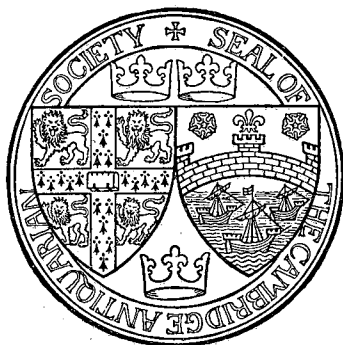


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME XLVIII

JANUARY 1954 TO DECEMBER 1954

CAMBRIDGE
DEIGHTON BELL

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A ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT ARBURY ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

W. H. C. FREND, F.S.A.

THE discovery of the two Roman stone coffins at the north-west corner of the Arbury Road Neighbourhood Unit in August 1952¹ suggested the likelihood of further Romano-British remains in the same area. The writer of this report watched the site during the winter of 1952-3, and as the progress of road-making and drainage went on, so evidence of occupation extending over about seven acres gradually came to light. It seems clear that the cemetery occupied the driest part of the site, but all around on the gravel and gault subsoil above the level of winter waterlogging there was extensive settlement, probably agricultural in character. This has left its traces in a small three- or four-roomed building, with other slight indications of structures nearby, working floors, the possible remains of a pottery kiln or oven, numerous grain-storage and rubbish pits, and a cemetery containing inhumations and cremations to be described in a future volume. It has not been possible to form a coherent picture of the occupation of the area at any one time, and there remains the possibility that other buildings are yet to be found.

Occupation was found over the whole of the north-western corner of the present housing estate, and extended as far as 300 yards from Arbury Road on a frontage of 300 yards. It included most of the land between Mansel Way to the east and the newly made Mere Way to the west, and rubbish pits have been found well to the south of the existing school and church sites. The Roman road between Cambridge and Ely ran along the western fringe of the site, and is marked by a broad bank on the line of a hedge which crossed the whole building estate just east of Mere Way. A quarter of a mile to the south-east (Grid Ref. TL (52)/45226049) an exceptionally fine late second-century grave group was found.²

The coins and pottery found to date suggest that continuous occupation lasted at least two and a half centuries, between A.D. 130 and 400 or later. Some late Saxon (tenth century) pottery was also found in a rubbish pit brought to light by workmen laying a drain in Humphreys Road.

Archaeological work on the site continued throughout the summer of 1953 and included a period of intensive work during the last fortnight of August.

¹ To be published by C. I. Fell in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 1956.

² This burial will be reported in detail in the *Proceedings*, 1956.

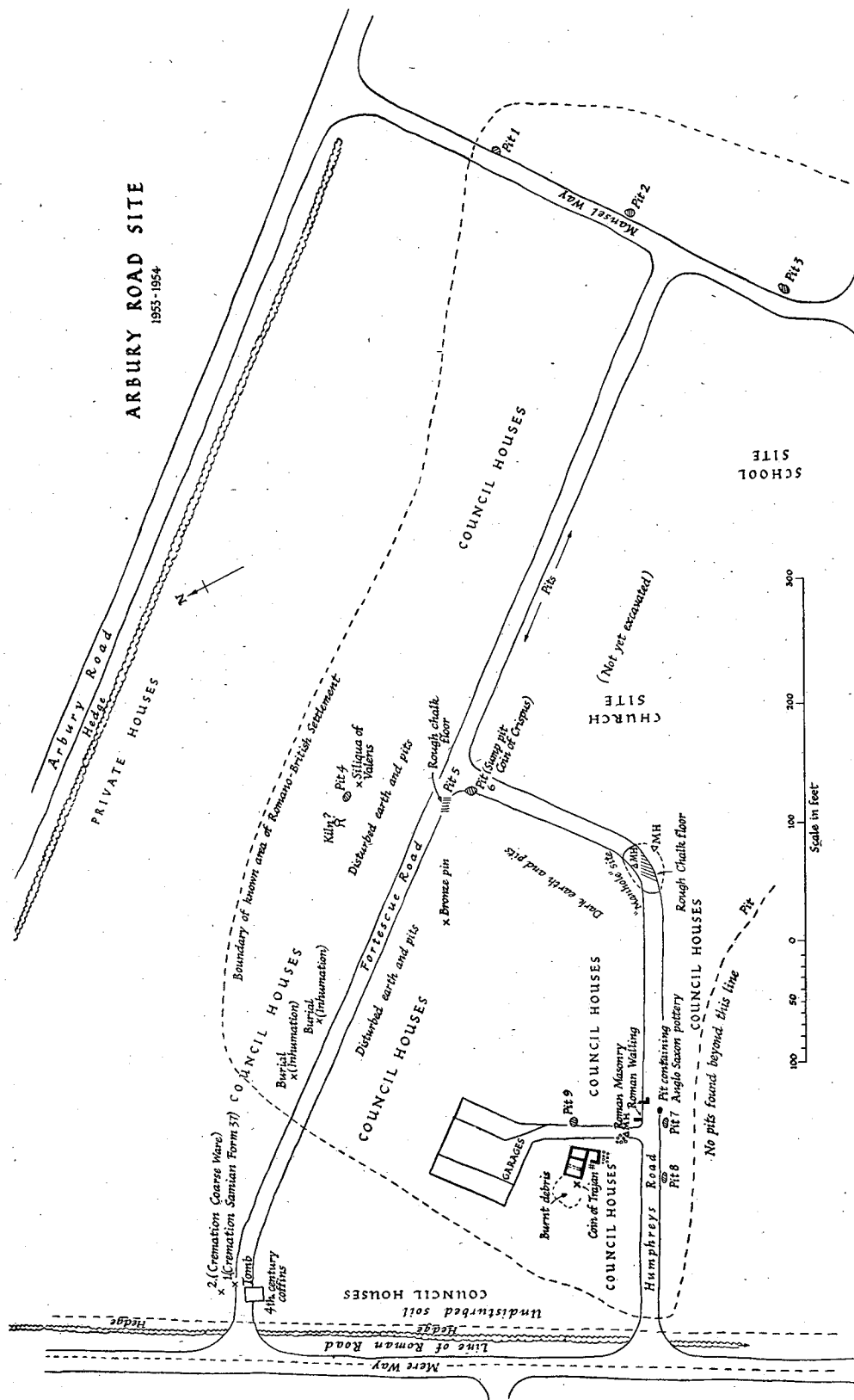


Fig. 1.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH BUILDING

This was found by trenching an area just north of Humphreys Road, following the discovery of a good deal of scattered Roman building material near the hedge and along the line of this road. The building lay about 100 yards south of the Roman cemetery and 50 yards from the hedge (Grid Ref. TL (52)/45126083).

The excavation was in the nature of salvage work, as the site was needed immediately for house-building. It was not possible to clear the whole of the occupation area, but trenching enabled the plan of a small three- or possibly four-roomed dwelling to be established. Trenches were also cut outside the building on the west, south and east sides. Those on the south and east produced nothing, but on the west side a considerable mass of burnt building material was found extending 50 ft. from the west wall of the house and continuing to the north of it. The area to the north of the house has not yet been trenched.

The dwelling was a roughly rectangular structure 28 ft. 3 in. long and 17 ft. 4 in. wide, divided into two and possibly three rooms, with a small annexe 13 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 8 in. built on to the south wall (see Fig. 2). There was a roughly paved area extending 5 ft. south of the annexe. The rooms of the main building were oblong in shape, measuring internally approximately 13 ft. 6 in. long and between 6 ft. and 8 ft. wide if the evidence of a partition into three rooms is accepted. Evidence for a partition wall between rooms 1*a* and 1*b* was not discovered until the end of the excavation, and the existence of two rooms could not be satisfactorily proved. A robber trench 3 ft. wide marking the site of the partition wall was found between rooms 1*b* and 2. These rooms, except 1*a*, all had remains of a mortared floor which rested on a substantial foundation of chalk rubble. Beneath this was a thin layer of clay with a solid foundation of chalk blocks laid in clay below it, in turn overlying the natural hard sand and gravel (see Fig. 3, section C-D). The floor had been severely damaged in the ruin of the house and by subsequent robbing and ploughing, but it had survived in parts of rooms 1*b* and 2. The layer of debris which overlay it contained a good deal of burnt material, but there was no definable burnt layer. At the north end of room 1*b* was a hearth, composed of four square tiles mortared on to the surface of the floor. The walls had been covered with white wall-plaster, and fragments of this bore the imprints of box-tiles. The presence of fragments of flue-tiles in all three rooms suggested that they may have been heated, but no hypocaust or flue was found.

The building had been subjected to very severe robbing, and only the wall-footings survived. Enough, however, remained for their line to be traced and the method of construction to be determined. The outside walls had been 2 ft. 6 in. wide. The foundations had consisted of large chalk blocks probably quarried at Cherry Hinton and laid on a chalk and mortar base. The roof was tiled. In view of the scarcity of stone in the neighbourhood it would be reasonable to suppose that the walls themselves had been of lath and plaster, and this had been coated on the outside with a hard rough orange or brown plaster.

A drainage trench 8 ft. deep dug by the workmen along the north wall of the building and thence southwards diagonally across the unexcavated portions of rooms 2 and 3 produced further information about its construction. Part of the

ROMAN BUILDING AT ARBURY ROAD

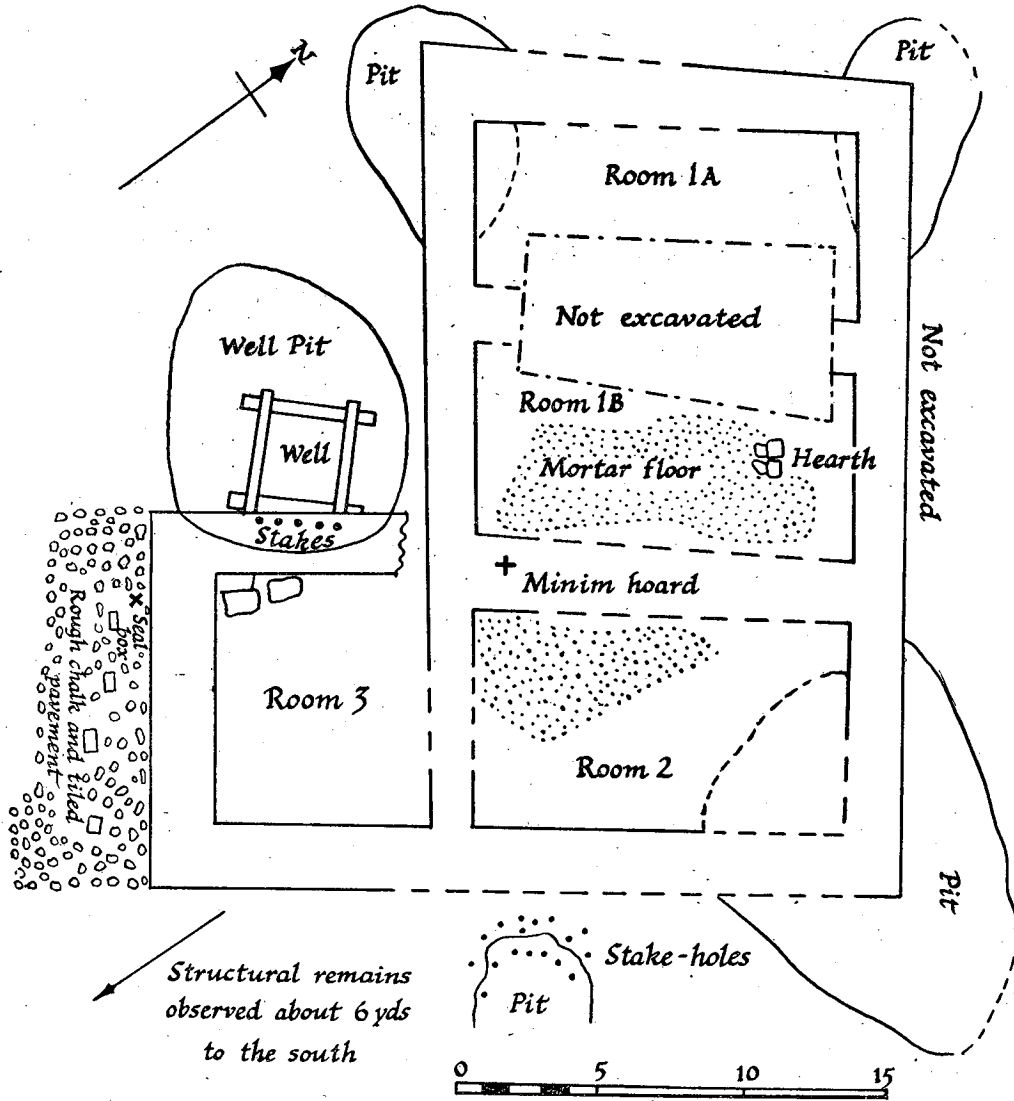


Fig. 2. Scale of feet

north wall was now seen to lie on undisturbed soil, but the north-east and north-west corners had been built over earlier pits. These had been cleared out by the Romano-British builders and filled up with large, partly hewn chalk blocks, on top of which a layer of clay 3-6 in. thick had been laid to support the weight of the building. The pits contained fragments of daub and coarse hand-made local pottery. In Pit 9

(see Fig. 1) such pottery was associated with combed ware of a type similar to that found in the War Ditches kiln, and with a large storage jar with grooved shoulder which may be dated provisionally to the second century A.D.

Such datable material as came from this part of the building points to a fourth-century construction and occupation. Coins from the debris layer of rooms 1a, 1b and 2 included a minim cut from a rod without any legend, and bronze coins of Constantine, Magnentius and Valentinian I, all rather worn. The pottery was typically late fourth-century, including late forms of Castor ware and local coarse calcite gritted ware (nos. 89-99 in Appendix III). Some fourth-century sherds were found in the filling of the pit beneath the north-west corner of the building. A very worn, probably barbarous imitation of a FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO, 3AE, was found in the clay underlying the mortar floor foundations, abutting the north wall. It was of the same general type as nos. 4, 5 and 6 of the minim hoard (see below, Appendix IV). Unfortunately, the deposit was not sealed, and it would be safer to attribute it to the occupation of the building rather than to the period of its construction.

