Part 3 – The finds

The coin finds from Fishbourne, 1961-1999 – by David Rudling

The Coin Catalogue (1995-1999 excavations), by date, providing also context and small find numbers.

a, Iron Age

Atrebates. Tincomaros, Second Coinage, c. 25-20 BC. Gold quarter stater: 10mm diameter; 1.15g. Fig. 182
Obv.: TINC inside rectangle, C above, A below, pellet border.
Rev.: Winged head (?Medusa) facing, pellet border.
Special Find (SF hereafter) 11914: Context 900.

N.B. The C and A on the obverse may indicate the Calleva (Silchester) mint in Hampshire. The reverse type is adapted from a denarius of L. Aquilius Florus.

Tincomaros, Second Coinage, c. 25-20 BC. Silver minim: 8mm diameter; 0.25g. Fig. 183.
Obv.: A geometric pattern comprising two interlocking squares, C·F in centre. The squares have inwardly-curved sides.
Rev.: Animal (? boar) right, TI above animal, NC below animal.
SF 1626: Context 496.

b, Roman

All reference numbers with prefix RIC are to be found in the relevant volume of Roman Imperial Coinage (eds Mattingly, Sydenham, Sutherland, Kent, Carson, Webb, Bruun & Pearce 1923ff). The prefix BMC refers to the relevant volume of the British Museum Catalogue, either for the period of the Republic (Grueber 1910) or for that of the Empire (Mattingly & Carson 1930ff).

I, Republican

102 BC or later. Silver quinarius. The quinarius (half a denarius), long out of issue by the end of the 2nd century BC, was revived in 102 BC, but now had the reverse type of the former silver victoriatius which had been discontinued about 170 BC. Rome. Very worn. 15mm diameter; 1.48g.
Obv.: Laureate head of Jupiter right, two banker’s marks in field to right.
Rev.: Victory standing right, holding palm and crowning trophy, moneyer’s name in field and Q (for quinarius) in exergue: illegible/missing.
Ref.: Type as Sydenham (1952) 587; Crawford (1974) 326 etc, moneyer uncertain; Carson (1978) 119.
SF 2301: Context 506.

Issued by L. Plautius Plancus, c. 47 BC. Silver denarius.
Obv.: Mask of Medusa, facing, L.PLAVTIVS below.
Rev.: Aurora flying right, conducting the four horses of the Sun, PLAN[CVS] below.
Ref.: Type as BMC 4009.
SF 1628: Context 432.

Issued by P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus, c. 42 BC. Denarius.
Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo right, lyre behind.
Rev.: Diana Lucifera standing facing, holding two long torches, bow and quiver on her shoulder, [P·] CLODIVS on right, M·F on left.
Ref.: BMC 4290.
SF 1154: Context 434.

ii, Imperial

Obv.: [M AGrippa L F Cos III], head left.
Rev.: Legend illegible, Neptune standing left, holding vertical trident, large S and C to left and right respectively in field.
Ref.: Type as RIC (Gaius) 58.
SF 9505: Context 710.

Claudius I, AD 41-54. As. AD 41-50. Rome.
Obv.: [TI CLAVDIVS CAES[AR AVG PM TR P IMP], bare head left.
Rev.: Minerva advancing right, brandishing javelin, and holding round shield on left arm, S-C in field.
Ref.: RIC 100.
SF 7857: Context 542.

Claudius I. As (25 mm). c. AD 41-50.
Obv.: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR [ ], bare head left.
Rev.: Minerva advancing right, brandishing javelin, and holding shield on left arm, S-C in field.
Ref.: RIC 100.
SF 11897: Context 927.

Claudius I. As (24 mm). c. AD 41-50.
Obv.: Bare head left.
Rev.: Minerva advancing right, brandishing javelin, and holding shield on left arm.
Ref.: RIC 100.
SF 1623: Context 485.

Irregular issue. 19+mm (fragment). Imitation of a Minerva type As of Claudius I.
Obv.: Bare head left.
Rev.: Minerva advancing right, holding shield on left arm, [S]-C in field.
Cf. above and RIC 100.
SF 10179: Context 716.

Nero, 54-68. Denarius. AD 64-5. Rome.
Obv.: [NERO] CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate bust right.
Rev.: SALVS in exergue, Salus seated left on throne, holding patera.
Ref.: RIC 60; BMC 90.
SF 7021: Context 610.2.

Obv.: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P, laureate bust right.
Rev.: VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm, S-C in field.
Ref.: RIC 522.
SF 6699: Context 598.

Obv.: [IMP CAES VESP] AVG P M COS [III], laureate head right.
Ref.: RIC 42; BMC 64.
SF 2118: Context 503.

Obv.: IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII, radiate bust right.
Rev.: [PAX] AVG, Pax standing left, sacrificing out of patera in right hand over lighted altar, S-C in field.
Ref.: RIC 740; BMC 816.
SF 2538: Context 510.

Vespasian. As. AD 77-8. Lugdunum.
Obv.: IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P, laureate head right, small globe below.
Rev.: [AEQVITAS] AVGVSTI, Aeqvitas standing left, holding long vertical rod in left hand, S-C high in field.
Ref.: RIC 758; BMC 844.
SF 7752: Context 625.

Vespasian. As or dupondius.
Rev.: Legend illegible, figure standing left.
SF 11913: Context 933.

Vespasian. As.
Obv.: [VES[ ], laureate bust right.
Rev.: Legend illegible, standing figure.
SF 11159: Context 850.

Obv.: [IMP] CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M [ TR P X(II)III, XV or XVI], laureate head right.
Ref.: Type as RIC 186.
SF 2272: Context 505.

Domitian. Dupondius.
Obv.: Legend illegible, radiate bust right.
SF 5885: Context 580.

Domitian. As or dupondius. AD 86-96.
Obv.: IMP CAES] DOMIT AVG GERM [COS...], head right.
Rev.: VIRTVE T [AVGVSTI], Virtus standing right, holding spear in right hand, S-C in field.
Ref.: Type as RIC 305A.
SF 6689: Context 602.2.

Obv.: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head right.
Rev.: SALVS PVBLICA, Salus seated left, holding corn ears.
Ref.: RIC 9.
SF 2133: Context 503.

Obv.: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate bust right.
Rev.: AEQVITAS AVGVST, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopias.
Ref.: RIC 13.
SF 2864: Context 507.

Nerva. As or dupondius.
Obv.: [ ]AVG P M TR[ ], head right.
Rev.: Legend illegible, standing figure, S-C in field.
SF 1366: Context 430.

Flavian, c. AD 69-98. As or dupondius. 25mm. Very corroded and illegible.
Obv.: Head right. Rev.: Female figure standing left.
SF 670: Context 268.

1st century. Illegible. As.
Obv.: Bare head left. Rev.: Standing figure.
SF 7927: Context 602.2.

SF 9002: Context 701.

1st-2nd century. Illegible. As. 24mm.
Obv.: Bust right.
Rev.: Female figure standing left.
SF 9080: Context 701.

1st-2nd century. Illegible. As or dupondius. 25+mm. Extremely corroded.
Obv.: Bust ?left.
SF 727: Context 234.

1st-2nd century. Illegible. As or dupondius. 24mm.
Obv.: Bust right. Rev.: Figure standing left.
SF 3404: Context 508.

1st-2nd century. As or dupondius. 25mm. Illegible, except [S]-C in field on reverse.
SF 9965: Context 902.

1st-2nd century. Illegible. ?As or dupondius. 26mm. Very corroded.
SF 9909: Context 727.

SF 10976: Context 901.

?1st-2nd century. Illegible. ?As or dupondius. 21+mm. Extremely corroded.
SF 1369: Context 430.

Obv.: IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVG GER DACICVS, laureate bust right.
Rev.: P M TR P - COS V P P , Mars walking right, with spear and trophy.
Ref.: RIC 80; BMC 143.
SF 5607: Context 557.

Antoninus Pius, 138-61. Dupondius.
Obv.: [ ] PIV[ ], radiate head right.
Rev.: Legend illegible, female figure standing right, S-C in field.
SF 2002: Context 503.

Rome.
Obv.: LVCI[LLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F], Draped bust right.
Rev.: VESTA, Vesta standing left, holding simpulum and palladium, altar at feet.
Ref.: RIC 788.
SF 2270: Context 505.

SF 2117: Context 503.

The Central Empire

Obv.: GALLIE[NVS AVG], radiate bust right. Rev.: Illegible.
Obv.: SALONINA AVG, diademed and draped bust right, on crescent.
Rev.: [IVNO CO]NSERVAT, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre.
Ref.: Cf. RIC 11.
SF 2877: Context 503.

Claudius II, 268-70. Fragment of an antoninianus.
Obv.: IMP [ ], radiate head right.
Rev.: [SPE]S PV[BLICA], Spes walking left, holding flower in right hand.
Ref.: Type as RIC 102 or 168.
SF 1630: Unstratified.

16mm. Rome.
Obv.: DIV[O C]LAVDIO, radiate bust right.
Rev.: [CONSECRATIO], large altar.
Ref.: RIC 259.
SF 971: Context 417.

Claudius II. Commemorative issue. Fragment of a silvered antoninianus.
Obv.: [DI]VO CL[AVDIVS], radiate bust right.
Rev.: [CON]SECRA[TIO], eagle to right.
Ref.: RIC 266.
SF 3483: Context 508.

The Gallic Empire

Victorinus, 268-70. Antoninianus. Mint II.
Obv.: [IMP C VICT]ORINVS P F [AVG], radiate bust right.
Ref.: RIC 61; Cunetio 2577.
SF 5542: Context 579.

Irregular Issues (Barbarous Radiates), c. 270-80.

Ae 13mm. An imitation antoninianus with an obverse of ?Gallienus (260-8), and a Pietas Augg/Augustor with sacrificial implements reverse of Tetricus II (270-3).
Obv.: Radiate head right. Rev.: Jug with detached handles to left and right.
SF 1583: Unstratified.

Ae 16mm. An imitation of a Laetitia Aug type coin of Postumus (260-8).
Obv.: Radiate head right. Rev.: Galley to left, ?7 oars, AVG in exergue.
Cf. Cunetio 2891.
SF 1040: Context 416.
Ae 17mm. An imitation with an obverse of Tetricus II and a reverse type of Tetricus I (270-3).
Obv.: [TE]TRICVS CA, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Cf. Cunetio 3045.
SF 9187: Context 711.

Ae 15mm. An imitation of a coin of Tetricus II.
Obv.: Legend illegible, radiate bust right.
Rev.: SPES [AVGG], Spes walking left, holding flower.
Type as RIC 270.
SF 3598: Context 512.

Ae 16mm.
Obv.: Blundered and illegible legend: [ ]P[ ]A, radiate bust right.
Rev.: Figure (? Pax) standing left, holding vertical spear or sceptre.
SF 5988: Context 564.

Ae 16mm.
Obv.: Radiate, cuirassed bust right. Rev.: Figure standing left.
SF 1063: Unstratified.

Fragment. Ae 13+mm.
Obv.: Radiate bust right. Rev.: Illegible.
SF 1583: Unstratified.

The British Empire

Obv.: [IMP C CAR]AVSIVS P F AVG, radiate bust right.
Rev.: [PAX] AVG, Pax standing left, holding vertical sceptre, [S]-P in field, [ ]XX in exergue.
Ref.: As RIC 100.
SF 1365: Unstratified.

Carausius. A large fragment from an antoninianus. ?Colchester.
Obv.: IMP C CARAVS[IVS P F AVG], radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: PAX [AVG], Pax standing left holding olive branch and vertical sceptre, S-[C] in field, C in exergue.
Ref.: RIC 300.
SF 1: Context 3.

Obv.: IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: Incuse impression of obverse.
SF 1629: Context 432.

Obv.: IMP C [ALLE]CTVS P F AVG, cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: VIRTVS AVG, galley going left, with mast and 7 oars. Mint-mark illegible.
Ref.: Type as RIC 55.
SF 6804: Context 590.

3rd century. Ae 18+mm. Probably an antoninianus, and probably an irregular issue.
SF 10776: Context 707.

3rd or 4th century. Ae 11mm. Illegible and very corroded fragment.
SF 149: Context 44.

3rd or 4th century. Ae 12+mm. Illegible.
SF 1631: Context 470.

3rd or 4th century. Ae 11+mm. Illegible fragment.
SF 9408: Context 710.

SF 9004: Context 701.

The Central Empire

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, laureate, helmeted and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP, two victories standing facing one another, together holding shield inscribed VOT/PR above altar. Mint-mark in exergue: STR.
Ref.: RIC 209.
SF 2029: Context 502.

Constantine I. Ae 17mm. 319-20. London.
Obv.: IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, helmeted bust left.
Ref.: RIC 158.
SF 1472: Context 445.

Constantine I. Ae 19mm. 321. Trier.
Obv.: CONSTANTINVS AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: BEATA TRAN-QVILLITAS, globe set on altar inscribed VOT/IS/XX, above 3 stars.
Mint-mark: STR.
Ref.: RIC (Trier) 303.
SF 5149: Context 579.

Constantine I. Ae 17+mm. 321-2.
Obv.: CONSTANTINVS AVG, consular bust right, with eagle tipped sceptre in right hand.
Rev.: BEATA TRAN-QVILLITAS, altar inscribed VO/TIS/XX in 3 lines. Mint-mark illegible.
Ref.: Type as RIC London 220.
SF 1482: Context 445.

Constantine I. Fragment of an Ae 19mm. 322-3. Lyons.
Obv.: CONSTAN-TIN[V[S AVG], helmed and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: BEATA TRAN[VILLITAS], altar inscribed VO/TIS/XX in 3 lines. Mint-mark: C-R in field; PLG in exergue.
Ref.: RIC 156.
SF 1534: Context 443.

Constantine II, as Caesar, 317-37. Ae 16mm. c. 318-20.
Obv.: CONS[TANTINVS IVN NOB C], laureate bust right.
Rev.: [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP], two victories standing facing one another, holding a shield over an altar.
Ref.: Type as RIC Arles 200.
SF 5263: Context 580.

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS [IVN NOB C], laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left.
Rev.: [PROVIDENTIAE CAESS], camp gate with two turrets, star above; [ ]TR in exergue.
Ref.: As RIC 455.
SF 2654: Context 506.

Constantine II, as Caesar. Ae 15mm. c. 330-5. Lugdunum.
Obv.: CONSTANTINVS [IVN NOB C], laureate and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: [GLORIA EXERCITVS], two soldiers standing facing, each holds a spear and rests on a shield, two standards between them, SLG in exergue.
Ref.: RIC 238.
SF 9429: Context 718.

Constantine II or Constantius II. Ae 14mm. c. 337-40. Possibly an irregular issue.
Obv.: [ ], AVG, laureate bust right.
Rev.: [GLORIA EXERCITVS], two soldiers standing facing, each holds a spear and rests on a shield, a standard between them.
Ref.: Reverse type as Trier 38.
SF 2880: Context 507.

Helena, mother of Constantine I. c. 337-41. Large fragment of an Ae 12+mm.
Obv.: [FL IVL HELENAE AVG], bust right with ornamental mantle.
Rev.: [PAX PVBILICA], Pax standing left, holding branch and transverse sceptre.
Mint-mark illegible. Ref.: Type as RIC (Trier) 42.
SF 3956: Context 512.

Irregular issue, c. 337-41. Fragment (centre) of an Ae 7+mm. Imitation of a Pax Publica-type coin of Helena.
Obv.: Bust right. Rev.: Pax standing left, holding vertical sceptre.
SF 11506: Context 701.
Commemorative issue, c. 337-40. Ae 16mm.
Obv.: CONSTAN-TIN[OPOLIS], helmented bust left, sceptre over left shoulder.
Rev.: Victory standing left on prow, holding spear and resting on shield. Mint-mark: illegible.
Ref.: Type as RIC (Trier) 67.
SF 10146: Context 904.

Constans, 337-50. Ae 14mm. c. 341-6. Trier.
Obv.: [CONSTANS] P F AVG, diademed bust right, with pearls and rosettes.
Rev.: VICTO[RIA]E D D AV[G Q NN], two victories standing facing one another, each holding a wreath. Mint-mark: M over [TRP].
Ref.: RIC (Trier) 182; HK (Trier) 138.
SF 4284: Context 558.

Constans. Ae 14mm. c. 341-6. Trier.
Obv.: [CONSTAN-S] P F AVG, diademed bust right, with pearls and rosettes.
Rev.: VICTORIAE D D AV[G Q NN], two victories holding wreaths.
Mint-mark: ‘E’ over TRP.
Ref.: Type as RIC (Trier) 199; HK (Trier) 155.
SF 4558: Context 577.

Constans or Constantius II. Ae 13mm. c. 347-8.
Obv.: Illegible, rosette diademed bust right.
Rev.: [VICTORIAE D D AV[G Q NN], two victories holding wreaths.
Mint-mark: illegible, palm above.
Ref.: Type as RIC (Trier) 203.
SF 1604: Context 491.

Constans or Constantius II. Ae 13mm. c. 347-8.
Obv.: Illegible.
Rev.: [VICTORIAE D D AV[G Q NN], two victories holding wreaths.
Mint-mark: illegible.
SF 11089: Context 907.

Constans or Constantius II. Ae 14+mm (fragment). c. 348-50.
Obv.: [D]N CONS[ ], draped and cuirassed bust right.
Ref. Type as RIC (Trier) 231.
SF 3838: Context 512.

Obv.: D N CONSTA-NS P F AVG,
Rev.: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, emperor on galley going left, holding a standard and a phoenix on a globe, in the stern sits Victory, steering the ship. Mint-mark: RP in exergue.
Ref.: RIC 109.
SF 2116: Context 502.

Irregular issue, mid-4th century (c. 348-364). Ae 21mm. 2.8g.
Obv.: Legend illegible, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Rev.: Legend illegible, soldier spearing fallen horseman.
SF 9388: Context 713.

4th century. Ae 13mm. Illegible.
SF 2119: Context 503.

4th century. Ae 12mm. Illegible.
SF 2271: Context 505.

1st-4th century. Ae 18+mm. Illegible and very corroded fragment.
SF 9012: Context 701.

1st-4th century. Ae 20+mm. Illegible and very corroded fragment.
SF 10327: Context 701.

1st-4th century. Ae 17+mm. Illegible and very corroded fragment.
SF 9098: Context 704.

c, Medieval

John, 1199-1216. Silver cut halfpenny. Class 5a or b, 1204/5-c. 1208/9. Winchester.
Obv.: [HE]NR[ICVS REX], bust facing.
Ref.: North (1980) 969 or 970.
SF 1969: Backfill of Alec Down’s Trench ‘C’.

Obv.: [HENRI]CVS R[EX III], bust facing.
Rev.: [NIC]OLE [ON. ], long cross. The moneyer Nicole is known at various mints.
SF 3553: Context 508.

Henry III. Long Cross coinage. Silver cut farthing. Class 5g, 1251-72.
Obv.: [HENRICVS R]EX-II[I, bust facing, with sceptre.
Rev.: REN[ ], long cross. The moneyer Renaud of either London or Bury.
SF 90: Unstratified.

Edward I or II. Silver penny. Class 10c-f, c.1305-10. London.
Obv.: +EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB, bust facing.
Edward I or II. Silver round farthing. Class 10 or 11, c. 1305-14. London.
Obv.: +EDWARDVS REX AN, bust facing.
Rev.: CIVITAS LONDON.

Edward III, 1327-77. Post-Treaty period, 1369-77. A large fragment from a penny issued by either Archbishop Thoresby or Archbishop Neville of York.
Obv.: [EDWAR]DVS RE[X ANGLIE], bust facing, with cross on breast.

Philip and Mary, 1554-8. Base silver penny.
Obv.: P Z M D [G ROSA SINE SPINE], double rose.
Rev.: CIV[ITA]S L[ONDON], shield.

d, Post-Medieval

William III. Copper farthing. Dated 1697.
SF 2023: Context 503.

George II. Copper halfpenny. Date illegible, but young bust of the period 1729-39.
SF 4: Unstratified.

George II. Halfpenny. Date and bust illegible. c.1729-54.
SF 1382: Context 403.

Probably George II or III, c.1729-75. Two halfpennies. Dates illegible.
SF 10915: Context 701; SF 9743: Context 901.2.

George III. Copper ‘Cartwheel’ penny. Dated 1797.
SF 2010: Context 503.

George III. Halfpenny. Dated 1806.
SF 2033: Context 505.

SF 2009: Context 503.

Fragment from a cut/broken copper/copper-alloy ?coin. 19+mm diameter, 1mm thick. Illegible.
Table 71 provides a consolidated list, and the opportunity has also been taken to tabulate coins from Alec Down’s 1983 excavation (which cut across the area of the 1995-99 dig) and his excavations to the east of Building 3 in 1985-6, underneath the modern A27 (Fig.8).

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<td>Total</td>
<td>Coin Types</td>
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<td>Carthaginian</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Late Iron Age</td>
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<td>Republican</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BMC 4261, BMC (East) 190</td>
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<td>Agrippa (Caligula)</td>
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<td>Claudius I</td>
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<td>cf: 83 plated</td>
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<td>Nero</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>423</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>110, as 766a, rev. illeg.</td>
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<td>Titus</td>
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<td>Domitian</td>
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<td>as 335</td>
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<td>Nerva</td>
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<td>otherwise illeg.</td>
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<td>1st century/ Flavian</td>
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<td>1st-2nd century</td>
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<td>Trajan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadrian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antoninus Pius</td>
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<td>Faustina II</td>
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<td>Lucilla</td>
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<td>1st-3rd century</td>
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<td>Gallienus</td>
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<td>Salonina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claudius II</td>
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31/01/2005
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<th>Period of Issue</th>
<th>1983 Total</th>
<th>Coin Types</th>
<th>1985-6 Total</th>
<th>Coin Types</th>
<th>1995-1999 Total</th>
<th>Coin Types</th>
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<td>Radiates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>illegible, barbarous copy of Claudius II 266, illeg. barbarous</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>illegible, possibly barbarous</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>barbarous copies of: ?Gallienus/Tetricus II (mule), Postumus, Tetricus II/I (mule), Tetricus II 270, illeg. (3), probable</td>
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<td>Carausus</td>
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<td>as 100, 300, rev. illeg.</td>
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<td>Allectus</td>
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N.B. Unless otherwise stated, all references are to *Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC)*. Other references are to: Müller (1860-63); Van Arsdell (1989); BMC (Roman Republic) = Grueber (1910); Sydenham (1952); HK = Hill & Kent (1972) and North (1975 and 1980).

**

A selection of coins from the 1983 and 1985-6 excavations

**a, Carthaginian**

Carthage (Zeugitana, North Africa), 3rd/early 2nd century BC. Ae 18 mm; 4.89g. Fig. 184.

Obv.: Head of Tanit left, wreathed with corn.

Rev.: Head and neck of horse right; Punic letter (= o) in field to right.

Ref.: Müller (1860-63) 286; Sear (1979) 6526.


**b, Iron Age**
North of the Thames. Tasciovanus, probably c. 20-5 BC. Bronze coin: 15 mm diameter. Very corroded and edge chip.  
Obv.: Two celticized bearded heads right. Rev.: Celticized ram left.  
SF 211: 1985 Trench E, Context 2.

North of the Thames. Late-1st century BC/early-1st century AD. Probably either Tasciovanus or Cunobelin. Large fragment of a bronze coin: 15 mm diameter. Extremely corroded.  
Obv.: ?Head right. Rev.: ?Horse right.  

c, Roman Imperial

Claudius I, with Nero as caesar. Plated imitation denarius. 2.18g. Die axis 180°. c.AD 50s-60s.  
Fig. 185.  
Obv.: [TI CLAVD] CAESAR AVG P M TR P [], laureate head of Claudius right.  
Rev.: NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT, bare head of Nero left.  
Ref.: Similar to RIC 83 (issued AD50-54); BMC 80  

**

Table 72: Summary lists of coins, token and jetons from the 1961-69, 1983, 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1995-1999 excavations at Fishbourne (see Fig. 8 for location of excavations). Note that the columns are ordered so as to reflect excavations trending from west (Palace 1961-9) to east (A27 1985-6).

