

**Excavations on the site of the Old Vicarage,  
Church Street, Reigate, 1977-82  
Part I – Saxo-Norman and earlier discoveries**

by **ROB POULTON**

with a major contribution on the pottery by

**PHIL JONES**

and additional contributions by

**ANTHONY CLARK, GERALDENE DONE, ROGER ELLABY,  
JANET HENDERSON and DAVID WILLIAMS**

### EARLY SETTLEMENT - PREHISTORIC TO SAXON

Evidence for man's activity on the site before the Saxo-Norman period is very limited. It consists of a number of worked flints (some probably Mesolithic), fragments of Roman tile, a shallow ditch, one human body, and a Saxon glass jar.

#### Worked Flints by Roger Ellaby

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the material recovered. As all the material was found out of its original context it would be unwise to suggest that it all belongs to one period. The presence of the microlith (an elongated oblique point) and the possible saw indicate that the earliest visit to the site was in the early Mesolithic (Maglemosian), c 8000 - 7000 bc. Finds attributable to this period have been made nearby at Buckland sandpits (TQ 235 507) and near Redhill railway station (TQ 282 506). Truncated flakes and blades are typical artifacts of the Mesolithic, but not assignable to any one of its divisions.

The remainder of the material lacks diagnostic features but with evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age finds from this well watered greensand district it is likely that this spot was visited periodically throughout the post-glacial prehistoric period.

In view of the fact that none of the material was discovered in situ it has not been thought worthwhile to publish a detailed catalogue; one is, however, lodged with the archive and available for consultation.

Note: This report is based solely upon flints recovered in the 1979 SCC excavation.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>SF No (underlined)/Context</u>
Scraper	1	517/97(7)
Microlith	1	<u>36</u>
?Truncated Flakes*	3	<u>120</u> , 514/95
?Saw*	1	<u>110</u>
Cores	6	657, 678, 678, 505/100, 518/96, 514/96(5)
Miscellaneous Retouch	3	555, 636, 636
Flakes/Blades	233	
Total	248	

\*Uncertainty due to damaged nature of flint.

Table 1. Worked Flints

Roman Tile

Twenty-two fragments of Roman tile were recovered from a wide variety of Saxo-Norman contexts. Only the six listed below had distinctive facets.

<u>SF No</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Description</u>
21	509/95	Fragment of tegula
209	120	" " "
210	120	" " "
211	120	" " imbrex
212	657	" " "
213	511/96	" " "

Table 2. Identifiable Roman Tile

The Early Ditch (688) (figs 3 & 4)

This ditch has a shallow profile (fig 3) and runs north-west to south-east across the site. Its fill consists of light grey sand, apparently heavily leached, not greatly different in colour or texture from the natural sand through which it was dug. It is cut by a Victorian cellar and by 683, 685, 686 and 687 (fig 4). Its distinctive appearance and stratigraphic position thus combine to suggest that it is substantially earlier than the major group of features. This is not contradicted by the few scraps of Saxo-Norman pottery discovered in its uppermost fill, which may have been incorporated when the site was levelled. No positive evidence for its period of use or for its function was discovered, though a field boundary in the Roman or prehistoric periods is perhaps the most likely suggestion.

The Human Burial by David Williams and Janet Henderson (fig 4, pl 1)

Part of a human skeleton was discovered, resting on natural sand and with no apparent sign of a grave cut. The burial had been damaged by the excavation of a Saxo-Norman ditch (168) and hence must be of that period or earlier. It may also have been damaged by the creation and deposition of the levelling layer. Janet Henderson of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory comments on the skeleton: 'The bone was found to be in very poor condition with only about a quarter of the skeleton preserved. Most of the material came from the lower extremities although fragments of the right arm, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and pelvis were present.'

'The individual was assessed as an adult, possibly a female (on pelvic and femoral bone morphology) with a stature estimate of 1.63m (c 5'4"): the assumption of a female was made for this (Trotter 1970). There were no cranial, dental or post-cranial metric or morphological data available for analysis. There was no evidence for any pathology or abnormality of any kind but it must be emphasised that the bones had undergone a considerable degree of post-mortem erosion and that there was only a small portion of the skeleton present for analysis' (AML report no 815020).

#### The Saxon Glass Jar (fig 26)

This glass vessel was recovered from a section separating a recently completed area from one shortly to be stripped by machine (for location see fig 9). It was not recognised as Saxon at the time of excavation, but subsequent re-examination of the area of the discovery (trench 6) showed that no possible associated features survived and that instead there was considerable disturbance associated with the superimposed house and gardening activities. A detailed description of the jar and its parallels is given in the printed text.

SAXO-NORMAN OCCUPATION : THE EXCAVATION EVIDENCE

The contexts described in this part of the report are assigned to the Saxo-Norman period on any or all of three grounds. Firstly most were sealed by the 'levelling' layer, which was itself sealed by an early medieval hall house (see Synthesis in printed text). Secondly most contained pottery which can be assigned to this period, and lastly some features have been assigned to the period solely because of their similarity to positively dated features.

Some general difficulties may be noted here. All the contexts listed below had a fill of grey-brown sand with some silt, which was not distinct from the composition of the levelling layer. In consequence the exact point at which a context sealed by the levelling layer began was impossible to determine. Only when the natural sand around was revealed could a context be defined. A more important problem was that where two features adjoined one another their stratigraphic order could not be established either in plan or section. Additionally the pockets of soft sand contained within the area of periglacial disturbance had also assumed the same colour, and hence where these were contiguous with man-made features false edges were frequently excavated, and it was not always possible to be certain of the original shape of the feature.

In the tables below the contexts have been separated according to function. In view of the remarks already made on the similarity of the matrix of the infill of all these features, the distinction made between pits (table 3) and post holes (table 5) needs some explanation. In the first place all contexts which contained reasonable quantities of finds (quantity not precisely defined but generally more than ten

sherds of pottery or five fragments of bone) were classified as pits, unless there was positive evidence to the contrary (eg 766, table 5). This distinction was normally supported by a difference in size between the two groups thus formed. Four of the post holes had positive evidence for their function: 696 and 758 had a darker central fill indicating an original post socket, while 766 and (less certainly) 764 had stones near their sides representing an original post packing (fig 7). Rubbish disposal may of course sometimes be a secondary use of pits originally dug for other purposes. Equally some of the post holes could have been dug for another purpose but for most their general plan and profile make the identification probable. One or two examples, such as 757 (table 3) which was very shallow and lacked finds, remain doubtful but for them no alternative explanation presents itself.

The original size and depth of these features cannot easily be determined. At no point did the original ground surface survive. It is possible that the levelling layer's upper surface approximates to the average height of the original ground surface in that area. This would have been the most economical way of creating that layer and would give original depths to the pits of 75cm+, and 50cm+ to the post holes, both of which seem reasonable.

TABLE 3. PITS

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
612	Fill has charcoal flecks			10	Sheep or Pig	Iron nail Iron object	
643	Mostly removed by later disturbance						
679	Adjoins 758, fill has occasional charcoal and mortar flecks			45	Sheep	Chalk spindle whorl	Fig 25 no 22
680	Adjoins 757			20	Ox? Calf?	Iron object Stone quern	Fig 25 no 24
683	Adjoins 802, charcoal flecks in fill, comparatively shallow			20	Ox or Red Deer, Pig Fish		
685	Cuts 688, charcoal flecks in fill			10	Sheep or Pig	Iron pin	Fig 24 no 6
686	Cuts 687, 688			10	Sheep? Ox?	Iron object Lead	
689	Adjoins 797, damaged by earlier trial trench			45	Pig	Iron horse shoe	Fig 24 no 7
691				5	Pig		
718	Frequent lumps of daub and charcoal in fill			5	Sheep or Pig		
720	Flecks of daub in fill			20	Ox		
744	Flecks of mortar in fill. Very shallow scoop, no section drawn, not certainly distinct from levelling layer						
747	See 768 - not on plan			5	?		



TABLE 3. PITS (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
757	Adjoins 680, shallowness and absence of finds should be noted						
759	Adjoins 761			5	Ox Pig ? Sheep		
760	Part of 761			5	? Ox		
761	Adjoins 759, includes 760 on plan			5	Pig		
768	747, 768, 769 and 772 are probably all originally parts of the same pit, which had been much damaged by the removal of a tree in this area						
769	See 768						
772	See 768 - not on plan						
777	Fill includes charcoal flecking and lumps of greensand			70	Ox Pig		
778	Preliminary definition of 801						
779	Adjoins 801					Whetstone	Fig 25 no 26
795				10	Ox		
797	Adjoins 689			5	Sheep		

TABLE 3. PITS (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
798	Adjoins 687, 697			5	Sheep		
801	Adjoins 779			70	Ox Sheep Pig	Iron knife	Fig 24 no 10

The above notes on rubbish pits are made relative to the assumption of a standard fill of grey-brown sand with some silt. The term 'adjoins' is used for those cases where the sequence of intercutting deposits could not be determined.

TABLE 5. POST HOLES (fig 4)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
525	Excavated by HAG						
684							
693	Initially difficult to define, but in the end clearly distinguished from periglacial 'pockets'						
694	Shallow, but definite						
695	Shallow, but definite						
696	Post hole with post socket, fill of latter darker than former						
697	Adjoins 798-plentiful charcoal and unburnt wattle & daub in fill						
715							
716							
719	Perhaps originally two shallow post holes, no section drawn.						
722	Sides rather irregular						
748	Very small stake hole, stake presumably driven in and pulled out. No section drawn. Depth 18cm						
752							
754	Stake hole, as 748. Depth 20cm						
755	Fill has clay & chalk mixed with grey-brown sand						

TABLE 5. POST HOLES (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
756							
758	Adjoins 679-post hole with post socket, which has darker fill than standard with charcoal flecks. Post hole has mortar flecks in fill						
764	Adjoins 766. Large stones, presumably post-packing near edges						
766	Adjoins 764. Large compared to most, but with clear packing stones					Iron knife	Fig 24 no 9
770	Adjoins 757. Erroneously excavated without leaving half-section, or being properly planned						
780	= 804						
781	= 805						
786							
787	Rather irregular in plan						
791	Rather irregular in plan						
796							

TABLE 5. POST HOLES (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Material	Drawn
802							
803	Subsequently divided into 804 and 805			10	?		
804							
805							

The above notes on post holes are made relative to the assumption of a standard fill of grey-brown sand with some silt. The term 'adjoins' is used for those cases where the sequence of intercutting deposits could not be determined.

TABLE 7. LINEAR FEATURES

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
687	Shallow gully, running east-west. Includes 690. At its west end the termination is obscured by 686, which cuts it. At the east end the trial trench (5) had already disturbed this area and it is not clear how far this gully continued. The fill consisted of a fine grey-brown sand not readily distinguishable from that of pits and post-holes.			70	Sheep Pig		
690	See 687						
775	Preliminary definition of 806						
806	A shallow gully running east-west. Though the western end had been disturbed the terminus shown is almost certainly correct. At the eastern end the feature is cut by 801, thus masking the terminus. Fill as 687.			10	Ox Pig Dog		
168	Ditch running north-south and beyond the limits of excavation at either end. Fill as 687, but with patches of clean sand, in all probability collapsed in from the sides, near the bottom.				Horse or Donkey Ox Sheep Pig Red deer Bird	Bronze	Fig 24 no 21

TABLE 7. LINEAR FEATURES (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
903	Short stretch of ditch revealed in trial trench 12. Fill of grey silty sand with mortar flecks.						

TABLE 8. AREAS OF BURNING

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/ Material	Drawn
699	Crumbly layer of cob(?) variable in thickness. Over 701, 702. Sample for analysis lost in Ancient Monuments Laboratory. See 709						
700	Same as 699. Note that identical material was found to be under 701 & 702 in a limited area						
701	Burnt sandstone & iron stone blocks normally roughly rectangular & $\leq$ 20 x 10 x 5cm in size, laid as a paving so that they almost entirely overlay 702. Partially under 699						
702	Heavily burnt sand, varying from orange to bright red in colour at the surface, occasionally black beneath surface (where the heat was presumably less intense). Edge of burning very sharply defined. Under 701						
708	See 709. Planned with 712.						
709	Sub-circular area of cob(?), harder and more friable than 699. 708 is continuous with this & very similar, differing only in having a slight admixture of brown earth. Over 710, 711. Planned with 712.	A sample from this layer was examined by Justine Bayley, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, H B M C. She reports 'The sample contains a considerable amount of acid soluble material (presumed to be calcium carbonate) together with many fine insoluble grains and a little sand. This is not a normal mortar composition as the aggregate added to the lime is usually well washed and size graded to eliminate these fine particles. The sample seems more likely to be cob - mixed puddled chalk and clay which is then used as a building material for 'massive' mud walls.'					



TABLE 8. AREAS OF BURNING (contd)

NO	NOTES	FINDS					
		Pottery		Bone		Other	
		Fabric	Drawn	Weight (gm)	Species	Object/Material	Drawn
710	Burnt sand. Contexts 710 to 713 (inclusive) and 721 are continuous and stratigraphically identical. They differ in colour, presumably reflecting the degree of burning. 710 is yellow-green, partially under 709. Planned with 712.						
711	Orange sand. See 710 Planned with 712						
712	Dark brown sand. See 710						
713	Pink sand. See 710						
721	Burnt dark brown sand with charcoal. See 710						
774	Yellow-pink burnt sand See 790						
782	Yellow-pink burnt sand See 790						
783	Yellow-pink burnt sand See 790						
790	Yellow-pink burnt sand There is a strong possibility that this and 774, 782 and 783 were all originally connected. The edges to each of them shown on fig 4 are probably, but not certainly, the result of later disturbance.						

'Levelling' Layer

The removal of all features of 13th century or later date revealed that most of the area excavated in 1979 (fig 4 shows the precise extent) was covered by an apparently homogeneous layer of grey-brown silty sand. This was excavated in a series of 5cm spits, and finds within each spit were bagged according to the metre square of the site grid within which they were found. There were a total of seven spits, which are sometimes referred to separately as LL1, LL2 etc. Context numbers of the form 515/95(3) refer to material from this layer, and indicate the metre square and, in brackets, the spit number.

Additionally at various stages normal context numbers were given to supposed features which later proved to form part of the levelling layer. The context numbers involved may be summarised as follows (working from the uppermost to the lowest):

500 - open to contamination (initial clearing)

510, 511, 537, 554, 562, 563, 564 )  
 568, 569, 570, 591, 592, 601, 656 ) Initial subdivisions

LL1 and 2

663 - cleaning layer

LL3 and 4

669 - cleaning layer

LL5, 6 and 7

657, 667, 678, 724 - 742 ) All at base of  
 ) levelling and  
 749, 767, 773, 776, 784 ) resting on natural  
 ) sand and/or  
 785, 792, 793, 794 ) basal features

It has proved possible to assess the pottery finds, using the above distinctions, to determine whether there was any significant variation in quantity or type within the layer. The origin of the layer, and in particular whether it was actually a levelling layer, is discussed in the Synthesis : Conclusions section of the printed text.

