon/flask form.

Red-slipped wares were poorly represented and occurred only in Periods 3 and 5. No identifiable forms were present although two small, abraded rim fragments were recovered from rubble layer 151, together with a flange fragment, probably from a Type 63 bowl, from graindrier *116*.

Eighteen sherds (1372 g) of parchment ware were found. The most common vessel form was the internally flanged bowl (Fulford 1975, type 89, 70, fig. 23), produced in quantity throughout the life of the industry; examples occurred in pit *202*, slot *433*, ditch *90* and rubble layer 311. This latter context also produced a small rim sherd from a jug/flagon form (Fulford 1975, type 95, 74, fig. 24). Mortaria were represented by sherds forming the total profile of a type 103 vessel, dated to *c.* AD 270–350 (Fulford 1975, 76) from the lower most filling of oven *499*, a spout fragment from rubble layer 151 and adjoining base and body sherds from rubble layer 311.

Oxfordshire wares (Fabrics 18 and 19)
Twenty sherds (500g) of late Roman Oxfordshire wares were recovered from the Roman Periods 3 and 5. Two of the fabric types were present, the colour-coated wares (Fabric 18) and the whitewares (Fabric 19) (Young 1977, 56 and 123).

Two vessel types were identified amongst the colour-coated wares; two examples of Young type C45 (1977, 158, fig. 58), a shallow bowl with a bead rim, copying samian form 31, were found in rubble layer 311, while examples of Young type C51 (1977, 160, fig. 59) were found in quarry scoop *424* and ditch *128*. Both of these types are very common Oxfordshire forms and were produced throughout the life of the industry, *c.* AD 240–400+ (Young 1977, 158 and 160). Rims too abraded to identify, but probably from bowl forms, were found in the Chalk floor of building *572* and rubble layer 98. Colour-coated mortaria sherds were recovered from rubble layers 311 and 151, although no rim sherds were found.

The whitewares were represented by one sherd, a Young type M17.2 mortaria from rubble layer 158. A date range of AD 240–300 is suggested for this vessel type (Young 1977, 72, fig. 21, M17.2).

Imported and Romano-British Coarsewares
This group forms the bulk of the assemblage (Table 12) and includes the amphorae (Fabric 36), mortaria (Fabric 42), the Black Burnished ware (Fabrics 1 and 1B) and other orange/buff (Fabric 37), and grey (Fabric 38) coarseware fabrics.

Amphorae (Fabric 36), *by D.F. Williams with quantification assistance by R. Seager Smith*
The amphorae comprised 126 sherds (10,227 g) from Romano-British contexts (Periods 2–5) which were classified by fabric and form and an additional 76 sherds (5157 g) from post-Roman (Period 7) and unphased contexts which are only summarised (Table 15). The amphorae from Romano-British contexts were mostly body sherds, some of them quite small, but included in the total are a few rims and handles. The most common type represented is the southern Spanish globular olive oil amphora, Dressel 20. Four fragments of rim were found, encompassing the period from just after the mid 1st–mid 2nd century. In addition, small numbers of sherds belonging to the forms Dressel 2–4, Pélichet 47, north African and southern Spanish are also present. There appears to be proportionately fewer sherds of the common southern French wine

Table 15: amphorae by class and Period (weight in grams)

Peri od	*Dressel 20*		*Dressel 2–4*		*Pélichet 47*		*N. African*		*S. Spanish*		*Unassigned*		*Total*	
	No.	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*	*No.*	*Wt*
2	89	8245	–	–	13	497	–	–	–	–	7	427	109	9169
3	5	315	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	317
4	4	536	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	547
5	1	22	–	–	2	59	2	78	1	35	–	–	6	194
7a	55	3776	–	–	7	352	–	–	–	–	13	701	75	4829
unph.	1	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	328
Total	155	13,222	1	11	22	908	2	78	1	35	21	1130	202	15,384

amphora Pélichet 47 than are recorded in the amphorae seen by the writer at the other Dorchester sites of Greyhound Yard and Methodist Chapel (Williams 1993, 214–9).

Dressel 20: This is the most common amphora type imported into Roman Britain from the Spanish province of Baetica from they were used for the long-distance transportation of olive oil (Ponsich 1974; 1979). This type of amphora has a wide date-range, from the Augustan period up to at least the late 3rd century (Peacock and Williams 1986, classes 24 and 25). The four rims can be paralleled with examples from Augst, Germany, illustrated by Martin-Kilcher (1983) in her scheme for the development of the Dressel 20 rim:

> Period 2: pit *27*. Dated at Augst AD 55–75 (ibid, no. 15).
> Period 2: pit *200*. Dated at Augst late 1st–early 2nd century (ibid, no. 17).
> Period 2: pit *27*. Dated at Augst late 1st–early 2nd century (ibid, no. 20).
> Period 3: pit *217*. Dated at Augst mid 2nd century (ibid, no. 27).

Three part-handles were noted. One contains a worn stamp *in ansa* which may read *LFFC* (or G). This stamp is noted by Callender (1965, no. 853a) and is associated with Dressel 20 production sites in Baetica (Ponsich 1982).

Dressel 2–4: A small body sherd was recovered in the distinctive 'black sand' fabric which probably belongs to this form. This particular fabric is generally thought to indicate an Italian origin around Pompeii/Herculaneum (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 10); the form usually held wine.

Pèlichet 47 / Gauloise 4: This is a flat-bottomed wine amphora type predominantly made in southern France, more especially around the mouth of the Rhone in Languedoc, where a number of kilns are known (Laubenheimer 1985). In Britain, Pèlichet 47 does not appear to be present in pre-Boudiccan levels (Peacock 1978). Production continues until at least the early 4th century (Laubenheimer 1985).

North African: Two small body sherds from a north African cylindrical amphora were recovered. In Britain these forms of amphorae occur as early as the mid 2nd century (Tyers 1984), though the majority probably arrived during the 3rd–4th centuries (Peacock 1977c). It is usual to associate these vessels with carrying olive oil, though fish products may also have been transported to a lesser extent (Beltran 1978; Keay 1984). A rim of the Keay type XXV dated to the last quarter of the 3rd–middle 5th century was present at the nearby Greyhound Yard site (Williams 1993, 217, not illus.).

Southern Spanish: A small body sherd from a southern Spanish amphora was recovered from rubble layer 311. This probably carried fish-based products and may have arrived at the site during the 1st or 2nd century (Peacock 1971; 1974).

Unassigned: In addition, there are 21 unassigned amphora fragments.

Mortaria (Fabric 42)

Excluding the Oxfordshire and New Forest mortaria discussed above, seven other mortaria sherds (414 g) from a maximum of four vessels in three fabrics were recovered. One fabric type and two vessel forms not encompassed by the Dorchester Type Series were identified and are described below.

Body sherds in Fabrics 42N and 42O were found in quarry scoop *424* and construction trench *420* respectively. These two fabrics were amongst the most common at Alington Avenue and Greyhound Yard and probably pre-date *c.* AD 150 and, on present evidence, a source in north-east France or south-east England seems most likely (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 219; Seager Smith in prep.). A new vessel type (Type 331, Fig. 25, 43), also in Fabric 42N, was found in pit *202*. This vessel form probably represents another variant of the well-known Bushe-Fox 26–30 type (1913, 77, fig. 19, 26–30), which has a date range of *c.* AD 80–150 (Hartley, pers. comm.). Another addition to the Dorchester Type Series was Type 332 (Fig. 26, 71) recovered from rubble layer 151. The date range and origin of this vessel are at present unknown.

Fabric description: Fabric 42ZZZ Very hard, fine-grained; pale buff or cream with orangy-brown wash/slip on ext. and upper int.; sparse, poorly sorted, red and brown iron particles, <0.5 mm across, moderately sorted, rare-sparse quartz grains, <0.3 mm across; iron particles often 'streaked' within fabric and on surfaces; trituration grits of very common/abundant, angular quartz or quartzite, <1.5 mm across; wheel-made; northern France or south-east England; *Date range c.* AD 80–150.

Vessel Form: Type 331 Variant of Bushe-Fox 26–30; flat-topped bead rim separated from highly arched, down-turned flange by wide groove; upper flange and bead level; wheel-made; Fig. 25, 43.

Vessel Form: Type 332 Fairly tall, slightly inturned bead rim and thickened, dropped flange; trituration grits sparse around upper vessel but thereafter proliferate; wheel-made; Fig. 26, 71.

Black Burnished wares

Black Burnished ware, BB1, which represents the continuation and development of the indigenous, pre-Roman ceramic tradition of the Dorset region during the 1st–4th centuries, formed the dominant component of this assemblage (Table 12).

Fabrics: Although BB1 has been seen as an homogeneous sandy fabric with production centred around the Wareham/Poole Harbour region of Dorset (Gillam 1976, 58; Williams 1977, 189; Farrar 1977), more recent work on BB1 from the south-west has indicated the existence of a number of 'variant' BB1 fabrics (Bidwell 1977, 189; 1979, 193; Davies and Hawkes 1987, M3; Sunter 1987, 22; Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 249; Andrews forthcoming; Seager Smith in prep.). In the Dorchester Type Series, these variant Black Burnished ware fabrics have been grouped together and termed Fabric 1B, to emphasise their difference from the more common Wareham/Poole Harbour Black Burnished ware fabric, which has been termed Fabric 1. These differences are only summarised here.

Although there is considerable variability within the Wareham/Poole Harbour BB1 fabric (Fabric 1), in general it conforms to the description given by Gillam of a fabric, 'Granular in fracture...tempered with medium-grained quartz sand...', (1976, 58), which occasionally contains fragments of shale, iron, or flint, and is usually dark grey, brown, or black, although oxidised examples also occur.

The Fabric 1B group, on the other hand, was distinguished from the typical Wareham/Poole Harbour BB1 fabric by a range of visual characteristics which included textural, colour, and firing differences, and, most importantly, the presence of a thick black or grey slip covering the exterior and upper part of the interior of the vessel (Fig. 23, 4, 13, 20; Fig. 24, 36, 41, 44, 46, 48; Fig. 25, 52, 56, 63 and 66). These distinguishing criteria and more detailed descriptions of the individual fabrics within the Fabric 1B group are more fully discussed in the Greyhound Yard report (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 249–51), and are summarised here in microfiche (Mf C.1–6).

Petrological analysis by D.F. Williams of a small group of Fabric 1B sherds from Greyhound Yard and the comparison of these with sherds of the variant BB1 fabric, Fabric 40 from Exeter, Devon (Bidwell 1979, 193), indicated that the fabrics did not form an homogeneous group and were likely to have been produced at a variety of centres although their location remains obscure. Due to the difficulties frequently experienced in distinguishing between these fabrics in the hand specimen, in all quantification excercises, the figures given for Fabric 1B remain a minimum quantity only.

The dating of the variant Black Burnished ware fabrics is still uncertain; vessels in this fabric were certainly present by the mid/late 1st century AD occurring in groups dated *c.* AD 60–65 at Exeter (Bidwell 1979, 195, fig. 60), in 1st–early 2nd century groups at the Dorchester Bath-House site (Andrews forthcoming) and at Greyhound Yard and Alington Avenue (Davies and Seager Smith 1993; Seager Smith in prep.). The production of the variant Black Burnished ware pottery seems unlikely to have been as long lived as that from the Wareham/Poole Harbour region. The quantity of the variant fabrics decreases markedly from the late 2nd/early 3rd century at Exeter (Bidwell 1979, 193) and in Dorchester (Andrews forthcoming; Davies and Seager Smith 1993; Seager Smith in prep.). The late 3rd–4th century BB1 vessel forms, Types 3 and 25, are unknown in these variant fabrics.

However, the presence of very unusual vessel forms in Fabric 1B in later 3rd/4th century groups (ie, an imitation indented beaker from Alington Avenue (Seager Smith in prep.)), or the Type 74 feeding cup (Fig. 25, 56), from slot *433*, at this site, may indicate production, at least on a limited basis, beyond the end of the 2nd/early 3rd century.

There is also some evidence to suggest that certain typological developments are common to the Black Burnished ware tradition as a whole: for example the increasing degree of rim 'evertedness' seen on cooking/storage jar forms or the development of the dropped flanged bowls. This latter development, however, occurs marginally earlier among the variant Black Burnished ware vessels than those of the Wareham/Poole Harbour kilns.

The quantity of oxidised Black Burnished ware and the proportion of Fabrics 1 and 1B in the BB1 assemblages is shown by Period in Table 16. The quantification by weight, and a more detailed account, by phase unit, can be found in the archive.

Vessel forms: Thirty-three vessel forms were identified amongst the Black Burnished ware. These were classified and recorded according to the Dorchester Type Series (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 229–41, figs 122–8), while summary descriptions can be found in microfiche (Mf C.7–10). Vessel forms from each of the four main categories were present:

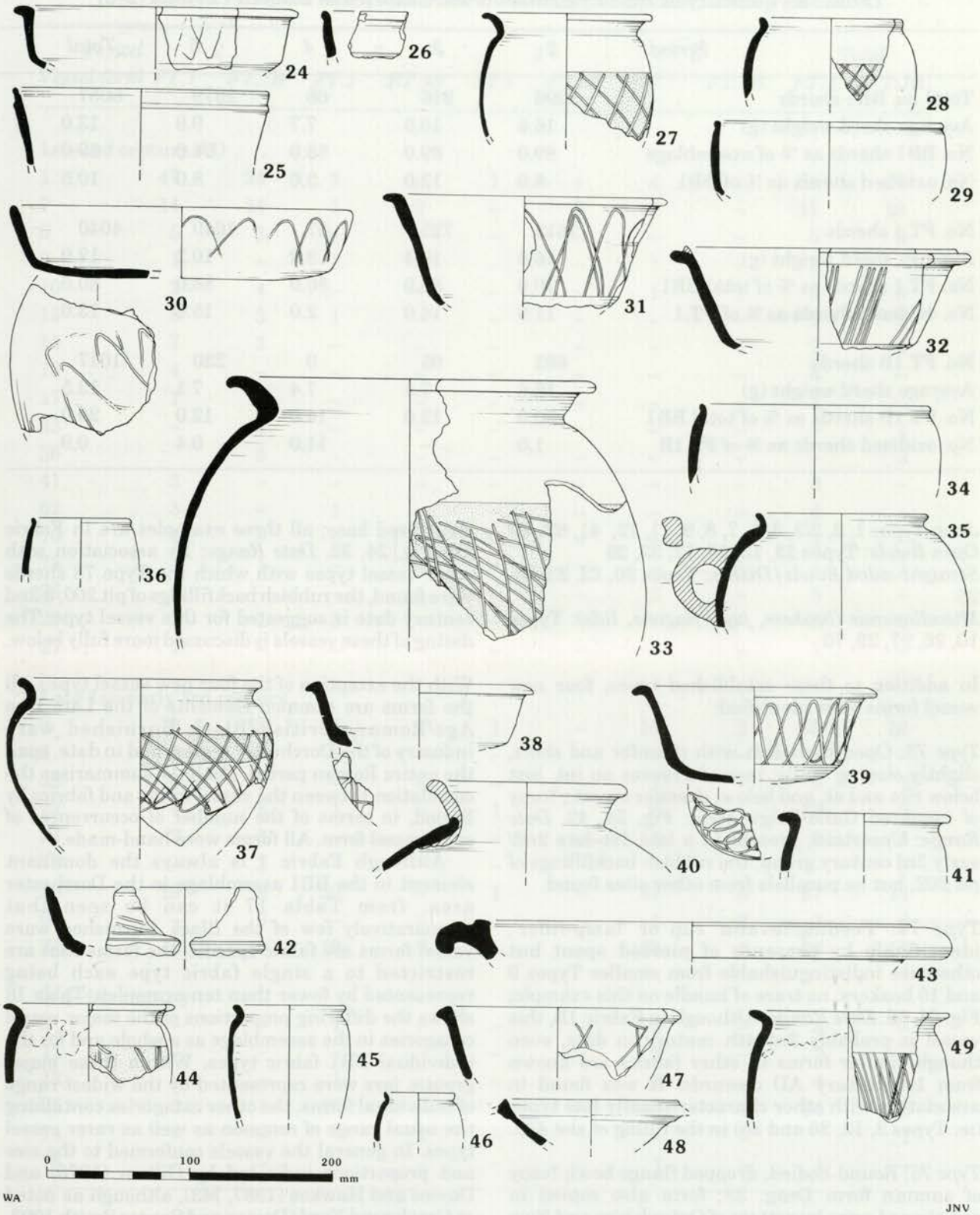

Figure 24 Roman pottery: Ceramic Period 2. Scale 1:4

Table 16: quantity of Black Burnished ware fabrics in Roman Periods (2–5)

Period	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*Total*
Total no. BB1 sherds	2296	816	66	1879	5057
Average sherd weight (g)	16.8	10.0	7.7	9.8	13.0
No. BB1 sherds as % of assemblage	89.0	89.0	88.0	94.0	89.0
No. oxidised sherds as % of BB1	8.0	12.0	3.0	8.0	10.5
No. FT.1 sherds	1613	721	57	1649	4040
Average sherd weight (g)	16.8	10.4	8.2	10.2	12.9
No. FT.1 sherds as % of total BB1	70.0	88.0	86.0	88.0	80.0
No. oxidised sherds as % of FT.1	11.0	14.0	2.0	15.0	13.0
No. FT.1B sherds	683	95	9	230	1017
Average sherd weight (g)	16.6	7.4	7.4	7.1	13.5
No. FT.1B sherds as % of total BB1	30.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	20.0
No. oxidised sherds as % of FT.1B	1.0	–	11.0	0.4	0.9

Jars: Types 1, 2, 2/3, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 41, 62, 67
Open Bowls: Types 13, 15, 16, 17, 33, 36
Straight-sided Bowls/Dishes: Types 20, 22, 23, 24, 25
Miscellaneous (beakers, jugs/flagons, lids): Types 10, 26, 27, 29, 70

In addition to these established types, four new vessel forms were identified:

Type 73: Open bowl/dish with chamfer and short, slightly sloping walls; incised grooves on int. just below rim and at, and below, chamfer on ext.; ?copy of imported Gallo-Belgic form; Fig. 24, 42. *Date Range*: Uncertain; present in a late 1st–late 2nd/early 3rd century group, the rubbish backfillings of pit *202*, but no parallels from other sites found.

Type 74: 'Feeding/invalid' cup or 'lamp-filler'; identifiable by presence of pierced spout but otherwise indistinguishable from smaller Types 9 and 10 beakers; no trace of handle on this example; Fig. 26, 56. *Date Range*: Although in Fabric 1B, this vessel is probably 3rd–4th century in date, even though similar forms in other fabrics are known from 1st century AD onwards. It was found in association with other characteristically late types (ie. Types 3, 12, 20 and 25) in the filling of slot *433*.

Type 75: Round-bodied, dropped flange bowl; ?copy of samian form Drag. 38; form also copied in red-slipped ware by potters of Oxfordshire and New Forest centres but coarseware versions unusual; Fig. 25, 69. *Date Range*: Uncertain but probably 3rd–4th century; found in association with more common forms of this date in rubble spreads of Period 5.

Type 78: Straight-sided, dropped flange bowl/dish, distinguished from Type 25 by presence of chamfered base; all three examples are in Fabric 1B; Fig. 24, 32. *Date Range*: By association with other vessel types with which the Type 78 sherds were found, the rubbish backfillings of pit *200*, a 2nd century date is suggested for this vessel type. The dating of these vessels is discussed more fully below.

With the exception of the four new vessel types, all the forms are common elements of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British Black Burnished ware industry of the Dorchester region, and in date, span the entire Roman period. Table 17 summarises the correlation between the vessel forms and fabrics by Period, in terms of the number of occurrences of each vessel form. All forms were hand-made.

Although Fabric 1 is always the dominant element in the BB1 assemblage in the Dorchester area, from Table 17 it can be seen that comparatively few of the Black Burnished ware vessel forms are fabric specific; the forms that are restricted to a single fabric type each being represented by fewer than ten examples. Table 18 shows the differing proportions of the major vessel catagories in the assemblage as a whole and for the individual BB1 fabric types. Within these major groups, jars were represented by the widest range of individual forms, the other catagories containing the usual range of common as well as rarer vessel types. In general the vessels conformed to the size and proportions indicated by Gillam (1976) and Davies and Hawkes (1987, M3), although as noted at Greyhound Yard (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 256), Fabric 1B vessels are generally smaller than their Wareham/Poole Harbour counterparts.

Surface treatments and decoration: The techniques employed in finishing the Black Burnished ware vessels include burnishing, wiping, smoothing, and slipping, with combinations of techniques often occurring on single sherds or vessels (cf. Farrar

Table 17: Black Burnished ware vessel types by fabric and Period

Period	*2*		*3*		*4*		*5*		*Total*	
Vessel form	*FT.1*	*FT.1B*	*FT.1*	*FT.1B*	*FT.1*	*FT.1B*	*FT.1*	*FT.1B*	*FT.1*	*FT.1B*
1st–2nd century AD										
1	47	24	2	–	1	–	4	1	54	26
7	14	14	1	2	–	2	6	–	21	18
8	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3
9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
10	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5
13	8	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	3
15	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	4
16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
36		3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
41	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
62	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
70	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
73	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
26	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–
29	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	1
27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Late 1st–early 3rd century										
2	19	13	5	1	1	–	14	2	39	16
5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
23	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1
22	4	8	1	–	1	–	6	1	12	9
24	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	6
78	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
20	19	8	20	–	1	–	47	5	87	14
67	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	8
2/3	12	–	19	2	–	–	25	1	56	3
3rd–4th century										
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
12	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	4	–
25	1	1	18	–	–	–	67	4	86	5
74	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		1
75	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–

1973, 76; Williams 1977, 172; Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 257). Traces of an off-white slip on the external surfaces of a Fabric 1 cup-mouthed flagon (Type 29), from pit *502*, may indicate an attempt by the Black Burnished ware potters to imitate the off-white/buff firing fabrics apparently preferred for flagon forms, and although not an unknown feature of Dorset BB1, is comparatively uncommon.

A general impression of the range of decorative motifs (Farrar 1973, 77–8; Gillam 1976) and their association with both fabric and vessel form can be gained from the illustrations (Figs 23–25). Burnished line motifs, especially in the form of wavy lines and various forms of lattice or cross-hatching, were the most common, but occasionally stabbed or incised motifs were used.

Table 18 proportion of major Black Burnished ware vessel forms by fabric

	J	*OB*	*SSBD*	*Misc.*
Whole BB1 assemblage	48.0%	6.0%	42.0%	4.0%
Fabric 1	45.5%	5.0%	45.5%	4.0%
Fabric 1B	57.0%	9.0%	29.0%	5.0%

J = jars; OB = open bowls; SSBD = straight-sided bowls/dishes

One new decoration type was added to the Dorchester Type Series:

Decoration Type 75: 'Garland' applied to ext. surface of ?jar; traces of broad burnished lines forming acute-angled lattice (Decoration Type 1), positioned above/below applied strip; Fig. 25, 64. *Date Range*: Unknown; no parallels yet located; found in the rubble spreads of Period 5 where the majority of the material is 3rd–4th century.

Evidence for use, curation, and burning: Evidence for the use of vessels (Hally 1983; Lambrick 1984) was comparatively sparse and no microscopic or chemical analyses of surface deposits were undertaken. With the exception of the well-worn, abraded nature of the mortaria sherds, evidence for use was limited to Black Burnished ware vessels. This information is detailed in the archive and summarised here (Table 19). The active curation of a Black Burnished ware vessel is indicated by the presence of a lead repair on a Type 2 jar (Fig. 23, 14), from pit 27.

Two sherds showed the effects of exposure to extreme heat, presumably resulting from post-firing burning, a possible Type 24 rim from ditch 155 and a Type 25 rim from rubble layer 311.

Table 19 evidence for use on Black Burnished ware vessels

Evidence	*Vessel form*	*Context*
Soot	Type 1	Pit 31
	Type 2	soil layer 500
	Type 25	rubble layer 311
Limescale	Base of jar	Pit 267
Pitted/abraded interior	Jar	Pit 31
Post-firing perforations	2 bases	Pits 27, 31
	Type 9	Ditch 22
	Type 41	Pit 27

Other coarsewares

The other coarseware fabrics formed only a very small percentage of the assemblage (Table 12) and consist of the standard range of Orange/Buff and grey wares found on most Roman sites.

Orange/Buff Wares (Fabric 37)

Nearly all the sub-fabrics within the Orange/Buff ware range are present. Comparatively few vessel forms could be identified although two additions to the Dorchester Type Series are described below.

Vessel forms included a Type 444 beaker or jar (described below) in Fabric 37D from pit *31* (Fig. 23, 11). Similar vessels in grey ware fabrics, probably imitating *Terra Nigra* vessel forms, have been noted at a variety of sites including *Camulodunum* (Colchester) (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Cam. 120), Chelmsford, Essex (Going 1987, 29) and Fishbourne, Sussex (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 89, 69) in 1st–early 2nd century contexts. Other rim forms included a sherd from a small, shallow, flanged bowl, Type 445 (Fig. 25, 48) of possible Severn Valley ware (Fabric 37R), dated to *c.* mid/late 2nd–4th century from quarry scoop *424* and the rim of a Type 416 flagon in Fabric 37D from rubble layer 151. Diagnostic sherds include the neck and handle of a flagon in Fabric 37J from pit *27*, a rouletted sherd with white slip in Fabric 37I from ditch *155* and base sherds in Fabrics 37A, B and K from construction trench *420* and graindrier *116* respectively. The rest of the assemblage was made up of plain body sherds, most probably derived from closed forms and almost all were wheel-made.

As yet little is known about the provenance and date range of the Orange/Buff wares as a general group, although it is likely they include local, regional and possibly even Continental products spanning a wide date range throughout the Roman period.

Type 444: Small jar or beaker with fairly wide mouth, flaring neck and carinated, ovoid body; foot ring base; wheel-made; ?copy of *Terra Nigra* vessel types; Fig. 23, 11. *Date Range*: uncertain but comparable vessel forms in greyware fabrics from 1st–2nd century contexts are known at a variety of sites in Britain so a similar range seems likely.

Type 445: Small, shallow flanged bowl, (or possibly lid, neither surface well-finished); wheel-made; Fig. 24, 48. *Date Range*: possibly part of Severn Valley ware tradition which produces a range of similar vessel forms (cf. Webster 1976, 62–4, figs 9 and 10) during the mid/late 2nd–4th centuries.

Greywares (Fabric 38)

The range of greywares reflected those most commonly found at Greyhound Yard, Fabrics 38A, F, G and J (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 281–4). As at Greyhound Yard, the range of greyware fabrics and vessel forms suggests that these vessels served as 'fineware' elements in the assemblage, rather than storage or food preparation roles.

No new fabric types were identified. Fabric 38A sherds were found in ditch *293* and rubble layer 311;

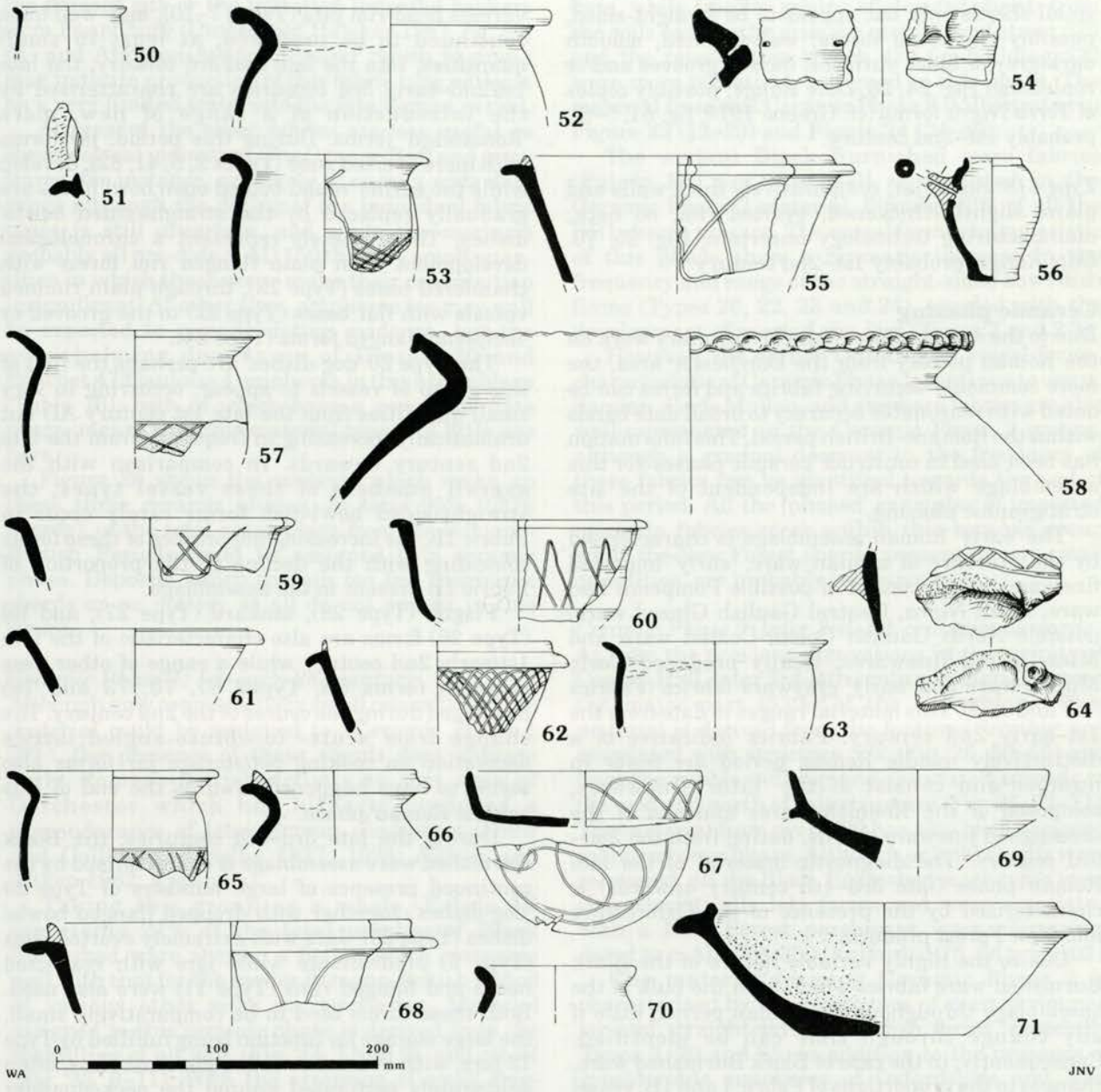

Figure 25 Roman pottery: Ceramic Phase 3. Scale 1:4

one sherd from this latter context, a ?counter (SF4381), is possibly of New Forest greyware. The date range and origins of these sherds are therefore uncertain and probably varied.