The small annexe on the south side of the building had been found first, and there was time to examine it more thoroughly. It was an almost square room having internal measurements of 8 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. Its walls had been covered by a coloured plaster arranged in deep red and white panels, of which a considerable amount survived. The outside had been coated with a harder orange and brown plaster of a similar type to that which covered the rest of the building. A number of fragments of pointed ragstone roofing stones, some of which contained the hole for a nail, suggests that the roof of the annexe had been covered with these slabs rather than with tiles. Some window glass was found among the mortar debris inside the room.

The floor had disappeared entirely, but at the south end chalk foundations for a floor laid on natural clay were found. The whole of the interior was filled with a layer of plaster and mortar debris to an average depth of 2 ft., indicating that the walls of lath and plaster collapsed inwards after the building had become disused. This debris contained no traces of burning. Pottery found among it included fourth-century Castor ware, and a coin of Constantine (*Beata Tranquillitas*, c. 325). A single fragment of a Samian form 37 bowl datable to A.D. 130-50¹ was also found among the mortar debris.

The walls were of a slightly different construction from those of the rest of the building. The foundations were composed of carefully pitched chalk blocks laid in two parallel rows with a central core of mortar and rubble between them, and on the south and east sides the outer courses had consisted of squared and faced stone. The walls had been laid in a substantial bed of orange plaster and were 2 ft. 2 in. wide. They had been reinforced by large and well-hewn blocks of chalk in the south-west angle which overlay the well pit (see below, p. 16 and Fig. 3, Section A-B).

On the east side, the walls had been too heavily robbed to establish how the annexe joined the main building. On the west side, however, the annexe wall stopped 1 ft.

¹ Described by Mr B. R. Hartley as Lezoux ware, a free-style bowl probably by Docilis rather than one of the Sacer group.

short of the south wall of the building which could be traced below a thin layer of clay and lay 4 in. below the level of the annexe wall. It was also some 6 in. out of alignment with the remains of the partition wall between rooms 1 *b* and 2. A fragment of fourth-century Castor ware was found embedded in the mortar foundation of the west wall of the annexe, and, as will be seen later, the latter was built partly over a well, the filling of which contained a coin of Helena (325–8). Though it seems likely, it cannot be proved that the annexe was later than the rest of the building.

It was in attempting to establish the relationship between the walls of the annexe and the main building that a small hoard of seventeen bronze coins, half a bronze ring, and a bead of green clay composition were brought to light. They had evidently been contained in a small iron-bound box, for fragments of three coins were found embedded in the corroded iron of one side and corner. They consisted of two regular issues of the House of Constantine and Magnentius, and the remainder were barbarous copies of the FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO type, and indecipherable minims. The barbarous copies appear to be contemporary imitations of the official issues, and therefore may date as early as 350.¹ They are thus contemporary with, if not a little earlier than, most of the coins found in the building. The group was found 2 ft. 10 in. below the surface, embedded in a layer of clay 2 in. thick which at this point overlay the chalk foundations of the south wall of the building. They were scattered over an area about 9 in. square. The section in the rubble immediately above the hoard showed no sign of a break, and the chalk foundations of an outside wall do not offer much scope for concealment of valuables. It is possible that it may have been lost when the building was still in use, though we could not establish whether the clay deposit at this point was contemporary with it, or an accumulation subsequent to its destruction.

Beyond the south wall of the annexe was a small forecourt roughly paved with chalk pebbles and a few square tiles. It extended 5 ft. southwards except at the eastern extremity, where a layer of rubble continued towards Humphreys Road in the direction of other Roman foundations. Pottery from the forecourt was of the same late fourth-century type characteristic of the rest of the site, but a bronze enamelled seal-box, heart-shaped and in fine condition, was found lying on the chalk paving. It was a similar type to examples found in fourth-century deposits at Richborough and Verulamium (Appendix II, no. 1).

The intervening ground between the forecourt and the kerb of Humphreys Road was trenched without result. At the north side of the road, however, 55 ft. from the south-east angle of the Roman building, some further traces of Roman foundations came to light. These consisted of a much-robbed angle of a building whose chalk foundations had been laid in bluish clay. It did not extend more than 4 ft. from the kerb towards the middle of the road, and attempts to pick it up as a 'ghost' wall north of the road were not successful. Other foundations, however, of what appeared to be

¹ Indicated to the writer in a letter from Mr P. V. Hill to whom casts of two of the minims were sent. Evidence for the striking of barbarous imitations immediately after the arrival of the FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO issue in Britain in 348 is given by Anne S. Robertson, 'The Poundbury hoard of Roman fourth-century copies and their prototypes', *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th ser., vol. XII (1952), pp. 87–95.

a more solidly built wall 2 ft. 10 in. wide showed up in a gas trench 45 ft. from the south-east corner of the building. These footings had been dug into an already existing pit from which finds included a piece of mortar flooring, and hand-made pottery similar to that found in the pits which underlay the north-east and north-west corners of the building. It is possible that this foundation may have been contemporary with the main building. Further remains of rubble and mortar came to light when workmen excavated a manhole 21 ft. from the south-east corner of the building. The purpose of these foundations and their relationship to the main building were not cleared up. They may have been outbuildings. They did not belong to any considerable structure, for no further traces of them were revealed when the foundations of houses on this part of the estate were laid, or in drainage trenches which were dug across the width of Humphreys Road.

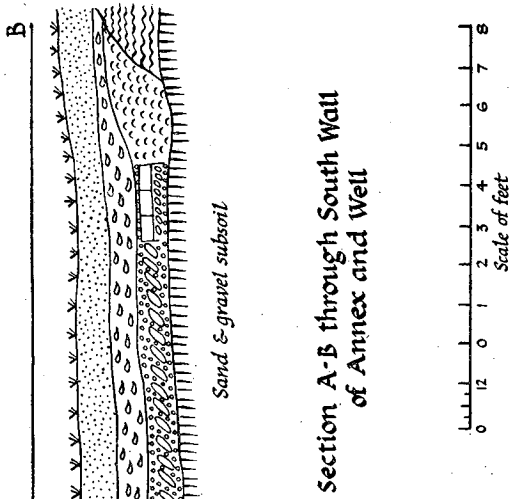
THE WELL

After the south-west corner of the annexe had been found the trench was extended another 20 ft. in the hope of finding a projecting wall from the main building. As work continued it became clear that a comparatively deep layer of filling had accumulated in Roman times against the annexe wall (see Fig. 3, section *A-B*). The filling consisting of brown earth and scattered building debris underlay the destruction layer from the annexe, and extended to a depth of 4 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. below the surface. A 3 AE coin of Helena (325-8) and fourth-century Castor ware sherds were discovered in the top half of the layer and the building debris found included a fragment of plaster which had been placed on top of a wooden frame (Pl. I, no. 4).

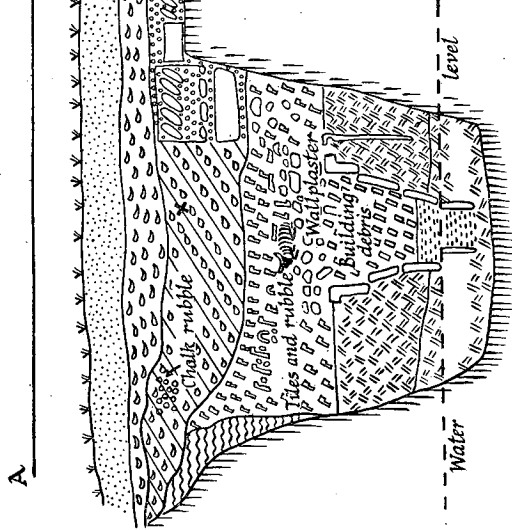
Below this level we came upon a thick layer of damp grey earth, and in removing this we began to find heavy roofing tiles, some of which had been badly burnt. A fragment of a burnished orange dish of late third- or fourth-century date was found here 5 ft. below the surface (Appendix III, no. 96). Below the roofing tiles there was a deposit 1 ft. thick composed entirely of fragments of painted wall plaster. Much of it was well preserved, and showed vivid shades of bright red, yellow, green, grey and deep blue (cf. Appendix I). Fragments of wall plaster were also found underlying the annexe wall.

At this stage the work was nearly brought to a close by bulldozing operations, but with the help of volunteers the trench was cleared out again. This produced the most interesting discovery of the excavation. The wall plaster had been recovered and the trench taken down to 5 ft. 9 in. below ground. More building material was found. While investigating this, some decayed wood was discovered, and then the oak linings of a solidly constructed well (Pl. II). It proved to be a perfectly preserved example of a timberlined well of the same kind as Well II found at Colchester.¹ The top tier of the frame had been made of sawn oak beams shoulder-jointing into each other, so as to make a fast and immovable fit. These provided a square aperture 3 ft. 2 in. in diameter. Below this were three other tiers of planks also jointed into each other,

¹ C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xiv (Oxford 1947), p. 127, fig. 38, and pl. XV.



Section A-B through South Wall of Annex and Well



Section C-D through Building and Well Pit

- Topsoil
- Mortar & plaster rubble
- Chalk foundations
- Robber fill
- Brown earth & debris
- Grey earth & debris
- Well 1 & building debris
- Grey sands & gravel
- Well 2 & black silt
- Clay
- Natural subsoil
- X Coin of Helena
- ☉ Skeleton of Ox

- Topsoil etc.
- Brown earth & debris
- Robber trench
- Dark earth filling of pit
- Chalk make-up of floor
- Yellow clay
- Brown earth
- Chalk foundations
- Chalk blocks (filling pit)
- Grey earth & debris
- Grey sands & gravel
- Black silt of well
- Natural subsoil
- X Coin of Magnentius
- ☉ Coin of Constantius

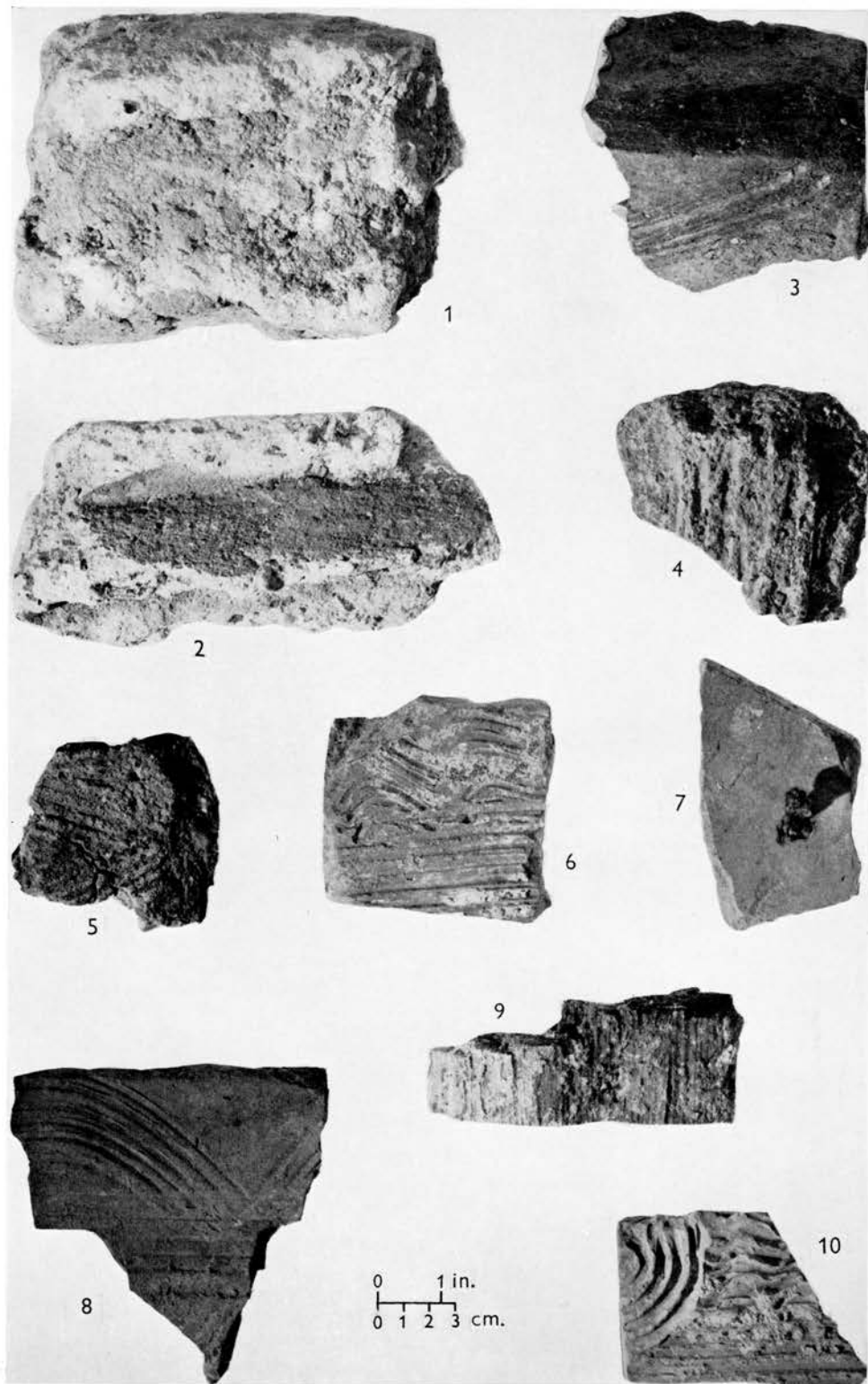
Fig. 3.

but inset into the well and sloping slightly inwards, thus narrowing it towards the bottom.¹ The lowest tier enclosed a square with sides only 1 ft. 6 in. The east side of the well lay directly under the annexe wall. The foundations of this had been strengthened by a large block of chalk measuring 3 ft. across and 11 in. high, and there was no sign that the well had at any time begun to subside. Immediately behind the east side of the well five pointed stakes each with a two inch notch two inches from the top had been driven into the earth. Their function is not known, but they may have held a wooden lid for the well.

