

Excavations at the Roman settlement in Ewell, 1970–2: Ewell Grove and Grove Cottage
FRANK PEMBERTON with JEREMY HARTE

EWELL GROVE

Flintwork catalogue (for illustrations see fig 9)

- 1 Large convex end/side scraper on a robust flake of mottled cherty grey-black flint, with a patch of thick unweathered buff cortex at its distal end. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.
- 2 (illustrated). Awl worked on the distal tip of a robust flake/blade of dark grey-brown flint shot through with purple veins. A patch of thin smooth cortex survives at the proximal end. Trench A1/B4 layer 2.
- 3 Robust secondary flake of mottled dark grey-black flint with a shallow notch worked on its distal edge. Unweathered buff cortex survives at the striking platform and along one margin. Trench A6 feature B.
- 4 (illustrated). Medial section of a crested blade of triangular section of dark grey-black flint with a patch of thick buff cortex towards its proximal end. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.
- 5 (illustrated). Small convex ‘thumbnail’ end/side scraper worked on a tertiary flake of mottled dark grey-brown flint. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.
- 6 (illustrated). Bladelet of mottled grey-black flint with two shallow notches worked at the distal end of one edge. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 7 (illustrated). Distal tip of bladelet of mottled pale grey flint with blunting retouch, possible microlith. Trench D6 ditch layer LD1.
- 8 (illustrated). Leaf arrowhead, perfunctorily worked on the distal end of a broad shallow flake of mottled glossy dark grey-black flint. Trench CD3 pit layer 1.
- 9 (illustrated). Scalene point worked on a blade segment of banded dark grey-brown flint. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 10 Single platform flake/blade core of glossy dark grey-black flint with an expanse of smooth grey-buff cortex. Trench D6 layer 2.
- 11 Single platform flake/blade core of glossy banded dark grey-black-brown flint with an expanse of thin iron-stained grey-buff cortex. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 12 Opposed platform bladelet core of banded grey-black flint with milky-blue surface patina and a patch of smooth thin buff cortex. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.
- 13 Plunging blade core rejuvenation flake of mottled grey flint with a small patch of thick unweathered grey cortex at its distal tip. Trench A6 layer 2.
- 14 Core rejuvenation flake of mottled dark grey-black flint with a small patch of thin cortex. There are traces of utilisation at one distal margin. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.

Table 1 Context of prehistoric pottery

Trench	Context	No of sherds	Wt (g)	Fabric type	Associated finds
A1/B4	Layers 1 & 2	21	152	F2	Struck flint
A6/A8	Layers 1 & 2	8	64	F2	Struck flint
A6/A8	Layer 3	9	76	F2	
A6/A8	'Features'	1	10	F2	Struck flint
A9/A10	'Features'	8	70	F2	
BC9	Layer 2	1	10	F2	
B/C 9	Feature D	38	931	F1	Flint flake, cylindrical clay loomweight
B/C9	Feature B	2	96	F1	Flint flake
B/C9	'Features'	3	82	F1	
CD3	Layer 1	1	5	F2	
CD3	RB ditch LD 2/3	20	130	F2	
CD3	RB pit	1	4	F2	Struck flint
D4	RB gully 1	6	32	F2	
D6	RB gully 1	1	5	F2	
D6	Layer 2	4	30	F2	
D6	RB ditch LD 1	2	20	F2	Struck flint
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	16	114	F2	Struck flint
D8/I9	'Features'	1	8	F2	
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	13	111	F2	
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	19	132	F2	
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	54	535	F2	Struck flint
D8/I9	Feature A	10	350	F2	Clay spindlewhorl
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	10	119	F2	
D8/I9	Layers 2 & 3	17	109	F2	
E5/F5	Layer 2	3	20		

Fabric definitions for Roman pottery

The analysis of pottery fabrics and forms is derived from Davies *et al* 1994, supplemented by direct comparison with the fabric and type series in Ewell (Orton 1997, 103–4, 109–14) and the definitions of Rayner & Seeley (2002).