SAXO-NORMAN OCCUPATION : THE FINDSPottery by Phil Jones

The abbreviations and conventions used in the following report are described in the introduction to the pottery section of the printed text. The subordination of headings in the microfiche text is indicated as follows:-

- 1 FABRIC TYPES
- 2 SHELLY WARES
- 3 S Shell Only ('Shelly 1')
- 4 Forms
- 5 BOWLS
- 6 Rim diameters

FABRIC TYPES

Twenty-eight fabric types were identified of which two or three are Roman (an identifiable Alice Holt/Farnham base-angle and eleven other greyware sherds, eg 163-5). Fourteen sherds of Earlswood-type slipped and glazed ware were found within contexts excavated by the HAG and the upper horizons of the 'levelling' layer but are considered to belong to the medieval hall house occupation. All other pottery was of Saxo-Norman types, and includes a few imported sherds (Andennes or Stamford, three sherds, and a sherd from a Wessex pitcher type, see below) and a group of granular sandy types which may not be local (Q1-Q3, eight sherds).

The bulk of the pottery however, comprised twenty-one fabrics of presumed local types, that were rationalised into four groups according to the dominant tempering agent. Of these, the chalky and flinty groups were present only in small numbers, so that it is the shelly and sandy groups that form the major part of the assemblage, together accounting for over 90% of the total. The relationship of these four groups and their types is illustrated in fig 10. The diagram assumes four 'pure' tempering traditions within the assemblage, a model that is not based on a wholly unreasonable supposition since examination does indeed indicate the existence of sherds tempered only with shell, chalk or sand (although not flint on its own). These however, do not necessarily represent the beginning of any supposed sequence as fig 10 tends to imply. They could just as well be local archaic variants of no chronological significance. It is also difficult to be certain when the various chalky, flinty and sandy types were introduced. What fig 10 may best illustrate is the vagueness of boundaries between fabric types and groups, and also the wide range of possible tempering combinations found to have been employed.

#### SHELLY WARES

There needs to be some objective seriation of Saxo-Norman shelly wares in the south-east if they are to be understood. Little is known of kiln locations, no serious attempt at identifying the shell is known to the author, and there is a lack of method for the description and comparison of examples from different sites. This has led to some perhaps unreasonable suppositions concerning shelly wares in London during the late Saxon and Saxo-Norman period (see discussion in printed section).

It is to be hoped that the four types defined below provide some basis for comparisons with similar fabrics from elsewhere, although all except perhaps fabric SC appear to be part of a single group, the types merging in their use of various combinations of shell and other inclusions.

Much uncertainty surrounds the antiquity and identity of mollusc species found in the shelly wares of the south-east. In the South Midlands and other areas where there are extensive fossiliferous limestone it is these that are likely to have been the ultimate source of much of the shell in local pottery. Although there are some shelly marls and limestones in the south-east a more readily available material would have been marine molluscs. Potters may also have been aware that the use of seashell which still retained some salts reduced the risk of kiln damage which could occur with pottery to which substantial calcareous matter was added. The shell inclusions in these and other Saxo-Norman fabrics from Cherchefelle appear to be fragments of a single type of bivalve with no clearly defined umbo and thick multi-laminar valves. Even individual platelets were observed to be fragments (laminae) rather than the full thickness of valves from other molluscan species. These morphological characteristics and the colonial nature (or selection bias) implied from there being only a single species type, suggests one of the family Ostreidae. The widespread use of very similar type shell in Saxo-Norman pottery throughout Surrey and the mid-Thames valley may indicate that oyster shells from contemporary middens were used. The common type, Ostrea edulis was widely traded, even to 11th/12th century Cherchefelle, 46km from the South coast.

#### S Shell Only ('Shelly 1')

Shell plate frags only, of size c0.5-3.0mm (occas up to 10mm). Rare quartz, flint? chalk, c1-5 of each per 10cm of break. Some iron inclusions.

Colour

Nearly always dk grey core, thin red/br margins, patchy dk grey/blk 'skin'. Occas totally reduced or oxidised red-br, or with absence of 'skin'.

Forming

Handmade and coil-built with rough finish; some similar but with wheeled rim to neck; a few with separately made necks either left rough and internally bulbous, or with rim to neck trueing-up; and a small minority possibly show fast-wheel finish though only on rims/neck, never on body sherds.

Hand specimens

Clearly distinguishable from other shelly types except SC and possibly some SQ.

Eye-series

Could only be described as being 'shelly', but easily confused with all other shelly and chalky types.

Sample totals

6.75 EVEs, 399 sherds, 5.43 kg.

Decoration

2 sherds are lightly rilled on the shoulder and neck, 257 unmarked, 258 from LL1. 1 sherd shows parallel and curvilinear incised lines running horizontally across the body (276 from 168). 18% of the jars are finger impressed.

Forms

About 100-110 vessels are represented, including 3 bowls (161, 171, 172). The rest are Cp/Jars, c41% of which have simple everted rims, c39% expanded/flat ended rims, 8% beaded rims, as well as c10 'early' clubbed rims and 2 'late' clubbed rims. Cp/Jars rim diameters range from 15-30cm with the majority (76%) between 18 and 26cm. 113 shoulder to neck sherds were mostly of rounded profile, but with 13% internally

thickened and 9% internally sharp angled. 44 base angles were sharply angled with shallow basal convexity, although there were 9 fragments perhaps from more rounded angle forms.

#### BOWLS

3 clearly distinguished; all straight-walled, 2 with simple rim termination, 167 from LL7 and 171 from LL6, and 1 with slight external beading, 172 from 667. The 2 with simple rims have diams of 18 and 12 cm, the latter being a very small bowl indeed. Another simple straight-walled bowl, 17cm diam, was found in context 11, no 168.

#### CP/JARS

c100-107 vessels represented. EVE percentages below are only of sample S Cp/Jars.

#### Rim diameters

Estimated from 40 definite, 41 approximate, and 33 very approximate measurements taken from 122 rim sherds.

15-17cm - c5	21-24cm - c63
18-20cm - c22	25-27cm - 24
	28-30cm - 10

Of the more reliable diam (definite and approx) 76% are between 18 and 26cm.

#### Rim forms

Simple everted - c43 (41%) vessels; 2.18 (33%) EVEs. Round-end form - c5 (4%) of which 2 are finger-impressed. 373 from BLL, 425 from 667, 638 unmarked. A simple archaic rim type with internal neck angle, 639 from 11. Flat-end form - c37 (35%), of which 13 were finger-impressed.

Several of the flat-end terminations are set obliquely from the angle of the everted neck, presenting a vertical or near-vertical 'face' on the outer edge. 329 from 687/90, 346 & 347 from 777, 351 & 352 from 795, 356 from 801, 371, 376, 383, 409 from BLL, 429 from 667, 447 & 448 from 657, 468, 469, 470, 475 from LL7, 478, 486-489 from LL6, 521, 522, 527, 529 from LL5, 548, 552 from LL4, 576 from LL3, 593 from LL2, 597 from LL1, 629 from 500. See also 6, 12, 13, 14, 27, 28, 29, 41, 57 and 61.

Expanded/flat-ended - c41 (39%) vessels, 2.47 (38%) EVEs. Most of these thickened at the rim termination both internally and externally, although there are many with straight external wall and interior thickening, of the latter there are c20 vessels.

354 from 801, 364 from 806, 374, 375, 383, 394, 395, 408, 409 & 421 from BLL, 424 & 430 from 677, 449 & 456 from 657, 465, 467, 474, 472 & 476 from LL7, 477, 489 & 490 from LL6, 528 from LL5, 547, 549 & 554 from LL4, 575 from LL3, 590 from LL2, 599 from LL1. See also 65, 67, 72, 79 & 81.

Beaded - c9 (8%) vessels, 1.02 (15%) EVEs. Includes 3 vessels with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round external beading.

339 from 697, 426 from 667, 457 from 657, 485 from LL6, 553 from LL4, 598 from LL1. See also nos 80, 82, 92 & 681.

'Early' clubbed - c10 (9%) vessels, 0.43 (7%) EVEs. A variety of square-beaded types, on most of which the top facet is upward-pointing. Two have undercut beading. Several have internally thickened or angled necks (see below), and many come from low contexts on the site.

422 & 423 from 667, 454 & 455 from 657, 519 & 520 from LL5. See also nos 133, 134, 136 & 138.

'Late' clubbed - 2 vessels, 0.08 EVEs. 1 is from context 11, no 135, and the other is an unmarked sherd, 147, so that none certainly come from Saxo-Norman levels.



Other types - 5 (4%) vessels, c0.35 (6%) EVEs.

#### Necks

113 shoulder to neck sherds that clearly show all of the neck angle. 87 (77%) were of standard rounded profile; 15 (13%) were internally thickened; and 11 (9%) were internally sharp-angled. Of the thick and angled types, 5 also displayed the rim-forms - 2 thickened angles were attached to 'early' clubbed rims, and the 3 with sharp angles had similar rims.

#### Base angles

44 sharply angled sherds, all with everted body walls except for 1 with vertical wall. All seem to have shallow basal convexity. There are also 9 fragments possibly from more rounded-angle forms.

#### SC Shell/other Calcareous temper ('Shell/Chalk')

Shell, quartz, flint, ironstone as S. Chalk-mod to freq amounts c0.2-1.5mm, some appear to be tufaceous (see chalky wares).

#### Colour/Forming

As in S.

#### Micro

Clearly distinguished from other types, except for some that may only have sparse chalk, in which case they overlap with some of S. In the preliminary sorting 2 sub-types were isolated with either sparse or mod chalk, but were amalgamated as they could not be consistently divided.

#### Hand specimens

Comments as for S.

#### Sample totals

1.07 EVEs, 100 sherds, 0.53 kg.

#### Decoration

1 Body sherd with horizontally incised line. No finger-impressed rims.

Forms

c23 vessels, all Cp/Jars. 11 (48%) have simple everted rims, c3-5 have beaded rims, and 8 have 'early' clubbed rims. Rim diams vary between 21-30cm with most (86%) between 23 and 28cm. 19 shoulder to neck sherds were found with 3 of standard rounded profile, 3 that were internally angled, and 13 (70%) with internal thickening. 22 base angles were sharply angled with shallow basal convexity and 2 were weakly angled with deeply sagging base plate.

## CP/JARS

## Rim diameters

Estimated from 8 definite, 6 approx and 8 very approx measurements taken from 22 rim sherds.

21-25cm - 6  
 25-27cm - 15  
 28-30cm - 3

Of the more reliable diams, most are between 23 and 28cm (86%), and only 1 is larger at 30cm.

## Rim forms

Simple everted - 11 (48%) vessels, 0.46 (38%) EVEs. Includes 1 round-end termination which together with 6 of the flat-end forms, are characterised by a tapering profile towards the tip, and oblique facing. 2 of these also retain the neck which in both instances is internally ledged and bulbous.

306 from 679, 368 from BLL, 450 from 657, 492 from LL6, 524 from LL5  
 See also 8, 15, 25, 26.

Expanded/flat-ended - none

Beaded - c3-5 (17%) vessels, 0.34 (28%) EVEs. 2 of these have only vestigial beading which is however, square-cut in the manner of 'early' clubbed types. The other 3 have pronounced rounded beading and are attached to internally thickened neck angles.

431 from 667, 491 from LL6, 532 from LL5, 630 from 500.

'Early' clubbed - 8 (35%) vessels, 0.40-42 (34%) EVEs.

Variously orientated top facets and other details. Only 1 is attached to the shoulder, with an internally angled neck.

325 from 689, 427 from 667, 482 from LL7, 546 from LL4, 556 from LL4.

See also 126, 127.

'Late' clubbed - none.

#### Necks

19 shoulder to neck sherds that clearly show the neck angle, of which 8 also retain the rim termination. Of these, 3 (15%) were of standard rounded profile, 13 (70%) were internally bulbous, and 3 (15%) were internally angled. Of those with attached rim form, 7 were bulbous, either with internal ledging and simple tapered rim, or beaded and without ledging. 1 of the 2 angled necks is from an 'early' clubbed form.

#### Base angles

24 sherds, of which 22 are sharply angled with shallow basal convexity, and 2 are very weakly angled with a deeply sagging base. The body walls of 5 drawn profiles were either everted (2), almost vertical (2), or inwardly-sloping (1).

#### SQ Shell/Quartz ('Shelly 2')

Shell as S; quartz c0.2-1.0mm (most between 0.3-0.6mm) in sparse to mod amounts, almost up to the same amount as shell; rare flint, calc inclusions, ironstone.

#### Colour/Forming

As in S.

#### Micro

May be confused with TS as the only criterion for separation is the relative quantities of shell/quartz; SQ more shell than sand, TS more sand than shell.

Hand specimens

Comments as S.

Sample totals

2.03 EVEs, 159 sherds, 2.01 kg.

Decoration

One of the Cp/Jars has a finger impressed rim as do 2 of the pitcher/bowl rims (173 & 195). The underside of spout 189 has an applied finger impressed strip and bowl 176 has a series of oval impressions along the rim edge.

Forms

c38-50 vessels represented, of which only 3 or 4 rimsherds belong to pitchers or bowls. About 38-50 vessels are represented including 3/4 pitchers or bowls (173, 195, 176 rims; 189, 191, spouts). 20% of the Cp/Jars have simple everted rims, 18% beaded rims, 59% 'early' clubbed rims, and only one 'late' clubbed rim. Cp/Jar rim diams range from 18-30 cm with 87% between 18 and 26cm. Among 28 shoulder to neck sherds, 12 were of standard rounded profile, 13 had a sharp interior angle and 3 were internally thickened. All 41 base angles were sharply angled with shallow basal convexity.

## BOWLS/PITCHERS

Not enough of the profile is present on any of the 3 or 4 rimsherds of relatively small diam to be certain of the vessel form, and the 2 spouts could belong to either.

2 finger-impressed rims 175 from 33, 195 from 168, 1 rim probably from a bowl with a series of oval impressions on the rim top 176 unmarked; a simple everted rim of rounded neck profile with finger-tipped decoration 200 from 168; 1 short tubular spout with applied finger-impressed strip, and a fragment from another 189 from 33, 191 from 734.

## CP/JARS

c34-45 vessels, EVE percentages below are of sample SQ Cp/Jars only.

## Rim diameters

Estimated from 10 definite, 13 approx and 12 very approx measurements taken from 35 rim sherds.

18-20cm - <u>c</u> 9	25-27cm - 9
21-24cm - 14	28-30cm - 3

Of the more reliable diams, 87% are between 18 and 26 cm.

## Rim forms

Simple everted - c7 (20%) vessels, 0.33 (18%) EVEs, no round-end form. Of the 7 flat-end types, only 1 is finger-impressed, and only 2 are obliquely flat-faced.

330 from 687(690), 418 from BLL. See also 32, 36.

Expanded/flat-ended - only 1 rim sherd (compare with 39% of such vessels in S), but this from context 11 no 66.

Beaded - 6 (18%) vessels, 0.33 (18%) EVEs. Includes 2 vessels with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round beading.

396 from BLL, 481 from LL7, 493 & 494 from LL6, 588 from LL2, 596 from LL1. See also 108 and 121.

'Early' clubbed - 20 (59%) vessels, 1.06 (61%) EVEs.

A similar range to that of S although most of the top facet orientations are downward-pointing. 2 externally undercut types.