The four frames gave the well a total depth of 3 ft. 8 in. or 10 ft. 6 in. below the present surface. Water was found in August 1953 at a depth of 9 ft. 6 in. There were two distinct levels in the well. The first was a continuation of the grey earth and building material which had been found immediately above it. The mass of building material was tightly packed and included mortar used for the torching and bedding of roof tiles, pieces of sawn timber from square beams and planks, roofing tiles, some fragments of box tile (Pl. I, nos. 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10), and window glass. Below this, 2 ft. 4 in. below the top of the well, was a layer of thick black silt 1 ft. 5 in. deep which had formed when the well was in use. Very little was found in this layer. A few sherds of grey second-century pottery, and a hook attached to a ring (Pl. IV, no. 11) were all that it yielded. The well was wholly cleared out before the linings were raised and taken to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

The west wall of the annexe was built directly over the east side of the well, and hardly a foot separated the edge of the well-pit from the south wall of the main building. It would seem unlikely that the well was used by the occupants of the dwelling. Indeed, the pottery from the well was two centuries earlier than that from the building (see Appendix III, nos. 87 and 88). The building debris may more probably have come from an earlier building, and the evidence suggests that it was packed into the well in a single operation. The rubble in and above the well formed a homogeneous layer. The lack of vegetable silt does not suggest a slow accumulation of rubbish. On the other hand, once the well had been filled in, a certain amount of rubbish, including the skeleton of an ox, was allowed to cover the building debris and tiles, and this included a fragment of the orange-burnished dish (no. 96). The interval of disuse may not have been very long, but the next clear evidence of activity was the building of the annexe and consequent levelling of the pit. To judge from the coin of Helena and the pottery found in the filling over the well this took place not earlier than 330, probably between 330 and 350. The line on which the wall was to be built was filled in with blocks of chalk loosely mortared together to a depth of 3 ft., and the remainder of the pit filled up with earth.

¹ The dimensions of the timber beams and planks forming the lining of the well were as follows. *Top frame*: two beams 4 ft. 11 in. and 4 ft. 3 in. long respectively, each 4 in. thick and 10 in. deep with projecting ends 11 in. and 7 in. These ends fitted into the slots cut into the two other beams which measured 5 ft. 10 in. and 5 ft. 8 in. long, 6½ in. and 7 in. thick and 10 in. deep. From the slot to the end of the beam measured 12½ in. and 10 in. *Second frame*: four planks 3 ft. 6 in. long 2 in. thick and 9 in. deep. *Third frame*: four planks 2 ft. 6 in. long, 2 in. thick and 10 in. deep. *Fourth frame*: four planks 1 ft. 11 in. long, 2 in. thick and 11 in. deep.



Building Debris from Romano-British Dwelling at Arbury Road

1 and 2. Mortar for torching and bedding roof tiles from well. 3. Fragment of box-tile from debris over room 1 *a*. 4. Mortar showing imprint of wooden lath from filling of well pit. 5. Inside face of wall plaster from room 1 *a* showing box-tile imprint. 6. Box-tile from burnt area west of house. 7. Tile with nail from debris over room 1 *a*. 8. Fragment of box-tile from filling of well-pit. 9. Piece of sawn wood from well. 10. Fragment of box-tile from well.

PLATE II



Arbury Road well

SUSPECTED WOODEN BUILDING

The problem in the time remaining for the excavation was to try to find the building to which the well had belonged. It was never solved satisfactorily. Before the discovery of the well a trench had been dug north-south in an attempt to find the outside limit of the building on its west side. It had missed the west wall by 2 ft., but it had revealed a layer of heavily burnt building material 9-12 in. below the surface, in many places overlying the disturbed earth of pits. One piece of plaster found in the trench at this level contained a *dupondius* of Trajan in fair condition.

Some further trial trenches were dug between 30 and 40 ft. from the west wall of the house. They revealed a great deal of burnt rubble made up of plaster, stone and fragments of tiles, including box-tiles, which petered out towards the west, and traces of straight-sided gulleys dug into the natural soil, but no stone foundations. It was unfortunately impossible in the time available to make anything like a thorough examination of this area. The deep drainage trench, however, dug by the contractors east-west across the line of the north wall of the house reaching nearly to the hedge, showed an area of burning extending 35 ft. west of the house and continuing to the north of it. At one point 9 ft. from the north-west corner of the building a section of what appeared to be a burnt clay floor could be followed for 5 ft. along the line of the trench at a depth of 18 in. Much burnt material including box-tiles of a similar type to those from the filling of the well was found scattered about this area. A comparison between samples of plaster found in the well and among the burnt debris west of the building, though suggesting a similarity of general type, was inconclusive.¹ There was, however, a striking contrast between the heavily burnt debris here and the relatively clean fall layer over the dwelling and especially in the annexe. Such evidence as we have is consistent with a wooden house built not earlier than A.D. 150 standing just west of the stone dwelling. This wooden house was destroyed by fire, and part of its remains were later used to fill in the well and the deep pit in which it had been built.

THE FLOORS

Two rough chalk floors were discovered in the course of the building and road-making operations. The first lay at the bend of Humphreys Road between the two manholes 70 yards east of the Roman house (Grid Ref. TL (52)/45186178), and is referred to in the report on the pottery (Appendix III) as the Manhole Site. It showed up as a great expanse of soft black earth, and the deposit had to be removed before the road could be laid. Excavation showed three distinct levels. The lowest

¹ The following is an extract from a letter from Dr Norman Davey of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to whom samples of plaster from the well and from other parts of the site were sent for analysis: 'The first was a sample of the mortar from the well. This had been used for torching roof tiles, and consisted approximately of four volumes of slaked lime (assumed to have run to a putty) and of three volumes of siliceous sand. The sand all passed a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square mesh. The second sample was of white mortar rendering with whitewash (from the trench dug outside the west wall of the house). This consisted approximately of two volumes of slaked lime and one volume of siliceous sand similar in type and grading to that in the first sample.'

(Level I of the Pottery Report) consisted of a rough pavement of chalk blocks which had been laid on the natural gravel, 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface. It was possible to trace the pavement over an area 9 ft. by 5 ft. It continues southwards beyond Humphreys Road into the Church Site. Nothing except animal bones and the decayed fragments of a sandal was found on the floor itself, but in a layer of grey silt overlying it, small fragments of a Castor beaker of a white pipeclay fabric with a blue colour coat and barbotine scrolls were found (Appendix III, no. 59). This, together with other pottery for which Severan parallels have been found, suggests a late second- to early third-century date for the use of this floor. The two layers of occupation above it represented a gradual filling in of the site and its use as a rubbish dump. The large amount of pottery found here is described in Appendix III, nos. 65-86. In addition, some fragments of a delicate white glass vessel and a small slab of grey marble or polished carboniferous limestone were discovered.¹ Small objects from these upper levels included an iron bracket which was inserted into the wall probably as a lamp-holder, a fragment of an iron knife, some pieces of a bone comb, two bone needles and fragments of a bronze armlet and ring (Pl. IV, nos. 5, 12, 19, 20 and 23). Numerous animal bones (sheep, ox and pig) and oyster shells also turned up in this rubbish.

A second floor of similar type was found 30 ft. west of the junction between Humphreys and Fortescue Roads. The pottery from it has been described under Pit 5 (Appendix III, nos. 36-52). The absence of early types such as were found in the Manhole Site suggests that the floor and the filling over it may be dated to the fourth century. The filling produced much pottery and rubbish including an ox skull, and a number of small finds such as a two-edged bone comb, the bronze end of a leather belt, a child's bronze armlet and fragments of bone pins.

THE PITS

A considerable number of pits of all shapes and sizes were found all over the site, some being shallow and flat-bottomed, while others were over 8 ft. in depth with comparatively narrow mouths. Many were probably refuse pits which have left their trace as areas of dirty brown disturbed soil showing up in the side of drainage trenches, but others seem to have been used for the storage of grain. Investigation showed that at least four of these pits had been thatched over and the stake holes of the small posts which had supported the roof were clearly visible in section, while small V-shaped gulleys to drain off rain water could be discerned. One pit just beyond the east wall of the Roman building showed the remains of three rows of stake holes around its edge. Near pit 6 was a wet area going down 5 ft. below the surface and containing a certain amount of rotten wood as well as pottery and animal bones, which may have been a sump.

The contents of the pits varied. Some yielded nothing at all but others, such as Pits 3 and 4, produced fragments of as many as sixty different pots. Pit 3 on Mansel

¹ Analysis showed that this was a fragment of Carboniferous Limestone, probably from north Yorkshire.

Way (TL (52)/45306070), in particular, produced fragments of Samian forms 31, 33 and 36 and Castor ware datable to the end of the second century. Much wattle was found in Pit 8 on the south side of Humphreys Road. Others produced the remains of storage jars, and in one case a quern was found near the bottom 6 ft. below ground level. A fragment of a millstone 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter came from another.

The pottery from the pits dates from the mid second to the end of the fourth century, and it has been possible to report on a series taken from them which was examined relatively thoroughly. Coins, including a fine specimen of a *siliqua* of Valens, and bronzes of Gallienus, Claudius II and Crispus were found either in the pits, or on the spoil thrown up from them during excavation by the contractors.

CONCLUSIONS

The necessarily hand to mouth nature of the investigations preclude firm conclusions. The whole site appears to have been occupied for over two and a half centuries and occupation was mainly agricultural. The pits were too scattered to be explained simply by relationship to the stone-based building or its possible wooden predecessor, which were located at what seems to be the western edge of the occupation area. It may be that timber buildings or native-style huts existed which were not recognizable in the builders' trenches; while, on the other hand, important elements of the complex may await discovery in adjacent areas not yet trenched.

On existing evidence, occupation in the second century was represented by pits, and by two cremations in the cemetery and the apparently isolated cremation group to the south-east, while the inferred timber building and the well may also have been as early. In the next century it is probable that the floor at the 'Manhole Site' on Humphreys Road was in use, and also pits on Mansel Way. In the fourth century the site seems to have been most intensively occupied. A stone-based building, apparently self-contained and not merely an out-building, was erected and probably enlarged by the addition of an annexe towards the middle of the century. The careful construction and comparatively good quality of the wall-plaster and general absence of squalor suggests that the inhabitants enjoyed a measure of prosperity. The floor near the junction of Fortescue and Humphreys Roads was in use in this period. In the cemetery one at least of the inhumations is dated by grave goods to the fourth century. Though the coin series on the site ends with Valentinian and Valens (A.D. 364-78), most of the specimens are worn and were long in use before loss.¹ The Roman house itself, like the rest of the site, seems gradually to have fallen into decay. Sherds of late Saxon pottery from a pit on Humphreys Road are all the tangible evidence so far recovered of occupation in the area of the Arbury Road settlement in the early Middle Ages.

¹ Since writing this report, a coin of Theodosius I, 379-395, has been found on the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Work was carried out under difficult conditions and often in appalling weather. I should like to express my gratitude to all who came up and helped, and in particular to the following: Mr Maurice Howard and the members of the Clapham Society at the Leys School, to Messrs T. J. Chapman, C. A. Druce, J. Crook, M. Hodgart, A. Potts and P. Watt, to Mr and Mrs Hite and Dr Youngman and family, to Miss E. Cook, Victor Chapman and Colin Brown. I should also like to thank the Clerk of the Works and foreman of Messrs Sindalls and Johnson and Bailey Ltd., and the Borough Engineer's staff for their interest and help from start to finish.

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APPENDIX I

THE PAINTED WALL PLASTER

Stray pieces of painted wall plaster occurred over much of the site, but the biggest concentration of fragments was found among the debris lying above the well. Unfortunately it was only possible to recover it in a very broken condition, and so little attempt could be made to reconstruct the designs of the walls.

A number of large fragments painted buff yellow may have formed part of the dado near the base of the wall of one of the rooms, and in some cases this yellow ground shows traces of paint splashes of varying size, either maroon in colour (as indicated on Fig. 4, no. 1, near the right-hand edge, and Pl. III, no. 2), or maroon, red and grey (as Pl. III, no. 1). This type of decoration was intended to imitate the panels of marble which ornamented the walls of more luxurious houses, and it is not uncommon in Roman Britain. Other pieces painted the same red (Fig. 4, nos. 2-4) may also come from this part of the wall, and these have the rest of the surface coloured a pale olive green, the two zones being separated by the narrow white line surviving on no. 4 and partly visible on nos. 2 and 3. Further fragments (Fig. 4, nos. 5, 6) show the same green divided from a white band by a narrow black band, and a small smear of maroon paint surviving on the upper edge of no. 6 leads us on to no. 7, where the same sequence of green, black and white appears, surmounted by a maroon stripe or panel. More of this maroon and white design is visible on no. 8.

The evidence of these pieces suggests a possible colour scheme for the dado comprising a zone of imitation marbling of unknown depth, which may have been divided into small panels painted either maroon, or maroon, red, and grey, on a yellow ground. Above this probably came a series of horizontal(?) stripes, first, the red and green divided by the white line, next, the black and white, and then the maroon stripe or panel, the extent of which remains undetermined.