Fabric 38F forms part of the micaceous greyware tradition known from a variety of sites in southern England including *Verulamium* (Frere 1972, 314), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 188), Ilchester, Somerset (Leach 1982, 142), Catsgore, Somerset (Leech 1982, 156) and Exeter (Bidwell 1979, 193) during the 1st–2nd centuries although, as at Exeter, this fabric type may continue into the early 3rd century.

The vessel forms include imitation *Terra Nigra* vessels and copies of Black Burnished ware types. Two new vessel types were identified, Type 617 from pit *31* and quarry scoop *424*, and Type 618 from rubble layer 151, which are described below. Body and/or base sherds were found in pits *267* and *27* and rubble layer 311, while a carinated sherd with rouletted decoration, probably derived from an imitation *Terra Nigra* vessel, was also found in pit *27*.

Fabric 38G, sherds of which were found in pit *297*, was probably produced at Exeter itself during the late 1st–2nd century (Bidwell 1979, 193; Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 282), while the origins and date range of Fabric 38J, represented by a single body sherd from rubble layer 311, remain uncertain. It is likely to be of fairly local origin and probably of late 2nd–3rd century onwards in date (Davies and Seager Smith 1993, 282).

Type 617: Bead rim bowls/dishes; represented by small sherds only but appear to be straight-sided, possibly carinated forms; well-finished, smooth dark grey or black surfaces; incised grooves and/or rouletting; Fig. 24, 26. *Date Range*: possibly copies of *Terra Nigra* forms (cf. Greene 1979, fig. 51, 5–9); probably 1st–2nd century.

Type 618: Small jar, comparatively thick walls and plain, slightly thickened, everted rim, no neck; manufacturing technology uncertain; Fig. 25, 70. *Date Range*: probably 1st–2nd century.

Ceramic phasing

Due to the extent of previous classificatory work on the Roman pottery from the Dorchester area, the more commonly occurring fabrics and forms can be dated with reasonable accuracy to broad date bands within the Romano-British period. This information has been used to construct 'ceramic phases' for this assemblage which are independent of the site stratigraphic phasing.

The 'early' Roman assemblage is characterised by the presence of samian ware, 'early' imported finewares which consist of possible Pompeian Red ware, *Terra Nigra*, Central Gaulish Glazed ware, possible North Gaulish Colour-Coated ware and Mica-Dusted finewares, locally produced Corfe Mullen ware and 'early' greyware fabrics (Fabrics 38F and 38G). This material ranges in date from the 1st–early 2nd century. Fabrics indicative of a distinctively middle Roman period are fewer in number and consist of the 'later' finewares, composed of the Rhenish wares and one of the unassigned fineware sherds, dating from the 2nd–3rd century. The diagnostic material of the late Roman phase (late 3rd–4th century onwards) is characterised by the presence of the Oxfordshire and New Forest products.

Due to the highly variable nature of the Black Burnished ware fabrics which form the bulk of the assemblage throughout the Roman period, little if any change through time can be identified. Consequently, in the case of Black Burnished ware, changes in the proportions of Fabric 1 and 1B, vessel form, and a limited number of decoration types, are together the main chronological indicators. Although there is considerable overlap in date ranges assigned to particular vessel types, three broad date bands can be identified amongst the assemblage.

The first of these, a group of vessel types found most frequently in 1st–early 2nd century contexts, consists of a range of jar and open bowl forms, representing a continuation of the local Durotrigian tradition (Types 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 33), or imported Continental prototypes (Type 36). Burnishing is the most common form of surface treatment, while the slip diagnostic of the Fabric 1B sherds never occurs on their Wareham/Poole Harbour counterparts at this time. Acute-angled lattice (Decoration Type 1), is the most common form of decoration at this time.

Although many of these forms, especially the various bead-rim jars (Types 7–10), may well have continued to be produced, at least in small quantities, into the late 2nd/3rd century, the late 1st/2nd–early 3rd centuries are characterised by the introduction of a range of new, more 'Romanised' forms. During this period, jar forms with more everted rims (Types 2, 5, 41, 62), develop while the earlier round bodied open bowl forms are gradually replaced by the straight-sided bowls/dishes. These vessels represent a chronological development from plain flanged rim forms with chamfered bases (Type 23), through plain rimmed vessels with flat bases (Type 22) to the grooved or 'incipient' flanged forms (Type 24).

The Type 20 'dog-dishes' are perhaps the first of this group of vessels to appear, occurring in very small quantities from the late 1st century AD but dramatically increasing in frequency from the late 2nd century onwards. In comparison with the overall numbers of these vessel types, the straight-sided bowl/dish forms rarely occur in Fabric 1B, the increasing importance of these forms coinciding with the decline in the proportion of Fabric 1B present in the assemblage.

Flagon (Type 29), tankard (Type 27), and lid (Type 26) forms are also characteristic of the late 1st/early 2nd century while a range of other, less common forms (ie, Types 67, 70, 73 and 78) developed during the course of the 2nd century. The change from acute- to obtuse-angled lattice decoration on cooking pot/storage jar forms also seems to have happened towards the end of this 'middle Roman' phase.

During the late 3rd–4th centuries, the Black Burnished ware assemblage is characterised by the continued presence of large numbers of Type 20 'dog-dishes', together with dropped flanged bowls/dishes (Type 25). Jars with extremely everted rims (Type 3) predominate while jars with restricted necks and flanged rims (Type 11) were also used. Both these forms tend to be comparatively small, the large storage jar function being fulfilled by Type 12 jars, with everted or rolled pie-crust rims, often deliberately perforated around the neck/shoulder during manufacture. At present, these vessels appear to be restricted to Fabric 1 and are almost invariably oxidised with a very rough surface finish.

Occasional examples of other, more unusual vessel forms also appear, often, as in the case of the Type 75 vessel from this site, these imitate forms more frequently produced at other centres. Decoration at this time is restricted to a narrow band of obtuse-angled lattice (Decoration Type 2), defined by an incised groove (Decoration Type 35) on jar forms and interlocking hoops (Decoration Type 17) and random scrolling (Decoration Type 21) on Type 20 and 25 bowls/dishes. The use of slip and heavy wiping or brushing are also characteristic surface treatments on Fabric 1 vessels at this time. By the late 3rd–4th century, Fabric 1B is almost entirely absent except as residual material, although the presence of unique vessel forms in this

fabric, like the feeding/invalid cup (Type 74) from the present site or the imitation indented beakers from Poundbury (Davies and Hawkes 1987, fig. 89, 61) and Alington Avenue (Seager Smith in prep.) may indicate production of this fabric type, at least on a very limited scale, into the late Roman period.

At present the other fabrics are less useful as chronological indicators. The Orange/Buff and greywares, for instance, are likely to cover a wide date range although the dating of the individual fabric types is still uncertain, and while the mortaria probably all pre-date *c.* AD 150 the very small quantities in which these occur make their contribution insignificant. At other sites, amphorae too may well be expected to provide dating evidence, but the overwhelming dominance of Dressel 20 and Pélichet 47/Gauloise 4 amphorae in this assemblage (Table 16), both of which have a very wide date range, means that this material type is of little use here.

Figure 26 shows the contexts which make up these three ceramic phases. In total 95% (5376 sherds), of the total assemblage from the Romano-British Periods could be assigned to a ceramic phase. Deposits which contain too few diagnostic sherds or no pottery at all do not appear in this figure.

Ceramic Phase 1: 1st–early 2nd century

Although only comparatively small quantities of the material could be assigned to Ceramic Phase 1 (8%), the presence of these sherds does indicate early Romano-British activity in this area of Dorchester which has hitherto produced a preponderance of later Roman occupation (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1937; 1938; Aitken and Aitken 1982; Appendix).

Taking this group as a whole, Fabric 1B represents 21% of the total number of Black Burnished ware sherds, a figure which compares well with that for the earlier Romano-British period at various other sites in Dorchester. Material assigned to this ceramic phase is derived from the backfilling of pit *267*, (Fig. 23, 1 and 2), and pit *31* (Fig. 23, 3–11). With the exception of small fragments of Type 20 dog-dishes from both these features, all the Black Burnished ware vessel types are Durotrigian forms, while other diagnostically early fabrics include sherds of samian and Corfe Mullen ware. Sherds from the Type 444 beaker/jar in an Orange/Buff ware fabric (Fig. 23, 11), were also found in pit *31*.

More tentatively assigned to this phase is the material from the ditches *48* and *119*, and the upper layers of pit *267*. Only small quantities of abraded sherds were recovered from these features and, although all the diagnostic sherds were of 1st or early 2nd century date, this material may well represent 'rubbish' accumulation in these features.

Ceramic Phase 2: late 1st/2nd–early 3rd century

Ceramic Phase 2 accounts for 39% of the material and is largely derived from the pits lying adjacent to the ditches *48* and *119*. Ditch *155* and the infilling of quarry scoop *424* also produced material of this date, while smaller groups of abraded sherds from the soils sealing the primary metalling of street *575* and the construction trench *420* for building *572* were more tentatively assigned to this phase. The material from this Ceramic Phase 2 is illustrated in Figure 23 (12–23) and Figure 24 (24–49).

The variant Black Burnished ware fabrics (Fabric 1B) are very well represented in the Ceramic Phase 2 material, forming 43% of all the BB1 sherds present. The vessel forms characteristic of this phase show a dramatic increase in the frequency and range of the straight-sided bowl/dish forms (Types 20, 22, 23 and 24), coupled with the development of everted rim jars (Types 2 and 2/3).

However, the earlier Durotrigian vessel forms, characteristic of Ceramic Phase 1, continue to occur. Samian, Corfe Mullen, and amphora fabrics are also well-represented in the Ceramic Phase 2 groups, although a gradual decrease in the frequency of these fabrics can be identified towards the end of this period. All the 'phased' examples of imported mortaria fabrics occur within this ceramic group while the New Forest sherds, present in very small quantities, are probably intrusive here.

Ceramic Phase 3: later 3rd–4th centuries onwards

As from the previous excavations in the vicinity of County Hall, later 3rd–4th century material formed the major part (53%) of the assemblage. This material is derived from the features forming and associated with structure *572* (Fig. 25, 50–56) and from the rubble infilling and associated spreads to the east and north of this structure (Fig. 25, 57–71). The material from oven *499* has also been assigned to this ceramic phase. Although only 29 sherds were recovered, all the Black Burnished ware types were characteristically late forms and were associated with a New Forest parchment ware mortarium dated to *c.* AD 270–350 (Fulford 1975, 76 type 103).

The material forming Ceramic Phase 3 is characterised by the dominance of everted rimmed jar and straight-sided bowl/dish forms, especially Types 3, 20 and 25, in addition to the presence of considerable quantities of Oxfordshire and New Forest products.

The variant Black Burnished ware fabrics represent only 11% of the BB1 sherds, indicating the decline in the importance of this fabric type in the late Roman period. It is likely that most of this material, together with the Durotrigian vessel forms, the samian and amphora fabrics, represents residual material. However, the presence of small numbers of abraded medieval sherds in several of the Ceramic Phase 3 features may indicate the gradual accumulation of material over considerable periods of time, especially in the case of the enclosure ditches *128* and *90*.

The medieval sherds in the rubble layers infilling structure *572* may well represent the incorporation of stray sherds falling through these vacuous deposits from above, although there can be no guarantee of a late Roman date for the actual demolition of structure *572*.

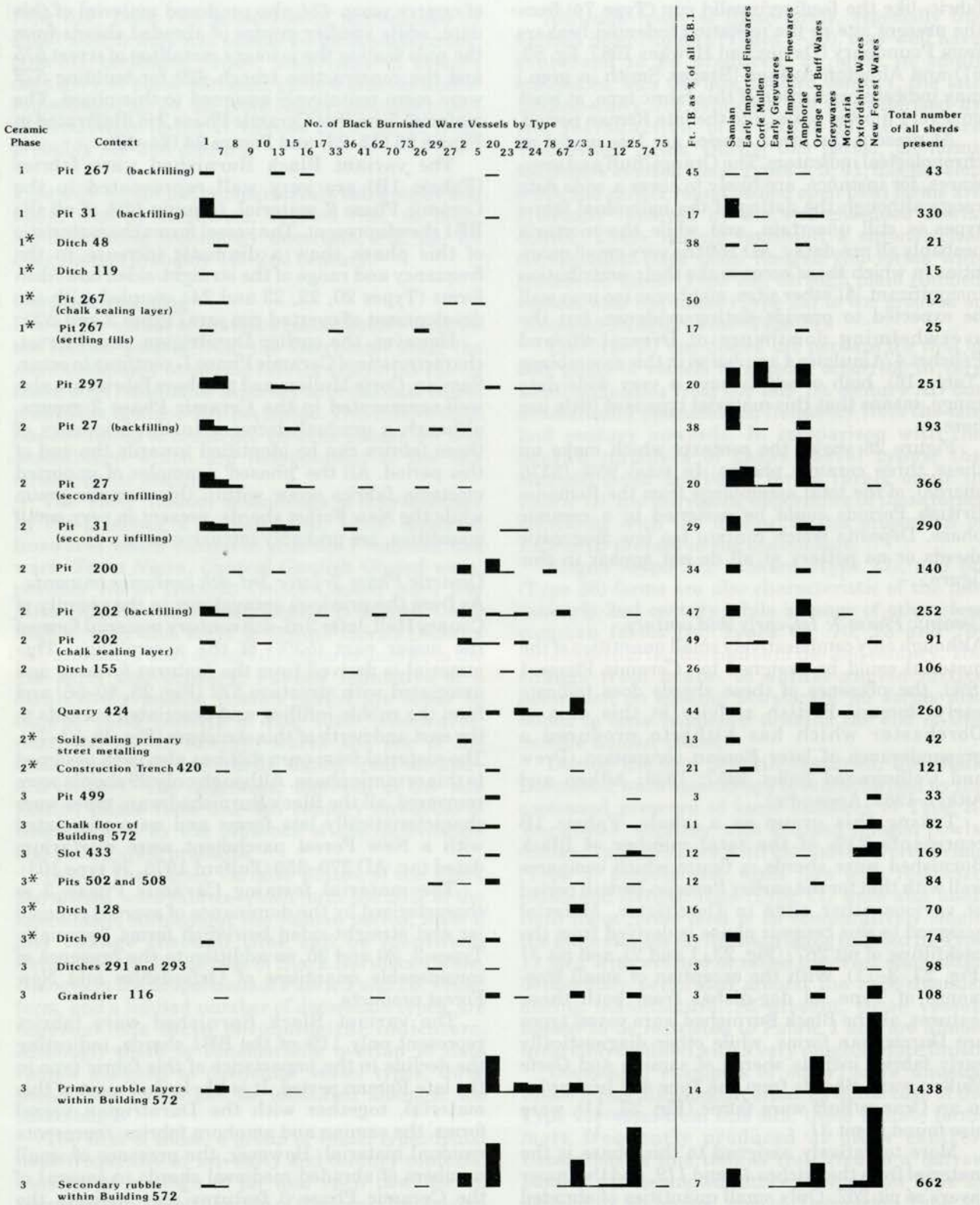

*Figure 26 Summary of the ceramic phasing by feature. Black Burnished ware by number of vessels, other fabrics by number of sherds. * denotes features with low numbers of diagnostic sherds only tentatively assigned to a ceramic phase*

Discussion

In order to assess the ceramic assemblage, limited comparisons between this material and that from Alington Avenue and Greyhound Yard were undertaken.

Finewares

The fineware sherds (Fabrics 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 39) are shown as a percentage of the total assemblage recovered from Alington Avenue, County Hall, and Greyhound Yard in Table 20. Considered as a group, the proportion of the assemblage represented by these fabrics reflects the expected pattern of a greater quantity being present within the town (Greyhound Yard, 7%) than at the domestic/industrial site on the very edge of the town (County Hall, 4%) or at the rural site of Alington Avenue (2.5%). However, when the 'fineware assemblage' is split by fabric type (Table 20), greater irregularities emerge such as the paucity of Corfe Mullen ware at Alington Avenue compared with the high percentage of imported fineware sherds or the low percentage of New Forest products at Greyhound Yard. The reasons behind these differences are elusive at present but could reflect the differences in the date range of the fabric types themselves and the extent or function of the occupation at the various sites during the periods when particular fabric types were current.

The range and relative proportions of the late Roman Oxfordshire and New Forest products at County Hall agrees with the known distribution of these fabric types (Fulford and Hodder 1975) and reflects the situation already noted at Poundbury (Davis and Hawkes 1987, 120) and at Alington Avenue and Greyhound Yard (Table 20). However, taking the total number of sherds from each production centre, at County Hall the Oxfordshire fabrics occur in the ratio of 1 sherd to 8 New Forest sherds, while at Greyhound Yard this ratio is in the region of 1:11 sherds and at Alington Avenue 1:25 sherds. It is likely that much of this variation is due to differences in the full date range of the occupation and degree of later disturbance on the various sites.

Late Roman material was poorly represented at Alington Avenue where the bulk of the activity dated to the early/middle Romano-British period while the continued occupation at Greyhound Yard resulted in much of the late Roman material becoming incorporated into the later, post-Roman deposits and is therefore excluded from our calculations. Thus the Oxfordshire and New Forest material recovered from County Hall may more accurately reflect the true status of these production centres in the supply of fineware pottery to Dorchester in the late 3rd and 4th centuries than either of the sites previously explored.

Black Burnished wares

In order to compare the BB1 assemblage from County Hall (Table 16) with those from Greyhound Yard and Alington Avenue (Table 21), it was necessary to exclude samian and amphora from the total figures as this information was lacking for Greyhound Yard at the time this analysis was undertaken. These tables clearly indicate the importance of Black Burnished ware (BB1) in the supply of pottery to Dorchester and its immediate surroundings throughout the Romano-British period. Black Burnished ware forms at least 90% of the assemblages from each of the three sites shown in Table 22, a picture reflected at other sites in the vicinity, including Poundbury (Davies and Hawkes 1987, 123) and the Dorchester Bath-House site (Andrews forthcoming). It is interesting that the percentage of Fabric 1B in the BB1 assemblages from County Hall and Greyhound Yard remains the same (20% of the total BB1 from each site), while the figure for Alington Avenue is much lower (only 7%).

Table 20: comparison of fineware assemblages from County Hall (CH), Alington Avenue (AA), and Greyhound Yard (GY)

		CH	*AA*	*GY*
No. fineware vessels as % of total assemblage		4.0	2.5	7.0
Fabric type as % of fineware assemblage				
Ware	*Fabric*			
Corfe Mullen	5	11.0	2.0	39.0
Oxfordshire	18, 19	8.0	3.0	4.0
New Forest	20–22	70.0	76.0	44.0
Others	39	11.0	19.0	13.0

The decline in the quantity of Fabric 1B in the supply of Black Burnished ware to Dorchester through time is clearly apparent when the County Hall assemblage is examined by Period (Table 16) with the percentage falling from 30% in Period 2 to 12% in Periods 3 and 5. If the activity at Greyhound Yard is divided into 'earlier' and 'later' Roman periods, then a similar decline in the percentage of Fabric 1B present can be observed; Fabric 1B representing 26.5% of the earlier Roman BB1 assemblage (ie, material from Greyhound Yard periods 5–7), but only 12.5% of the later Roman material (ie, from periods 8–11).

The total quantity of oxidised material in the three Dorchester assemblages (Table 21) remains comparatively constant, varying from 8%–17% of the total number of BB1 sherds, but is perhaps sufficient to indicate some difference in the supply of BB1 reaching sites within, on the edge of, and outside the town. As at other sites in the Dorchester area, it is also very noticable that at County Hall the quantity of oxidised Fabric 1B is always far less than the quantity of the oxidised Wareham/Poole Harbour fabric (Fabric 1).

In terms of the proportions of the major vessel catagories (jars, open bowls, straight-sided

Table 21: comparison of Black Burnished ware fabrics from County Hall, Alington Avenue, and Greyhound Yard

	County Hall	*Alington Avenue*	*Greyhound Yard*
Total number BB1 sherds	5057	10,365	44,164
Average sherd weight (g)	13.0	13.0	14.0
No. BB1 sherds as % of assemblage (excluding samian and amphorae)	94.0	95.0	90.0
No. FT.1 sherds	4040	9616	35,344
Average sherd weight (g)	12.9	14.0	15.0
No. FT.1 sherds as % of total BB1	80.0	93.0	80.0
No. oxidised sherds as % of FT.1	13.0	18.0	9.0
No. FT.1B sherds	1017	749	8820
Average sherd weight (g)	13.5	11.0	12.0
No. FT.1B sherds as % of total BB1	20.0	7.0	20.0
No. oxidised sherds as % of FT.1B	0.9	5.0	1.6

bowls/dishes, and the miscellaneous forms), the composition of the County Hall Black Burnished ware assemblage (Table 18) follows similar patterns to those identified at Greyhound Yard. A comparison of the correlation between fabric and vessel form for the three Dorchester assemblages indicates that in the majority of cases, the restriction of a vessel type to a single fabric, to either Fabric 1 or Fabric 1B, in any individual assemblage does not hold true for the others.

So far, only Type 12 jars are invariably found in a single fabric (Fabric 1). Thus any fabric/form restriction apparent at any one site is more likely to be due to the small number of examples of the vessel form present or even the problems of recognising the different BB1 fabrics in the hand specimen. However, at all three sites it is clear that many forms, especially the straight-sided bowls and dishes, do occur far more frequently in one fabric than the other, and this is probably related to chronology, the date range of some types being beyond that suggested for Fabric 1B.

Other coarsewares

The other coarseware fabrics (the mortaria, Orange/Buff, and greyware fabrics) represent less than 2% of the total assemblage (Table 12). The quantities and the range of fabrics and forms present within these groups closely reflect those patterns observed at the other Dorchester sites and it is likely that at County Hall too, these vessels either served 'specialist' functions (in the case of mortaria and flagons) or as fineware elements of the assemblage, leaving the everyday domestic roles to the Black Burnished ware vessels.

Conclusions

This brief comparison of the Romano-British pottery from County Hall, Alington Avenue, and Greyhound Yard indicates differences, similarities, and chronological variation in the assemblage from various parts of *Durnovaria*. Such differences are likely to be due to a complicated web of inter-related social and economic factors which might include differences in the date range of the activity, status or function of the sites, and of the fabrics or vessels themselves. Irregularities in the ceramic supply and marketing patterns to the various communities affected by this urban centre may be at least partially responsible for the differences in the ceramic assemblages observed at these sites.

It is also possible that differences in the roles of, and the activities carried out at, these sites, perhaps rather more than their physical location may have affected the general demand for the various ceramic types that were available to the resident community at any one time. The investigation of such questions in greater detail, while outside the scope of the present project, will be essential parts of future research.

Fig. 23

1. **Type 13**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *267*, Period 2.
2. **Type 16**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *267*, Period 2.
3. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
4. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 1. Pit *31*, Period 2.
5. **Type 7**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
6. **Type 7**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
7. **Type 8**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
8. **Type 13**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
9. **Type 15**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
10. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 28. Pit *31*, Period 2.
11. **Type 444**; Fabric FT.37D, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
12. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.
13. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 7. Pit *27*, Period 2.
14. **Type 2**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 28. SF4460, pit *27*, Period 2.
15. **Type 8**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.

16. **Type 15**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.
17. **Type 33**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 29. Pit *27*, Period 2.
18. **Type 70**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.
19. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 28. Pit *27*, Period 2.
20. **Type 1**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.
21. **Type 26**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 27. Pit *27*, Period 2.
22. **Beaker**; Fabric FT.39, plain. Pit *27*, Period 2.
23. **Type 41**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 9. Pit *27*, Period 2.

Fig. 24

24. **Type 23**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 5. Pit *31*, Period 2.
25. **Type 36**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
26. **Type 317**; Fabric FT.38F, plain. Pit *31*, Period 2.
27. **Type 2**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 1. Pit *200*, Period 2.
28. **Type 8**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 1. Pit *200*, Period 2.
29. **Type 13**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *200*, Period 2.
30. **Type 20**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17 + 21. Pit *200*, Period 2.
31. **Type 23**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 18. Pit *200*, Period 2.
32. **Type 78**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 10. Pit *200*, Period 2.
33. **Type 2**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 1. Pit *202*, Period 2.
34. **Type 7**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
35. **Type 9**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
36. **Type 10**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
37. **Type 17**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 1. Pit *202*, Period 2.
38. **Type 22**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 4. Pit *202*, Period 2.
39. **Type 23**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17 + 21. Pit *202*, Period 2.
40. **Type 62**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
41. **Type 67**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
42. **Type 73**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 35. Pit *202*, Period 2.
43. **Type 331**; Fabric FT.42N, plain. Pit *202*, Period 2.
44. **Type 2**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 1. Quarry *424*, Period 2.
45. **Type 8**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Quarry *424*, Period 2.
46. **Type 10**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Quarry *424*, Period 2.
47. **Type 22**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 6. Quarry *424*, Period 2.
48. **Type 67**; Fabric FT.1B, decoration 4. Quarry *424*, Period 2.
49. **Type 445**; Fabric FT.37R, plain. Quarry *424*, Period 2.

Fig. 25

50. **Beaker**; Fabric FT.39, plain. Chalk floor 3, Period 3.
51. **Rim**; Fabric 39, rouletted. Chalk floor 3, Period 3.
52. **Type 2**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Slot *433*, Period 3.
53. **Type 3**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 35 + 2. Slot *433*, Period 3.
54. **Type 12**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Slot *433*, Period 3.
55. **Type 25**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17. Slot *433*, Period 3.
56. **Type 74**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. SF4524, slot *433*, Period 3.
57. **Type 3**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 35 + 2. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
58. **Type 12**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
59. **Type 22**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 1. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
60. **Type 23**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
61. **Type 24**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
62. **Type 25**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 68. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
63. **Type 67**; Fabric FT.1B, plain. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
64. Body sherd; Fabric FT.1, decoration 75. Rubble layer 311, Period 5.
65. **Type 3**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 35 + 2. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
66. **Type 11**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
67. **Type 20**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17 + 21. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
68. **Type 25**; Fabric FT.1, decoration 17. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
69. **Type 75**; Fabric FT.1, plain. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
70. **Type 618**; Fabric FT.38F, plain. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.
71. **Type 332**; Fabric FT.42, plain. Rubble layer 151, Period 5.

Post-Medieval Pottery, by Jo Draper

All the medieval and post-medieval pottery has been examined and quantified (Mf D.2). Two groups have been selected for publication, along with two unusual vessels (Figs 27 and 28). The illustrated vessels from these two key groups are described and the dating for these is discussed. The occurrence of two techniques of sgraffito are recognised:when the slip is in leather-hard, or dry (D), state and that when the slip is still wet (W) (Draper 1984, 22).

Pit *15* (Period 7a)

Fig. 27

1. **Tudor Green mug**; green glaze ext., yellow int., patches of both flaked off (context 20).
2. **Lid**; not local, probably from London (context 13).
3. **Cup/mug**; iron glaze ware; rich dark brown glaze (context 13).
4. **Dish**; horizontal handle applied to top of rim; white slip sgraffito (W) internally, orange-green glaze internally (context 20).
5. **Dish**; white slip sgraffito (D) int., orange-green glaze int. (context 20).
6. **Dish**; trailed white slip int., orange-green glaze int. (context 13).
7. **Dish**; white slip sgraffito (W) int., orange-brown glaze int. (context 13).
8. **Bowl**; trailed white slip int., orange-brown glaze int. (context 20).
9. **Bowl**; rim and base probably from same vessel; trailed white slip int.; dark olive green glaze int.; burnt (context 20).
10. **Cup**; trailed white slip ext.; greenish-brown glaze int. and ext. (context 13).
11. **Dish**; trailed white slip decoration int., greenish-brown glaze int. (context 20).
12. **Base** of **cup/bowl**; handle stub ext.; white slip sgraffito int., yellowish-olive glaze int. (context 13).