302 from 612, 317 from 683, 326 from 689, 340 from 760,

382,397,399,402,405,419 from BLL, 428 from 667, 451 from 657, 484,495 from LL6, 523/531 from LL5, 572 from LL3, 582 from LL3, 595, 616 from LL1. See also 122.

Late 'clubbed' - 1 (32%) vessel, 0.06 (3%) EVEs. 2 sherds of a single vessel, from context 33 and the top surface of the levelling layer (601).

Necks

28 Shoulder to neck sherds that clearly show the neck angle. 12 (43%) were of standard rounded profile, 3 (11%) were internally thickened, and 13 (46%) were internally sharp-angled.

Of the attached rim forms, all 3 of the thickened type had 'early' clubbed rims. Only 1 of the angled necks also retained a rim which was of similar type. It is probable that most of the other 12 unattached angled necks also belong to 'early' clubbed rims.

Base angles

41 sharply angled sherds, all with everted body walls and shallow basal convexity.

TS Quartz/Shell ('Transitional Shelly')

Shell - mod to freq; quartz - freq, and more than that of shell.

Calc, flint, ironstone - rare as in S.

Colour/Forming

As in S. More vessels better finished and less that are handmade or have separately applied necks.

Micro

Easily confused with SQ.

Hand specimens

Comments as for S. Also could be described as 'shell/sandy'.

Sample totals

3.17 EVEs, 195 sherds, 2.01 kg.

Decoration

Only 3 body sherds. 1 with diag 4-tooth combing; 1 with roughly combed horiz and diag bands; 1 with a diag incised line. 6 or 7 of the Cp/Jars had finger impressed rims.

Forms

c40-45 vessels represented all of which are Cp/Jars. 26% had simple everted, 4% had expanded/flat ended rims, 31% were beaded, 28% had 'early' clubbed, and 4% 'late' clubbed rims. Rim diams are between 15-31cm with most (66%) between 22-26cm. 43 shoulder to neck sherds are mostly of standard rounded profile (88%), and there are only 2 with slight interior thickening, 3 with internal sharp angle and 2 with external ledging. 51 base angles, and all sharply angled except 1 of more rounded profile.

## CP/JARS

## Finger-impressed rims

6 or 7 (14%) vessels, 66 (20%) EVEs of all TS rims.

## Rim diams

Estimated from 19 definite, 11 approx and 13 very approx measurements taken from 46 rim sherds.

15-17cm - 4	21-24cm - 16
18-20cm - 3	25-27cm - 18
	28-31cm - 2

Of the more reliable diams, 66% are between 22 and 26cm, 3 are larger, and 7 are smaller. Some of the latter may possibly be from pitchers.

## Rim forms

Simple everted - c12 (26%) vessels, 114 (43%) EVEs. Round-end form - 2, of which 1 has a double row of finger-impressions on the rim top 307. Flat-end forms - 10, of which 4 are finger-impressed. None have 'faced' top facets, but 4 have a more horizontally-inclined end, set obliquely from the angle of the eversion. 303 from 612, 307 from 679, 337 from 694, 363 from 806, 401 from BLL, 498 from LL6, 526 from LL5, 600 & 615 from LL1, 621 from TLL. See also 33.

Expanded/flat-ended - 2 (4%) vessels, 17 (6%) EVEs. Both are unlike those so common in S. 1 is attached to a sharp neck angle and has a short neck, 525; and the other is thin-walled and not very expanded at the tip, 573.

Beaded - 15 (31%) vessels, 13 (5%) EVEs. 1 has a finger-impressed rim. 336 from 687 (690), 338 from 693, 400 & 413 from BLL, 458 from 657, 474 from LL7, 550 from LL4, 610 from LL1, 628 from 500. See also 47, 51, 99, 100.

'Early' clubbed - 14 (28%) vessels, 0.77 (29%) EVEs.

A variety of sub-types, most of which have downward-pointing top facets. 2 have undercut external beads. At least 2 have thickened necks but these are not pronounced.

'Late' clubbed - 2 (4%) vessels, 0.17 (6%) EVEs. 1 with finger-impressions along the inner edge of the top facet, found in the upper surface of the levelling layer 496. The other, 129, is from context 33.

4 (8%) vessels, 29 (11%) EVEs. Includes 2 with triangular rim sections; 1 with an elongated upward-pointing bead from a low context (497 from LL6, 623 from TLL); and a curiously modelled rim that is probably to be included with the 'early' clubbed series and which has a sharply angled interior neck, 480 from LL7.

#### Necks

43 shoulder to neck sherds that clearly show all of the neck angle. 38 (88%) of standard rounded profile, 2 (5%) slightly thickened, 3 (7%) sharply angled. Both of the bulbous necks were attached to 'early' clubbed rims; and the angled necks belonged to a thickened/flat-ended rim, a simple beaded rim, and the distinctively modelled rim no 140. External ledging, ie a distinct carination just below the narrowest constriction of the pot, occurs on 1 sherd of rounded interior neck profile. Another sherd has a sharp exterior angle.



### Base angles

51 sherds, all but 1 with sharp angle, and everted walls. 1 sherd is of more rounded profile with almost no carination, and has deep basal convexity.

### CHALKY WARES

This is the smallest of the four major coarseware traditions. It has been divided into three fabric types although it may be more reasonable to assume these to be a single homogeneous group. The artificial division is maintained because together with some consideration of forms and context, it may be possible to discern separable ware-types within the group. Although C1 is very distinctively a 'pure' chalk-tempered fabric, any ware that might be represented by these sherds would also include much of C2, and the latter cannot be separated from C1 with any degree of reliability. TC is a catch-all for any other sherds with frequent chalk, but which also have as much quartz inclusions. Many of these probably overlap with, or continue the range of C1/C2 'ware', but some seem to have fabric/form and colour affinities with the coarsest variety of Reigate Saxo-Norman sandy ware, RG3 (see below).

Most calcareous grains in this group of fabrics are sub-angular, display an even crypto-crystalline break, and are often white. These derive from the chalk which outcrops as the North Downs only two to three km north of Reigate. Much of the non-shell calcareous temper in the shelly fabric types is also of this 'blocky' character. Some other calcareous inclusions are semi-rounded or segmented, with a layered structure that sometimes surrounds a void or a dark-stained centre. These irregular voids may be from a tufa formed around organic debris which is locally available in fluvial deposits.

Chalk having entered a stream in solution either directly or from Coombe Rock at the base of the scarp slope, can be precipitated further downstream as a spongy laminar concretion around other particles on the bed. The selection of fluvial grits for temper, a good source of pre-graded material from bars and banks, may account for the presence of tufaceous inclusions in Cherchefelle pottery.

Tufa is sometimes present in the shelly type SC and is thought to be the calcareous element in Saxo-Norman sandy wares (see discussion in printed text)

#### C Chalk only ('Chalky 1')

Chalk frag, angular/subangular, of size c0.3 - 3.0mm (average c0.5-1.5mm). Either fairly soft and white, or grey-white and powdery. Rare to sparse quartz c0.2-1.5 (average 0.3 - 0.6mm). Rare shell, flint, and ironstone.

#### Colour

Always a dk grey core, and usually has dk grey to black surfaces. Occas with oxidised or part-oxidised red/brown or patchy surfaces.

#### Forming

Well made but handmade (?coil-built); good smooth finish, possibly self-slipped. Most show signs of rim to neck wheel-finish.

#### Micro

Very distinctive in the break. Cannot be confused with any other type except C2.

#### Hand specimens

As many of the inclusions are concealed by surface slipping, in any assemblage with a predominance of shelly ware, much of this tradition with white or vesicular inclusions could be classified as shelly in any superficial examination. Where the chalk has weathered to grey, even the break would not obviously indicate it to be a chalky fabric, and it could even be mistaken for a 'groggy' or 'fine' ware. One of

the hardest fabric groups to isolate by eye.

Sample totals

0.13 EVEs, 17 sherds, 0.21 kg.

Decoration

1 rim-sherd has a knife-trimmed shoulder, 1 Cp/Jar is finger impressed and another has a series of rectangular slots along the rim.

Forms

5 or 6 vessels represented, all of which are Cp/Jars, 3 or 4 with simple everted/flat ended rims and 2 with expanded terminals. Rim diameters are between 16 and 22cm, and of the 8 necks, 6 are of standard rounded profile, 1 is internally bulbous, as is another with external ledging. All 4 base angles are sharply angled and have deep basal convexity.

CP/JARS

Finger-impressed rims

1 vessel with light finger-impressions; another, 642, has a series of rounded rectangular slots.

Rim diams

Estimated from 4 definite, (16, 18, 22, and 22cm), and 2 less precisely determined at c22cm that are the impressed rims.

Rim forms

4 of simple everted/flat-ended form; and 2 with expanded terminals accentuated by impressed decoration along the top facet e g 642 from 120. See also 16, 17, 643.

Necks

8 sherds clearly showing the neck angle. 6 of standard rounded profile, 2 of which retained their rims, simple everted and impressed thickened. 2 others had bulbous necks, both with simple everted necks, and 1 of these also has exterior ledging and careless knife-trimming on the shoulder.

Base angles

4 sherds, all sharp-angled, everted-walled, and with deep basal convexity.

CQ Chalk/Quartz ('Chalky 2')

Chalk, flint, shell, ironstone as Cl. Quartz as Cl but more, sparse to mod amounts.

Colour/Forming

As Cl but more examples have surface oxidation or patchy red/brown to grey surfaces.

Micro

Very distinctive in the break. Some may be confused with Cl as they are separated only on the relative quantities of quartz.

Hand specimens

As Cl. The increased quantities of quartz not usually detectable from a superficial examination of surfaces but may be observable in the break. In addition to the possibility of being called 'shelly', 'vesicular', 'groggy' or even 'fine', CQ as a hand specimen could also be classified as 'sandy'.

Sample totals

0.11 EVEs, 21 sherds, 0.21kg.

Decoration

3 sherds. 1 shoulder sherd, 260 from 738, with light rilling that may rather be 'scratch-marking' as two other sherds seem to have been treated in this manner. One of these, 275 from LL5, may be from a base sherd and could simply be grass-marking (see discussion in printed text).

1 Cp/Jar and a bowl have finger-impressed rims.

Forms

4 vessels represented, including a bowl (178). 2 Cp/Jars have flat top beaded rims and another is a simple everted/end thickened type.

Rim diams 21-c25cm. All 7 neck sherds are of standard rounded interior profile although 1 has slight external ledging and there are 8 sharply

angled bases.

#### BOWL

1 with slightly curving, almost vertical wall, with pronounced bulbous rim termination that is deeply finger-impressed, c25cm diam, 178 from 168.

#### CP/JARS

3 vessels represented in the sample.

#### Finger-impressed rims

1 in addition to the bowl 52 from 33, 684 from 97/120.

#### Rim diam

Estimated from 1 definite (21cm), 1 approx (22cm) and 1 very approx (+25cm).

#### Rim forms

2 flat-top beaded rims, c22 and 21cm 533 from LL5, 551 from LL4, and a simple everted and end thickened rim with finger impressions, +25cm 52 from 33. (Another similar vessel to the last, 644, is also finger-impressed and has an externally-stepped neck. This was found in context 97/120, as was a simple everted rim of round-end type.)

#### Necks

7 sherds clearly show the neck angle, and all have standard internally rounded profile. 1 has an angled exterior, with slight ledging.

#### Base angles

8 sharply angled sherds. Of the 4 which can be illustrated 3 have slightly everted walls and another has vertical walls.

#### TC Quartz/Chalk ('Transitional Chalky')

Chalk, shell, ironstone as C1. The frequency of quartz (size range as in C1) is up to and equal to that of the chalk inclusions, which is the main criterion that distinguishes TC from CQ. Flint is usually rare although there are some sherds that seem to have more, but never more than sparse.

Colour/Forming

As for CQ

Micro

This is much less a distinctive type than the previously mentioned 'transitional' type, TS. It is arbitrarily separated from CQ according to the relative quantities of quartz, but at the other extreme of possible mis-identification, some sherds may more properly belong to the Saxo-Norman sandy tradition. This is because with of a possible overlap with RGC which has rare examples moderate rather than the normal sparse amounts of chalk and so have a very similar inclusion suite to that of TC. It has not proved possible to separate these from others of TC, which may belong to the end-range of CQ, with any degree of certainty.

Hand specimens

One of the types most capable of being mistaken for other types. Sherds could be described as either 'gritty', 'sand-shelly', 'sand-chalky', or even by the use of the term 'calc gravel-tempered'. In any initial hand-sorting these sherds would be allocated to one or many groups according to the personal experience of the researcher.

Sample totals

0.27 EVEs, 19 sherds 0.20kg.

Forms

At least 4 vessels represented, all Cp/Jars. No decoration, except 1 Cp/Jar with finger impressed rim and another with an incised line along the rim top. 2 simple everted, 1 beaded and one upward pointing flat beaded rim. 5 neck to should sherds of standard rounded form, and 1 that is internally angled. 7 sharply angled base-wall junction sherds.

## CP/JARS

## Finger-impressed rims

1 example on a beaded rim.

## Rim diam

Estimated from 2 definite measurements (13 & 22cm).

## Rim forms

Simple everted - 3 flat-ended. These are the smallest vessels in this fabric-types and may therefore, form part of a postulated C1/CQ ware-type 617 from LL1, 622 from TLL. A round-end type was found in context 97/120, no 2. Beaded - 1 with impressed rim and rounded neck, 83 unmarked. Upward-pointing flat-beaded - 2 vessels, 1 of which, with an incised line along the rim-top facet, comes from context 97, no 111, and another has a slight indentation 500 from LL7. Many similar rims are of Saxo-Norman sandy fabric RG C3. The examples here, may represent the coarsest of that ware-type, and 1 has an angled interior neck as do many in RG C3.

## Necks

6 sherds clearly show the neck angle. All but 1 are of standard rounded form, and that is the angled neck of the upward-pointing flat-beaded rim.

## Base-angles

7 angled sherds. Only 2 could be orientated correctly, of which 1 was everted and the other had vertical walls.

FLINTY WARES

This is the second smallest group of the four major coarseware groups, and is the least understood. This is partly because of the small number of form characteristics which can be illustrated, but also because of the diversity of fabric and colour combinations, and the fact that there is little to distinguish between the fabric types.

The forms and finish of the complete range of vessels suggest that pottery with plentiful flint temper may have been in minority supply at Reigate throughout the Saxo-Norman occupation with little change.

FQ 1 & 2 Flint/Quartz ('Flinty 1 & 2')

Frequent angular flint 0.2-1.5mm (average 0.3 - 0.8mm), sparse quartz c0.3-0.7mm, rare to sparse ironstone, rare to sparse calcareous inclusions (probably chalk in most) only in FQ2.

Colour

Patchy dk grey/browns in various combinations and with no consistency.

Forming

Handmade, with wheel-finished rims.

Micro

FQ1/FQ2 are easily distinguished from all other fabrics in being predominantly flint-tempered. The only difference between them is the presence of chalk in FQ2 a distinction that may or may not be important.

Hand specimens

Usually distinguished by some clearly visible inclusions as being a 'flint-gritted' fabric, although in the hand sherds can easily be confused with TF types which have more sand.

Sample totals

0.58 EVEs, 29 sherds, 0.25 kg.

Decoration

1 roughly rilled shoulder sherd, 261 unmarked; and 1 impressed rim, both of FQ2 fabric.