A number of the pieces found are noteworthy for the coarse texture of the painted surface, and it seems probable that these also belong to the lower part of the wall, perhaps from below the dado, or even from the exterior surfaces of the walls of the house. Pl. III, no. 4, depicts one such fragment painted red and white with traces of maroon at the upper edge, and another piece (not illustrated) has the same red below bands of white separated by a black line 0.4 in. wide. Pl. III, no. 3, has on the left a peculiar design in red outlined in black on a white ground, while traces of a similar motif outlined in red survive on the right. Other examples, not illustrated, of this type

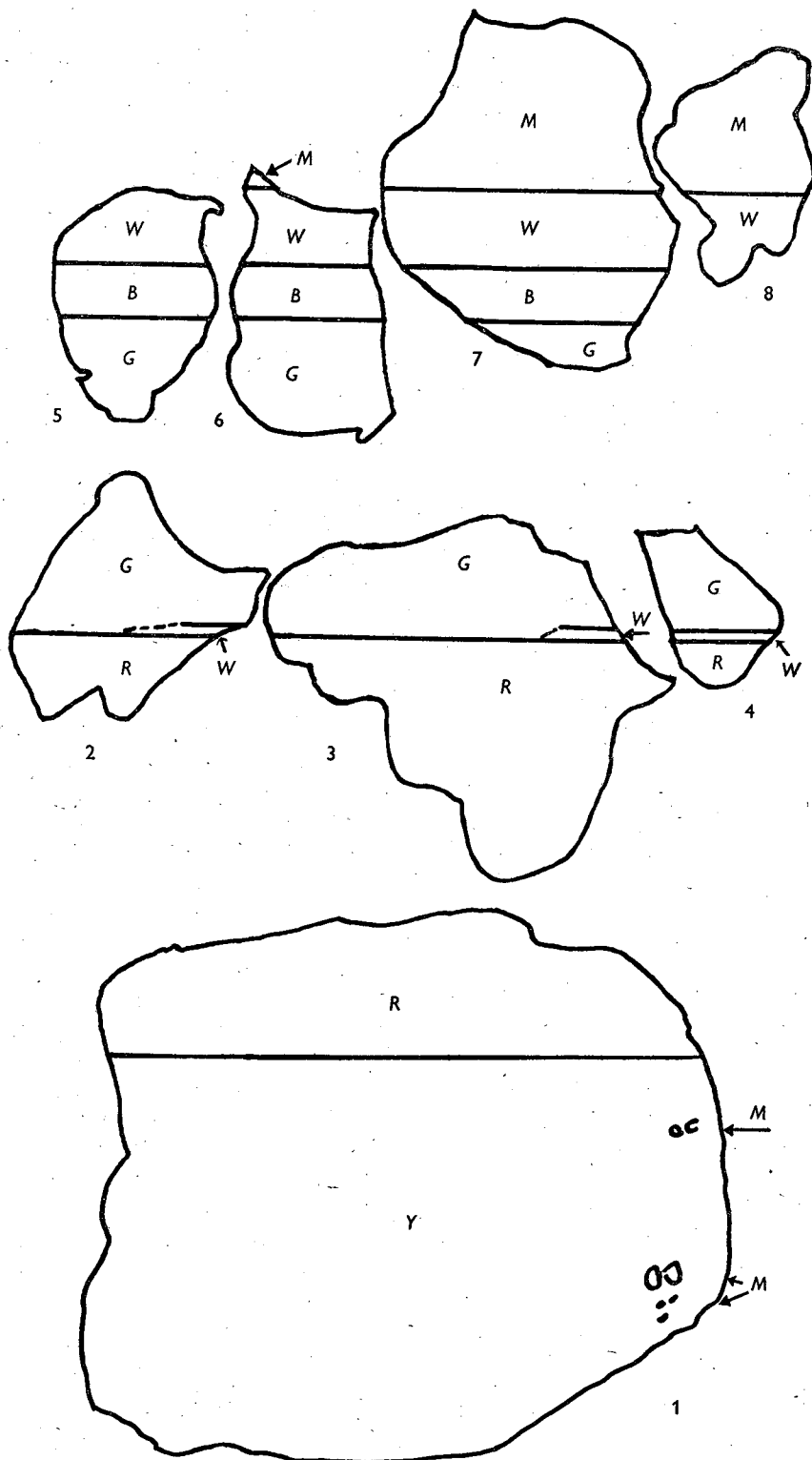


Fig. 4. Fragments of painted wall plaster arranged to show a possible scheme of reconstruction for the dado. The colours are indicated by letters as follows: B black, G green, M maroon, R red, W white, Y yellow. *Two-thirds natural size.*

of paint are coloured white, blue, red, red and white, and red and maroon. In some cases lines of white or deep red wander across a lighter red ground, and these may, perhaps, be intended to represent marble veining. Square panels of imitation marbling of this kind may have alternated with the panels (?) of maroon splashes on a yellow ground already described. On another large piece one edge of a maroon stripe survives, bordering a white ground on which are painted slender diagonal lines of black and yellow, probably forming part of some kind of lattice or geometric pattern.

Other designs decorated with lines and stripes presumably belong to the higher levels of the walls and have a surface of a finer texture. One shows a black line 0·4 in. wide on a deep buff yellow ground with traces of a red diagonal line appearing at the right-hand corner, and others depict a maroon line on a blue ground with traces of green paint surviving below the maroon. On no. 7 a black line divides a white band, just visible at the lower edge, from a blue ground. The latter varies in tint from a deep greyish shade to a bright blue: it was abundant on the site and also shows faint traces of a black pattern. By way of contrast, nos. 5*a* and 5*b* depict maroon lines obviously outlining the corner of a pale olive green panel on a ground of the same colour. Nos. 8 and 13 with narrower lines of maroon and yellow on a similar ground may come from the same area, while no. 16 showing a small blob where two maroon lines meet in a right angle, and no. 14 with small maroon dots appearing inside another corner, may be the sole survivors of a beaded line belonging to this scheme of panelled decoration. The maroon and yellow buds or flowers set among curving maroon and grey (?) lines on nos. 11 and 12, may possibly have formed part of a scroll pattern of flowers in a network of the maroon lines which also appear on nos. 9, 10 and 17. The ground for these designs is presumed to have been painted light olive green originally, but the paint has either faded or been largely rubbed off.

A completely different scheme of panel decoration is indicated by the fine white lines on a deep rose red ground on no. 18. Quantities of this red plaster were found on the site and a number of plain white pieces also occurred. The buff yellow used for Fig. 4, no. 1 appears again as a ground for Pl. III, no. 6, a fragment decorated with large pale blue blobs between a border of thin maroon lines. Two other pieces show a white design on a blue ground (no. 15), and a blue arc outlined on a white ground (no. 19), and they may be connected with the blue panelling of no. 7. A curved fragment, coloured a dark maroon, may come from a doorway.

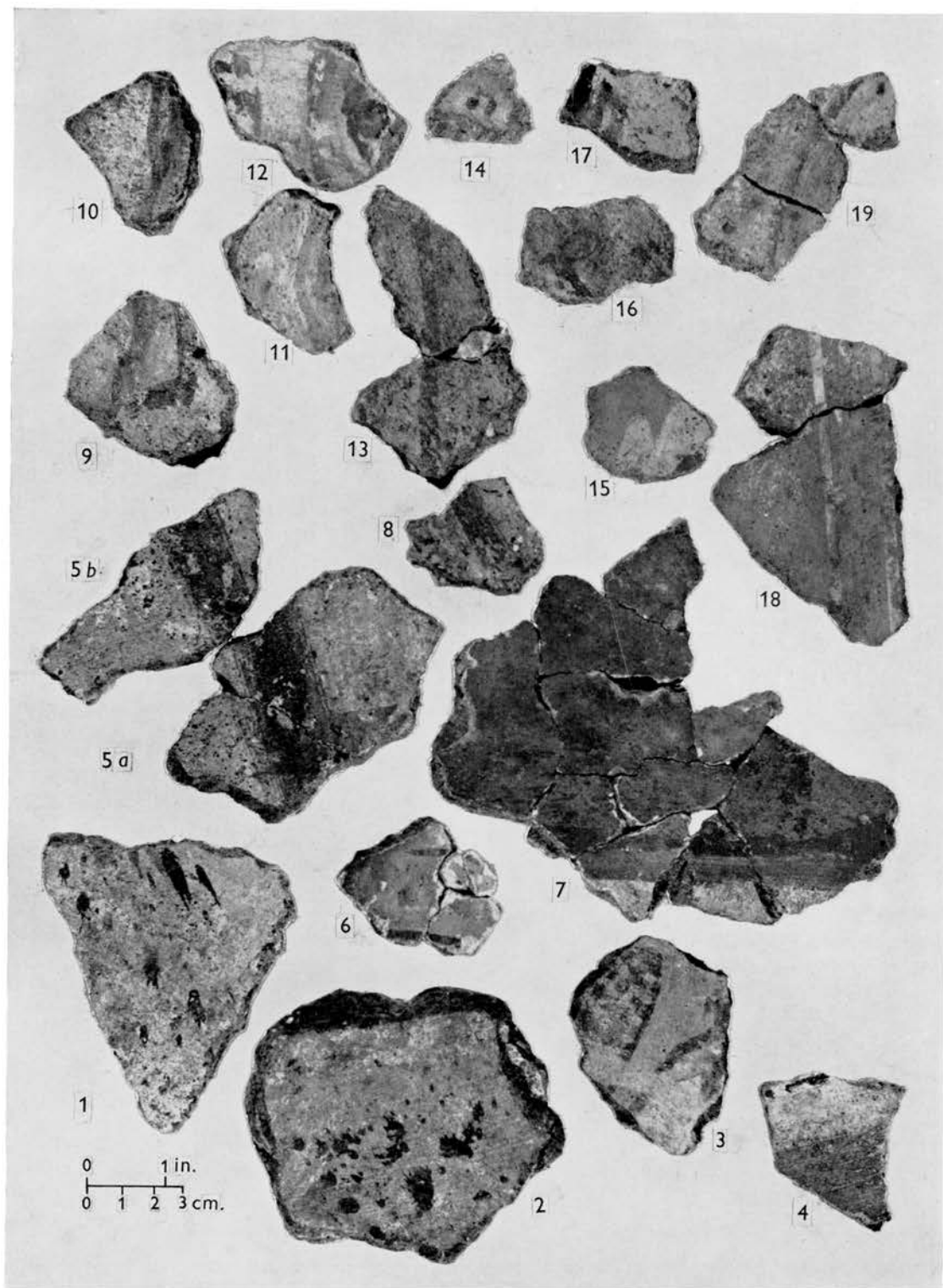
From the evidence of the fragments just described, the scheme of decoration of the upper parts of the walls above the dado must have included panels of blue, pale green, rose red, and perhaps white, outlined by white, maroon and yellow lines. Such a scheme is not uncommon and examples of it have been found at Caerwent,¹ Richborough² and other British sites. The various decorative motifs may have been placed in the centre of these panels, or else they decorated the spaces intervening between one panel and the next. Parallels to the blob design of Pl. III, no. 6 occur among the plaster recovered from the villas at North Warnborough (Hants.) and Kintbury (Berks.), and an example of the corner of a panel emphasized with a blob or bead like that on no. 16 from Arbury Road is illustrated by a fragment from the Roman site at Sapcote (Leicestershire).³ Two Roman sites in the Cambridge region, Landwade, and West Row near Mildenhall, have produced painted wall plaster with curvilinear patterns of maroon lines, and they provide the nearest parallels to our Pl. III, nos. 9, 10 and 17. For parallels to the dado one might turn to the drawing of the lower part of the wall decoration at the villa at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.⁴ This shows an arrangement of large and small oblong panels of red and green outlined in white,

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. LX (1906), pl. XIX; vol. LVIII (1902), pl. XII.

² C. R. Smith, *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lympne* (1850), Frontispiece, p. 93.

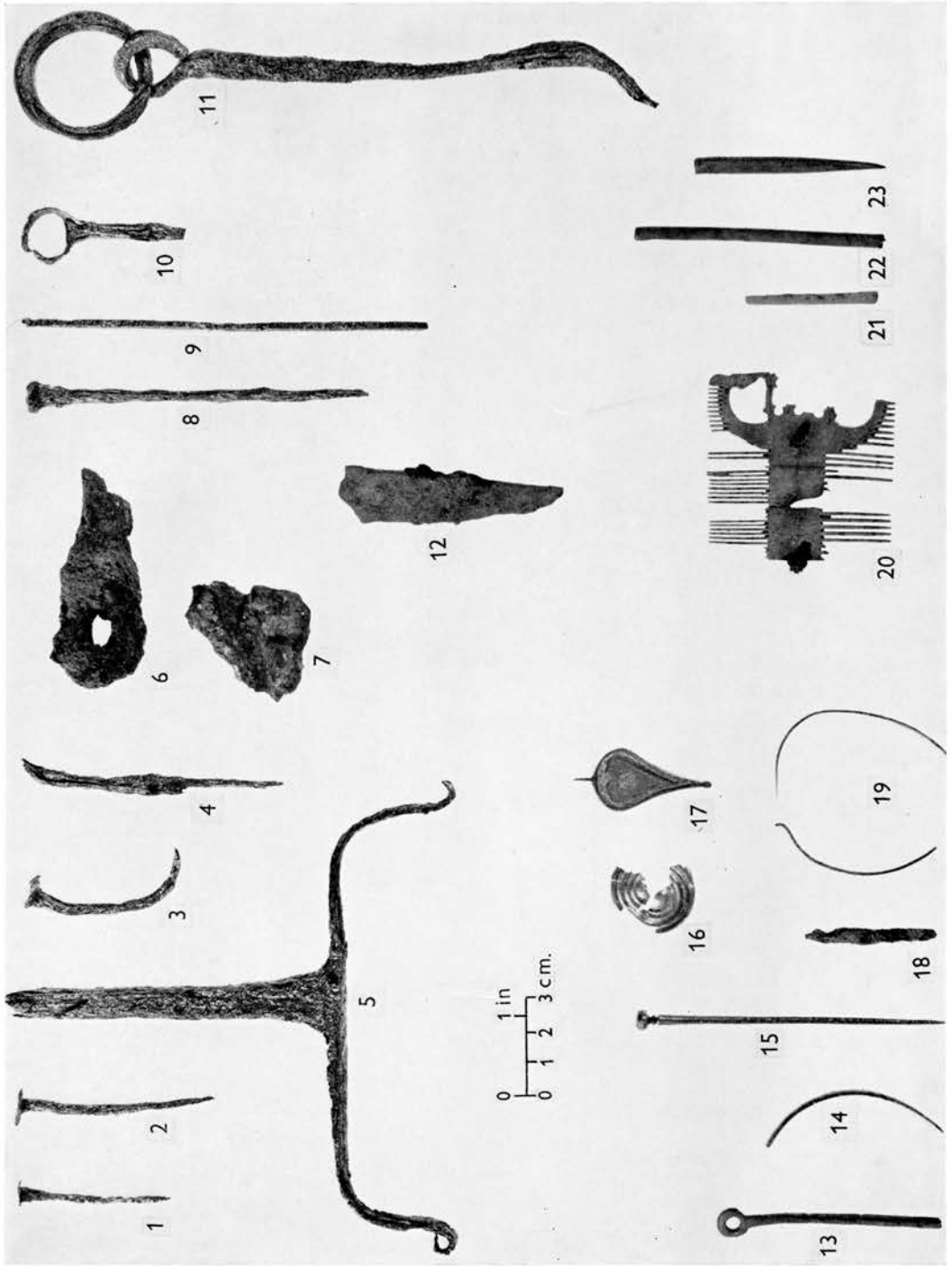
³ *Leicester Archaeol. Proc.* vol. XVIII, pt. II (1934-45), pl. XII.