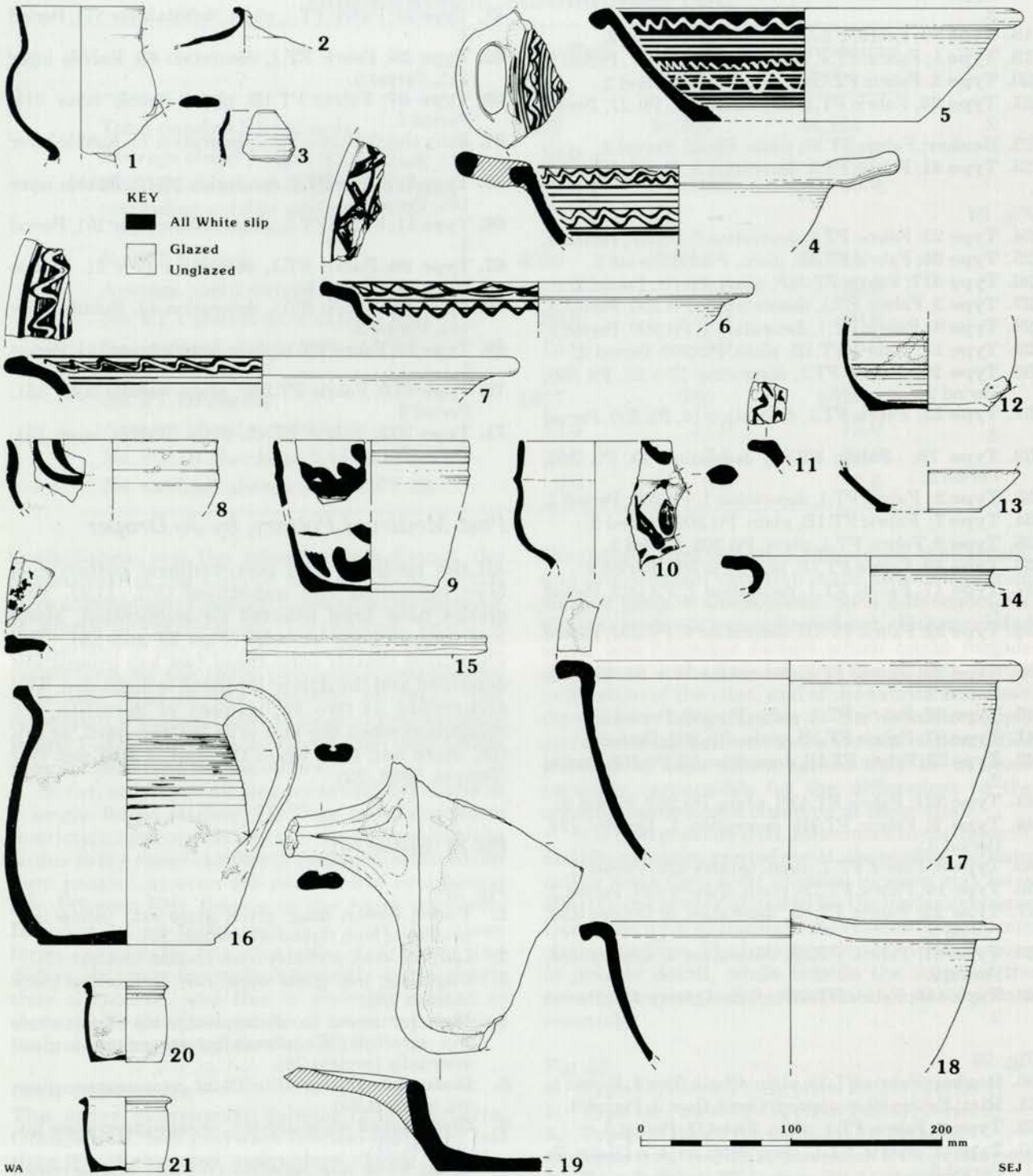

Figure 27 Post-medieval pottery from pit 15. *Scale 1:4*

13. **Base** of **carinated vessel**; white slip producing yellow glaze int. (context 13).
14. **Tudor Green jar**; pale green glaze int., darker ext.; burnt (context 20).
15. **Flat dish** or **plate**; irregular spots of white slip beneath dark olive-green glaze int.; burnt (context 20).
16. **Chamber pot**, virtually complete; white slip sgraffito (D) (concentric circles); mostly combed lines with no slip; dark olive-green glaze upper part ext. and int.; calcareous concretion int. (context 13).
17. **Bowl**; dark brown-flecked glaze int. (context 20).
18. **Bowl**; plain; possibly decayed or badly fired glaze int. (context 20).
19. **Fish/meat tray** with handle; olive-green glaze int. (context 13).
20, 21. Small pots with orange-brown or olive-orange glaze ext. and irregularly int. (contexts 13 and 20).

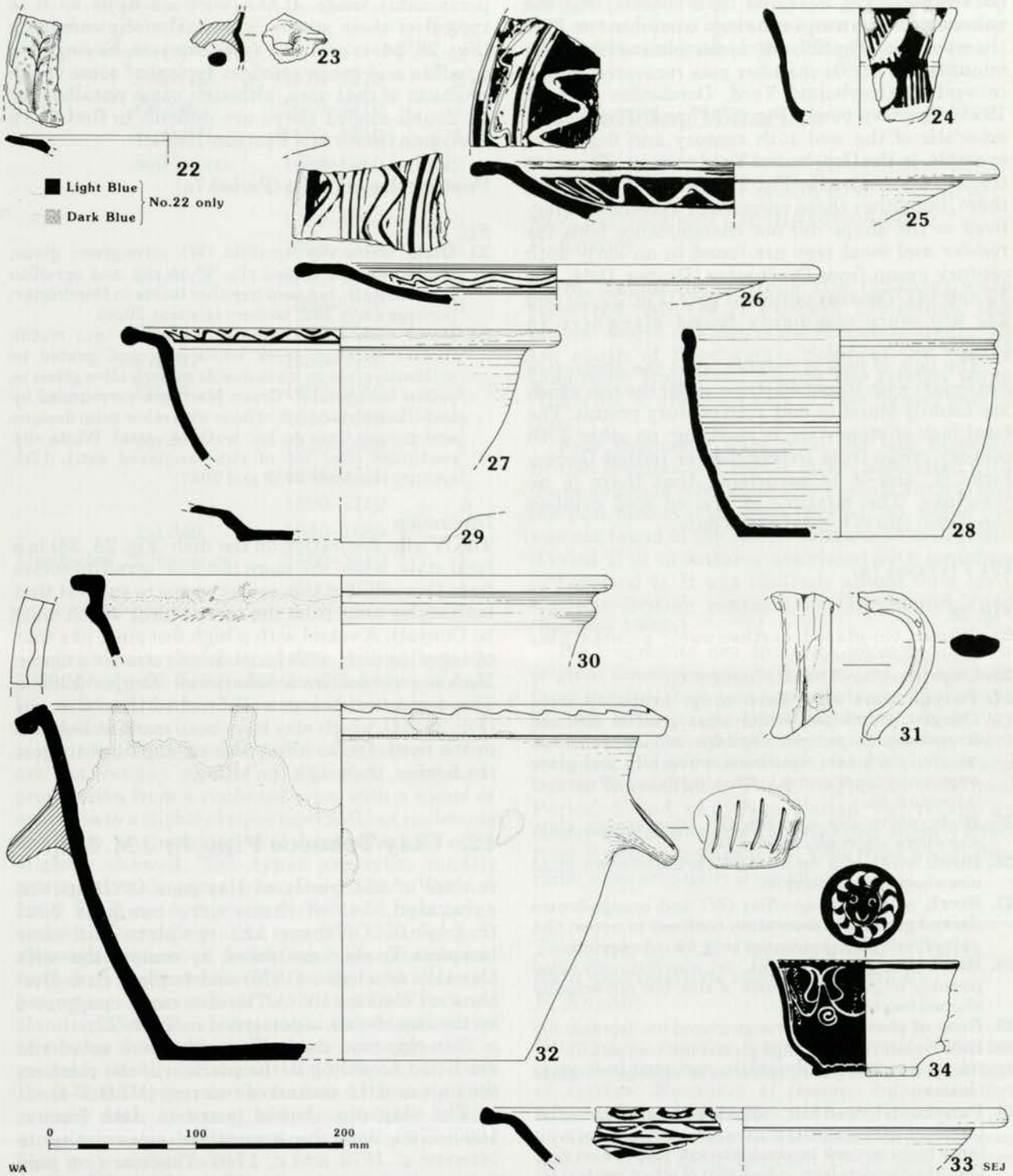

Figure 28 Post-medieval pottery from pit 7 (22–32) and post-medieval soils (33, 34). Scale 1:4

Discussion

Pit *15* contains four clay pipes dating from 1640–1660 and one from 1600–1640. This suggests that the whole group dates from the 1640s or 1650s, probably the earlier decade.

The Tudor Green cup (Fig. 27, 1) finds parallels in tin-glaze, with one example dated 1642 (Garner and Archer 1972, pl. 8a). The range of shapes in the sgraffito vessels (Fig. 27, 2–8) is large, including a deep, small bowl with handles (Fig. 27, 4). The bowl with trailed slip inside (Fig. 27, 9) is an unusual

shape. The close correspondence in shape between the two cups (Fig. 27, 1 and 10) is notable, with the coarseware example being uncommon. The chamber pot (Fig. 27, 16) is far plainer than the quantities of 1650s chamber pots recovered from a cess-pit at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Draper 1993). The deep bowls (Fig. 27, 17 and 18) are characteristic of the mid 17th century and found, for example, in the Greyhound Yard cess-pit. The meat tray or roaster handle (Fig. 27, 19) is also paralleled there, but either these specialised vessels are long-lived or the shape did not change, since both the roaster and meat tray are found in an early 18th century group from Dorchester (Draper 1984, nos 13 and 14). The tiny ointment pots (Fig. 27, 20 and 21) are more commonly found elsewhere in tin-glaze.

The lack of jugs is notable, as is the absence of heavy jars with thumbed strips under the rim which are usually found in mid 17th century groups. The total lack of stoneware is startling; no other 17th century group from Dorchester, or indeed Dorset, lacks it, and it is surprising that there is no tin-glaze. The mixture of trailed and combed (sgrafitto) slip is typical of the date.

Pit 7 (Period 7a)

Fig. 28

22. **?Plate**; tin-glazed earthenware; painted blue decoration (context 6).
23. **Cup**; iron-glazed handle (context 6).
24. **Polychrome slip-ware mug**; probably from Donyatt, Somerset; white slips graffito (D) and irregularly-shaped green splodges of glaze yellowish on slip, dark tan elsewhere; white slip and glaze apparently cover entire int. having flaked off much of it (context 6).
25. **Dish**; white slip sgraffito (D), olive-orange glaze elsewhere internally (context 6).
26. **Bowl**; white slip sgraffito (W) orange-brown glaze elsewhere int. (context 6).
27. **Bowl**; white slip sgraffito (W) and orange-brown flecked glaze; slip decoration confined to upper, flat part of rim, glaze continues over int. (context 6).
28. **Bowl**; olive-green glaze int.; int. also distinctly rilled possibly to give appearance of slip, but not actually slipped (context 6).
29. **Base of plate**; plain; orange glazed int. (context 6).
30. **Bowl**; plain; olive-orange glazed int. (context 6).
31. **Strap handle**; plain; splashes of olive-green glaze (context 6).
32. **Pancheon/bread bin**; faint incised wavy line on flat top of rim, irregularly glazed int. olive-orange with large blobs of dark brown glaze ext. and one on rim. One handle complete; indications of other (context 6).

Discussion

This group includes clay pipes of a wide date range, varying from mid 17th century to 1730, clustering perhaps at around 1700. The pottery suggests a late 17th century date, the slip decorated wares in particular seeming to fall between those of the mid 17th century and the early 18th century group from the *Plume of Feathers*, Dorchester (Draper 1984, 56–9). The probable bread bin (Fig. 28, 32) is the earliest example of this form from Dorset. It was presumably made at the Verwood kilns as it is typical of their simple wares. The slipware mug (Fig. 28, 24) is probably from Donyatt, having bold sgraffito and green splodges typical of some of the products of that area, although exact parallels for its double-angled shape are difficult to find there (Coleman Smith and Pearson 1988).

Post-medieval soils (Period 7a)

Fig. 28

33. **Dish**; white slip sgraffito (W), olive-green glaze; combination of trailed slip 'V' on rim and sgraffito lines beneath, not seen together before in Dorchester; perhaps early 18th century (context 2024).
34. **Bowl** with single handle, decorated int.; motifs incised through thick white slip and coated in yellowish glaze to leave motifs as dark olive green in yellow background. 'Green Man' face surrounded by leaf-like swirls on int. of base with other tulip designs and zig-zag lines on int. walls of vessel. White slip continues over top of rim (unglazed ext.). 17th century (contexts 2039 and 2067).

Discussion

The 'V' slip decoration on the dish (Fig. 28, 33) is a local style, while the more common sgraffito comes from Donyatt; but this vessel seems to suggest that both styles come from the same source which must be Donyatt. A vessel with a high foot ring, like that of a chafing dish, with incised decoration of a Green Man is recorded from Askerswell (Draper 1983b). The decoration is less well finished than this one (Fig. 28, 34), which may have been made at Donyatt or the north Devon kilns. The zig-zag lines suggest the former, the tulips the latter.

12. Clay Tobacco Pipe, by J.M. Mills

A total of 571 pieces of clay pipe (3521 g) was excavated, 145 of these were bowls or bowl fragments. Of these 112 complete and near complete bowls were dated by comparison with Oswald's typologies (1975) and to pipes from Dorchester (Watkins 1966). The date ranges suggested by the bowl forms is presented in Table 22.

Ten clay pipe stamps or marks were noted and are listed according to the position of the mark on the pipe and the context of recovery (Mf D.3–4).

The clay pipe bowls range in date from *c.* 1600–1740, with the majority of pipes dating to between *c.* 1670 and *c.* 1740. There are no pipe fragments dating to after the middle of the 18th century.

Several points about the collection should be noted. First, approximately one third of the fragments are blue-grey, often patchily coloured. Some fragments are blue-grey to dark grey in the break. Secondly, many of the pipes are poorly finished with mould lines not removed, bases badly trimmed and rouletting uneven and blurred. A poor finish is usual for 17th century production in the south-western counties (Atkinson 1970, 208). The

Table 22: date ranges of pipe bowls

Period	*Context*	*Date*	*No.*
3	Ditch *22*	1670–1710	2
7a	Pit *200*	1618–1710	1
	Well *221*	1680–1710	1
	Soil layers	1640–1660	12
		1640–1680	1
		1660–1680	3
		1670–1740	69
	Ditch *62*	1600–1640	1
		1680–1730	8
	Pit *84*	1680–1730	1
	Pit *147*	1680–1730	1
	Pit *15*	1600–1640	1
		1640–1660	4
	Pit *7*	1640–1680	1
		1680–1710	1
		1690–1750	1
	Pit *345*	1640–1660	2
Unphased	Clearance	1660–1680	1
		1690–1730	1

exceptions are Oswald's (1975) general type 20 pipes which are well finished and highly polished. Pipes of this type do not exhibit blue-grey discolouration.

Thirdly, there are two forms of pipe bowl which are not readily paralleled. The first exhibits a progression from a rouletted type, with a round or oval base to a slightly larger bowl without rouletting and only an incipient oval base which is often slightly skewed. The types are most readily compared with pipes from Dorchester (Watkins 1966, fig. 2, no. 4, pipes on the left and right only), and with Oswald's general type 8/9 (1975, fig. 3, G) although without a projecting base. The second form has delicate flaring bowls with narrow, projecting bases which are sometimes forward slanting. The type is comparable with one of a series of similar forms which Watkins has suggested is probably locally produced (1966, fig. 5, 4). Both these forms appear to be of a late 17th–early 18th century date, and may both be produced locally, many examples exhibiting a poor quality finish and blue-grey surface colour.

Finally, one curved fragment of pipe clay with a roughly circular cross-section, may be pipemaker's waste. The piece is *c.* 12 mm in diameter and 85 mm long.

Pipe manufacture at Colliton Park is suggested by Watkins because kiln debris was recovered from the excavations in 1938 and 1948/9 and during earth-moving operations in 1956 (1966, 224). It is possible that kilns within Colliton Park were producing the local pipe forms described above. The comparatively large quantity of late 17th–early 18th century pipes, and the high frequency of blue-grey 'shadowing' on these pipes, suggesting that some of these pipes are wasters, indicates clay pipe production in the immediate vicinity.

13. Building Materials

Stone Tile, by C.K.Copson and F. Healy, with petrological identifications by P. Ensom

Eight fragments of stone tile (2575 g) were recovered. All are of Purbeck Limestone, the nearest source of which is the Ridgeway area, *c.* 10 km south of Dorchester. Some of the flatter Limestone fragments among the foreign stone (Table Mf. 4) are also likely to have formed part of tiles.

Four fragments were from the late Romano-British features and rubble layers associated with the destruction of building *572* (Periods 3 and 5) and the post-medieval deposits (Period 7a). Stone tile was not found in the earlier Romano-British phase (Period 2) or in features associated with structure *571* (Period 4). It was similarly absent from early Romano-British contexts at Greyhound Yard (Bellamy 1993a).

No fragments are complete enough for their original dimensions to be determined. Where both faces survive, thickness varies between 15 mm and 21 mm. Seven examples of nail-holes, which vary between 6 mm and 10 mm in diameter, were recorded; all have been worked from both faces and one is iron-stained. Three fragments (one from Period 5 and two from Period 7a) retain an obtuse-angled corner with a nail hole slightly offset from it, suggesting that the tiles from which they came were originally lozenge-shaped.

Tesserae, by C.K. Copson and F. Healy, with petrological identifications by P. Ensom

Ninety-four *tesserae* were recovered. None are cemented together, although a number bear traces of mortar. Numbers of *tesserae* by period are summarised in Table 23.

The *tesserae* vary in size between 10–30 mm, most of them lying between 15–18 mm. Colours range from white, produced by the use of hard tectonised Chalk from the Corfe area, through to dark grey Kimmeridge Limestone. Colours and numbers of *tesserae* are shown in Table 23.

No precise correlation between size and material was apparent, although there was a marginal tendency towards the use of softer, more easily abraded materials, such as Kimmeridge Limestone, for the smaller examples. The ranges of size and material type correspond to those of the few *tesserae* from the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1982, 117)

Table 23: *tesserae* by material and colour

Material	*No.*	*Colour*
Chalk	12	White
Purbeck Limestone	22	Light grey
Lower Lias Limestone	16	Mid grey
Kimmeridge Limestone	32	Dark grey
Calcareous Sandstone	4	Orange/brown
Tile	8	Orange

and fall within those of the larger collection from Greyhound Yard (Bellamy 1993b).

All of the materials are available relatively locally, perhaps within 10 km of *Durnovaria*, with the exception of the fine-grained Lower Lias Limestone, the nearest source for which is the Street area of Somerset.

As Table 24 shows, the bulk of the *tesserae* were from the late Romano-British to post-medieval Periods, 3–7a, corresponding to the late Roman date of most of the Greyhound Yard *tesserae* (Bellamy 1993b). *Tesserae* in a similar range of colours were employed in the pavements excavated in Colliton Park in the 1930s (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1938, pls III, VII, IX; RCHM(E) 1970, 555–6, pls 218–222).

Ceramic Building Material, by J.M. Mills

The ceramic building material from Romano-British contexts (Periods 2–5) was sorted into basic types and notes made of any marks or unusual features observed. The categories used were *imbrex*, *tegula*, box flue tile, and brick. It was not possible to classify much of the material as many of the fragments lacked distinguishing features. The remaining material was therefore classified as 'miscellaneous'. The quantities of tile by type by period are presented in Table 24.

The ceramic building material from post-medieval and modern contexts (Period 7) consists of both Roman and post-Roman types (1450 pieces; 56,504 g). None of the fragments were glazed floor tiles. This material has not been examined in detail but is retained, with the exception of tile from the post-medieval soils, which has been discarded.

A total of 88 pieces (844 g) of fired clay was also recovered, none of which was from recognisable objects. This material has been quantified by context and period (Table Mf.2).

Tegulae and *Imbrices*

Tile fragments were classified as *tegulae* if they possessed a flange, or upper or lower cut-aways, or vestiges of these features. Tile classified as *imbrices* possessed notable curvature. No complete examples of either type were recovered, nor were any complete lengths or widths found. Two fragments of *tegulae* had nail-holes pierced through them before firing. One tile stamp, on an *imbrex* (*see below*), and 14 marks or signatures were found.

Brick

Little of the material was classified as brick. Of the 12 pieces in this catagory, three joined to give a complete width. This was the only complete dimension other than thickness that was recorded. The brick was 304 mm wide, a measurement close enough to a Roman foot (296 mm) to suggest that this brick may be a *pedalis*.

The remaining nine pieces were sufficiently thick to be considered as brick rather than thick *tegula* fragments. A range of 25–70 mm has been given for the thickness of *pedales*, and ≥20 mm for the central, flat area of *tegulae* (Brodribb 1987). There is clearly potential for an overlap here as *tegulae* with thicknesses as great as 38 mm have been recorded.

Some pieces of brick may therefore have been classified as miscellaneous fragments as a result of deliberate caution. However, looking at the collection as a whole, there were not many fragments which were of any notable thickness suggesting that the few bricks classified here are in fact a reflection of the paucity of brick used on this site.

Box flue tile

Box flue tile was identified where pieces with combed decoration were found. Two types of comb could be identified from the seven decorated fragments; a seven-toothed comb and either a two-toothed comb or more likely one comprised of two pairs of teeth with a large gap between. It is not possible to state whether the fragments are from full or half-box type tiles.

Unusual fragment

A single fragment, presumably part of a brick, *c.* 45 mm thick, had had part of one edge cut away leaving *c.* 60 x 60 mm at the corner projecting. The alteration to the brick was carried out before firing. It was not well executed, the cuts being angled and unclean. The fragment is unlikely to be part of a *voussoir* as there was no apparent taper to the thickness. Its purpose is unknown.

Marks

All the marks were lightly impressed arcs, probably drawn onto the damp clay with the tips of one or more fingers. These marks are thought to be signatures (Brodribb 1987, 99). Fourteen examples were noted. The marks were of one, two, and four concentric arcs or grooves; with one, unfortunately incomplete mark, of two parallel grooves appear to change direction at the top of a steep arc, possibly to produce a rounded 'Z' shape; and one of two grooves where the outer arc is of a more gentle curve than the inner one.

Seven of the marks occurred on fragments of tile without edges or distinguishing features. There are

Table 24: ceramic and stone building materials by Period

Period	Imbrices		Tegulae		Misc.		Box flue tile		Brick		Other		Total CBM	
	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)
2	42	3167	40	6699	367	16051	–	–	–	–	–	–	449	25917
3	56	4956	143	6089	368	8868	–	–	–	–	–	–	567	19913
4	45	4281	23	5372	137	4093	–	–	6	4104	1	760	212	18610
5	141	15453	116	21565	1083	25650	7	1126	6	2510	–	–	1353	66304
7a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1443	55906
7b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	598

Period	Stone tiles		Tesserae
	No.	Wt(g)	No.
2	–	–	2
3	–	–	12
4	–	–	–
5	4	450	30
7a	4	4212	457
7b	–	–	3

three examples of a single arc, two examples of four concentric arcs, and one each of the more unusual marks decribed above.

One *tegula* and the joining fragments of *pedalis* described above were marked, both with single arcs with the apex of the arc away from the edge of the tile. In addition the following marks occurred once each on fragments of tile with edges: two concentric grooves with the apices of the arcs away from the tile edge, two concentric grooves with the apices of the arcs towards the tile edge, and a single arc with the apex towards the tile edge. No marks or signatures were found on *imbrices*. No tally marks were seen on any tile edge or face.

Stamp

A fragment of *imbrex* from the soil sealing the primary street metalling is stamped with a rectangular-edged stamp. A second fragment from the post-medieval soils joins the first. Although the stamp is not complete these two fragments provide enough to identify it as the same stamp recorded at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Bellamy 1993a, 173, fig. 94) where the four letters **NUND** within a plain border and a flourish or leaf stop after the D was recorded. For a fuller discussion of the stamp see Bellamy (ibid.).

Impressions on tile

Two other marks were recorded. One, a dog's footprint occurred on a miscelleneous fragment; the other, three deep finger prints occurring again on a miscellaneous fragment.

Wall Plaster, by Rachael Seager Smith

Twelve pieces of Roman wall plaster were recovered and have been quantified by context and by colour (Table Mf. 3).

With the exception of one piece derived from the post-medieval soils, all the plaster came from features within the Romano-British Periods (2–5). The majority of fragments came from the rubble layers sealing late Roman structure *572* or from the fillings of the deeper features and pits. With one exception all are of a single colour, deep red being the most common, with one example each of pink and yellow ochre.

One 'polychrome' piece (deep red and white) was recovered, which possibly formed part of the system of decoration by far the most common in Britain throughout the Romano-British period, in which coloured stripes defined 'panels' which were either left plain or further decorated (Ling 1985, 21). The deep red fragments are likely to have formed part of the dado, although overall red 'whitewash' was not uncommon (ibid, 5). All of these pieces are small enough to have come from within a single stripe. The surfaces of three tiny pieces were not preserved.

Even this small quantity of plaster indicates the presence of a plastered building in the vicinity of the excavation and the concentration of the painted plaster fragments in the area of late Roman structure *572*, may indicate that they derive from this building.

14. **Bone Objects**, by J. M. Mills, with a note on the species identification by S. Hamilton-Dyer

Eighteen pieces of worked bone were recovered, including ten pins, three pin or needle shank fragments, one needle, two counters, a one-piece comb fragment, and a fragment with a cut end and two shallow grooves incised on one face (Table 25). Of these, only the comb fragment is of medieval or later date. None of the objects has an obvious anatomical origin. Most were probably from horse

Table 25: bone objects by Period

Period	*Object*	*Cat. No.*	*Fig. No.*
2	Decorated counter	16	29, 9
3	3 type 3A pins	1–3	29, 1, 2
	Worked fragment	18	–
4	Undecorated pin	9	29, 5
5	Type 3a pin	4	–
	Type 5 pin	8	29, 4
	Type 6 pin	10	29, 6
	2 shaft fragments	12, 13	–
	Undecorated counter	15	29, 8
7a	Type 3A pin	5	–
	Type 3B pin	7	29, 3
	Shaft fragment	11	–
	Needle	14	29, 7
	Double-sided comb	17	–
unph.	Type 3a pin	6	–

or cattle limb bones, although some may be of antler. A catalogue of these objects is presented in microfiche (Mf D.8–10).

Pins

The pins were compared to the type series from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 19–25). The most common are of type 3: six type 3A (including Fig. 29, 1 and 2) and one type 3B (Fig. 29, 3). One each of types 5 (Fig. 29, 4) and 6 (Fig. 29, 6), and one pin with a plain conical head (Fig. 29, 5) were found. Types 3 and 6 are of 3rd–4th century date, whilst type 5, is restricted to the 4th century (ibid). Two type 3A pins have probably been repointed (Fig. 29, 1 and 2). Pins were found in Romano-British features and rubble layers from all of the Romano-British Periods and in the post-medieval soils and from clearance.

Needle and Shaft Fragments

The type 1 needle (Cat. No. 14) is likely to be of an early Romano-British date (Crummy 1983, 65). This type of needle is dated to the 1st–4th centuries and has been found in post- Roman contexts. This example has been dyed or stained green, a practice which seems to be restricted to the early Romano-British period. A 1st or 2nd century date is therefore suggested.

In the absence of post-Roman needles or pins it is likely that the three shaft fragments from Periods 5 and 7a are Romano-British in date.

Counters

The two counters, one plain (Fig. 29, 8) and one with concentric grooves on the obverse (Fig. 29, 9), are types common throughout the Roman period (MacGregor 1985, 133).

Worked Fragment

The single worked fragment (Cat. No. 18) does not indicate the production of any particular item. The fragment was recovered from the filling of slot *433* and is presumably of a Romano-British date.

Comb

The fragment of double-sided one-piece comb (Cat. No. 17) is similar to examples from Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, nos 1939 and 1944) dated to AD 1375–1425 and the early 16th century respectively.

Fig. 29

1. **Pin**; large, globular-headed, type 3A with swollen shaft, ?repointed. Fill of slot *433*, SF4521, Period 3. 3rd–4th century.
2. **Pin**; globular-headed, type 3A, ?repointed. Fill of slot *144*, SF4293, Period 3. 3rd–4th century.
3. **Pin**; head of type 3B. Soil layer 2102, SF4074, Period 7a. 3rd–4th century.
4. **Pin**; ovoid-headed, type 5 with single reel. Rubble layer 151, SF4321, Period 5. 4th century.
5. **Pin**; conical-headed, undecorated. Fill of post-hole *189*, SF4516, Period 4. Possibly later Roman.
6. **Pin**; real-shaped head, type 6. Rubble layer 311, SF4389, Period 5. 3rd–4th century.
7. Decorated **needle** with rectangular eye and pointed head. Soil layer 2118, SF4083, Period 7a. Early Roman.
8. Plain **counter**. Rubble layer 311, SF4402, Period 5. Roman.
9. Decorated **counter**. Fill of quarry *424*, SF4515, Period 2. Roman.

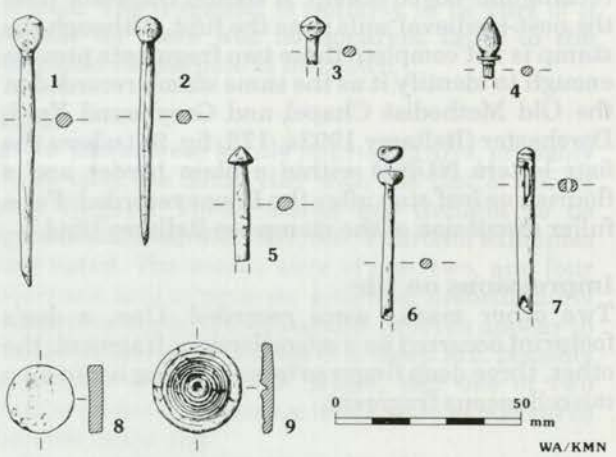

Figure 29 Bone objects. Scale 1:2

15. **Human Bone**, by Jacqueline I. McKinley

Six collections of human bone from Roman contexts were received for examination (Table 26). The collections were all from disturbed contexts, except for the material found in shallow graves *490* and *531* sealed under the Chalk floor of late Roman structure *572*. The most complete was that in grave 531, a crouched inhumation laid on its right side with the head to the north. Age was assessed on tooth development and eruption (van Beek 1983) and length of long bones (Bass 1987). With the exception of a single adult left radius fragment from pit *267*, all the burials were of neonates or foetal/neonates, one of which contained the remains of two individuals.

Table 26: skeletal remains

Period	*Context*	*Age/Sex*	*Comment*
2b	pit *267*	Adult (under 40), ?male	Left radius only
3	Grave *490*	Neonate–6 months	
	Grave *531*	Neonate–6 months	Crouched
	Chalk floor ?	Foetal/neonate	
5	Rubble layer 311	2 foetal/neonates	one slightly older than other
7a	Ditch *62*	Neonate–6 months	

Discussion

Recovery of the remains of foetuses, neonates, and infants of less than one year from non-cemetery contexts has frequently been recorded from sites of the Roman period. Individuals had to attain their first year of life before they became recognised members of society, a situation doubtless thought necessary as a result of what must have been a high infant mortality rate. According to Brothwell (1971), the normal ratio of deaths of infants of less than one year to those individuals between 1–20 years, should be between 1:4–3:4.