Forms

At least 3 vessels in FQ1, all Cp/Jars. At least 3 vessels in FQ1 all Cp/Jars. 2 with simple everted and 1 beaded rim, diams 19-24cm.



All 5 neck sherds are of standard rounded profile and there are 3 sharply angled bases. In FQ2 at least 6 vessels are represented, of which 1 is a bowl (166). All the Cp/Jars have simple everted rims and necks of standard rounded profile, except 1 with pronounced external neck ledging. There are two sharply angled base sherds.

#### CP/JARS

2 with simple everted/flat-ended rims c19, c24cm, 438 from 667, 614 from LL1.

2 beaded rims, 349 from 795, 102 from 97, one of which is finger-impressed, 19cm. A total of 5 sherds showing the neck angle, all of standard rounded profile. 3 sharply angled bases.

#### FQ2 forms

##### BOWL

Simple straight-walled eversion, with horizontal flat-ended termination.

10cm diam (166 unmarked)

4 simple flat-ended rim sherds c14, c23, +25, 26cm e g 18 from 33, 586 from LL2, 443 from 667. 2 of these also include the neck-angle which is of standard rounded form. 1 other similar rim (18cm) has external pronounced ledging of the neck. 563 from LL4.

Base angles - 2 angled sherds.

#### TF 1 & 2 Quartz/Flint ('Transitional Flinty')

Flint sparse to mod, ill sorted, size range c0.2-3.0mm Quartz frequent 0.2 - 1.5mm (average 0.2-0.6mm). Sparse ironstone. Rare to sparse calcareous inclusions only in TF2.

#### Colour

The larger sample provides a broader impression of the group which is as variably patchy as FQ. Many retain a dk grey core and have patchy grey-red/brown-brown surfaces. Others are either totally reduced or oxidised. There is no reason to believe these differences are indicative of separate types or wares; rather, they reflect the inefficiency of the kilns in which they were made.

Forming

As for FQ, handmade with wheel-finished rims.

Micro

Distinguished from FQ by the relative amounts of quartz and flint, although there may be some overlapping with Reigate Saxo-Norman Sandy ware. TF1 has a similar inclusions suite to that of RG F2 but with a little more flint so that some could alternatively represent an RG F1 type (see table 16). TF2 in a similar manner resembles RG FC2 but with a little more of both calc and flint, so that some could represent an RG FC1 type (table 16). The main difference between RG and TF sherds, and that which has dictated the use and retention of the term 'transitional', is the relative frequency of flint (moderate amounts in TF, sparse in RG F2 and FC2), but this may or may not be of importance. It should be noted here that RG C1 and TC are only narrowly separated by perhaps insignificant quantities of calcareous temper. There may be alternative solutions to the Transitional types/Reigate Saxo-Norman gritty types conundrum although the author is reasonably satisfied with the present differentiation. This is due, in large part, to the consistency of the RG/RQ group in forming, forms, rim-forms, and especially kiln-firing, in which the colour of most is dark grey with brown surfaces, unlike the variegated surfaces of the flinty group.

Hand specimens

The confusion of types that arises even from microscopic examination, becomes even more acute if sorting relies entirely on superficial appearances. All of TC, TF, and RG 1-3 may be lumped together as 'sandy with some flint' and what would be lost from such an amalgamation would be the coarser 'end-range' of chalky, flinty, and sandy groups. An even worse method of visual sorting would be the use of minor colour differences to determine 'wares'.

Sample totals

TF1-1.21 EVEs, 36 sherds, 0.10kg; TF2-0.69 EVEs, 23 sherds 0.15kg.

Forms

In fabric TF1 there are 12-16 vessels represented, including 1 bowl (184). No decoration. Of the Cp/Jars, c6 have simple everted, 4 have slight end thickened, and c6 have beaded rims. Diams range between 15 and 24cm. Among 10 neck sherds, 7 are of standard rounded profile, 2 are slightly thickened internally and 1 has shallow external ledging. There are 12 base angles that are sharply angled. In fabric TF2 the vessels are all Cp/Jars (although a bowl, 183, and spout 190 were found in HAG contexts). Of the 5 simple everted rims, 2 were finger impressed and there were also 5 beaded rims. All 7 neck sherds were of standard rounded form and all 8 base angles were sharply angled. The maximum girth of the body was consistently at the base angle.

TF1 forms

## BOWLS

1 full profile with flat topped beaded rim, angled sagging base and slightly hollowed profile, 184 from 120. 1 other from HAG context 97, no 181 is slightly bulging below the rim. Both these and the similar bowl in TF2 fabric 183 have walls c 5-6 cm high and a consistent wall-height to rim diameter ratio of 1:5. 1 other bowl(?) with a large  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round rim bead and a diam of 37cm, not illustrated, was found in context 97/120.

## CP/JARS

## Rim diams

10 definite, 2 approx and 1 very approx measurements taken. Of the more definite of these, 7 (59%) are between 19 and 22cm; 4 others are smaller, between 15 and 18cm (33%); and 1 is larger at 24 cm.

## Rim forms

Simple everted - c6 (37%) vessels, 0.41 (33%) EVEs. 1 with round-end and the others with flat-end terminations. 398 from BLL, 534 from LL5. See also 42.

Simple, but with slight end-thickening - 4 (25%) vessels, 0.36 (29%) EVEs. These fall between simple and beaded types with no clear distinction. 559 from LL4, 591 from LL2. See also 45, 107. Beaded - c6 (37%) vessels, 0.47 (38%) EVEs. All are simple triangular to round-end terminations, but there is usually no distinct angle between bead and neck wall. A finger-impressed beaded rim was found in context 97/120 no 106. 365 from BLL, 509 from LL6, 558 from LL4, 574 from LL3, 646 from 120. See also 104, 105.

## Necks

10 sherds clearly show the neck angle. Of these, 7 are of standard rounded form, 2 are slightly thickened, and 1 has shallow external ledging. Both of the bulbous necks are attached to simple everted rims, as also the ledge neck although the latter was one with thickened rim termination.

## Base angles

12 sharply angled sherds. 3 that could be correctly orientated had inward-sloping walls and a slight beading of the exterior angle.

TF2 Forms

## PITCHER

Short tubular spout presumed not to be from a bowl because of the curvature of the attached body wall. The spout tapers slightly towards the end which has been cut off obliquely, no 190.

CP/JARS

Rim diams

8 sharply angled sherds. All 4 sherds that can be drawn have inward-sloping walls and have deep basal convexity. One of these 4 has slight external beading of the angle.

RG/RQ 'REIGATE SAXO-NORMAN SANDY WARE'

This forms the majority of pottery from Saxo-Norman levels, although in early phases it is secondary to the shelly group. The fabric is extremely variable, with at least thirteen recognisably different inclusion suites. They are thought however, to represent a single ware-type: ware-type rather than ware, in that strictly speaking, the latter term should only be applied either to pottery which was found at a kiln-site, or to pottery which is so distinctive as to be almost certainly from a single manufacturing centre. There is no such certainty about these fabrics from the Reigate area, or about the later red/brown surfaced grey sandy wares of East Surrey. Certainly the present examples from Cherchefelle give the impression that they may have been the products of a single local workshop albeit through perhaps two to three generations of potters, but one cannot be sure that such similarities would not exist within a more widespread tradition of pot manufacture. There may seem to be little justification for grouping together fabrics of, for instance, sand with a little ironstone (RQ4), with those of coarser sand plus chalk and flint grits (RGFC). There is however a convergent continuity of all the individual types, which together with shared characteristics of forms, rim-forms, colour, and general range of inclusion suites, leads to the conclusion that they belong to a single ware-type.

The fundamental division of Reigate Saxo-Norman sandy ware is between sherds tempered with a coarse quartz sand RG, and those with a finer grade of sand, RQ. Within both of these, further subdivisions were made on the basis of the presence or absence of other accessory tempering agents such as flint and chalk, and the relative quantities of these. A further level of division was of sand-only fabrics of both coarse and finer grades, into those with or without a shell-charged slip.

The vast majority of these sherds had a grey core and oxidised surfaces, and there are very few that are totally reduced.

While the present author regards these as being indicative of poor kiln control or of sooting during use, some may see them as separate types, perhaps precursors of local grey wares. For this reason they have been indicated '-R', after the fabric-type classification.

#### Temper components

- 1 Coarse quartz sand ('gritty' as in RG) - subrounded c0.2-1.5mm (average size 0.2-0.8mm). Colour variable through reds, browns, pinks, greys, whites, clear and opaque depending largely on the degree of oxidation of interstitial iron during kiln firing.
- 2 Finer quartz sand ('sandy' as in RQ) - as above, but c0.2-0.8mm (average size 0.2-0.4mm). The source of both grades of was either contemporary stream silts or fossil sand such as the Folkestone Beds over which the site lies.
- 3 Flint - standard angular splinters, c0.2-2.0mm (average 0.5-1.0mm).
- 4 Calcareous inclusions - subrounded, fairly soft, white to pale buff, c0.2-1.5mm (0.2-1.0mm average). Some appear to be tufaceous (see chalky wares above).

- 5 Shell - ill sorted scatters of calcareous inclusions visible on the surface of RG4\* and RQ4\* sherds without any such inclusion being present within the clay body. Their position is such that most have suffered weathering, and are of a somewhat amorphous character. They are however platey and angular which would suggest that they are shell rather than being the same type of calcareous inclusion as went into the temper suite of other RG and RQ fabrics
- 6 Ironstone - subangular or subrounded, c0.2-3.0mm (average size 0.2-0.6mm), red/brown to grey/brown. In most instances they are of similar sizes to the quartz grains and may derive from the same source or else formed part of the clay as dug. Occasional large fragments perhaps come directly from the Folkestone Beds which are a series of ferruginous, largely uncemented sands, or may also derive from stream silts

Whereas no sherds attributable to RG C/F 1 or RG F1 have been included, it has already been observed that some sherds of fabrics TC and TF may more properly be placed here as the coarsest of the Saxo-Norman sandy ware.

RG FC3 'Gritty' + rare Flint/Calc

Forms

About 4/5 vessels represented (sample EVEs 0.02) including a bowl (180) and 2 Cp/Jars with beaded and simple everted rims. 3 neck sherds of rounded profile, 11 sharply angled base sherds, with 2 of more rounded profile.

BOWL

1 (+24cm diams). Pronounced finger-impressed rim. 180 from 168.

CP/JARS

1 (+22cm) with beaded rim. 510 from LL7.

1 (+20cm) with simple thick-end everted rim, from 11.

## Necks

3 sherds, of which 1 can be illustrated, with rounded angle.

## Bases

11 angled sherds, 5 can be illustrated, all everted-walled.

2 rounded angle sherds.

RG FC2 'Gritty' + sparse Flint/Calc

Forms

About 2/3 vessels represented (sample EVEs 0.09) including 2 Cp/Jars with beaded and expanded/flat ended rims, and a handle (185). 5 neck sherds of rounded profile and 6 sharply angled base sherds.

HANDLE

Of round section, c1.25cm thick. 185 from LL5.

CP/JARS

Beaded rims - 2, of c18, 16cm diam. 84 from 120, 677 from 500.

Expanded/flat ended - 1, 24cm diam. 76 from 11.

Necks

5 sherds, all standard rounded profile.

Bases

6 angled sherds, 2 can be illustrated, everted-walled.

Sample totals of both RG FC 3 & 2

0.11 EVEs, 81 sherds, 0.80kg.

Decorated sherds of RG FC 3 & 2

37 sherds including 9 with roller stamping and incised lines (205-15), 26 combed sherds (222-50) and 2 combed lattice sherds (254-5).

9 'rouletted' sherds - 2, possibly 3 vessels with stabbed or roller-impressed rows and incised lines, 205-15. Surface colour is a rich red/brown.

No rims definitely associated. 26 combed sherds - 1, possibly 2, vessels with wavy combed bands, 222-50. No rim associated. Rich red/brown surface colour. 2 combed lattice sherds, 254 & 255.



RG F2 'Gritty' + sparse FlintForms

Include 1 Cp/Jar with simple everted finger impressed rim, and 2 neck sherds of rounded profile.

Sample totals

0.03 EVEs, 5 sherds, 0.035kg. c3 vessels at least. 1 simple everted, slightly thickened rim, c25cm diam with finger impressions, 410.

Necks - 2 standard rounded examples.

RG F3 'Gritty' + rare FlintSample totals

0.70 EVEs, 49 sherds, 0.93kg.

Forms

c15 or 16 vessels, all Cp/Jars including 7 simple everted, 6 simple everted and end thickened, 4 everted slightly beaded, and 1 beaded rim. There is also 1 rilled shoulder sherd, 14 sharply angled bases, and 16 neck sherds, 5 of which have an externally stepped, 'ledged', profile.

## CP/JARS

## Rim forms

Simple everted, flat-ended rims - 7 vessels, 0.30 EVEs, 20-22cm diam except 1 of 25cm diam which is finger-impressed, no 30. 417 from BLL. Also 19 & 20. Simple everted, thickened and flat-ended - 6 vessels, 0.28 EVEs, 18-22cm diam, 5 of these are finger-impressed. 379 from BLL, 459 from 657, 504 from LL6, 579 from LL3, 594 from LL1. Also 56.

Simple everted, slightly beaded - 4 vessels, 0.08 EVEs. 565 from LL4. Also 43 & 44.

Beaded - 1 with rim-tipping, c18cms diam (not illustrated).

## Necks

16 examined, of which 8 are standard rounded, 5 have external stepped profile, 1 is slightly thickened internally, and 1 is internally angled.

#### Bases

14 angled sherds of which 6 can be illustrated. These include 3 with vertical and 3 with everted walls.

#### RG C1 'Gritty' + sparse to mod Calc

##### Forms

2 rimsherds of Cp/Jars with 'early' clubbed and upward pointing, flat beaded rims.

##### Sample totals

0.07 EVE s, 2 sherds, 0.09 kg. 'Early' clubbed rim of 30cm diameter, 141 unmarked, and an upward-pointing flat-beaded rim with incised line along the rim-top, 23cm diam, 110 from 11.

#### RG C2 'Gritty' + sparse Calc

##### Sample totals

0.21 EVEs, 19 sherds, 0.16kg.

##### Decoration

6 sherds with horizontally applied strip with 'disc' impressions (264-70), and one sherd each of roughly combed (251), scratched (274) and rilled (not illus) decoration. 6 body sherds with applied rows of centrally-depressed 'discs', sometimes overlapping, 264-70. 1 of these has a glaze spot on the external body wall, 265 from 148.

Other decoration - 1 roughly combed, 251 from LL6, 1 'scratched', 274 from 737, and 1 rilled sherd.

##### Forms

c8 vessels at least, all Cp/Jars including 4 with beaded rims and 2 with upward pointing flat beaded rims with incised line along the rim top. 2 angle base sherds were found, and 3 neck sherds, 2 of standard rounded form, and 1 with slight interior angle and thickening.

## CP/JARS

## Rim forms

Beaded rims - 4 with simple rounded beads (diams 26, 21, c16, and ?cm)

1 of which is finger-tipped e g 503 from LL6, 514 from LL6.