- AH Alice Holt and Farnham potteries as summarised by Lyne & Jefferies (1979) and Millett (1979); the fabrics and vessel forms change from the earlier Alice Holt Surrey (AHSU) wares *c* AD 50–160, to black-burnished wares (AHBB) *c* 160–250, to the later Alice Holt/Farnham ware (AHFA) *c* AD 250–400.
- AHBB Alice Holt Black-burnished type ware, mostly with a grey core fabric, and plain burnished plain surfaces both on the outside and inside of vessels (Davies *et al* 1994 107–14).
- AHFA Alice Holt/Farnham reduced ware – the later mid-grey reduced ware; vessel types are in Lyne & Jefferies (1979, 34–51) and Millett (1979, types 6–8, 11–15, 22–37).
- AHSU Alice Holt Surrey reduced ware in light grey core fabric with darker margins and surfaces: (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 20–33; Davies *et al* 1994, 97–101; Millett 1979 types 1–3, 9–10, 16–21).
- AMPH Amphorae, of all types of fabrics, but usually the Dressel 20 (DR20) form, a common type thought to have contained olive oil (Green 1980, 40).
- BB (or BB1) Black burnished wares, their source unclear; BB originates in the Dorset area, but later wares in black burnished style were produced elsewhere (Davies *et al* 1994, 107–18, 217). *c* AD 120–400.
- BB2 Wheel-made fabric with highly burnished surface, often with a wheel or slip treatment to the surface; there is acute lattice decoration, quite different to the obtuse lattice decoration on other wares. *c* AD 120–250.
- FLINT Miscellaneous flint-tempered wares (*c* AD 50–200).
- GCC Gallo-Roman colour-coated ware, in a light-grey fineware fabric, and an orange-red surface, found in closed vessels such as beakers/jars. *c* 50–400.
- GROG Grey tempered ware, in domestic vessels (Davies *et al* 1994, 168).
- HIGH Highgate standard sandy ware, often found in beakers and cordoned jars, dating from AD 70–160.
- HOO Hoo red ware with a white slip, usually in flagon/beaker forms, dating from AD 50–100.
- LONDW London ware (*c* AD 75–120).
- MHAD Red colour-coated ware from Much Hadham kilns in north-east Hertfordshire; normally found in flagons, dating from AD 200 onwards (Harden & Green 1978).
- MICA Mica-dusted wares in fine grey fabric with yellow-brown margins and surfaces; beakers and flagons are known in this ware, dating from AD 70–120 (Green 1980, 69).
- NFCC New Forest colour-coated ware.
- NKGW North Kent fine grey ware.
- NKSH North Kent shell-tempered ware (*c* AD 50–150).
- NVCC Nene Valley colour-coated ware – white fabric, mostly beakers (Green 1980, 73).
- OXID Oxidised wares, *c* 50–400.
- OXMO Oxfordshire burnt white ware, 3rd century onwards (Young 1977, ch.8).
- OXRW Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware (*c* AD 270–400).
- OXWW Oxfordshire white ware (*c* AD 180–400).
- PORD Portchester ‘D’ red or yellowish sandy ware, found in the same area as the Farnham Alice Holt pottery industry, dating from 350 onwards (Fulford 1975)
- SAND Sand-tempered grey wares that existed for short periods in the span AD 50–400.
- SHELL Coarse shell-tempered wares, mainly early Roman date, known from north Kent.
- VCWS Verulamium region coarse white-slipped wares (*c* AD 70–200).
- VRR Verulamium region red ware, a red/grey sandy fabric with white slip, AD 50–160.
- VRW Verulamium region white ware, in an off-white fabric with white slip on an oxidised ware (Davies *et al* 1994, 41–52); *c* 50–160.