This is not to say the deceased was treated with disrespect, as was illustrated by the careful deposition of the undisturbed burials beneath the Chalk floor. Young infants were merely treated differently to other individuals in society and it may be that burial within the sphere of the living rather than with the mass of the dead, may itself have borne some significance.

Submitted March 1989

4 Environmental Evidence

1. **Soils**, by S. Staines

Two sections were sampled to examine the soil history (Section CHA) and to determine the nature of one of the ditch fillings (Section CHB).

Soil descriptions were made using the terminology employed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Hodgson 1976) and bulk samples taken for analysis of carbonate content and also for mechanical analyses. In addition several undisturbed Kubienna tin samples were taken for thin-sectioning, carried out at Southampton University. The thin sections were described using the terminology outlined in Bullock *et al.* (1985). The microfiche report (Mf D.13–E.2) contains the soil profile and micromorphology descriptions and analytical results from sections CHA and CHB. The microphotographs are archived.

Soil History (Section CHA)

Section CHA was taken from a single column at the junction between ditches *48*, *90* and *128* in the central area of the excavation (Fig. 4). This section comprised brown chalky fillings of the Period 2a 1st century AD ditch, *48*, overlain by a series of darker coloured, relatively coarse textured soils from the Period 3 enclosure ditches, *128* and *90*, and from the post- medieval soils sealing all three ditches (Period 7a)

Period 2a

The brown basal soil layers (contexts 317 and 319) of ditch *48* have a high silt and clay content (the latter seems to increase with depth) and display a high chalk and carbonate content. In thin section these are characterised by dark colours, high carbonate, clay, and silt contents. This reflects in part the absence of dilution by extraneous material which help form the dark earths above.

Context 317 has a crystallitic b–fabric, characteristic of strongly biologically worked calcareous soil materials. The absence of any non-calcareous b–fabric within this section suggests that the fine earth filling to this ditch derived from a calcareous soil, probably a calcareous brown earth. However the high clay content of this and the other layers suggest that the soil from which the filling originally derived may possibly have been a well-leached, well-weathered acid, possibly argillic brown earth which suffered from much biological reworking in the ditch after emplacement or which had been incorporated with underlying chalky detritus by ploughing to form brown calcareous soils.

The previous soils work on the Maiden Castle Landscape Survey and Greyhound Yard excavations, those at Fordington Farm and Alington Avenue, and those associated with the Dorchester By-pass excavations (Staines 1991; 1993; in prep.) point to clearance and erosion of soils in the immediate environs of Dorchester by the end of the Neolithic. The absence of Plateau Drift materials within this ditch and the moderate clay contents support the contention of early clearance and erosion of pre-existing acidic soils. The clay contents are lower than would be expected from soils originally derived from Plateau Drift and/or Clay-with-Flints material.

The corollary to this is that the original soils, if acidic as suggested, were formed from loessic materials in which the argillic B (Bt) horizons had only moderate to high clay contents. Plateau drift and Clay-with-Flints materials commonly have clay contents well in excess of 40%. Modern counterparts of such soils would be the Garston or Charity series (Findley *et al.* 1985).

Periods 3 and 7a

The dark earth layers from the fillings of ditches *90* and *128* (contexts 315 and 130) and the post-medieval soils (context 2) all show varying degrees of modification from the original soils (which are in part at least represented by the materials from ditch *48*. They are all calcareous, have large sand contents (especially of coarse sand) and dark colours. There is a general trend upwards of increasing sand content at the expense of the silt fraction whilst the carbonate content decreases upwards.

Thin section descriptions and microphotographs reveal highly biologically worked soil material characterised by a vughy microstructure and smoothed granular beds particularly in context 130 (ditch *128*) which forms the lowest part of the dark earth sequence. The large charcoal content of this layer reflects its probable origin as a ploughsoil — charcoal is evenly distributed through the soil mass.

The soil colour is characteristic of modern ploughsoils on the chalkland in Wessex although the relatively high medium and coarse sand content suggests some incorporation of dark earth material. The sand fraction of this layer and the true dark earth above is dominated by quartz sand and probably derives from mortar — the sand is local in origin and probably derives from Plateau Drift or Tertiary rocks. Interestingly the clay content is reduced less than the silt content in the change from ditch filling to dark earth. This would support an argument for dark earth soils here deriving from a mix of mortar, sand and clay daub.

Thus we can suggest strong working of previous acidic argillic brown earths by cultivation to form calcareous brown earths which subsequently formed the filling to this ditch. Continued cultivation and the formation of dark earth soils during later Roman and medieval Periods completes the possible history of these soil materials.

Section CHB

Section CHB examined the nature and origin of the fillings of Period 2 ditch *155*. The section comprises a thin layer of dark earth material (context 148) overlying a pale-coloured, carbonate rich, more or less stoneless layer (contexts 153 and 154) (Fig. 10; S14) which is conjectured to be the filling of a gutter at the edge of street *575*.

The analyses reveal an extremely calcareous filling with moderate clay, large silt and relatively small sand contents. The thin section reveals a low porosity in comparison with the soils of Section CHA and a predominantly vughy void distribution. There are rare sand grains whilst the fabric is uniformly dominated by very finely divided calcium carbonate. The charcoal distribution is non-uniform, being concentrated in patches and also in places as 'stringers' through the main soil matrix. The presence of common inclusions of 'more soil-like material' with more charcoal, organic pigmentation, and silt in a manner unrelated to void or other distribution suggests random incorporation of 'foreign' material.

These features are not inconsistent with a filling to a streetside gutter. However the relatively 'clean' nature suggests certain things about this feature and the adjacent street. Pale-coloured calcareous fillings like this have been observed by the author alongside and filling hollows in chalky farm tracks. These are essentially 'clean' environments where animal and machine traffic over chalk tracks produces little but ground up Chalk. These fillings also seem to accumulate rapidly in wet weather — a winter could suffice for such a filling to be produced. Hence this gutter filling, if such it be, seems to have been derived from a chalky, relatively clean road surface from which the dominant detritus is a pure grey ground chalk material with relatively few foreign inclusions.

The corallory of this would suggest rapid filling of a regularly cleaned gutter with ground Chalk material with relatively little extraneous material. The lack of organic rich layers and fine lamination suggests also rapid filling from a clean chalk surface (either the roadway or the gutter itself) although we may be dealing here with only the truncated bottom of a gutter and not the full gutter section.

2. Terrestrial Mollusca,
by Michael J. Allen

The aim of a basic mollusc analysis programme was to establish the nature of the Roman urban environment and to examine the possibility of identifying hiatuses in the occupation sequence reflected in the regeneration of vegetation over the site. An attempt to ascertain both pre- and post-Roman settlement environs was also made and in particular the examination of urban versus rural environments. A limited programme of analysis of only ten samples does not provide a complete high resolution chronological sequence, nevertheless the molluscs extracted by J. Ede from bulk soil samples from 25 other contexts were also scanned.

Mollusc analysis followed that described by Evans (1972, 44–5); 1 kg of air-dried soil was dissagreggated in water and hydrogen peroxide. The flot was decanted onto 500μm sieve and the residue washed through a nest of sieves of 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm, and 0.5 mm mesh aperture. The dried residues were weighed to quantify the coarse components; details are contained in microfiche (Table Mf. 5). Molluscs were extracted and identified using a x10 to x30 stereo-binocular microscope. The nomenclature used in Table 27 follows Waldén (1976).

Two sequences of samples were analysed from the Roman ditches *119*, *128*, and *90* and three basal samples from ditch *155*. The latter ditch was examined particularly to ascertain its nature, ie, whether it contained flowing water as a roadside drain, or whether it was an open ditch. The upper fillings of ditches *128* and *90* were sealed by a post-medieval soil from which a sample was also analysed.

Although in general molluscs were well preserved the assemblages were depauperate; low numbers of individuals and restricted taxonomic ranges were observed (Table 27). Nevertheless adequate interpretations of the palaeo-environmental conditions can be made.

Period 2

Three samples were taken through the 1st century AD ditch, *119* (Fig. 7; S1). The coarse primary filling, sample 5205, produced a very restricted assemblage predominantly of open country species. Only two identified individuals fall outside Evans' open country ecological group (1972, 194–203) and both specimens were small well-worn apical fragments. The assemblage was dominated by *Pupilla muscorum*; a species characteristic of open country conditions, especially areas of bare earth, but not intensive agriculture. *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicellia itala* are both indicative of xerophilous short grassland or arable conditions. The overlying sample, 5206, produced similar assemblages although the Vallonias increase significantly in the uppermost sample 5207, especially *V. excentrica*. It seems likely that this feature represents a field or land boundary and indicates a distinctly rural environment.

The basal sample, 5223, from the mid 2nd century ditch, *155*, was analysed but contained no apical fragments. However the two subsequent samples produced contrasting assemblages. The lower, 5224, produced a rich assemblage with specimens of twelve taxa of which the shade-loving species were dominant. Of particular note was the high numbers of Limacidae plates indicating moist, but not wet, conditions. In contrast, the overlying sample, 5225, was one of typically open and xerophilic conditions with *P. muscorum*, *V. excentrica*, *H. itala* and *Trichia hispida* dominant.

Table 27: terrestrial Mollusca (sample weights 1 kg)

Period	*2a*	*2a*	*2a*	*2b*	*2b*	*2b*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*7a*
Feature	119	119	119	155	155	155	128	90	90	
Sample	*5205*	*5206*	*5207*	*5223*	*5224*	*5225*	*5208*	*5209*	*5210*	*5211*
Context	*372*	*368*	*368*	*534*	*539*	*153*	*93*	*92*	*91*	*2*
Carychium tridentatum	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Cochlicopa lubrica	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cochlicopa sp.	–	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Pupilla muscorum	32	15	44	+	4	17	–	–	–	–
Vallonia costata	–	–	19	–	3	–	–	2	1	–
Vallonia excentrica	8	5	71	–	–	8	1	16	17	10
Discus rotundatus	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	1
Aegopinella nitidula	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Oxychilus cellarius	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Limacidae	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	1	–	–
Cecilioides acicula	98	62	147	6	11	17	1	90	28	16
Cochlodina laminata	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clausilia bidentata	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Helicella itala	5	–	23	–	1	7	–	20	9	8
Trichia stiolata	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Trichia hispida	1	1	36	+	9	15	–	5	17	7
Helix aspersa	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	3
Total	48	27	201	+	54	49	1	52	45	31
Taxa	6	5	9	2	10	6	1	10	6	7

Note: all totals exclude *Cecilioides acicula*

Thus the ditch does not seem to have carried flowing water but may well have provided moister and damper micro-habitats which enabled greater localised vegetation growth.

Period 3

Four samples were analysed through the late 3rd–4th century ditches, *128* and *90* (Fig. 7; S4). The basal ditch filling, sample 5208, was almost devoid of shells, however the samples of the slightly later recut *90*, samples 5209 and 5210, produced open country assemblages comprised of *H. itala*, *T. hispida* and *V. excentrica*. *P. muscorum* was conspicuous by its total absence. A number of shade-loving species such as *Discus rotundatus*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *T. striolata*, and *Cochlodina laminata* were present in low quantities. Indeed *D. rotundatus*, *T. striolata* and *Helix aspersa* are common on walls and in long unkempt grassland and *T. striolata* and *O. cellarius* in particular, are typical synathropic species of waste ground and gardens.

A number of additional samples from pits and ditches from Period 3 were also scanned. The assemblages were all broadly similar and display comparatively little variation, but were distinctly restricted in numbers of individuals and taxonomic range.

The scanned samples showed similar assemblages to those of ditches *128* and *90* but *T. striolata* and *A. nitidula* were frequently represented by relatively large numbers. These assemblages, in contrast to those in Period 2, indicate synathropic species of anthropogenically disturbed areas and walls, such as gardens or neglected farmyards, and open country species of short, dry, open grassland. This indicates much greater and intensive human activity resulting in restricted taxonomic ranges and suggests semi-urban, inhabited but unkempt areas of land.

Period 7a

The single sample, 5211, from the post-medieval soil was not significantly different to those from the fills of ditches *128* and *90*, suggesting that comparable conditions were also evident at this time.

Summary

Although only minimal analysis was undertaken, the results indicate a distinct change in the local site

environs between the 1st century AD (Period 2a) and late 3rd–early 4th century (Period 3). The earlier Roman evidence is that of open, rural farmland consisting of pasture and possibly some arable agriculture adjacent to the town, whilst by the late 3rd century, human activity is more intensive indicating the expansion of the 'farmhouse/yard unit' or the town itself.

These latter environs are typical of semi-urban and garden areas; localised patches of unkempt grass and walls. Such areas may well occur within a farm. No hiatuses in occupation were detected but this may be due to the limited sample suite rather than non-occurrence.

3. Plant Remains, by J. Ede

Sixty-seven samples were analysed from a total of 83 samples processed from the excavation. The samples spanned the Romano-British to post-medieval periods. The results of analysis are summarised in Table 28 and are presented fully in microfiche (Tables Mf. 8–15).

Period 2: 1st–2nd century (34 samples): pits *31*, *27*, *261*, *267*, *297*, *200*, and *202*.

Period 3: late 2nd–4th century (18 samples): graindrier *116*, Oven *499*, Grave *531*, slot *433*, and floor of building *572*.

Period 4: ?late Roman timber structures (6 samples): oven *300*.

Period 5: collapse of Roman structures (3 samples): rubble layers 151, 311, and 313.

Period 7a: post-medieval soils (3 samples): soils infilling top of pits *31*, *27*, and *202*.

Unphased: probably Roman (3 samples): pits *175* and *213*.

Methodology

Most samples were 5 litres in volume and were processed using mesh sizes of 500 μm for the flots and 750 μm for the residues. Flots and residues were dried and residues sorted under the microscope for carbonised and mineralised plant remains and animal bones.

The fine fraction, less than 1.5 mm, of several samples were sorted under the microscope and were found to contain little preserved material. The remainder were therefore sorted by eye for fractions greater than 1.5 mm. The flots were all sorted by the author using x12.5 magnification. The seeds were identified using up to x50 magnification. Nomenclature used follows Clapham *et al.* (1952) except for the cereals.

Calculations

Percentage presence was calculated for some cereal remains. This was achieved by counting the number of samples from each phase which contained the cereals in question and calculating this number as a percentage of the total number of samples in each phase. Percentage dominance was only calculated for wheat and barley by counting the number of samples which were dominated by either wheat or barley. These totals were then calculated as a percentage of the total number of samples which contained either wheat and/or barley in each phase. The total number of samples in each phase was not used as there were several samples which only contained unidentified cereal remains, if any at all.

Identifications

The seed remains were identified as fully as possible but where there was some doubt they were classified more cautiously. The lack of chaff has meant that only the cereal grains have been used to identify the cereals. Consequently although the wheat grains appear to represent at least two different types, it has not been possible to identify them with certainty although it is likely that both spelt and bread or club wheat were present.

Period 2 (Tables Mf. 8–10)
In this period, the fillings of seven pits were examined. Most of the plant remains were carbonised. The lower fillings, however, of pits *27* and *31* contained mineralised seeds.

The mineralised seeds gave information on diet. The seeds included *Prunus* sp. (plum/bullace/cherry), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (bramble), *Ficus carica* (fig) and *Malus/Pyrus* sp. (apples or pears). The presence of mineralised seeds indicates conditions commonly found in cess-pits (Green 1979; Carruthers in prep.) and the remains of these fruits confirm the use of these pits at least partly for the disposal of cess. *Conium maculatum* (hemlock) was present in both pits. This is a very poisonous plant and could have been a weed of waste land adjacent to the site, or could have been brought in deliberately for medicinal use. Other mineralised seeds represented weeds of either cultivated or disturbed land and could have been associated with the cereal remains or could have grown in weedy patches around the site.

The carbonised remains consisted almost entirely of cereal grains, most of which were too badly preserved to be identified to species. Nevertheless, wheat, barley and oats were identified. The wheat was probably of at least two types, bread and spelt wheat, and possibly also emmer. Spelt and bread wheat have been found from other sites in and around Dorchester, for example at Greyhound Yard (Jones and Straker 1993) and Poundbury (Monk 1987, 134). Peas or

Table 28: carbonised seeds and fruits by Period

	Habitat	*2*	*3 grain*	*3 drier*	*3 other*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*unphased*
Cereals									
Triticum dicoccum / spelta (Emmer/spelt)	C	*	*			*			*
T. spelta (spelt wheat)	C		*						
T. spelta (glume bases)		*							
T. aestivocompactum (bread/club wheat)	C	*	*						
Triticum sp.	C	*	*		*	*	*	*	
Triticum sp. (chaff)		*	*			*			
Hordeum vulgare (barley, hulled)	C	*	*			*			
Hordeum sp. (barley, naked)	C		*						
Hordeum sp. (barley)	C	*	*		*	*			*
Hordeum / Avena sp. (barley/oats)	C	*	*					*	
Avena sp. (oats)	(C)	*	*			*			
Avena sp. (rachis fragments)			*						
Avena / Bromus sp. (oats/brome grass)	(C)G	*							
Boraginaceae									
Lithospermum arvense (corn gromwell)	Da	*							
Caprifoliaceae									
Sambucus nigra (elder)	DSWbn	*							
Caryophyllaceae									
cf. Cerastium sp. (chickweed)	Da	*							
cf. Stellaria sp. (chickweed)	Da		*						
Chenopodiaceae									
Chenopodium cf. album agg. (fat hen)	Dan(F)		*						
Chenopodium sp.			*						
Chenopodium / Atriplex sp.	CDa	*	*						
Atriplex sp. (orache)	Da	*	*						
Compositae									
Anthemis cotula (stinking mayweed)	Dabh		*			*			
cf. Lapsana communis (nipplewort)	DWS		*						
Compositae NFI		*							
Corylaceae									
Corylus avellana (hazel, nut)	FSW	*	*						
Cruciferae									
Brassica / Sinapis sp. (cabbage/mustard)	Da		*						
Thlaspi sp. (penny-cress)	Da	*	*		*				
Cyperaceae									
Carex sp. (sedge)	BGMW		*						
Ficaceae									
Ficus sp. (fig)	FC	*							
Gramineae									
Arrhenatherum elatius spp. *tuberosum* (onion couch grass)		*							
Gramineae NFI		*	*					*	
Labiatae									
Galaeopsis tetrahit agg. (common hemp nettle)		*							
Leguminosae									
Pisum / Vicia sp. (pea/bean)	FC	*				*	*		
Leguminosae NFI			*			*			

	Habitat	3 graindrier	3 other	4	5	7	unphased
Papaverceae							
cf. Papaver sp. (poppy)	G	*					
Plantaginaceae							
cf. Plantago lanceolata (ribwort)	G	*	*				
Plantago sp. (plantain)							
Polygonaceae							
Bilderdykia convolvulus (black bindweed)	Da	*	*				
Polygonum cf. aviculare agg. (knotgrass)	Da	*	*				
P. lapathifolium (pale persicaria)	DaG		*				
Polygonum/Rumex sp.		*	*				
Rumex acetosella agg. (sheep's sorrel)	CDaG	*	*	*			
Rumex sp. (dock)	DaGSWM	*		*			
R. acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius (sorrel)	CDaG		*		*		
Rosaceae							
Prunus cf. domestica (plum, bullace)	CWS	*					
Prunus spp. (plum, cherry, etc)	CWS	*					
Malus/Pyrus (apple, pear)	CWS	*					
Rubus fruticosus agg. (blackberry, bramble)	WSD	*	*				
Rubiaceae							
Galium cf. aparine (cleavers)	DMGSWDa	*					
Galium sp. (bedstraw)	D	*	*			*	
Scrophulariaceae							
Euphrasia/Odontites sp. (eyebright/bartsia)				*			
Solanaceae							
Hyoscymus niger (henbane)	Dn	*	*	*	*		
cf. Solanum sp. (nightshade)			*				
Umbelliferae							
Concum maculatum (hemlock)	SBWw	*					
Umbelliferae NFI		*	*				

Habitat preferences: B = bogs; C = cultivated plant; D = cultivated/disturbed land; G = grassland; M = marsh; P = ponds, ditches, banks; S = scrub; W = woodlands; F = food plant

a = disturbed land including arable; b = base rich soils; d = dry soils; h = heavy soils; n = nitrogen/phosphate rich soils; w = wet/damp soils

beans were also identified in small quantities. There were few weed seeds recorded and these were plants of disturbed or cultivated land (*Rumex acetosella* agg. (sheep's sorrel), *Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane), *Galium* sp. (cleavers)). Sheep's sorrel grows on circum-neutral to acid soils.

Other plants represented by carbonised seeds included a hazelnut fragment, possibly indicating an element of human diet. The tuber of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* spp. *tuberosum*) could have been brought in on a clump of grass used as 'toilet paper' as this grass grows in tufts, although a more mundane explanation is equally plausible. This grass can become a troublesome weed of arable crops (Hubbard 1954, 209) and grows in both disturbed and cultivated land, including abandoned arable land.

Seventy per cent of the identified grains were wheat, and wheat dominated barley in 75% of the samples where both were identified. Wheat occurred in 38% of the total number of samples whereas barley only occurred in 18%. Unfortunately the numbers of identified cereal remains were too small for any meaningful conclusions to be drawn other than that wheat was the dominant crop represented in this period. Further, it is possible that some of these cereal crops were cultivated on the circum-neutral alluvial soils or acid soils on the Clay-with-Flints as well as the thin calcareous chalkland soils around Dorchester.

Period 3

Graindrier 116 (Table Mf. 14).
The remains from the graindrier are obviously biased in that predominantly only one cereal type is represented. The graindrier seems to have been filled with waste from the local area over a period of time, which would account for the paucity of carbonised remains in the upper part of the last filling (context 117). The main cereal present was hulled barley, certainly a six-row form and possibly also a two-row barley. Naked barley was also tentatively identified. There was little chaff present, possibly due to differential combustion (Straker and Robinson forthcoming).

The grain to weed seed ratio varied between 1:0.3 to 1:0.6 except for sample 5350 from the middle of the graindrier which contained more weed seeds than grain (1:1.3). It was not possible to suggest differing uses for each end of the feature solely from the carbonised remains as these were characteristic of waste material dumped into the feature rather than associated with its usage.

It seems likely that the wider southern end was the oven chamber where the grain would have been spread out to dry or parch, and the narrower northern end would have been the stoke pit. This interpretation is based on comparison with similar ?post-Roman features from the nearby site of Poundbury (Monk 1987). Only clean grain of various cereal types seemed to have been processed in this feature (*116*). Its use could have been to dry grain prior to storage to prevent spoilage by damp and insects, to parch grain in order to facilitate milling or to render the grains themselves more palatable for consumption (Hillman 1982). There were no sprouted grains so there is no evidence that this feature was used as a malting oven.

The weed seeds tend to represent plants which commonly grow on arable or waste land. The larger seeds could have been present in the cereal grain even though it was almost completely processed, the larger seeds only being removed immediately prior to consumption (Hillman 1981). The smaller seeds on the other hand may represent plants growing on waste places around the site or may have been introduced onto the site as kindling material which had been collected from the fields after the crop was harvested. Markham (1683) refers to the use of stubble and weeds from fields as a better source of fuel for malting ovens than wood since the smoke produced (as long as the plant matter is dry) is less likely to taint the flavour of the grain. Although it is unlikely that this feature was used for malting it is probable that it would nevertheless be equally undesirable to taint the flavour of the grains, which would presumably eventually be used for human consumption. This may explain why there is both an element of circum-neutral to acid ground flora represented (*Rumex acetosella*) and an element of heavy, damp clay soils (represented by *Anthemis cotula*).

The large quantity of henbane seeds in this feature needs some explanation. The quantity suggests that they were deliberately collected. Henbane is a poisonous plant which has a long history of use in medicine for a variety of nervous and painful conditions (Stuart 1987). The poisonous nature of the seeds would ensure that they were carefully removed from cereal grain. It is possible that a pot of seeds collected deliberately and accidently broken in the vicinity of the graindrier accounts for these seeds in this feature. Another member of the Solanaceae was also present, probably *Solanum nigrum* (deadly nightshade), another plant with a long history of medicinal use.

Oven 499 (Table Mf. 12).
The few carbonised plant remains (other than charcoal) from this feature indicate that wheat was still the dominant cereal in use. Wheat occurred in over half the samples. Barley and either peas or beans were present in small quantities. The weed seeds present could have originated from the area of the settlement or could have been brought onto site with the cereal grains. This latter explanation seems more unlikely as the lack of chaff indicates that the grain was already processed into free grain before it came into site. Smaller weed seeds would have been removed in this processing yet there were small weed seeds present in these samples.

It is possible that oven *499* was not used for cooking or drying grain but for some other purpose. If this feature had been used for grain processing more burnt grain than was actually present would be expected to occur in the fillings.

Chalk floor and other deposits (Table Mf. 13).
Four samples from other various contexts from Period 3 were also analysed. Two samples (5382 and 5402) from the Chalk floor of building *572* were analysed. Sample 5382 contained many modern seeds indicating some post-depositional disturbance. There was just one probable carbonised wheat grain in this sample. Sample 5402 contained just one unidentified cereal grain. Floors are commonly devoid of carbonised remains, presumably because they were regularly swept and kept clean. One sample from slot *433* contained much charcoal but only two cereal grains and one seed of henbane. The single sample (5413) from infant burial *531* only contained some unidentified cereal grain.

Period 4

Oven 300 (Table Mf. 12).
Only a single feature was analysed from this period. Six samples were analysed from oven *300* in order to elucidate its function. The fillings contained a mixture of cereals suggesting that the oven was used to process several types of cereal, maybe in cooking or for drying prior to storage, milling or consumption. Wheat was again the most dominant cereal grain. Hulled barley, oats and pea/bean were also present in small quantities. Barley occurred in half the samples whereas pea/bean and oats

occurred in only one sample. There were only six weed seeds present.

Period 5
Three samples from demolition layers were analysed. All samples were poor in carbonised remains and it was not possible to interpret them meaningfully except to state that wheat was present in all the samples. The majority of cereal remains were too badly preserved to be identified.

Period 7a
There were three samples from this period, all from the post-medieval soils infilling the top of Romano-British pits *27*, *31*, and *202* and all probably contained residual material from earlier periods. Wheat was present but most grains were not identified.

Summary

The low density of remains and their poor state of preservation suggests that the small amounts of grain and other plant elements that did become carbonised, did so on domestic hearths. After carbonisation they were subjected to trampling and other forms of degradation and fragmentation before reaching pits and other features in which they survived.

Wheat seems to have been the most dominant and most commonly occurring cereal in use throughout the total period of occupation from the late 1st century AD through to the late Romano-British period. The presence of fig as an element of diet is not unusual in Roman contexts where mineralisation has occurred. This is also true of the other edible fruits found in the mineralised deposits (eg. *Prunus* sp., *R. fruticosus* agg.). It is quite possible that these foodstuffs continued in use but were not preserved in later features or were deposited on some other part of the site. The presence of features with mineralised seed remains highlights the problem of plant macrofossils with regards to economy and status on sites which contain only few remains. The density of carbonised seeds was equally as low in the features containing mineralised remains as in all other contexts except the graindrier fillings.

The graindrier, *116*, in use in the 3rd–4th centuries, was in at least its latest phase of activity, used to process barley. All grain appears to have been brought onto site as free grain although it is possible that the last phase of cleaning, the removal of large weed seeds and seed heads, had not taken place. This would suggest that some element of trading took place or that this site was, throughout its history, part of a larger unit in which cereals were processed in some other location before being transported to the site.

The presence of a purpose built structure for drying grain may imply that this processing was occurring on a larger scale than to satisfy simply the immediate needs of a single family but that either some collective processing was organised or that excess was processed for further trading of some sort.

Wheat is the dominant cereal present in many assemblages from other graindriers that have been studied (M. van der Veen pers. comm.), for example Catsgore, Somerset (Hillman 1982) and Raunds, Northamptonshire (Ede 1986). Later examples such as those from Poundbury (Monk 1987) and Alington Avenue (Jones and Straker in prep.) are similar. However there is often a mixture of cereals present in graindriers and it seems likely that these features would have had a variety of uses.

There seems little information to be gained from the weed seeds present on this site. Most appeared to belong to a large group of plants which are commonly found both in waste places such as would probably exist in the vicinity of the site, and on cultivated land such as would have been associated with the cereal crops represented on site. Sheep's sorrel occurs in several samples throughout the span of the site which indicates a consistent element of circum-neutral to acid soil flora indicating that not all the crops were grown on the calcareous chalkland soils. The presence of a quantity of henbane seeds is interesting in that it is suggested that these were gathered deliberately for medicinal use.

At present due to the lack of sites studied and the lack of carbonised macrofossils (except charcoal) in adequate quantities from these sites, it is not possible to determine any significant differences in status, economy or functions between urban and rural Romano-British sites in the Dorchester area on plant remains alone. Ascertaining any differences is one of utmost importance in our understanding of how the Romano-British economy functioned both locally and regionally (cf Groube and Bowden 1982). This data therefore adds to a growing but limited database which may in time enable some of the broader, more ambitious questions to be addressed.

5. **Animal Bones**, by Sheila Hamilton-Dyer

The analysed material consisted of 3619 fragments obtained by hand-recovery (Table 29) and a further 2537 recovered from 5-litre soil samples from eight selected features (Table 30); all this material being from Romano-British contexts (Periods 2–5). Material from post-medieval (975 fragments) and modern (6 fragments) contexts (Period 7) was not examined and is stored in archive.

For a full species list, and abbreviations used in text and tables, see Table 29. The methods used for identification and recording were based on the FRU (Faunal Remains Unit, Southampton) method 86 system, with some modifications (see FRU archive, and SH-D archive file BONESTRU). Identifications were made using the modern comparative collections of the Faunal Remains Unit and S. Hamilton-Dyer. Fish nomenclature follows Wheeler (1978). Measurements follow von den Driesch

(1976) and Morales and Rosenlund (1979) and are in millimetres unless otherwise stated. Archive material includes metrical and other data not in the text and is kept on paper and floppy disk at the FRU.

Results

The fragments were predominately of cattle and ovicaprid together with unidentified ungulate material. There were also small amounts of pig, horse, dog, birds, small mammals, amphibians, and fish (Table 29). Most of the fish remains were found in the sieved material (Table 30).

