



| INDEX DATA | RPS INFORMATION |
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| Scheme Title A3 Guildford Bypass | Details Archaeological Assessment |
| Road Number A3 | Date July 1991 |
| Contractor | |
| County John Samuels | |
| OS Reference | |
| Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 <input type="checkbox"/> Colour <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE A3
GUILDFORD BY-PASS FOR DEREK LOVEJOY PARTNERSHIP

Dr. John Samuels BA, PhD, MIFA
Friday 19th July 1991

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE A3
GUILDFORD BY-PASS FOR DEREK LOVEJOY PARTNERSHIP

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The proposed routes for the Guildford by-pass curve around Guildford from the A3/A31 junction on the Hog's Back to the A3 at Broad Oak Bridge. An archaeological assessment of a corridor approximately 0.5 km wide either side of the routes has been carried out based on Surrey County Council's Sites and Monuments Records (SMR).

1.2. The SMR is based upon previously recorded information and although well-organised, it does not represent a thorough programme of archaeological fieldwork and the area is not conducive to cropmarks in aerial photographs.

1.3. Geologically the area consists of heavy London Clay in the southern part rising on to Bagshot Sands in the north with areas of alluvial deposits in the valley of the River Wey.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 A number of archaeological sites have been identified and they are described here using the SMR numbers, commencing from the Hog's Back, and recommendations made where directly affected by the proposed routes.

2.2. SMR 1672 Roman Coin of the Emperor Magnertius

2.3. SMR 1844 Royal Park established C.1154 until before 1717. It extended from the road on the Hog's Back to the road between Woodbridge and Worplesdon, and from close to the river to a line of hedges and a green lane east of a small stream and west of Strawberry Grove. There is a plan by John Norden, 1607 which shows the area of the park. Apart from hunting lodges there will have been boundary ditches and fences. VCH (Surrey) Vol. 2, 1911, 114-5.

2.4. SMR 1657 Site of a hunting lodge of Henry VIII and moated site at Manor Farm. Excavations were carried out 1972-5. Reference VCH (Surrey) Vol. 2. 1911, 114-5; SAS 96; SAS 103; SAS 118; SAS 129.

2.5. SMR 2739 A possible Road road seen in excations in 1985.

Reference: SAS, 13

Although this section is well outside the proposed routes, if it is a Roman road it will be cut at some point by the routes.

2.6. SMR 1843 Broadsheet Roman Villa partially excavated in 1829 by the Earl of Onslow. It measured 19.00 x 7.00m and consisted of five rooms with tessalated floor and mosaic. The site is imprecisely recorded and given its apparent wealth must have been more substantial than just the recorded building. Other ancillary buildings would also be expected nearby as well as boundary ditches and fences to fields.

Reference. Archaeologia, 23, 1830, 398-403; SAS49, 1946, 108-109
Despite the lack of precise information, either of the proposed road routes will undoubtedly go through part of the villa and its associated features. It is essential that full archaeological evaluation including geophysical surveys and trial excavations are carried out to determine the area of the villa and to allow a proper archaeological programme to be constructed.

2.7. SMR 2769 A probable medieval moated site near Frosby Farm identified through documentary sources.

Reference: SAS, 71, 1977; 93

The site lies within the proposed route of the road and an archaeological evaluation should be carried out to identify its precise location and survival.

2.8. SMR 2311 Bronze Age pallsave axe found in building development.

2.9. SMR 1834 Bronze Age round barrow now destroyed by partial excavation by General Pitt-Rivers in 1877. It was 45 feet in diameter and 1-2 feet high and was probably the one containing three urns with cremated bone. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 89.

Reference: SAC 19, 1924; 27-29; SAC 72, 1980; 69-76

2.10 SMR 1838 Boundary bank and ditch which might be part of what John Aubrey described as a "great old trench" on Worplesdon Common. It may be either medieval or even prehistoric in date.

Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 89.

Reference: Archaeologia 23, 1830; 403; VCH (Surrey) 3, 1911; 390;
VCH (Surrey) 4, 1912; 404

2.11 SMR 1835 Bell disk barrow partially excavated by General Pitt River in 1877 and was 40 feet deep in diameter and 2 feet high and found to contain two bucket urns.

Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 89.

References: SAC 35, 1924; 27-9; SAC 72, 1980; 69-76

These three monuments which share the same Scheduled Ancient Monument number are not within the route of the proposed road. However, they do indicate the archaeological potential of this area of the Bagshot Sands and more prehistoric sites could be expected in the area. An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to ascertain what other sites may exist along the route of the road in this area.

2.12. SMR 1849 Roman coin of the Emperor Constantine II

2.13. SMR 50 Site of 12th/13th century manor house at St. Edward's well. Formerly a royal possession, it was in ruins by 1329 and has been excavated 1978-86.

References: VCH (Surrey) 3, 1911; 384; SAS 1986

2.14 SMR 2816 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and features found in excavations in 1978.

References: SAC 73, 1982; 97-100

2.15 SMR 580 Roman burial found when quarrying sand in
1897

2.16. SMR 507 Medieval Manor House at Sutton Place C.1523

2.17. SMR 2815 Stone axe found

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Three sites appear to be directly affected by the proposed routes: The Royal Park SMR 1844, Broadstreet Roman Villa SMR 1843 and the probable Medieval moated site SMR 2769. Appropriate archaeological evaluations should be carried out in each case to determine the location, area and survival of the sites through field-walking, geophysical survey and trial excavation.