References

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- Orton, C, 1997 Excavations at the King William IV site, Ewell, 1967–77, *SyAC*, **84**, 8–122
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Roman pottery catalogue (for illustrations see fig 11; fabric definitions are given above)

PHASE 3 (All sherds are from the gully in trench D4)

- 1 (illustrated). Carinated beaker, type IIIG (AHSU fabric); light grey fabric, with a darker margin and surface; similar to beakers from Purberry Shot, fig 19.5 in Lowther (1949) and from Wanborough temple, fig 46.57–8 in Bird (1994); this type is fig 86, nos 548–9 in Davies *et al* (1994); AD50–100.
- 2 Lid (AHSU fabric) with plain rim; an Alice Holt domed type; this type is 7.2 in Lyne & Jefferies (1979) and fig 87, no 568 in Davies *et al* (1994); Flavian, *c* AD 75.
- 3 Bowl, type IVH (AHSU fabric) with rounded triangular rim; dark grey sandy fabric, with a burnished line and wavy line on the body; a Neronian-Flavian type.
- 4 Jar, type IIC (AHSU fabric) with everted and thickened rim; this type is fig 85, no 540 in Davies *et al* (1994); common *c* AD 50–75.

PHASE 4 (Sherds 5–7 from ditch layer LD4 in trench D4; 8 from ditch layer LD3 in trench CD3; 9-10 from ditch layer LD2 in trench CD3)

- 5 (illustrated). Jar, type IIF (AH fabric) with everted curving rim; hard grey sandy fabric with a blackish-grey margin, and a grey slip on the upper body to rim, similar to jars from Purberry Shot, fig 27.1 in Lowther (1949), and from Rapsley, no 113 in Hanworth (1968); this type is 3A8 in Lyne & Jefferies (1979); *c* AD 50–150.
- 6 Bowl, type IV (BB fabric), with rounded rim and having a middle body lattice incised on a black burnished surface.
- 7 Beaker, type IIIB (NKGW fabric), a pedestal base in Upchurch ware; light grey fabric with a silky polished grey surface; Flavian onwards.
- 8 Beaker, type III (AHBB fabric), probably carinated with flaring rim; brownish-grey fabric with a black burnished surface; *c* AD 160–250.
- 9 (illustrated). Jar, type IIC (AHBB fabric) with everted rim; fabric with a reddish grey sandy core, and burnished surface to inner face of rim, an Alice Holt burnished type; up to *c* AD 250.
- 10 Bowl, type IV (AH fabric), a straight-sided bowl, with a slightly convex base; fabric with a sandy mid-grey core; this is Alice Holt type 6A in Lyne & Jefferies (1979); late 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

PHASE 5 (All sherds are from ditch layer LD1: 11–12 in trench CD3, 13 in trench CD10, 14–22 in trench D4, and 23–4 in trench D6)

- 11 (illustrated). Bowl, type IVH (BB fabric), with small rounded triangular rim; fabric with a grey core, blackish-grey outer margin, and burnished surface, having a lattice decoration below the rim; this is type 222–5 in Gillam (1970); *c* AD 150–220.
- 12 (illustrated). Bowl, type IV (AHBB fabric), with a whitish-grey core to the fabric, and a black-grey margin and finish; late 2nd–early 3rd centuries AD.
- 13 (illustrated). Bowl, type IVHS (BB fabric) in a dark grey sandy fabric with burnished black surface and a light grey margin; *c* AD 120–250.
- 14 Bowl, type IVH (AHFA fabric), with round rim and straight side; fabric with a mid-grey core, brick-red margin and white slip (reduced); the vertical arcading is similar to type 222–5 in Gillam (1970), and to class 6A in Lyne & Jefferies (1979); *c* AD150–270.
- 15 (illustrated). Flagon, in a fine black New Forest fabric (NFCC) with a polished finish; a New Forest oil flagon similar to examples from Lower Sloden kiln (Swan 1972, fig 8.9); from 3rd century AD onwards.
- 16 Bowl, type IVH (BB fabric), in a sandy grey fabric with arcading decoration on a black-burnished surface; this is types 222–5 in Gillam (1970); *c* AD120–300.
- 17 (illustrated). Jar, type IID (AHSU fabric), with ‘figure 7’ rim; light grey fabric; this is class 3A9 in Lyne & Jefferies (1979) and type 19 in Millett (1979); this style of rim on Alice Holt jars starts *c* AD 50 and continues until *c* 160.