Although a small number of goat fragments was found, the majority of diagnostic ovicaprid fragments (Boessneck 1969) was of sheep and it is assumed that the remainder was also predominantly sheep. As the numbers of pig bone are low, much of the unidentified small artiodactyl bone is also probably of sheep. In a similar manner it is assumed that most of the unidentified large ungulate material is of cattle.

Major features

The majority of the bone was from six features:

Period 2b: pits *27* and *31*, quarry *424*, and pit *523*;
Period 3: slots *144* and *433*.

In addition there was a large quantity of material from the late 3rd–4th century rubble layers (Period 5). The bone from these deposits constituted 80% of the total material.

The two late 1st–2nd century pits, *27* and *31*, contained large groups of material and were very similar (see Table 29).The assemblage in both was dominated by ovicaprid and small artiodactyl fragments. Pit *31* contained less cattle and large ungulate material, the second most common group of material. Distribution over the body for these species was also similar (Table Mf. 16). These features both contained a single goat horncore, sparid remains, and many amphibian bones. Sieved material revealed vole, mouse, and small passerine bones in both. There were also large numbers of eel bones (Table 30).

The differences in the other species represented were probably not significant as only very small numbers were involved. Pit *27* contained dog, domestic fowl, and domestic duck/mallard bones while pit *31* contained woodcock, wrasse, and roe deer. The top of pit *31* has been dated to the mid 2nd century, slightly later than the lower fills. This layer contained one pigeon bone which was identified to wild rock dove, *Columba livia* or its domesticated form.

The pre-4th century pit, *523*, contained sheep bones from at least five individuals together with small artiodactyl material, probably also of sheep. One of the skulls was hornless and one was a horned ram. From the available ageing data and the distribution of skeletal elements (Table Mf. 16) it seems probable that this was a discrete dump of whole or part sheep with jaws of n.v (numerical value) 12 calculated from the wear stages on the molars (Grant 1975); and the head, neck, and feet of a much older animal, n.v 49 (Table Mf. 16). The high proportion of skull was due to the fragmentary state of these bones. The mature animal had a perforation through the proximal joint surface of both metatarsi, probably a natural variation, and a withers height of 0.597–0.606 m (calculated using the factors of Teichert 1975). Some of the other sheep bones showed signs of disarticulation by a knife at the ankle but there were no other butchery marks on any of the bones.

Quarry *424* was probably also a single dump of material, in this case of cattle butchery waste. There were a small number of sheep bones but the majority of fragments were of heavily butchered cattle limb bones, without feet. This intense butchery style using cleavers has been described from several urban Roman sites, including Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Maltby 1993).

The two slots, *144* and *433*, contained the largest groups of bone from Period 3. As in many of the smaller features, there was a preponderance of ovicaprid material and very little pig. Material from both features, but especially from slot *144*, was heavily eroded and may represent secondary rather than primary disposal.

The Period 5 rubble layers were not fully recorded as there was a possibility of admixture with later material. A scan of the material showed a higher proportion of horse, dog and large fragments of cattle bone than in the other features. Although the three withers heights calculated for cattle fell within the accepted range for Romano-British deposits, the two calculated for horse were very small. Using the factors of Kiesewalter (1888) these were estimated as 1.034 and 1.098 m (10.2 and 10.3 hands), smaller than even the pony-sized group from Greyhound Yard but similar to those at the Iron Age site at Gussage All Saints (Harcourt 1979).

The presence of a radius from a rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, probably from the identified post-medieval warren, *452*, tends to confirm the probability of later contamination, as rabbit bones are usually found only in material later than the Norman conquest.

The common ungulates

The ratio of cattle, sheep, and pig fragments varies between features, but after the exclusion of very small groups of bone and features containing specialised deposits, pit *523* and quarry *424*, a pattern emerges of a high proportion of sheep compared with cattle, despite the taphonomic bias against the smaller bones of sheep, and a dearth of pig throughout. The number of cattle fragments was approximately half that of sheep in several features. The pig bones comprised only 5% of the cattle, sheep and pig total.

Table 29: species distribution

Period	*Feature*	*Hor*	*Cow*	*S/G*	*Pig*	*Lar*	*Sar*	*Dog*	*Bird*	*Smm*	*Fish*	*Amph*	*Total*
2a ditches													
	48/88/119	–	5	5	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	19
	%		26.3	26.3		31.6	15.8						
2b pits east of street 575													
	Pit *297*	–	7	19	1	9	37	–	1	1	–	7	82
	Pit *336*	–	5	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
	Pit *267*	1	8	37	5	9	28	–	1	–	1	–	90
	Pit *27*	1	45	77	12	38	48	2	7	–	6	47	283
	Pit *31*	–	16	75	12	24	35	–	1	1	7	42	215*
	% pit *27*	0.4	15.9	27.2	4.2	13.4	17.0	0.7	2.5	–	2.1	16.6	
	% pit *31*	–	7.4	34.9	5.6	11.2	16.3	–	0.5	0.5	3.2	19.5	
Total		2	81	209	30	90	148	2	10	2	14	96	686
%		0.3	11.8	30.5	4.4	13.1	21.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.0	14.0	
2b other features													
	Ditches	–	6	8	–	25	18	1	2	1	–	–	61
	Quarry *424*	–	116	12	1	167	23	–	–	–	–	–	319
	Pit *523*	–	–	289	–	–	264	–	–	–	–	–	553
	Other pits	1	16	34	5	9	35	1	3	–	2	–	106
Total		1	138	343	6	201	340	2	5	1	2	–	1039
%		0.1	13.3	33.0	0.6	19.3	32.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	–	
3	Ditches	–	23	7	3	23	16	–	–	–	–	–	72
	Pits	–	16	11	5	15	13	3	2	–	1	1	67
	Slot *144*	1	3	53	–	10	64	–	–	–	–	–	131
	Slot *433*	1	16	38	3	40	63	–	4	1	1	–	167
	Other features	1	26	22	5	65	75	–	4	1	1	–	200
Total		3	84	131	16	153	231	3	10	2	3	1	637
%		0.5	13.2	20.5	2.5	24.0	36.3	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	
4	All features	–	5	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	13
	%		38.4	30.8			30.8						
5	Rubble layers	14	182	144	48	661	138	12	18	2	6	–	1225
	%	1.1	14.8	11.8	3.9	54.0	11.3	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	–	
Total		20	495	836	100	1111	864	19	43	7	25	97	3619*
%		0.5	13.7	23.1	2.8	30.7	23.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.7	

* includes 2 bones of roe deer

Abbreviations: Hor = horse; Cow = cattle; S/G = sheep or 'ovicaprid'; Pig = pig; Lar = large ungulate (probably mostly cattle, some horse); Sar = small artiodactyl (mostly sheep/goat, some pig); Dog = dog; Bird = birds including woodcock, pigeon, small passerines and small duck, probably teal; Smm = small mammals including house mouse, mouse, short-tailed vole, water vole and shrew; Fish = fragments of fish not identified to group or species; Amph = amphibian including common frog,and common toad

As mentioned in the description of quarry *424* the butchery marks on the cattle bones were similar in style to those found at other urban settlements. Although concentrated in feature *424* they were not restricted to it. Butchery of this type was observed to a lesser extent in other features together with scapulae, including two in pit *27* with a hole punched in the blade and knife marks in the direction of the spine. These have also been found on urban sites (O'Connor 1988). Filleting with a cleaver had removed slivers from some bones, especially those with protuberances on the shaft, humerus for example. Knife marks consistent with disarticulation were also found on some of the bones.

The sheep on the other hand exhibited mostly knife marks, especially in the region of joints where disarticulation of the limbs would have been most convenient. Chop marks were restricted to horncore bases and lateral processes of vertebrae.

Ageing and metrical data

Since much of the cattle material was composed of butchered limb bones, very little ageing and metrical information has survived. Many of the humerus and tibia bones were fused distal fragments. Taphonomic bias against the more porous, later fusing, proximal ends greatly reduces the usefulness of fusion data. Teeth survive better and most of the loose examples were permanent teeth in wear. All of the jaws with teeth showed amounts of wear on permanent teeth which indicated adult but not aged animals.

More metrical and ageing data was available for sheep. There were 41 sheep (or goat) mandibles with some ageing information. These seemed to be more evenly spread over all the eruption stages than at Greyhound Yard, with a slight peak around only the group with molar 3 in wear and molar 1 not in heavy wear (Maltby's group 5). Oral pathology was also noted on four mandibles and one maxilla.

The breadth of the distal tibia was the most common measurement (16) with a mean of 23.8 mm and a range of 20.6–26.0 mm. These ranged in date from late 2nd century to post-early 3rd century. Although few in number, all the measurements are similar to those from Greyhound Yard.

Other species

The other domestic species included horse and dog, present but in very small quantities. Most of these were from the scanned rubble layers. The only cat bone was a deciduous tooth from graindrier *116*, recovered from the sieved material. A small number of domestic fowl bones were identified together with domestic and/or wild duck (mallard).

Wild species were poorly represented, only two deer bones were identified, both were of roe in pit *31*. Other species included woodcock, pigeon, small mammals and amphibians. Most of the smaller bones were found in the sieved material.

The sieved material and the fish remains

By comparison with the material from the sieved samples, fish remains were grossly under-represented in the material collected by hand, due mostly to their small size (compare Tables 29 and 30). This discrepancy between the two recovery methods indicates the importance of a consistent sieving policy even where, as here, hand recovery is capable of retrieving some of the small bones such as amphibians and small birds. Although only a selection of samples were taken, these were from the largest and/or most important features or where a soil sample was taken for other reasons than the recovery of bone. Direct comparison of results from several features showed an absence of eel, ray and cyprinid from non-sieved material.

Many of the fish bones were recovered from the infilling of pits which had probably been used as cess-pits and, as in the case of the other animal bones, the fish remains were best preserved in these features.

Numerically the most common fish remains were of eel which were found throughout (Table 30). Most of these, however, came from the late 1st–2nd century pit deposits, *27* and *31*, which contained 669 (97%). Several eel vertebrae were crushed and much of the other material was small chips of large mammal bone. This probably indicates that these features were used, at least in part, for the disposal of cess; the bones having passed through the digestive system. These two features also contained all but one of the 81 cyprinids. All of these were of very small fish, mostly identified to chub.

Only eight species were identified from the material in comparison with 14 at Greyhound Yard. Although no large concentrations of fish remains were found apart from the eel in pits *27* and *31*, fish remains were recovered from many of the features in all the periods represented. Apart from the two species already mentioned the remainder occurred sporadically. These were represented mostly by single bones but occasionally as small groups of bone, probably from a single individual in most cases. All of these species can be caught today in the coastal waters off Dorset. Cyprinids are exclusively freshwater however and eels may be caught in either. The cyprinid remains were of very small fish and could have been an incidental catch when fishing for eels.

The absence of large numbers of herring and gadoids, so common in medieval deposits, has been noted at several other Romano-British sites, probably indicating a low intensity exploitation of local resources rather than a well-organised fishing industry. Again it is interesting to note the presence of sea-breams, which have been found at several other Romano-British sites eg, Greyhound Yard (Hamilton-Dyer 1993), Exeter (Wilkinson 1979), Silchester (Hamilton-Dyer, forthcoming a), Alington Avenue (Maltby in prep.) and Ower, Dorset (Coy 1987).

The large quantity of well-preserved eel bones provided 18 cleithrum chord lengths, mainly from

Table 30: species distribution, sieved material

Period	*Feature*	*Eel*	*Cyp*	*Spar*	*Wras*	*Flat*	*Other*	*Fish*	*Amph*	*Bird*	*Mam*	*Smm*	*Fish total*
2b	Pit *27*	178	21	7	–	2	–	99	154	13	274	7	307
	Pit *31*	491	59	2	1	1	2	124	83	22	62	21	680
	% pit *27*	23.6	2.8	0.9		0.3		13.1	20.4	1.7	36.3	0.9	
	% pit *31*	56.6	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	14.3	9.6	2.6	7.1	2.4	
Total		669	80	9	1	3	2	223	237	35	336	28	987
%		41.2	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	13.7	14.6	2.2	20.7	1.7	60.8
2	Pit *200*	3	–	–	–	–	–	22	3	2	30	10	25
	Pit *202*	3	1	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	63	6	25
Total		6	1	–	–	–	–	43	3	2	93	16	50
%		3.7	0.6					26.2	1.8	1.2	56.7	9.8	30.5
3	Graindrier *116*	2	–	–	1	–	3	12	4	1	421	18	18
	Oven *499*	5	–	–	–	–	1	54	11	2	17	4	60
	Slot *433*	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	21	–	1
Total		7	–	–	1	–	5	66	15	4	489	22	79
%		5.0			0.2		0.8	10.8	2.5	0.7	80.3	3.6	13.0
4	Oven *300*	7	–	–	–	–	1	67	4	2	21	39	75
%		5.0					0.7	47.5	2.8	1.4	14.9	27.7	53.2
Total		689	81	9	2	3	8	399	259	43	939	105	1191
%		27.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	15.7	10.2	1.7	37.0	4.1	47.0

Abbreviations: Eel = common eel; Cyp = cyprinidae family, probably all chub; Spar = Sparidae, sea-bream family; Wras = Labridae, probably ballan; Flat = flatfish, probably plaice; Mam = unidentified mammal; for others see Table 29

pit *31*. These ranged from 8.4–14.6 mm with a mean of 11.8 mm, standard deviation of 2.1 mm and a coefficient of variation of 18.1. Comparison with modern fish of known size indicates that the bones came from fish of between 150 mm and 350 mm total length. Eels of this size can easily be eaten without first removing the bones.

Discussion

The animal bones from this site on the outskirts of *Durnovaria* have some similarities with the material from the more central *insula* at Greyhound Yard, including the style of the cattle butchery, the lack of horse and the presence of domestic fowl, pigeon and sea-breams. There are differences, notably in the high proportion of sheep and the low quantity of pig. These proportions are more typical of Iron Age and rural Romano-British sites.

The high level of sheep and sheep processing waste suggests that the inhabitants of this area were involved with sheep husbandry. Although this explanation is not the only one possible (the quantity of sheep bone may simply indicate a preference for a small animal for domestic butchery), it correlates with other environmental evidence indicating the proximity of agricultural, pastoral land.

Except for Greyhound Yard other sites in the area have also produced low values for pig in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. This supports the suggestion by Maltby (1993) that pork may have been supplied by raising animals in that part of the town. It is also possible that, like cattle, pig butchery may have been a specialist activity carried out only in certain parts of the town. The very low incidence of horse is similar to the more central urban site at Greyhound Yard (Maltby 1993) and differs from the nearby rural site at Alington Avenue (Maltby in prep.) where horse remains comprise almost 20% of the fragments.

It is difficult to discern any differences or similarities between the Periods as much of the material is derived from different feature types. The high proportion of ovicaprid material and lack of pig is however consistent throughout.

Accepting the effects of small sample size and feature differences there seems to be a trend towards remains from domestic or agricultural activities. There is only one specialised cattle butchery dump and fewer of the 'high status' foods found at Greyhound Yard but the material does not resemble exactly the groups of bone from nearby rural sites such as Alington Avenue.

6. Marine Mollusca, by Michael J. Allen

The hand-collected marine Mollusca were identified and quantified to ascertain any economic information relating to coastal exploitation and the importance of shellfish within the diet. Marine Mollusca from 107 contexts were identified, however only nine species were recorded; the majority being oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

Minimum bivalve numbers by Period are recorded (Table 31) which were calculated by counting the valves and dividing by two, except in the case of oysters where both left and right valves were identified and counted and the maximum value recorded. The mollusc frequency per context was low, so to attempt to produce some quasi-quantitative analysis the marine molluscs were grouped into the broad Periods ascribed by the excavator.

The total mollusc numbers in each Period was variable and whether this is a true reflection of relative abundancies of shellfish through time, taphonomic factors or a factor of the density and nature of features within each Period is indiscernable. However, bearing in mind these restrictions, some statements can be made from this data which is presented in Table 31. All detailed identifications by context are provided in archive.

Oyster is the most predominant species and becomes more so over time and by the post-medieval period it constitutes 90% of the assemblage. As the percentage of oyster increases, the quantity and diversity of other species decreases. Yet the absolute number of oyster does not exceed more than 96 individuals in any Period and thus oyster can only be seen as a minor supplement to the diet. However, it is evidently more important in the post-Roman period. Comparatively equal numbers of left and right valves were recorded from all contexts indicating that the shells represent general waste rather than any specific processing and this too conforms with their supplementary role in the diet.

Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and the pullet carpet shell (*Venerupis senegalensis*, syn. *V. pullastra*), are all more

Table 31: marine Mollusca by Period

Period	*2*	*3–5*	*7a (i)*	*7a (ii)*	*Unph*
Ostrea edulis (oyster)	23	84	96	26	2
Pecten maximus (scallop)	–	1	7	1	–
Mytilus edulis (mussel)	6	2	–	–	1
Cerastoderma edule (cockle)	13	9	1	1	5
Patella vulgata (limpet)	2	15	1	–	–
Venerupis senegalensis (pullet carpet shell)	7	1	–	2	1
Buccinum undatum (whelk)	–	1	–	–	–
Littorina littorea (periwinkle)	–	1	–	–	–
Acanthocardia aculeata (spiney cockle)	–	–	–	–	1
Total	51	114	105	30	10

significant in the earlier Romano-British period than at any other time, and limpet (*Patella vulgata*) shows a maxima in the later Romano-British period. All of these species are edible and predominantly live on rocky or muddy gravel shores. Exploitation of these marine resources may therefore have occurred anywhere on the southern seaboard, probably between Weymouth and Poole or the northern Somerset–Avon coast. The southern seaboard is however more likely, especially in view of Winder's detailed evidence for the oysters from Alington Avenue originated from Poole Harbour (in prep.).

The post-medieval deposits, Period 7a, were subdivided into two groups; those from soil layers (i) which potentially contained residual Roman material and those from dated features (ii). Although the shells from the former were numerically greater (Table 31), the percentage composition of the assemblages are very similar. Thus it is likely that both groups do reflect post-medieval debris with little Roman contamination in this case. The increasing importance of oyster and reduction in other species is probably due to human preference and the targeting of this specific species rather than a less rigourous 'foraging' strategy in the earlier Romano-British periods.

5 Discussion

Colliton Park lies on one of the more extensively examined *insulae* of the Roman town of *Durnovaria*. In addition to the excavations summarised at the start of this report, the investigations at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982) and Merchant's Garage (Bellamy 1991) provide a more detailed plan of structures within this north-western *insula* than has been recognised in many other *insulae* within the town. However the limitations of the method of observation of much of this early work have been recognised (RCHM(E) 1970, 535) and, in addition, the lack of adequate time and resources for some recent work, makes the overall pattern of development less clear and defined. Additionally, despite this density of previous archaeological work, only a full account of the Library Site and Wadham House excavations are currently available (Aitken and Aitken 1982; Draper 1983a; Draper and Chaplin 1982). A summary of the results of the 1984 programme of excavation at County Hall is presented as an Appendix to this volume.

The excavations of the 1930s are, however, currently being reexamined and reassessed under the aegis of Professor M. Fulford of Reading University. With such an imminent reappraisal of the majority of the material it is perhaps inappropriate to attempt too detailed a correlation and comparison of the results from County Hall with those of the previous excavations. Clearly this excavation has a number of important implications for the understanding of the development and nature of this suburb of *Durnovaria* and these are set out below. It is only to be hoped that in time the opportunity for a fuller discussion, bringing together the data from all the excavations, can elucidate a more complete picture for the development of this north-west quarter of *Durnovaria*.

1. Position of the Excavation Area Within the Roman Town of *Durnovaria*

The excavation lies on the projected line of the north–south street previously identified in this area of the town (RCHM(E) 1970, monument (180)). The street is the only subdivision of the town plan recognised in the north-west quarter of *Durnovaria* and comprises the only street north of the *decumanus maximus* and west of the *cardo maximus*. The street identified on the Library Site may have been a private path rather than a public right of way (RCHM(E) 1970, 551) although this also was of an early, 1st century AD date.

The excavation lay predominantly to the east of the street within the marginally more central *insula* to that of the majority of the buildings previously identified in Colliton Park. This is probably of little importance because of the apparent insignificance of the street itself and, while marginally closer, it is still peripheral to the town core.

2. The Field Boundaries

The earliest features consisted of three linear field ditches. These features represent the remnants of the pre-existing field system prior to the laying out and construction of the street plan in this area of the town. The ditch alignments are incompatible to the later street plan and the street metalling and gutter were laid out across and without respect for these earlier field alignments.

Molluscs from the ditch fills point to a distinctly rural farmland environment with pasture and possibly some arable landuse. The ditches ran north-eastwards, almost directly downslope, to the River Frome and its floodplain. The two parallel ditches may define a track or drove-way leading from the top of the chalk spur perhaps to a crossing or ford at the base of the slope leading onto the meadows of the River Frome. The date of the infilling of these features is suggested as late 1st century AD. The date of their construction cannot be precisely identified, although their shallow depths imply that they are unlikely to be earlier than the 1st century AD. A date in the late pre-Roman Iron Age might be postulated.

The ditches are an addition to a number of earthworks that pre-date the layout of the Roman town (Green 1986; Bellamy 1991). These features add to the evidence from elsewhere within *Durnovaria* of the street grid and early Roman urban developments being laid out over established pastureland soils containing little or no material of late pre-Roman Iron Age date (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25; Woodward *et al.* 1984, 103). Pre-Roman material is represented only by a small quantity of residual struck flint and sherds of Bronze Age pottery consistent with other evidence for Bronze Age fields and cultivation within the area of the later town (Woodward *et al.* 1984, 101; Bellamy 1991).

3. Construction of Street *575*

The construction of street *575* brought this open pasture downland into the area of the emerging early Roman town of *Durnovaria*. The street was probably constructed in the late 1st century AD. Precise dating is hindered by the lack of material from the primary metalling and from the ditch sealed by this surface. The limited evidence does, however, appear to confirm the early date for this street recorded to the south at Wadham House

(Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25) and complements the evidence from elsewhere within the town that construction of the street grid represented the primary urban development (Woodward *et al.* 1984, 103). The substantial conduit, probably a spill-away for the aqueduct, that runs alongside the east side of the street at Wadham House and then crosses the street-line towards the centre of Colliton Park is also dated to the late 1st century AD and the two features are probably contemporary. The changing alignment of the conduit may result from the vagaries of the slope and this feature was presumably bridged by the early street.

As part of the early town plan, the street was clearly not a major feature. Although it possessed a single roadside gutter, consistent with other streets in the town (RCHM(E) 1970, 552), the street surface was of inferior construction. There were no hardcore footings and the primary metalling showed no sign of repair or maintenance. The roadside gutter was infilled by the mid 2nd century by which time the street may have consisted of little more than the surface of the Chalk bedrock. The presence of a roadside gutter may indicate some pretension to a major feature although this was not matched either by the nature of the street surfaces or by early developments on its frontages (*see below*). This gutter may, however, also have been connected to the conduit and served both as a street gutter and as a component of a more complex drainage system. The continuation of the early street to the north of the excavation is indicated by the roadside gutter. To the north, this gutter is not recorded to the east of building (182) (RCHM(E) 1970, 556). Either the original street was not constructed this far north or the gutter was diverted before this point.

4. Late 1st Century AD Developments

The construction of the north–south street in the late 1st century AD was not accompanied by building developments along either of its frontages. Activity of late 1st–early 2nd century date is, however, suggested by the small but significant quantities of early material from the site. This includes three sherds of pre-Flavian samian, a sherd each of *Terra Nigra* and possible Pompeian Red ware and two strip brooches (Fig. 17, 1 and 2) of mid 1st century AD date. These finds can be considered as residual. The quantities of later 1st century material, however, especially derived from pits *267* and *31*, indicate occupation at this time. This early material includes Black Burnished ware vessel types of Durotrigian form (Fig. 24, 1–11), sherds of Corfe Mullen ware, and Southern Gaulish samian and glass fragments from at least six vessels of 1st–early 2nd century date.

Both pits *267* and *31* can be considered to date to this early phase of activity. Small quantities of this early material accumulated in the upper portions of the pre-urban field boundaries, the eastern of which was cut by pit *267*. Neither pit could be associated with buildings or property boundaries either fronting onto the north–south street or properties otherwise extending to the east of the excavation. The pits were probably attached to domestic properties, presumably lying somewhere close to these features and to the east of the street. They probably originally served as storage shafts but were ultimately backfilled with rubbish and cess material, as suggested by the seeds and animal bone recovered.

The shallow ditch *435* to the west and parallel to the north–south street is the only possible early feature related to the alignment of the street that may define a strip or boundary. The feature cannot be precisely dated but its light, orangey fillings and its stratigraphic position suggest an early date. If this is the case, the possible definition of a plot or property, even if not associated with any structures, is curious.

There is no evidence for any early features, with the exception of the conduit, within Colliton Park to the west of the north–south street and north of the Library Site. This ditch more likely is an additional element defining the street and its boundaries. The area to the west probably remained open, undeveloped and unenclosed until the construction of the town defences forcibly brought it into the urban sphere.

The identification of late 1st century activity, although not intense, was unexpected. This activity lies a considerable distance from the central *insulae* of the town and some distance from other early activity recorded in the north-west quarter of the town; at the Library Site and Merchant's Garage to the south (Aitken and Aitken 1982; Bellamy 1991) and Dorchester Prison 1975 and 1978 to the east (Draper and Chaplin 1982).

The single recorded early feature from the 1930s excavations consisted of a pit containing late 1st century AD material underlying the south wall of building (187) (RCHM(E) 1970, 560). This can be associated with the early activity at County Hall. With the exception of the possible early timber building at Merchant's Garage and the possibility of early flint-walled buildings in the vicinity of the Library Site, there is no evidence for buildings associated with this early activity.

The reasons for such disparate early activity in this quarter of the town is unclear. The proximity of the main east–west and north–south streets and possible sites for the west and north gates might explain such early activity at Merchant's Garage/ Library Site and Dorchester Prison respectively. The activity here, so distant from the main streets of the town and alongside an inferior and unimportant street is less explicable.

5. 2nd–early 3rd Century Activity

The shallow, possible quarrying, features recorded to the east of the street may also be late 1st century AD in date. Without deliberate infilling, like the deeper features, they may have been only gradually infilled and therefore also contain slightly later

material. The deep storage shaft *27* contained only marginally later material to that of pits *31* and *267* and can be considered to be broadly contemporary with them.

Later, 2nd–early 3rd century activity is represented by pits *200* and *202*, quarry *424*, the accumulated soils sealing the primary street metalling and the final filling of the street gutter. Pottery recovered from these contexts (Fig. 23, 12–23 and Fig. 24, 24–49) illustrate the range of forms represented. In addition to the late 1st–early 2nd century pottery recovered, this represents 47% of the ceramically 'phased' assemblage and 37% of the total assemblage from Roman contexts. This re-emphasises the presence of activity pre-dating the later 3rd century and contrasts with the absence of occupation before the 4th century noted elsewhere close to the western defences of the town (RCHM(E) 1970, 535; Bradley and Thomas 1983, 155; Putnam *et al.* 1970, 182). With the exception of material from pits *200* and *202*, the pottery dating to the latter part of this range was in the minority. This was also identified within the samian assemblage, where the proportion of Central or Eastern Gaulish fabrics was in the minority.

No structures or buildings could be associated with this activity. Pits *200* and *202* lay close to the east edge of the street. Both were deliberately filled with ashy deposits and domestic rubbish, but may originally have served as storage features. The location of contemporary buildings cannot be identified, although the earliest building at the Library Site, an industrial or warehouse building, may date to the late 2nd century (Draper 1983a, 158).

The quarry to the west of the street was excavated in the mid–late 2nd century. Other Chalk quarries of a comparable date are recorded to the west. It has been suggested that these features could have been excavated for the construction of the rampart of the town defences, probably constructed in the mid–late 2nd century, presumably as additional material to that excavated from the defensive ditches (RCHM(E) 1970, 542; Cox 1984). This element to the defences, however, was possibly omitted to the north of Colliton Park, where the natural or artificially steepened scarp falls to the River Frome (RCHM(E) 1970, 545; Graham 1983). These quarries suggest the continuation of open and undeveloped land to the west of the north–south street.

By the end of the 2nd century, with the exception of pits *200* and *202*, the deposits consisted of gradual accumulations of soils and rubbish over the primary metalling of the north–south street and in its gutter, and in the partially infilled quarry to the west. Pottery from these contexts was generally small and abraded and animal bone from the quarry included a deliberate dump of cattle butchery waste. This points to a decrease in activity towards the end of the 2nd century, with the subsequent falling into disrepair of the street and its gutter.

The dumping of domestic rubbish and other unpleasant butchery waste continued in available hollows. The disposal of at least five whole or part carcasses of sheep in pit *523* may also represent the dumping of more unsavoury material away from residential and occupied areas. This feature, however, was sealed below the late Roman building *572* and the two may be related. Similar burials were associated with later Roman building R16 at Poundbury (Green 1987, 62 and 68). With the exception of the late 2nd century building at the Library Site, a similar lack of maintenance and incoherent pattern of repair at this time can be identified for the conduit and north–south street to the south and for Road 1 at the Library Site (Draper and Chaplin 1882, 25; Draper 1983a, 158).

Although the disintegration of the conduit, for example, could in part possibly be blamed on the construction of the town defences, the disrepair of the streets and its gutter are more likely symptomatic of long term neglect and lack of development in this area of the town. It might be expected that the construction of the defences, by forcibly separating the urban from the rural environments, was more likely to act as a stimulant than suppressant of development.

6. 3rd–4th Century Developments

Finds of late 3rd–4th century date comprised the majority of material recovered from the excavation. Fifty per cent of the pottery from all Roman contexts (53% of the ceramically phased pottery) could be assigned a late Roman date. The majority of other datable artefacts, including the coins, copper alloy objects, glass, and bone pins, could also be ascribed a late date. Most of this material was recovered from the rubble layers sealing the late Roman building *572*. The far smaller quantities of material from the late Roman features makes their precise dating a matter of conjecture.