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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Edward VII, 1901-1910</td>
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<td>George VI, 1936-1952</td>
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**Figures**

Fig. 184  Carthage. Ae 18. SF 52 (1983).
Fig. 185  Claudius I. Plated denarius. SF 69 (1983).
The sigillata – by Geoff Dannell

Decorated samian
(significant contexts are indicated after the context number)

1. (SF 2079 context 505) Form 29 or 11. Insufficient for ascription, but the large motifs imply an early date. The fabric is not South Gaulish and may be Italian, but is probably 'Provincial Arretine'.

   c. AD 25 – 40 Provincial Arretine

2. (SF 10884 context 716; flint road – Phase AE) Form 29. Insufficient for ascription. The larger frond has not been certainly identified from literature or comparable rubbings. Fig. 187.

   c. AD 40 – 60 South Gaulish

3. (SF 7767 context 581; under flint road – Phase AE; this piece provides a tpq for the construction of the flint road) Form 29. Very few of the designs on Drag. 29 have been published from Lezoux and no direct contemporary parallels have been found. Oswald shows two examples of decorated gadroons (Oswald 1937, 211, fig. 13, 1 & 9), but neither of this type. The small ‘tulip’-shaped leaves were current at La Graufesenque c. AD 50 – 70 and the use of small birds at much the same time.

   c. AD 50 –70 Lezoux

4. (SF 1580 context 443.2; demolition – Phase AH) Form 29. The very bottom of the decoration, with a frieze of anthemions, which has a disconnected blob at the base between the spiral elements. This variant is known at La Graufesenque and was drawn by Hermet (Hermet 1934, pl. 13.60) without the blob, which he may have thought was an excrescence, but it is quite definitely part of the poinçon. The bowls on which it has been recorded there look to be Neronian.

   c. AD 50 – 65 La Graufesenque

5. (SF 4081 context 511; flint road – Phase AE) Form 29. Insufficient for ascription. The open scroll and palm leaves in the bottom zone suggest a potter of the Neronian – Vespasian period.

   c. AD 60 – 75 South Gaulish

6. (SF 1619 context 484; bottom of stream – Phase AD) Form 29. Tight scroll to right, with two-ringed, centred roulettes. For general design see Hermet pl. 36.R7 (Hermet 1934).

   c. AD 60 – 75 South Gaulish

7. (SF 10705 context 37) Form 37. Ovolo used by Frontinus (Hermet 1934 pl. 85.2)

   c. AD 70 – 90 South Gaulish

8. (SF 1560 context 443.4; demolition – Phase AH) Form 37. Style of bowls stamped by Crucuro who used this ovolo. (Colchester, CMAE, R271). If only one South Gaulish potter used the die for this name, his career was extensive. Mees (1995) divides the output between two men. A form 37 from La Graufesenque has the name of Germanus stamped in the mould, overwritten with Crucuro’s name. This should be dated c. AD 75 – 90. The latest works, represented by his ‘Labours of Hercules’ (Hermet 1934,pl.109 1 & 2) are in a style of the opening years of the 2nd century. This piece is from his earlier work.

   c. AD 75 – 90 La Graufesenque
9. (SF1490/1491  context 457) Form 78. It is not easy to ascribe this form when produced without an ovolo. Germanus is one of the few to have stamped his moulds. Hermet illustrates a similar leaf and bird (Hermet 1934 pl.92.10).

10. (SF 11975 context 934; north pit Area B – Phase BF) Form 37. A small fragment of an ovolo, which has been found on Knorr 78 from La Graufesenque. However, no potter or mould-maker can yet be associated with it.

11. (SF 2017 context 502) Form 30 The ovolo is known at La Graufesenque on Drag. 37, and may be a reduced or worn version of that used by Frontinus. Cf ovolo CH (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998 73). The Apollo is not in Oswald’s catalogue.

12. (SF 7862 context 37) Form 37. Probably ovolo SA, used by Patricius (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, 83)

13. (SF 2703 context 513) Form 37. Rogers’ ovolo B28, but very worn.

14. (SF 1537 context 443; demolition – Phase AH) Form 37. Very eroded. The ovolo is broken, but may be that of Donnaucus or Potter X-13 (Rogers 1974) The acanthus is his K2.

15. (SF 1617 context 484; bottom of stream – Phase AD) Form 37. Style of Potter X-2 (Stanfield & Simpson 1956 pls. 3-9). The wreath is Rogers’ G376 (Rogers 1974). One figure is probably the warrior, O.157, the other, not clear.

16. (SF 2724 context 507) Form 37. The leaf is probably that shown for Cettus by Terrisse (Terrisse 1968)

17. (SF 2040 context 505) Form 37. Rogers’ ovolo B12, used principally by Divixtus.

18. (SF 2316/2357 context 510; above greensand road – probably Phase AF) Form 37. Probably from the same vessel as 17. The ovolo is Rogers’ B143 (Rogers 1974), which was used by a number of potters, most of whom had a connection with Cinnamus.

19. (SF 10378 context 702) Form 37. Rogers ovolo B182 (Rogers 1974) used, among others, by Cinnamus.

20. (SF 2218/2295 context 501/506) Form 37. May come from the same vessel; the style is perhaps that of Paternus.

21. (SF 10404 context 905; midden Area B – Phase BE) Form 74. Small bust of Pan, on black-slipped, metallic, vessel. A recent find from Chichester has a different mask (Dannell 1989 fig.)
14.8.218), and this type is not shown by Simpson (Simpson 1957). The horns are only faintly visible among the hair. Fig. 187.

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Arretine stamps

1. MENA AVILI SF 11483; context 919 (primary silt in ditch in Area B – Phase BA; the date of deposition of this post-dates the digging of the ditch in Area B) Conspectus 22 A two-line stamp, which is also known from Silchester, cf OCK 380.2 c. B.C. 10 – A.D. 10 Lyons

2. ATEIXANTHI SF 11115; context 915 (probable old ground surface in Area B; the date of deposition of this piece probably post-dates the actual digging of the ditch in Area B) Conspectus 22 A heavily abbreviated stamp in an ansate frame. The distribution suggests an Italian origin for this piece, cf OCK 312.12. c. B.C. 5 – A.D. 20 Arezzo or Pisa

NB Note also that the base of an Arretine cup from context 915 bore the graffiti ‘TV’- see Fig. 190

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Figures

189. Arretine stamps

**

Samian potters’ stamps – by Brenda Dickinson

Each entry gives: SF number, context number, phasing if context is significant, potter (i, ii, where homonyms are involved), die, form, reading, published example (if any), origin of pottery, discussion, date.

Superscript a and b indicate:

a A stamp attested at the pottery in question.
b Not attested at the pottery in question, but other stamps of the potter known from there.
c Assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution, etc.

Ligatured letters are underlined

1 2415; 507; Flo-- Albinus 4a 33 F–ALBI-NI-OF (Dickinson 1996, Fig. 142, 27) Lezoux b. Stamps of this potter, from a different die, occur on the rims of decorated bowls by Cinnamus ii,
Laxtucissa and, particularly, Paternus v. This evidence, and his use of plain forms such as 31R and 79R suggest a range c. AD 150-180.

2 2194 + 2134; 505; Maccalus 3a 38 or 44 MA[CCALI]M (Dickinson 1986, 190, 3.81) Lezoux\(^a\). Late 2nd-century date for this stamp is shown by its occurrence in the group of late-Antonine samian recovered off Pudding Pan Rock (Kent) and by two examples from Housesteads. c. AD 160-200.

3 2174; 505; Niger ii 3b 15/17 or 18 [O]FNGRI (Glasbergen 1955, 142, 289) Lezouxa. Late 2nd-century date for this stamp is shown by its occurrence in the group of late-Antonine samian recovered off Pudding Pan Rock (Kent) and by two examples from Housesteads. c. AD 150-180.

4 2744; 507; Pugnus ii 1a 33 [PV]GNI-MA (Nash-Williams 1930, fig. 2, 83) Lezouxb. The stamp, which occurs on decorated ware in one of the potter’s latest styles, was also used on plain forms, including cups of form 27. Its range will be c. AD 150-180.

5 2765; 507; Severus iii 6a 15/17 or 18 OFSEV[ERN] with S and N reversed (Ettlinger 1978, 128, 165) La Graufesenque\(^c\). A stamp noted from the York fortress and on bowls of form 29 with decoration typical of the early Flavian period. c. AD 70-85.

6 2073; 505; ]PILLI? on form 18/31 or 31, Central Gaulish. The P is uncertain, but the other letters are clear. Hadrianic or early Antonine. Burnt.

7 11088; 909.3 (north pit Area B – Phase BF); Logirnus 10a form uncertain [LOGI]RNM (Dannell 1971, 309, 56a) La Graufesenque\(^d\). The fabric of this piece suggests origin at La Graufesenque, though the die was also used at Montans. Logirnus began work under Nero, but most of his output is Flavian. There are many examples of this stamp from military sites in Britain founded in the early Flavian period, including the Red House site at Corbridge, but none from Agricolan sites in Scotland, where his work is relatively common. c. AD 70-80.

8 11924; 933 (north pit Area B – Phase BF); Pontus 8g’ 27? OFPONTI La Graufesenque\(^e\). A faint mark under the loop of the P resembles the tail of an R, but it is not present on all examples of the stamp and is probably the result of a developing fault on the die. The stamp has therefore been assigned to Pontus, rather than Frontinus, but its date would be much the same in either case. Stamps from the original die (OPPONTI) occur at Malton and the main site at Corbridge. c. AD 75-90.

9 9172; 711 (south of greensand road; probably Phase AD); Primus iii 30b 27g PRIMI-MA (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 194, 603) La Graufesenque\(^e\). This is one of the later stamps of a potter whose work was mainly Neronian, but a few of whose stamps occur in Flavian contexts. This particular stamp appears occasionally on the pre-Flavian cup forms 24 and Ritt. 8, but is also known from Camelon, Newstead, Rottweil-Hochmauren and York. c. A.D. 60-75.

10 9290; 710 (overlying greensand road; probably Phase AE or AF); Tintirio 1a 33 TINTI [RIOM] Lezoux\(^e\). The potter was at work in the early- to mid-Antonine period, stamping forms 18/31, 18/31R, 27, 31 and 80. This stamp seems to be from one of his later dies, since it is known on form 80. c. AD 155-175.
Distributions: Distribution plots were made of the sigillata sherds by period, and then bar charts showing the contexts which contained the samian were produced. The following comments are provided on a period by period basis and reference should be made to the figures and bar charts for each period.

Pre-Claudian: (Figs. 199,200) distribution of samian as expected in Area B and in the north end of Area A. Note the concentrations of samian in 598, an area just above the natural in the north-east corner of Area A, and in 919, the primary silt of the ditch in Area B. The largest quantity of samian occurred in 907, the lower layer of the midden in Area B; many sherds in this context must be residual.

Pre-Flavian: (Figs. 201,202) distribution of samian much more widespread with concentrations in Area B but spreading southwards in Area A towards Building 3. Highest concentrations were in Area B midden deposits 905 and 907, and also in 598, an area just above the natural in Area A.

Flavian: (Figs. 203,204) distribution of samian a little less concentrated in Area B, with a spread of sherds in Area A north of Building 3. Quantities of samian occurred in the midden deposits of Area B (905 and 907). In Area A 598, an area above the natural in the north-east corner and 507, an upper layer in the north east corner of Area A which sealed the flint road produced quantities of samian.
Trajanic: (Figs. 205,206) distribution of samian scarce in Area B with some spread in Area A north of Building 3. As in the preceding period there was a concentration in 507, with also quantities in the midden deposits 558 and 585 of Phase AF.

Hadrianic: (Figs. 207,208) distribution of samian much as in Trajanic period, but with a concentration in 710, a context which lay over the greensand road of Phase AD.

Antonine: (Figs. 209,210) distribution of samian in Area A north of Building 3 and in the upper levels of the stream. Concentrations of sherds in 507, the midden deposits of Phase AF and in 710 overlying the greensand road.

Late Antonine: (Figs 211,212) distribution of a few sherds of samian. Concentrations in the upper levels of the stream (491), 507 and 580, a context over the top of the aqueduct.

1st century sherds: (Figs. 213,214) distribution of samian concentrated in Area B and in Area A north of Building 3. Contexts which included a high quantity of samian were 507 and 598.

2nd century sherds: (Figs. 215,216) distribution of samian much as in 1st century except for fewer sherds in Area B. Concentration of sherds in 507 and 710.

The distributions, while of interest in their own right, indicate that the earliest focus of activity, as demonstrated by the sigillata, was in Area B, and with time, the focus of activity moved to Area A. It is also noteworthy that the samian distributions stayed to the north of Building 3 right up to the Late Antonine period, suggesting that Building 3 was in existence at that time, and therefore prevented the southern spread of samian sherds, by its presence.

Figures

191. Samian stamps

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Figures

192.Bar chart illustrating sizes of selected samian sherds
193.Bar chart indicating sizes of samian sherds by date
194.Bar charts showing numbers of samian forms by date – pre-Claudian, pre-Flavian
195.Bar charts showing numbers of samian forms by date – Flavian, Trajanic
196.Bar charts showing numbers of samian forms by date – Hadrianic, Antonine, Late Antonine
197. Respective quantities of samian sherds by date from selected samian production zones – Atterine, South Gaulish, Central Gaulish
198. Respective quantities of samian sherds by date from selected samian production zones – East Gaulish, MdV and Lezoux
200. Samian – pre-Claudian bar chart
202. Samian – pre-Flavian bar chart
203. Samian – Neronian and Flavian distribution
204. Samian – Neronian and Flavian bar chart
Pottery – by Malcolm Lyne

1. Introduction: The five seasons of excavation yielded more than 352kg of pottery, of which the overwhelming bulk is Roman and of 1st to 3rd century date. Small amounts of Late Iron Age 'Atrebatic overlap' pottery and pre-Conquest imports are also present and there are significant quantities of medieval sherds from the upper levels.

2. Methodology: All of the pottery assemblages, with the exception of some of those from unsealed superficial deposits, were quantified by number of sherds and their weights per fabric. Those from the unsealed deposits were broadly spot-dated, examined for unusual sherds and weighed in total. A number of assemblages are large enough and sufficiently significant for more accurate quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975). These quantifications are tabulated below (Tables 73 to 79).

Fabrics were classified by means of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale for determining the size, form, frequency and nature of inclusions. Finer sherds were further examined using a x30 pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source.

3. Fabrics:

The Atrebatic and ‘overlap’ fabrics: The term ‘overlap’ fabrics was first put forward by Alec Down (1981,176) to cover Southern Atrebatic native wares made in the decade or so before AD43 and for 20 years or so after this date. Such wares were further discussed by Down in his report on the pottery from the Cattlemarket site in Chichester (1989,151) and compared with similar Late Iron Age material from Copse Farm, Oving (Hamilton 1985). Many of these wares occurring in contexts otherwise dated by imports to the period AD43-60 are difficult to distinguish from similar pottery made before the Roman conquest.

C.1. Handmade, patchy fired but generally soot-soaked fabric with profuse ill-sorted up to 0.50 mm subangular quartz and very sparse irregular calcite filler.
C.2. Handmade, soot-soaked fabric with profuse up to 0.50 mm calcined flint filler and smoothed surfaces.
C.3. Handmade with profuse up to 2.00 mm calcined flint and up to 0.20 mm irregular and angular iron-stained and honey-coloured quartz filler, with occasional large angular ironstone and grey limestone inclusions.
C.4A. Tournetted very fine sanded grey-buff to black fabric with profuse up to 0.20 mm multi-coloured quartz and sparse up to 2.00 mm calcined flint filler.
C.4B. Handmade brown-black fabric with profuse ill-sorted up to 0.50 mm multicoloured quartz filler, with occasional up to 2.00 mm angular black ironstone and soft brown grog inclusions.
C.5. Soapy black fabric with profuse ill-sorted up to 0.50 mm colourless quartz and grog filler.
C.7. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse up to 1.00 mm white and colourless quartz.
C.8. Similar fabric but with profuse up to 0.20 mm rounded white quartz filler.
C.11A. Handmade Rowlands Castle type grey ware variant with additional profuse coarse calcined flint filler. The Late Iron Age – Early Roman ceramic sequence from North Bersted shows that cooking-pots in this fabric were made from the Late Iron Age until c. AD.50 (Lyne, forthcoming).
C.21. Handmade black fabric with angular up to 2.00 mm reddish-brown ferrous inclusions.

2. Other Late Iron Age and Roman Coarseware fabrics.
C.9. Handmade soot-soaked wares from around Poole Harbour. These are characterised by profuse white quartz sand filler together with sparse shale and chert inclusions. These wares can be subdivided into C.9A. Durotrigian Black-Burnished Ware and C.9B. Dorset BB1. Vessels in the latter fabric appear in small quantities after c.AD.120 and continue to be supplied until at least AD 300. The presence of a solitary Fabric C.9A bowl fragment in the lowest fills of the aqueduct does however indicate earlier supply of such wares during the mid-1st century.
C.10A. Wheel turned grey ware with profuse up to 0.20 mm colourless quartz, occasional coarse black ferrous inclusions up to 3.00 mm. An Arun Valley/Hardham industry product. These wares form a significant element in most pottery assemblages from the mid-1st century onwards but are absent after c.AD 200.
C.10B. Off-white variant with blue-grey surface wash. This fabric variant is represented by a single 2nd century jar rim fragment from the fill of post-hole 722 cut through the surface of the Phase AD greensand road.
C.11. Romanised Rowlands Castle wares. These high-fired grey wares are characterised by profuse fine quartz filler and a scatter of brown and black ferrous and white calcite inclusions. They can be subdivided into the rare and generally early C.11B variant with additional sparse calcined flint and C.11C without flint. Cooking pots in Fabric C.11B were found in Late Iron Age and pre-Flavian contexts at North Bersted; indicating that their manufacture commenced some years before the Roman conquest and continued until c.AD 70: storage jars in similar fabric did, however, continue to be made at Rowlands Castle until the early 3rd century. Supply of mainly cooking-pots in Fabric C.11C from both the main production centre only 11 kilometres to the west and satellite kilns at the Palace itself was on a large scale from c.AD.60 until the destruction of the Palace at the end of the 3rd century.
C.12. Sandy orange fabric with profuse irregular up to 0.75 mm multi-coloured quartz filler. Wares in this fabric were made at Fishbourne on a small scale during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries.
C.13. Wheel turned, very fine sanded grey ware with additional moderately ill-sorted 1.00 to 3.00 mm irregular to angular soft black ferrous inclusions. Jars and other forms in this rare but distinctive West Sussex fabric were supplied during the period c.AD.50-80.

31/01/2005
3. Roman finewares

F.1A. Gallo-Belgic Terra Rubra TR3 fabric.
F.1B. Gallo-Belgic Terra Rubra TR1(C) fabric.
F.2A. Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra
F.2B. Central Gaulish micaceous Terra Nigra
F.3. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware
F.4. Italian Arretine fabric
F.5A. South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian.
F.5B. Martres-de-Veyre Samian.
F.5C. Lezoux Samian.
F.5D. Marbled Samian. This very rare South Gaulish fabric is represented by a single fragment from the context 906 in Area B.
F.5E. Black Lezoux Samian. This equally rare fabric is represented by the moulded head from a closed form retrieved from context 905 in Area B.
F.6. Soft wheel turned cream to pink sand-free fabric with sparse to moderate up to 2.00 mm irregular soft, red and grey ferrous inclusions. Beakers, flagons, honey jars and other forms in this early Wiggonholt fabric are present in significant quantities during the period c.AD.50-80 but are probably residual in later assemblages.
F.7. Sand-free reddish-brown fabric with external white slip and a tendency to laminate. Flagons and other forms in this fabric have the same date range as those in Fabric F.6 but may be of local manufacture.
F.8. Sand-free wheel turned leaden-grey fabric. This fabric is represented by fragments from a single lid seated bowl of early-2nd century date built into the causeway across the stream.
F.9A. Central Gaulish White ware. Imports in this c.AD.60-120 dated fineware fabric are confined to fragments of a single cup from context 908 in Area B.
F.9B. Central Gaulish Other fabric (Davies et al. 1994,130). Vessels in this c.AD.60-140 dated colour-coated fabric are also restricted to a fragment of a beaker from context 727.
F.9C. Lyon ware. Vessels in this c.AD.43-75 dated fabric are restricted to a tiny roughcast cup or beaker chip from the foundation for the flint road of Phase AE.
F.9D. Lezoux Colour-coat. A single c.AD 150-200 dated beaker sherd with barbotine tendrils is present in the mid – late-2nd century midden deposit 558.
F.10A. Hardham 'London' ware. Bowl, cup and platter forms in this dark-faced micaceous fineware were supplied to Fishbourne in small quantities during the late-1st and early-2nd centuries.
F.11. Cologne colour-coat. Small numbers of fragments from roughcast bag-beakers and hunt-cups in this white fabric with black colour-coat are present in 2nd century assemblages from the site. c.AD130-200.
F.12. Wiggonholt oatmeal cream fabric with very fine quartz and brown/black ferrous inclusions. This is essentially an oxidised version of Fabric C.10A but used for fineware forms
such as flagons and beakers. Vessels in this fabric appeared on site c.AD 50/55 and continued to be supplied until the mid-2nd century.

F.13. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat. Beakers in this fabric are represented by just a few fragments from 3rd century and palace destruction levels.

F.14A. Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coat. Just a few fragments, from beakers and open-forms in this fabric, are present in the palace destruction levels. c.AD 240-400.

F.14B. Oxfordshire Parchment ware. A bowl sherd came from context 716 c.AD 240-400

F.15. Colchester colour-coated ware. Small but persistent quantities of rough cast beakers in this fabric were supplied to Fishbourne during the period c.AD 130-200.

F.16A. New Forest purple colour-coat (Fulford 1975 Reduced Fabric 1A). There are a number of beaker fragments from the site, from palace destruction levels and pit context 909.6 in Area B. A reconstructable beaker of early-4th century date came from the drain context 22 of Phase AH. c.AD 270-400.

F.16B. New Forest cream with red to brown colour-coat (Ibid., Oxidised Fabric 1A). Small quantities of sherds in this fabric were present in palace destruction levels. c.AD 270-400.

F.16C. New Forest Parchment ware. This fabric is represented by a single bowl sherd from demolition context 578.

F.17. Grey Upchurch Ware. There are nine sherds of a 2nd century poppyhead beaker from context 602. This rare import probably came by sea to Fishbourne alongside the few BB2 dishes from the same source, as a trade subsidiary to that in salt from boiling sites in the Medway marshes.

F.18A. Moselkeramik. One chip from a solitary beaker was present in the assemblage from the poorly-dated context 598. c.AD 200-270.


Other minority fabrics represented by sherds from just one or two vessels include F.19 Verulamium Region Whiteware (c.AD 55-200).

F.21 Hardham Oxidised Ware (c.AD 250-400), F.22 micaceous sand-free grey ware, F.23 Verulamium Region Mica-dusted ware and F.24 sand-free grey fabric with minute black ferrous inclusions and polished black surfaces, of ?Harfleur origin in Normandy.

F.25 and 26 are dump categories for miscellaneous fine cream and red wares and miscellaneous mica-dusted finewares respectively.

4. The Assemblages

4.1. Phase BA. c.10 BC - AD 25. The early ditch

Assemblage 1. From the lowest fill of the east-west ditch cutting context 915 in Area B (contexts 919,919.2,919.3,926,929 and 937).

These contexts produced 106 sherds (1425 g) of Atrebatic overlap pottery and early imports. Unfortunately, this key assemblage is unsuitable for any kind of meaningful quantification, as it is largely made up of a number of fresh sherds from just a handful of vessels. These vessels include:

Fig.217.1. Cup of Conspectus form 22 in Italian Arretine fabric fired patchy deep orange-brown with a high gloss (Ettlinger et al. 1990). There is no sign of wear on the fragments from this cup, which is stamped MENA. c.BC.10-AD.10 (see G.Dannell report) AVILI Context 919

3. Lower part of ovoid beaker of form GB24A (Stead and Rigby 1989) in pale pinkish-orange TR.3 fabric with greyish-white slip over its upper part. Late Augustan-Tiberian. Context 919


5. Gallo-Belgic platter copy in wheel-turned soot-soaked Fabric C.6. Context 919


7. Everted rim from jar in grey Fabric C.11C. Paralleled at the Theological College site in Chichester (Down 1993, Fig. 30.1.10). Late Iron Age - Claudian. Context 919.3

8. Handmade bead-rim from jar in soot-soaked Fabric C.6. Paralleled at the Theological College site in Chichester (Ibid., Fig.30.1.7). Late Iron Age. Context 919.3

The assemblage also includes a chaff-tempered salt container fragment from East Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1980) and 17 friable sherds in patchy orange/black handmade Fabric C.1, making up the greater part of the base of a cooking pot. Sherds in Atrebatic Overlap fabrics C.1, C.2,C.3,C.5,C.6 and C.11B account for nearly 70% of the 72 coarseware sherds: the rest are in very fine sanded grey ware and could, on the face of it, be either Late Iron Age or Roman in date. Sandy, usually tournetted, grey wares have, however, been seen in Late Iron Age assemblages from North Bersted: there they make up 5% of an assemblage dated c.50BC-0 by associated Dressel 1B amphora sherds and a Simple Gallic fibula and 21% of another assemblage dated Late Augustan-Tiberian by the presence of Gallo-Belgic imports and probably contemporary with the Phase BA ditch (Lyne in Manley & Rudkin, forthcoming).