- 18 (illustrated). Jar, type FACE (VRW fabric) a cremation face jar, in mid-grey core fabric with orange-brick margin and a white slip; it may be significant that a cremation with a VRW flagon is known from the site overlooking the springs at Bourne Hall; jars with eyebrows up against the rim are known from Walbrook in London (Braithwaite 1984, fig 6; Davies *et al* 1994, fig 37, no 183); mid-2nd century AD.
- 19 Bowl, type IVH (BB fabric), in a grey sandy fabric, with black burnished finish, similar to type 222–5 in Gillam (1970); *c* AD 150–220.
- 20 Jar, type IIM (AHFA fabric), a large storage jar base, with incised holes through body typical of the large cable rimmed jars noted as class 10, fig 41 in Lyne & Jefferies (1979), and similar to examples from cutting II of the 1940 excavation at Ewell Grove (Frere 1943, fig 6); *c* AD 180–400.
- 21 Lid, a rare type in an oxidised mid-grey Nene Valley fabric; late 2nd or early 3rd century AD onwards.
- 22 Bowl (LONDW fabric), a flanged ‘London ware’ bowl; fabric with dark grey/brown core and smooth black-slipped surface, similar to fig 132, nos 817–21 in Davies *et al* (1994); other sherds in this context had rouletted and compass-scribed motifs, imitating samian Dr 37; Flavian.
- 23 Jar, type II (AHFA fabric), a pedestal jar/beaker base; light grey fabric with a dark grey margin and surface.
- 24 Beaker (AH fabric), a pedestal beaker base; brownish-grey fabric with a light grey granular surface.

PHASE 6 (Sherds 25–7 are from the pit in trench CD3 (25 from layer 3, and 26 from layer 1); 27–30 from the pit in trench D6 (27 from layer 2, and 28–30 from layer 1))

- 25 (illustrated). Jar (AHFA fabric), with vertical plain rim; light-grey fabric with self-coloured silky slip; *c* AD 250 onwards.
- 26 (illustrated). Bowl, type IV (AHFA fabric), a shallow dish; light grey fabric with dark grey margin/surface; *c* AD 250 onwards.
- 27 (illustrated). Jar, type IIR (BB fabric), a narrow-mouthed jar with flanged square rim; bluish-grey sandy fabric with black matt finish; this is type no 124 in Hanworth (1968) and type 30 in Millett (1979); mid-3rd to end 4th century AD.
- 28 Jar (GCC fabric), a base of jar; dark grey fabric with orange surface.
- 29 Jar (AHFA fabric), a pedestal base of jar; light grey fabric with dark grey surface; *c* AD 250 onwards.
- 30 (illustrated). Lid (MICA fabric), domed with bead edge and fluted convex surface; light grey fabric with granular black mica-dusted surface; this treatment was in use for jars and bowls in the 2nd century AD onwards.

References

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Samian catalogue (for illustrations see fig 12)

PHASE 4

- 1 Dr 37, South Gaulish. A minute sliver with a small ovolo with rosette-tipped tongue, and a wavy-line border. Flavian. Trench CD3 edges of ditch.

An Antonine sherd of Central Gaulish Dr 45 was also found in this phase, in trench D6, ditch layer LD4.

PHASE 5

- 2 (illustrated). Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Very micaceous ware, with the large ovolo Rogers (1974) B161 and border of large, slightly squared beads. A double festoon contains a hare to the right, Oswald (1936–7) O2057A. There is a double medallion, its outer circle beaded, Rogers E8, and a quatrefoil in the spandrel of the panel, Rogers C276. The ovolo, medallion and the quatrefoil occurs on the work of Doeccus (*c* Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pl 148, 18) and this sherd is in his style. Antonine. Trench D6 ditch layer LD1.
- 3 Dr 31R, East Gaulish. Stamped VICTORI[], for Victorinus of Rheinzabern. Antonine. Trench D6 ditch layer LD1.
- 4 Dr 33?, Central Gaulish. The centre of a stamp in small, neat letters, []CVND[], for Secundinus. Antonine. Trench CD3 ditch layer LD1.
- 5 Dr 31R, Central Gaulish. Stamped []S. Antonine. Trench CD3 ditch layer LD1.