Six features are ascribed to this phase; oven *499*, building *572*, pits *502* and *508* to the west, and a ditched enclosure and graindrier *116* to the east. The status of the north–south street separating these two groups of features was lowlier than for its original construction. A single crude remetalling was identified, dated to no earlier than AD 268 by a coin of Victorinus sealed below it. The street gutter was not replaced and with building *572* constructed over it, the street width was reduced.

Oven *499*, sealed below the floor of building *572*, dates to post-AD 270 on the basis of the New Forest ware mortaria recovered from its basal fill. The forms and fabrics of the Black Burnished, New Forest, and Oxfordshire wares from the remaining features span the late 3rd–4th centuries. Coins, however, from the ditched enclosure may provide some refinement of dating. A barbarous radiate of AD 270–284 was recovered from the stratigraphically earliest ditch *320*. A coin of Constans, AD 335–340, was recovered from the basal fill of ditch *128*, and one of the House of Constantine, AD 354–364, from ditch *291*. The graindrier within the enclosure was probably of the same period.

A possible late 3rd–early 4th century date for the construction of building *572* and the ditched enclosure can be suggested. The longevity of both structures is suggested by the repeated recutting of the enclosure ditches and the presence of later 4th century material from the rubble layers, sealing building *572*, but derived from its use. Contemporaneity of the two features, however, allows little room in between for the remetalled street. Similarly pits *502* and *508* must encroach on the street-line. Both building and enclosure may therefore lie at the northern end of the remetalled street. The town house, building (182), probably constructed in the early 4th century, may have been served by a separate access to the east towards a possible north gate.

The continuing influence of the street alignment, however, was reflected by the respectful alignments of structure *572* and to a lesser extent the ditched enclosure here, and the majority of other structures elsewhere in Colliton Park. No other means of entering the area has been identified in the late Roman period. In this respect it seems reasonable to assume the remetalling of the street and the construction and use of the buildings and enclosures are directly related. At Wadham House the substantial remetalling of the north–south street, probably in the early 3rd century, was accompanied by the construction of a substantial masonry building to the east (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25).

The late Roman structures provide additional evidence for the industrial and agricultural characteristics previously identified in this quarter of the town (Bradley and Thomas 1983; Draper 1983 a). Oven *499* is an addition to the large numbers of ovens, hearths, and smithies identified in this area and in use during the late 3rd–4th century, although its precise use cannot now be determined. The oven chamber for this feature may have been found by contractors in the 1940s (RCHM(E) 1970, 558, monument (183)).

Building *572* was of simple construction, comparable to many buildings identified on the periphery of the town (Bradley and Thomas 1983). The full plan cannot be determined and interpretation of its function is tentative. The building fronted the north–south street and was located in the south-east corner of the part-walled and part-ditched enclosure surrounding building (183), also of late 3rd or early 4th century date. The artefacts recovered from the building and from the rubble layers overlying it suggest it served no one precise function. It may have served a combination of functions including workshop and store and also as accommodation. A smith's punch (Fig. 18, 3) and possible objects of scrap metal may suggest an association with metalworking. Many of the other objects represent a range of other activities and personal objects. Tools included an iron hoe and knife (Fig. 18, 2 and 5), a quern fragment, and a shale spindle whorl (Fig. 19, 1). Personal or household objects included a copper alloy bracelet (Fig. 17, 5), a possible iron lamp (Fig. 18, 4), four counters of stone, glass, or bone (Fig. 29, 8), a fragment of a shale vessel (Fig. 19, 2), an assortment of bone pins (Fig. 29, 1, 2, 4 and 6) and an unusual Black Burnished ware 'feeding' cup or 'lamp-filler' (Fig. 25, 56); a reminder of how few objects associated with the raising of children are apparent within the archaeological record.

The establishment of the ditched enclosure, probably in the late 3rd or early 4th century, was the first property division recognised to the east of the street. The ditches enclosed an undefined area of at least 750 m^2. The alignment of the enclosure conforms to that of the aisled 'barn', building (187), and its walled yard to the south, also tentatively of 4th century date. The ditched enclosure may therefore comprise the northern limits of a substantial 'farmyard' enclosure surrounding building (187).

Graindrier *116* was probably contemporary with the enclosure. It was probably used for a variety of purposes, although processing grain was one activity taking place. Only clean grain appears to have been processed and one function may have been to dry grain prior to storage. Of the considerable numbers of ovens identified at Colliton Park, this feature is the only one so far identified that can definitely be associated with grain processing. In addition its size and plan differentiate it from the other ovens, with the exception of a roughly 'pear-shaped', unlined oven recorded in 1948 to the south of building (187) (Farrar 1949, 61). Its location within an enclosure also containing the aisled 'barn' building (187) is probably significant and the two may represent processing and storage for grain brought into the town. The presence of clean grain in the graindrier indicates that the inital processing occurred elsewhere, presumably close to its place of origin, before being brought into the town as a 'saleable' commodity prior to storage.

No other contemporary features were identified within the enclosure. Oven *300* and late Roman timber building *571*, discussed below, may possibly be contemporary but precise dating is not possible. The absence of other ovens may have been a precaution to reduce the fire-risk to material stored in the barn. The open spaces within the enclosure may have been used as a 'farmyard' for temporary storage of materials, equipment, and possibly small numbers of livestock. Molluscs from the ditches and weed seeds from the graindrier confirm a 'farmyard' environment for the enclosure and suggest semi-urban, inhabited but unkempt areas of land. Few artefacts were recovered from the enclosure ditches and graindrier but included a loop-headed spike and a whetstone fragment.

If the interpretation of this enclosure as a farmyard with attached barn is correct, it contrasts with the two possible contemporary late 3rd–early 4th century enclosures associated with buildings (183) and (184) to the west of the north–south street. Both were associated, at least ultimately, with features interpreted as smithies, forges, and furnaces, and with quantities of iron waste and spreads of ash (RCHM(E) 1970, 558; Cox 1984). In contrast there is a complete absence of metalworking tools

or debris from the enclosure and graindrier. The few metalworking finds recovered, a smith's punch, possible objects of scrap metal, and the small quantities of iron waste were recovered from building *572*, or its rubble layers. This building may have been a component of the enclosure associated with building (183).

The establishment of a series of possibly contemporary enclosures in the late 3rd or early 4th century, each associated with specific agricultural or industrial activites, supports the evidence for a zoning of activities in this area of the town. The arrangment of enclosures may also hint at a level of planning and organisation of development where previously it had been considered to be haphazard and disorganised (Wacher 1974, 321).

The limited dating evidence presently available indicates that the 3rd century structures within Colliton Park were located to the south of the *insula*, with the later, 4th century, structures to the north (RCHM(E) 1970, 553); Aitken and Aitken 1982; Draper 1983a). A northward progression of development during the late 2nd–4th centuries is implied. This, however, is probably an over-simplification of a more complex situation.

It has been suggested that development here was related to the 'zoning' of industrial and agricultural activities taking place, rather than urban expansion out of the town centre (Bradley and Thomas 1983, 157). Practical considerations must, however, have played a part here. The proximity to the west gate and the main roads to west and north- west was desirable for ease of access for incoming crops or other materials, brought in for temporary storage or the final stages of processing, before taken to the market-place for sale or distribution elsewhere. Similarly the location of the large numbers of ovens and smithies on the periphery of the town decreased the risk of fire to more prestigious buildings and pollution to otherwise residential areas.

It may also be an over-simplification that the majority of buildings served an industrial or warehouse function. Building (186) represented a courtyard house with tesselated floors. The building recorded in 1947–1948 was associated with a plaster floor (Farrar 1948) and may be domestic, while the recovery of such extraordinary objects as the Rhenish glass bowl and Bacchic ring-bezel from within Building (184) (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1938; Henig 1984) suggest that this building may not always have served an industrial function.

7. ?Late 4th Century Developments

Timber 'barn' building *571* and associated features are tentatively assigned a later 4th century date primarily because of their incompatible alignment to the ditched enclosure. No stratigraphic relationship existed between the ditched enclosure and the building, and the two could possibly be contemporary. The identification of a timber structure supports the possibility that other such structures may not have been recognised during some of the earlier work in Colliton Park. Other timber buildings have, however, been recognised. An L–shaped building, *c.* 10 m long, possibly a bakehouse or kitchen, was identified to the north-east of and associated with the town house, building (182). The building is therefore probably 4th century in date (RCHM(E) 1970, 558).

Building 4 at the Library Site may have been a warehouse or store and may possibly also be later 4th century in date (Aitken and Aitken 1982, 125; Draper 1983a). Similar late Roman, simple, rectangular, non-domestic timber buildings have been recognised in rural settings outside the town, for example at St Georges Road (Woodward and Smith 1987, 81). The timber building and associated features here may, therefore, represent a very late phase of building on the site. The continuation of activities associated with agriculture and storage are implied by the interpretation of the building as a barn.

8. The Romano-British Assemblage

The finds of Romano-British date recovered from the excavation are described and commented on in Chapter 3, above. Their association with buildings and structures has been commented on where they contribute to an understanding of their function or dating. The majority of the objects and the range of activities which they represent have been recognised in excavations in and around Dorchester.

Detailed comparison with other excavated assemblages in Colliton Park is not possible at present. Some categories of material or individual objects from the earlier excavations have been published (Calkin 1972; Farrar 1971; Henig 1984). Comparison with the major groups of finds from the Library Site is also limited, although comprehensive catalogues of the coins, metalwork, bone, shale, and stone objects are reported (Aitken and Aitken 1982). Some comparison of the range of objects from the Library Site with those from other Romano-British urban and rural assemblages has been undertaken (Ellison 1987, table LV). Because the total number of objects from Romano-British contexts at County Hall is too small (56) and too few (35) can be assigned to any one functional category, only some broad comparisons can be made.

Personal ornaments represent over 50% of the assemblage. All are common types and many can be paralleled by objects from excavations in and around Dorchester. Tools, fittings, household objects, and textile manufacturing items were all represented in comparable percentages to those recovered from the Library Site and the other 'urban' assemblages recorded by Ellison. The two agricultural tools (Fig. 17, 1 and 2), however, distinguish the assemblage from the Library Site and the other urban sites, where these were absent. The scythe blade from the Library Site should, however, perhaps be considered as an agricultural implement (Aitken and Aitken 1982, fig. 11, 49).

There was a similar absence of agricultural tools from the more extensive collection of tools from the central *insula* of *Durnovaria* at Greyhound Yard (Woodward *et al.* 1993). The presence of these tools, in a suburb of the town, where agricultural activities can be shown to be taking place is, however, not an unexpected pattern.

The presence of a smith's punch and possible scrap metal is in keeping with the metalworking activities known to have taken place in Colliton Park in the late Roman period. The litharge cake, an oxidised lead cake recovered from a possible late 1st century AD context, is a more unusual occurrence and is derived from silver refining. It may have been brought to *Durnovaria*, however, with other supplies of lead, possibly for the town's plumbing system and bath-house, rather than indicative of silver refining within the town itself. Leadworking at an early date is attested by the discovery of a hearth at the north of South Street (RCHM(E) 1970, (196))

Seven counters of bone, glass, stone, and ceramic were recovered from Roman contexts. Five were recovered from rubble layers sealing building *572* and may result from counting linked to commercial rather than leisure activities. The fragment of shale table top (Fig. 19, 5) and the two fragments from shale vessels (Fig. 19, 2 and 3) from rubble layers or post-medieval deposits are rarer and higher quality items otherwise not represented within the assemblage. These objects may have been broken beyond repair and subsequently brought to the site, alongside the quantity of unworked shale, as fuel for the many ovens and furnaces recorded at Colliton Park.

Limited comparison of the Roman ceramic assemblage with that from the rural settlement at Alington Avenue (Davies *et al.* in prep.) and the urban assemblage from Greyhound Yard (Woodward *et al.* 1993) was undertaken (*Seager Smith, Chapter 3.11*). Superficially, for example within the overall percentage of finewares recovered from each site, this provided an expected pattern for sites in, on the edge of, and outside the town. More detailed comparison, however, indicates a more complex pattern. Many factors, including the date range and nature of activities taking place, alongside the physical location of these sites within and around *Durnovaria*, may have determined the nature of their ceramic assemblages.

A similar comparison of the animal bone assemblages from the three sites produced a clearer 'suburban' character for the County Hall material (*Hamilton-Dyer, Chapter 4.4*), although some caution should be attached to this in view of the reasons stated for the ceramic assemblage and the smaller quantity of material recovered. This was evident, for example, within the fish remains from the sieved material, where a similar quantity was recovered compared to Greyhound Yard, but significantly fewer species were represented.

The fish remains were also dominated by eel, presumably reflecting the proximity of the River Frome. Allowing for variations in method of retrieval and survival, fish remains are very poorly represented from the 'rural' Romano-British settlements at Poundbury (Buckland-Wright 1987), Alington Avenue (Maltby in prep.) and Maiden Castle Road (Bullock in prep.). Although not a major contribution to diet, the presence especially of the sea-water fish remains at County Hall is, however, more indicative of an urban character.

9. Post-Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Activity

The collapse of the late Roman structures and subsequent activities have been described in detail under the Period 5, 6 and 7 headings of this report. There was no material evidence for activity prior to the 13th century and no features pre-dating the mid 17th century where excavated. The post-medieval features probably relate to buildings on the Glyde Path Road frontage or were landscaping features associated with the layout of Colliton Park.

Appendix 1: Excavations at County Hall in 1984

by Peter W. Cox

Introduction

During 1984, two archaeological excavations (Wessex Archaeology site code references W68a and b) preceded the construction of new extensions to County Hall. The first was on the site of the Magistrates' Court extension on the east side of the existing South Wing (Figs 1 and 2, W68a), and the second, on the site of the new Fire Headquarters, was in the area between the existing North and West Wings of the building (Figs 1 and 2, W68b).

Magistrates' Court Extension (W68a)

This excavation area lay to the south of a late Roman aisled building recorded during the 1930s excavations (RCHM(E) 1970, monument (187)). It was found, however, that during the construction of County Hall, some 1.5 m of Chalk bedrock had been removed and any remaining archaeological features totally destroyed.

Fire Headquarters Site (W68b)

This excavation area lay on naturally sloping ground, between *c.* 71.50–70.00 m OD. A considerable quantity of topsoil and building debris had been deposited on an existing ground surface to a depth of *c.* 2 m during the construction of County Hall to level the ground and subsequently used for car-parking. This overburden was removed by mechanical excavator, prior to the manual excavation of underlying deposits. The upper levels of the pre-existing ground surface, which contained a large quantity of disturbed occupation material, was removed in 2-metre square quadrats over the east side of the excavated area. The total area examined was approximately 700 m^2, although small trenches outside this area were observed during later construction. A constraint on the final depth of excavation was imposed at the formation level for the new building and some archaeological features could not be fully examined.

The excavation area lay south of, and within 50 m of, the Roman town-house (RCHM(E) 1970 monument (182)) and immediately north of an industrial building (monument (184)). The excavation also lay within an area bounded, on the south and west side, by a rectangular enclosure (monument 183). The north boundary of the enclosure was possibly formed by a large ditch. To the east were the fragmentary remains of a building associated with a furnace and it has been suggested that the building had, at least ultimately, an industrial function. A smithy, was also recorded towards the south west internal corner of the building.

The excavation

The 1984 excavations (Fig. 30) revealed ten phases of activity:

Phase 1; prehistoric
Phase 2; possibly 2nd century AD
Phase 3; 3rd–4th century
Phase 4; 4th century
Phase 5; late 4th century and later
Phase 6; medieval soils
Phase 7; medieval post-holes
Phase 8; post-medieval soils
Phase 9: 1930s trial trenches
Phase 10; modern

These phases are described in turn below while Table 32 summarises the finds by material type, number, and phase, recovered from the excavation. Descriptions, summary reports or notes on the finds categories are retained in the archive.

Phase 1
Several scoops and depressions in natural chalk, mostly filled with orange-brown clay, may be periglacial in origin. One of these features contained worked flint, consisting of five patinated and one unpatinated flakes. Other worked flint, occurring residually in later phases, suggests a low level of early prehistoric activity in the area.

Phase 2
A series of interconnecting large quarry pits was cut into chalk bedrock across the western half of the site (Fig. 30). The base of the pits was examined at one point only, where a depth of 1.66 m into the chalk was attained. Neither the full vertical or horizontal extent of the pits could be established although it was possible to record bedrock during construction at a depth of *c.* 68.80 m OD.

The date of the quarrying is difficult to determine from direct archaeological evidence. The earliest discernible date of local coarseware pottery contained in the later (Phase 3) backfill of the quarry is 1st–2nd century, although much of the

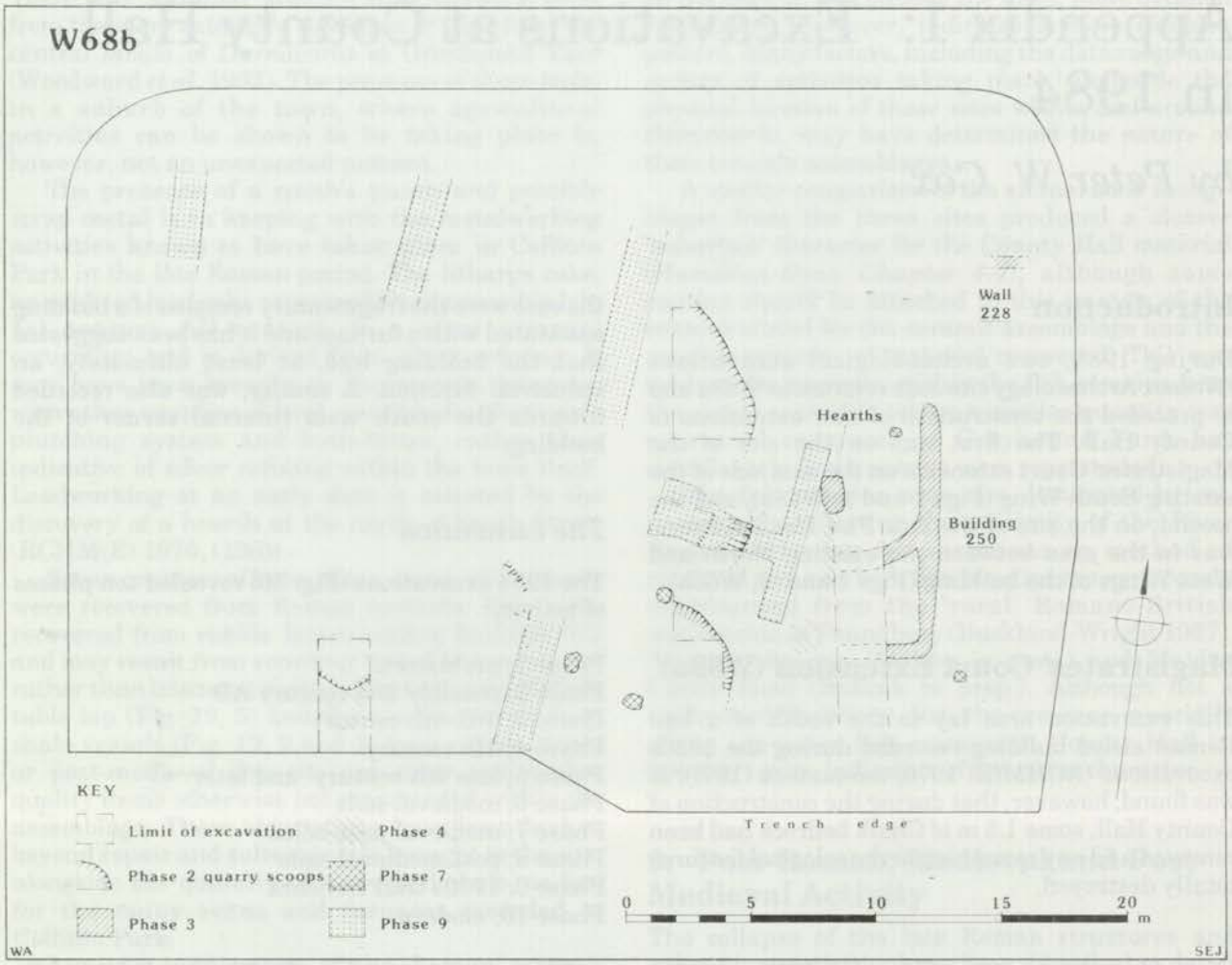

Figure 30 The Fire Headquarters site (W68b): Phase plan

material on the site is thought to be residual. It is only a possibility, therefore, that the quarrying took place before the end of the 2nd century. Both the construction of ramparts in this area in the 2nd century and the preparation of lime mortar for building from the 2nd century onwards would have provided a need for bulk extraction for Chalk. It is further possible that the extraction of Chalk for lime could have been required for the construction of the town walls in this area, probably in the 3rd. The dates of these activities are consistent with the ceramic evidence contained in the backfilling.

Phase 3

Phase 3 represents a period of industrial activity: the backfilling of the quarry in the late 3rd–4th centuries and the construction of a single small industrial building.

Quarry backfilling

The deposits infilling the Phase 2 quarries were observed in six places (Fig. 30). Three of these represented trial trenches from the 1930s excavations (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1937; 1938). In these exposures deposits consisted of a thick clayey loam with fragments of Chalk and Limestone containing a moderate quantity of pottery, tile, and flint. The deposits had only been partially excavated before the trial trenches had, apparently, been abandoned. The fourth area in which the deposits were exposed was revealed only in plan but consisted of a dense ashy layer, whilst the fifth exposure contained deposits similar to those recorded in the 1930s trial trenches. At the sixth point deposits included lenses of ash and much charcoal. Adjacent to this exposure, and lying on the surface of the Chalk bedrock, was a spread of mortar and rubble, including fragments of painted plaster.

Local coarseware pottery recovered from these deposits is dominated by types characteristic of the 3rd–4th centuries. It has not been possible to distinguish any chronological variation in the pottery related to the vertical stratification of the backfilling deposits. It is apparent, however, that the backfilling of the quarries contains two distinct types of material: in the north and north-east Chalk and stone rubble; while in the south and south-east, ash and burnt residues. It is also apparent that ashy material was contained in the 'extensive rubbish pit' observed in the west of the excavated area

during the 1930s (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1937; 1938). The source of the latter group is discussed below.

Building 250

A simple two-bay structure is represented by robbed-out foundation trenches to the east of the quarry pits (Fig. 30). The building appears to have been formed by two major walls only on its east and south sides, with a later, internal division aligned east–west. No evidence for roofing material or *in situ* floor surfaces could be identified, although an area of Limestone, Chalk, and flint rubble could represent the disturbed remains of flooring. The northernmost bay of the building contained the remains of two superimposed hearths.

The vestiges of hearth 1 consisted of an irregular depression cut into the Chalk and contained much ash and several burnt Limestone fragments. Immediately superimposed above hearth 1 was a second, constructed of Limestone slabs, occasionally packed with ceramic tile fragments, set vertically to form the sides. A base of Limestone slabs was burnt and crazed from exposure to heat. Hearth 2 is most similar to the 'smithy' recorded in the earlier excavations (Drew and Collingwood Selby 1938, plate VII) which was located approximately 25 m to the south-west of hearth 2. The distribution of iron objects in the disturbed deposits overlying the hearths and building *250* (Phase 4 and 8) supports an interpretation of these features as being ironsmithing hearths. The unsophisticated nature of the building may therefore be explained by its function as a simple industrial shelter, providing some degree of protection from weather, but also ventilation for those carrying out the ironworking inside.

A series of post-holes to the east of the building appear to run near parallel with the north-south wall and may represent the position of an associated structure.

The occurrence of ash and charcoal backfilling along the west, south, and south-east sides of the quarry pits may be seen to coincide with the positions of the two previously recorded hearths and that contained in building *250*. This confirms that the quarries were still in the process of being infilled during the use of the smithing furnaces, probably in the later 3rd–early 4th century.

Other buildings

A short west–east length of flint rubble wall, *228*, set in yellow mortar, was identified north of building *250*. This wall cannot directly be related to other structures, but it is situated close to the former position of building II (RCHM(E) 1970 monument (183)).

Other portions of north–south walls were observed in construction trenches outside the main area of the excavation. These are thought to be elements of buildings III and VII (RCHM(E) 1970 monument (1930)), previously described by the earlier excavators. Building VII is particularly important in that it has been interpreted as forming an enclosure aligned with the street recorded to the east. This enclosure may now be seen as including the partly backfilled quarries and ironsmithing area.

Phase 4

Several areas of Limestone and flint rubble were recorded west of building *250* and south of the quarry pits. The latter contained fragments of painted wall plaster. This material is likely to have derived from building collapse.

Phase 5

There is no evidence for wooden post-settings in the excavated portions of the foundation trench of building *250* to indicate a timber structure. It may therefore be assumed that a stone structure was present. This appears to have been totally removed by robbing, possibly in the later Romano-British period. The local coarseware assemblage from this feature includes pottery dated to the 4th century, but it is noteworthy that the average sherd size is particularly high. This is in contrast to the material collected in overlying deposits where later, medieval, ploughing of the area appears to have resulted in highly fragmented ceramic finds.

Phase 6

A thick deposit of mixed soil and occupation debris sealed all the preceding phases of the site's occupation. This deposit, varied between 0.2–0.3 m and extended over the eastern portion of the site, but was at its maximum thickness over the extreme south-east corner. The deposit was excavated in two separate spits and gridded into 2-metre square quadrats. Artefacts from these included Romano-British coarsewares spanning all date ranges, medieval pottery, ceramic tile, ironwork, and Roman coins.

The fragmentation of material and the degree of admixing of artefacts from earlier phases are strongly suggestive of ploughing on the site, resulting from a period of medieval agricultural activity.

Phase 7

Several stone-packed post-holes were observed cut into the Phase 6 deposits. Three post-holes contained medieval pottery. The configuration of these features does not allow any further identification of structures.

Phase 8

Post-medieval ploughing in the area resulted in the formation of a black soil build-up over the site which was in excess of 0.3 m deep. The upper level of this deposit was generally not distinguishable from the overlying modern soil build-up (Phase 10), except where the outline of 1930s trial trenches (Phase 9) could be discerned.

Phase 9

Trial trenches from the 1930s site investigations were recognised and some were emptied to reveal

Table 32: finds from the Fire Headquarters Site (W68b) by material type and phase

Phase	Metalwork				Glass					Roman pottery					
	Coins	Cu alloy	Iron		Roman			Post-med		BBw	Other C'ware	Mort	Amph	Samian	Other F'ware
			Nails	Other	Win	Vessel	Bead	Win	Vessel						
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	4	–	25	71	–	–	–	–	2	1041	5	–	–	13	62
4	3	–	8	20	–	–	–	–	–	117	1	–	–	–	32
5	1	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	363	6	–	1	3	37
6–7	29	35	229	196	2	16	3	14	47	4892	36	3	23	60	509
8–10	14	34	128	58	1	20	1	29	143	1569	19	1	8	53	240
Total	51	69	395	353	3	36	4	43	192	7982	67	4	32	129	880

Phase	Clay pipe		Building materials					Worked flint			Shale	Worked bone object	Worked stone object
	Bowl	Stem	Dec med tile	Stone	Fired clay	Tessera	Painted wall plaster	Flakes	Tools	Cores			
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	16	–	1	–	2	2
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	3
6–7	5	86	1	14	21	32	3	90	–	1	3	11	13
8–10	27	273	6	6	1	2	3	112	2	1	2	3	3
Total	32	312	7	21	30	35	10	227	2	3	5	16	22

Quantities of animal bone, ceramic building material, and shell have not been calculated by phase. Numbers and weights of these materials by context are available in archive

the earlier exposed soil sections (Fig. 30). The trenches had been excavated in a systematic grid pattern across the whole site at Colliton Park, some of which were extended to investigate further specific features and structures. Several of the trench backfilling deposits contained quantities of animal bone and medieval finds, which appear to have been discarded at the time.

Phase 10

The final phase of activity is represented by a deep soil build-up (maximum depth *c.* 1.5 m in north) to create level ground, subsequently used for a car-park. This material was removed by mechanical excavator and finds were not retained.

Conclusions, by Roland J.C. Smith

The summary results of the 1984 excavations at the Fire Headquarters Site presented above can be compared to the results of the 1988 excavations at County Hall. Any comment should, however, consider the limitations of the evidence recovered in 1984, especially the small sample excavated of most features and the absence of detailed artefact and environmental information.

Unlike the 1988 excavations, the Fire Headquarters site lies to the west of the north–south street previously identified in this area (Fig. 2, Street (180)) and within the most north-west *insula* of *Durnovaria*. The earliest features recorded probably date to the late 2nd century. There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity prior to this which accords with the evidence from the 1988 excavations, although there is no evidence for late 1st–early 2nd century activity. This adds to the evidence that this *insula* to the west of street (180) remained open and undeveloped throughout the first 100 years of the history of the town except on the street frontage close to the west gate of the town (Aitken and Aitken 1982; Bellamy 1991).

The earliest features recorded to the west of street (180) from both the 1984 and 1988 excavations were quarry features and they may have been excavated for additional material during the construction of the town ramparts in the mid–late 2nd century. Both also serve to confirm the undeveloped nature of this area of the town prior to the 3rd century, mirroring other areas on the edge of the town (Bradley and Thomas 1983).

The first buildings at the Fire Headquarters Site were constructed during the 3rd and 4th centuries. A simple two-bay structure was recorded during the excavation and, in combination with the results of the 1988 excavations, it confirms that there was a higher density of late Roman buildings in this part of the town than was previously recorded (Fig. 2). This simple building was associated with two smithying hearths. In addition the distribution of metalworking debris and ash within the building and backfilling the 2nd century quarries suggests the structure was an industrial shelter. These features fall within the area of building (183) and its associated enclosure (Fig. 2) which were also associated with smithies, forges and furnaces and date to the late 3rd or 4th centuries.

There was no evidence for activity beyond the 4th century. The latest Romano-British activity at the Fire Headquarters Site was represented by the robbing of the stone footings of the industrial shelter in the later 4th century and by areas of building collapse. As with the 1988 excavations these deposits were sealed below substantial depths of soils resulting from medieval and post-medieval cultivation and containing large quantities of disturbed Roman material. A number of post-holes possibly of medieval date may represent a break in cultivation at the site but precise interpretation and dating are not possible.