The possible early Roman ground surface (context 907) and above natural (context 915) produced 20 sherds (166 g) of Atrebatic overlap and early Roman pottery. These fragments include an Italian Arretine sherd stamped ATEIXANTHI and dated c.BC 5-AD 20 (see G.Dannell report), a base of a cup with the graffitti ‘TV’ (Fig.190), a fragment from an open form in Terra Rubra fabric F.1B (c.AD.1-60), one sherd in fabric C.4A, four sherds from a Gallo-Belgic platter copy in fabric C.6, one storage jar sherd each in early Rowlands Castle fabrics C.11A and 11B and five grey sherds in fabric C.11C. Some of these sherds are clearly contemporary with those from the Phase BA ditch, but this pottery assemblage is not particularly well sealed and includes later, c.AD 43-60 dated sherds.

4.2. Phase AB. Constructional deposits associated with Building 3. c.AD 50-90.

Assemblage 2. From the walls of Building 3 (contexts 241,411,414 and 426).

The various walls of Building 3 produced a mere 5 sherds (32 g) of badly broken-up pottery, including two sherds in Atrebatic Overlap fabric C.6 and one in Rowlands Castle ware fabric C.11. There are no rim or other diagnostic sherds.

Assemblage 3. From the foundation trench fills for Building 3 (contexts 12,14,45,49,50,60,221,223,273,302,303,448,449,450, 455,456,463 and 494).

The foundation trench backfills yielded an even smaller two sherd (20 g) assemblage, comprising a small ?Gallo-Belgic cream flagon fragment in Fabric F.25 from Context 14 and a
sherd in the early Rowlands Castle ware fabric variant C.11B with additional flint from context 303.

**Assemblage 4.** From the metalling of the north-south road (context 444).

The 42 sherds (536 g) of pottery from the road-metalling include three large fragments from an undeveloped Gillam 238 mortarium (c. AD 55-80), a fragment from a Claudian South Gaulish Samian Ritterling 8 form, sherds from an imitation Gallo-Belgic platter of Cunliffe's Form 19 in Fabric C.22 fired smooth black and three sherds in Atrebatic Overlap fabrics C.3 and C.6. Some of this pottery may, however, be occupational and pushed down into the surface of the road during its period of use.

4.3. Phase AB. Early post-Conquest occupational deposits c. AD 50-90.

**Assemblage 5.** From the post-holes relating fence-line 1 (contexts 462, 531, 533, 594, 628, 856, 857, 883 and 965) and fence-line 3 (contexts 528, 529, 640, 642, 644, 859, 872, 885 and 886).

Five of the post-holes relating to fence line 1 produced pottery: context 594 yielded 11 flagon sherds in very-fine-sanded orange fabric but lacking rim and other diagnostic fragments, contexts 628 and 858 yielded one and three sherds of Rowlands Castle grey ware respectively and the latter fill context also had one chip each of orange sandy fabric C.12 and Atrebatic Overlap fabric C.4A. The one drawable rim came from post-hole 867 (fill 856):

Fig. 217.9. Handmade jar with stubby everted rim in brown-black Fabric C.4B. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. context 856.

Pottery was totally lacking from the fills of the post-holes in fence line 3, suggesting that this fence may have been the earlier of the two and erected on a ground surface bereft of any previous occupation debris.

**Assemblage 6.** From the lower fill of the later western pit in Area B (context 918).

This context produced a substantial 494 sherd (8014 g) assemblage of fresh pre-Flavian pottery, including Arretine wares and pre-Flavian Samian. The assemblage is too small for quantification by EVEs but was broken down by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>No. of sherds</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Weight in g.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.4A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.6</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.13</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>3126</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.22</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31/01/2005
The assemblage is characterised by a wide range of fabrics, the most significant of which are a distinctive grey ware with large black ferrous inclusions from an unspecified West Sussex Coastal Plain source (C.13), fine grey wares of uncertain origin (C.22) and a Wiggonholt cream to pink fineware used for beakers, flagons and honey pots (F.6). These three fabrics account for nearly 64% of the pottery in the assemblage by sherd count.

Soot-soaked and blackened, handmade and tournetted Atrebatic wares of local origin are still much in evidence and account for another 17% of the sherds: Romanised local Rowlands Castle grey ware fabrics C.11A and 11C are, however, in a tiny minority and make up a mere 1% of the material. The following vessels are present:

11. Honey jar with two handles in soft, cream Fabric F.6 fired pink. Similar to Camulodunum Form 175B, which is dated c. AD 30 - 60 at Sheeepen. Another example came from the A27 excavations at Fishbourne (Rigby 1996, Fig.6.11-66). Ext.rim diameter 140 mm.

12. Small flagon in similar fabric fired pinkish-white with traces of red colour-coat inside its mouth. Ext.rim diameter 30 mm.

13. Small globular vessel of ring-and-dot beaker form but with dot-barbotine rosettes, in similar fabric fired cream-buff. The form is similar to Cunliffe's micaceous grey ware Type 73, which dates c.AD.50 - 120. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm.

14. Disc-mouthed flagon of Cunliffe's Type 118 in reddish-brown Fabric F.7 with traces of white slip. Only one example came from Cunliffe's excavations at Fishbourne but, as Camulodunum Type 148, the form is dated c.AD 43 - 60 at Sheetpen (Hawkes and Hull 1947).

15. Deep dish with perforated base in tournetted Atrebatic Overlap Fabric C4 fired grey with patchy buff-grey/black surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. A similar Atrebatic Overlap bowl but apparently without basal perforations came from the Period 1 cultivation context D1021 in the 1985-86 Fishbourne excavations (Down 1996, Fig.6.17-14).
18. Jar of Cunliffe Form 162 in grey Fabric C.10A with rolled-over rim. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm.
19, 20. Two further necked jars in similar fabric.
21. Badly warped bead-rim beaker in sandy grey Fabric C.10A. This looks like a waster or kiln second.
22. Jar with stubby everted rim in grey Fabric C.22 with surface blackening. Ext. rim diameter 170 mm.
23. Necked jar of Cunliffe Type 181 in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. context A52/61 at the Theological College site in Chichester (Down 1993, Fig.30.2-37).

4.4. Phase AC. Construction of the aqueduct; destruction and subsequent robbing of northern boundary wall of Building 3 c. AD 65-110

Assemblage 7. From the lowest fills of the Aqueduct (contexts 613.2 and 613.3)

The 468 sherds (10178 gm.) of pottery from the bottom of the aqueduct includes a number of part complete Atrebatic ‘overlap’ vessels and was probably dumped soon after the digging of the feature. The assemblage was quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents based on rim sherds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars</th>
<th>Bowls</th>
<th>Dishes</th>
<th>Beakers</th>
<th>Store-jars</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td>EVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.4A</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.6</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lids 0.18</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.9A</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.10A</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Lid 0.15</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11B</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid 0.07</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11C</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lids 0.21</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.15A</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cse.</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Fabric | | | | | | | | |
|--------| | | | | | | | |
| F.3    | | | | | | | | |
| Total all | 4.89 | 0.06 | 0.59 | 0.12 | 1.00 | 0.61 | 7.27 |

|        | [67.3%] | [0.8%] | [8.2%] | [1.6%] | [13.8%] | [8.3%] |

This assemblage is not well sealed and includes late-1st and 2nd century sherds which have worked their way down from the late 2nd century upper fills of the aqueduct (Assemblage 21). Obvious pieces, such as a Colchester colour-coat cornice-rim beaker sherd (c. AD130-200) have been omitted from the above quantification, but it is possible that one or two of the Rowlands Castle fragments are also of later date. No samian is present.
The large percentage of fresh and partially complete Atrebatic ‘overlap’ vessels (46%) would be more in keeping with an assemblage predating AD.50 and the presence of handmade vessels amongst the Fabric C.10A material would also suggest that they belong to the earliest years of the Hardham or related Arun Valley pottery industry.

A possible explanation for the presence of all this fresh-looking early material in the bottom of what was a newly dug but long-lived aqueduct is that the water was conveyed by a wooden boxed in conduit in the slot at the bottom of the ditch, which was then covered over with soil and relatively recent rubbish from an early phase of occupation.

The Atrebatic Overlap pottery includes the following pieces in the Southern Atrebatic Late Iron Age tradition:

Fig.218.25. Necked bowl in tournetted Fabric C.8 fired patchy black/orange/brown with vertical burnished line decoration on a polished exterior surface. The interior surface is smoothed to a lesser extent. External rim diameter 200 mm. Paralleled in the Claudio-Neronian pottery assemblage from Ditch 3 at Ounces Barn, Boxgrove (Middleton 1995, Fig.13-8).

Context 613.2
26. Greater part of another necked bowl in a coarse version of Fabric C.4A. Ext.rim diameter 270 mm. The rim profile is similar to that on another ?necked-bowl from the pre-conquest assemblage A52/61 at the Theological College (Down 1993, Fig.30.2-40).
27. Greater part of jar in tournette-finished soot-soaked Fabric C.6 with tournette-decoration over its lower part. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm.
28. Greater part of tournette-finished handmade jar made in sections. In grey-black Fabric C.6 with burnished random spaced vertical lines over rough-smoothed exterior. Ext. rim diameter 150 mm. Closely paralleled in the mid – late - 1st century pottery assemblage from Ditch 15 at Ounces Barn, Boxgrove (Middleton 1995, Fig.20-155).
29. Gallo-Belgic platter imitation of Cunliffe Form 16 (CAM.8) in wheel-turned black Fabric C.6 with white margins and rough-smoothed surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm.
30. Gallo-Belgic platter imitation of Cunliffe Form 5 (CAM.2B) in similar fabric with surface polish. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.
31. Domed handmade lid with edge beading in soot-soaked, wheel-turned Fabric C.6 with external surface polish. Ext.rim diameter 240 mm.

Fragments from a Gallo-Belgic platter imitation of Cunliffe's Form 19 and a simple lid of Form 187, in soot-soaked handmade Fabric C.6 are also present in the assemblage from Context 613.3.

The other wares include a lagena handle and fragments from a butt-beaker in Gallo-Belgic Whiteware (Fabric F.3), two Campanian 'Black Sand' amphora sherds, a rim sherd from a Durotrigian Black-Burnished ware bowl similar to Ower Type 16 and dated to the period c.0 - AD70 (Woodward 1987, Fig.47-106), as well as the following:

Fig.218.32. Much of upper part of storage jar in wheel turned coarse grey Fabric C.10A. Ext.rim diameter 150 mm.
33. Smaller example in similar fabric but handmade with the rim finished on a turntable. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.
34. Jar with stubby everted rim in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.
35. Small jar of Cunliffe Form 84 in grey Rowlands Castle Fabric C.11C.
36. Slack profiled, closed form in flecky dark grey Fabric 11C with beaded rim. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm.
Assemblage 8. From the fills of the robber trench of the north-south wall, demolished for the construction of the east-west road and aqueduct (contexts 597 and 626).

These combined trench fills are probably of Phase AC date and from the robbing of stone to build the proto-palace. These fills produced a total of 545 sherds (5835 g) of pottery including pre-Flavian samian; an assemblage just large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds:

**TABLE 75  Estimated Vessel Equivalents for ceramic assemblage 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars EVE</th>
<th>Bowls EVE</th>
<th>Dishes EVE</th>
<th>Beakers EVE</th>
<th>Store-jars EVE</th>
<th>Others EVE</th>
<th>Total EVE</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.6</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.10A</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid 0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lagena 0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11C</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flagon 0.45</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.15A</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.21</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.22</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total  cse.</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flagon 0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[42.4%] [4.8%] [10.5%] [20.6%] [2.8%] [19.0%]

The two most significant fabrics in this assemblage are Hardham (C.10A) and 'Rowlands Castle' grey wares (C.11C). The latter shows a marked increase in significance to one which now accounts for a quarter of all the pottery. It seems likely, however, that this sudden upsurge in the supply of such wares at the beginning of Phase AC was due to a Rowlands Castle potter moving to Fishbourne to supply pots to the kitchens of the new proto-palace, as much of the following vessel was present in the fill of the robber trench:

Fig.219.38. Overfired jar in blue-grey Fabric C.11C. The pot is very distorted, has a hole blown in the side and shows signs of knife trimming. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. 626.5

Other grey ware vessels include the following pieces:

39. Neck of flagon with rim similar to that on Cunliffe's oxidised Form 116.2, but in rough grey Fabric C.12. Ext.rim diameter 60 mm 626.5
40. Small jar with undercut bead rim in coarse orange-cored grey Fabric C.10A with rough surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 90 mm 626.8
41. Butt-beaker copy of Cunliffe Form 64 in grey Fabric C.10A. Ext.rim diameter 90 mm Context 626
42. Lid-seated bowl with external offset, in similar fabric. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. Context 597
43. Jar with moulded rim in coarse grey Fabric C.13. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm Context 626.2

This assemblage is also characterised by a fairly high percentage of sherds in oxidised Fabric C.12, although a number of these fragments come from a single vessel:

44. Butt-beaker in fine, over-fired, grey version of the fabric with rough orange-brown surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. Contexts 626, 626.2
Fragments from a lid of Cunliffe Form 196.1 and a bowl of Form 93 in this fabric are also present: a number of sherds have patchy surface blackening.

45. Simple wheel turned bowl with flattened rim top in black fabric C.6 with overall surface polish. Ext.rim diameter 130 mm Context 597

46. Small jar of Cunliffe Form 161.5 in similar soot-soaked fabric. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. Context 597

47. Small bead-rim jar of Cunliffe Form 166 in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Context 597

48. Screw-neck flagon of Cunliffe Form 110 but in cream Fabric F.6. Ext.rim diameter 60 mm. All of the six examples from the 1960s excavations are in Fabric F.7 and probably of local manufacture. Context 626.3

49. Reeded-rim jar similar to Cunliffe Form 167, in grey Fabric C.14 fired black. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD 70-100 Context 626.2

4.5. Phase AD. Construction of the greensand road and fence-lines c.AD.70 – 150

Assemblage 9. From greensand road construction contexts 509, 603 and 717.

The road construction layers 509, 603 and 717 produced a total of 80 sherds (570 g) of pottery. The assemblage is too small for meaningful quantification but includes fragments from a pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian Dr.18 dish. Fragments from a bead-rim jar in black Fabric C.6, a beaker in TR3 fabric and a platter in Campanian Pompeian Red fabric are also present. This assemblage is all pre-Flavian and probably residual.


Only five of these post-hole contexts (630, 651, 654, 878 and 881) produced any pottery. Of a total of 24 sherds (264 g) of pottery, the bulk came from the fills of post-hole 653 (654) and 652 (651). The former produced nine large fresh sherds from a CAM 182 amphora similar to Cunliffe's Fishbourne Form 148.3 in orange Italian fabric (c.50.BC-AD50) and the latter yielded four fragments from a carrot amphora (c.AD.43-75+). Post-hole 652 also produced one sherd each in fabrics C.22 and F.12.

4.6. Phase AD. Refuse from the lower filling of the stream c.AD.70 – 150

Assemblage 11. From the lower infilling of the stream canalised at the beginning of Phase AD (context 484).

The very large 13086 g assemblage of pottery from this context was sufficient for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents based on rim sherds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars EVE</th>
<th>Bowls EVE</th>
<th>Dishes EVE</th>
<th>Beakers EVE</th>
<th>Store-jars EVE</th>
<th>Others EVE</th>
<th>Total EVE</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.10A</td>
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<td>Lids 0.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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</table>

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This assemblage spans Phases AD and AE and continues a trend towards increasing supply of Rowlands Castle products to the Palace (43%). A lack of pre-Phase AD material is reflected in a complete absence of Atrebatic Overlap pottery: the latest of the samian sherds are four c.AD 90-120 dated fragments from the Martres-de-Veyre kilns and indicate that rubbish deposition continued into the earliest years of the 2nd century.

The Rowlands Castle wares include a simple lid fragment but are otherwise entirely made up of sherds from everted-rim cooking pots and other closed forms:

Fig. 219.50. Narrow mouthed, wide bodied jar of Cunliffe Form 324 in grey Rowlands Castle ware Fabric C.11C. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm.

51. Jar with stubby everted rim in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. One of a considerable number of very similar pots.

The Hardham grey ware forms include examples of Form 166 bead-rim jars (c.AD 43-75/80), Form 64 butt-beaker copies (c.AD 43-75/80) and Form 180 necked and cordoned jars (c.AD 43-100).

Wares in sandy oxidised Fabric C.12 include a piece from a Form 196 lid, a number of heavily blackened bowl sherds and several fragments from the following vessel:

52. Rim from reeded-rim bowl variant of Cunliffe Type 86 in rough orange fabric fired buff-pink. Ext.rim diameter 260 mm. The vessel is warped and has a blackened interior. Paralleled at County Hall, Chichester in late 1st century context (Down 1989, Fig.16.5-10).

Nondescript very fine sanded grey wares with blackened surfaces include an example of bowl form 84 (c.AD 50-75/80) and the following piece:

53. Jar with rolled over and undercut rim. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. Finewares from this and similarly dated deposits in the bottom of the canalised stream include sherds from the following three vessels:

54. Slack profiled dot-barbotine beaker in sandfree micaceous grey fabric F.22 (Cunliffe 1971,188). Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. Twenty two sherds from this vessel are present c.AD.64-85+.

55. Eggshell indented beaker with stubby everted rim, in grey Verulamium Region Mica-dusted ware Fabric F.23 fired honey-brown with traces of golden mica dusting. Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. Seven sherds from this vessel are present. Flavian. A number of sherds from other similar beakers with rectangular dot-barbotine panels of decoration and in the same fabric came from the early 2nd century context 492.

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immediately above 484 in the canalised stream fills. Context 492 also produced the following:

56. Slack profiled beaker in sand free reddish-brown fabric with fine brown grog filler and grey dot-barbotine rosettes on the shoulder. Two-tone cream and red dot-barbotine beakers are known to have been made at Staines and Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire (Evans 1990) during the period AD.55-90 and this somewhat discoloured vessel may indicate very limited or even failed manufacture of such beakers at Fishbourne. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm.

**Assemblage 12.** From the fill of Slot 718.

The fill of the slot produced 227 sherds (4676 g) of pottery, including three near-complete and reconstructable vessels.

Fig.220.57. Everted-rim jar of Cunliffe Form 316 in grey Fabric C.11C with groups of two vertical burnished lines on the body below an area-burnished shoulder, and an arrow shaped ‘batch-mark’ on the underside of its base. Ext rim diameter 240 mm. Cunliffe (1971) dates the type generally to the 2nd and 3rd centuries and a close form parallel from the David Grieg site in Chichester is dated mid-2nd to early-3rd century (Down 1974, Fig.8.24-60). A c.AD100-180 date does, however, seem more likely for vessels of this type with ‘batch-marks’ on their undersides.

57A. A IV 'batch-mark' on the base of a second pot of identical form and size.

58. Another pot, but with carinated shoulder, in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 240 mm. This version is earlier in date than the above and dated c.AD 80-150 at the David Grieg site (Ibid.Fig.8.23-46).

Sherds from Colchester roughcast and barbotine beakers (c.AD 130-200) and several fragments from the following dish are also present in what is a mid-2nd century assemblage:


4.7. Phase AE. Construction of flint road, causeway and fence-line c.AD 120 - 200

**Assemblage 13.** From the flint road surface (context 511).

This context yielded 160 sherds (1476 g) of pottery ranging in date from the mid-1st to the early-4th century. Most of these sherds show signs of abrasion and were clearly deposited as rubbish long after the road had gone out of use. There were, however, a number of fresh joining sherds from the upper part of the following vessel embedded in the road surface:

Fig. 219.37. Jar with undercut bead-rim in grey Fabric C.22 with black surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 170 mm. Vessels with the same kind of undercut bead rim were present in the pre-Flavian ditch fills of c.AD 60 on the Cattlemarket site in Chichester (Down 1989, Fig.21.3-52).

**Assemblage 14.** Construction layers in the causeway across the stream continuing the line of the gravel path (contexts 625, 639.2, 639.3 and 646).

These contexts produced 173 sherds (2570 g) of pottery, including Flavian to Trajanic samian: a late Antonine fragment may be intrusive.
This assemblage is of considerable significance in including a number of spalled and discoloured kiln wasters in Fabrics C.12 and F.7: these wares make up nearly 30% of all of the assemblage by sherd count and include the following forms:

**Fig. 220.** 60. Globular beaker of Cunliffe's Form 79 with girth groove, in heavily spalled orange-brown Fabric C.12 fired rough buff with black patches. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. Context 625

61. Similar vessel but with stubbier rim, in orange-brown Fabric C.12 with spalling. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. Context 625

62. Ring-neck flagon rim of Cunliffe's Form 109 in finer version of Fabric C.12 fired discoloured patchy black/buff. Ext.rim diameter 70 mm. Context 625

Wares in this fabric are present in Fishbourne assemblages from c.AD 50 to 150, suggesting manufacture on site to serve both the proto-palace and Palace's needs. Vessel types owe nothing to local Atrebatic pottery traditions and consist largely of Cunliffe's Hemispherical Bowl Forms 86,87,88,89,90,92 and 93 with just a few examples of flagon Form 114, mortarium Form 141 and lid Form 196. More forms, from the A27 excavations, are illustrated by Rigby (1996, Figs.6.10 and 6.11) under her corresponding 'Local oxidised cream and orange wares' fabric.

The following beaker form in grey Fabric F.22 is also present:

63. Small beaker with neck cordon and dot-barbotine rosettes on the shoulder. There are no exact equivalents in Cunliffe's corpus but the dot-barbotine rosettes are paralleled on the similar beaker from the early 2nd century canalised stream fill context 492 and on c.AD 60 - 120 dated beakers in FMIC-1659 fabric from London (Davies et al. 1994, Fig.136). Context 625

The other wares include Forms 161 and 162 cooking pots in Rowlands Castle ware and the base from an indeterminate early micaceous Lezoux samian bowl, a Form 73 dot-barbotine beaker in cream Fabric F.6 and the following:

64. Jar in wheel turned sand free grey ware with profuse up to 2.00 mm grey, off-white and brown grog filler. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. Context 625

65. Lid-seated necked bowl in sand free leaden grey Fabric F.8. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. This form is paralleled in the London area in Highgate Wood Fabric C during the early-2nd century (Davies et al. 1994, Fig.71-433-446). Context 639.2

**Assemblage 15.** From the fills of the post-holes associated with fence line 4 (contexts 525, 526, 544, 571, 573, 575, 582, 648, 655, 722, 746, 747, 748, 755, 798, 799, 801, 828, 829, 832, 834, 835, 836, 841 and 844)

Twelve of the post-holes in fence-line 4 produced a total of 43 sherds (240 g) of pottery between them. Most of the fragments are body sherds from Rowlands Castle and Hardham grey ware vessels, but three fresh fragments from a Vectis ware jar of late-1st century character (Tomalin 1987, Form 11) were present in post-packing 755.

4.8. Phase AE. Refuse material in the beam-slots of the timber building c.AD 120 – 200

**Assemblage 16.** From the fills of beam slots 600, 607 and 620 of the timber building cutting the fills of the north-south wall robber trench (contexts 601, 606 and 620).

The 512 sherds (3682 g) of pottery from slots 600 and 607 are to all intents and purposes the earliest part of the rubbish dumping for the overlying midden 558 deposited into the beam slot trenches of the freshly demolished timber building. The assemblage was just large enough for quantification by EVEs.

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TABLE 77 Estimated Vessel Equivalents for ceramic assemblage 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars EVE</th>
<th>Bowls EVE</th>
<th>Dishes EVE</th>
<th>Beakers EVE</th>
<th>Store-jars EVE</th>
<th>Others EVE</th>
<th>Total EVE</th>
<th>%</th>
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[37.1%] [15.28%] [2.5%] [7.0%] [38.2%]

The quantification is somewhat distorted by the presence of large fragments from two Wiggonholt creamware flagons, giving an exaggerated emphasis on that fabric. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the largest single supplier of pottery to the site continued to be the Rowlands Castle kilns. All of the datable forms from that source can be dated within the period c.AD 60-150 and include bowl forms 81 (c.AD 60-120), 91.3/228 (c.AD 60-120) and 210 (c.AD 100-150) as well as flagon form 304 (c.AD.70-150). Fragments from Hardham 'London' ware beakers can also be dated within the period AD 60-150 and others in the fine grey ware F.22 belong to Form 276 (c.AD.70-100). Other wares include Wiggonholt flagons of Form 297 (c.AD 70-150) and 300 (c.AD 100-150), a North Kent BB2 pie-dish of Monaghan's Type 5D2.4 (1987, c.AD 110-180) and a BB1 flanged dish of Gillam Type 62 (1977, c.AD 120-180).

The 76 sherd (1014 g) pottery assemblage from slot 620 was not quantified by EVEs but was of very similar character to that from Slots 600 and 607 and includes four large sherds from a Rowlands Castle ware beehive.

All of this pottery can be regarded as being of early 2nd century date, with the presence of Colchester Colour-coat and Cologne beaker sherds indicating that some at least of the material is later than AD130. The date range of the assemblage further indicates that the previous timber-framed building probably had a relatively short life at the beginning of Period AE.