Several other sherds were found in the ditch layer 1. From CD3 came two sherds from the plain rim-band of Dr 37 and a sherd of Dr 38; from CD10, a sherd of Dr 31; and from D6, a sherd of Dr 18/37, two of Dr 31 (one of which was East Gaulish), two of Dr 31R (one of which was East Gaulish), two of Dr 36, and one of Dr 38. All these sherds were Central Gaulish unless otherwise stated, and all were Antonine except for the fragment of Dr 18/37, which was Hadrianic/Antonine.

PHASE 6

- 6 (illustrated). Dr 37, East Gaulish. Ware burnt to a purplish brown, and very clearly moulded. The ovolo, above a roped border, is Ricken & Fischer (1963) E19. Below it is the end of a stamp IANVF, and part of a segmented medallion, Ricken & Fischer K48, and a leaf, Ricken & Fischer P9. The sherd is by Ianuarius I of Rheinzabern, and is thus a relatively uncommon find in Britain. Ricken (1948, taf. 6, 3) and others indicate the general style of the decoration. Antonine. Trench D6 pit layer 2.
- 7 Dr 38, Central Gaulish. The vessel has a beaded footring, and the ware is very abraded. Stamped MVXTVLLI.M. Antonine. Trench A9/10 layer 3.

Several other sherds were found in the pits of this phase. From pit layer 1 in CD3 came a sherd of Dr 45; from pit layer 3 in CD3, a sherd of Dr 27 with a slightly abnormal rim profile; from pit layer 2 in D6, a sherd of Dr 31R, four of Dr 33, one of Dr 36, and one from the plain rim-band of Dr 37. All sherds were Central Gaulish, and all were of Antonine date except that from pit layer 3 in CD3, which was Hadrianic/Antonine.

RESIDUAL IN PHASE 7

- 8 (illustrated). Dr 37, Central Gaulish. A sherd in thin ware with the small Donnaucus-group ovolo Rogers (1974) B14, a bead-row, and freestyle decoration which includes the snake-and-rock ornament Oswald (1936–7) O2155. This style is that of the Donnaucus-Sacer group. Hadrianic to early Antonine. Trench A1/B4 layers 2–3.

- 9 (illustrated). Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Good Antonine ware with the ovolo Rogers (1974) B223, bold bead-rows, and part of the male figure Oswald (1936–7) O638. Both ovolo and the figure-type are typical of Casurius. Antonine. Trench A1/B4 layer 2.

An Antonine sherd of Central Gaulish Dr 31R was also found in Trench D6 layer 2.

References

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Building material catalogue

PHASE 4

- 1 Edge of *tegula* with an external flange 50mm thick, still holding a nail corroded in place 60mm from the top edge. This would normally have been a tile from the course overhanging the eaves. Trench CD10 ditch layer LD2.

PHASE 5

- 2 Flange of a *tegula* 22mm thick with a cut-away section. Trench CD3 ditch layer LD1.
- 3 Corner of a box-flue tile; on the front there is vertical nine-comb marking 48mm wide, and on the side diagonal comb-marking. Trench D4 ditch layer LD1.
- 4 Corner of a box-flue tile; on the front there is vertical five-comb marking 40mm wide intersecting diagonal comb marking, and on the side horizontal five-comb marking 30mm wide. Trench D4 ditch layer LD1.
- 5 Front of a box-flue tile with vertical nine-comb marking 48 mm wide intersecting diagonal comb marking. Trench D4 ditch layer LD1.

PHASE 6

- 6 Front of a box-flue tile with four-combed or five-combed concentric circles 25mm or 30mm wide. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 7 Front of a box-flue tile with a roller-printed W-chevron design, surrounded by a two-line border 30mm wide. This is a version of Lowther's group 1 (Lowther 1948, fig 8), and the W-chevron designs are die 4 in Betts *et al* 1997, 29, figs 134, 14 and 27a; they date from the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 8 Box-flue tile with roller-printed W-chevron design and two-line border, as on no 7. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.