⁴ C. R. Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. VI (1868), p. 126, pl. I.



Arbury Road. Painted wall plaster

PLATE IV



Arbury Road. Small finds

with horizontal bands of colour above and below them. No traces of marbling are recorded there. Apropos of this motif we might consider the evidence from a house in the little Roman town at Aldborough (Yorks),¹ where there was both a dado of red splashed with a deeper red, below a yellow band, which divided it from some form of geometric design in black on a white ground, and another dado with a red ground alternating with stripes and panels of yellow outlined by white lines, and flecked with black. The marbled fragments from Arbury Road may well have belonged to some similar scheme.

JOAN LIVERSIDGE

APPENDIX II

THE SMALL FINDS

A. *From the Roman dwelling*

1. Bronze heart-shaped seal box, length $1\frac{2}{3}$ in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Inlaid in azure and dark red champlevé enamel. Found on chalk pebbles forming veranda 6 in. from south wall of annexe (Pl. IV, no. 17). (Cf. R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Verulamium* (1936), no. 53, p. 212; and J. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Roman Excavations at Richborough* (1949), pl. XXXIV, no. 77.)
2. Part of bronze finger ring found with hoard of minims (Appendix IV), $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. Traces of incised dots and vertical lines.
3. Small perforated green clay bead found with no. 2.
4. Fragment of handle and part of blade of iron knife. Found in debris above room 1a.

B. *From the Well*

5. Iron hook with ring attached, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Found in the black silt at the bottom (Pl. IV, no. 11).

C. *Manhole Site*

6. Iron bracket from fourth-century filling over working floor (Pl. IV, no. 5). The stem divides the bracket into two unequal arms, 2.1 in. and 1.5 in. long. Charred plaster with bits of tile probably from a wall were adhering to the stem of the bracket when found (fragment illustrated Pl. IV, no. 7). Perhaps it was stuck into a wall and lamps suspended from it. No precise parallels are known.
7. Fragment of pointed iron knife (Pl. IV, no. 12).
8. Fragment of iron tweezers or shears (Pl. IV, no. 6).
9. Fragment of iron staple or end of key (Pl. IV, no. 10).
10. Fragments of iron handles (Pl. IV, nos. 4, 9).
11. Four iron nails (Pl. IV, nos. 1-3, 8).
12. Part of bronze handle perforated at end and engraved with vertical lines (Pl. IV, no. 13).
13. Bronze bracelet originally worn with a metal chain. The ornamentation was divided into five panels, alternatively plain and serrated along the edges (Pl. IV, no. 19). (Cf. J. Bushe-Fox, *First Report on the Roman Excavations at Richborough* (1927), pl. XIV, no. 20.)
14. Fragment of bronze ring decorated with raised dots.
15. End of bone needle or spindle (Pl. IV, no. 23).
16. Fragment of bone comb.

¹ H. E. Smith, *Reliquiae Isurianaë* (1852), pl. VI.

D. *Pit 5*

17. Fragment of double-edged bone comb (Pl. IV, no. 20). Combs of similar type found at Bartlow and Great Chesterford are in the Braybrooke Collection, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

18. Part of bracelet of twisted bronze wire (Pl. IV, no. 18). (Cf. R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavations at Lydney* (1932), fig. 17N.)

19. Part of bronze bracelet decorated with vertical lines and dots (Pl. IV, no. 14).

20. Bronze strap end.

21. Bone pins (Pl. IV, nos. 21, 22).

E. *Remainder of the site*

22. From pit between Manhole site and Pit 5. Bronze pin, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long (Pl. IV, no. 15). Spherical head and engraved spiral round neck. (Cf. examples from Great Chesterford and Bartlow, Braybrooke Collection, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.)

23. From pit in Humphreys Road. Bronze stud, possibly fitting from box (Pl. IV, no. 16). Ornamented with concentric circles.

W. H. C. FREND

APPENDIX III

THE POTTERY

General notes

In the absence of dated inscriptions, which are all too rare, the Romano-British archaeologist has to rely largely on pottery evidence for dating deposits and structures. Broadly speaking, there are three main headings under which the pottery from a site may have to be considered. First, there are imported wares such as Gaulish Samian, *amphorae* and some *mortaria*; these are of great importance, but they only help on sites occupied in the first and second centuries. Secondly, there are wares of British origin of non-local distribution. Pottery of this class becomes especially important from the second century on, and as examples we may quote the wide distribution of the products of the Nene valley and New Forest potteries, and also of many of the Midland *mortarium* factories. Thirdly, we have wares of purely local origin and distribution.

At Arbury Road the pottery falls mainly into the third category, that is, we are concerned largely with wares made in the vicinity of Cambridge. The importance of the site is enhanced by the fact that it is possible to publish groups of pottery, some of considerable size, from a series of pits. As Dr Frend has stated above (p. 20), there is good reason to suppose that many of these pits were intended for storage of grain. Now it is a commonplace that such pits had comparatively short useful existences before becoming mildewed. When this happened the pits would have to be abandoned and filled in, and inevitably, if they were near dwelling sites, household rubbish would be included in the filling. The pottery from any given pit, then, might be expected to be of roughly the same date. It will represent, in the main, the recent domestic breakages. These assumptions are fundamental to the study of the Arbury Road material and they are, indeed, confirmed by what was found in practice. From time to time the general rule was broken and a sherd of Samian ware was found in a pit which otherwise contained only late Castor types belonging to the fourth century. But exceptions of this sort were rare and easily spotted.

Dating evidence for the local Cambridge wares has in the past been almost entirely lacking. The Arbury Road groups do help to remedy the defect, but it must be emphasized that this is

only a first step. In view of the need to know much more about the local wares, it has been deemed advisable to publish the new evidence in some detail. Particular attention has been paid to description of fabrics and types of decoration, for it is becoming increasingly clear that comparisons of locally made wares must rest on these as well as on shapes. So many types of vessel had a very long life within the Roman period that reliance on shape alone can be entirely misleading.

Of the local kilns little is known as yet. Three sites have produced kilns or wasters: Horningsea, the 'War Ditches' at Cherryhinton, and an unlocated site in Jesus Lane. The War Ditches kiln probably belongs to the late first century and its products have not been found at Arbury Road. The other kilns, more particularly Horningsea, both seem to be represented. It is clear that many other kilns remain to be found near Cambridge, and Arbury Road itself may yet produce some.

Finally, in this brief introduction a few remarks must be made on the general affinities of the Cambridge pottery. It is clear that in the second century Arbury Road, and presumably Cambridge, were in the same 'ceramic province' as much of Norfolk. The wares are based largely on Iron Age prototypes of the Aylesford-Swarling culture or on more native vessels, as at Runcton Holme. As Professors Donald Atkinson and C. F. C. Hawkes¹ have shown there were very conservative tendencies.

In the late third and fourth centuries local wares were still being produced, but there is a marked increase in outside influences, due chiefly to the popularity of colour-coated wares of Castor type, which were made at other centres as well as the Nene valley. There is another class of ware, that of calcite-gritted jars and bowls, which also achieved wide distribution in southern Britain and reached Arbury Road in considerable numbers. We may, then, clearly see a change in character in the pottery from something intensely local in the second century to something almost cosmopolitan in the fourth century.

[The arrangement of the pottery and the terms used are based largely on the methods advocated by Mr J. P. Gillam in his reports on the pottery from Great Casterton and from Corbridge.²]

Pit 1

1. Medium-mouthed jar in black, calcite-gritted fabric with orange-brown surface. The exterior is decorated with horizontal rilling. The pit also contained a slightly larger jar of the same type, as well as two generally similar vessels in non-calcitic, self-coloured brown and grey fabrics without rilling (all 7 in. in diameter).

Rilled calcite-gritted jars of this type were in widespread use in southern Britain in the mid and late fourth century. Parallels may be quoted, for instance, from Great Casterton³ (after A.D. 375), the Park Street villa⁴ (first half or mid fourth century), the Whittington Court villa in Gloucestershire⁵ and Lullingstone in Kent.⁶

2. Medium-mouthed jar with high neck in grey, sandy fabric bearing traces of a light grey wash on the outside.

Derived ultimately from a Belgic prototype, this form lasted all through the Roman period. The typological range may be illustrated by examples from Swarling⁷ (pre-Roman), Colchester⁸ (Claudian), Richborough⁹ (first century?), Verulamium¹⁰ (Antonine), and the kilns at Dorchester

¹ *J. Roman Stud.* vol. XXII and *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. VII, respectively.

² See Corder, *The Romano-British Town and Villa at Great Casterton*, pp. 24ff.

³ Corder, *op. cit.* fig. 8, 17-20.

⁴ *Arch. J.* vol. CII, fig. 19, 31.

⁵ *Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.* vol. LXX, fig. 4, 4 and 6.

⁶ *Arch. Cantiana*, vol. LXV, pp. 60, 93.

⁷ Bushe-Fox, *Excavation of the Late-Celtic Urnfield at Swarling*, pl. IX, 22.

⁸ Hawkes and Hull, *Camulodunum*, type 220A.

⁹ Bushe-Fox, *Richborough II*, pl. XXX, 144.

¹⁰ Wheeler, *Verulamium*, fig. 28, 19.

and Cowley¹ (fourth century). These examples will suffice to show that no strict dating evidence may be adduced from the presence or absence of cordons, or constrictions below the shoulder. Precise dating of a vessel of this class must, then, depend on comparison of form and fabric with local vessels dated by their associations, whether in kiln-groups or in occupation deposits.

The nearest local parallel in form and fabric for this particular vessel is a jar from the Jesus Lane kilns, which were active in the late third or early fourth century.

3. Flanged bowl in heavily calcitic red-brown fabric with grey-brown core (diameter 13 in. over flange).

Parallels may again be quoted from Great Casterton,² Park Street³ (both late fourth-century) and Whittington.⁴

4. Straight-sided bowl in red-brown fabric with thick black core, heavily calcite-gritted.

This type should clearly be placed in the same general category as nos. 1 and 3, though it is uncommon and no precise parallel has been found.

5. Bowl in hard, light grey fabric. The inside and outside are both lightly burnished; the latter also has three narrow bands of heavy burnishing.

This form, which is a direct descendant of the second-century 'pie-dish', was in popular use in the early fourth century and probably later, though it is not represented in the Great Casterton destruction deposit.

Though there is a general similarity with some of the wares of the East Yorkshire potteries, nearer parallels are forthcoming from Leicester⁵ and Park Street⁶ (first half of fourth century).

General remarks

In view of the dated parallels there is no doubt that this group from Pit 1 is of fourth-century date. Closer dating is not easy, but tentatively the period A.D. 330-70 may be suggested.

It is often held that the fourth century was a time of localized manufacture and distribution of pottery, and to some extent this is true. But the wide distribution of colour-coated wares of Castor type, of New Forest products, and of the calcite-gritted wares exemplified by nos. 1, 3 and 4, does suggest that this tendency has been slightly over-emphasized as far as south Britain is concerned.

Pit 3

6. Narrow-mouthed jar in light grey fabric with dark grey core and slightly burnished, dark grey surface. The fabric, which contains a little calcite grit and a few flint particles, is slightly micaceous. One other example of the narrow-mouthed jar in the same fabric had a rim closer to that of no. 8 (diameter 5½ in.).

The type is of Belgic ancestry and was popular throughout the Roman period. In general, later examples are less elaborate than those of the first and second centuries; cf. nos. 17, 36 and 70.

An unusual feature of this piece is the stepped rim, though a piece from Runcton Holme⁷ has similarities in this respect. The kilns at Caistor-by-Norwich,⁸ and apparently those at Horningsea,⁹ produced this type of vessel.

7. Large medium-mouthed jar in grey, micaceous fabric with brown core. Slightly calcitic. Below the cordon marking the neck the shoulder is decorated with inclined lines produced by combing (diameter 14 in.). Two other examples from this pit.

This is probably a product of the Horningsea kilns.¹⁰

¹ Harden, *Oxoniensia*, vol. 1, fig. 15, 30; fig. 19, 1, etc.

² Op. cit. fig. 9, 32.

⁴ Op. cit. fig. 4, 2 and 3.

⁶ Op. cit. fig. 18, 8.

⁸ *J. Roman Stud.* vol. XXII, type K.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* fig. 51, 2, and examples from Horningsea in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

³ Op. cit. fig. 20, 6.

⁵ Kenyon, *Jewry Wall Report*, fig. 19, 24.

⁷ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. VII (1933), fig. 45.

⁹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XVII, fig. 49.

8. Medium-mouthed jar in light grey micaceous fabric with rough black surface. The shoulder has a broad cordon defined by grooves.

Eight other vessels of this general type occurred in the pit, though only one other had a shoulder cordon. Fabrics were red-brown with thick grey core or grey throughout; rim diameters varied from 7 to 9 in.

These vessels were probably made at a local kiln. An ancestral type was made at Caistor-by-Norwich,¹ and a closer parallel has been found at Runcton Holme.²

9. Medium-mouthed jar with high neck, in grey-brown fabric with unburnished black surface.

This vessel is in the same line of descent as no. 2. Caistor kilns type E and Verulamium Pit 6, type 8,³ are slightly earlier examples of the type. This jar represents a line of development parallel to the Verulamium type and shows that these vessels did not necessarily become 'taller in proportion to girth' as Dr Corder suggests in his paper.

10. Small jar or cooking pot in dark grey micaceous fabric with light grey core and sandy surface texture.

Though almost certainly a local product, the nearest parallel seems to be from Caistor-by-Norwich.⁴

11. (a) Castor beaker in white pipe-clay fabric with tan colour-coat. Decorated with barbotine scrolls. There were also fragments of another similar Castor beaker.

(b) Fragment of a similar vessel in light grey fabric with a light brown colour-coat. Decorated with raised 'shell' pattern.