4.9. Phase AF. Refuse material in the midden overlying the timber building c.AD.150-200

Assemblage 17. From that part of the midden above the fills of slots 600,607 and 619 (context 558)
The 629 sherds (5162 g) of mid to late second century pottery from this context includes Hadrianic and Antonine Samian and is also large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs).

TABLE 78  Estimates Vessel Equivalents for ceramic assemblage 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars EVE</th>
<th>Bowls EVE</th>
<th>Dishes EVE</th>
<th>Beakers EVE</th>
<th>Store-jars EVE</th>
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<td>1.45</td>
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<td>5.38</td>
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This assemblage is once again dominated by vessels of 2nd century character in grey Rowlands Castle ware. These make up nearly half of all the pottery and include rims from numerous cooking pots of Cunjliffe Form 313 and similar: the lack of batch-marked pieces suggests an absence of early 3rd century vessels of this type. Other Rowlands Castle forms include carinated and lid-seated bowls of Form 209 with diagonal burnished line decoration (c.AD.100-180), dishes of Form 202 with multiple chevron decoration (c.AD.100-200), flanged dishes of Form 217 (c.AD.100-150), carinated bead rim jars of Form 321 (c.AD.100-300) and simple lids of Form 187.

The comparatively small quantities of Hardham grey ware include further examples of dish form 217, an everted cooking pot rim of second century type and two late or residual copies of Gallo-Belgic platters: these latter are unlikely to be later than c.AD.150 in date.

This assemblage is also characterised by the presence of a number of forms in black Dorset BB1 fabric. These include examples of Gillam's flanged dish Type 62 (1977,c.AD.120-180) and dog-dish Type 75 (c.AD.120-180) as well as cooking pot rim fragments of 2nd century character.

Other coarsewares include a basal fragment from a BB2 bowl or dish and rim sherds from two large reeded-rim bowls of Cunjliffe Form 86 in sandy oxidised Fabric C.12 (c.AD.60-100).

The finewares include fragments from Cologne roughcast cornice rim bag-beakers and hunt cups in Fabric F.11 (c.AD.130-200), numerous pieces from at least three similarly dated Colchester Colour-coat cornice rim beakers in Fabric F.15 and many fragments from beakers of Forms 275 and 276 (c.AD.70-100) in sandfree grey Fabric F.17.

**Assemblage 18.** From the fills of post-holes associated with fence-line 5 (contexts 522,523,543,567,569,724,730,735,736,737,738,739,740,741, 742,743,744 and 753).
Fourteen of the post-holes in fence line 5 produced a total of 187 sherds (1715 g) of pottery between them. This is by far the largest amount of pottery from any of the fence lines and includes fragments of a Cologne colour-coat cornice rim beaker (c.AD.130-200+) and a BB1 flanged bowl (c.AD.120-200+) from context 743. This and the presence of jar fragments of c.AD.180-270 dated type in Rowlands Castle ware from post-hole 740 and a basal sherd of a BB1 open form with scrolling on its underside from context 741 suggests that this fence line is the latest in the series and went out of use at some time in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

Assemblage 19. From the greensand flag floor of the central pit (context 311)

Wedged between the flags of this floor and clearly deposited at the time of its construction were five sherds of pottery. These include two fragments of Rowlands Castle ware, a chip of ?BB1 and the following piece:

Fig.220.66. Cornice-rim beaker in very fine sanded grey ware with traces of external black slip and possible sand rough-casting. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. The piece probably comes from Normandy and possibly from the Harfleur kilns (Evrard 1995, Planche 2-513). c.AD.130-200.

The presence of this piece and to a lesser extent the chip of possible BB1 leave little doubt that this floor was laid after AD.130.

4.10. Phase AG. From a deposit post-dating Building 3 c.AD.200 - 300

Assemblage 20. From context 434 on the line of wall 407.

Context 434 on the surface of the foundation for the north wall of Building 3 produced 113 large fresh sherds (1842 g) of pottery making up virtually all of the upper part of a large reeded-rim carinated bowl of Cunliffe Form 209 with diagonal burnished line decoration (c.AD100-200).

There is clear evidence for the robbing out of some of the wall foundations for Building 3 during the 13th century, but the presence of this freshly smashed bowl on top of the foundation for its north wall suggests that some demolition may have taken place much earlier, towards the end of the 2nd century. It is, however, possible that the medieval wall robbers found the bowl during their activities and smashed it where it was found.

Assemblage 21. From the upper fills of the aqueduct (contexts 535 and 604).

The 1043 sherds (10974 g) of pottery from these fills span Phases AD to AG and because of this wide date range are not particularly suitable for detailed quantification. Nevertheless, quantification of a total EVE of 7.44 reveals a breakdown by fabric and form very similar in many respects to those for Assemblages 14 and 15.

Rowlands Castle wares make up 47.0% of all the pottery and most of the jars in the assemblage. These jars are mainly of Forms 161 and 313 and are accompanied by examples of jar Form 324 (c.AD150-250), bowl Forms 84 (c.AD 60-85) and 209 (c.AD 100-180) and flagon Form 304 (c.AD 70-150). Other forms in minority fabrics include a BB2 pie dish (c.AD 130-200) and BB1 flanged dishes, a Cologne beaker (c.AD 130-200) and a butt-beaker copy of Form 64 in Fabric C.22 (c.AD 60-85).
One significant difference between this assemblage and that from the midden is that whereas both have high percentages of beakers (27.0% from the midden and 24.6% from the aqueduct), the midden examples are largely made up of a variety of colour-coated and fineware forms from Wiggonholt, Cologne, Colchester and Upchurch: those from the aqueduct are almost entirely everted-rim grey ware beakers of Cunliffe Form 262 (c. AD 100-250).

There are no pieces which could safely be attributed to the 3rd century and the impression is given that the aqueduct was backfilled with old rubbish of wide ranging date towards the end of the 2nd century.

4.11. Phase AH. From demolition and destruction deposits c. AD 200 – 350+

**Assemblage 22.** From the fills of the central pit (context 237)

The 99 sherds (792 g) of pottery from the fill include much residual material but also a large fragment from a Rowlands Castle cooking pot of Form 313 with part of a batch-mark (c. AD 200-300), a flaring BB1 cooking pot rim of post AD 290 date and an Alice Holt/Farnham industry developed beaded and flanged bowl rim of Type 5B.6 (AD.270-400+). This leaves little doubt that the central pit was filling up at the time of the destruction of the palace in c. AD 300 or later.

**Assemblage 23.** From palace demolition debris over the aqueduct fills (context 580).

This assemblage of 358 sherds (5000 g) of pottery is a sample from a more widespread deposit made up of assemblages from contexts 443,446,452,465,489,557,562,578,579,580,590,726 and 905, and consisting almost entirely of late-2nd to 3rd century pottery with just a little 4th century material.

**TABLE 79 Estimated Vessel Equivalents for ceramic assemblage 23**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Jars EVE</th>
<th>Bowls EVE</th>
<th>Dishes EVE</th>
<th>Beakers EVE</th>
<th>Store-jars EVE</th>
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<td>0.23</td>
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<td>0.86</td>
<td>16.6</td>
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<td>0.29</td>
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<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.16A</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total all</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.18</td>
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[66.4%] [8.9%] [5.6%] [6.2%] [1.4%] [11.6%]

This assemblage reflects the peak in Rowlands Castle ware supply to sites in Sussex west of the River Arun during the period c. AD 200-270. Forms from this source consist almost entirely of stubby rimmed cooking pots of Forms 313 and 314 (c. AD 150-300) with just a few fragments each from plain lids, Form 203 dishes (c. AD 80-300) and a developed beaded and flanged bowl of late 3rd to early 4th century type.

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Dorset BB1 continued to be supplied to Fishbourne in small but increased quantities during the 3rd century: this and the other demolition assemblages include incipient (c.AD 200-280) and developed beaded and flanged bowls (c.AD 240-350), flanged bowls (c.AD.180-250), straight sided dishes and cooking pot everted rims of c.AD.200-290 style.

The early to mid-3rd century saw the reappearance of products from the revitalised Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware industry on sites throughout West Sussex. Fishbourne Palace was no exception to this and the self-slipped Alice Holt wares from this source include a form 5B.2 beaded and flanged bowl (c.AD 220-270), two examples of strainer form 5C.2 (c.AD 220-270), beaded and flanged dish form 6C.1, and a Class 10 beehive (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). Post AD.270 black/white slipped forms are represented by a white-slipped Class 3B cooking pot and an internally black-slipped open form. Two everted rim cooking pot fragments appear to be New Forest grey ware products (c.AD 260-400) and were probably supplied to the site alongside purple colour-coated indented beakers from the same source.

**Assemblage 24.** From the fill of the pit in the central courtyard of Building 3 (context 283) and the drain leading from its south-west corner (contexts 22,37,39 and 41).

Thirty-one sherds (483 g) of late-2nd to early-3rd century pottery came from the fill of the pit and include 11 large fragments from a thin-walled amphora in orange Campanian black-sand fabric, the spout from a Central Gaulish Dr.45 mortarium (c.AD 160-200) and 15 sherds from a badly abraded wall-sided mortarium of Cunliffe Form 292 (c.AD 160-250) in extremely friable cream-buff fabric. The fill of the drain yielded three fragments of Roman tile, two nondescript pottery fragments and a scatter of fragments making up the following near complete vessel:

Fig.220.67. Indented beaker of Fulford Type 42 in Fabric 16A (1975, Fabric 1A) with white painted decoration. External rim diameter 70 mm. c.AD 300-340. Context 22.

If one assumes that the drain and pit were in contemporaneous use, then the presence of this vessel suggests that they remained in use after the destruction of the palace and into the early 4th century.

5. Miscellaneous sherds

The pottery from other, less significant, assemblages includes a number of sherds of intrinsic interest in their own right:

Fig.220.68. Fragment from beaker in sand free grey Fabric F.22 fired black with barbotine ? lettering on exterior surface. Context 431. Medieval horizon below compacted flints 424 on north side of Building 3.


70. Finger-impressed girth-cordon fragment from storage vessel of Lyne Type 5C.36 (1994,327) in brown-black grog tempered East Sussex Ware. c.AD 100-270. Vessels of this type were manufactured in the Ouse valley and probably on salterns in the Newhaven area. They were traded over wide distances, particularly during the early 3rd century, and examples have been seen by the author from sites as far west as the Findon ritual shaft near Worthing and as far east as Hastings. This example is exceptionally far from its origin and may have been supplied to the palace with sea-salt from East Sussex. Context 512 Deposit above greensand road surface.

6. The Medieval occupation within Building 3.

**Assemblage 25.** From contexts 3, 24, 32, 38, 212, 240 and 249
The considerable quantities of pottery from these layers within the confines of Building 3 and resting on the natural subsoil include both Roman and medieval material. The latter sherds include large fresh fragments and occur in such quantities as to suggest that some kind of occupation or activity took place on the site of, or in the ruins of, Building 3, during the 12th to early 14th centuries. The following pieces are of particular interest:

**Fig.220.71.** Handmade everted rim cooking pot in grey fabric with profuse angular ill-sorted flint and ironstone filler, fired pale brown with grey smudges. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. Context 3. The vessel rim looks Saxo-Norman but a further rim fragment from this or a similar vessel recovered from Context 212 has a dribble of apple green glaze on its surface. ?Early 13th century.

72. Fragment from another cooking pot with more elaborate rim and finger-impressed strip applied to the neck; in similar fabric fired buff. The application of finger-impressed horizontal strips to the necks of cooking pots was also practised at the 13th century Orchard Street kiln in Chichester (Down 1971,153-164, Fig.9.6-11), where the potters also employed a coarse flint-tempered fabric. The form is, however, more closely paralleled at the Binsted kilns, in oxidised sandy ware, which Barton dates to the 14th century (1979, Fig.Binsted 2-6). Context 3.

73. Pitcher rim in similar fabric but fired reddish-brown. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. Context 3.

74. Fragment from large pan in similar fabric with an appliqué finger-impressed strip below the rim. Context 24.

75. Fragment from deep, open form in similar fabric but handmade, knife trimmed and overfired hard grey. Possibly a large crucible. Context 212.

As at Orchard Street in Chichester, the potters who made this flint-tempered pottery made peg tiles in the same fabric; fragments of which were also present within Building 3.

**Fig.220.76.** Pitcher rim in wheel turned, very fine sanded grey ware fired buff with splashes of apple green glaze. c. AD 1200 - 1350. Context 212

77. Small cooking pot in similar fabric. Context 249.

**Assemblage 26.** From the Building 3 wall robbing trench contexts (206, 210, 218, 232, 234, 241, 255, 259, 268, 287, 436 and 437)

The various robbing trenches produced a total of 3713 g of pottery, most of which is Roman in date but also includes a few sherds in medieval flint-tempered and sandy fabrics. Only one medieval rim is present, but the general appearance of the sherds indicates that some robbing took place during the 13th century and was contemporary with the activity within the building.

**Distribution:** The fine and coarse ware sherds from the 26 assemblages described above were collected as bulk finds during the excavation and therefore no accurate distribution plot can be made of them. However, it is possible to suggest that the distribution of the sherds of Roman date across the site almost certainly reflected the general distribution patterns of most other finds in Area A. In particular, it is likely that many of the sherds mimicked the distribution patterns of the 1st and 2nd century samian (Figs 213,215). In addition, as has been noted above, there were significant concentrations of sherds in some of the features, especially from the western pit in Area B, and in Area A from the aqueduct, the stream, the linear slot in the central eastern part of the site, from the robbing trench of the northern boundary wall, the surface of the flint road, from the fills of the beam slots, the midden and from demolition debris associated with the Palace.
Figures

217. Pottery finds 1-24
218. Pottery finds 25-36
219. Pottery finds 37-56
220. Pottery finds 57-77

Catalogue of amphorae sherds - by David Williams
(by year of excavation and then context number, significant contexts indicated)

FBE 1995

2
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s^4.

3
Dressel 20 : 1 handle.
Dressel 2-4 : single rod from bifid handle and small section from top of spike.
Undesignated : Part of a rounded rim with deep internal depression in a light red sandy fabric.
This is somewhat reminiscent of the flat-bottomed Gauloise 6 form but the fabric is slightly
coarser than that normally associated with amphorae in this series, making identification
difficult in this case (Laubenheimer, 1985, Fig. 159).

11 (the upper, western, r fill of the courtyard pit - Phase AH)
Dressel 20 : 1 rim (cf. Martin-Kilcher, 1987, Beilage 1, middle years of 1st century AD), 1
handle and 25 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : bifid handle and 4 b/s in “black sand” fabric, 1 b/s from junction between neck and
body and 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 3 b/s.

22 (the fill of the drain - Phase AH)
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.

24
Dressel 2-4 : single rod from bifid handle.

32
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in Italian fabric.
Undesignated : handle with median groove [possibly Haltern 70].

37 (the fill of the drain - Phase AH)
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

^4 b/s stands for body sherd
FBE 1996

203
Dressel 20 : 1 rim (*cf.* Martin-Kilcher, 1987, Beilage 1, no. 39, early part of the second half of the 1st century AD).

205
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

218 (*the fill of a robber trench – Phase AJ*)
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

212
Dressel 20 : 1 basal wart.

232 (*the fill of a robber trench – Phase AJ*)
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.

237 (*the fill of the central pit – Phase AH*)
Dressel 20 : 21 b/s.

247
Camulodunum 186A : 1 rim.

254
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

268 (*the fill of a robber trench – Phase AJ*)
Dressel 20 : 6 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/d.

269
Dressel 20 : 2 handles.

281
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 handle.

283 (*the upper, eastern, fill of the courtyard pit – Phase AH*)
Black sand fabric : 10 b/s.

352
Dressel 20 : 1 handle.

FBE 97
423
Dressel 2-4 : 2 b/s in “black sand” fabric.

431

432
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : bifid handle in "black sand" fabric & 1 b/s; single rod of bifid handle; 2 b/s.
Undesignated : 6 b/s.

433
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.

443 (Palace demolition – Phase AH)
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Richborough 527 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 8 b/s including 1 in “black sand” fabric.
?Gauloise 4 : 1 flat-bottomed base.
Richborough 527 : 4 b/s.
Camulodunum 186sp : 1 hollow base.
Undesignated : 2 b/s.

444
Dressel 20 : 6 b/s.

457
Dressel 20 : handle.

465
Richborough 527 : 1 b/s.

484 (lower deposit in stream – Phase AD)
Dressel 20 : 12 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 8 b/s including 1 in “black sand” fabric
Southern Spanish : 16 b/s.
Peacock & Williams 59 : 1 rim, 1 handle with median groove and 3 b/s.
Haltern 70 : 1 rim and shoulder sherd.
Rhodian : 1 handle.
Dressel 7-11 : 1 hande.
Undesignated : 1 rim and 4 b/s (possibly from a flagon).

485 (lower deposit in stream – Phase AD)
Dressel 20 : 1 rim (Martin-Kilcher, 1987, Beilage 1, B and C) 1 handle and 3 b/s.
?Gauliose 4 : 6 b/s.
Carrot : 3 b/s.

491 (upper deposit in stream – broadly second century AD)
Dressel 20 : 11 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 6 b/s.
Haltern 70 : 1 b/s.
Undesignated: 1 handle & 1 b/s.

492 (upper deposit in stream – broadly early second century AD)
Dressel 20: 1 b/s.
Southern Spanish: 1 b/s.
?Gauloise 4: 1 flat-bottomed base & 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: 1 bifid handle & 1 b/s in “black sand” fabric.
Camulodunum 186sp: 1 handle.

FBE 98

501
Dressel 20: 8 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 1 b/s in Catalan fabric.
Undesignated: 12 b/s; 2 b/s with single rod handle stumps.

503
?Gauloise 4: 1 b/s.
Undesignated: 2 b/s.

507
Dressel 20: 10 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: 12 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 2 b/s in Italian fabric; single rod from a bifid handle; 1 rim.
Southern Spanish: 2 b/s.
?Gauloise 4: small part of handle; 1 b/s.
Undesignated: 10 b/s.

508
Dressel 20: 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric.

510 (from context above greensand road of Phase AD)
Dressel 20: 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: single rod from a bifid handle form in a red gritty fabric; 2 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 1 b/s in Italian fabric.
Southern Spanish: 2 b/s.

511 (from flint road – Phase AE)
Dressel 20: 1 rim (difficult to place exactly; it might be Martin-Kilcher, 1987, nos 51 or 55, AD 50-70 or nos 58-60, AD 70-110) and 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: slither in "black sand" fabric.

512 (from context above greensand road of Phase AD)
Dressel 20: 8 b/s.
Dressel 2-4: 1 b/s in Italian fabric; 1 b/s.
Camulodunum 186sp: 2 b/s.
Dressel 20 : 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 4 b/s in Italian fabric.
Undesignated : 1 small flat base.

514 (from context above greensand road of Phase AD)
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 rim and b/s in Italian fabric.

515 (from context above greensand road of Phase AD)
Dressel 2-4 : bifid stump in "black sand".
?Dressel 1 / Pascal 1 : red handle stump with median groove.

516
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : bifid handle and 2 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 2 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

517
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.

535 (from fill of aqueduct – Phase AG)
Dressel 20 : handle & 9 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 3 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 1 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 3 b/s.

535.2 (from fill of aqueduct – Phase AG)
Haltern 70 : handle stump and 6 b/s.
Undesignated : 5 b/s.

543
Camulodunum 186C : 1 rim.

551
Dressel 2-4 : 1 bead-rim in "black sand" fabric.

556
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric; bifid handle in Italian fabric.

557
Dressel 20 : 12 b/s & 1 b/s with part of a graffito cut into the wet clay before firing.
Dressel 2-4 : 5 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 1 b/s in Italian fabric.
?Gauloise 4 : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 5 b/s.

558 (from midden – Phase AF)
Dressel 20 : handle & 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 3 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 1 rim.

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Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.
?Gauloise 4 : 2 b/s.

559
Dressel 20 : 10 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 10 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 2 b/s in Italian fabric; 4 b/s; bifid handle-stub with shoulder junction and 2 large b/s.

562
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 5 b/s in "black sand" fabric.
Undesignated : 7 b/s.

563
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 slither.

564
Dressel 20 : 1 rim (cf. Martin-Kilcher, 1987, no. 38, AD 50-70); 1 handle and 9 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : single rod of bifid handle in Italian fabric.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.

573
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Undesignated : 2 b/s.

577
Dressel 2-4 : 2 b/s in "black sand".
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Undesignated : 6 b/s.

578
Dressel 20 : handle stub & 3 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 3 b/s.

579
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 2 slither in "black sand" fabric; 2 b/s.

580
Dressel 20 : 15 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 5 b/s in "black sand" fabric; single rod from bifid pair; 2 b/s; part of solid spike.
Southern Spanish : 3 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

581 (from rubble foundation for flint road – Phase AE)
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 rim and 7 b/s.

585
Dressel 20 : 22 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 2 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

589
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

590
Dressel 20 : 9 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : single rod from a bifid pair and 7 b/s.
Undesignated : rod handle attached to body in a sandy white fabric.

597
Dressel 20 : handle and 9 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

598
Dressel 20 : 20 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 2 b/s in "black sand" fabric; 7 b/s.
Undesignated : 7 b/s.

599
Undesignated : 4 b/s.

601
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

602
Dressel 20 : 15 b/s and 4 part handles.
Haltern 70 : 1 part handle with central groove and 1 b/s.
Camulodunum 186C : 1 rim and 2 b/s.
?Gauloise 4 : 1 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 21 b/s.
Undesignated : 2 b/s.

604 (from fill of aqueduct – Phase AG)
Dressel 2-4 : 3 b/s in a light red fairly fine-textured fabric.
Southern Spanish : part of hollow spike.

604.2
Haltern 70 : 3 b/s.

604.4
Haltern 70 : 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 3 neck sherds in a fine-textured abraded fabric.

604.5
Dressel 20 : 1 rim (cf. Martin-Kilcher, 1987, nos 23 or 26, AD 30-50 ) and 6 b/s.
Southern Spanish : small part of hollow base.
Dressel 20 : 6 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : part of one rod from a bifid form in "black sand" fabric.
Southern Spanish : 1 small b/s.

610.2 *(context infilling stream)*
Camulodunum 186A : 1 rim and 1 part hollow base.

610.4
Dressel 20 : 1 handle with a single saw mark near the base.
Dressel 2-4 : 9 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.

610.5
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.
?Gauloise 4 : 2 b/s very abraded.

611.4 *(context infilling stream)*
Haltern 70 : 1 rim and 2 b/s.

613 *(from lowest fills of aqueduct – Phase AC)*
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 2 b/s in a gritty fabric.

613.2
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in a reddish-buff fairly fine textured fabric.

621 *(from sump – Phase AC)*
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 4 b/s.
?Gauloise 4 : strap handle.
Undesignated : 6 small b/s.

621.2
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 3 b/s.

621.3
Dressel 20 : 2 b/s.

621.6
Dressel 20 : 3 b/s.

624
Haltern 70 : 1 b/s.

625 *(from causeway in stream – Phase AE)*
Dressel 20 : handle and 3 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : rim and bifid handle in Italian fabric; single rod of bifid handle in "black sand" fabric; single rod of bifid handle; part solid spike; 1 b/s; part shoulder sherd; 7 b/s; large single
rod of bifid pair in Italian fabric; end of spike in an Italian fabric.
Camulodunum 186C : 1 rim.
Camulodunum 186sp : handle & 1 b/s.
Rhodian : peaked top of handle and attached b/s in Peacock’s Fabric 1.
Carrot : 1 b/s.
Haltern 70 : 3 b/s.
Southern Spanish : 4 b/s.
Undesignated : 7 b/s.

626.2 *from robber trench – Phase AC*
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s

626.3
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

626.4
Dressel 20 : 5 b/s.

626.5
Dressel 20 : 6 b/s.

632
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.

639 *from causeway – Phase AE*
Dressel 20 : 1 rim *(cf. Martin-Kilcher, 1987, nos 51 or 52, AD 50-70)* and 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : bottom of spike and bifid handle stump in Italian fabric.
Dressel 2-4 : 5 b/s.

639.2
Dressel 20 : 6 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 rim in "black sand" fabric.
Haltern 70 : part of grooved handle.

639.3
Dressel 20 : basal wart and 7 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : part of bifid handle.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

646
Carrot : small base.

648
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s in "black sand" fabric.

651
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s.
FBE 99

716
Dressel 7-11 : part grooved handle.

717
Dressel 20 : 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 1 b/s with signs of the sherd being cut or "tooled".

718 (linear slot – Phase AD)
Dressel 20 : 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : single rod from bifid handle in a white sandy fabric and 1 b/s.
Richborough 527 : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

718.2
Rhodian : part single rod handle in Peacock's Fabric 2.

718.3
Dressel 20 : small part of handle.
Dressel 2-4 : 10 b/s.

720
Richborough 527 : 1 complete rim attached to body and 5 b/s.

722
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

899
Dressel 20 : 1 b/s.
Rhodian : 3 b/s in Peacock's Fabric 2.

905
Haltern 70 : part neck.
Southern Spanish : 1 b/s.

906 (line of pottery and tile – Phase BD)
Dressel 20 : 4 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : bifid handle stump at shoulder junction and a shoulder sherd.
Camulodunum 186C : 1 rim and 1 b/s.
Undesignated : 1 b/s.