References

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- Lowther, A W G, 1948 *Roman relief-patterned flue-tiles found in Surrey, and others of this type found in southern England*, SyAS Res Pap, 1

Metal finds catalogue

PHASE 5

- 1 (illustrated). Copper-alloy flat toilet spoon, 115mm long, with a shaft tapering from 2mm wide and a spoon 6mm in diameter; a similar example was found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 1901). These spoons are often parts of toiletry sets (Carr 2001). Trench CD3 layer 2 or ditch LD1.
- 2 (illustrated). Copper-alloy pin and spring, part of a brooch. Probably from a Colchester-type brooch (Crummy 1983, fig 6). Trench D6 ditch layer LD1.
- 3 Silver finger ring, 20mm in diameter. The metal is D-shaped in section, 1mm wide and 1mm thick. Trench CD3 ditch layer LD1.
- 4 Silver coiled finger ring, 16mm in diameter. The metal is 6 mm wide, decorated with grooves. Trench CD10 layer 3.

PHASE 6

- 5 (illustrated). Copper-alloy pin fragment, 45mm long, with a shaft tapering from 5mm in diameter and a globular head 5mm in diameter. Trench A6/8 layer 3.
- 6 Small copper-alloy finger ring, 10mm in diameter; the metal is 1mm thick. Trench A1/B4 layer 3.

PHASE 7

- 7 (illustrated). Copper-alloy finger ring. The metal is rectangular in section, 6 mm wide and 1mm thick, with four latitudinal ridges; a similar example was found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 1741). Trench A1/B4 layer 2/3.

References

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Coin catalogue

PHASE 5

- 1 A forgery of a denarius of Caracalla (198–217). Obv: ANTONIN[VS] PI[VS] AVG, laureate and draped bust right. Rev: PROVID AVG, Providence standing left with staff and wand, with globe at feet. The silver plating survives. The legend PROVID (for PROVIDENTIA) is not found on regular issues of this coin, and it is probably a forgery. Trench D4 ditch layer LD1.

PHASE 5 (INTRUSIVE FROM PHASE 6 OR 7)

- 2 An AE3 of Constantius II (324–61). Rev: Soldier spearing fallen horseman. Trench D6 layer LD1.
- 3 A local imitation of an AE4 of Constans (337–50). Obv: [] PF AVG, diademed and draped bust right. Rev: [SECVRITAS REIPV]BLI[CAE], emperor advancing left dragging captive, with chi-rho to left. Trench D4, layer LD1.

PHASE 6

- 4 A fragment of an unidentifiable barbarous radiate. Trench D8/I9 layer 3.

PHASE 7

- 5 A barbarous radiate of Claudius II Gothicus (268–70). Obv: Radiate bust right. Rev: Eagle rising from altar. The obverse appears to be overstruck or double struck. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.
- 6 An AE3 of Constantine I (307–37). Obv: Laureate head right. Rev: Wreath beneath the words CONSTAN/TINUS/AVG. Probably mint of Antioch. Unstratified.
- 7 An AE3 of Constantine I (307–37), struck in 330. Obv: CONSTANTINOPOLIS, helmeted and cuirassed bust left. Rev: Victory on prow of ship, TRP in exergue. Mint of Trier. Trench A1/B4 layer 2.
- 8 An AE3 of Constantine I (307–37). Obv: Laureate bust left. Rev: [GLORIA EXERCIT]VS. Trench CD10 layer 2.
- 9 An AE4 of Constans (337–50). Obv: Laureate and cuirassed bust right. Rev: Two soldiers standing on either side of standard, TRP in exergue. Mint of Trier. D8/I9 layer 2.
- 10 A siliqua of Valens (364–78). Obv: Diademed bust right. Rev: Roma seated facing holding Victory on globe. This has been clipped. Trench D8/I9 layer 2.