Appendix 2: Introduction to the Archives

All excavation and post-excavation records from the excavations will be deposited with the Dorset County Museum. Microfiche copies of the paper archive are held by the National Monuments Record and Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The archives from the project comprise the following:

County Hall, Dorchester (W247)

File 1: 1:2500 site location plan
Site staff register
4 x 1:100 architects' plans and elevations
Day book
Levels book

File 2: Context records 1–274

File 3:
Context records 275–575

File 4: Drawings conventions list
Graphics register
Contexts by drawing summary
Photographic register

File 5: Context finds record
Environmental sampling strategy
Environmental samples register

File 6: Special finds register
Finds list by category
Finds box index

File 7: Sieving register

File 8: Black and white photographic negatives and contact prints
Colour photographic negatives
Colour photographic transparencies
Ironwork x-radiographs

File 9: Interim reports
Post-excavation research design
Publication synopsis
Phase index
Block index
Unit index
Context index
Matrices
Phase plans
Documentary evidence (Sarah Bridges)
Documentary evidence (Jo Draper)

File 10: *Post-excavation analyses*
Coins
Copper alloy
Lead
Iron
Slag
Worked flint
Portable stone objects
Shale
Glass
Clay pipe
Tesserae
Stone tile
Ceramic building material
Fired clay
Plaster
Worked bone objects
Foreign stone

File 11: *Post-excavation analyses*
Roman coarse and fineware pottery (excluding samian and amphorae)

File 12: *Post-excavation analyses*
Prehistoric pottery
Amphorae
Samian
Medieval and post-medieval pottery

File 13: *Post-excavation analyses*
Human bone
Marine molluscs
Plant remains
Soils
Animal bones
Land molluscs

File 14: Draft final excavation report

Magistrates' Court Extension (W68a) and Fire Headquarters site (W68b)

File 1: Archive Index
Excavation summaries
Context records
Levels register
Provisional site phases and descriptions
Graphics records

File 2: Context Finds records
Special finds register
Finds box index

File 3: *Post-excavation analyses*
Coins
Copper alloy
Iron
Glass
Pottery
Clay pipe
Building materials
Worked flint
Shale
Worked bone
Worked stone
Photographic register
Sample register
Correspondence

File 4: Colour photographic slides
Black and white photographic negatives and prints

File 5: Site drawings

File 6: Site drawings

Bibliography

Aitken, G. and Aitken, N., 1982, 'Excavations on the Library Site, Colliton Park, Dorchester, 1961–3', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 104, 93–126.

Anderson, A.C., 1980, *A Guide to Roman Finewares*, VORDA Res. Ser. 1, Highworth.

Anderson, F.W, Ensom, P. and Davies, S.M., 1987, 'The stone objects, building material and foreign stone', in Green, C.S., 1987, 103–8.

Andrews, G., forthcoming, 'The pottery', in Batchelor, D., forthcoming, 'Excavations at the Bath-House, Dorchester, Dorset'.

Atkinson, D.R., 1970, 'Clay tobacco pipes found in Shaftesbury', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 91, 206–15.

Bass, W.M., 1987, *Human Osteology*, Missouri Archaeol. Soc.

Bates, W., 1983, 'A spatial analysis of Roman Silchester', *Scott. Archaeol. Rev.* 2.2, 134–43.

Beek, van, G.C., 1983, *Dental Morphology.*

Bellamy, P.S., 1991, 'Observations at Merchant's Garage, High West Street, Dorchester, 1983', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 113, 41–54.

——, 1993a, 'The building materials and construction', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 168.

——b, 'Floor surfaces', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 176–8.

Beltran, M., 1978, *Ceramica Romana: Tipologia y Classificacion*, Zaragosa.

Bidwell, P.T., 1977, 'Early Black Burnished ware at Exeter', in Dore, J., and Greene, K., (eds), *Roman Pottery Studies in Britain and Beyond*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. S30, 177–87.

——, 1979, *The Legionary Bath-House and Basilica and Forum at Exeter*, Exeter, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. 1.

——, 1985, *The Roman Fort of Vindolanda*, London, English Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 1.

Boessneck, J., 1969, 'Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and goat (*Capra hircus* Linne)', in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E.S., (eds), *Science in Archaeology*, London, Thames & Hudson, 331–58.

Bradley, R.J., 1976, 'Maumbury Rings, Dorchester: The Excavations of 1908–1913', *Archaeologia* 105, 1–93.

——, and Thomas, N., 1983, 'Trial excavation in West Walks, Dorchester', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 105, 154–7.

Brailsford, J., 1958, 'Early Iron Age 'C' in Wessex', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 24, 101–19.

Brodribb, G., 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*, Gloucester.

Brothwell, D.R., 1971, 'Palaeodemography', in Bass, W., (ed.), *Biological Aspects of Demography*, London, 111–29.

Brown, L., 1987, 'The later prehistoric wares', in Cunliffe, B.W., *Hengistbury Head, Dorset Vol 1: The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement, 3500 BC — AD 500*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Comm. Archaeol. Monog. 13, 207–66.

Brown, L, 1991 'The later prehistoric pottery', in Sharples, N., *Maiden Castle, Excavations and Field Survey 1985–6*, London, English Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 19, 185–203.

Buckland-Wright, J.C., 1987, 'The animal bones', in Green, C.S., 1987, 129–32.

Bullock, P., Fedoroff, N., Jongeirus, A., Stoops, A., Tursina, T. and Babel, U., 1985, *Handbook of Soil Thin Section Description*, Waine Res. Publ.

Bushe-Fox, J.P., 1913, *Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 1, Oxford.

Calkin, J.B., 1935, 'An early Romano-British kiln at Corfe Mullen, Dorset', *Antiq. J.* 15, 42–5.

——, 1972, 'Kimmeridge shale objects from Colliton Park, Dorchester', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 94, 44–8.

Callender, M.H., 1965, *Roman Amphorae*, London.

Charleston, R.J., 1984, 'The glass', in Allan, J.P., *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971–1980*, Exeter, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. 3, 258–78.

Charlesworth, D., 1984, 'The glass', in Frere, S.S., *Verulanium Excavations III*, Oxford, Clarendon, 146–73.

Clapham, A.R., Tutin, T.G. and Warburg, E.F., 1952, *Flora of the British Isle*, Cambridge, Univ. Press.

Clarke, G., 1979, *Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester Part II: The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills*, Oxford, Winchester Stud. 3.

Coleman-Smith, R. and Pearson, T., 1988, *Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries.*

Cool, H.E.M. and Price, J., 1987, 'The glass', in Meates, G.W., *The Roman villa at Lullingstone, Kent. Volume II: the Wall paintings and finds*, Kent Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 3, 110–42.

—— and ——, 1993, 'The glass', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 150–67.

—— and ——, forthcoming, *The Roman Glass from Excavations in Colchester, 1971–1985*, Colchester, Colchester Archaeol. Rep. 8.

Cox, P.W., 1984, 'Excavations at County Hall, Dorchester 1984. An interim note', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 106, 118–19.

—— and Woodward, P.J., 1987, 'The Kimmeridge shale', in Woodward, P.J., 'The excavation of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Rope Lake Hole, Corfe Castle, Dorset', in Sunter, N. and Woodward, P.J., 1987, 165–72.

Coy, J.P., 1987, 'The animal bones,' in Woodward, P.J., 1987, 114–19.

Crummy, N., 1983, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester, Colchester Archaeol. Rep. 2.

Cunliffe, B.W., 1971, 'The coarse pottery', in Cunliffe, B.W., *Excavations at Fishbourne, 1961–1969 Vol 2: The Finds*, Leeds, Rep. Res. Soc. Antiq. London 27, 158–259.

Dannell, G.B., 1971, 'The samian pottery', in Cunliffe, B.W., 1971, 260–316.

Davies, S.M. and Hawkes, J.W., 1987, 'The Iron Age and Romano- British coarse pottery', in Green, C.S., 1987, 123–7.

—— and Seager Smith, R.H., 1993, 'The Romano-British pottery', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 202–85.

Déchelette, J., 1904, *Les vases céramique ornés de la Gaule Romaine* 2, Paris.

Draper, J., 1978, 'Colliton Park, Dorchester', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 100, 120.

——, 1983a, 'Some further discussion of the Library Site, Colliton Park, Dorchester', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 105, 157–9.

——, 1983b, '18th Century Vessel from Naller's Farm, Askerswell', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 105, 152.

——, 1984 *Post-Medieval Pottery 1650–1800*, Princes Risboro', Shire.

——, 1993 'The medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 290–312.

—— and Chaplin, C., 1982, *Dorchester Excavations Vol. 1*, Dorchester, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 2.

Drew, C.D. and Collingwood Selby, K.C., 1937, 'First interim peport on the excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester, 1937–1938', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 59, 1–14.

—— and ——, 1938, 'The excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester; second interim report', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 60, 51–65.

Driesch A., von den, 1976, 'A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites', *Peabody Mus. Bull.* 1.

Dudley, D., 1967, 'Excavations on Nor'Nour in the Isles of Scilly, 1962–6', *Archaeol. J.* 124, 1–64.

Ede, J.E., 1986, *MCB86 — Carbonised Seed Report*, unpubl. archive rep. Raunds Archaeological Project.

Elmer, G., 1941, 'Die Munzpragung der gallischen Kaiser in Kolm, Trier und Mailand', *Bonner Jahrbuch* 146, 1–106.

Ellison, A., 1987, 'The finds', in Green, C.S., 1987, 138–41.

Evans, J.G., 1972, *Land Snails in Archaeology*, London, Seminar.

Farrar, R.A.H., 1949, 'Dorchester, Colliton Park', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 70, 60–1.

——, 1971, 'An uninscribed Roman altar of quarry stone from Colliton Park, Dorchester', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 93, 152–4.

——, 1973, 'The techniques and sources of Romano-British Black Burnished ware', in Detsicas, A.P., (ed.), *Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery*, London, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 10, 67–103.

——, 1975, 'Prehistoric and Roman saltworks in Dorset', in deBrisay, K. and Evans, K., (eds), *Salt: the Study of an Ancient Industry*, Colchester, 14–25.

——, 1977, 'A Romano-British Black Burnished ware industry at Ower in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset', in Dore, J., and Greene, K., (eds), *Roman Pottery Studies in Britain and Beyond*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. S30, 199–228.

Field, N.H., 1982, 'The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on Bradford Down, Pamphill, Dorset', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 104, 71–93.

Findlay, D.C., Cope, D.W., Harrod, T.R., Hogan, D.V. and Staines, S.J., 1985, *Soils and their Use in South-West England*, Harpenden, Bull. Soil Survey England Wales.

Frend, W.H.C., 1968, 'A Roman farm settlement at Godmanchester', *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* 61, 19–43.

Frere, S.S., 1972, *Verulamium Excavations: Vol 1*, Oxford, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 28.

Fry, E.A., nd, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem for Dorset', *Notes Queries Somerset Dorset* 16, 39.

Fulford, M.G., 1975, *New Forest Roman Pottery*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 17.

—— and Hodder, I., 1975, 'Regression analysis of some late Romano-British pottery: a case study', *Oxoniensia* 39, 26–33.

Garner, F.H. and Archer, M., 1972, *English Delftware*.

Gillam, J.P., 1976, 'Coarse fumed ware in northern Britain and beyond, *Glasgow Archaeol. J.* 4, 58–80.

Glasbergen, W., 1955, 'Pottenbakkersstempel op Terra Sigilata van Valkenberg Z H (1942)', *33e–37e Jaarverslag van de Vereniging voor Terpenonderzoek 1948–1952*, 127–48.

Going, C.J., 1987, *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South- Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery*, London, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 62; Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 3.2.

Graham, A.H., 1983, 'Trial excavations and observations of building sites in Dorchester, 1982–1983', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 105, 148–50.

Grant, A., 1975, 'Appendix B: the use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals — a brief explanation in Cunlifffe B.W., 1975, *Excavations at Portchester Castle Vol 1*, London, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 32, 437–50.

Green, C.S., 1986, 'Earthworks of prehistoric and early Roman date in the Dorchester Area', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 108, 193–4.

——, 1987, *Excavations at Poundbury Volume I: The Settlements*, Dorchester, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 7.

Green, F.J., 1979, 'Phosphatic mineralisation of seeds from archaeological sites', *J. Archaeol. Sci.* 6, 279–84.

Greene, K., 1978a, 'Mould decorated Central Gaulish glazed ware in Britain', in Arthur, P. and Marsh, G., (eds), *Early Fine Wares in Roman Britain*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 57, 31–60.

——, 1978b, 'Imported fine wares in Britain to AD 250: a guide to identification', in Arthur, P. and Marsh, G., (eds), *Early Fine Wares in Roman Britain*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 57, 15–30.

——, 1979, *Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965–1976: The Pre-Flavian Finewares*, Cardiff, Univ. Wales Press.

——, forthcoming *'Report on the Excavations at Usk, 1965–76: The Coarse Pottery*, Cardiff.

Groube, L.M. and Bowden, M.C.S., 1982, *The Archaeology of Rural Dorset*, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 4.

Guido, M., 1978, *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 35.

Hally, D.J., 1983, 'Use alteration of pottery vessel surfaces: an important source of evidence for the identification of vessel function', *North Amer. Archaeol.* 4.1, 3–26.

Hamilton-Dyer, S., 1993, 'The fish remains', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 345–7.

——, forthcoming, 'The fish remains from Silchester Roman Basilica.'

Harcourt, R.A., 1979, 'The animal bones', in Wainwright, G.J., 1979, 150–60.

Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B., 1982, 'The samian', in Wacher, J.S. and McWhirr, A.D., *Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester*, Cirencester Excav. 1, Cirencester Excav. Comm. 118–57.

Hattatt, R., 1982, *Ancient and Romano-British Brooches*, Sherborne.

Hawkes, C.F.C. and Hull, M.R., 1947, *Camulodunum*, London, Res. Rep. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 14.

Hearne, C., 1991, 'The coarse wares, BB1', in Hearne, C.M. and Smith, R.J.C., 'The excavation of a Late Iron Age and Romano- British industrial site at Worgret, near Wareham, Dorset in 1986, *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 113, 55–105.

Henig, M., 1984, 'A Bronze Bacchie ring-bezel from Colliton Park', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 106, 142–3.

——, 1993, 'Copper alloy and non-ferrous metalwork', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 117–32.

Hillman, G., 1981, 'Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops', in Mercer, R., (ed.), *Farming Practices in British Prehistory*, Edinburgh, Univ. Press.

——, 1982, 'Evidence for spelting malt', in Leech, R., 1982, 137–41.

Hodgson, J.M., 1976, *Soil Survey Field Handbook* Harpenden, Soil Survey Tech. Monog. 5.

Hubbard, C.E. 1954, *Grasses*, London, Penguin.

Hume, I.N., 1969, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, New York, Alfred A. Knopf Inc.

Hutchins, J., 1774, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, Vol. 1*, London.

——, 1863, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, Vol. 2*, 3rd edn, [Shipp, W. and Hodson, J.W. (eds.)].

Isings, C., 1957, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, Groningen.

Jackson, R., 1985, 'The objects of iron', in Bidwell, P., 1985, 130–51.

Jones, J., and Straker, V., 1993, 'Macroscopic plant remains', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 349–50.

Keay, S.J., 1984, *Late Roman Amphorae in the Western Mediterranean*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. S136.

Keen, L., 1984, 'The Towns of Dorset', in Haslam, J. (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Towns*, 203–47.

Kiesewalter, L., 1888, *Skelettmessungen am Pferde als Beitrag zur theoretischen Grundlage der Beurteilungslehre des Pferdes*, Inaugural dissert., Univ. Leipzig.

Knorr, R., 1919, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigilata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart.

——, 1952 *Terra-Sigillata — Gefässe des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Top fernamen*, Stuttgart.

Lambrick, G., 1984, 'Pitfalls and possibilities in Iron Age pottery studies: experiences in the Upper Thames valley', in Cunliffe, B.W., and Miles, D., (eds), *Aspects of the Iron Age in Central Southern Britain*, Oxford, Univ. Oxford Comm. Archaeol. Monog. 2, 162–77.

Laubenheimer, F., 1985, *La Production Des Amphores En Gaule Narbonnaise*, Paris.

Lawson, A.J., 1976, 'Shale and jet objects from Silchester', *Archaeologia* 105, 241–75.

Leach, P., 1982, 'Roman pottery', in *Ilchester, Vol. 1 Excavations 1974–5*, Bristol, Western Archaeol. Trust Excav. Monog. 3, 127–68.

Leech, R.H., 1982, 'The Romano-British pottery', in Leach, P., *Excavations at Catsgore 1970–1973: A Romano-British Village*, Bristol, Western Archaeol. Trust Excav. Monog. 2, 153–73.

Ling, R., 1985, *Romano-British Wall Painting*, Princes Risboro', Shire.

Liversidge, J.E.A., 1955, *Furniture in Roman Britain*.

—— and Peers, R.N.R., 1960, 'A new shale table leg from Dorset', *Antiq. J.* 11, 72–3.

MacGregor, A., 1985, *Bone, Antler, Iory and Horn. The Technology of Skeletal Materials Since the Roman Period*, London.

Mackreth, D., 1979, 'The brooches', in Webster, G., 'Final report on the excavations of the Roman fort at Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, 1963–69', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 101, 58–62.

McWhirr, A., 1986 *Cirencester Excavations III. Houses in Roman Cirencester* Cirencester, Cirencester Excav. Comm.

Maltby, J.M., 1993, 'The animal bones', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 315–40.

Manning, W.H., 1972, 'The iron objects', in Frere, S.S., 1972, 163–95.

——, 1984, 'The iron objects', in Frere, S.S., *Verulamium Excavations, Vol. III*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Comm. Archaeol. Monog. I, 83–106.

——, 1985, *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*, London, Brit. Mus.

—— and Scott, I.R., 1986, 'Iron objects', in Stead, I.M. and Rigby, V., *Baldock, The Excavation of a Roman and Pre-Roman Settlement, 1968–72*, London, Britannia Monog. 7, 145–61.

Markham, G., 1683, *The English Husbandman*, Book 2.

Marsh, G., 1981a, 'Early second century fine wares in the London area', in Arthur, P., and Marsh, G., (eds), *Early Fine Wares in Roman Britain*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 57, 119–224.

——, 1981b, 'London's samian supply and its relationship to the development of the Gallic samian industry', in Anderson, A.C. and Anderson, A.S. (eds), *Roman Pottery Research in Britain and North-West Europe. Papers presented to Graham Webster* Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. S123, 173–238.

Martin-Kilcher, S., 1983, 'Les amphores romains a huile de Betique (Dressel 20 et 23) d'Augst (Colonia Augusta Rauricorum) et Kaiseraugst (Castrum Rauracense). Un rapport preliminaire', in Blazquez, J.M. and Remesal, J., (eds), *Prod y Com del Aceite en la Antiquedad II Congresso*, Madrid, 337–47.

Mattingley, H., Sydenham, E.A., Sutherland, C.H.V. and Carson, R.A.G., 1923, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, London, Spink.

May, T., 1930, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*, Cambridge.

Mayo, C.H., 1908, *The Municipal Records of the Borough of Dorchester, Dorset*, Exeter.

Millett, M., 1986, 'The pottery', in Millett, M. and Graham, D., *Excavations on the Romano-British Small Town at Neatham, Hampshire, 1969–1979*, Winchester, Hampshire Fld Club Monog. 3, 63–94.

Mills, A.D., 1986, *The Place Names of Dorset*, 1, English Place Name Soc. 52.

Mills, J.M., 1993, 'Coffin nails and fittings', in Farwell, D. and Molleson, T., 1993, *Excavations at Poundbury, 1966–80, Volume II: The Cemeteries*, Dorchester, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 11, 114–27.

——, and Woodward, P.J, 1993a, 'The portable stone objects', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 145–50.

—— and ——, 1993b, 'Shale and jet', in Woodward, P.J., Davies S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 139–45.

Monk, M., 1987, 'The botanical remains', in Green, C.S., 1987, 132–7.

Morales, A. and Rosenlund, K., 1979, *Fish Bone Measurements*, Copenhagen, Steenstrupia.

Neal, D.S., Wardle, A. and Hunn, J., 1990, *Excavation of the Iron Age, Romanand Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St. Albans*, London, English Heritage Archaeol. Monog. 14

O'Conner, T.P., 1988, *Bones from the General Accident Site, Tanner Row*, Archaeol. York, 15.3.

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 14.

Oswald, F., 1936, *Index of Figure Types on Terra-Sigillata*, Liverpool.

Peacock, D.P.S., 1971, 'Roman amphorae in pre-Roman Britain', in Jesson, M. and Hill, D., (eds), *The Iron Age and its Hill-Forts*, Southampton, 169–88.

——, 1974, 'Amphorae and the Baetican fish industry', *Antiq. J.* 54, 232–43.

——, (ed.), 1977a, *Pottery and Early Commerce*, London, Academic Press.

——, 1977b, 'Pompeian Red ware', in Peacock, D.P.S., 1977a.

——, 1977c, 'Roman amphorae: typology, fabric and origins', *Coll. de L'École Française de Rome* 32, 261–78.

——, 1978, 'The Rhine and the problem of Gaulish wine in Roman Britain', in du Plat Taylor, J. and Cleere, H., (eds), *Roman Shipping and Trade: Britain and the Rhine Provinces*, London, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 24, 49–51.

—— and Williams, D.F., 1986, *Amphorae and the Roman Economy*, London.

Platt, C. and Coleman-Smith R., 1975, *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, Vol 2: The Finds*, Leicester, Univ. Press.

Ponsich, M., 1974, *Implantation Rurale Antique sur le Bas-Guadalquivir*, Madrid.

——, 1979, *Implantation Rurale Antique sur le Bas-Guadalquivir*, Paris.

——, 1982, 'Marcas de anforas de aceite de las riberas del Betis', *Archivo Espanol De Arquveologia* 55, 173–204.

Putnam, W.G., Sunter, N.J. and Greene, J.P., 1970, 'Excavations for the Dorchester Excavation Committee, Interim Report, 1969', *Proc. Dorst Natur. Hist. Archael. Soc.* 91, 181–3.

RCHM(E), 1970, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset, Vol 2: South-East*, London.

Reece, R., 1988, *Coinage in Roman Britain*, London, Seaby.

——, 1993, 'The coins', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993, 114–17.

Rigby, V., 1973, 'Potters' stamps on *terra nigra* and *terra rubra* found in Britain', in Detsicas, A., (ed.), *Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery*, London, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 10, 7–24.

Staines, S., 1993, 'Soils', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 313.

Staines, S., 1991, 'The soils', in Sharples, N., *Maiden Castle, Excavations and Field Survey 1985–6*, London, English Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 19, 12–15.

Stanfield, J A, and Simpson, G., 1958, *Central Gaulish Potters*, Oxford, Univ. Press.

Straker, V. and Robinson, M., forthcoming, 'Silica skeletons from macroscopic plant remains from ash', in Renfrew, J., (ed.), *Plants and Ancient Women*, Proc. International Work Group Palaeoethnobotamy, Cambridge 1986.

Stuart, M., (ed.), 1987, *The Encyclopedia of Herbs and Herbalism*, Macdonald.

Sunter, N., 1987, 'The pottery', in Sunter, N., 'Excavations at Norden, Corfe Castle, Dorset, 1968–1969,' in Sunter, N. and Woodward, P.J., 1987, 22–30.

Sunter, N. and Woodward, P.J., 1987, *Romano-British Industries in Purbeck*, Dorchester, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 6.

Teichert, M., 1975, 'Osteometrische Untersuchungen zur Berechnung der Wider-risthohe bei Schafen', in Clason, A. (ed.), *Archaeological Studies*, Amsterdam, Elsevier, 51–69.

Thomas, C., 1987, 'The worked stone', in Sunter, N., 1987, 30–43.

Tyers, P., 1984, 'An assemblage of Roman ceramics from London', *London Archaeol.* 4, 367–75.

Tylecote, R.F., 1986, *The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*, London.

Ulbert, G., 1959, *Die römischen Donau-Kastelle Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Berlin, Limesforschunge 1.

VCH, 1908, *Victoria County History, Dorset.*

Veen, van der, M., 'Charred grain assemblages from Romano-British grain driers in Britain', *Archaeol. J.* 146, 302–19.

Wainwright, G.J., 1968, 'The excavation of a Durotrigian farmstead near Tollard Royal in Cranbourne Chase, southern England', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 34, 102–47.

——, 1979, *Gussage All Saints, an Iron Age Settlement in Dorset'*, London, HMSO, Dept Environ. Archaeol. Rep. 10.

Waldèn, H.W., 1976, 'A nomenclatural list of the land Mollusca of the British Isles', *J. Conchology* 29, 21–5.

Walker, D.R., 1988, 'Roman coins from the sacred spring at Bath', in Cunliffe, B.W., (ed.), *The Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath, II: Finds from the Sacred Spring*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Comm. Archaeol. Monog. 16.

Watkins, E., 1966, 'Clay tobacco pipes found in Dorset', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 88, 216–33.

——, 1982, 'The clay tobacco pipes from general layers', in Draper, J. and Chaplin, C., 1982, 23.

Webster, G., 1981, 'Final report on the excavations of the Roman fort at Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbot, 1963–69', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 101, 51–89.

Webster, P.V., 1976, 'Severn Valley ware: a preliminary study', *Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 94, 18–46.

——, 1981, 'The feeding cup: an unusual samian form', in Anderson, A.C. and Anderson, A.S., (eds), *Roman Pottery Research in Britain and North-West Europe*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. S123, 249–56.

——, 1987, *Roman Samian Ware Background Notes*, (3rd edn), Cardiff.

Wheeler, A., 1978, *Key to the Fishes of Northern Europe*, London, Frederick Warne.

Wheeler, R.E.M., 1943, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Oxford, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 12.

White, R., 1982, *Celin Graeanog: An Iron Age, Roman and Post- Roman Farmstead in Arfon, Gwynedd*', Cardiff, Cambrian Monog. 2.

Wilkinson, M., 1979, 'The fish remains', in Maltby, M., *Faunal Studies on Urban Sites, the Animal Bones from Exeter, 1971–1975*, Univ. Sheffield, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. 2, 74–81.

Williams, D.F., 1977, 'The Romano-British Black Burnished industry: an essay on characterisation by heavy mineral analysis', in Peacock, D.P.S., 1977a, 163–220.

Woodward, P.J., 1987, 'The excavation of a Late Iron Age trading settlement and a Romano-British Black Burnished pottery production site at Ower, Dorset', in Sunter, N., and Woodward, P.J., 1987, 44–124.

——, 1993a, 'The counters and dice', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 190–4.

——, 1993b, 'The bone objects', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1993, 183–9.

——, Davies S.M. and Graham, A.H., 1984, 'Excavations on the Greyhound Yard Car Park Dorchester, 1984', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 106, 99–106.

——, —— and ——, 1993, *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, 1981–1984*, Dorchester, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 12.

—— and Smith, R.J.C., 1987, 'Survey and excavation along the route of the southern Dorchester by-Pass, 1986–1987 — an interim note', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 109, 79–89.

Young, C.J., 1977, *Oxfordshire Roman Pottery*, Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 43.

Manuscript Sources

Dorchester Borough Archive: B.2 Domesday book

B.2/26/12 Survey 1810

Plan of Dorchester D.1/OE1

Coombs & Son, solicitors: D40/E6 Map of Dorchester [17th C]

Map of Dorchester 1759

Sun Alliance Insurance Co. D321/T21 Deed of property near Colliton Row 1570 archive

Photocopy 212/1 2 Copy deeds relating to Churchill property in Dorchester; received from Cmdr Churchill of Muston Manor

Index, *by Lesley and Roy Adkins*

Bold indicates major references occur.
Mf = microfiche.