The introduction of colour-coated vessels of Castor type is now generally placed *c.* A.D. 170-80.⁵ These pieces all belong to the early phase of the industry.

12. Mortarium in white pipe-clay fabric with sandy pinkish buff surface. The grit is sparse and shows a tendency to fall out; such as remains is red-brown haematite.

This sort of mortar is characteristic of the Antonine period. Parallels are noted from Mumrills,⁶ Leicester⁷ (to A.D. 180) and Caistor.⁸

13. Reeded-rim carinated bowl in dirty pipe-clay fabric. The reeding shows traces of a light brown slip.

In the military areas of Roman Britain this form is characteristic of the late first and early second centuries. As is now well known, the type was still being made in south-east Britain in the Antonine period. Examples from Verulamium⁹ (*c.* A.D. 160-90), Verulamium Pit 6¹⁰ (*c.* A.D. 120-60), and the Lockleys villa¹¹ (after A.D. 150) prove the point. The type was also manufactured in the Caistor kilns.¹²

14 (a) Straight-sided bowl with chamfered base in light grey fabric with rough black surface.

(b) and (c) Rims of similar bowls to illustrate variants. 14(b) is in the same fabric as 14(a). 14(c) is in a brown fabric with grey core and has a grey, sandy surface which retains traces of a silver-coloured slip (rim diameters 10 in. and 9 in.). One other example.

No. 14(a) is not far removed in form from the usual 'porridge-bowl' of the military zone. Closer parallels for 14(b) and (c) are to be found at Needham¹³ where they were made. The exaggerated rim of 14(c) may be noted from Leicester¹⁴ and Verulamium¹⁵ (*c.* A.D. 160-90).

¹ *J. Roman Stud.* vol. XXII, type G6.

² Corder, *Antiq. J.* vol. XXI, p. 285.

³ Cf. Kenyon, *op. cit.*, p. 120 and fig. 32, 22.

⁴ Kenyon, *op. cit.* fig. 46, 2.

⁵ Wheeler, *op. cit.* fig. 28, 20.

⁶ *Antiq. J.* vol. XVIII, fig. 13, 11.

⁷ *Norfolk Arch.* vol. XXVIII (1945), no. 13 and fig. 9, 122.

⁸ Kenyon, *op. cit.* fig. 19.

⁹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. VII, fig. 45.

¹⁰ *Norfolk Arch.* vol. XXVI, type S30.

¹¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* vol. LXIII, fig. 91, 5.

¹² *Norfolk Arch.* vol. XXVI, type R20.

¹³ *Antiq. J.* vol. XXI, p. 275, fig. 2.

¹⁴ *J. Roman Stud.* vol. XXII, type V, 2-5.

¹⁵ Wheeler, *op. cit.* fig. 27, 6.

15. Straight-sided dish with chamfer and raised base, in grey fabric with light grey core. Highly micaceous clay was used. One other example (diameter 7 in.).

The form is reminiscent of the Gallo-Belgic platters which were so popular in the first century and which were imitated at the War Ditches kiln. No close parallels have been noted from East Anglian sites, but the form is a simple one likely to occur anywhere.

16. Lid in tan fabric with thick grey core, sandy texture. One other example almost identical.

General remarks

Altogether about fifty vessels were represented in this pit, some only by body fragments. Noteworthy amongst the latter were fragments of two flagons, a class of ware that is curiously uncommon at Arbury Road.

The external dating evidence afforded by the Castor ware and the mortarium is supplemented by the presence of Samian sherds of late Antonine date (forms 33 and 31 were both represented). It thus seems quite certain that a late second-century date must be assigned to the group, c. A.D. 170-200 may be suggested. Interesting corroboration of this dating is given by a pit-group from the Perse School fields,¹ where many of the same forms occur, once more in association with barbotine colour-coated ware of early Castor type.

Pit 4

17. Narrow-mouthed jar in red-brown fabric with grey core. Surface burnished. There are two cordons at the base of the neck, the lower decorated with incised vertical lines.

Three more in the same fabric (diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in.).

See notes on no. 6.

18. Narrow-mouthed carinated jar in greyish buff ware with thick light grey core. The surface is burnished and varies from dark grey to black. Two other examples in similar fabric had grooves above the carination.

The form is based on metal prototypes and goes back to pre-Roman times. As is the case with many native types, it appears to survive longer in East Anglia than elsewhere. Close parallels have been found at the Caistor kilns,² at Needham³ and at Runcton Holme.⁴

19 (a) and (b). Medium-mouthed carinated jars in light grey fabric with rough sandy surfaces. Six examples in the pit, two in black, gritty ware.

Compare Caistor kiln type F 3 (loc. cit.) and Needham, nos. 41, 42 (loc. cit.).

20. Medium-mouthed jars with high necks and cordons.

(a) Dark grey fabric, burnished surface, rudimentary lattice on cordon.

(b) Light grey fabric, unburnished (diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

(c) Black, gritty fabric, diagonal lines on cordon (diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.).

Seven other examples, one buff fabric, four in grey fabrics with black, burnished surfaces, and two in grey-brown fabrics with purplish brown burnished surfaces.

Again, this seems to be a survival well into the Roman period of a type that largely disappeared in other areas. Verulamium⁵ has a somewhat degenerate variety of the type, but for closer parallels one must turn once more to the Caistor kilns type G (loc. cit.), to Needham (loc. cit.), no. 39 and to Runcton Holme.⁶

21. Large medium-mouthed jar in grey-brown fabric with rough black surface. Three cordons on the shoulder, the middle one with stabbed decoration.

No parallel has been found for this most interesting vessel, though we may note the use of stabbed decoration at the Caistor kilns type K 4 (loc. cit.).

¹ Unpublished; pottery at the school.

³ *Norfolk Arch.* vol. xxviii (1945), no. 28.

⁵ Wheeler, op. cit. fig. 35, 66 (A.D. 110-40).

² *J. Roman Stud.* vol. xxii, type T 5.

⁴ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. vii (1933), no. 18.

⁶ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. vii (1933), figs. 19, 20.

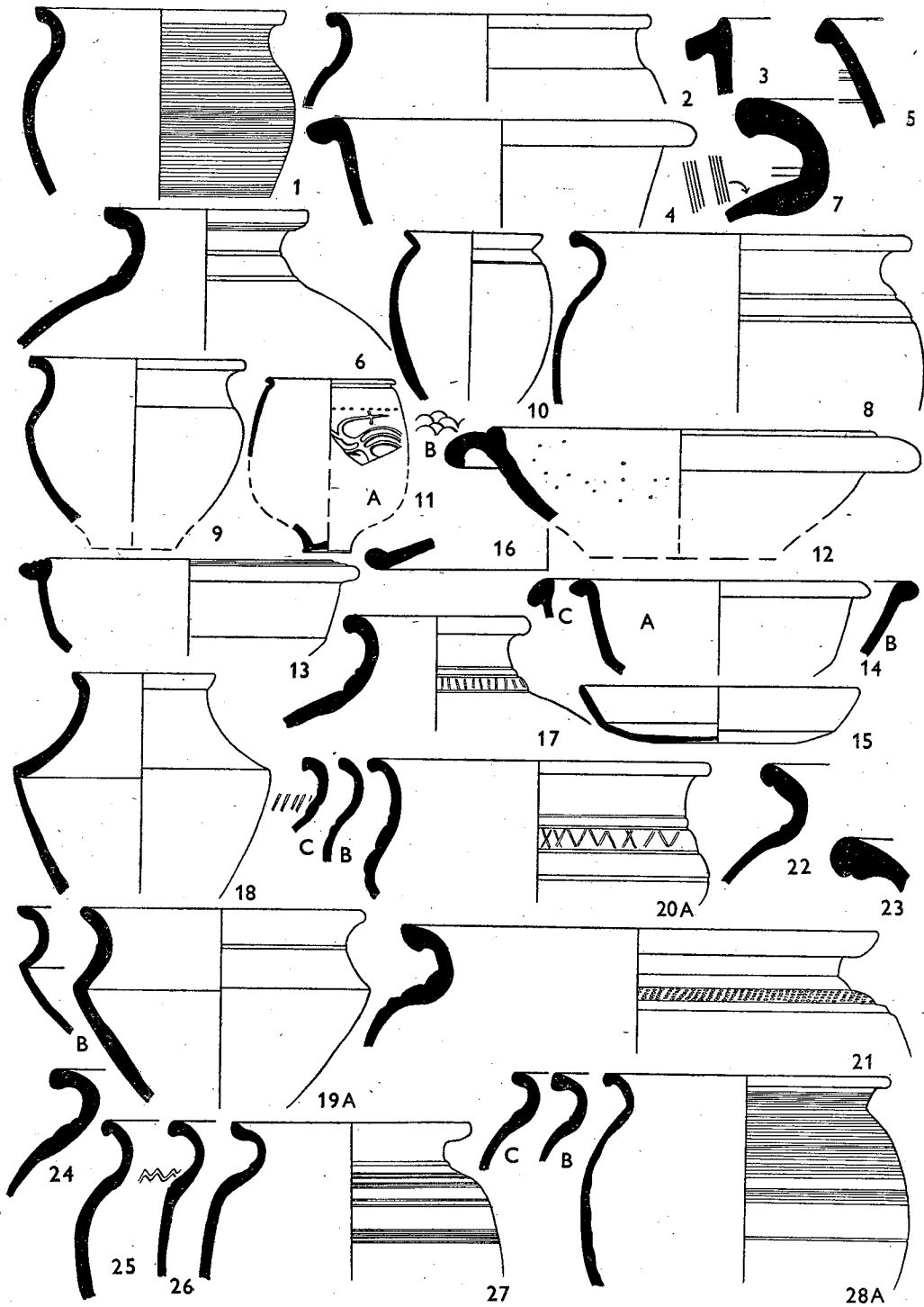


Fig. 5. Pottery from Arbury Road, one-quarter natural size.

22-27. Medium or large store-jars. A representative selection is given of the sixteen or more in the pit. Some, e.g. no. 24, can be paralleled from Needham, but most are unrecorded varieties.

22. Brick-red fabric with rough buff surface (diameter 11 in.).

23. Red-brown fabric with thick grey core (diameter 14 in.). Burnished on top of rim; the rim form is close to the Horningsea jars.¹

24. Grey, sandy fabric with thick dark brown core. Outside burnished (diameter 10 in.).

25. Brick-red fabric with buff, sandy surface (diameter 8 in.).

26. Grey fabric with thin red-brown core. Lightly burnished all over, with incised wavy line on the shoulder (diameter 8¼ in.).

27. Red-brown fabric with rough black surface.

28. The pit also contained seven jars, of roughly the same type and size as nos. 25-27, with bands of horizontal rilling on the outside. In six cases the fabric was grey with a distinctive green tint at the surface, the remaining vessel (28*a*) was grey with a red-brown core and black surface. The typical rim form was that of 28(*b*).

These rilled jars must be distinguished from the rilled calcite-gritted wares such as no. 1 which belong to the fourth century. It is probable that these vessels were made at Horningsea where similar sherds have been found.²

29. Small medium-mouthed jar in light grey fabric with purple-grey burnished surface bearing faint lattice decoration.

The small jars of East Anglia seem, unlike those of the military zone in the second century, never to have become uniform in type. We may suspect that this is a local variety though the closest parallels in form come from Caistor.³ It will be noted that lattice decoration is uncommon on the Arbury Road pottery, another fact which emphasizes its connexions with Norfolk rather than the Midlands.

30. Jar in light grey, micaceous fabric with dark grey surface. 'Double' rim and ledge for lid-seating.

This may possibly be a Horningsea product, but it should be remembered that the Verulamium Pit 6 kiln produced similar jars (type 8) which sometimes had the 'double' or grooved rim,⁴ though these are in a totally different fabric.

31. Large bag-shaped(?) vessel in light grey fabric with rough grey surface. The complete form cannot be restored as no parallels are known for this peculiar piece, but the shape is suggestive of the rough-cast Castor bag-shaped beaker, though, of course, there is a considerable difference in size.

32-33. *Dishes.*

32(*a*). Purplish grey fabric with orange-brown core. Roughly scored vertical facets on the wall.

(*b*) and (*c*). Black, gritty fabric with purplish grey burnished surface (diameters 6½ and 7 in.). Another example as (*b*).

(*d*) Similar fabric with black burnished surface. Very friable.

The typical Midland and northern 'pie-dish' is almost unknown in East Anglia (but see no. 33), and in its place we find dishes in other fabrics which exhibit many local varieties. Nos. 32(*a*)-(*d*) have some features in common with other East Anglian variants,⁵ though no doubt made locally. Nos. 14(*a*)-(*c*) above are nearer in form to the more typical Midland product.

¹ E.g. *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xvii, fig. 53, bottom right-hand corner, which is in a red fabric.

² *Ibid.* figs. 46, 48 and pottery in the Museum. The reconstruction in fig. 46 is unsound.

³ *Norfolk Arch.* vol. xxvi, S30, 34, 38, etc.

⁴ *Antiq. J.* vol. xxi, p. 285.

⁵ Cf., for instance, *Norfolk Arch.* vol. xxvi, types V2-V6; *J. Roman Stud.* vol. xxii, Caistor kiln types M1-2; *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.* vol. xxvi (1952), fig. 12, 5c (West Stow kilns), and pottery from a kiln at Rickenhall (Suffolk) recently discovered and in Ipswich Museum.

33. Brown fabric with purple-grey core, light grey inside, purplish grey outside with burnishing and lattice decoration.

In both form and decoration this vessel approaches the dishes of the Midlands and the military zone but the fabric is a local one.

34. Jar base in dark grey fabric with light grey surface having traces of dark grey horizontal bands.

The bases of the large- and medium-sized jars were all plain and square cut. This piece, with its well-formed footstand, is another indication of the conservative tendency of the area, for in the north this type of footstand went out of use before A.D. 130.