Animal bone: detailed analysis

PHASE 2

172 fragments of bone, of which 86 were identified, were recovered from pits of the Bronze Age phase in trenches BC9 and D8/I9. These bones give little information beyond the identification of species: ox (43 fragments) and sheep (37 fragments) were found throughout the area, and there were some of horse (2 fragments). The only complete bone was the first phalanx of a horse.

PHASES 3–6

Analysis of bone from the Roman contexts was restricted to phases 3, 4 and 5, with some material from phase 6 (the pit in trench D6). In total, 817 fragments of bone were recovered from these phases, of which 448 were identified. The material was for the most part fragmentary bones. There were also 29 complete bones (21 of them from phase 5) and most of these were from the feet of ox and sheep, while one sheep rib had rather surprisingly survived intact. The radius of a horse was recovered from trench CD3 layer LD1. Several of the intact bones were of birds. The complete bones were:

Horse	1 radius
Ox	2 astragalus, 1 carpal, 7 first phalanx, 3 second phalanx, and 3 third phalanx.
Sheep	1 rib, 1 os calcis, and 2 first phalanx
Pig	1 atlas
Dog	1 os calcis and 1 metapodial
Bird	1 rib, 1 coracoid, 1 radius and 1 metatarsal

The relative proportion of species, from both fragmentary and complete bones, was:

Horse	6%
Ox	31%
Sheep	43%
Pig	10%
Other	10%

Most of the bones came from phase 5, the upper fill of the ditch on the site, while phases 3 and 4 produced small amounts. Pig was present, but the main food animals were clearly ox and sheep. Part of a deer skull with chop marks at the base of one pedicle (the antlers had been cut off) suggests that venison was available on occasions. Oyster and whelk shells were found in phase 4 (layer LD3 of trench D4) and in phase 5 (layer LD1 in trenches D4 and D6).

Nine dog bones were found in phase 5 (layer LD1 of trench D6). Three of these were ulnae, so there were at least two dogs. The bones are small, raising the possibility that they might come from fox. Canine vertebrae (1 cervical, 1 coccygeal) were found in trench CD10.

There was no evidence of disease, except that one of the bovine first phalanges was more than normally roughed on the plantar surface, having undergone slight ostitic change.

Butchering

Very little information can be learned as to the butchering methods, although there were chop marks on some of the fragments of rib and long bones. Most of the complete bones belong to those parts of the carcass which would normally be discarded by the butcher, such as the feet.

Ages

Some of the bones offered evidence for the age of the animals. Of these, one came from phase 3, three from phase 4, 30 from phase 5, and one from phase 6. The conclusions were as follows:

Horse. There was one 6-year-old lower jaw. Other indications included a milk molar tooth and two permanent molars, newly erupted. As none of these was associated in a jawbone with other teeth all one can say is that these was a horse (or horses) of less than 5 years old. A first phalanx from the pit in trench D6 was small in size but due to damage to the distal epiphysis it is impossible to say whether its size was due to youth or smallness of the breed.

Ox. Only one mandible could be aged; this was approximately 3 years old. Other estimates of age rest on the state of fusion of the epiphyses on the long bones. The youngest bones (making up less than 2% of the total) were probably about 2 years old, while other assessable fragments belonged to animals between 4 and 4½ years old. On the available evidence, the ages of the cattle ranged from 2 years upwards. There is no sign that calves were kept.

Sheep. There was evidence for several lambs. The presence of animals less than one month old is represented by one horn bud and one mandible; of 2–3 months, by one mandible; of 6 months, by one mandible; of 18 months, by one maxilla and one mandible; and of at least 3 years old by three full-mouthed mandibles. Further evidence of immature sheep of ages up to 3 years old is provided by one unerupted molar and five various epiphyses in immature states.

Pig. The ages of a few jaw fragments were determined. Two mandibles were from pigs aged approximately 6 months. Two maxillae could be placed only within wide limits; one came from an animal aged between 1 month and 1 year, the other from one aged between 5 months and 1 year.