909.2 (north pit in Area B – Phase BF)
Undesignated : 1 rim.

909.6
Dressel 20 : 5 b/s.
Dressel 2-4 : 4 b/s.
Carrot : 1 b/s.

31/01/2005
Mortaria – by Kay Hartley

Fabrics

Context numbers are provided after the fabric descriptions, with letter suffixes after context numbers referring to individual sherds in the catalogue.

Fabric 1 Vicinity of Fishbourne, probably military

Self-coloured, powdery, cream fabric with thick brownish-pink core. Inclusions: random, moderate, ill-sorted, quartz with some orange-brown material and some small voids in the clay. The trituration grit is mostly tiny quartz with some red-brown material. Context 922-Area B; Phase BC or BD.

Fabric 2 Vicinity of Fishbourne, probably military

Hard, slightly abrasive bright orange fabric, fired to paler colour at surface. Inclusions: fairly frequent, ill-sorted, transparent and pinkish quartz with rare opaque red-brown and black material. The few trituration grits surviving suggest that it was mostly quartz with some red-brown material. Context 908-Area B; Phase BC.

Fabric 3 Vicinity of Fishbourne, probably military

Hard, slightly abrasive fabric with a well-defined, thick blue-grey core, fired to orange-brown (1-1.5mm thick) at the surface; self-coloured (equals M. Lyne Fabric C12, but this version of the fabric is intended to be oxidised). Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, ill-sorted, mostly transparent quartz with opaque red-brown material. No trituration grit has ever been applied to the interior of the only example. Context 918-Area B; Phase BC.

Fabric 4A-4E Southern England, mostly from Wiggonholt

At least five related fabrics are represented in this sample, in mortaria dated within the period AD150-250, which, in this instance, can be attributed with fair certainty to sources in Sussex. These fabrics and their associated rim profiles fall well within a recognisable tradition followed in the workshop at Wiggonholt which is around 30 km north-east of Fishbourne and Chichester. They show the range of mortarium fabric which could be produced at one workshop. It is, however, worth remembering that other similar workshops may have existed at the same time in Sussex and Hampshire. Three mortaria found at Winchester (2 examples) and Portchester, which are stamped with an otherwise unknown trademark (Fulford 1975, fig. 182, no.71) are likely to be from a workshop in the
Winchester/Portchester area. The stamp is not of a type produced at Wiggonholt and its
distribution is not in keeping with a source there, nevertheless the rim profiles are in the
Wiggonholt tradition and the fabric is similar enough. The mortaria at Fishbourne are
probably from Wiggonholt except where otherwise indicated for individual sherds. (See
Tomber and Dore 1998, 187 – their sample had too little trituration grit to show the
importance of flint as a constituent. For groups containing numerous mortaria attributable to
Wiggonholt see Evans 1974, Cooper 1984, Luke & Wells 2001; Cunliffe 1971 and Down
1978 and 1989 also have these mortaria, but the source is not specifically indicated.)

Fabric 4A

Self-coloured and powdery, fine-textured, cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate, mostly very
tiny quartz and black with rare orange-brown material. Trituration grit mostly flint and
quartz. Fabric can be very closely matched in the Colchester workshops. Context 557A-
demolition of Building 3; Phase AG.

Fabric 4B

Self-coloured, slightly abrasive fabric; pale brown changing rapidly to a very thick pale grey
core. Inclusions: fairly frequent to frequent, mostly very tiny quartz, with some opaque black
(probably iron-rich) and very rare orange-brown material. The trituration grit is almost
entirely flint with rare red-brown (?sandstone) and quartz; 535A(fill of aqueduct; Phase AG)
+580F (above aqueduct; Phase AH)+557C; 577B; 559.

Fabric 4C

Hard, self-coloured, fine-textured, buff-cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent,
ill-sorted quartz and opaque black and orange-brown material. Trituration grit includes
orange-brown, quartz and almost certainly flint. 557C i; 604B.

Fabric 4D

Fine-textured light brown fabric with well-defined pink core almost to the surface.
Inclusions: trituration grit consists of mixed flint and quartz with a little red-brown material.
585(midden; Phase AF)+535B; 580E.

Fabric 4E

Hard, greyish-cream fabric with some pink near the surfaces and cream slip. Inclusion:
packed with quartz (moderately well-sorted overall), rare orange-brown and probably flint.
The trituration grit included flint and quartz. Fabric similar to that produced in the
Verulamium region. 725; 580D.

Fabric 5 Colchester (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133-134)

Powdery, very fine-textured cream fabric; self-coloured. Inclusions: few sporadic, ill-sorted
opaque black fragments and rare quartz and orange-brown material. Any trituration grit
composed of flint and quartz. Similar to Fabric 1A. 577A.
Fabric 6 Verulamium region: kilns are known at Bricket Wood, Brockley Hill, Radlett and Verulamium, but unless the specific kiln-site is known or suspected, the term 'Verulamium region' is used. (Tomber & Dore 1998,154-5)

A granular, usually greyish-cream fabric sometimes with pink core; and often with cream to buff-cream slip; the fabric can be orange-brown but still granular. The texture was obtained by the addition of a vast amount of well-sorted, small quartz inclusions, possibly with a little flint and very sparse red-brown material. The trituration grit consists of flint, red-brown material and a little quartz. Although this is the common fabric associated with these potteries, they also produced another fabric which is similar in every way except for having smaller sized and perhaps fewer inclusions; it is consequently smoother to the touch. 432; 611· 4; 713.

Fabric 7 Oxford white-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998,176-177)

See no. 443 in the catalogue.

Fabric 8 SWWS South-east Gloucestershire/north Wiltshire, possibly in the Wanborough area (Tomber & Dore 1998, 192)

See no. 602B in the catalogue.

Fabric 9 New Forest (Tomber & Dore 1998, 142)

Greyish-white fabric, sometimes with grey core; it may have a cream slip. Inclusions: frequent and moderately well-sorted, predominantly quartz with sparse black slag and orange-brown material. Trituration grit: preponderantly flint with rare quartz, red-brown and black material. 507B; 577Cii; 579Ai; 579Aii.

Fabric 10 Probably Lyon, (Saison-Guichon 2001; Hartley and Tomber in prep; Tomber and Dore 1998, 68-69)

The samples described there are in pink-brown fabrics, but the most common mortaria attributable to this source are in a cream fabric. Some of the mortaria in both fabrics produce mortaria with a ‘peppered’ appearance because of inclusions protruding to the surface, but most of the mortaria imported from these potteries do not have this characteristic.

Self-coloured, fine-textured, cream fabric sometimes with pink core. Inclusions: fairly frequent, small to medium-sized quartz with hackly fracture, rare gold mica, probably other micas and feldspar, very rare opaque red-brown and black material. The fabric is peppered with the quartz etc. throughout and at all surfaces; this is a characteristic of the fabric.

The mortaria commonly recognised in Britain as from this area are mostly Neronian-Flavian, but finds from Fishbourne suggest that this trade was already in place in the Claudian period (see FBE 98 context 626.8 for details). It is reasonable to assume that the mortaria in this fabric came from potteries at Lyon but it should be remembered that potteries producing similar mortaria in similar fabric were also being made at St-Germain-en-Gal (Leblanc
2001). These potteries were also supplying Germany with mortaria via the Rhône and Rhine. 626-8; 564; 437.1 (robber trench fill; Phase AJ) FBE 97 437.1.

**Fabric 11 Oise/Somme area of France** (Tomber & Dore 1998, 75-76)

Quite hard, fine-textured, buff-cream to brownish-cream fabric, sometimes with pink in the core; self-coloured. Inclusions: very moderate to fairly frequent, mostly minute quartz with some red-brown and black material, also sparse white, calcareous and a few large red-brown inclusions. Trituration grit: mostly flint with some quartz. 535C i; 601; 535Ci; (FBE 97 444 is probably fabric 11 rather than 12).

**Fabric 12 Oise/Somme area of France** (Tomber & Dore 1998, 75-76)

Self-coloured, yellowish fabric, sometimes with pink core; fabric softer, more powdery and more open in texture than Fabric 11. Inclusions: moderate, tiny to small, quartz, red-brown and black material. Trituration grit: flint, quartz with occasional red-brown. 507A; 510A; 510B; 512; 535Ci/iii; 579B; 604A; 604.3A; ?718; 740.

**Fabric 13 Probably Rhineland**

Self-coloured or with self-coloured slip; softish and powdery, cream fabric with pink core. Inclusions: moderate, ill-sorted and random, opaque black (iron-rich) and quartz. Trituration grit: almost entirely quartz with rare red-brown material. This fabric is somewhat unusual for the Rhineland. The only alternative would be some such source as Wiggonholt, but no 2nd- or 3rd century mortaria attributable to southern England has this type of trituration grit, i.e. solely quartz-like (with rare red-brown) and entirely lacking flint. See FBE 98 505 for comments on source. 505; 580C; 580A

**Fabric 14 Rhineland**

Hard, fine-textured white fabric, sometimes with pink core. Inclusions: some smallish quartz, red-brown and black material in the matrix, but the obvious inclusions are random, large, quartz and very rare calcareous fragments. Trituration grit: transparent and rare pinkish quartz. Context 933; North pit; Phase BF.

**Catalogue**

*Numbers from 1 onwards refer to illustrations; FBE 97 (year of excavation); 432 (context number; letter suffixes after contextnumbers used to identify individual sherds)*

**FBE 97 432 (overlying stream)**

85g A sherd with incomplete rim section in Fabric 6, made in the Verulamium region. The close concentric scoring on the inside suggests that this is Flavian.

**FBE 97 443 (Palace demolition; Phase AH)**
5g Fabric 7. Body sherd in fine-textured orange-brown fabric with a minute trace of what may be white slip. Inclusions: few random, ill-sorted black (iron-rich) and quartz. The trituration grit is entirely transparent, pinkish and brownish quartz. Oxford AD240-400.

1. FBE 98 505 (Alec Down’s backfill)

265g Diameter 290mm. 18% Fabric 13; six joining sherds in fine-textured cream fabric with pink core and perhaps a cream slip. Inclusions: few visible at x20; these include tiny quartz and rare, medium to large red-brown fragments. Trituration grit: entirely tiny quartz. Heavily worn in the bottom. The form (approximating to Gillam 272) is nearest to Fishbourne type 291, with bead turned out to form the spout.

Types generally similar to Fishbourne 290, 291 and 505 were produced in various potteries, mainly in the Rhineland (to which Fishbourne 290 and 291 should have been attributed), but also at Wiggonholt, Colchester and elsewhere in East Anglia. They were also produced in some of the potteries in the Oise/Somme area of northern France, which had at an earlier date, produced the Bushe-Fox 22-30 and the Gillam 238 and 255. A few were produced elsewhere. Some characteristics in rim profile can help in attributing them to individual potteries, but the most obvious difference between mortaria from the Rhineland and the other sources appears to be in the trituration grit. The trituration grit in all Rhineland mortaria found in Britain appears to be composed of quartz and quartz-like materials sometimes with red-brown ?sandstone, while the other sources of any note used flint often with some quartz. Mortaria of this type were being imported into Britain within the period AD150-300 (the wide date-bracket is due to lack of precise dating evidence). This example is probably from the Rhineland.

FBE 98 557C (demolition of Building 3; Phase AG)

Two joining body sherds, four others and one base/body sherd which could all be from the above vessel.

FBE 98 507A (north-west corner of Area A; upper layer)

25g Fabric 12. Oise/Somme area of northern France. Part of the flange and body of a third mortarium of Gillam type 255 in powdery, fine-textured, yellowish-cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, tiny to small, quartz, and rare slag. Only one trituration grit survives; Gillam 255 often had little in the way of trituration grit. See 510A for details. Antonine, primarily AD140-180.

2. FBE 98 507B

25g Diameter ?240mm. 6.5% Fabric 9, greyish-white fabric probably with cream slip. Inclusions: frequent, tiny to small quartz, and rare orange-brown and black slag? Trituration grit: included quartz, flint and orange-brown material. New Forest (Tomber & Dore 1998, 142). Mortarium with short, flat flange at right angles to the high vertical bead (see Fishbourne type 361.2); the left side of a finger-depression spout survives. Late 3rd- or 4th-century, but the form would best fit a date in the 4th century.
3. FBE 98 510A (above greensand road of Phase AD)

35g Diameter ?360mm. 5% Fabric 12. A Gillam type 255 mortarium in fine-textured, cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate, tiny quartz, orange-brown, grey and black material (?slag). No trituration grit survives. There are many variants of this form, all are unstamped. Made at Noyon and in other potteries in the Oise/Somme area of northern France (Tomber & Dore 1998, 75-76; Hartley 1998, 203-206). For some examples of the form and comments, see Hartley 1991, 203-205. Antonine, primarily AD140-180.

FBE 98 510B

30g 2% Fabric 12; Oise/Somme area, northern France. Gillam type 238 in fine-textured, yellowish-cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, minute, quartz, black and orange-brown. No trituration grit survives, but some of the trituration grit normal to this source is scattered on top of the flange; this consists mainly of flint with some quartz and occasional red-brown material. AD65-100.

FBE 98 512 (above greensand road of Phase AD)


4. FBE 98 535A (fill of aqueduct; Phase AG)

140g Diameter 270mm 11% Fabric 4B. Two joining sherds from a mortarium in self-coloured, slightly abrasive fabric; pale brown changing rapidly to a very thick pale grey core. Inclusions: fairly frequent to frequent, mostly very tiny quartz, with some opaque black (probably iron-rich) and very rare orange-brown material. The trituration grit is almost entirely flint with rare red-brown (?sandstone) and quartz; it shows little if any wear. A very slightly inclined version of Fishbourne type 294; as Fulford 1975, fig. 182, no.71, without the upper groove. AD170-220. Typical of forms and fabric produced at Wiggonholt.

FBE 98 580F Does not join, but is almost certainly from the same vessel.

FBE 98 557C Two joining body sherds, probably from the same vessel.

FBE 98 535B

23g Fabric 4D. Body sherd, probably part of FBE 98 585 (AD140-170). Trituration grit consists of mixed flint and quartz with a little red-brown material.

FBE 98 535C i

110g Fabric 11, self-coloured, quite hard, very fine-textured, almost brownish-cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, mostly minute quartz, orange-brown and black material with rare white calcareous material and rare large red-brown fragments. The
trituration grits consist of a mixture of flint and quartz and are combined with concentric scoring on the interior. Fragment with incomplete rim section from a mortarium of type Bushe-Fox 22-30 (1913, fig. 19), which was never stamped. For comments and examples of this type see Hartley 1991, 198-203 and Hartley 1998, 203-206; also good examples in TC30-40 Tomber with Hartley 1985 (Microfiche F15 and F17). This type was certainly made at Noyon and probably elsewhere in the Oise/Somme area of France AD70-150.

FBE 98 535C ii

40g Fabric 12, self-coloured, powdery, yellowish-cream fabric. Inclusions: fairly frequent, minute to small sized quartz, red-brown and occasional white (probably calcareous) material. No trituration grit survives, but several flint grits survive on the rim. Oise/Somme area of northern France. Fragment with incomplete rim section from another mortarium of type Bushe-Fox 22-30 (1913, fig. 19). See 535C i for other comments. AD70-150.

FBE 98 535C iii

120g Fabric 12. Base/body sherd possibly from 535C ii; very heavily worn so that no trituration grit survives.

FBE 98 557A (Building 3 demolition; Phase AG)


FBE 98 564 (from above the stream; Phase AH?)

88g Fabric 10; self-coloured, almost brownish-cream with dark orange core in parts. Inclusions: random, ill-sorted, rounded, quartz, moderate in number. The surface has been deliberately covered with small, rounded, transparent and pinkish quartz. Rhone valley (Tomber & Dore 1998, 68-69). The end of a spout which has become detached at the point where extra clay was added to form it. Likely to be AD50-85.

FBE 98 557C

35g Two joining body sherds probably from FBE 98 535A.

145g. Two joining body sherds, four others and one base/body sherd could all be from FBE 98 505

FBE 98 559 (demolition of Building 3; Phase AG)

30g Diameter >220mm 8% Fabric 4B, sandwich fabric, cream at surface, with pink core almost to surface enclosing greyish-cream central core. Inclusions: frequent quartz, well-sorted overall with very rare opaque black and orange-brown material. The four or five
trituration grits surviving include flint, slag and quartz. Probably Wiggonholt. A wall-sided mortarium identical to Fishbourne type 294.1, with similar spout. AD180-250

5. FBE 98 577 A (above midden; Phase AG)

80g Diameter 350mm 5% Fabric 5, powdery, very fine-textured cream fabric; self-coloured. Inclusions: few sporadic, ill-sorted opaque black fragments and rare quartz and orange-brown material. Any trituration grit would have been composed of flint and quartz. This wall-sided mortarium with wide flat bead and grooves at the top and bottom of the wall is a Colchester type 501, most closely paralleled by Hull 1963, fig.8, no. 14. This is among the latest forms to be stamped; it continued in production after the practice of stamping ceased. Optimum date AD180-210, with the possibility of being slightly earlier or later. Almost certainly made at Colchester, but local production is not entirely impossible. Colchester mortaria are not common in Sussex, but the dimensions and deep wall of this example would be in keeping with production there. There was a small workshop active in Sussex at Wiggonholt in the second half of the 2nd century and during part of the 3rd century, which produced mortaria of this type, but they are typically small and thin walled. The fabrics produced at Wiggonholt can usually be distinguished from Colchester fabric, but it can be very close and there are likely to be occasions when it might not be distinguishable by macroscopic examination.

6. FBE 98 577B

45g Diameter 290mm. 8% Fabric 4B. A hammerhead mortarium in self-coloured, fine-textured cream fabric with pale grey core. Inclusions: fairly frequent to frequent, mostly very tiny quartz with rare orange-brown and black material. No trituration survives. The fabric indicates Wiggonholt as the likely source. This is the first instance recorded of a hammerhead mortarium of this type being attributed to this workshop. A date in the mid-3rd century is probable judging from the closest parallels for this rim profile which are from the Mancetter-Harthill potteries.

FBE 98 577C i

17g 1% Fabric 4C, self-coloured cream fabric. Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, ill-sorted, but much of it tiny, mostly quartz with rare orange-brown and black material. Three trituration grits survive, two orange-brown and one quartz. Slightly singed after fracture. This wall-sided mortarium with two grooves at top and bottom of the wall is a Fishbourne type 294 with flat rim. The form and fabric are typical of mortaria made at Wiggonholt. Optimum date AD180-230.

7. FBE 98 577C ii


8. FBE 98 579Ai (above the stream; Phase AG)
80g Diameter 260mm. 13% Fabric 9, greyish-white fabric with greyer core and possibly a cream slip. Inclusions: frequent, moderately well-sorted, quartz with some minute to small black material. Trituration grit: flint with some quartz and perhaps a little quartz sandstone. New Forest (Tomber & Dore 1998, 142). Slightly burnt fragment with left side of spout surviving, generally similar to Fishbourne type 362. Probably AD 240-300+.

9. FBE 98 579A ii

65g Diameter 260mm. 9% Fabric 9, similar to 579Ai. New Forest (Tomber and Dore 1998, 142). Fragment with left side of spout surviving, generally similar to Fishbourne type 362 and to 577 C ii. Probably AD 240-300+.

FBE 98 579B

60g Diameter 370mm. 6% Fabric 12. Oise/Somme area, northern France. A Gillam type 238 mortarium, discoloured almost throughout to brown. No trituration grit survives, but the grit on the flange consists of flint and quartz. AD65-100.

FBE 98 580A

155g Diameter 310 12% Probably Fabric 13, but probably burnt, and discoloured throughout to grey. Fishbourne type 291. Rhineland. AD150-300.

FBE 98 580C

60g Diameter 230mm 12% Fabric 13, the Rhineland. Fishbourne type 291; collar deliberately gritted with quartz.. AD150-300.

FBE 98 580D

25g Diameter >240mm 5% Fabric 4E, greyish-cream fabric with frequent quartz and rare orange-brown inclusions. The trituration grit included flint. This was heavily burnt, probably before fracture. Fishbourne type 294. Probably Wiggonholt. AD180-250.

FBE 98 580E

155g Two joining base sherds (break modern) and one burnt body sherd in Fabric 4D. Southern England.

FBE 98 580 F

50g Fabric 4B. Probably Wiggonholt. Base and body sherd showing little wear. Probably part of FBE 98 535A.

FBE 98 585 (from midden of Phase AF)

45g Diameter 300mm. 6% Fabric 4D, probably Wiggonholt. Fine-textured fabric, overfired to grey with the core appearing as orange-brown. Inclusions: moderate, including quartz, slag
and calcareous material. Trituration grit uncertain. This flanged mortarium is close to Fishbourne type 284.1. This is a typical Colchester form, but attributable with virtual certainty to a local workshop such as that at Wiggonholt. AD140-170. FBE 98 535B is probably from this vessel.

**FBE 98 601 (from beam-slot of Phase AE/AF)**


**10. FBE 98 602B**

10g 3% Fabric 8, orange-brown fabric with cream slip (Tomber & Dore 1998,192, ‘south-west, white-slipped ware’). Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, ill-sorted quartz, some red-brown and black slag. Trituration grit: two slag grits survive. Mortarium with short, thick flat flange at right angles to a high bead; very generally similar to Fishbourne type 361.1 where the chamfer at the end of the flange is in the opposite direction. South-east Gloucestershire/north Wiltshire. Late 3rd- or 4th-century.

**11. FBE 98 604A (upper fill of aqueduct; Phase AG)**

95g Diameter 340mm. 6% Fabric 12, self-coloured, yellowish-cream fabric. Inclusions: ill-sorted, red-brown and rare black. One flint trituration grit survives. A third mortarium of type Bushe-Fox 22-30 (1913, fig. 19). See 535C i for other comments. AD 70-150.

**FBE 98 604.3A**

115g Fabric 12. Two joining body sherds showing concentric scoring. Wear very moderate. The concentric scoring points to Gillam 238 or Bushe-Fox type 22-30. AD65-150.

**12. FBE 98 604B**

48g Diameter 310mm. 5% Fabric 4C. Hard, self-coloured, fine-textured, buff-cream fabric. Inclusions: very moderate, random and ill-sorted quartz and opaque black and orange-brown material. No trituration survives. An unusual wall-sided form, but well within the Wiggonholt tradition. AD180-250.

**13. FBE 98 611.4 (from bottom of stream; probably Phase AE)**

120g Diameter 280mm 15% Fabric 6. Cream fabric with thick brownish-pink core (Munsell 5YR 7/4, ‘pink’) extending up to surface skin; possible slight traces of cream slip. Inclusions: frequent quartz, moderately well-sorted overall, with very rare opaque black and orange-brown material. No trituration grit survives. Singed before fracture.
The broken stamp shows parts of retrograde IVN. When complete this retrograde stamp can be interpreted as IVNI for the genitive form ‘of Iunius’. This is Iunius 1 who worked in the Verulamium region. His mortaria are now known from Braughing; Brockley Hill (3); Fishbourne; London; Radlett; Stonea; Verulamium and Ware. His mortaria from Brockley Hill suggest that his workshop was there, but one mortarium has been recorded at Radlett where mortaria were also made. His mortarium from Verulamium was found in a context dated to AD135-145 (Frere 1972, 375, no. 22 and see fig. 145, no. 22 for illustration of a complete impression). Taking rim profiles into consideration as well, the optimum date for his activity is AD90-130.

**FBE 98 626.8 (from fill of robber trench; Phase AC)**

60g Diameter 330. 7% Fabric 10, self-coloured, fine-textured, cream fabric. Inclusions: random, large quartz with hackly fracture, but there is small, mostly quartz and rare gold mica peppered throughout the fabric and appearing on all surfaces. (Rhône valley, see Tomber & Dore 1998, 68-69; Saison-Guichon 2001; Hartley and Tomber in prep;). Two sherds (not joining), from the same early wall-sided mortarium, in a fabric attributable to an important pottery at Lyon. This mortarium would never have had any trituration grit. The vast majority of the mortaria found in Britain, which were produced in these potteries are of the period AD50-85 (Hartley 1993, 398-401, types 11-17 in Fabric 13, p.391); wall-sided examples such as the present example are extremely rare, but another example is published from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 98, 144.2, found in Period 1). AD43-60.

**FBE 99 713**

35g Sherd with incomplete rim section in Fabric 6 made in the Verulamium region. It is very unusual in having wide concentric scoring as well as grit on the inside. AD80-130.