35. Lid in black gritty fabric with burnished surface. Two other examples.

General remarks

Pit 4 contained fragments of over sixty vessels, all of local manufacture. In the absence of imported wares, dating of the group is difficult, but tentatively something like A.D. 130-60 may be suggested. The numerous parallels from the Caistor kilns (mostly dated there A.D. 110-40) might allow us to suggest a slightly earlier date, but it is well to remember that the Arbury Road site has not yet produced a single fragment of pottery, imported or otherwise, which is *necessarily* earlier than about A.D. 130. For the present, however, it is best not to bother unduly about the precise date of the group. We must await the discovery of exact parallels in dated, stratified deposits. The value of the group at the moment lies in the fact that it *is* a group, i.e. we may say with confidence that the various forms were in use in the Cambridge area at roughly the same period.

The presence of wares made at the Horningsea kilns is of considerable interest and, together with the evidence of other deposits in which Horningsea products are included (e.g. Pit 3, no. 7; Pit 6, no. 53; Manhole 1, no. 60), it suggests that these kilns were active in the mid and late second century and, perhaps, in the early third century too. Many body fragments of large jars with combed decoration were also found, and these, too, probably came from Horningsea.

Pit 5

36. Narrow-mouthed jar in buff fabric with grey-brown fabric and black wash on inside of rim. This illustrates the continued use of the form in the fourth century (see notes on no. 6).

37. Large medium-mouthed jar in light grey fabric with black surface. The exterior is lightly burnished and decorated on the shoulder with slashed diagonal lines.

38. Medium-mouthed jar in orange-red fabric with highly burnished surface. Two other examples in similar fabric (diameters 7 and 8½ in.). See notes on no. 2. The form was popular in this fabric in the fourth century.¹

39. Medium-mouthed jar in grey calcite-gritted fabric with brown surface (diameter 7 in.). This form was common in the late fourth century at Great Casterton.²

40. Jar in light grey fabric with a thick black bituminous wash applied.

41. Jar in grey fabric with a black surface wash.

42. Jar in grey fabric with rough surface. Two similar examples.

43. Mortarium in white pipe-clay fabric. Traces of purplish brown paint on the flange. Grit dark red or brown (ironstone?).

This is a typical late third- or fourth-century vessel.³

44. Flanged bowl in brown fabric with much calcite grit (diameter 9 in.). Three similar bowls, nearer to no. 54, q.v.

¹ E.g. at the Park Street villa; *Arch. J.* vol. CII, fig. 19, 35.

² Corder, *op. cit.* fig. 8, 19.

³ Wroxeter type 174 (Bushe-Fox, *First Wroxeter Report*), *Arch.* vol. LXXXIV, p. 258, 28, from the Verulamium Theatre filling, is very similar and of mid or late fourth-century date.

45. Flanged bowl in white pipe-clay fabric with blue-grey colour-coat. Four other examples. This is the angular variety of the form which is typical of Castor. All the stratified examples recorded seem to belong to the second half of the fourth century. It was, for instance, the most typical vessel in the Casterton destruction deposit (after A.D. 375).¹

46. Roll-rim bowl in orange-brown fabric with grey core. The surfaces are left rough, except for burnished bands on the exterior and a scroll on the interior wall.

The form was popular in the fourth century (cf. nos. 63, 97) but the interior scroll is unusual in this area, being reminiscent of the east Yorkshire kilns. None the less, the piece is most probably a local product.

47. Flanged bowl, imitating Samian form 38, in orange-brown fabric with red colour-coat. Such imitations were very popular in the fourth century in both red-coated wares and in 'Castor' fabrics. The red-coated ones were made in the New Forest kilns, but there may well have been nearer centres of manufacture which could have produced both this and a similar vessel from the Verulamium theatre filling.²

48. Flanged dish in white pipe-clay fabric with blue colour-coat. The relationship to no. 45 is clear, but this dish is much less common.

49. Dish, imitating Samian form 31, in orange fabric with a polished red colour-coat. The fabric is very similar to no. 47 and once again a parallel is forthcoming from the Verulamium area.³

50. Dish with bead-lip in grey fabric with a black burnished surface wash (diameter 8 in.). The form was evidently a popular one in this area in the fourth century (cf. nos. 84 and 92).

51. Mortarium base (from a vessel imitating a Samian form?) in orange-brown fabric with red-brown surface. Abundant grit, brown and white (quartz).

52. Large pedestal base in orange-brown fabric with burnished surface. This, and parts of two similar bases in colour-coated fabric, serve to remind us that not all pedestal bases are Iron Age or of first-century date.

General remarks

This group from Pit 5 undoubtedly belongs to the fourth century, as the non-local types prove. And the fact that the colour-coated flanged bowl (no. 45) was the commonest type does point to a date late in the fourth century for the filling of this pit.

Pit 6

53. Medium-mouthed jar in hard grey fabric with dark brown core. The surfaces are black and the exterior is highly burnished. A similar jar from Park Street occurred in a group dated to the first half of the fourth century.⁴

54. Flanged bowl in light grey fabric with dark grey core.

Very hard ware, highly burnished. These bowls first appear in Level IX at Leicester⁵ (c. A.D. 300) and are characteristic of the earlier fourth-century deposits at Park Street,⁶ but they were undoubtedly common throughout the century.

General remarks

These pieces have been thought worthy of publication because Pit 6 also contained a fairly fresh coin of Crispus dated A.D. 326. They will have been thrown away c. A.D. 330-50.

¹ Cf. Corder, *op. cit.* fig. 9, 36 and also *Arch. J.* vol. CII, fig. 20, nos. 2-3 from Park Street.

² *Arch.* vol. LXXXIV, p. 257, 18.

³ Park Street, *Arch. J.* vol. CII, fig. 21, 10 (in the same fabric).

⁴ *Ibid.* fig. 19, 36.

⁵ Kenyon, *op. cit.* p. 84, no. 28.

⁶ *Op. cit.* fig. 18, 12 and 16.

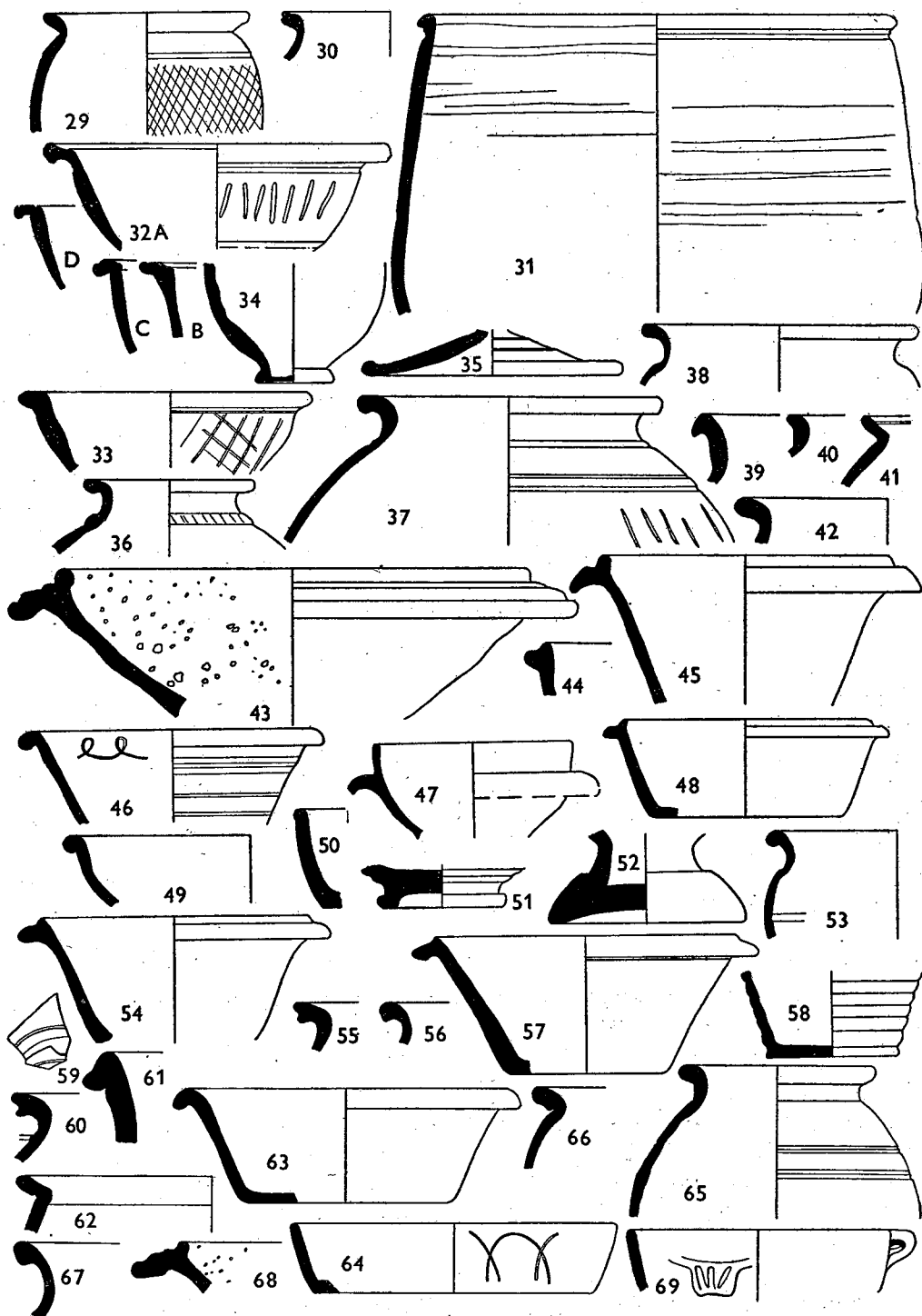


Fig. 6. Pottery from Arbury Road, one-quarter natural size.

Pit 7

55. 'Double'-rim jar in red-brown sandy fabric with cream slip (diameter 7 in.); cf. nos. 30, 60. This may well be a Horningsea product and, if so, we once more see a suggestion that the kilns there were at work in the late second century, for Pit 7 contained some late Antonine Samian (form 38) and early Castor beaker fragments.

Pit 8

56. Medium-mouthed jar in black calcite-gritted fabric (diameter 6 in.). Paralleled at Park Street,¹ Verulamium, etc., in the mid or late fourth century.

57. Flanged bowl in black gritty fabric with black, burnished surface. See no. 54 above for general remarks on the type.

58. Base of jar with corrugated wall, in orange-red fabric with burnished surface. This is almost certainly part of a barrel-shaped vessel of a type noted previously in the Verulamium area.²

Manhole Site, Level 1

59. Beaker in white pipe-clay fabric with blue colour-coat and barbotine scrolls. This is an early Castor product (cf. no. 11) of late second or early third-century date.

60. 'Double'-rim jar in grey sandy fabric. Both shape and fabric agree with Horningsea wares.³ See also nos. 30, 55.

61. Large medium-mouthed jar in tan fabric with a thick grey core and cream surface wash (diameter 12 in.).

62. Jar in grey, sandy fabric with burnished surface. No parallels noted.

63. Roll-rim dish in buff-brown fabric with grey core. The surface has a black, burnished wash.

In form this is akin to fourth-century bowls, but the fabric is more like that of the northern 'pie-dishes' of the Severan period. Such a roll-rim would not be impossible at that date.

64. Straight-sided dish in grey fabric with brown core. Surface black and unburnished except for intersecting arches. A common type lasting throughout the third century and into the fourth, the fabric of this vessel, as no. 63, is akin to Midland and northern types. Severan parallels can be quoted from a Lincoln kiln.⁴

General remarks

The Castor beaker fragment suggests a late second- or early third-century date for the group, and this is compatible with the rest of the material.

Manhole Site, Level 2

65. Narrow-mouthed jar in yellowish buff fabric with orange core. Chocolate colour-coat.

This type is not found in the Castor range at Leicester and no parallels have been noted. But the fabric is not an early Castor one.

66. Medium-mouthed jar in light grey sandy fabric with traces of purple-brown external paint or wash (diameter 7 in.).

¹ Op. cit. fig. 20, 8.

² Cf. *Arch. J.* vol. LXXXVIII, p. 285, no. 4963, from the Baldock cemetery and *Arch.* vol. LXXXIV, p. 256, from the Verulamium Theatre filling.

³ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XVII, p. 61, fig. 51, 6.

⁴ Corder, *Romano-British Kiln on the Lincoln Racecourse*, fig. 3, 1 etc.

67. Medium-mouthed jar in black calcite-gritted fabric with patchy orange and brown surface (diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

68. Mortarium in pinkish buff fabric with brown wash or paint (diameter 13 in.).

69. Straight-sided dish with one or more lug-handles. Fabric hard, light grey with burnished exterior.

The presence of a lug-handle or handles on a dish of this kind is an unusual feature but a closely similar vessel has been found at Godmanchester.¹

General remarks

This group is undoubtedly later than that from Manhole 1 and earlier than that from Manhole 3, but it is not easy to decide whether it belongs to the late third century or to the early fourth century or to both. Though the mortarium is suggestive of the former,² the calcite-gritted jar would best fit the fourth century, and this is not impossible, for we are not dealing with a pit whose filling occurred at one specific time.

Manhole Site, Level 3

70. Narrow-mouthed jar in red-brown fabric with grey wash on outer surface and on inside of neck. Cf. no. 36 and contrast the more elaborate second-century jars nos. 6 and 17.

71. Narrow-mouthed jar in grey fabric with black, lightly burnished surface.

72. Medium-mouthed jar in light grey fabric with a little calcite grit. Surface rough. No parallels noted.

73. Medium-mouthed jar in grey fabric with thick orange-brown core. Outer surface burnished.

74. Medium-mouthed jar in orange-brown fabric with red burnished surface.

75. Small medium-mouthed jar in white pipe-clay fabric with light brown colour-coat. This is a Castor ware version of a type usually found in orange-red wares in the fourth century (cf. no. 89).

76. Heavy jar rim in orange-brown sandy fabric with thick grey core. The lower part of the rim is decorated with a zone of thumb imprints. Decoration of this type is not uncommon on large vessels in the late third and fourth centuries, they were made at Swanpool for instance,³ and have also been found in the destruction deposit at Great Casterton.⁴

77. Heavy bowl in coarse grey ware. A wavy line is burnished on the inside and thin horizontal bands on the outside. For similar decoration see no. 46.