GROVE COTTAGE

Roman coarsewares catalogue (for illustrations see fig 18; for fabric definitions, see above)

PHASE 3 (1–2 are from trench V, layer 4/5; 3–4 from trench II, layer 4; and 5–9 from trench IV, layer 4)

- 1 Jar (AH fabric), with cavetto rim; in grey fabric with a grey self-coloured burnish; up to 3rd century.
- 2 Jar (NKSH fabric); in coarse light grey fabric, with thick slurry finish; a Patch Grove vessel; usually dated up to AD 200.
- 3 (illustrated). Jar (AH fabric) with cavetto rim; in light grey fabric with dark grey slip; early 2nd century.
- 4 Dish (AH fabric); in light grey fabric, with glossy internal burnish extending out to lip of rim; early 2nd century.
- 5 (illustrated). Jar (OXID fabric) with upright rounded rim and lid groove; black slip/finish; AD 50–100.
- 6 Bowl (OXWW fabric); in white parchment fabric; AD 240–400.
- 7 Jar (OXWW fabric) with globular profile; in white parchment fabric; AD 240–400
- 8 Flagon (MHAD fabric); 2nd century.
- 9 (illustrated). Jar (HIGH fabric), cordoned; in grey sandy fabric; AD 70–160

PHASE 4 (10–27 are from layer 3 in trenches I to V (10–12 trench I, 13 trench II, 14 trench III, 15 trench IV and 16–27 trench V); and 28–30 from the pit in trench III)

- 10 Bowl (AHFA fabric), flanged; in Alice Holt burnished style; AD 160–250.
- 11 Bowl, Dr 38 form (OXRW fabric); colour-coated; AD 180–240.
- 12 Jar (AH fabric), with square rim and narrow neck; grey fabric; this type is 30 in Millett (1979); *c* AD 240–400
- 13 Storage jar (AHFA fabric) with vertical-pointed bead rim; this type is 4.41 in Lyne & Jeffries (1979) and form 31 in Millett (1979); AD 180–400.
- 14 Mortarium base (OXMO fabric); in red-coated Oxfordshire ware, with white and pink grits; AD 240–400.
- 15 Bowl (AHBB fabric), with plain rounded rim; in brownish-grey fabric with a black outer surface; AD 160–250.
- 16 Bowl (AHBB fabric) with chunky flange; in blackish-grey fabric; this type is fig 11, no 104 in Symonds & Tomber (1991); AD 160–250.
- 17 Jar (AHFA fabric), with flat rim; white slip on rim and shoulder; type 3A in Lyne & Jeffries (1979); AD 250–400.
- 18 Jar (AHFA fabric), with rounded flanged rim; in light grey sandy fabric; AD 270–400.
- 19 Jar, type ECJ (AHBB fabric) with cavetto rim; in grey fabric with burnished finish; AD 160–250.
- 20 Flagon (VRR fabric) with ring neck; in red fabric with brownish slip; up to AD 160.
- 21 Folded beaker (SAND fabric); the folded body has a graffito resembling a tree pattern; up to AD 160.
- 22 Storage jar, type LSJ (AHFA fabric); neck in dark grey reduced fabric, with black surface from inner face of rim to end of neck.
- 23 Bowl (AHFA fabric), with small stubby flanged rim; in grey fabric; type 6B.1 in Lyne & Jeffries (1979); AD 250–400.
- 24 Dish (PORD fabric); with curved profile and a groove beneath a simple rim; in cream sandy fabric with a light grey surface; type 109.8 in Fulford (1975); AD 350–420.
- 25 Dish (AHBB fabric) with curved side; in grey fabric with fine black burnish; AD 160–250.
- 26 Dish (MICA fabric); in greyish-red mica-dusted fabric.
- 27 Lid (LONDW fabric), with rounded edge; in orange fabric.
- 28 Jar, type ECJ (AHFA fabric), everted rim; in light grey fabric; AD 250–400
- 29 Jar, type LSJ (AHFA fabric), necked with square rim; in light grey fabric; AD 250–400.
- 30 Mortarium (OXMO fabric); in a white slipped red fabric with white/pink grits; AD 240–400

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