Upward-pointing flat-beaded rims - 2 with incised line along the rim-top, 22 & 27cm diam 562 from LL4, 333 from 687. 2 similar rims are in TC fabric and another in RG C1, although the majority (18 in number) are in RG C3.

## Necks

Only 3 identified, 2 of standard rounded form, and the other is heavier, with slight internal thickening and angle.

## Bases

2 angled sherds, both everted-walled.

RG C3 'Gritty' + rare CalcSample totals

4.62 EVEs, 325 sherds, 4.1 kg.

Decorated body sherds

18 sherds of which only 10 are stratified (see also section on decoration below).

8 sherds with 'reed-stabbed' impressed rows and incised lines 216-21.

1 horizontally-combed sherd,

2 rilled sherds, 262 & 263.

6 with incised wavy lines on the shoulder, 271.

1 combed wavy line, 279.

1 sherd with a glaze spot (unmarked); see below.

One bowl has heart impressions along the rim (174) and another is finger impressed as are 12 Cp/Jars. Other Cp/Jars have slashed rim decoration (170), impressed ovals (501), triangular stabbing (not illustrated), or an incised line along the rim top.

Forms

About 90-100 vessels, most of which are Cp/Jars except for 4 bowls (eg 169, 174, 177). The majority of Cp/Jars are beaded (33%) and others are simple everted (18%), end thickened (11%), upward pointing and beaded (19%), and early squared (13%) rims. A few have 'late' squared and wedge-shaped rims. Rim diams range between 12 & 30cm with most between 18-25cm. 45 neck angle sherds are of standard rounded profile, 6 are internally angled, and 4 are internally bulbous. All 87 base angles are sharply angled.

## BOWLS/DISHES

4 vessels, plus 2 from HAG contexts. 1 heavily beaded and deeply finger-impressed rim, c20cm (not illustrated)

1 vertical walled, simple rim, 13cm diam, 169 from 683.

1 simple beaded rim, finger-tipped along the top, slightly curved upright walls, 13cm diam, 173 from 168. 2 similar small bowls are also from HAG contexts; 1 has 2 incised lines along the rim top, 15cm (not illustrated from 97), and the other has a series of small heart shaped impressions in the same position, c13cm diam, 174 from 11. 1 similar rim to the 3 last mentioned, but the diameter narrows towards the rim, and there is a series of oval impressions on the top facet 10.5cm diam, 177 from 679.

## CP/JARS

## Finger-impressed rims

12 vessels, (1 of which is 12cm, all others are between 20 and 28cm diam)

## Other rim-top decoration

1 beaded rim with slashed decoration, 170 from LL1; and 2 upward-pointing flat-beaded rims with impressed ovals, and triangular stabbing, 501 from LL7 and not illustrated. All the other vessels with this rim-type have an incised line along the rim top.

## Rim forms

Based on c90-100 vessels, 4.53 EVEs.

Simple everted - c18 (18%) 0.61 (15%) EVEs.

Round-ended - 3 vessels, 0.10 EVEs. 19 & 21cm diam, 512 from LL6, 625 from TLL. Also 3 & 4.

Flat-ended - 9 vessels, 0.35 EVEs, includes 2 that are 'faced', and 1 of these is finger-impressed. Diams - 12, 14, c14, c16, 18, 21, 20, c28cm 308 from 679, 327 from 689, 353 from 801, 511 from LL7, 568 from LL4. See also 21, 36, 690.

Flat-ended, with horizontal top facet - 4 vessels, 0.15 EVEs.

Diams - 12, c18, 24, 22cm 441 from 667, 613 from LL1, 624 from TLL.

Simple everted/thickened end - c11 vessels (11%), 0.33 (8%) EVEs.

Includes 3 with finger-impressed rim tops, and 1 with slashed rim decoration. 569 from LL4, 603 & 612 from LL1. See also 53, 170.

Beaded - c33 vessels (33%), 1.57 (38%) EVEs. Includes 3 finger-impressed, and 1 finger-tipped rim. 316 from 683, 355 & 357 from 801, 380, 381 & 415 from BLL, 442 from 667, 502 from LL7, 513 from LL6, 535 & 537 from LL5, 567, 570 & 571 from LL4, 583 from LL3, 592 from LL2, 602 from LL1, 671 & 675 from 500. See also 69, 85, 86, 87, 94, 95, 96, 98, 123.

Simple everted 'wedge'rim - 1 vessel with finger-impressed top facet. 604 from LL1.

Simple everted with internal bevel - 2 vessels, 0.06 EVEs.

Both are finger-impressed. 1 on the external edge, the other on the bevel. 585 from LL3, 318 from 683.

Upward-pointing beaded - 5 vessels (5%), 0.21 (5%) EVEs (none illustrated).

Upward-pointing flat-beaded - 14 vessels (14%), 0.40 (10%) EVEs, plus 4 others from 11 and 97. All are decorated along the top facet, usually with an incised line. 1 has oval, and another has triangular impressions. 1 of the 'lined' rims is also finger-tipped.

14 of the 18 have marked internal beading. Diams between 18 and 26cm  
300 from 612, 309 from 679, 332 from 687, 406 from BLL, 501 from LL7,  
454 from LL5, 584 from LL3, 605 from LL1. See also 112-19.

'Early' squared - 13 vessels (13%), 0.75 (18%) EVEs. 435 from 667, 499 from  
LL7, 536 from LL5, 674 & 675 from 500. See also 125, 130, 131, 132,  
137, 139, 141.

'Late' squared - 2 vessels, 0.07 EVEs. 691 has a series of punctures  
immediately below the rim, from 120. See also 128 from 120.

'Late' squared, upward-pointing - 1 used, 0.14 EVEs. 446 from 667.  
See also 142-6.

#### Necks

55 sherds show the neck angle. Of these, 4 are slightly bulbous and  
1 is slightly angled internally, 5 are sharply angled, and these are  
all on rim-'lined' flat-beaded forms. The remainder (45 in number),  
are of standard rounded form.

#### Bases

87 angled sherds, 20 of which could be correctly orientated. Of  
these, 9 are everted, 3 are vertical, and 4 have in-turned walls.

#### Rim diameters

Estimated from 51 definite, 26 approx and 14 very approx measurements  
taken from 91 rim sherds.

12-14cm - 8	21-24cm - 42
15-17cm - 6	25-27cm - 17
18-20cm - 14	28-30cm - 5

#### RG 4 'Gritty' (sand only)

##### Sample totals

2.38 EVEs, 141 sherds, 1.19kg.

##### Decoration

1 sherd with incised curvilinear and linear incisions 273,

1 shoulder sherd with 2 horizontal rows of 'reed-stabbed' decoration, 286,

1 shoulder sherd with horizontal row of oval stab marks, 284.

1 sherd with series of roller-impressed 'pin-prick' decoration on the shoulder of a vessel from 11 (not illustrated).

8 vessels (0.35 EVEs) have finger-impressed rims.

2 vessels (0.17 EVEs) have incised lines along the rimtop.

### Forms

About 48-50 vessels, including 1 bowl (179). The majority of the Cp/Jars have simple everted rims (55%), and there are also beaded (25%), thick-ended (6%), 'late' squared (12%) and 1 hammerhead beaded rim. Rim diams range between 14-30cm with most (44%) between 20-22cm. One small Cp/Jar is only 7.5cm diam at rim. 49 neck sherds are mostly of standard rounded form, but 4 have external 'ledging', and 3 others are internally angled and thickened. All 34 base angle sherds are sharply angled.

### BOWLS

None, although there is a deeply finger-impressed, straight-walled type, 179 from 148.

### CP/JARS

#### Rim diams

Estimated from 29 definite, 11 approx, and 5 very approx measurements taken from 45 rim sherds

7.5cm - 1	21-24cm - 20
14-17cm - 6	25-27cm - 3
18-20cm - 11	28-30cm - 4

Of the more reliable diams, 44% are between 20 and 22cm

#### Rim forms

Simple everted - 18 (37%) vessels, 0.89 (37%) EVEs. These include 2 of round-end 'archaic' form and 16 of flat-end type. Of the latter, 5 are finger-impressed, and 2 are 'faced'. 345 from 768/9, 440

from 667, 515 from LL6, 516 from LL6, 561 from LL4, 619 from LL1.  
 See also 7, 11, 22, 23, 24, 31, 39, 40, 64. Simple everted/thick  
 end 3 (6%) vessels, 0.14 (6%) EVEs, 54 from 120, 60 from 33. Includes  
 2 that are finger-impressed. Simple everted/oblique flat-end - 8  
 (16%) vessels, 0.54 (23%) EVEs. These include 2 with incised line  
 along the rim top. 463/464 from 657, 566 from LL4, 444 from 667,  
 377 from BLL. See also no 34. Simple everted/internal bevel - 1  
 large vessel (+30cm) with finger-impressed rim. 587 from LL2.  
 Beaded - 12 (25%) vessels, 0.49 (21%) EVEs. 505 from LL6, 538, 539 & 542  
 from LL5, 618 & 620 from LL1, 420 from BLL. See also 88, 89, 101.  
 'Hammerhead' (beaded int/ext) - 1 vessel, 0.07 EVEs. 75 from 33.  
 'Late squared' - 6 (12%) vessels, 0.24 (10%) EVEs.

#### Necks

49 sherds, of which 22 clearly show the neck angle. Of these 16 are of  
 standard rounded form, and 4 have external step. 2 others from the  
 'archaic' rims, are thickened, with sharp internal angle.  
 1 simple everted/oblique flat-ended rim has a long neck (4.5cm), no  
 464.

#### Bases

34 angled sherds, of which 6 could be correctly orientated. Of these,  
 3 are everted and 3 are vertically walled.

RG 4\* 'Gritty' (sand only) with surface shell

#### Sample totals

0.58 EVEs, 37 sherds, 0.45 kg.

#### Decoration

Only 1 finger impressed rim, 517 from LL6.

#### Forms

About 5-6 vessels, all Cp/Jars, including 2 with beaded and 3-4 with  
 simple everted rims. 3 rounded necks and 7 angled base sherds.



## CP/JARS

## Rim diams

Estimated from 7 definite, 4 approx, and 3 very approx measurements taken from 15 rim sherds. Of the more reliable of these, there is a range between 18 and 34cm.

## Rim forms

Simple everted/thickened end - 3 vessels, 0.11 EVEs. 301 from 612, 445 from 667, 541 from LL5.

Simple everted/horizontally-aligned top facet - 2 vessels, 0.10 EVEs. Includes 1 that is finger-impressed, 506 from LL6.

Beaded - 8 vessels, 0.23 EVEs. Includes 6 that are round beaded. 540 from LL5, 577 from LL3, 606 from LL1. See also 97, 124, 132.

'Late' squared - 4 vessels, 0.21 EVEs, 626 from TLL, 560 from LL4.

## Necks

12 sherds, all but 1 are of standard rounded form. 1 is slightly thickened internally.

## Bases

17 angled sherds, 4 of which could be correctly orientated. Of these, 3 are slightly everted and 1 is vertically walled.

RQ F2 'Sandy' + sparse FlintSample totals

0.03 EVEs, 6 sherds, 0.04kg. c1-2 vessels represented.

These include a simple rim with flat end 23cm diam, 50 from 120; 2 rounded necks, and an angled base sherd.

RQ F3 'Sandy' + rare FlintSample totals

0.19 EVEs, 19 sherds, 0.23kg.

Decoration

Only one finger impressed rim, 517 from LL6.

Forms

About 5-6 vessels, all Cp/Jars, including 2 with beaded and 3-4 with simple everted rims. 3 rounded necks and 7 angled sherds.

## CP/JARS

## Rim forms

Simple everted/flat-end rim - 1 vessel, c16cm diam, 369 from BLL.

Simple everted/internally bevelled - 3 rim sherds possibly from 1 vessel, c25cm diam, finger-impressed on the outer edge of the rim, 517 from LL6.

Beaded - 2 vessels, c19 and 22cm diam, 49 & 90 from 120.

## Necks

3, all of standard rounded form.

## Bases

7 angled sherds, 3 of which could be correctly orientated. Of these, 2 are vertically walled and the other is slightly everted.

RQ C2 'Sandy' + sparse CalcSample totals

0.14 EVEs, 5 sherds, 0.05 kg, c2-3 vessels represented.

Included 2 simple everted and end-thickened Cp/Jar rims with horizontally aligned, slightly hollowed top facet, 16 and c20cm diam and 2 rounded neck sherds (none illustrated).

RQ C3 'Sandy' + rare CalcSample totals

1.31 EVEs, 77 sherds, 0.83kg.

Decorated sherds

6 sherds (see also below), 2 with combed wavy horizontal bands (278,280), 1 each with incised wavy horizontal line on the shoulder (272), 1 horizontal incised line on the shoulder (not illustrated), 1 rilled on the shoulder (not illustrated), 1 raised horizontal strip (not illustrated).

Forms

About 22/23 vessels represented, including a bowl (120), and a jug with finger-impressed 'pie-crust' base angle (196). The rims of the Cp/Jars include 9 simple everted, 10 beaded and 1 square beaded. Rim diams range between 16-26cm, with most (60%) between 20-23cm. 17 neck sherds are mostly of standard rounded form, but 2 are interior angled and 1 is externally 'ledged'. All base angles are sharply angled.

## BOWLS

1 vessel from 120, no 182. Beaded, curved walls, 32cm diam.

## JUGS

1 finger-impressed base angle from the upper surfaces of the 'levelling layer' no 196. Also 1 jug rim from 11.

## CP/JARS

## Rim diams

Estimated from 14 definite, 6 approx measurements.

16-19cm - 7

20-23cm - 12

26cm - 1

## Rim forms

Simple everted - 8 vessels (40%), includes 3 of round-end form (0.23 EVEs), and 5 of flat-end type (0.20 EVEs). 321 from 686, 460 from 657, 544 from LL5, 578 from LL3. See also 37, 38, 360.

Simple everted/horizontal flat-end - 1 vessel, 0.05 EVEs (not illustrated)

Beaded - 10 vessels (50%), 0.43 EVEs. 461 from 657, 589 from LL2. See also 68, 77, 91, 109.

Square beaded - 1 vessel, 0.12 EVEs 508 from LL6.

## Necks

17 sherds, including 12 that can be illustrated. Of these 9 are of standard rounded form, 2 are internally angled, and 1 is externally stepped.

Bases

27 angled sherds of which 8 could be correctly aligned. Of these, 4 are steeply everted, 3 are vertically-walled, and another is the finger-impressed base-angle of a jug (see p00).

RQ 4 'Sandy' (sand only)Sample totals

0.56 EVEs, 48 sherds, 0.42kg.

Decorated sherds

4 with vertical applied finger-impressed strips (289-91).

1 with rilled surface (not illustrated).

1 showing a shallow horizontal line (not illustrated).

3 combed sherds, 2 with vertical bands, 1 with curvilinear or wavy bands (not illustrated).

14 with all-over combing, 12 of these show near-vertical combing that starts on the shoulder and covers the body, 2 others have a combination of horizontal and vertical combed zones 292-6.

4 jugs (see below) showed evidence of decoration, 3 were 'rouletted' (198 from LL7, 197 from LL1-7, 199 from 120) and 1 was glazed (201 from 500).