**FBE 99 718 (from linear slot; Phase AD)**

65g 1% Probably Fabric 12, but appears to be discoloured and made slightly abrasive by a brownish deposit on all surfaces. Two joining sherds from a mortarium with concentric scoring on the flange, though none is visible on the surviving part of the interior. The rim is much too curved to be a true Gillam 238. It may be somewhat earlier than the Gillam 238, probably made within the period AD50-85. Probably made in northern France.

**14. FBE 99 725**

60g 260mm 8% Fabric 4E. Hard, greyish-cream fabric with some pink near the surfaces and cream slip. Inclusions: packed with quartz (moderately well-sorted overall), rare orange-brown and probably flint. The trituration grit included flint and quartz. An unusual form, but within the Wiggonholt tradition, (Evans 1974, fig. 17, no. 179 is generally similar in form and fabric, also Fishbourne type 289). AD180-250.

**FBE 99 740**

10g Fabric 12. Flange fragment from a Gillam 238. Oise/Somme area, northern France. AD65-100.
FBE 99 908 (western pit-Area B; Phase BC)

125g Diameter 360mm. 7% Fabric 2. Rim sherd with incomplete rim section from a mortarium with self-coloured slip in hard, slightly abrasive bright orange fabric. Inclusions: fairly frequent, ill-sorted, transparent and pinkish quartz with rare opaque red-brown and black material. The few trituration grits surviving suggest that it was mostly quartz with some red-brown material. The rim profile is generally similar to Fishbourne type 143, but it does lack the distal end of the flange. It cannot be attributed to any known mortarium source and is probably from a small local workshop, possibly military, of mid-1st century date.

15. FBE 99 918 (western pit-Area B; Phase BC)

490g Diameter 300mm 32% Four joining sherds from a mortarium in Fabric 3: hard, slightly abrasive fabric with a well defined, thick blue-grey core, fired to orange-brown (1-1.5mm thick) at the surface; self-coloured; (equals M. Lyne Fabric C12, but this vessel was intentionally oxidised). Inclusions: moderate to fairly frequent, ill-sorted, mostly transparent quartz with opaque red-brown material. No trituration grit has ever been applied to the interior which shows some signs of wear. This is a very sturdy, thick-walled mortarium with short, thick stubby flange, rising slightly above the bead. Although there are exceptions, the lack of trituration grit on the mortaria in use in Britain is normally indicative of pre-Flavian date. No exact parallel has been published from Fishbourne and it would be difficult to find an exact dated parallel, but this mortarium in this fabric fits best with a Neronian to early Flavian date. It is likely to be of military origin and probably local. One of the characteristics of flanged mortaria made in Britain in the pre-Flavian to early Flavian period is the wide variety of rim profile and fabric. This is probably because the potters were servicing local military needs and came from diverse areas of the Roman Empire, where differing potting traditions were practised.

16. FBE 99 922 (north of western pit in Area B; probably Phase BC)

203g Diameter 350mm. 9% A burnt mortarium in Fabric 1: self-coloured, powdery, cream fabric with thick pink core. Inclusions: random, moderate, ill-sorted, quartz with some orange-brown material and some small voids in the clay. The trituration grit is mostly tiny quartz with some red-brown; mostly tiny and distributed up to two centimetres below the bottom of the bead. Probably made in a local military workshop. This is a typical pre-Flavian rim profile which would never have been stamped. Neronian to early Flavian period.

FBE 99 933 (north pit-Area B; Phase BF)

70g Diameter 230 14% Fabric 14, hard, fine-textured, white fabric with pink core. Inclusions: some tiny to smallish quartz, red-brown and black material in matrix, but the obvious inclusions are random, large quartz and one huge calcareous fragment. Trituration grit: transparent and rare pinkish quartz. Fishbourne type 291. Rhineland. AD150-300.
Glass – by Denise Allen

A catalogue of the most significant pieces follows (Figs 226 to 232). Please note that if sherds join they have been counted as 1 fragment. The full catalogue notation gives year of excavation, followed by context number, followed by small find number. In certain cases a note in italics explains a significant context. Most pieces in the full catalogue are illustrated.

Vessel Glass
Cast and Ground
Polychrome

1. FBE96 203 444
Rim fragment of a bowl of polychrome cast and ground glass; translucent dark green ground with two extant spots of opaque red surrounded by smaller spots of opaque yellow. Flaring rim with small horizontal lip.

2. FBE96 203 435
Base fragment of a bowl of polychrome cast and ground glass, translucent dark green ground with opaque red spots surrounded by spots of opaque yellow, all distorted into a mottled pattern. Lower curving side of vessel extant, with a low moulded base-ring.

3. FBE98 557 (demolition of Building 3 – Phase AG) 5315
Lower side fragment of what was probably a curved dish with flaring lip; very edge of base-ring extant on lower edge of piece. Dark brown ground marbled with opaque pale yellow.

4. FBE98 604 7921
Flat fragment, probably part of base, possibly part of same vessel as no 5. Dark brown ground marbled with opaque pale yellow.

5. FBE 99 unstratified 10666
Small fragment of polychrome cast and ground glass: emerald green ground with two extant opaque white spirals, and opaque yellow flecks.

6. FBE99 907 (lowest layer of midden in Area B – Phase BE) 11386
Fragment from the base of a pillar-moulded bowl of dark brown glass, marbled with opaque white. Patterning suggests that original mosaic pieces may have been opaque white spirals.

Fragments of polychrome cast and ground dishes and bowls are commonly found in 1st century contexts, but never in high numbers. At least four vessels are represented here: a bowl of green glass with opaque red and yellow spots (nos 1-2); a bowl, probably with flaring lip and base-ring, of dark brown glass marbled with opaque yellow (nos 3-4); a bowl of indeterminable form of green glass with white spirals and yellow flecks (no. 5); and a pillar-moulded bowl of brown glass marbled with spiral opaque white pieces (no 6).

The form of nos 1-2 and 3-4 is likely to have been a wide-rimmed bowl with base-ring (Price & Cottam 1998, 55-59), represented here also in colourless glass by nos 8-17 below. They were made in a variety of glass colours and patterns, and seem to belong late in the sequence of cast and ground glass manufacture, continuing in their colourless form well into the 2nd century. The polychrome pattern used for nos 1-2 is quite common: a base fragment was found in ploughsoil during earlier excavations at Fishbourne (Harden & Price 1971, 323-6, plate 25, fig. 137), nine fragments have been found during various excavations at Colchester (Harden 1947, 294, nos 3-5, plate 87; Cool & Price 1995, 28-30, nos 189, 191, fig. 2.9) and several more are discussed with reference to these. The brown and yellow marbling of nos 3-4 is not as common.

Fragment no. 5 is too small to identify its form, but its pattern is a common one, and no. 6 is a pillar-moulded bowl fragment of common 1st-century type, represented also by a blue-green fragment, no 7 below (Price and Cottam 1998, 44-46, fig 7). The colours of no. 6 are commonly seen - three fragments were found at Colchester (Cool & Price 1995, 19-20, nos 1-3, fig 2.2)

**Monochrome**

**Blue-green**

7. FBE98 507 2526
   Small base fragment of a pillar-moulded bowl of blue-green glass. Part of two ribs extant, and two adjacent wheel-cut circles around interior.

**Colourless**

8. FBE97 452 1461
   Rim fragment of a bowl of colourless glass, cast, wheel-cut and polished. Broad, out-splayed rim with overhang which has been cut with a row of notches around the edge, extended upward into narrow vertical ovals (egg and dart decoration). Underneath the rim is a row of oval facets, and a row of small horizontal ovals beneath every other notch. Diameter of rim 110 mm.

9. FBE97 467 1530
   Small body fragment of colourless glass, apparently cast and rotary polished, possibly from a bowl similar to no. 1 above, with carinated profile (not illustrated).

10. FBE98 557 5237 + FBE98 558 (midden in Area A – Phase AF) 4523
    Two joining rim fragments of a bowl of colourless glass; cast and ground. Broad, out-splayed rim with overhang; diameter c..155 mm.

11. FBE98 512 2555

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ADS Supplement – FBE 95-99

Rim fragment very similar to above, but not joining (probably part of the same vessel); diameter c. 155 mm.

12. FBE98 507 (probably part of midden Area A – Phase AF) 2522 + FBE98 507 2510
Two joining base fragments of the base-ring of a colourless cast and ground plate, similar to nos 10-11 above but larger. Diameter of base-ring 220 mm.

13. FBE99 710 9470
Fragment of the base with base-ring of a plate similar to above, colourless, cast and ground. Diameter indeterminable.

14. FBE98 558 637
Fragment of the base ring of a colourless cast and ground bowl or plate; diameter indeterminable (not illustrated).

15. FBE99 710 9435
Fragment from the curved lower side of a colourless cast and ground bowl or plate. Diameter indeterminable.

16. FBE98 507 2434
Flat base fragment of a colourless cast and ground bowl or plate.

17. FBE98 598 (midden in Area A – Phase AF) 6734
Tiny rim fragment of a bowl or plate similar to nos 10-12 above, with overhanging lip. Diameter indeterminable.

Colourless cast and ground bowls with wide everted rims were popular during the Flavian and Trajanic periods. They were made both with and without an overhang to the rim, and in both a plain and a decorated form (Price & Cottam 1998, 55-59). Two fragments similar to no. 1, but without the decoration under the rim, came from previous excavations at Fishbourne, from deposits of AD100-270, and after AD270 (Harden & Price 1971, 334-6, nos 33-34, fig 138), and similar finds have come from other British sites such as Richborough, York and Castleford (Cool & Price 1996, 36).

Blown glass
Bowls and cups

18. FBE98 505 2085
Rim fragment of a large tubular-rimmed bowl of blue-green glass. Rim folded inward and downward, then outward and downward to form hollow tube; diameter indeterminable.

19. FBE99 726 9728
Rim fragment of a tubular-rimmed bowl of blue-green glass; rim folded outward and downward twice, to form hollow tube; diameter c.300 mm.

20. FBE99 710 9451
Rim fragment very similar to no 19, from the same or a similar vessel; diameter c. 300 mm.

21. FBE99 701 9115
Rim fragment of a tubular-rimmed bowl of yellow-green glass. Rim folded outward and downward twice to form hollow tube; diameter indeterminable.

Small rim fragments of blue-green tubular-rimmed bowls:
FBE99 701 9126
FBE99 701 9083
FBE99 701 9824
FBE99 908.2 10907

Glass bowls with their rims finished by folding into hollow or solid tubes were made in a variety of forms for much of the Roman period, and rim fragments cannot be closely dated. The commonest form was a deep bowl, sometimes decorated with ribs, and with an applied base-ring, popular during the later 1st and first half of the 2nd centuries (Price & Cottam 1998 78-80). A shallower form was made at the same time but was less common and less long-lived (op. cit 77-78). Some of the eight fragments listed above are likely to have come from these forms.

22. FBE97 484 (from the bottom of the stream – Phase AD) 1875
Rim fragment of a cup of blue-green glass. Rim turned slightly inward and ground smooth (band of horizontal wheel-incised lines beneath); diameter c.90 mm.

23. FBE99 905 (midden in Area B – Phase BE) 10349
Rim fragment of a cup of pale blue-green glass. Vertical rim, ground smooth, with a horizontal wheel-cut band beneath; diameter 100mm.

These are most likely to represent a form of convex cup with wheel-cutting and abrasion known as a ‘Hofheim cup’, after the German site where many examples were found. Several similar rim fragments were found during earlier excavations at Fishbourne (Harden & Price 1971, 343-5, nos 46-48, fig. 139) and there were many from Colchester (Cool & Price 1996, 64-68, nos 282-331). It appears to have been the commonest blown-glass drinking vessel between about AD 43 and AD60/61 (Price & Cottam 1998, 71-73).

24. FBE97 430 1411
Rim fragment of a bowl of blue-green glass. Rim outflared and fire-rounded and thickened; diameter c. 160 mm.

25. FBE99 710 9353
Rim fragment of a bowl or cup of blue-green glass. Rim outflared and fire-rounded; diameter c. 120 mm.

26. FBE99 711 9266
Rim fragment of a cup of blue-green glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly outward; diameter c. 100 mm.

27. FBE98 512 3361
Rim fragment of a cup or beaker of colourless glass. Rim has flaring lip, ground smooth; outer surface rotary polished. Diameter of rim 80mm.

28. FBE99 904 (midden in Area B – Phase BE) 10155
Rim fragment of a bowl or cup of colourless glass. Rim has flaring lip, ground smooth; diameter c. 160 mm.
29. FBE98 558 4361
   Rim fragment of a bowl of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and tooled to form outer ridge; diameter c. 180 mm.

Listed here are three blue-green and four colourless bowl, cup or beaker rims (nos 23-29) which cannot be assigned with any certainty to specific forms, but which illustrate some of the range of drinking vessels in use on the site.

30. FBE98 604.2 (upper fill of aqueduct – Phase AG) 6795
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and turned slightly outward to form everted lip; diameter c. 100 mm.

No 30 may represent a form of cylindrical drinking cup common during the later 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries, a less common variant of the extremely common form represented by nos 31-35 below (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-101).

31. FBE96 240 527
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim turned inward very slightly, and fire-rounded and thickened; diameter c. 80 mm.

32. FBE97 452 1473
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly inward; diameter c. 90 mm.

33. FBE98 514 3010
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly inward; diameter c. 80 mm.

34. FBE98 507 2513
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly inward; diameter c. 90 mm.

35. FBE98 507 3087
   Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly inward; diameter indeterminable.

Fragments 31-35 are most likely to have come from a cylindrical cup with double base-ring, which was the most popular drinking vessel during the later 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-101). Two came from previous excavations at Fishbourne (Harden & Price 1971, 352-5, nos 74-75, fig 141), and the form is discussed extensively with reference to 46 fragmentary vessels from Colchester (Cool & Price 1995, 83-85, nos 466-533, fig 5.12).

36. FBE98 507 2339
   Lower body fragment of a cup of colourless glass; change of angle extant, with two horizontal wheel-cut lines. Diameter of lower body c. 70 mm.

**Base fragments, most probably from bowls or cups.**

37. FBE98 558 4509 + FBE98 559 4685
   Two base fragments, almost certainly from the same vessel of emerald green glass. Pushed-in tubular base-ring; diameter c. 45 mm.
38. **FBE98 513 2838**  
Base fragment of colourless glass; pushed-in solid base-ring; diameter c. 70 mm.

39. **FBE98 598 7901**  
Base fragment of colourless glass; pushed-in tubular base-ring; diameter 60 mm.

40. **FBE98 501 2151**  
Base fragment of a cup or beaker of colourless glass; pushed-in tubular base-ring, flattened to run around edge of base; diameter c. 40 mm.

41. **FBE98 508 7919**  
Base fragment similar to no. 37; diameter c. 40 mm.

42. **FBE98 580 6191**  
Base fragment of a cup of colourless glass; blown pad base, applied to underside of vessel; edges missing; diameter indeterminable.

None of these six base fragments can be closely identified, but again serve to illustrate the range of vessels present, most of them probably used for drinking.

**Jars**

43. **FBE99 710 9403**  
Rim fragment of a jar of blue-green glass. Rim folded inward and downward, then outward and downward to form vertical, concave collar; diameter c. 80 mm.

44. **FBE98 557 5606**  
Base fragment of a globular jar or jug of dark blue glass; pushed-in open base-ring; diameter indeterminable.

Convex jars with collar rim were in common usage during the third quarter of the 1st and first half of the 2nd centuries (Price & Cottam 1998, 137-138). A closely related form of convex jug with long neck was popular at the same time (op.cit. 150-152) and base fragments like no 44 could have come from either form.

**Jugs**

45.  
Nine fragments, some from a vessel body, some from a cylindrical neck, of dark blue glass. Some of the fragments have opaque white marvered blobs. It seems possible all the fragments are from the same vessel, probably a jug, or perhaps a flask. Diameter of neck c. 30 mm (not illustrated).
A decoration of marvered blobs of glass was used on several vessel types during the mid-1st century AD, probably copying, in blown form, the marbling of cast and ground vessels. Examples include a fragmentary bowl from Kingsholm, Gloucester (Price & Cottam 1998, 18, plate 2:4), a bath-flask from Richborough (Harden et al. 1968, 58 no. 70) and a jug from Carlisle (Cool 1992, 67, no. 5, fig. 10). Although this example is very fragmentary, the presence of what appear to be neck fragments suggest that it is most likely to have been a jug, probably with a globular or conical body, either of a type which belongs to the mid-1st century (Price & Cottam 1998, 149-150) or the Flavian period (op. cit. 150-154).

46. FBE97 490 (upper fill of stream – Phase AH) 1599
Rim fragment of a jar, flask or jug of blue-green glass. Rim outflared and folded inward and downward; diameter c. 65 mm. Also two joining body fragments from the same vessel, the curvature of which suggest the form was globular or bulbous. A further 15 body fragments are almost certainly from the same vessel, all being of identical thin-walled, dull surfaced blue-green glass with a curving profile:
  291 1600   2 fragments
  291 1601   6 fragments (2 joining)
  291 1602   1 fragment
  291 1603   1 fragment
  291 1605   1 fragment
  291 1606   2 fragments
  491 1846   2 fragments

These fragments are insufficiently diagnostic to reconstruct the profile, or indeed the type of vessel represented.

47. FBE98 514 (above greensand road – Phase AE-AF) 2552 + FBE98 514 2581
Two fragments from the cylindrical neck, probably of a jug, of yellow-green glass; diameter of neck c. 30 mm (not illustrated).

The colour and size of neck fragments no. 47 suggest that they are from a form of long-necked jug common during the later 1st and 2nd centuries (Price & Cottam 1998, 150-157). Some of the handle fragments listed below may also be from vessels such as these.

Handle fragments, from jugs or flasks

48. FBE98 598 6805
Fragment of a fine, curved, round-sectioned handle of blue-green glass. Part of pinched ?rim attachment extant; width of handle c. 4 mm.

49. FBE99 710 9253
Fragment of a curved, flat-sectioned handle of yellow-green glass, with pinched outer trail adhering; width of handle c. 25mm.

Also, not illustrated:
  FBE98 505 2178 Upper part of blue-green, angular ribbed handle; width c. 35 mm.
  FBE99 902 9937 Part of the rib of a blue-green handle.
  FBE98 509 6282 Rim attachment of a blue-green handle.
  FBE98 557 5637 Part of a broad, curved rib of a blue-green handle.
  FBE98 514 2943 Part of the rib of a blue-green handle.

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FBE97 484 1618 Folded handle attachment from beneath rim, blue-green glass.

**Flasks and unguent bottles**

50. **FBE98 598 7266**
Handle of a bath-flask of blue-green glass. ‘Dolphin’ handle, attached at shoulder and rim; height c. 26 mm.

Bath flasks were used over a long period, from the third quarter of 1st century AD to the mid-3rd century, to carry perfumed oils and unguents to the baths (Price & Cottam 1998, 188-190). The handles are particularly robust and easy to recognise, as here.

51. **FBE97 484** (bottom of stream – Phase AD) 1620
Base fragment, probably from a flask with rounded conical body, flattened base. Diameter of body c. 70 mm.

52. **FBE99 905 10324**
Base fragment of a small vessel, perhaps similar to nos 51-52 above (not illustrated).

Thick-walled flasks with folded rims, cylindrical necks, rounded conical bodies and flattened bases were common during the period AD43-AD60/61, and this is the form most likely to be represented here (Allen 1998, 24, fig. 14.5; Price & Cottam 1998, 171-172).

53. **FBE98 516 4045**
Lower body fragment of an unguent bottle of blue-green glass; rounded conical body, slightly concave base; diameter c. 35 mm.

54. **FBE99 904 10111**
Lower body fragment of an unguent bottle of blue-green glass; rounded-conical body, slightly concave base; diameter c. 50 mm.

Conical unguent bottles were made during the late 1st century and early 2nd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 172-174). Fragments occur quite regularly in domestic contexts, and more complete finds often survive in burials. Some of the nine rim fragments and three neck fragments listed below may be from an unguent bottle of a similar type (nos 55-58), or from tubular unguent bottles (Price & Cottam 1998, 169-171).

**Rim fragments, unguent bottles, flasks, jugs or bottles**

55. **FBE99 922 12098**
Rim fragment of a beaker or flask of blue-green glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned outward to form horizontal lip; diameter c. 40 mm.

56. **FBE98 558 4399**
Rim fragment of an unguent bottle or flask of blue-green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward; diameter c. 30 mm.

57. **FBE99 905 10960**
Rim fragment of an unguent bottle or flask of blue-green glass. Irregular, flaring rim, folded outward, upward and inward; diameter c. 30 mm.
58.  FBE97 484  1621  
Rim fragment of a flask, jug or bottle of blue-green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward forming horizontal lip; diameter c. 50 mm.

Folded rim fragments, similar to no 57:
- FBE99 908.2 10904  Blue-green, irregular; diameter c. 50 mm.
- FBE98 507 2362  Blue-green; diameter c. 25 mm.
- FBE98 598 6789  Blue-green; diameter c. 25 mm
- FBE98 5581 5039  Blue-green flaring; diameter indeterminable.
- FBE98 602 7917  Blue-green; diameter indeterminable.

Blue-green neck fragments:
- FBE98 907 10706  Cylindrical, diameter c. 20 mm.
- FBE98 507 2733  Cylindrical, diameter indeterminable.
- FBE98 507 2409  Cylindrical, diameter c. 10 mm.

Bottles

59.  FBE98 559 4738  
Handle, body and base fragments of a small square bottle of blue-green glass. Thin-walled, poorly made, with many bubbles and other impurities within the metal. Narrow, flat-sectioned handle, apparently without ribs; base has two moulded concentric circles with an irregular indentation off-centre. Width of sides c. 56 mm.

60.  FBE97 443 (demolition from Palace – Phase AH)  1539  
Base fragment of a prismatic bottle of blue-green glass. Moulded design on underside: part of one circle extant, surrounding a central motif of a ?quartered circle.

Square bottles were extremely common during the 1st and 2nd centuries (Price & Cottam 194-198). The closely related cylindrical form was also common, during the late 1st century, but went out of use rapidly in the 2nd century (op. cit. 191-194). Hexagonal and rectangular bottles were also made, but were less common, and had a shorter period of circulation (op. cit. 198-202). Fragments of bottles dominate most earlier Roman glass assemblages, but fragments can often not be assigned with certainty to one body shape or another.

A small, thin-walled bubbly variant of the square bottle seems to appear fairly late in the sequence, and this may be what is represented by no. 59. Two examples came from a later 2nd-century pit at Felmongers, Harlow, Essex (Price 1987, 206, nos 33-34, fig. 4).

In addition to the two fragments catalogued here, there were a further 161 blue-green bottle fragments, listed elsewhere. Twenty-three of these could be identified as coming from square bottles, 78 as prismatic bottles (ie. square, hexagonal, rectangular or octagonal, although realistically most are likely to have been square), 20 from cylindrical bottles, and 40 were of indeterminate body shape (these include rim, neck, handle and shoulder fragments, which were common to all body forms).

61.  FBE98 577 4507  
Rim fragment of a bottle or jug of colourless glass. Rim outflared and folded outward, upward and inward; diameter c. 60 mm.
62. FBE98 558 4950
Cylindrical neck fragment of colourless glass, from same or similar vessel to 59;
diameter c. 30 mm.

63. FBE98 558 4912
Handle fragment of a bottle of colourless glass. Flat-sectioned, angular, multi-ribbed
handle; width c. 45 mm.

Fragments with horizontal wheel-cut lines, likely to be from cylindrical bottles:
FBE99 905 10262 Blue-green, two horizontal wheel-incised lines; diameter body c. 180
mm.
FBE99 711 9519 Colourless, two horizontal wheel-cut lines; diameter of body c.
100mm.
FBE98 598 7042 Colourless, two horizontal wheel-cut lines; diameter of body c. 70
mm.

64. FBE98 559 4760
Three small fragments of colourless glass, which apparently have horizontal ?mould-
browned cordons. Possibly from a barrel-shaped bottle. Diameter of body c. 120 mm (not
illustrated).

When blue-green bottles began to disappear from circulation they were never replaced in
anything like a similar quantity by any other glass container. Presumably this was dictated by
changes in distribution methods and/or taste. Late Roman glass containers include colourless
cylindrical one- or two-handled bottles, often decorated with horizontal wheel-cut lines (Price &
Cottam 1998, 202-205), as probably represented by fragments 61-63 here, and cylindrical bottles
with mould-blown corrugated body (op. cit. 1998 209-211). Fragment no. 64 may be tentatively
identified as such a vessel.

Bead and other objects of glass

65. FBE98 563 6032
Tiny fragment of a small bead of dark blue glass (not illustrated).

This is too small for close identification.

66. FBE98 559 4718
Fragment of a small cube, probably a tessera, of dark blue glass. Width c.
8 mm.

Glass tesserae were often used to pick out lustrous details in mosaics, such as waves, eyes,
peacock feathers and other plumage. They were used in larger numbers in fountain and wall
mosaics.