78. Carinated bowl in orange-brown fabric with grey-brown core. Traces of cream slip and red paint on surface. At first sight this vessel seems completely out of context in a fourth-century deposit, but in fact this is not so. The kilns at Sandford produced almost identical pieces in the fourth century, though in a different fabric.⁵

79. Straight-sided bowl in orange-red fabric with red colour-coat. This is allied to the New Forest products of the fourth century,⁶ but similar wares were also made in the Oxford area.⁷

80 and 81. Flanged bowls in white pipe-clay with patchy light and dark brown colour-coats. See no. 45 for remarks. Several other examples from the layer.

82. Flanged bowl in hard grey ware with lightly burnished surface. See nos. 54, 57, etc.

¹ *Trans. Cambs and Hunts A.S.* vol. v, pt. vii, pl. 4, 30.

² Cf. *Cumb. and West.* vol. xxxviii, p. 221, 10 (Bewcastle, A.D. 200-97).

³ Webster, *Antiq. J.* vol. xxvii, p. 64, C41. ⁴ Corder, *op. cit.* fig. 8, 9.

⁵ E.g. *Arch.* vol. lxxii, p. 235, 25.

⁶ Cf. Sumner, *Pottery Made at Ashley Rails*, pl. IV, 1, etc.

⁷ Harden, *Oxoniensia*, vol. 1, fig. 15, 19-21.

83. Dish (imitating Samian form 36?) in white pipe-clay fabric with orange-brown painted bands. Paint or slip was used at many kilns in the late third and fourth centuries to decorate pottery,¹ while dishes reminiscent of Samian 36 were also common in many fabrics. No exact parallel has been noted, however, for this piece.

84. Dish with bead-lip in light grey fabric with a black, burnished surface wash (diameter 8 in.). See no. 50.

85 and 86. Castor box and box-lid respectively. Brown colour-coats. These vessels were probably introduced in the third century and were popular right to the end of the fourth century. Late examples tend to be thick and ill-made, and to have feeble rouletting, as here.

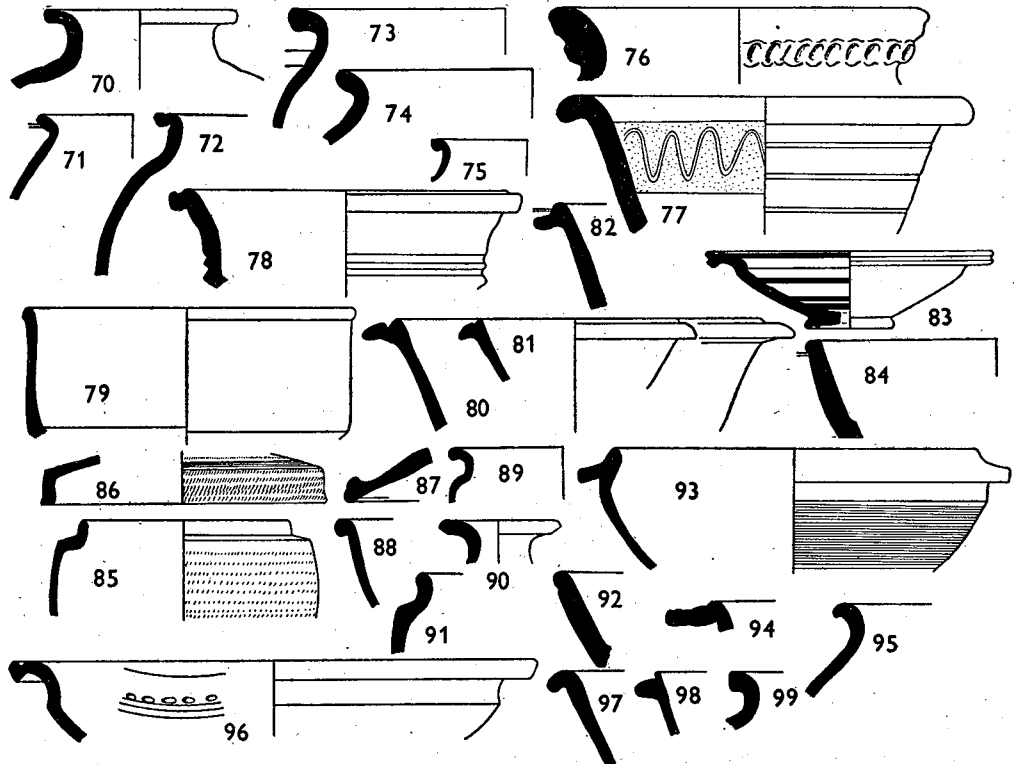


Fig. 7. Pottery from Arbury Road, one-quarter natural size.

General remarks

The pottery in Level 3 of the Manhole Site all belongs to the fourth century and some of it clearly to the late fourth century. But this was probably a slowly accumulating deposit not to be taken as ensuring contemporaneity of its contents.

From the well site

87. Lid in light grey sandy fabric (diameter 7 in.). No dating is possible, but it should be noted that the piece was found in the well at a depth of 10 ft. in association with a jar base of second-century character closely similar to no. 34.

The rest of the pottery from the well is too fragmentary for illustration. It included, however, a piece of a thin beaker with black metallic colour-coat decorated with rouletting. This is of early Castor type.

¹ E.g. New Forest, Castor, Swanpool, Crambeck.

88. Rolled-rim dish in sandy grey fabric with black bituminous wash (diameter 7 in.). No close parallels have been noted, but the fabric would be more at home in a late second- or early third-century group than in a fourth-century one. Found behind the well timbers.

Such as it is then, the pottery from the well suggests that it was dug and abandoned in the late second or early third century.

From layers overlying the well and earlier than the house

89. Medium-mouthed jar in orange fabric with burnished surface. Other examples of this form in similar fabric were found with nos. 70-86 above in a fourth-century context.

92. Dish in white fabric with thick grey core and black surface wash. Similar to nos. 50 and 84 (both fourth-century).

96. Dish in orange fabric with burnished surface, imitating Samian form 36. Finger impressions on the rim. Such imitations first become common in the late third century and were made in the New Forest and at Sandford for instance.

Also included in these deposits was part of a beaker in colour-coated ware with decoration in white slip.

From the wall footings or from pits underlying the building

94. Bowl rim in grey fabric with dark grey surface wash. No parallels noted.

95. Jar in black gritty fabric, hand-made. Crude hand-made jars of similar type are not uncommon on Romano-British sites. This example was found in a pit underlying the building in association with more normal types, including a colour-coated jar rim like no. 99.

97. Dish in grey fabric with burnished surface (diameter 8 in.).

98. Flanged bowl in dark grey fabric with burnished surface (diameter 7 in.).

From sub-flooring of west room

93. Flanged bowl in black calcite ware with brown surface decorated by rilling. Cf. no. 3, above.

Other pieces from this layer included fragments of thick straight-sided dishes with brown colour-coats.

From sub-flooring of east room

99. Medium-mouthed jar in orange-brown fabric with dark brown colour-coat. Cf. no. 1, above.

From destruction(?) layer in the west room

90. Flagon-mouth in light brown fabric with grey core. This is close in character to flagons from the Jesus Lane kilns.

91. Castor box in white fabric with brown to dark blue colour-coat. Similar to no. 85 but rather coarser.

Date of the building

The parallels adduced for the fragments in deposits earlier than the building show conclusively that it must belong to the fourth century. It is difficult to arrive at a more precise dating, but, on the whole, the pottery tends to suggest a late rather than early fourth-century date of construction.

10. Similar. Weight 10.2 g. Diameter 10.5 mm. Very worn.
 11. Minim. *Obv.* Face of Emperor with markedly pointed features. No lettering. Weight 4.9 g. Width 8 mm. Fair condition.
 12. Minim. *Obv.* Appears to have been overstruck with a legionary and horse-man reverse.
Rev. Legionary and horseman. Weight 6.3 g. Diameter 8 mm. Worn.
 13. Minim. Indecipherable. Weight 3.9 g. Diameter 5 mm. Probably struck off rod.
 14. Minim. Indecipherable. Fragment of metal. Weight 3.2 g. Diameter 4 mm.
 15, 16, 17 were corroded into the metal of their container and did not survive cleaning. They were of the same type as 13 and 14.

Numbers 8-17 find parallels with coins from the Lydney Hoard II (R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Lydney Excavations Report*, 1932, pp. 116-29 and pls. XLVII-XLIX).

B. Coins from the Roman Building

No.	Type	Where found	Description	Preservation
18	Dupondius of Trajan, 98-117	Embedded in plaster 1 ft. below surface, 3 ft. from west wall of building	<i>Obv.</i> (IMP. CAES. NERVA) TRAIAN. AUG. GERM. (P.M. TRP.) S C <i>Rev.</i> (TR. POT. COS IIII P.P.) Mars helmeted advancing right, holding a transverse spear in right hand and trophy over left shoulder. 101-2	Fair
19	AE3	Constantine I (Caesar, 306, Augustus 307-37) Room 3 (Annexe). Mortar debris	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINUS P.F. AUG., bust helmeted, right <i>Rev.</i> BEATA TRANQUILLITAS. Altar surmounted by globe VOTIS × × — PTR(?)	Fair
20	AE3	In chalk make-up of floor in room 1b	325-330 <i>Obv.</i> URBS ROMA <i>Rev.</i> Wolf and twins TRP 330-7	Fair
21	AE3	The Empress Helena (wife of Constantius Chlorus, Augusta 306 D. 328) In well-pit	<i>Obv.</i> FL.IUL. HE(LENAE) AUG. <i>Rev.</i> PAX PUBLICA Pax standing with olive branch — TR (S?) 325-8	Fair
22	AE3	Constantius II (Caesar 323, Augustus 337-361) Room 1a (destruction layer)	<i>Obv.</i> (FL.IUL.CO)NSTANT. NOB. (CAES) <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITUS (one standard). Illegible. 333-7	Worn
23	AE3	Room 1a (destruction layer)	<i>Obv.</i> Illegible. <i>Rev.</i> (GLORIA EXERCITUS) (one standard). Illegible. 333-7	Very worn

No.	Type	Where found	Description	Preservation
24	AE ₃	Room 1a (3 ft. 1 in. below surface, in yellow clay on top of chalk foundations of floor)	<i>Obv.</i> (D.N.CONSTANTIUS P.F.AUG.) <i>Rev.</i> (FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO). Illegible. Horseman spearing warrior. Barbarous imitation?	Very worn
Magnentius (350-3)				
25	AE ₂	Room 1a. Debris overlying floor	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.MAGNENTIUS P.F. AUG. Bare-head, bust draped right. Small A to left of head. <i>Rev.</i> (VICT)ORIAE DD.NN. AUG.ET CAE. Twin Victories facing, holding wreath; within it VOT V MULT X <i>Mint.</i> $\frac{ }{AMB}$ (Amiens)	Very fair
Valentinian I (364-75)				
26	AE ₃	Outside north wall. Building debris	<i>Obv.</i> (D.N.VALENTINIA)NUS (P.F.AUG). <i>Rev.</i> (SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE). Victory advancing with wreath and palm-branch OF I. Mint illegible	Worn
27	AE ₃	Room 2. Resting on yellow mortar at junction of north wall and remains of partition wall with room 1b	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENTINIANUS P.F.AUG. <i>Rev.</i> SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE. Mint (P?) CON. (Arles)	Very fair
28	Minim	Room 1a. Destruction layer	No legend on either side. Struck off rod. Weight 12 g. Diameter 6 mm.	

C. Coins from the remainder of the Arbury Road site

The majority of these are stray coins picked up by the former allotment holders. Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 42 may, however, be associated with pits along Fortescue Road and no. 37 was found on the spoil from near pit no. 2, on Mansel Way.

No.	Type	Reign	Description	Preservation
29	Dupondius	Faustina II (wife of Marcus Aurelius 141-75)	<i>Obv.</i> (FAUSTINA AUGUSTA) <i>Rev.</i> Indecipherable	Very worn
30	Billon	Valerian (?) 253-60	<i>Obv.</i> (IMP.C.VALERIANUS P.F. AUG.) <i>Rev.</i> ORIEN(S AUG.)	Worn and clipped
31	Billon	Claudius II, 268-70	<i>Obv.</i> IMP.C.CLAUDIUS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> IOVI STATORI	Good
32	AE ₃	Crispus (Caesar, 317-26)	<i>Obv.</i> CRISPUS NOBIL.C. Head helmeted, left <i>Rev.</i> BEATA TRANQUILLITAS. Altar surmounted by orb and three stars, and inscribed VOTIS × × <i>Mint.</i> $\frac{P A}{PLG}$ (Lyons)	Good
33	AE ₃	Helena, 325-8	<i>Obv.</i> FL.IUL.HE(LENAE AUG.) <i>Rev.</i> PAX PUBLICA <i>Mint.</i> TRP (Trier)	Fair
34	AE ₃	Constantine I	<i>Obv.</i> URBS ROMA <i>Rev.</i> Wolf and Twins <i>Mint.</i> TR.P (Trier)	Fair

No.	Type	Reign	Description	Preservation
35	AE ₃	Constantius II or Constans	<i>Obv.</i> FL.IUL. CONSTAN... <i>Rev.</i> Twin Victories (VICTORIAE DD. AUGG. Q. NN.) <i>Mint.</i> Possibly SM.ANT. (Antioch)	Worn
36 and 37	AE ₃	House of Constantine	Indecipherable. Probably 'GLORIA EXERCITUS'	Very worn
38 and 39	AE ₃	Valentinian I, 364-75	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENTINIANUS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA ROMANORUM <i>Mint.</i> Illegible	Worn
40	AE ₃	Valentinian I, 364-75	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENTINIANUS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE A A F	Good
41	AR	Valens, 364-78	Γ SISCS (Siscia) <i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> RESTITUTOR REIP. Emperor holding Victory and Labarum. X on shaft of labarum PLUG (Lyons)	Good
42	AE ₃	Valens	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA ROMANORUM SM.AQS (Aquileia)	Good
43	AE ₃	Valens	<i>Obv.</i> D.N.VALENS P.F. AUG. <i>Rev.</i> SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE SCON (Arles)	Worn

W. H. C. FREND

PROCEEDINGS OF
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