Forms

About 8/9 vessels represented, including 4 jugs (see above). The rims of the Cp/Jars include 2 simple everted, 1 beaded, 1 'late'-squared, and 1 everted/end-thickened. All 5 neck sherds are of standard rounded form and there are 8 sharply angled based angles.

JUGS

Sherds of at least 4 were found, 3 with 'rouletted' decoration, and 1 that was glazed.

Jug rim with tall cylindrical neck, beaded, and with rectangular notched roller-stamping in horizontal rows. Incised lines separate groups of the stamped rows. Surface colour of the vessel is a pale

yellow/brown. 9cm diam, 198 from LL7.

Jug rim with a bulging collar on which 2-3 rows of irregular rectangular notches have been roller-stamped. Surface colour as the last. 13cm diam, 197 from LL1-7.

Sherd with diagonal roller-stamped rows of rectangular notches. Surface colour as above; possibly belongs to one or other of jugs described above. 199 from 120.

Jug rim, beaded with finger-tipped decoration. A pitted olive green glaze covers the int/ext surfaces. 12cm diam, 201 from 500.

#### CP/JARS

##### Rims

6 rim sherds, 0.31 EVEs. Includes 1 simple everted/round-end, 580 from LL3; 1 everted with end thickening, 103 from 120; 1 simple everted with internal bevel finger-impressed, 676 from 500; 1 beaded (not illustrated); 1 'hammerhead' beaded, 74 from 33; and 1 'late' squared with horizontal top facet, 607 from LL1.

##### Necks

5 sherds all of standard rounded form.

##### Bases

8 angled sherds, all everted-walled.

RQ4\* 'Sandy' (sand only) + surface shell

#### Sample totals

0.16 EVEs, 15 sherds, 0.24kg.

#### Forms

About 4-5 vessels represented, all Cp/Jars. The rims include 3 simple everted and 1 square beaded. All 5 neck sherds are of standard rounded form and there are 8 sharply angled base-angles.

#### CP/JARS

##### Rim forms

Simple everted - 3 rim sherds, 1 of flat-end type + 24cm 518 from

LL6. 2 of round-end form (+20cm). One of the latter is a full profile with weak shoulder, near-vertical walls, angled base. 305 from 679, 581 from LL3. Squared rim - 1, 29cm diam. 507 from LL6.

#### Necks

5 sherds, all of standard rounded form.

#### Bases

8 angled sherds, all steep near-vertical walls.

#### Q FINE SANDY GREYWARES

Eight sherds came from Saxo-Norman levels, sharing in common a reduced fabric and frequent quartz sand inclusions of small size. Three fabrics were identified from the presence or absence of calc inclusions.

#### Q1 Fine sand

Very frequent subangular quartz sand, c0.01-0.02mm (occas up to 0.02mm), of clear/white/grey colour. Some ironstone. Smooth surface feel.

Only 2 sherds were found: a base-angle sherd, mid grey core with grey/brown interior, and grey/black exterior surfaces from LL5; and a body sherd of similar colour with vitrified traces on the exterior surface, also from LL5 (not illustrated).

Forming - well made, relatively thin-walled, sherds appear to be fast-wheeled. The body sherd is possibly glazed.

#### Q2 Fine sand +-shell

Very frequent quartz sand, c0.02-0.04mm (occas. up to 0.06mm). Sparse fragments of shell c0.02-0.15mm, white. Some ironstone. Only 2 sherds were found: A triangular-beaded rimsherd of 21cm diam, dk grey/black, possibly fast-wheeled, 193 from LL7; and a body sherd with 2 runs of horizontally incised wavy lines, dk brown with mid-grey surfaces, 192 from 735.

#### Q3 Fine sand + shell/chalk

Very frequent subangular quartz sand c0.005-0.015mm. Shell as for Q2. Rare chalk fragments. Some large ironstone lumps, up to c0.08mm.

Only 4 sherds from 1 or perhaps 2 vessels. 3 joining rim sherds of a small jar or lamp, 187 from 689 and LL6, and part of what may be a pedestalled lamp, 188 from LL7. Handmade. Dk grey with brown to red/brown surfaces except where blackened on the interior base of 188.

A SOUTHERN ENGLISH 'RELIEF-BAND' PITCHER TYPE

Single body sherd, possibly fast-wheeled, with applied curvilinear strips and quatrefoil stamps. 194 was unfortunately unmarked, but certainly from Saxo-Norman levels. Frequent subangular quartz c 0.015-0.02mm (occas up to 0.03mm), and some ironstone. Sherd colour is grey with mid-brown surfaces. The vessel is not large, being approx 20-22cm near mid-girth.

IMPORTED FINE WHITEWARES

3 sherds from 2 vessels; 2 joining rim sherds, 203 from LL3 and LL6, diameter 9cm; and a body sherd of diameter near to mid-girth of c21cm, 204 from LL3.

Moderate amounts of subangular well-sorted quartz c0.05-0.10mm, (occas to c0.2mm), white/clear/opaque/pale pink. Sparse crystalline iron fragments, c0.02-0.03mm, red/brown.

Colour - off white, slightly greyish. Rim has very pale buff surfaces. Forming - clearly fast-wheeled, thin-walled. Very carefully modelled rim.

The rim sherd has an area of red/brown wash painted on its neck, and is partly covered with an evenly-hued pale yellow glaze. The glaze that covers the exterior of the body sherd is pale green and slightly more uneven.

FORM TYPES

CP/JARS

Rims

It is inevitable that much of the typological study of Saxo-Norman pottery forms relies upon rims, especially in circumstances where, as

at the Vicarage site, the average sherd size is small, and the most common type of cooking pot has few other distinguishing features. It is however the rims of these that are most likely to have been individually modelled during the initial forming stage, and they may therefore reflect regional styles or fashion changes not otherwise apparent in the rest of the pot. Difficulties arise nevertheless, because of the great diversity of these rim forms. It is apparent for example, that many of the broad groups were in simultaneous use, and few rim types have been found to be exclusive to any single region or period. Rims from Cherchefelle generally accord with those found at most other southern English Saxo-Norman sites, ie everted necks with plain, beaded, end-thickened, or clubbed terminations. As with fabrics, there is a need for greater objectivity in identifying and characterising sub-types of these, or else there can be no prospect of more accurately dating assemblages of such coarsewares.

The main categories are:

- 1 Plain-ended types, ie with no thickening of the neck or at the rim extremity.
- 2 Thickened-end types, ie expansion or beading of both interior and exterior rim termination.
- 3 Beaded types, ie with half-round or sub-triangular external rim termination.
- 4 Clubbed types ie externally beaded with angular profile.

Whilst these would include most Saxo-Norman rims, many cannot be so rigidly classified, as within any formal typology they would fall between two or more of these broad types, or they have other distinctive characteristics. These 'misfits' are described below, either as individual types or as hybrid forms eg 1/2 for plain-ended types with vestigial beading.

Fig 12 illustrates the major rim-form types and many sub-types. The



examples are those considered to be Saxo-Norman, but found in later or contaminated deposits, notably 33,97,97/120, as well as those found to have been unmarked with their context. Other Saxo-Norman forms not found in these deposits are referred to by their illustration numbers within the corpus of pottery from sealed deposits.

#### Plain-ended types

Simple round-end (1-5, 321,373,401,425,468,512,544,561,578,580,581,586, 614,621,625,643,645), simple square-end (12-24,308,327,347,352,353,356, 369,404,417,429,438,440,443,447,469,470,475,487,504,511,516,518,521,522, 527,529,548,563,564,568,593,615,617,619,622,640,650), with the latter defined as having a flat or flattish end facet set at right angles to the line of the neck. Other flat end types have end facets set more obliquely, either 'faced' to present a more perpendicular profile (6,7,329, 368,448,450,478,492,542,530,576,597,629), or horizontally flat-topped (32-4,330,370,377,415,441,460,463,464,486,543,566,589,613). All the above were sometimes finger-impressed (27-31, 303,307,345,346,350,351,363, 425,440,447,470,504,515,521,529,548,615,650). Most also have straight everted necks although a few of all sub-types had more rounded necks (8-11, 307,398,522). Another type which tapers towards the rim extremity was always associated with necks of rounded profile (26,27,306, 368,450,492,542,625).

#### Plain-ended types with very slight beading or end thickening

Some illustrations serve to show those still regarded by the author as being plain end forms but which others may classify differently. The typology of these is perhaps more important than for more easily recognised types, as no comparisons can be made between different contexts and sites until there is a consensus about their classification. Square-end types with slight end thickening (35-40,378,476,488,504,515, 575,594,600,603,608), with slight external beading (41-5,325,357,354, 371,376,381,403,418,426,491,509,534,551,552,557,574,628), and with

slight external bulging of the rim tip (48-51,365,410,474,493,494,618). Another of these very similar types has very slight end thickening which appears to be horizontally 'pointing'. Although of simple type, such rims are found to have been used not only on possibly early vessels but also on some developed 'medieval-type' Cp/Jars (46,47,305,431,442,481,479,526,638,639).

In no horizon or feature do plain-ended types form a majority of Cp/Jar rims. They represent between 30 and 50% of all fabric types except for perhaps C1, CQ, FQ2, TF1, RGFC, RGF, in which they may be more frequently employed, although all these types are small in number so such a conclusion may be statistically invalid. Finger-tipping of the rim occurs most frequently on plain-end types, but since they were found in all levels of the site, and there may be a considerable element within later horizons, there is no way of assessing whether the technique was consistent, or became more or less frequently employed. The range of diameters of these rims is not significantly different from those of other types, so whilst some may be 'early', there are few of the small size which are thought to be typical of some late Saxon contexts in the south-east. Some sub-types of simple everted rims were undoubtedly produced much later, perhaps as late as the 13th century.

#### Thickened-end types

Many can be clearly distinguished as having internal and external thickening at the rim tip, and a relatively flat end facet. Others with less distinctive and bulbous rim terminations would follow on from the plain types within any formal typology.

Int/ext end thickening, but largely the result of finger-impressed decoration (52-4,303,337,379,505,579,642).

Int/ext end thickening with flat (65,66,320,360,374,375,408,421,424,467,477,489,573,575,587), slightly convex (466,525,541,547) or concave

end facet (67,395,465,472,549). All these are characterised by an equilateral triangular thickening at the rim tip. Other variants, like the plain-ended types, have obliquely angled end facets, either more vertically 'faced' (62-4,364,383,449,456,490,497,552,554,569,570) or horizontal (79,297,604). Some others increase in thickness from the neck angle rather than at the rim termination (55-61,459,604).

#### Externally beaded types with internal bevel

As these could be catalogued either as thick-end or beaded types, it is important to mention the criteria adopted here. All are thickened at the rim tip with a rounded external bead ie with a clear angle between rim and neck wall. They differ from standard beaded types in having a significant but smaller internal projection, which makes them similar to thick-end types, although with a more asymmetrical profile. Some are internally beaded (74,75,394,409,482,471,499) whilst others are only thickened internally (76,77,80,81,416,421,461,430,527,567,602).

External beading is as variable as that of standard beaded forms.

The end facets, whether flattened or slightly convex, are usually set at right angles to the neck, although occasionally are obliquely angled and horizontal (eg 81). Rarely are they obliquely angled to slope into the pot except for a distinctive type that is usually grooved along the rim (110-20,300,309,332,333,406,500,501,545,562, 584,605,649), and some others, eg 78 (but this last may be from a large bowl).

#### Externally beaded types

A wide range of half-round and triangular rim terminations that as yet have not been adequately defined within a sub-type typology.

This is the most prolific rim-type group and appears in all fabrics and within each horizon of the site. No clear development was apparent and they overlap with all other types. They may also include 41-51 with thickening or vestigial beading, and 76,77,80, 81 with slight internal thickening.

Small rounded beads with flat or convex end facet (82-91, 316, 349, 339, 367, 380, 396, 403, 413, 458, 461, 483, 503, 513 537, 542, 553, 558, 583, 596, 598, 610, 647, 651),  $\frac{3}{4}$ -rounded profile (102-9, 328, 338, 400, 451, 457, 485, 523, 550, 577, 646-48), similar but with more elongated oval beads (98-101, 355, 420, 495, 510, 540 and larger examples (92-7, 365, 606, 612, 644).

Beaded rims with triangular profiles are represented by those with obliquely angled end facets that are slightly 'faced' (68-73, 354, 381, 502, 509, 565, 592, 583, 623) or more rounded and near-horizontal (123, 124, 532, 620). In the former there is some overlapping with thick-ended types. The orientation of 69 is drawn correctly and there is no evidence of a spout or handle to explain the angle of the shoulder.

Externally beaded types, but with angular profile

Simple everted with 2 end facets (127, 128, 399, 405, 413, 484, 624), hook-beaded with 2 end facets (121, 122, 344, 572), beaded with angular profile (125, 126).

Clubbed types

The main criterion is an externally beaded rim termination with angular profile, but some are types that are usually dated to the end of the Saxo-Norman period, if not later. For this reason they have been divided into 'early' and 'late' squared forms in which the latter can be directly compared with examples from Surrey and elsewhere. A conventional typological model has usually been employed to divide clubbed forms into those with the more rounded angles of the 12th century and those with sharp angles and straight or slightly convex facets, usually considered to be 13th century or later. The 'early' forms described here are however, sufficiently different from these in having simple everted necks rather than the usual 'S' profile common to later types, and a roughly faceted and variable finish to the rim.

There are a few local and more distant parallels which suggest that they may be contemporary with simple plain-end rims, but there is no clear evidence that they developed into the later types. The top facet of 'early' types is either horizontal (129-34, 137, 138, 317, 326, 455, 507, 556, 632, 634), inward-sloping (135, 136, 314, 414, 445, 520, 546, 601, 611), or downward-sloping (139, 140, 298, 302, 331, 340, 382, 397, 402, 412, 423, 427, 428, 453, 454, 473, 582, 630, 636), unlike 'later' types which are invariably inward-sloping. Some of the down-pointing 'early' beads are hooked or undercut (139, 140, 422, 572, 595, 627). Treatment of the rim interior varies from being left plain, to being slightly indented or bevelled to form a more squared profile. 141 is an unusually high-set rim termination. The 'late' types are not only separable by form but also by their improved manufacture. There is some overlap with everted-neck types although these are of rounded profile (142, 143, 452, 462, 508, 560, 674, 691), whereas most others have necks that expand into the shoulder from immediately below the rim (144-46, 446, 607). 147 is a common form of squared rim but with rounded angles, and is not unlike thick-ended types.

#### Necks

Most were straight, with only a few of more rounded profile (8-11, 25, 26, 39, 48-50, 75, 102-7, 109, 122, 125, 126, 134, 142, 146, 307, 344, 368, 378, 414, 419, 429, 438, 522, 523), and some that are 'cupped', ie with convex exterior (82, 85, 112, 408).

#### Interior neck angles

Most are of rounded angle type (eg 148-9) with no thickening between body and neck wall. Some others have either a simple carination or are slightly thickened and carinated (154, 155, 367, 372, 427, 437, 451, 454, 520, 525, 595, 605, 639). A distinctive type is internally thickened with a rounded angle, and has a 'step' below the maximum constriction.

This marks the joining line of the body with a separately applied neck and rim (150-3, 306, 340, 368, 407, 436, 483). Such a feature is common also to some Romano-British handmade coarsewares of the 1st century AD in the Thames Valley.