67. FBE96 246 (post-hole around central pit – Phase AH) 590
Plano-convex disc of very dark glass, appearing black. Diameter slightly irregular, 7-19
mm.

68. FBE99 905 10950
Plano-convex disc of very dark glass, appearing black. Diameter c. 14 mm.
69. FBE98 581 7627
   Plano-convex disc of very dark glass, appearing black. Diameter c. 16 mm.

70. FBE98 598 7782
   Plano-convex disc of very dark glass, appearing black (broken into two pieces).
   Diameter c. 17 mm.

71. FBE99 712 9259
   Plano-convex disc of opaque white glass; chip missing from one side. Diameter
   c. 16 mm.

Glass discs of this sort are commonly found on Roman sites, and are likely to have been used as
playing pieces. A grave found at Stanway, near Colchester, contained a hinged wooden gaming
board with 13 white and thirteen dark blue glass pieces set out in an unfinished game, with the
cremated remains of the deceased also placed on the board (Crummy 1996, 14). Individual glass
discs found in domestic contexts may represent lost pieces from such games, or were perhaps
used for accounting.

72. FBE98 598 6242 + FBE98 598 6293
   Two thin, straight pieces of ?colourless glass or ?rock crystal. Both have linear
   ‘grains’ in the way in which they have worn and broken, and one appears to have a
   smooth bevelled edge. Maximum length 30 mm; maximum width 10 mm.

These pieces are rather an enigma.

Probable post-medieval
4 vessel bases, which are probably post-medieval, but which may be Roman:
FBE96 202 281 Base fragment of a vessel of olive green glass. Pushed-in base forming
out-splayed foot with tubular ring at edge; diameter 80 mm.

FBE97
432 1283 Two joining base fragments of colourless glass. Blown pad foot with cracked-
off edge, applied to underside of vessel of which very little survives. Diameter of foot c.
50 mm.
418 934 Base fragment of a vessel of olive green glass, surfaces slightly pitted and
iridescent. Pushed-in base forming out-splayed foot with tubular ring at edge; diameter
60 mm.
428 1248 Base fragment of a vessel of olive green glass, surfaces pitted and heavily
iridescent. Pushed-in base forming out-splayed foot with tubular ring at edge; diameter
70 mm.

These may be from the bases of Roman vessels, in which case they belong to the late 3rd or 4th
century. It is, however, probable that they are post-medieval in date.

Figures
226. Glass finds 1-8, 10, 11, 13, 15-17
227. Glass finds 12, 18-20
228. Glass finds 21-28
229. Glass finds 29-40
230. Glass finds 41-44, 46, 48-51, 53-58
231. Glass finds 59-63, 66, 72
232. Glass finds 67-71
235. Bar chart indicating selected contexts with more than nine Roman glass finds
Two intaglios – by Martin Henig

1. A nicolo intaglio depicting a victorious racehorse (FBE 97 408 SF900)

The intaglio is cut on an ovoid blank of onyx with a blue upper face on a dark ground (nicolo). It measures 10mm in length by 8mm in depth and is 2-5 mm thick. The edges bevel outwards (shape F4; see Henig 1978, fig.1) and form a blackish frame for the device which neatly fits into a field of no more than 8mm by 6mm. The subject is a racehorse standing to the left upon a ground-line with, behind it, a palm of victory (actual gem described).

The gem is of superb quality, very carefully cut in an assured classicising style characteristic of the mid-1st century. A cornelian intaglio from Pompeii, still set in its iron ring, shows the same device and is executed in a comparable manner though not so well (Pannuti 1983, 143 no. 257). Here the horse additionally has a wreath in its mouth. The same subject is figured still more schematically on another Pompeian gem in the same material (ibid., no. 256) and on an intaglio in Vienna (likewise cornelian, Zwierlein-Diehl 1991,92 no. 1840). Amongst gems from Britain, a number from the Main Drain at Bath depict racehorses, most notably a sard intaglio showing a horse prancing a lap of honour, with a wreath-holding rider on its back (Henig 1988.32 no. 20). However, the style of the Bath gems is not as precise as that of the Fishbourne gem, while a browsing horse on a nicolo from the site of the North Gate at Gloucester is executed in an even more stylised manner, verging on the slapdash (Henig l983). These are probably later than the Fishbourne intaglio which, stylistically, is far closer to the representation of the mythological winged horse Pegasus, engraved on a banded agate, one of a small cache of four gems found in Eastcheap, City of London, thought to have been produced in the reign of Nero, prior to the Boudiccan revolt (Henig 1984,12-13 no. 3).

It is tempting to ascribe the gem under discussion to the same period which means, at Fishbourne, that of the proto-palace. Certainly its very high quality (comparable with that of the well-known amethyst depicting the god Mercury, Henig in Cunliffe 1971,83-8 no.1) is not out of place in such a context and it is tempting to think it may originally have been mounted in a gold ring of a similar form to the child's ring from the ailed hall (Henig in Cunliffe 1971,88-9 no.2) or the more substantial all-metal signet of Tiberius Claudius Catuarus (Tomlin 1997).

Its interest, however, extends beyond its artistic excellence or its probable luxurious setting to suggest another very Roman activity practiced at or near Fishbourne, not previously attested, but one which was very plausibly enjoyed by those who lived here (probably the family of Togidubnus), even though chariot racing would have had to be conducted on a makeshift racetrack rather than a purpose-built circus.

2. Iron ring set with a nicolo intaglio showing a lion with the head of an animal in its jaws. (FBE 98 564 SF4702)

The ring (diameter c.30mm externally; 20mm internally) is incomplete, the lower part of the hoop being lost, and rather corroded but can be assigned to type III (Henig 1978,36 and fig.1) with a somewhat flattened hoop broadening out from the narrowest surviving point (below the
midpoint of the hoop (c.7mm) to the bezel (width c.14mm). The nicolo setting is cut flat (c.12mm by 10mm) and has a bevelled edge. The field (10mm by 8mm) is a somewhat lighter blue than the racehorse gem and the device is a lion with the head of an animal in its jaws, walking to the left; there is a ground line (actual gem described).

The ring form is found as early as the mid-1st century and is well represented at Pompeii (e.g. Pannuti 1983,143 no.257, cited above) although it continued to be common well into the 2nd century. The cutting of the gem is more schematic than the last, with coarser grooving, and this can be assigned to the 'small grooves style' which accords with a Flavian-Hadrianic date.

In its local context the subject invites comparison with that of a moulded glass gem from Tower Street, Chichester (Henig 1978,311 no. App.174) from a 3rd-century level. Intaglios engraved with the device are recorded in Britain from Wroxeter (yellow jasper; Henig 1973,311 no.App.173); Chesters (nicolo; Henig 1978,262 no.629) and Wallsend (mottled red-orange jasper; publication forthcoming) on Hadrian's Wall; Caernarfon (onyx; Henig in Casey, Davies and Evans 1993,206 no.489) from a Trajanic/Hadrianic context. There are numerous examples from other parts of the Empire including Herculaneum (mottled black and yellow jasper; Pannuti 1983,140 no.249); from Aquileia (yellow jasper; Zwierlein-Diehl 1991,83 no.1823) and the River Waal at Nijmegen (yellow jasper; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1986,65 no. 128). Especially close, both in style and material, is an unprovenanced nicolo in the Dutch Royal collection at Leiden, formerly in the Hague (Maaskant-Kleibrink 1978,266 no.718).

The lion was probably a memento mori as it is, for example, on the well-known 2nd century mosaic from Verulamium (Toynbee 1962,197 no.179; see Henig 1977,356-7), although Leo was a sign of the zodiac, and the Chichester intaglio where the lion is surmounted by a crescent may well have had that meaning. In any case the image would have been thought to protect the wearer from evil forces.

Figures

Fig.236 Two intaglios from the upper filling of the stream

Non-ferrous metal artefacts – by David Dungworth

Determination of alloy type

All of the objects were qualitatively analysed using energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF). The results are expressed as alloy names: bronze for alloys of tin and copper, brass for alloys of zinc and copper, gunmetal for alloys of tin, zinc and copper, and each of these described as leaded if more than trace levels of lead were detected. The analysis was carried out on the surface of the objects (i.e. no samples were taken) and the results show composition of the corrosion products rather than the actual metal. The composition of the surface corrosion products will usually be slightly different from the underlying unaltered metal. The surface
composition depends on the composition of the original metal and the nature of the burial environment.

Some of the objects submitted for examination turned out to be stone, silver, lead or pewter. Some objects are likely to be post-Roman because of the presence of substantial quantities of elements such as nickel, arsenic and antimony. A few objects are tentatively classed as Iron Age because of the absence of zinc but the presence of tin and traces of arsenic (cf. Dungworth 1996).

Catalogue of Copper-Alloy Artefacts

The catalogue provides the following information:

Type of object, illustration number, Small Find number, Context number, significant phasing (in italics) for illustrated items, composition of metal, followed by object description.

La Tène II brooch
1. SF 1615; context 496 Bronze
One-piece bow brooch (L = 45 mm) with the catch plate formed by bending the foot forward to join the bow. The extension of the foot bent up to meet the bow has been hammered flat and wrapped around the bow (21 mm from the end of the foot). The upper part of the bow (above where the foot joins) is decorated with a single incised longitudinal line. The spring consists of four loops with the chord free above the head. The position of the chord and the sort of alloy indicate that this is a genuine La Tène II brooch (and not one of the imitation La Tène II brooches of the mid-1st century AD, cf. Bushe-Fox 1949: 107–8, nos 2 and 3).

Nauheim derivative brooch
2. SF 11042; context 913 (red-clay capping – Phase BB) Bronze
One-piece ‘wire’ bow brooch (L = 51 mm). The spring consists of four coils with the chord passing under the bow. The bow is circular in cross-section (Ø up to 3.5 mm) and undecorated; the catch plate is solid.

Nauheim derivative brooch fragment
3. SF 7682; context 626.7 (robbing of boundary wall – Phase AC) Bronze
Pin, spring and part of bow of a one-piece brooch (L = 20 mm). The spring consists of four coils with the chord passing under the bow. The bow is rectangular in cross-section (2.5 by 1 mm).

Strip bow brooch, fragments
4. SF 1559; context 443.4 [Late 1st–2nd century] Bronze
Two fragments from a possible Nauheim derivative brooch (L = 15 mm). Rectangular section (1 by 4.5 mm); one side is decorated with longitudinal grooves. One end narrows to a circular section and curves upwards (probably the beginning of the spring).

Strip bow brooch
5. SF 5290; context 557 (demolition of Building 3 – Phase AG) Leaded Gunmetal

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Foot and catch plate of a possible Hod Hill or Nauheim derivative brooch (L = 41 mm). The bow is decorated with four transverse lines just above the top of the catch plate (cf. Olivier 1996: 251, no. 85).

Strip bow brooch
6. SF 6250; context 535 (upper fill of aqueduct – Phase AG) Leaded Bronze
Foot, catch plate and approximately half the bow of a possible Aucissa or Nauheim derivative brooch (L = 37 mm). The bow is rectangular in section (1 by 3.5 mm) and decorated with two lines of longitudinal dots and six transverse lines just above the top of the catch plate.

Hod Hill brooch
7. SF 7019; context 598 (midden – Phase AF) Brass
Hinged brooch (L = 29 mm) with bold transverse mouldings (raised portions of these have incised decoration, cf. Bushe-Fox 1932: 77, no. 8; 1949: 110, no. 13). Areas of the front of the bow are tin-plated. Foot and catch plate are missing.

Langton Down brooch.
8. SF 5644; context 585 (midden – Phase AF) Leaded Gunmetal
Two-piece brooch (L = 42 mm) with the spring enclosed in a cylindrical housing. The almost flat bow is decorated with three longitudinal lines of dots. The head of the brooch is decorated with radial incised lines (cf. Hawkes & Hull 1947: 317–9, no. 95).

Colchester brooch
9. SF 9381; context 713 Leaded Brass
One-piece brooch (L = 55 mm) very corroded, pin and catch plate missing. Four coil spring with the chord passing above the bow and secured by a rearward facing hook.

Colchester derivative brooch
10. SF 10280; context 905 (midden – Phase BE) Leaded Bronze
Two-piece brooch (L = 39 mm) with 8-coil spring held by a an axial bar passing through the centre of the spring and a hole in a lug projecting from the head, and the chord passing through another hole in the same lug. The bow is D-sectioned with a slightly raised centre; the catch plate is solid.

T-shaped brooch
11. SF 7781; context 581 Leaded Gunmetal
Two-piece bow brooch (L = 43 mm) with no decoration. The pin is missing but the size and shape of the enclosed head suggests it would have been hinged rather than sprung.

Disc brooch
12. SF 7100; context 613 Leaded Bronze
Disc brooch (Ø = 32 mm) with raised (1 mm) edges. Traces of soft solder remain on the recessed face of the brooch. No sign of the glass boss which would probably have been fixed to the brooch (Bushe-Fox 1949: 121, no. 63).

Brooch pin and spring
13. SF 1062; context 417 Bronze
One coil of a spring and part of a pin (L = 15 mm; Ø = 2 mm) from a brooch.

Ring fragment
14. SF 4682; context 577 Copper
Fragment of a possible penannular ring (outer Ø ~ 25 mm) with a bent back terminal (cf. Fowler 1960, type B or D).

Spiral ring
15. SF 7894; context 548 Bronze
Spiral ring with four spirals (internal Ø 12 mm, wire thickness = 1 mm).

Ring
16. SF 10234; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal
Plain ring, outer Ø = 27 mm, oval section (3 by 4 mm).

Ring
17. SF 11331; context 701 Leaded Bronze
Plain ring, outer Ø = 27 mm, oval section (2.5 by 3.5 mm).

Ring
18. SF 7700; context 639.2 (causeway – Phase AE) Leaded Bronze
Plain ring, probably not a finger ring, outer Ø = 38 mm, D-section (4 by 5 mm).

Ring fragment
19. SF 308; context 202 Leaded Bronze
Half of a ring, outer Ø = 23 mm, oval section (2 by 3 mm).

Ring
20. SF 7270; context 620 Bronze
Penannular ring, probably not a finger ring, outer Ø = 18 mm, circular section (Ø = 3 mm).

Ring
21. SF 3; context 9999 Brass
Outer Ø = 27 mm, hexagonal section, cf. Uley (Woodward & Leach 1993: 135–140, figs 114–5).

Ring
22. SF 357; context 204 Leaded Bronze
Outer Ø = 24 mm, hexagonal section, cf. Uley (Woodward & Leach 1993: 135–140, figs 114–5).

Ring
23. SF 909; context 9999 Leaded Copper
Outer Ø = 27 mm, hexagonal section, cf. Uley (Woodward & Leach 1993: 135–140, figs 114–5).

Ring
24. SF 1265; context 432 (possible medieval occupation – Phase AI) Leaded Bronze
Oval section 2.5 mm by 4 mm, L= 16 mm (reconstructed outer Ø ~ 30 mm).

Fluted rod
25. SF 7837; context 588 Leaded Bronze
Rod with longitudinal grooves (L = 47 mm, Ø = 2.5 mm). Possibly the handle of a surgical or toilet implement fragment (cf. Cool & Philco 1998: 88, no. 396).

Possible mirror fragment
26. SF 7669; context 525.5 Speculum (high tin bronze)
3 fragments (18 by 12 by 1 mm) of a rectangular mirror.

Possible mirror fragment
27. SF 9442; context 701 Speculum (high tin bronze)
Fragment (17 by 12 by 1 mm) of a mirror (possibly circular).

Possible mirror fragment
28. SF 10910; context 909 (northern pit – Phase BF) Speculum (high tin bronze)
Fragment (10 by 8 by 1 mm) of a mirror (possibly circular).

Mount
29. SF 3821; context 516 Leaded Gunmetal
Mount (27 by 19 by 10 mm) consisting of a rectangular central portion with seven transverse incisions filled with niello (copper sulphide), two knobs at either end, a crescent-shaped projection on one side, two pierced lugs for holding a suspended ornament (missing) on the other side and two spikes on the back for attachment. Simple rectangular objects like this with moulded ridges and knobs at either end are well-known and examples with niello decoration are known from Corbridge (Bishop & Dore 1988: no. 189–92, see also Oldenstein 1977: no. 861, for a similar object with crescent shape at one end, but no niello). However, no exact parallels could be found for this object.

Strap end
30. SF 9010; context 701] Leaded Gunmetal

Possible belt fitting
31. SF 7483; context 606 Leaded Bronze (no traces of silver on the surface)

Trumpet-shaped fitting
32. SF 8026; context 503 Leaded Gunmetal
Fitting (36 by 24 by 10 mm) consisting of several connected trumpet motifs, cf. Oldenstein (1977: Taf 69).

Crescentic fitting
SF 1543; context 9999 Leaded Bronze
Fragment of a circular fitting (Outer Ø ~ 35 mm, inner Ø ~ 20 mm). The surface is tinned. Possibly a military fitting.

Terret
33. SF 9003; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal
Fragment of a plain looped terret (outer Ø ~ 60 mm) including part of the attachment bar, see Bishop & Dore (1988: 173, no. 120) for an almost identical fragment and Macgregor (1976: 38) for a general discussion.

Strap distributor
34. SF 9395; context 710 Leaded Bronze
Hollow cruciform strap distributor (23 by 22 by 7 mm), cf. Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972: 122, no. 57) and Corbridge (Bishop & Dore 1988: 173, no. 119).

Belt fitting
35. SF 11595; context 778 Leaded Bronze
Pelta-shaped fitting which may have been a scabbard mount, cf. Colchester (Hawkes & Hull 1947: 339–40, nos. 31–2).

Belt fitting
36. SF 2934; context 507 Leaded Bronze
Fragment of an openwork belt fitting (19 by 14 by 1 mm), cf. Oldenstein (1977: nos 795–7).

Drop handle
37. SF 1976; context 403 Leaded Gunmetal
Drop handle which could have been used to carry a helmet (Bishop & Coulston 1993: 93) or fitted to a piece of furniture (Crummy 1983: 80–2).

U-sectioned binding
38. SF 10771; context 907 (middlen – Phase BE) Bronze
U-shaped binding (75 by 5 by 4 mm) with extension and rivet hole. Possibly for a shield, although Bishop & Coulston (1993: 82) suggest that shield bindings were normally made from brass.

Enamelled mount
39. SF 7568; context 563 Bronze
Part of a circular mount (12 by 10 by 6 mm) with concentric decayed enamel (green and white) decoration, a lug on the reverse for attachment and traces of a broken loop.

Mount
40. SF 5548; context 578 (Palace demolition – Phase AH) Leaded Gunmetal
Lion-shaped mount with two lugs on the reverse for attachment.

Square buckle
41. SF 2018; context 502 Leaded Gunmetal
Square buckle (20 by 13 mm).

Vessel fragment
42. SF 9008; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal  
Rim of a large vessel

Vessel fragment
43. SF 5593; context 585 (midden – Phase AF) Leaded Gunmetal  
Cup rim (Ø ~ 60 mm).

Vessel fragment
44. SF 2665; context 502 Leaded Bronze  
Rim (Ø ~ 140 mm) and handle from a vessel.

Diamond clip
45. SF 2106; context 505 Leaded Bronze  
Diamond-shaped piece of sheet which has two ends bent back on themselves. These have been identified at a number of Roman sites in Britain: Gadebridge, Hertfordshire (Neal 1974: 137, nos. 104–6), Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (Wardle 1990: 132, no. 269), Dalton Parlours, West Yorkshire (Cool 1990: 89, nos 51–7), Whilton, Glamorganshire (Jarrett & Wrathmell 1981: 187–8, nos. 99–100) and Brough-on-Humber, East Yorkshire (Wacher 1969: 89, no. 26). The illustrations of cauldrons in Macgregor (1976: 170–1, nos 300, 303, 306 and 309) show that at least one use was the repair of such vessels.

Fitting
46. SF 8038; context 502 Leaded Bronze  
A truncated cone of sheet which may have been part of a candle stick.

Seal box
47. SF 11887; context 933 (northern pit – Phase BF) Leaded Bronze  
SF 11816; context 918 (western pit – Phase BC) Leaded Bronze  
Possibly two halves of a enamelled seal box.

Weight
48. SF 3905; context 562 Leaded Gunmetal  
Hemispherical weight (27.96 g).

Weight
49. SF 11565; context 717 Brass  
Hooked and decorated object which may be a weight (13.91 g).

Object
50. SF 963; context 417 Leaded Copper  
Object damaged by heat but with a possible suspension loop. Possibly a pendant or a weight.

Terminal
51. SF 1542; context 9999 Leaded Gunmetal  
Terminal of handle (L = 40mm), diamond section (Thickness = 4.5 mm) with circular terminal at one end and part of a loop (Ø ~ 20 mm) at the other end.

Buckle or staple

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52. SF 2516; context 507 Leaded Bronze.

Circular Fitting
53. SF 1543; context 9999 Leaded Bronze
Fragment of a circular fitting (Outer Ø ~ 35mm, inner Ø ~ 20mm). The surface is tinned.

Circular Fitting
54. SF 2564; context 507 Leaded Brass
Fragment of a circular fitting (original Ø ~ 60 mm, thickness = 2 mm) with concentric mouldings on one surface.

Hinged fitting
55. SF 529; context 240 Leaded Bronze
Fragment of a hinged fitting (56 by 39 by 2.5 mm). Rivet holes on one half for attachment to leather or wood. The loops on the other half may be decorative or for attachment. Possibly a box fitting. The surface is tinned.

Object
56. SF 5313; context 557 (demolition of Building 3 – Phase AG) Gunmetal
Complete arcing (outer Ø = 100 mm) fitting (30 by 6 by 2.5 mm) with incised decoration. No indication of attachment.

Object
57. SF 8018; context 503 Leaded Bronze
Complete arcing (outer Ø ~ 300 mm) fitting (45 by 19 by 7 mm) with concave ends and two equally spaced circular recesses in one face. No indication of attachment.

Object
58. SF 9313; context 705 Leaded Bronze
Circular sectioned rod, slightly tapering (L = 30 mm; Ø = 5 mm). Broken at one end but with a complex terminal at the other end consisting of three equally spaced longitudinal ‘fins’; each with a small hole (Ø = 1 mm).

Object
59. SF 10513; context 905 (midden – Phase BE) Leaded Bronze
Fragment (21 by 12 by 2.5 mm) of a curving object. Possibly the rim of a vessel or a fitting.

Object
60. SF 9009; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal
Rod (L = 35 mm) with terminal consisting of collar and squared point.

Object
61. SF 431; context 203 Leaded Bronze
Rod (L = 38 mm) with terminal consisting of collar and cruciform point.

Finial
62. SF 2830; context 507 Leaded Gunmetal
Possible bell fragment
63. SF 9007; context 701 Leaded Bronze
Curving fragment surviving Ø = 13 mm). Suspension loop is small (internal Ø = 2 mm).

‘F’ shaped sheet
64. SF 9020; context 701 Copper
A piece of sheet which appear to be cut to form the letter F. Rather rough and compares badly with some Roman examples (e.g. Kelvedon, Rodwell 1988: fig. 47).

Rod
65. SF 5584; context 585 (middlen Phase AF) Brass
Square-sectioned rod (2 mm; L = 38 mm). Tapered and curved at one end.

Curved rod
66. SF 1975; context 408 Bronze
Circular-sectioned curving rod (L = 12 mm, Ø = 3 mm).

Curved and tapering rod
67. SF 827; context 402 Bronze (possibly tinned)
Curved and tapering rod (L = 28 mm); D-shaped section (4.5 by 3 mm). Inner Ø of curve ~ 40 mm. Possibly a handle.

Possible fish hook
68. SF 913; context 9999 Copper
Bent rod with point.

Collar
69. SF 8043; context 606 Copper alloy on lead
Bent washer (outer Ø = 23 mm; inner Ø = 7 mm) consisting of copper sheet on lead.

Hinged sheet fitting
70. SF 3929; context 511 Copper, tinned
Triangular sheet fitting hinged on one edge (13 by 13 mm).

Cylindrical object
71. SF 1044; context 419 Leaded Bronze
Hollow cylindrical object (L = 19 mm; outer Ø = 10 mm; inner Ø = 6 mm); closed at one end.

Damaged fitting
72. SF 845; context 9999 Leaded Gunmetal
Damaged fitting (L = 13 mm) with a bold waist (maximum Ø = 10 mm).

Pin
73. SF 2158; context 501 Leaded Bronze
Broken pin (L = 36 mm; Ø = 2 mm) with simple baluster moulded head (cf. Crummy 1983: 30, no. 508).
Pin
SF 5640; context 585 (midden – Phase AF) Leaded Bronze
Nearly complete pin (L = 78 mm; shaft Ø = 3 mm; head Ø = 8 mm) with globular head incised with three radiating lines (cf. Crummy 1983: 30, no. 500).

Offcuts?
74. SF 10299; context 905 Bronze
Fragment of pin/needle (L = 36 mm; Ø = 1 mm) with point and fragment of sheet (16 by 6 by 1 mm), possibly a brooch catch plate.