Alington Avenue, Dorchester, 36, 37, 49, **50**, 57, 59, 60, 70, 77, 80, 81, 82, 88; Tables 20, 21; Mf D.11
amber, Mf D.11; Table Mf 4
amphorae, *see* coarsewares
animal bones, *see* bones (animal)
antler, 68; *see also* bones
aqueduct (Romano-British), 84
archives, 7, 50, 54, 77, 78, 82, 89, **94**; Fig. 5; Mf C.10, D.2; Table Mf 7
Arles, France, 44
armlets, shale (Romano-British), 47; Table 9; Mf B.2
Askerswell, Dorset, 64
Augst, Germany, 49

Baldock, Hertfordshire, Mf A.9
Bath-house site, Dorchester, 50, 59
BB1, *see* Black Burnished ware
beads, glass (Romano-British), 39, 40; Tables 10, 32; Mf B.7
Benwell, Tyne & Wear, 43
binding strips, iron (Romano-British) (absence of), 32
Birdoswald, Cumbria, 43
Black Burnished ware, *see* coarsewares
bone objects,
  Romano-British, 20, 23, **67–8**, 85, 86, 88; Fig. 29; Table 25; Mf D.8–10
  medieval (or later), 26, 67, **68**; Tables 25, 32; Mf D.9
bones,
  animal, 11, 14, 16, 27, 29, 67–8, **77–82**, 84, 85, 88, 93; Tables **29, 30**; Mf D.2; Table **Mf 16**
  human, 14, 69; Table 26; *see also* burials
Bonn, Germany, 44
bowl, shale (Romano-British), 39; Fig. 19; Mf B.2
bracelets, copper alloy (Romano-British), 20, 30, **31**, 86; Fig. **17**; Table 2; Mf **A.7**
Bregenz, Austria, Mf C.14
bricks (Romano-British), 66; Table 24; *see also* tiles
briquetage (Late Iron Age/ Romano-British), 41; Mf B.9
Bronze Age, *see* Period 1, pottery
brooches (Romano-British),
  copper alloy, 16, 30–1, 84; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.6
  iron (possible brooch), 32, 35; Fig. 18; Table 4; Mf A.11
  pin, 32; Table 4; Mf A.10
bucket handle, *see* mount
Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Mf D.11
buildings found in previous excavations,
  medieval/ post-medieval (little evidence for), 1
  Romano-British, **1**, 4, 14, 16, 27, 28, 84, 86, 87, 89, 91; Fig. **2**
building 250 (Phase 3, Fire Headquarters Site), 90, 91, 93; Fig. 30
building 571, *see* structure 571
building 572, *see* structure 572
Burghöfe, Germany, 43
burials, infant (Period 3), 20, 76, 69; Fig. 3; *see also* bones (human)
button, copper alloy (Romano-British), 30
By-pass, Dorchester, 70; Mf A.6, B.8

Caerleon, Gwent, 43
Camulodunum, *see* Colchester
Cardiff, South Glamorgan, 44
Castleford, West Yorkshire, Mf C.14
catch, copper alloy, possibly from a box or casket (post-Roman), 30
Catsgore, Somerset, 55, 77
Central Gaulish Glazed ware, *see* finewares
ceramic building materials, *see* brick, tile
cereals, *see* plant remains
cess-pits (Period 2b), 16, 73, 80; *see also* pits
Chalk, *see also* quarries
  floor, *see* structure 572
  loomweight (Iron Age/Romano-British), 36; Table 8; Mf A.14
  pierced slabs (Romano-British), 36; Table 8; Mf A.14
  tesserae (Romano-British), 65; Table 23
charcoal, 71, 76, 77, 90, 91; Fig. 3; Mf D.14, E.1, E.2
Chard, Somerset, Mf D.3
Chelmsford, Essex, 54
chert flakes (Late Neolithic), 35; Table 7; *see also* flint
cill-beams, *see* slots
cinder, 35; Table 6; *see also* slag
Cirencester, Gloucestershire, 44; Mf C.14
clay pipes (post-medieval), 1, 7, 20, 29, 63, **64–5**; Tables **22**, 32; Mf **D.3–4**
coarsewares (Roman/ Romano-British), **48–56**, 89–90, 91; Figs. **23–25**; Table 32
  amphorae, 24, 42, **48–9**, 57, 59; Fig. 26; Tables **15**, 21, 32; Mf C.3
  Black Burnished ware, 19, 20, 42, 48, **50–4**, 55, **56**, 57, **59–60**, 85, 86; Figs. **23–26**; Tables **16–19, 21**, 32; Mf **C.1, C.7–9**
  grey/greywares, 42, 48, **54–6**, 57, 60; Fig. 26; Mf **C.5–6**
  mortaria, 42, 48, **49–50**, 57, 60; Fig. 26; Table 32; Mf C.4, C.6; *see also* New Forest, Oxfordshire, samian
  Orange/Buff, 42, 48, **54**, 57, 60; Figs. **23**, 26; Mf **C.3–5**
  Severn Valley ware, 54; Mf C.4
Coburg Road, Dorchester, Mf B.8
coins (Romano-British), 7, 16, 20, 21, 25, **29**, 85, 87, 91; Tables **1**, 32; Mf **A.3–5**; *see also* farthing, penny
Colchester (*Camulodunum*), Essex, 39, 54, 68; Mf A.6, A.7
Colles Row, Dorchester, 2
Colliton House, Dorchester, 1, 2, 3, 8, 27, 28
Colliton Park, Dorchester, 1, 2, 3–4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 27, 28, 29, 37, 65, 66, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 93; Fig. 2; Mf D.9
Colliton Row, Dorchester, 1, 2, 3, 4
Colliton Walk, Dorchester, 1; Fig. 2
comb, bone (medieval or later), 26, 67, 68; Table 25; Mf D.9
construction trench, *see* structure 572
copper alloy objects, *see also* coins, slag
  post-Roman, 30
  Romano-British, 7, 11, 14, 16, 20, 30, **31–2**, 33, 85, 86; Fig. **17**; Tables 2, 32; Mf **A.6–8**, A.9
cores (flint),
  Fire Headquarters Site, Table 32
  Late Neolithic, 35; Table 7
Corfe Mullen ware, *see* finewares
corndrying oven (Period 3), 8; *see also* graindrier, ovens
counters (Romano-British),
  bone, 67, **68**, 86, 88; Fig. **29**; Table 25; Mf D.9
  glass, 40, 86, 88
  pottery/ceramic (possible counter), 55, 88
  stone, 21, 36, 86, 88; Table 8; Mf A.14
County Hall, Dorchester, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 25, 28, 57, 89; Plate 1; *see also* Fire Headquarters Site, Magistrates' Court Extension

terracing (for construction), 5, 18
cultivation (medieval/post-medieval), 7, 8, 25, 28, 93
cutting boards, shale (Romano-British), 37; Mf B.3

defences (of Roman Dorchester), 1, 8, 26, 84, 85
ramparts, 16, 85, 90, 93
de Meern, Holland, Mf C.14
discs, copper alloy (Romano-British), Table 2; Mf A.8
dishes, shale (Romano-British), 37, 39; Fig. 19; Mf B.2
ditched enclosure (Period 3), 8, **20**, 21–2, 24, 85, 86, 87; Fig. **9**; *see also* ditches, enclosure
ditches,
Period 2a (probable field boundaries), **9–11**, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22–3, 24, 46, 57, **70, 71, 83**; Figs. 5, **6, 7**, 26; Plate **2**; Tables 27, 29
Period 3, **20**, 21–2, 32, 46, 48, 54, **70, 72**, 85; Figs. **9**, 26; Tables 3, 10, 19, 22, 29; Mf D.2; Table Mf 2; *see also* ditched enclosure, enclosure
Period 7a, **27–8**; Figs. **15, 16**; Tables 22, 26, 27; Mf D.2; Table Mf 6
ditches/gutters (Period 2b, possibly associated with street 575), 8, 11, 13, **14**, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 54, **71–2**, 84, 85; Figs. **6**, 10, 26; Tables 3, 27, 29; Table Mf 2
Donyatt, Somerset, 64
Dorchester, *passim*; *see also* Alington Avenue, Bath-house site, By-pass, Coburg Road, Colles Row, Colliton House, Colliton Park, Colliton Row, Colliton Walk, County Hall, excavations, Fire Headquarters Site, Glyde Path Hill, Glydepath Hill, Glyde Path Road, Glydepath Road, Greyhound Yard, High West Street, Hospital of St John the Baptist, Library Site, Magistrates' Court Extension, Maiden Castle Road, Merchant's Garage, Methodist Chapel, Northernhay, North Walk, Old Methodist Chapel, *Plume of Feathers*, Poundbury, Princes Street, St Georges Road, Shirehall Lane, Shire Hall Lane, South Street, West Gate, Wollaston House, Wadham House
Dorchester Domesday book, 2, 3
drop hinge pivots, iron (Romano-British), 32, 35; Fig. 18; Table 4; Mf A.10

enclosure/enclosure ditches (Period 3), 25, 26, 57, **70**, 86, 87; Fig. 5; *see also* ditched enclosure, ditches
environmental evidence, 70–82, 83, 85, 86
excavations/trial trenches at Dorchester (1930s), **1**, 5, 7, 14, 18, 28, 83, 89, 90, **91–4**; Figs. **2**, 5
Exeter, Devon, 50, 55, 80; Mf C.2, C.5

farthing, copper (Charles II), 26, 29; Mf A.5
fence-lines (Period 4), 24–5; Fig. 5; *see also* post-lines
ferrules,
copper alloy,
post-Roman, 30
Romano-British, 33; Mf A.9
iron (Romano-British), 32; Table 4; Mf A.10
field boundaries/field ditches (Period 2a), 8, 11, 83, 84; *see also* ditches (Period 2a)
finewares (Roman/Romano-British), **42–8**, 56, **59**, 88; Figs. 26; Tables **20**, 32; Mf **C.6**
Central Gaulish Glazed ware, 46, 56; Mf C.6
Corfe Mullen ware, 11, 42, **48**, 56, 57, 59; Fig. 26; Table 20; Mf **C.1–2**
mica-dusted ware, 46, 56; Mf C.6
New Forest ware, 16, 24, 42, **48**, 49, 52, 56, 57, 59, 85; Fig. 26; Table 20; Mf C.2, **C.9**
North Gaulish colour-coated ware (possible), 46, 56; Mf C.6
Oxfordshire ware, 42, **48**, 49, 52, 56, 57, 59, 85; Fig. 26; Table 20; Mf C.2, **C9–10**
Pompeian Red ware (possible), 46, 56, 84; Mf C.6
Rhenish ware, 46, 56; Mf C.6
samian, 11, 13, 14, **42–6**, 48, 52, 56, 57, 59, 84, 85; Figs. **21, 22**, 26; Tables **13, 14**, 21, 32; Mf C.2, C.6, C.9, **C.12– D.1**
Terra Nigra, 37, **46**, 54, 55, 56, 84; Mf B.2, C.6
Terra Rubra, 37; Mf B.2
fired clay, Table 32; Mf D.5; Table Mf 2
Fire Headquarters Site, Dorchester, 1, 9; Fig. 30; Table 32
Fishbourne, Sussex, 54, 55; Mf C.12
flakes,
chert/flint (Late Neolithic), 35; Table 7
flint,
Fire Headquarters Site, Table 32
Romano-British, 25, 36
flint (worked),
Fire Headquarters Site, Table 32
Late Neolithic (possibly), 7, 8, 9, 11, **35**, 83; Table **7**
Romano-British (from building construction), 25, 36
floor (Building 250), 91
floor/floor layers/Chalk floor, *see* structure 572
Fordington, 2 Fordington Farm, 70
foundation trenches (Building 250), 91; *see also* structure 572
Frome (River), 4, 83, 85, 88; Fig. 1
furnace (Period 3), 8, 19, 21; *see also* ovens, stoke-pit

geology, 4
glass objects, *see also* window glass
medieval, 41
post-medieval, 40–1; Table 32
post-Roman, 39, 40–1
Romano-British, 23, 39–40, 41, 85, 86, 88; Fig. **20**; Tables **10**, 32; Mf B.4–6
Gloucester, 46
Glyde Path (Glydepath) Hill, Dorchester, 1, 2, 4
Glyde Path (Glydepath) Road, Dorchester, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 27, 28, 88; Fig. 2
Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire, 39
Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, 40
graindriers, *see also* corndrying oven, ovens
Period 3, **21**, 22, 26, 48, 54, 73, **76, 77**, 80, 85; Figs. 5, 10, **12**, 26; Tables 10, 30; Mf D.2; Table Mf 14
Period 4, 24
grain-drying oven (Period 3), 24
graves (Period 3), 20, 69, 73; Table 26; *see also* burials
grey wares/ greywares, *see* coarsewares
Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, 9, 29, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 73, 78, 80, 81, 88; Tables 20, 21; Mf A.8, D.9, D.11
Gussage All Saints, Dorset, 78
gutters (of street), 8, 11, 16, 71, 83, 84; *see also* ditches/ gutters (Period 2b)

hair pins, *see* pins
handle attachment loop/handle loop, copper alloy (Romano- British), 32; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.8
hearths (Building 250, Fire Headquarters Site), 91, 93; Fig. 30
High West Street, Dorchester, 1, 3; Figs. 1, 2
Hobarrow, Dorset, 41; Mf B.9
hobnails, iron (Romano-British), 32; Table 3
hoe, iron (Romano-British), 35, 86; Fig. 18; Mf A.9
hones (Romano-British), 36; *see also* whetstones
hooks,
copper alloy, possibly from a box or casket (post-Roman), 30
iron, agricultural/horticultural (Romano-British), 14, 32, 33; Fig. 18; Table 4; Mf A.9
Hospital of St John the Baptist, Dorchester (medieval), 2, 4
human bones, *see* bones (human)

Ilchester, Somerset, 55; Mf A.7
infant burials, *see* burials
inhumations, *see* burials
Iron Age, *see* briquetage, loomweight, Period 1, pottery
iron objects,
post-Roman, Table 5
Romano-British, 14, 21, **32–5**, 87, 88; Fig. **18**; Tables **3, 4**, 32; Mf **A.9–11**; Table **Mf 1**
ironworking/ironsmithing, 1, 86–7, 88, 89; *see also* hearths, slag

jewellery, *see* armlets, beads, bracelets, brooches

keys, iron (Romano-British), 32; Table 4; Mf **A.10**
knives,
flint (Late Neolithic), 35; Table 7
iron (Romano-British), 32, 35, 86; Fig. **18**; Table 4; Mf **A.9–10**

lace tag, copper alloy (post-Roman), 30
lamp, possible, iron (Romano-British), 32, 35, 86; Fig. **18**; Table 4; Mf **A.9**
Langton, Dorset, Mf A.6
Langton Matravers, Dorset, Mf A.6
Lankhills, Winchester, Hampshire, Mf A.7, A.9
lead objects (Romano-British/undated) 32; *see also* window came
Library Site, Dorchester, 1, 36, 65, 83, 84, 85, 87
litharge/litharge cake, 13, 35, 88; Table 6; Mf A.12; *see also* slag
London, 61; Mf C.14
loomweight, Chalk (Iron Age/Romano-British), 36; Table 8; Mf A.14

Magistrates' Court Extension, County Hall, Dorchester, 1, 89
Maiden Castle, Dorset, Mf A.6, B.8, C.9
Landscape Survey, 70
Maiden Castle Road, Dorchester, 88; Mf A.7
medieval, *see* bone objects, comb, cultivation, glass objects, Hospital of St John the Baptist, penny, Period 6, post-holes, pottery, slate, soils, tile
Merchant's Garage, Dorchester, 9, 83, 84; Fig. 2
Merriot, Somerset, Mf D.4
Methodist Chapel, Dorchester, 49
mica-dusted ware, *see* finewares
Middle Farm, Mf B.8
molluscs,
marine, 82; Table 31
terrestrial, 22, 71–3, 83, 86; Table 27; Mf E.3; Tables Mf 5–7
mortar, 25, 65, 90; Fig. 3
mortaria, *see* coarsewares
mosaics/mosaic pavements, 1, 66
mount of bucket handle, iron (Romano-British), 32–3; Table 4; Mf A.9

nail cleaner, copper alloy (Romano-British), 14, 30, 31; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.7
nails (iron), *see also* hobnails, studs, tacks
post-Roman, Table 5
Romano-British, 32, 33, 35; Fig. **18**; Tables **3**, 32; Mf A.9
needles, bone (Romano-British), 67, 68; Fig. 29; Table 25; Mf D.9
Neolithic, *see* chert flakes, flint (worked), Period 1, pottery
New Forest ware, *see* finewares
Northernhay, Dorchester, Figs. 1, 2
Nor'Nour, Isles of Scilly, Mf A.6
North Gaulish colour-coated ware, *see* finewares
North Walk, Dorchester, 1; Fig. 2

Old Methodist Chapel, Dorchester, 67
Orange/Buff wares, *see* coarsewares
ovens, *see also* corndrying oven, furnace, graindriers, stoke-pit
Period 3, 8, 19, 21, 57, 73, **76**, 85, 86; Fig. 10; Tables 3, 30; Table Mf 12
Period 4, **24**, 25, 74, **76–7**, 86; Fig. **14**; Tables Mf 1, 3, 12
Ower, Dorset, 37, 80
Oxfordshire ware, *see* finewares

painted wall plaster/painted plaster, *see* wall plaster
pelta/pelta-shaped object, copper alloy (Romano-British), 30, 32; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.8
penny, silver (Edward II), 25, 29; Mf A.5
perforated object with domed head (terminal knob?), copper alloy (Romano-British), 32; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.8
Period 1 (Pre-Romano-British activity), 8, 9
Period 2 (Earlier Romano-British developments), 8, **9–16**, 39, 42, 48, 65; Fig. **7**; Plate **2**; Tables 2–4, 6–10, 13, 15–17, 24–26, 31; Table Mf 4
Period 2a, 9–11, 73; Fig. 6; Tables 27, 29; *see also* ditches, field boundaries, Period 2
Period 2b, **11–16, 73–5**; Figs. **6, 8**; Tables 27–30; Tables Mf 2, 3, 16; *see also* ditches/gutters, Period 2, pits, post-holes, quarries, street 575
Period 3 (Later Romano-British developments), 8, **16–22**, 39, 42, 48, 73, **76**; Figs. **9, 11**; Tables 1–4, 6–10, 13, 15–17, 22, 24–31; Tables Mf 1–4, 13; *see also* burials, ditches, enclosure, furnace, graindriers, graves, ovens, pits, post- holes, slots, stoke-pit, street 575, structure 572
Period 4 (The Late Roman Post-Structure and Associated Features), 8, **22–5**, 39, 42, 48, 73, 76–7; Fig. **9**; Tables 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15–17, 24, 25, 28–31; Tables Mf 1–3; *see also* fence-lines, graindriers, ovens, post-holes, post-lines, slots, structure 571
Period 5 (The Collapse and Destruction of Structure 572), **8, 25**, 73, 42, 48, 65, 76–7, 88; Tables 2–4, 6–10, 13, 15–17, 24–26, 28, 39, 31; Mf D.11; Tables Mf 1–4, 15; *see also* rubble layers
Period 6 (Post-Roman and medieval activity), 8, 25, 88
Period 7 (Post-medieval features and disturbance), 8, 39, 42, 48, 66, 77, 88
Period 7a (Post-Medieval Features), **25–8**, 65, 73, 77, 82; Figs. **15**, 22; Tables 2, 4–10, 13, 15, 22, 24–28, 31; Mf D.11; Tables Mf 2–4; *see also* ditches, pits, post–holes, rabbit warren, soils, well
Period 7b (Modern features and disturbance), 28; Fig. 15; Tables 7, 13, 24
Phase 1 (prehistoric), Fire Headquarters Site, 89; Table 32
Phase 2 (possibly 2nd century AD), Fire Headquarters Site, 89–90; Table 32
Phase 3 (3rd–4th century), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 90–1; Fig. 30; Table 32
Phase 4 (4th century), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91; Fig. 30; Table 32
Phase 5 (late 4th century and later), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91; Table 32
Phase 6 (medieval soils), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91; Table 32
Phase 7 (medieval post-holes), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91; Fig. 30; Table 32
Phase 8 (post-medieval soils), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91; Table 32

Phase 9 (1930s trial trenches), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 91–3; Fig. 30; Table 32
Phase 10 (modern), Fire Headquarters Site, 89, 93; Table 32
pins,
bone (Romano-British), 20, 23, 67, **68**, 85, 86; Fig. **29**; Table 25; Mf **D.8–9**
copper alloy,
post-Roman, 30
Romano-British, 30; Table 2; Mf A.6–7
iron (Romano-British), 32; Table 4; Mf A.10
pits (Romano-British), 7, 9, 11; Table 5; *see also* quarries
Period 2b, 8, **13–14**, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, **73–5**, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85; Figs. 5, **6, 8**, 26; Tables 3, 10, 19, 26, 29, 30; Mf D.2; Tables Mf 2, 3, 6, 8–11, 16
Period 3, **18–19**, 20, 21, 48, 49, 72, 85, 86; Figs. 5, 9; Table 29
Period 7a, **26–7**, 28, 41, 61–4; Figs. **15, 16**, 27, 28; Tables 10, 22; Mf D.2; Table Mf 2
plant remains, 21, 22, 24, 25, **73–7**, 86; Table **28**; Tables **Mf 8–15**
platter, shale (Romano-British), 37, 39; Fig. 19; Mf B.2
Plume of Feathers, Dorchester, 64
point, iron (Romano-British), Table 4; Mf A.10
Pompeian Red ware, *see* finewares
post-holes,
medieval (Phase 7, Fire Headquarters Site), 89, 91, 93
Period 2b, 14, 16; Figs. 6, 8
Period 3, 19–20, 21; Fig. 11; Table 3; Table Mf 2
Period 4, 13, 14, **22–4**, 25; Fig. **13**; Table 10
Period 7a, 27, 28; Mf D.2
Phase 3 (Fire Headquarters Site), 91
post-lines (Period 4), 23; Fig. 9; *see also* fence-lines
post-medieval, *see* clay pipes, Colliton House, Colliton Park, cultivation, farthing, glass objects, Period 7, pottery, rabbit warren, slate, soils, window came, window glass
post-Roman, *see* copper alloy objects, glass objects, iron objects, medieval, Period 6, post-medieval, tile, window glass
post-structure 571, *see* structure 571
pottery,
Bronze Age, 7, 8, 9, 41, 83; Table 11; Mf **B.8**
Iron Age, Mf B.8
medieval, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 57, 61, 91; Mf D.2
Neolithic, Mf B.8
post-medieval, 20, 26, 29, **61–4**; Figs. **27, 28**; Mf D.2
prehistoric, 41; Table 11; Mf B.8
Romano-British, 7, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 25, 26, **41–61**, 85, 88; Figs. **23–25**; Tables **12**, 32; Mf **C.1–D.1**; *see also* coarsewares, finewares
Poundbury/Poundbury cemetery, Dorchester, 9, 32, 36, 57, 59, 73, 76, 77, 85, 88; Mf A.6, D.11
prehistoric, *see* Bronze Age, Iron Age, Neolithic, Period 1, Phase 1, pottery
Princes Street, Dorchester, 37
Puddletown, Dorset, 2
punch, smith's, iron (Romano-British), 21, 32, 33, 35, 86, 87, 88; Fig. **18**; Table 4; Mf **A.9**
Purbeck, Dorset, 37

quarries/quarrying/quarry pits (Chalk), *see also* pits
Period 2b, 8, 13, **14–16**, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57, 77, 80, 84, 85; Figs. 6, 7, 26; Tables 10, 29; Table Mf 16
Phase 2 and 3 (Fire Headquarters Site), 1, 89–91, 93; Fig. **30**
querns (Romano-British), 36, 86; Table 8; Mf A.13–14

rabbit warren (post-medieval, Period 7a), 27, 33; Table 10; Mf D.2
ramparts, *see* defences
Raunds, Northamptonshire, 77
Rhenish ware, *see* finewares
rings (Romano-British),
copper alloy, 32; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.8
iron, 35; Fig. 18; Table 4 ; Mf A.11
River Frome, 4, 83, 85, 88; Fig. 1
roofing tile, *see* tile
Rottweil, Germany, 43
rubble layers/rubble and debris/rubble infill (structure 572, Period 5), 7, 21, 25, 32, 36, 37–9, 39, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 65, 67, 69, 73, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88; Figs. 5, 26; Plate 1; Tables 3, 10, 19; Mf D.2; Tables Mf 1–3, 6, 16

St Georges Road, Dorchester, 87
samian, *see* finewares
scrapers, flint (Late Neolithic), 35; Table 7
Severn Valley ware, *see* coarsewares
shale objects (Romano-British), 13, 20, 21, **36–9**, 86, 87, 88; Fig. **19**; Tables 9, 32; Mf **B.2–3** shank-like object, copper alloy (Romano-British), 21; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.8
sheet,
copper alloy,
modern, 30
post-Roman, 30
Romano-British, 30, 32; Fig. 17; Mf A.8
iron (Romano-British), 32; Table Mf 1
shellfish, *see* molluscs (marine)
sherds, *see* pottery
Shire Hall Lane, Dorchester, 2
Shirehall Lane, Dorchester, 1
Silchester, Hampshire, 37, 80
silver, *see also* litharge cake, penny
refining, 35, 88; Mf A.12
slabs, pierced Chalk (Romano-British), 36; Table 8; Mf A.14
slag, 14, 21, 35; Table 6; *see also* cinder, litharge cake
slate (medieval, post-medieval), 28; Mf D.11; Table Mf 4
slots (for timber beams/ cill-beams),
Period 3, 20, 21, 48, 52, 68, 73, 76, 78; Fig. 26; Tables 3, 10, 29, 30; Table Mf 1
Period 4, 23, 24, 25; Fig. 9; Table Mf 2
smith's punch, *see* punch
snails, *see* molluscs
soils, 70–1; Mf D.13–E.2
medieval (Phase 6, Fire Headquarters Site), 89, 91
Period 3 (soils/dark soils/dark silty loam), 9, **16–18**, 21, 57, 58, 67, 85; Fig. 26; Table 19; Table Mf 3
post-medieval (Period 7a), 7, 8, **25–6**, 27, 28, 29, 32, 39, 42, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77; Figs. 5, 28; Plate 1; Tables 5, 10, 22; Mf D.5; Tables Mf 2, 3, 6
post-medieval (Phase 8, Fire Headquarters Site), 89, 91
Southampton, Hampshire, 35, 68
South Shields, Tyne & Wear, 43
South Street, Dorchester, 37, 88
spike, loop-headed, iron (Romano-British), 32, 33, 86; Table 4; Mf A.10
spindle whorls, shale (Romano-British), 20, 21, **37**, 39, 86; Table 9; Mf B.2
spoon bowl, lead/ lead alloy (undated), 32
spud, iron (Romano-British), 32, 35; Fig. 18; Table 4; Mf A.9
stoke-pit, *see also* furnace, graindriers, ovens
Period 3, 18–19, 21
Period 4, 24
stone (foreign), Mf D.11; Table Mf 4

stone objects (Romano-British), 21, **36**, 86, 87, 88; Tables **8**, 32; Mf A.13–B.1, D.11; *see also* Chalk, flint, shale, *tesserae*, tile
street 575,
Period 2b (primary street metalling), 8, 9, **11–13**, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 57, 67, 71, **83–4**, 85; Figs. 5, **6**; Plates 1, **2**; Tables 3, 29
Period 3 (remetalling), 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 85, 86; Fig. 5; Plate **2**
street grid (of *Durnovaria*), 83. 84 Street, Somerset, 66; Mf A.14
streets (Romano-British, of *Durnovaria*), 1, 4, 16, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 93; Fig. 2; *see also* street 575
strips,
copper alloy,
post-Roman, 30
Romano-British, bracelet (?), 31; Fig. 17; Table 2
iron (Romano-British), 32; Table Mf 1
lead, undated, 32
structure 571(Period 4), 7, 9, 14, **22–3, 24**, 25, 65, 86, **87**; Figs. 5, **9, 13**; Plate **3**
post-holes, 13, 14, **22–3**, 24; Fig. **13**
structure 572/building 572 (Period 3), 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, **19–20**, 21, 24, 28, 57, 67, 85, **86**, 87; Figs. 5, **9**, 10, **11**; Plate 1; *see also* Period 5 (collapse and destruction/demolition of structure 572), rubble layers
Chalk floor, 14, 16, **20**, 21, 46, 48, 69, 76; Fig. 26; Tables 10, 26; Table Mf 2
construction trench, 11, 14, 19, Fig. 11, 46, 49, 54, 57; Fig. 26; Tables Mf 1, 2
floor/floor layers, 11, 16, 18, 32, 73, 85; Table 3
Limestone paving slabs, 20, 21
post-holes (possibly associated), 19–20; Fig. 11; Table 3; Table Mf 2
slots (for timber beams), 20, 21, 48, 52, 68, 73, 76, 78; Fig. 26; Tables 3, 10, 29, 30; Table Mf 1
walls, 19, 20, 21; Figs. **10, 11**; Tables 3, 10
studs (Romano-British),
copper alloy, Table 2; Mf A.8
iron, 32; Table 3

table tops, shale (Romano-British), 37, 39, 88; Fig. **19**; Table 9; Mf B.3
tack (?), copper alloy (Romano-British), Table 2; Mf A.8
Taunton, Somerset, Mf D.3
Terra Nigra, *see* finewares
Terra Rubra, *see* finewares
tesserae (Romano-British), 65–6; Tables 23, 24, 32; Mf D.11
tile,
ceramic, *see also* bricks, *tesserae*
medieval, Table 32
post-Roman, 66
Roman, 13, 16, 22, 24, 25, **66–7**, 91; Table **24**
shale (Romano-British), Mf B.3
stone (Romano-British), 25, 65; Table 24; Mf D.11
timber structure 571, *see* structure 571
toilet instruments, *see* nail cleaner, toilet spoon
toilet spoon, copper alloy (Romano-British), 30, 31; Fig. 17; Table 2; Mf A.7
trackway (Period 2a), 9, 83
trays, shale (Romano-British), 13, **37**, 39; Fig. **19**; Table 9; Mf **B.2–3**
trial trenches, *see* excavations
triangular fragment, copper alloy (modern?), Table 2; Mf A.8
Valkenburg ZH, Netherlands, 44
Verulamium (St Albans), Hertforshire, 39, 43, 55; Mf A.9, A.10
vessels, *see* glass objects, pottery, shale objects
Vindolanda, Northumbria, Mf A.9

Waddon Hill, Dorset, Mf A.6
Wadham House, Dorchester, 83, 84, 86; Fig. 2
wall plaster, painted (Romano-British), 14, 16, 25, **67**, 90, 91; Table 32; Table Mf 3
walls (Fire Headquarters Site), 91; Fig. 30; *see also* structure 572
Wareham, Dorset, Mf D.3
warren, *see* rabbit warren
wedge, iron (Romano-British), 32, 33, 35; Fig. 18; Table 4; Mf A.10
wells,
Period 7a (?), 27; Fig. 15; Table 22; Mf D.2; Table Mf 2
Romano-British, Fig. 2
West Gate, Dorchester, 4
whetstones (Romano-British), 36, 86; Table 8; Mf A.13, D.11
Winchester, Hampshire, 35; *see also* Lankhills
window came, lead (post-medieval), 28, 32
window glass,
post-medieval, Table 32
post-Roman, 41
Romano-British, 21, 39, **40**; Tables **10**, 32; Mf **B.6**
wire, copper alloy (Romano-British), Table 2; Mf A.8
Wollaston House, Dorchester, 29
Wroxeter, Shropshire, 43; Mf C.14

XRF analysis, Mf A.12

York, 43

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: (0722) 326067
Fax: (0722) 337562

Excavations in advance of building works at County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, revealed occupation of a semi-urban character in the north-west corner of the Roman town of *Durnovaria*.

First century AD field boundaries pre-dated construction of a north-south metalled road, part of the original street plan. After a period of neglect the street was remetalled in the later 3rd century, at which time quarrying activities were apparent and an oven or furnace constructed.

A 4th century residential building was probably associated with a ditched enclosure containing a corndrier. Later in the century a large, barn-like building was constructed, associated with sheds, outhouses and fenced enclosures.

A varied assemblage of essentially domestic artefacts was recovered with some agricultural tools and evidence of metal-working.

ISBN 1–874350–08–6

ISSN 0965–5778

Wessex Archæology