#### Exterior neck angles

Whereas the majority of Cp/Jars have rounded profiles, a distinctive type has a carination between the shoulder and the point of maximum constriction, so forming a horizontal ledge. This also has the effect of thickening the pot wall at this point although the interior neck angles are nearly always of standard rounded type (156, 563, 643, 644). This treatment may also be typical of vessels with separately applied necks and is found on many handmade pots at sites to the west and south of Reigate, eg Brooklands (Hanworth & Tomalin 1977, fig 40 no 70), Staines (Jones 1982, fig 7 no 174), Purley, Berkshire (Jope 1947, fig 5 no 1), Oxford (Jope 1952/3, fig 34 nos 32 & 33), Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, fig 64 nos 10 & 13), Chichester (Barton 1974, fig 7.8 no 3, fig 7.9 nos 10 & 11; Down 1978, fig 11.1 nos 11 & 13), Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, fig 136 nos 24 & 25) and Portchester (Cunliffe 1970, fig 7 no 6). All these are dated 12th century and earlier.

#### Shoulders

By far the most common type has a gently rounded profile although a few have more pronounced bulging (644, 647).

A rare occurrence are those of slack profile with hardly any shoulder. These vessels also display other, possibly archaic features such as tapering necks and internal ledge thickening, and are mostly of fabric SC (25, 26, 306, 368, 492, 524).

### Maximum girth and lower walls

From an examination of all base angle fragments it was found that the pot walls were sprung either outwards (eg 157, 158), vertically (eg 159), or inwards (eg 160, 161) from the basal plate. The vast majority expanded out immediately above the angle (no S-profile lower wall sherd was found). Only a few sloped inwards from the angle and most of these were of the flint-tempered fabrics. The maximum girth of these and the vertically walled types is at the base, whereas in the standard type, it is closer to the middle of the pots' height.

### Wall/Base junction

Of those sherds recognisably from this zone, all but a few are sharply carinated and thickened. It was not possible to be certain whether there were any vessels with evenly rounded globular bases. Certainly no such form was clearly apparent, although the high degree of breakage precluded identification of these amongst featureless body sherds. Statistical comparison between rim and base EVEs was considered as a means of identifying their presence within fabric-types, but since accurate recording was only possible on a few of the base angle sherds, no proper comparisons could be made. If such forms are present however, then they can only be few in number as there are a great number of angled sherds in all fabrics, and in all levels of the site.

### Bases

All those attached to angled wall-base junction had sagging basal plates. In most examples where the orientation was clearly indicated, the convexity was not pronounced, although some appear to be deeper, especially in the flint-tempered fabrics. Although the vessels were handmade, there is no clear evidence on any base-angle sherd that the basal plate was a separate component on which the walls were constructed.

One might have expected at least some of these sherds to display joining lines as is apparent on some early Roman handmade forms. The vessels may therefore have been made all in one piece with subsequent trimming and modelling of base-angles, or else the join is within the lower walls where it would have been less susceptible to thermal stress in firing and use.

#### Handles

3 were found in RG fabric-types. One strap handle fragment may be from a pitcher (not illustrated), but the others, of round and oval section (185, 186), display sharply rounded profiles and may therefore be from single-handled jars, similar handles are found at some other Saxo-Norman sites in the south, eg Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, fig 35 no 6), Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, fig 136 no 36) and Portchester (Cunliffe 1977, fig 77 no 17, 78 no 23, 79 no 33, 89 no 193, 94 no 285).

#### BOWLS

Rim sherds of only 7 vessels were found in closed contexts. Similar vessels to these were found in other early contexts and bring the total to 12, which is less than 1% of all vessels. Only 1 large bowl was found in the Saxo-Norman levels, 172 from 667, although others of 'medieval' character were found elsewhere.

#### Small open forms

These have only slightly curving walls, and simple flat-end rim terminations -- 166 unmarked, 167 from LL7; and 2 larger, 168 from 11, and 171 from LL6. The last 3 are in fabric S whereas 166, which may alternatively be a lamp-bowl, is in the more refractive fabric FQ2. Vessels of this size and shape from elsewhere are often socketed, eg at Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, fig 35 no 1, of pre-1012 date) and Chichester (Barton 1974, fig 7.9 no 14; Barton 1979, fig 2 nos 11 & 12, fig 5 nos 32 & 33).



Small, more upright form

These have slightly curving walls, beaded rim, and rim-top impressed decoration; 173 from 168 with oval stick-end impressions along the rim-top which has not been flattened and beaded like the others; 174 from 11 with shallow heart-shaped impressions; 175 from 33 finger-impressed; 176 unmarked with neat, rounded finger-impressions, and walls more splayed than the others (small sherd and so possibly from a Cp/Jar); 177 from 679 small oval stick-end impressions, and inwardly-curving walls. The 3 with tooled impressions 173, 174, 177 are in RG C3 fabric whereas the neatly finger-impressed types are in S fabric. For a bowl in similar fabric and form to 174, see Hanworth & Tomalin 1974, fig 36 no 20.

Other bowls in sealed contexts

169 from 683, vertically walled with simple flat-end rim. There is considerable uncertainty about the diameter. RQ C3 fabric. 170 from L11, interior/exterior beaded rim termination set horizontally, with slashed decoration along the rim-top. This may be a Cp/Jar. 172 from 667, large bowl with upright walls and slight beading. This is the only large bowl from Saxo-Norman levels and is in fabric S.

Bowl types found only in open or later deposits

1. Large bowls with prominently beaded rims that are deeply finger-impressed - 178 and 180 from 168, and 179 from 148. 178 is the only bowl in chalky fabric CQ, and the others are in coarse sandy wares RG4 and RG CF3.
2. Large 'medieval'-type bowls with externally beaded rims - 2 with slightly convex walls, 181 from 97, 182 from 120, and 2 with slightly concave walls, 183 from 97, 184 from 120. 182 is the only large bowl of this type in RQ C3 ware, whereas the others are in TF fabrics.

DOUBLE-SHELL LAMPS?

Fabric Q3 is represented only by rim sherds of a vessel of narrow diameter, 187 from LL6, either from a lamp or small jar; and part of perhaps another vessel which is soot-blackened on the interior of its pedestalled base, 188 from LL7.

SPOUTS

2 complete examples were found together with a fragment from another. None were attached to a rim. The orientation of the body-wall of 190 suggests that it is from the shoulder of a pitcher, and the tube shape of this and 189 is also typical of pitcher spouts. 191 from 734 in SQ fabric, with its flaring rim may however, be from a spouted bowl although none of the small bowls in similar fabrics show any sign of such attachments. 189 from 33 in SQ fabric has a vertically applied and finger-impressed strip on its underside and carries a scar of the rim or a similar strip on its topside. 190 from 97 in TF2 fabric, has an obliquely angled lip.

PITCHERS

In S fabric, the finger-impressed everted rim 195 from 168, and a finger-tipped, simple rim of rounded profile 200 from 168, may be from pitchers or jugs, or even Cp/Jars of narrow rim diameter. There are no obvious pitcher rims in fabric SQ despite there being 2 spouts, 189 and 191. Other pitchers in coarse fabrics are represented only by a spout in TF2 fabric, and perhaps 1 or more of the handles itemised under Cp/Jars 185, 186.

In the fine sandy RQ4 fabric, a reduced grey jug or pitcher has a beaded and notched rim, and all-over dark green glaze, 201 from 500. This is one of only three sherds found to have been glazed (apart from imported Andennes-type sherds) but comes from a possibly contaminated horizon at the top of the 'levelling' layer.

2 other jug/pitchers in fine sandy RQ fabric have distinctive red/brown surfaces and may have been made on a fast wheel. Both are rouletted, but with different roller stamps, and have very different profiles. One of these with a tall cylindrical neck came from a low horizon, 198 from LL7, and had single square-notch rouletted runs. A very similar rim was found at Old Sarum ( Stone & Charlton 1935, fig 5 no 17). The other jug, 197 from LL1-7, has less regular trapezoid notches with one complete run and two less successfully impressed rows below, on the bulbous neck. A body sherd with diagonal rows of rectangular-notched rouletting is considered to be from another vessel, 199 from 120. It was at one time thought possible that these were of Winchester or Portchester-type in use at Cherchefelle, but very similar, if not identical rectangular-notched roller-stamping has been found on jugs from Reigate, not thought to have been occupied until after the mid 12th century.

Only one vessel with a 'pie-crust' base, presumed to be from a jug, was found in the Saxo-Norman levels, 196 from the top of the 'levelling'. The fabric is RQ C3 and there is no trace of any glaze.

#### DECORATION

##### Finger-impressed rims

Finger-impressing is usually set along the top facet although in some instances is found on the interior or exterior edge. The majority of vessels with impressed rims are Cp/Jars although one bowl type was characterised with pronounced 'pie-crust' decoration, 178-180, and 195 is possibly a jug. Several of the Cp/Jars with simple round-end rims appear to have been intermittently impressed along the rim edge, 27, 425, 447; which is also characteristic of some vessels from the Hampshire basin, eg Old Sarum (Stone & Charlton 1935, fig 4 nos 1, 12), Laverstock (Musty *et al* 1969, fig 8 nos 1, 3, fig 9 no 40), Portchester (Cunliffe 1977, fig 81 no 67) and Milton (Hurst & Hurst 1967, fig 5 no 4).

Others include two with impressions set along an internal bevel, 318 and 496, and one Cp/Jar has a double row of impressions along the interior of the rim edge, 307, and four are finger-tipped with small impressions along the inner edge, 29 and 351, or outer edge of the rim, 503 and 604. The standard of finger-impressions on the rest of the Cp/Jars is variable, ranging from shallow and neat oval indentations, to much deeper and overlapping series.

Finger-impressed Cp/Jars are found within each horizon of the site and it was not possible to ascertain whether their frequency was increasing or decreasing, relative to other types, due to the accumulation of residual sherds within successive horizons of the site.

#### Other rim top decoration

For such decoration on bowls see above and illustrated sherds 170, 174, 177; and jug/pitcher 201. Other devices on Cp/Jars include:

- 1 Grooving along the rim top - 34, 110-120.
- 2 Impressed rectangular slot series - 642.
- 3 Impressed ovals or triangles - 2 rims of a type that is usually grooved along the rim top, have instead impressed ovals 501 from LL7; and stabbed triangles, unmarked (not illustrated). Both in fabric RG C3,

#### Roller-stamping

See 197-199, jugs/pitchers

#### Impressed rows/grooved lines (205-221)

All these sherds are in RGC/F3 or RGC3 fabric and have rich red/brown surfaces. Some sherds have square or sub-triangular notches, and 2 or 3 vessels are represented, 205-215. 205 and 206 are of large diameter and may be from storage jars, although the others with diagonal or curvilinear grooving are of uncertain girth diameter.

205 from 97&120, 206 from 97&120, 207 from LL1, 208 from 168, 209, 210 from LL6, 211 from LL1, 212 from 657, 213 from LL5, 214 from LL4, 215 from LL3. All in RGF/C3 fabric, 216-21 may all be from a single vessel, perhaps a pitcher, and have 'reed-stabbed' impressions and deep grooved lines on the body. 216 from LL7, 33, 500, 687; 217 from 11; 218 unmarked; 219 from LL1; 220 from 737; 221 from 33. All in RG C3 fabric.

Coarse combed decoration (222-50)

All are in RGC/F3 fabric and have rich red/brown external surfaces. The external diameters of 222-7 suggest that these are from large vessels, perhaps storage jars. The interior neck and upper body of 222, 224 and 226 has been worn away. There are various combinations of straight and curvilinear combed runs.

222 from 168, 223 from LL5, 224 from 168, 225 from LL7, 226 from 120, 227 from 500, 228 from 738, 229 from 120, 230 from 11, 231 from 733, 232 from 759, 233 from 11, 234 from LL5, 235 from LL7, 236 from 11, 237 unmarked, 238 unmarked, 239 from 798, 240 from 33, 241 from 168, 242 unmarked, 243 from 657, 244 from 779, 245 from LL5, 246 unmarked, 247 unmarked, 248 from LL5, 249 from 738, 250 from 738.

Applied strips with circular impressions (264-70)

7 sherds with horizontal strips and either separate or overlapping disc impressions. These are also of the rich red/brown surface type as above, and may also be from storage jars. They are all in RGC2 fabric. 265 has a glaze spot probably as a result of an inclusion within the fabric rather than splashing from other vessels within the kiln load. In either case it still indicates that glazed wares were being produced at the same site as these vessels.

264 from 693, 265 from 148, 266 from 689, 267 from 11, 268 from 500, 269 unmarked, 270 from 720.

Other coarse combed decoration (251-6)

253 and 256 are in TS fabric, the lattice combed sherds 254 and 255 are in RGF/C3, 251 is in RGC2, and 252 is of C2 fabric.

251 from LL6, 252 unmarked, 253 from LL5, 254 from 168, 255 unmarked, 256 from LL4.

Rilled shoulders (257-8, 260-3)

257 and 258 are of S fabric, 260 of C2, 261 of FQ1, and 262, 263 of RGC3 fabric. 257 unmarked, 258 from LL1, 260 from 733, 261 unmarked, 262 from LL2, 263 unmarked.

'Scratch-marked'

Only 2 such sherds were found and even these could alternatively be grass-marked bases. 274 from 737 is in RGC2 fabric, and 275 from LL6 is in C2 fabric.

Incised wavy line

259 and 276, both in S fabric from 732 and 168, may be of this type, although the sherds are too small to be sure of the undulatory nature of the incised lines. 271 in RGC3 fabric is represented by a number of shoulder sherds from LL1-7 which show at least 2 horizontal wavy incisions. 272 from 33 is in RQC3 fabric.

Irregularly incised

273 from 741 in RG4 fabric.

Lightly combed wavy

6 sherds in RG and RQ fabrics. Similar sherds have been found in excavations at Reigate (Williams 1983, fig 12 no 191, 192). 277 from LL7 in RQ4, 278 from LL3 in RQC3, 279 unmarked in RGC3, 280 from LL3 in RQC3, 281 unmarked in RQ4, 282 from LL7 in RQC3.

All-over body combing

15 sherds, of which 5 are illustrated 292-6, all in RQ4 fabric.

Close-set fine combing usually down the body but also horizontal or in combination. Similar vessels have also been found in Reigate

excavations (Turner 1970, 32; Williams 1983, fig 6 no 11).

292 from LL2, 293 from 657, 294 from LL6, 295 from 657, 296 from LL1 and those not illustrated - 737, 663, LL3, LL1, 120x2, 168, 97/120, 903, and unmarked.

Vertically-applied and finger-impressed strips

3 sherds with thin strips, all in RQ4 fabric. 289 from 120, 290 from 33, 291 from LL1.

Diagonally-applied and finger-impressed strips

Only 1 vessel from Saxo-Norman levels and even this may be intrusive, 446 from 667 in RGC3 fabric. A fire-cover from 11 in RG4 (not illustrated) also has such strips.

Other decorated sherds in local wares

283 comb-end stabbed rows. From 11, in RG4 fabric

284 stabbed row. From 735, in RG4 fabric

286 'reed-stabbed' rows. From LL6, in RG4 fabric

285 shallow tooled lines, possibly a base sherd. Unmarked in RQC3 fabric.