Rod
75. SF 9247; context 712 Leaded Bronze
Tapering, square-sectioned rod (28 mm by 5 by 3 mm).

Staple
76. SF 4351; context 558 (midden – Phase AF) Copper
Strip (28 by 9 by 5 mm) with ends bent at right angles.

Ferrule with hook
77. SF 7609; context 624 Brass
Tapering ferrule with end bent over to form a hook (L = 35 mm, maximum Ø of ferrule = 5 mm).

Lion headed stud
78. SF 804; context 401 Leaded Gunmetal
Lion headed stud (Ø = 19 mm), of a common type similar to that from the earlier excavations to the west (Cunliffe 1971: 118, no. 125) but not identical.

Enamelled stud
79. SF 9251; context 710 Leaded Bronze
Circular stud (Ø = 9 mm) with annular red enamel decoration, a small piece of enamel (Ø = 2 mm) missing from the centre, and lug on reverse for attachment.

Enamelled stud
80. SF 9315; context 710 Leaded Bronze
Circular stud (Ø = 9 mm) with annular red enamel decoration which contains four equally-spaced pieces of white enamel (Ø = 1 mm) and spaces for another 3 set in a circle 5 mm from the centre. There is a hole in the centre which may have contained more enamel (possibly white). A lug on the back would have been for attachment.

Stud
81. SF 8019; context 503 Leaded Bronze
Distorted stud (partially melted: may have been a bell-shaped stud).

Domed studs
SF 8021; context 503 Gunmetal
SF 5274; context 557 Copper
SF 5855; context 557 Brass
SF 11109; context 701 Leaded Brass
SF 9236; context 710 Gunmetal
SF 12248; context 907 Leaded Bronze

Flat headed studs
SF 345; context 202 Leaded Copper
SF 546; context 212 Leaded Bronze
SF 805; context 401 Leaded Brass
SF 3882; context 511 Leaded Copper with silver
SF 6091; context 557 Copper
SF 936; context 9999 Copper

Nails, tacks or rivets
SF 1086; context 408 Leaded Bronze
SF 961; context 417 Copper
82. SF 6373; context 503 Leaded Brass
SF 8021; context 503 Brass
SF 7925; context 507 Copper
SF 2822; context 512 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 3602; context 555 Copper
SF 6899; context 598 Copper
SF 7681; context 599 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 7233; context 610.5 Leaded Bronze
SF 8046; context 625 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 12197; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 11074; context 907 Gunmetal
SF 10849; context 908 Copper
SF 10844; context 909 Brass

Rod
SF 12062; context 713 Copper
Square-sectioned rod (15 by 2.5 by 2 mm).

Bent rod
SF 6001; context 593 Bronze
Rod (29 by 2.5 by 1.5 mm) bent into a u-shape (a staple ?)

Tube
SF 8045; context 604.2 Leaded Gunmetal
Tube (L = 10 mm, Ø = 13 mm).

Tube
SF 7791; context 598 Leaded Brass
Tube (L= 12 mm, Ø = 10 mm).

Chain
SF 1971; context 403 Bronze
Two links of thick chain (8 by 4 by 2.5 mm).

Wire
SF 742; context 218 Brass
SF 3668; context 555 Copper
SF 7223; context 610.5 Copper
SF 9970; context 902 Brass
SF 10112; context 904 Brass

Strip
SF 861; context 403 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 8025; context 503 Gunmetal
SF 8024; context 503 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 3028; context 513 Bronze
SF 7382; context 598 Copper
SF 7830; context 650 Gunmetal
SF 9727; context 718.3 Bronze
SF 9623; context 718.3 Gunmetal
SF 9974; context 726 Bronze
SF 10895; context 780 Bronze

Sheet with hole
SF 9997; context 902 Leaded Gunmetal
Sheet (29 by 19 by 0.5 mm) with hole.

Sheet with rivets
SF 9934; context 902 Leaded Bronze
Sheet (59 by 27 by 0.7 mm) with two rivets (made from rolled sheet) *in situ*. Possibly part of a repair to a metal vessel.

Sheet
SF 306; context 202 Bronze
SF 860; context 402 Copper
SF 1188; context 416 Copper
SF 1377; context 432 Leaded Bronze
SF 8039; context 504 Brass
SF 2617; context 513 Bronze
SF 3532; context 514 Bronze
SF 5285; context 557 Bronze
SF 4609; context 577 Gunmetal
SF 7389; context 598 Bronze
SF 7390; context 598 Brass
SF 6467; context 598 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 10358; context 701 Leaded Bronze with some silver
SF 9454; context 701 Bronze
SF 9856; context 901.2 Brass
SF 10702; context 907 Bronze
SF 910; context 9999 Leaded Gunmetal

31/01/2005
Metal 'spillages'
Irregular lumps of metal which have solidified on an irregular surface. These are very similar
to the copper-alloy spillages found when casting is carried. However, the lack of crucibles or
moulds from the site make it much more likely that this material was accidentally formed in
a high temperature fire (cremation, house fire, etc). The individual finds are listed below for
each alloy type.

*Copper*
SF 3681; context 555

*Bronze*
SF 382; context 202
SF 3366; context 508

*Brass*
SF 2184; context 501

*Leaded Copper*
SF 3651; context 517

*Leaded Bronze*
SF 458; context 202
SF 801; context 401
SF 1057; context 416
SF 1002; context 417
SF 1007; context 417
SF 1008; context 417
SF 1033; context 417
SF 1111; context 419
SF 1287; context 432
SF 1632; context 432
SF 2006; context 503
SF 5221; context 503
SF 2127; context 504
SF 8040; context 504
SF 3742; context 507
SF 3774; context 513
SF 3760; context 516
SF 3617; context 555
SF 3763; context 555
SF 4271; context 558
SF 5625; context 580
SF 8041; context 580
SF 8042; context 585
SF 9090; context 701
SF 11460; context 701
SF 12183; context 701
SF 12184; context 701
SF 9005; context 701
SF 9015; context 701
SF 9016; context 701
SF 9017; context 701
Leaded Brass
SF 7579; context 590

Leaded Gunmetal
SF 975; context 417
SF 1139; context 424
SF 2198; context 501
SF 2024; context 503
SF 2122; context 503
SF 5213; context 579
SF 4853; context 580
SF 10330; context 701
SF 9096; context 701
SF 9538; context 725
SF 9742; context 901.2
SF 10639; context 907

Fragments
These are too small and/or corroded to allow even the most basic of identification
SF 10851; unstratified; Leaded Gunmetal
SF 1230; context 416 Leaded Bronze
SF 964; context 417 Bronze
SF 8023; context 503 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 2458; context 507 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 2523; context 507 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 2570; context 507 Leaded Bronze
SF 3502; context 508 Leaded Bronze
SF 3487; context 508 Brass
SF 7939; context 512 Leaded Bronze
SF 8059; context 513 Leaded Bronze
SF 8044; context 516 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 4439; context 577 Copper with silver
SF 5619; context 579 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 5828; context 579 Leaded Bronze
Possible Iron Age objects
Four objects are tentatively identified as Iron Age because of the nature of the alloy (Bronze with trace arsenic, cf. Dungworth 1996).

Two fragments of sheet
SF 10398; context 716

Wire
SF 7714; context 599

Perforated plate
SF 10176; context 716

U-shaped fragment
SF 9317; context 710

Post-Roman objects
The form and/or decoration of some objects made it clear that they were post-Roman.

Zoomorphic hair grip
SF 947; context 418 Copper
Hair grip in the form of a coiled serpent. The metal is in very good condition with little patina. The surface of the metal is very regular and characteristic of rolled or stamped products. The front of the brooch is recessed and enamelled. The enamel is green but this may be discolouration due to the corrosion of the copper.

Pendant/mount
SF 835; context 9999 Copper (Gilded)
Leaf shaped harness pendant (L = 37 mm) with suspension loop (cf. Ward-Perkins 1940: fig. 38 type I; fig. 40.1). EDXRF analysis detected gold and mercury indicating that the gold was applied as an amalgam.

Belt fitting
SF 9106; context 704 Leaded Brass
Curvilinear openwork belt fitting (30 by 24 by 1 mm). The surface finish of the metal suggests that it has been stamped from sheet, possibly modern.

Terminal
SF 8022; context 503 Leaded Brass
Possibly a Roman knife handle (cf. Crummy 1983: 110, no. 2938) but more probably a medieval strap end (cf. Ward-Perkins 1940: Pl. 75: no. 10).

Fitting
SF 1050; context 416 Leaded Bronze
Fragment of a baluster moulded fitting

Fragment of a casting
SF 9013; context 701 Bronze, with antimony
Possibly a leg

Fragment of curvilinear casting
SF 1594; context 427 Leaded Gunmetal

Thimble
SF 9006; context 701 Leaded Gunmetal

Thimble
SF 1977; context 401 Brass

Button
SF 10675; context 701 Copper
Hollow button with embossed decoration: crown and "SUSSEX VOLUNTEERS".

Hollow button
SF 10217; context 701 Brass

Buttons (flat, disc head)
SF 9213; context 701 Leaded Brass
SF 11258; context 701 Leaded Brass, tinned
SF 11101; context 701 Leaded Brass, tinned
SF 861; context 403 Leaded Gunmetal
SF 2; context 9999 Brass
SF 8020; context 503 Leaded Brass
SF 2013; context 504 Leaded Bronze

Buckle
SF 9868; context 901 Leaded Bronze

Buckle
SF 10381; context 701 Leaded Copper

Buckle pin

31/01/2005
SF 3425; context 508 Leaded Bronze with silver
Large buckle pin (42 x 4 x 3 mm), possibly modern.

Buckle fragment
SF 1972; context 403 Leaded Bronze
Fragment from a large buckle (45 x 4.5 x 2.5 mm), possibly modern.

Eyelet
SF 54; 9999 Copper and Silver

Strap end
SF 2253; context 501 Leaded Copper
Post-Med? strap end

Knob or bell ?
SF 8037; context 502 Leaded brass (tinned)
Knob or bell ? Modern

Two objects are tentatively identified as post-medieval (or possibly late-medieval) medieval because of the nature of the alloy (leaded gunmetal with appreciable amounts of arsenic, nickel bismuth and/or antimony].

Large lump SF 9890 context 901
Button or stud SF 9740 context 901.2

Catalogue of Silver Artefacts

Ring
83. SF 644; context 216 Silver
Ring, outer Ø = 20 mm, diamond section (2 by 2 mm).

Stud ?
SF 1582; context 487 Silver
Circular possible stud formed from filigree.

Decorated sheet
SF 1584; context 9999 Silver
Small fragment of sheet with repoussé decoration.

Figures

239.Copper-alloy finds 1-6
240.Copper-alloy finds 7-9
241.Copper-alloy finds 10-12, 15, 29
242.Copper-alloy finds 30-32
243.Copper-alloy finds 33-37
244. Copper-alloy finds 38-41
245. Copper-alloy finds 42-44
246. Copper-alloy finds 45-48
247. Copper-alloy finds 49, 50, 55-57
248. Copper-alloy finds 62, 77-80
249. Copper-alloy finds 81, 82, 83
253. Bar Chart indicating selected contexts with more than one Roman copper-alloy find
The Iron – by Luke Barber

The Roman ironwork: The range of ironwork definitely attributable to the Roman occupation of the site is somewhat limited. Most can be broadly classified into one of three general groups: nails (inc. hobnails), strips/sheeting/unidentified and other objects. Each of these groups is characterised below.

Methodology: All the ironwork from the site was visually inspected, using x-ray plates where available, and recorded on metalwork record sheets which form part of the paper archive. Despite the large size of the overall assemblage, much of the material is derived from unsealed contexts, particularly layers, of medieval or post-medieval origin and/or secondary re-working. As a result of this, and due to the problems with attributing ‘unstratified’ ironwork to specific periods, a further quantification was undertaken on the ironwork from only well-sealed Roman contexts which contained no post-Roman intrusive material (based on ceramic evidence). The results of this quantification are shown in Table 13.

Nails

As noted above, nails dominate both the post-Roman and Roman assemblages. A number of different nail types are present in the Roman assemblage. Due to the lack of sufficient large, tightly-dated groups, and to the incomplete nature of the majority of the nails, no statistical analysis was undertaken on the different types in order to identify any chronological or spatial trends that may be evident. However, enough measurements were taken, particularly from complete examples, to characterise the different types present at the site.

Type 1
This type dominates the assemblage on most Roman sites and Fishbourne is no exception. The type is characterised by a square-sectioned stem with flat or slightly domed circular head. The head diameters range between 10 and 19mm with complete lengths ranging from 41 to 90mm. These general-purpose nails appear in all context types, from layers to post-hole fills, and cover the entire Roman period. They equate to Manning’s type 1b (Manning 1985) and two examples are illustrated here (Fig. 255 No. 1, context 585-midden Phase AF, and No. 2, context 905-midden Phase BE).

Type 2
This type is the same as Type 1 in form but has been subdivided due its larger size (Manning’s type 1a, Manning 1985). These large heavy duty nails would have been used for securing larger, probably structural, timbers and are represented by very few examples at the current site (less than 25). This may be in part due to a systematic removal of the larger structural timbers from the site for reuse elsewhere. The size of these nails may also have made it worthwhile recycling them for their iron content. They are usually distinguished from nails of Type 1 by their much larger (and often more domed) heads which generally range between 24 and 33mm in diameter. Only two near-complete examples are present which give overall length measurements of 90 and 110+ mm. An example is shown in Fig. 255, No. 3 (context 585). This type of nail is far more
common from the 1998-9 excavation areas: only two examples are present from the 1995-7 areas (i.e. context 237 in 1996; central pit fill – Phase AH).

**Type 3**
Fewer than five nails of Type 3 are present in the Roman assemblage. The type is distinct in having a steeply domed circular head with square-sectioned stem. The head diameters range from 11-13mm with the head height ranging from 7-10mm. No complete lengths are present but an overall length in excess of 76mm can be shown (a complete length of 136mm is recorded from a complete nail of similar type at Gorhambury (Neal *et al.* 1990, No. 734)). This type was found predominantly in 1st- to 2nd century contexts. An example is illustrated in Fig. 255, No. 4.

**Type 4**
This type consists of headless nails of which only one probable example could be ascertained in context 585, though more may not have been detected during analysis. These nails are notoriously difficult to isolate as they are virtually indistinguishable from Type-1 nails which have lost their heads. The type simply consists of a tapering square-sectioned stem, sometimes with a slight widening at the head, and would have been used where the nail had to sit flush with the timber. No example is illustrated.

**Type 5**
This small group consists of studs and tacks with short square-sectioned stems and large circular flat or low domed heads. They are distinguished from definite hobnails by the large head diameter and lack of a pronounced dome. Only four are present from the current site with most (three) coming from context 905 (midden – Phase BE). Head diameters range between 10-15mm. Although no complete lengths are present, it appears they did not exceed 20mm. An example is illustrated in Fig. 255, No. 5 (Context 598- possible lower layer of midden – Phase AF).

**Type 6 (Hobnails)**
Hobnails are relatively well represented at the site (*see* Tables 12 and 13). They are characterised by their small diameter circular head with pronounced dome. Head diameters are mainly between 7-9mm although some examples are as large as 11mm. Head heights are usually between 4-6mm but again some larger examples are up to 7mm. Where overall length could be determined 15-17mm appears the most common. An example is illustrated in Figure 255, No. 6 (context 905). Hobnails were found in numerous types of context (including post-Roman ones) of all Roman phases, although it is interesting to note that the largest single group came from a 2nd century road surface (context 511-flint road Phase AE, contained 13 examples). A further six were found in association with a 1st century road (context 717-greensand road Phase AD).

**Strips, sheeting and unidentified**
A number of sheeting and strip fragments were located in both sealed Roman and later contexts (Tables 12 and 13). These items are all very fragmentary and few show any detail such as fixing holes despite x-ray. As such, although it is possible to classify them by form, it is not possible to ascertain their function. It is possible that many relate to bindings from buckets, tyres from vehicles and hipposandals, although this cannot be proven. It is equally possible some may simply be waste off-cuts.
The poor state of preservation of the iron from the site has meant that even the general shape/form of the original artefact is not apparent in many cases. This is often the case even after x-ray as most still do not show any form or internal structure. Some 69 such objects are present from secure Roman contexts. Most consist of small amorphous lumps, presumably fragments from larger objects, and to none can a function be assigned.

Objects

Identifiable objects from secure Roman contexts are rare at the site: 36 in total. Structural fixtures and fittings are scarce and consist of two wall suspension-hook fragments (contexts 598 and 909) and a right-angled bracket (context 598; midden – Phase AF). A split pin and ‘U’ staple are present from contexts 718 (fill of linear slot, Phase AD) and 650 respectively. No fittings such as hinges or door locking mechanisms have been noted in the assemblage, although three key fragments are present. These are represented by two probable shank fragments from a late 1st- to 2nd century layer (context 598) and the badly fragmented remains of a bit from a similarly dated layer (context 585; Fig. 255 No. 7). This fragment is from a double toothed long bit ‘L’-shaped lift key similar to an example from Gorhambury, St Albans (Neal et al. 1990, No. 564) and common in the British Museum (Manning 1985, Nos O26-O31).

Other items include a number of badly fragmented knife/shear blade fragments (ie. context 598 contains two and 590 contained the remains of a knife tip). None of the blade fragments from the securely dated Roman contexts are large enough to classify. A possible brooch was located in a 2nd century slot fill (context 718; Fig. 255, No. 8). However, the x-ray of this item does not show any discernible detail of the expected parts of a brooch and its square-sectioned ‘bow’, together with the generally rarity of iron brooches, suggests it may in fact be a nail which has been bent into a somewhat misleading curve. A single example of a stylus is present in the assemblage (1st- to 2nd century midden - context 905, Phase BE, Fig. 255, No. 9) although less diagnostic fragments of more may have been classified under nail fragments. The piece is diagnostic due to the presence of a flattened ‘eraser’ terminal and is a well-known type having been found at Gorhambury, St Albans (Neal et al. 1990, No. 608) and classified as Type 1 by Manning (Manning 1985, 85).

Only four recognisable tools of probable Roman origin are present. These consist of a possible small wedge from post-hole fill 736; a possible punch from midden deposit 905; a tanged ? chisel/gouge fragment (context 437; Fig. 255, No. 10) and a probable mason’s ‘pick’ from context 434-pottery cache, Phase AG (Fig. 255, No. 11). The ‘pick’ is unusual in that its closest parallel found is described as a mattock (Manning 1976, No. 78) with usual adze and axe blades; however, the current example is far too small and is more comparable to the size of fine tools used by masons.

Two complete examples, and a number of fragments of water-pipe collars, are present in the assemblage. All are of a form already recognised from previous excavations at Fishbourne and Lullingstone (Cunliffe 1971, 127, Nos 4-5 and Meates 1987, 101, No. 274). Examples from a secure Roman context consisted of nine fragments from a 2nd century deposit located during the 1996 season (context 295- gully, Phase AF). Two complete examples came from a 2nd century water-pipe trench (context 880 – Phase AE). The larger measures 161mm in diameter with the iron band being 58mm wide; the smaller measures 136mm in diameter with the iron band being 56mm wide. Though slightly larger, the two different sizes of collar from the recent excavations are closely comparable to those already excavated from Fishbourne. Some fragments of water-pipe were located in deposits of post-Roman date; for example a fragment from context 214 (general upper deposit in the south end of the 1996 excavation).
Figures

255. Iron finds 1-11
256. Iron water-pipe collars
258. Bar Chart illustrating selected contexts containing more than nine nails

Pewter – by David Dungworth

Pewter casting (fragment)
SF 1041; context 417 Pewter (with tin and antimony)
Fragment of a casting (right angles). The presence of antimony indicates that the pewter was manufactured some time after the 17th century.

Fragment of rod
SF 9011; context 701 Pewter (with tin and antimony)
The presence of antimony indicates that the pewter was manufactured some time after the 17th century.

Irregular lump or ‘spillage’
SF 9019; context 701

Lead objects – by David Rudkin

Figures

Fig.259 Lead finds 1-10
Fig.262 Bar Chart illustrating selected contexts containing lead finds

Gold objects – by David Rudkin

With the exception of a gold quarter stater of Tincomaros, (SF11914, context 900) which is separately reported under ‘Coins’, there were only two items of gold recovered from the excavations (Fig.263).
1. (SF 1380  context 432; upper layer overlying western end of Building 3; Phase AI). Hollow, spherical bead, crushed flat and perforated by two c. 0.5mm holes for threading. Estimated original diameter c.8mm. Weight: 0.44g.

2. (SF 11090 context 907; lower level of midden; Phase BE) Thin gold sheet, 35mm wide and of unknown length, tightly rolled and bent into an open ‘U’, presumably for recycling. Weight: 0.83g.

Figures

Fig.263 Gold finds 1-2

Worked Bone – by David Rudkin

Fourteen items of worked bone were found during the excavations. The majority of them were bone pin fragments, but also included:

1. (SF 7249 & 7349 context 613.2; fill of aqueduct; Phase AC) Fragment of 33mm diameter cylinder hinge, with a 10mm diameter hole drilled through side. Outer surfaces highly polished.

2. (SF 4963 context 559; probably associated with demolition of Building 3; Phase AG) Tapering pin, with small rectangular indentation below the head end, possibly marking the position of an intended, but not executed, eye, to convert it into a needle.

3. (SF 7496 context 544; row 4 post-hole fill; Phase AE) Needle, missing both point and head end, but retaining part of the rectangular eye.

4. (SF 4286 context 558; midden; Phase AF) Plain counter of Kenyon’s Type A. (Kenyon 1948, 266, fig 91). The obverse is countersunk, with a central indentation from the lathe centre.

5. (SF 6150 context 585; midden; Phase AF) Decorated counter of Kenyon’s Type B. (Kenyon 1948). The obverse is decorated with four obliquely cut concentric grooves around the central indentation. The reverse has been lightly scribed with crossed lines, partially obscured by subsequent surface pitting.

Figures

Fig.264 Worked bone finds 1-5
Worked Shale – by David Rudkin

Only two artefacts of shale were recovered from the excavations, both from Roman contexts (Fig.265).

1. (SF 7931 context 556; demolition of Building 3; Phase AG) Fragment of armlet with an internal diameter of 75mm. Part of the width of the armlet has been lost, but it is probable that it was originally ovoid in cross-section, and c. 12mm wide. One decorative groove survives on its outer face.

2. (SF 7932 context 625; greensand causeway in stream; Phase AE) Fragment of an armlet with an internal diameter of 88mm. It would appear that almost half the width of the armlet is missing, but that its original cross-section was ovoid. The three grooves on the outer face are decorative, while the two on the inner face appear to relate to manufacture. The dimensions are large for an armlet.

Figures

Fig.265 Worked shale finds 1-2

Clay Pipes – by David Atkinson (Fig.266,267)

This assemblage from Fishbourne covers a date range, from the evidence available, of c.1660-1880. There are no early 17th century pipes and no late 19th century ones.

Most of these pipes would probably have been made at Chichester, but before the end of the 17th century the City makers did not mark their pipes. About 1700 moulded marks began to appear (initials on spurs) and for most of 18th century the Taplin family stamped their names on stems. However, there are no examples in this collection.

In the later 18th century makers began putting their initials on spurs again, notably at Chichester with the Pitt family. There are two examples for William Pitt, who worked at St Pancras, and died in 1841 still in business. The other William, also at St Pancras, was probably his son but details are lacking. Pipes marked I/P for James Pitt I or II are common in West Sussex, but none appear in this assemblage.

The pipe factory in St Pancras appears to have been demolished soon after 1841 and the subsequent makers, the two Leighs, worked at Canal Basin and in Southgate. In the later 19th century the firm of Harrington of Brighton took over the business in the City until it died out by c.1900. There are, however, no Leigh or Harrington pipes in the assemblage, except for FBE99 701 SF11254, which is a common Sussex type of c1870, possibly Harrington.
Probably the most interesting piece from this assemblage is the fragment of ‘Sir Walter Raleigh’ pipe (SF11300, context 701 – topsoil). This shows his face on the bowl facing the smoker while the crocodile that spat him out is on the stem. Odd examples turn up here and there, and they are all of 17th century date, but no maker has been identified. They were also produced in Holland, which makes for some confusion. Late examples show only a debased remnant of the design.

**Distribution:** The figures indicate the distribution of clay pipe fragments across the site, and the contexts containing clay pipes. Unsurprisingly, most clay pipes occur in the two contexts which were hand-excavated from the present-day surface down – (ie. 901 in Area B and the north-east section of 701). The distribution map shows the clay pipe finds that were located in the field drainage ditch (contexts 203, 204, 206 and 428). The earliest of these are late 17th century in date, providing a *tag* for the digging of the drainage ditch of Phase AK.

**Figures**

Fig.266  Distribution of claypipes  
Fig.267  Bar Chart illustrating contexts containing claypipes