287 irregular grooving, possibly accidental. From 11 in RGF/C3 fabric.

### Special Finds

The following tables list all special finds (except for Roman tile: table 2). The following points should be noted:

- i) All dimensions are given in centimetres. In general these measurements are intended to give an impression of size and are not necessarily exact. In particular, for the ironwork most of the material is heavily corroded, and hence precise measurement is not possible except where an X-radiograph was taken. Even for such items the measurement of breadth is usually approximate.
  
- ii) Each main section lists finds from the Saxo-Norman features (pits, postholes etc) ahead of those from the levelling layer.  
  
 Within this general division the ordering is, as far as possible, by context number.
  
- iii) The following abbreviations are used:
 

b = breadth	l = length
d = depth	max = maximum
diam = diameter	s = shank
frag = fragment	w = width
h = head	SF = special find
  
- iv) The geological identifications in table 20 are the work of Mr F G Dimes of the Geological Museum
  
- v) The material listed in table 17(a) was examined by Justine Bayley of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, HBMC.
  
- vi) I am particularly grateful to John Clark of the Museum of London for advice on many of the special finds.



- vii) The X-radiography was carried out in the University of Bradford's School of Archaeological Sciences.

Table 17. Iron (a): smithing debris

SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
51	515/97			Uneven lump, partly vesicular surface diam = 1.0 Smithing slag to 2.0
123	678			2 uneven lumps, both slightly vesicular surfaces diam = 3.5 Fuel ash slags, one with included and 2.0 metallic iron lump
150	742			Uneven lump, variable vesicular surface diam = 3.0 Smithing slag to 4.0
-	33			2 uneven lumps, slightly vesicular surfaces  Smithing slag and fuel ash slag

This limited amount (total weight 175 gm) suggests that blacksmithing was nearby rather than on the excavated site.

Table 17 continued, Iron (b): identified objects - nails

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	Length	Width		DESCRIPTION
						Shank	Head	
	4	500			5.5	0.8	1.3	Flat headed
	6	500			6	0.8	1.5	" "
	15	505			6.5	0.6	1.6	" "
	37	544			4.8	0.7	1.5	" "
	44	506/91			4.5	0.5	0.8	" "
1	95	515/96 (5)	24	*	2.8	0.5	1.6	" "
2	72	516/94	24	*	4.5	0.5	1.4	" "
	77	516/96			2.7	0.6	1.0	" "
	67	516/96 (3)			2.7	0.8	1.7	" "
	89	516/96 (4)			4.5	0.5	1.5	" "
	69	516/97 (3)			2.5	0.8	1.8	" "
	68	517/96			5.2	0.4	1.2	" "
	60	517/96 (2)			3.5	0.5	1.1	" "
	129	518/95 (7)			4.5	0.8	1.7	" "
	59	518/96		*	2.9	0.4	1.7	" "
	66	519/95			2.5	0.8	1.8	" "
	213	33			4.4	0.4	1.2	" "

Table 17 continued. Iron (b): identified objects - nails

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	Length	Width		DESCRIPTION
						Shank	Head	
	214	33			4.4	0.5	1.3	Flat headed
	215	33			5.4	0.8	1.3	" "
	216	33			2.5	0.5	1.5	" "
	178	777			4.0	0.4	1.7	" "
	117	514/96 (5)			2.5	0.5	1.5	Domed head (fiddle-key type, which are usually horse-shoe nails)
	63	515/94			4.5	0.8	2.0	Asymmetrical domed head
	62	516/94 (3)			3.5	0.6	1.9	Domed head
3	93	516/94 (5)	24	*	4.2	0.5	1.6	" "
	34	517/96			4.0	0.7	1.4	Slightly domed head
4	100	516/97 (5)	24		4.3	0.5	1.6	" "
	73	517/98 (3)			3.0	0.6	1.6	Asymmetrical domed head
5	35	519/96	24	*	3.7	0.4	1.6	Domed head
	138	levelling		*	3.7	1.0	2.0	" "
		33			3.0	0.3	1.6	" "
	173	612			3.5	0.4	1.4	Slightly domed head
	82	517/96 (4)			3.0	0.7	1.5	Domed head
								There are additionally 63 fragments of nails which are indexed in the archive

Table 17 continued. Iron (b): identified objects - various; iron (c): uncertain and unidentified objects

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
6	167	685	24	*	Pin from buckle. A slender example (diam = 0.3) but the end is spatulate (w = 0.7) l = 5.2
7	168	689	24	*	<p>Part of horse-shoe with nails. The depressions for the nails are countersunk, with the outline taking on a slightly wavy appearance. The thickness of the metal is <u>c</u> 0.6 while the size of the shoe was originally 9.5 x 9.0. The examples in Goodall (1982, fig 41 nos 126-30), where the contexts are mid-12th century, may be compared.</p> <p>The change to the later style occurs during the 13th century (cf LMMC 1940, 112-15) but the type is not closely datable.</p>
9	159	766	24	*	Knife blade or blade of shears (cf Goodall 1982, fig 38 no 34) broken at both ends but with a fragment of the tang surviving l = 9.1, w = 1.7 narrowing to 0.8
10	172	801	24	*	<p>Knife, blade and tang complete. There is a pronounced, but sloping, shoulder between the blade and tang. The cutting edge forms a straight line, with the other side sloping smoothly from the shoulder to a point. The tapering, relatively broad tang indicates an early medieval date (eg the mid 12th century example at Castle Acre [Goodall 1982, fig 38 no 27]).</p> <p>Total l = 16.6 (tang = 5.0), w = 1.7 (blade), b = <u>c</u> 0.4.</p>
	33	510/97		*	Knife blade. Now in two pieces, with both point and tang missing, though the shoulder above the tang is mostly present. w = 1.4 narrowing to 0.9, l = 7.0, b = <u>c</u> 0.4

Table 17 continued. Iron (b): identified objects - various; iron (c): uncertain and unidentified objects.

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
8	149	739	24	*	Part of horse-shoe, broken close to one heel. The depressions for the nails are countersunk with the outline taking on a slightly wavy appearance. The thickness of the metal is <u>c</u> 0.5 while the size of the shoe originally was 9.5 by 9.0. See no 7 above for date.
13	202	33	24		Unidentified object, broken at one end, with a shaft $l = 8.2$ , square sectioned, $w = 0.7$ .  An oval loop forms one end, external diam = 2.3.
11	201	33	24		Probably part of a pair of shears, broken near the tang (eg Goodall 1982, fig 38 nos 30-5) $w = 1.9$ , $b = \underline{c} 0.1$ .
12	190	33	24	*	Point from a prick-spur, presumably broken close to the point of junction with the arms. The shank is 3.0 l, 0.5 diam. The expanded terminal is a slightly hollowed pyramid, base = 1.5, height = 1.5. The form is close to type 8 (LMMC 1940, 95) but the terminal is slightly squatter than illustrated and the shank rather longer. The form is given a general 13th century date in LMMC. However, Ellis (1982, fig 41 no 142) illustrates a similar mid 12th century example and states (1982, 233) that the type persists into the 13th century.
	24	612			Unidentifiable object, $l = 3$ , $w = 1.5$ .
	175	680		*	Shank, broken both ends, from unknown object.  $l = 4.1$ , diam = 1.0.
	170	686		*	Possibly part of knife-blade, broken both ends, almost entirely mineralised.  $l = 3.5$ , $w = 1.2$ , $b = \underline{c} 0.4$ .

Table 17 continued. Iron (b): identified objects - various; iron (c): uncertain and unidentified objects

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
14	94	514/97 (5)	24	*	Object with shank (broken), l = 5.2, diam variable from 0.6 to 0.8 to 0.5 at junction with head which is 4.2 in l and tapers fairly evenly from 0.8 w to a point, being, on average, 0.5 thick. The whole is slightly curved.
	111	515/97 (6)		*	Probably part of ?chisel blade. Clearly shown as wedge-shaped by X-radiograph.  l = 5.3, w = 2.2 narrowing to 1.0, b = 0.6.
15	104	516/95 (5)	24	*	Object of convoluted form, the central portion of which consists of a strip (w = 0.8, b = <u>c</u> 0.3) which becomes narrower and more rounded (diam = <u>c</u> 0.6) at either end where one or more protuberances exude. The object is almost certainly bent from its original shape, most obviously at the simpler end where it seems likely that the shaft should be a straight line with a right angled projection at its terminal.  l (as probably used) = <u>c</u> 8.5.
	137	516/96 (7)			Fragment, apparently two thin strips, possibly part of a pair of tweezers.  l = 4.2, w = <u>c</u> 0.9, b = (for each strip) <u>c</u> 0.2
	47	517/94			Strip (w = <u>c</u> 0.6, b = <u>c</u> 0.2) twisted into a spiral, one end broken.  Function unknown.
	128	518/96		*	Probably part of ?knife blade 4.2 x 2.0 x ?1.5
16	140	519/97 (7)	24	*	Ornate piece of iron work. An almost exact parallel was excavated at Great Yarmouth (Rogerson 1976, fig 52 no 14) where the context was early to mid-11th century. A decorative rather than functional use seems most likely.  Max l = 6.1, Max w = 5.8, b = <u>c</u> 0.4 (the X-radiograph is reproduced in Poulton 1980, fig 2)

Table 17 continued. Iron (b): identified objects - various; iron (c) uncertain and unidentified objects

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
17	143	519/98 (7)	24	*	Small blade-like object, $l = 4.2$ , $w = 1.7$ , $b = \underline{c} 0.3$ , metal slightly rolled over at one end to finish, with the other end possibly broken. It is pierced by a hole, diam 0.4, slightly off-centre close to the finished end. Function unknown.
	90	657			Large nail or bolt, in two pieces, head missing $l = 11.6$ , $diam = 0.7$
18	80	667	24	*	'Bolt' - like object, but of unknown function. It seems complete, pointed or nearly so at both ends, but with a maximum width $4/5$ from the narrower end, tapering smoothly in either direction. A series of thin projections ( $\underline{c} 0.2$ diam) are apparent along its length in the X-radiograph, but probably represent corrosion products (pers comm Karen Webster).
	151	729			Indeterminate object $3.0 \times 2.0 \times 1.0$
	153	737			Fragment of iron sheet $1.5 \times 2.0 \times 0.1$
	206	levelling layer		*	Twisted rod, rectangular section, flattened head, apparently on one side only. Possibly a nail. $l = \underline{c} 2.8$ , $w = 0.3$
19	200	33	24		Iron spike with long narrow loop above. Total $l = 11.0$ (spike $l = 4.9$ , loop $l = 6.1$ ). Metal is square sectioned (except where spike narrows to a point) with sides of $\underline{c} 0.7$ . Purpose uncertain. When discovered the object was vertical, with the spike downwards, the top of the object level with the top of the levelling layer. It could, therefore, have been pushed in at a later date.
	203	33			Semi-circular iron bar, one end definitely broken, the other possibly, $l(\text{end to end}) = 6.5$ . Square section each side = $\underline{c} 0.4$ . Function unknown.
	157	773			Indeterminate object $3.0 \times 2.0 \times 1.0$ .



Table 18. Copper alloy objects

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X- Ray	DESCRIPTION
20	59	138	24		Possibly a late Saxon strap end, broken at both ends Incised decoration forming ovals. Wilson (1964, 62-3) gives a general discussion of strap ends of this type and suggests that they are mostly 9th century, re- placed by new types in the 10th century. The object was recovered from a later medieval context overlying ditch 168.
21	101	168	24		Decorated bronze strip, function uncertain.

Table 19. Lead casting debris

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
	160	686	-		Small piece of lead casting debris: lost on site. <u>c</u> 2.0 x 2.0 x 0.2
	135	690	-		Lead casting debris, very irregularly shaped, with a very rough surface feel due to sand grains incorporated into the surface. Max dimensions <u>c</u> 6.5 x <u>c</u> 2.4 x <u>c</u> 0.3.

Table 20. Stone objects

No	SF No	Context	Fig	X-Ray	DESCRIPTION
22	177	679	25		Chalk spindle-whorl. Damaged, but essentially complete. Diam = 3.1, across flattened base; diam (hole) = 1.1; height = 1.8. Probably made from Upper Chalk.
24	174	680	25		Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern, original diam = <u>c</u> 46.0. The stone is from the Hythe beds of the Lower Greensand. It is probably not from the Maidstone area, which produces the typical Kentish Ragstone, and may well be a local product. Examples of similar date from Portchester (Cunliffe 1976, 227 no 3) and Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, <u>2</u> , 311 no 2223) may be compared.
26	205	779	25		Whetstone. Well worn on one facet. Max l = 11.0, max w = 5cm. It is made from Wealden sandstone.
25	57	levelling layer	25		Rubbing stone, with one surface worn to a polish, but its purpose is not known. A rough oval, diam 14.0 x 11.0. The stone is Wealden sandstone. A similar object was found at Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975, <u>2</u> , 311 no 2221).
27	208	735	25		Whetstone, rectangular, with evidence of use on all four long sides, though some were clearly more favoured than others. Max l = 4.4, Max w = 2.7. It is made from Wealden sandstone.
28	124	514/97 (7)	25		Whetstone, rectangular, with evidence of use on three out of four long sides, though the narrow side of these was clearly preferred. <u>c</u> 5.5 x <u>c</u> 1.2. It is made from Wealden sandstone.
23	53	517/97 (2)	25		Chalk spindle whorl of which only about a quarter remains. Original diam = <u>c</u> 2.8 across flattened base; diam (hole) = <u>c</u> 0.8; height = 1.8. Probably made from Lower Chalk.

Daub

The following contexts contained daub:

Pits: 685, 689, 697, 718, 720, 777

Post holes: 697, 715, 755, 764, 766

Linear features: 687 & 806

Levelling layer: all spits

The animal bone by Geraldene DoneTable 23. Summary of the quantity and distribution of bone

<u>Context group</u>	<u>Identified fragments</u>	<u>Total fragments</u>
1 Periglacial natural	-	2
2 Leached natural		
Ox, sheep, pig	14	14
3 Ditch 688.		
No bone	-	-
4 Pits (see table 4 for detailed breakdown of contents)		
At least 2 cattle, 3 pigs, sheep, cod	66	93
5 Posthole 803 (no bone from other post holes)		
Horse/ox	1	1
6 Gully 687, 806.		
Ox, sheep, pig, dog.	17	18
7 Ditch 903.		
? sheep		2
8 Ditch 168.		
Horse/donkey, ox, sheep, pig		
red deer, domestic chicken	59	124
9 Burning and associated		
No bone	-	-
10 Levelling layer (Table 24)		
At least 4 cattle, 9 sheep, 7 pigs, horse/donkey, dog, red deer, fallow deer, black rat, domestic chicken, blackbird, fish.	816	1456
11 Disturbed contexts		
Ox, sheep, pig, fallow deer, rabbit domestic chicken, dove (Columba sp).	33	62

Table 24. Bone from the Levelling Layer

<u>Species</u>	<u>Fragments</u>	<u>Minimum Number</u>
Cattle	140	4
Sheep	229	9
Pig	160	7
Horse	6	
Dog	9	
Deer	5	
Hare	1	
Rabbit	6	
Rat	2	
Bird	5	
Fish	3	
Large animal	149	
Small animal	93	
Unidentified	648	