3.2. Three barrows and a bank and ditch on Whitmoor Common, SMR 1834, 1835, 1839 and 1849 show substantial prehistoric activity on the Bagshot Sands. Although not specifically within the proposed routes, archaeological evaluation should be carried out in the area of the routes because further prehistoric sites could exist here.

3.3. Although no archaeological finds have been recorded in the valley of the River Wey a programme of archaeological environmental sampling should be put together for this area.

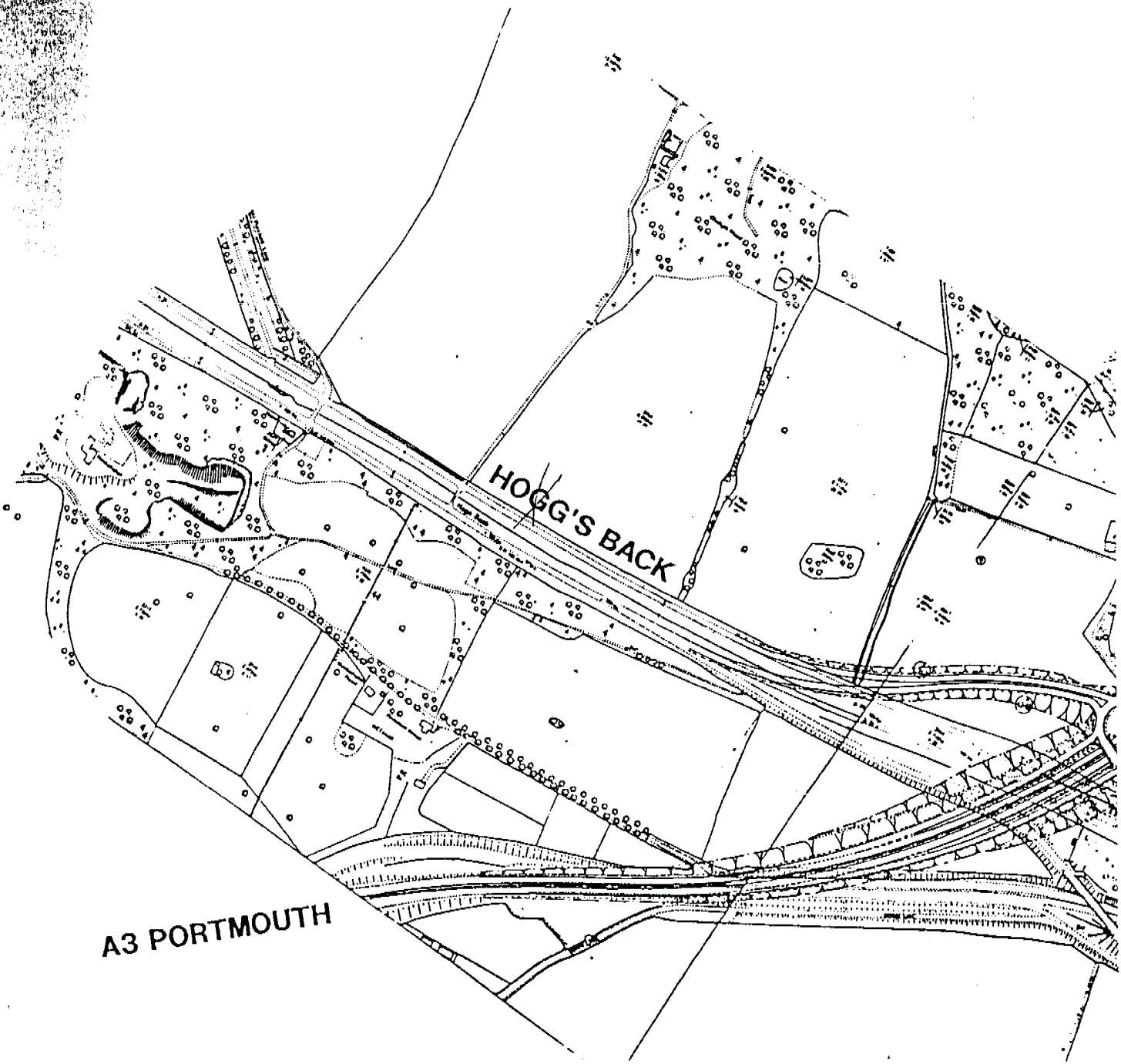
3.4. These proposals and any archaeological evaluations or watching briefs should be discussed and designed in conjunction with the County Archaeologist.

3.5. It is important that any archaeological evaluations should be carried out before details of road construction are agreed. After the evaluations, discussion should be held with the road engineers to design the road to cause the minimal amount of damage to any archaeological sites.

3.6. This assessment has been based on available information and ~~since~~ it is probable that other sites will be found during the course of road construction. It is suggested that an archaeological watching brief be commissioned.

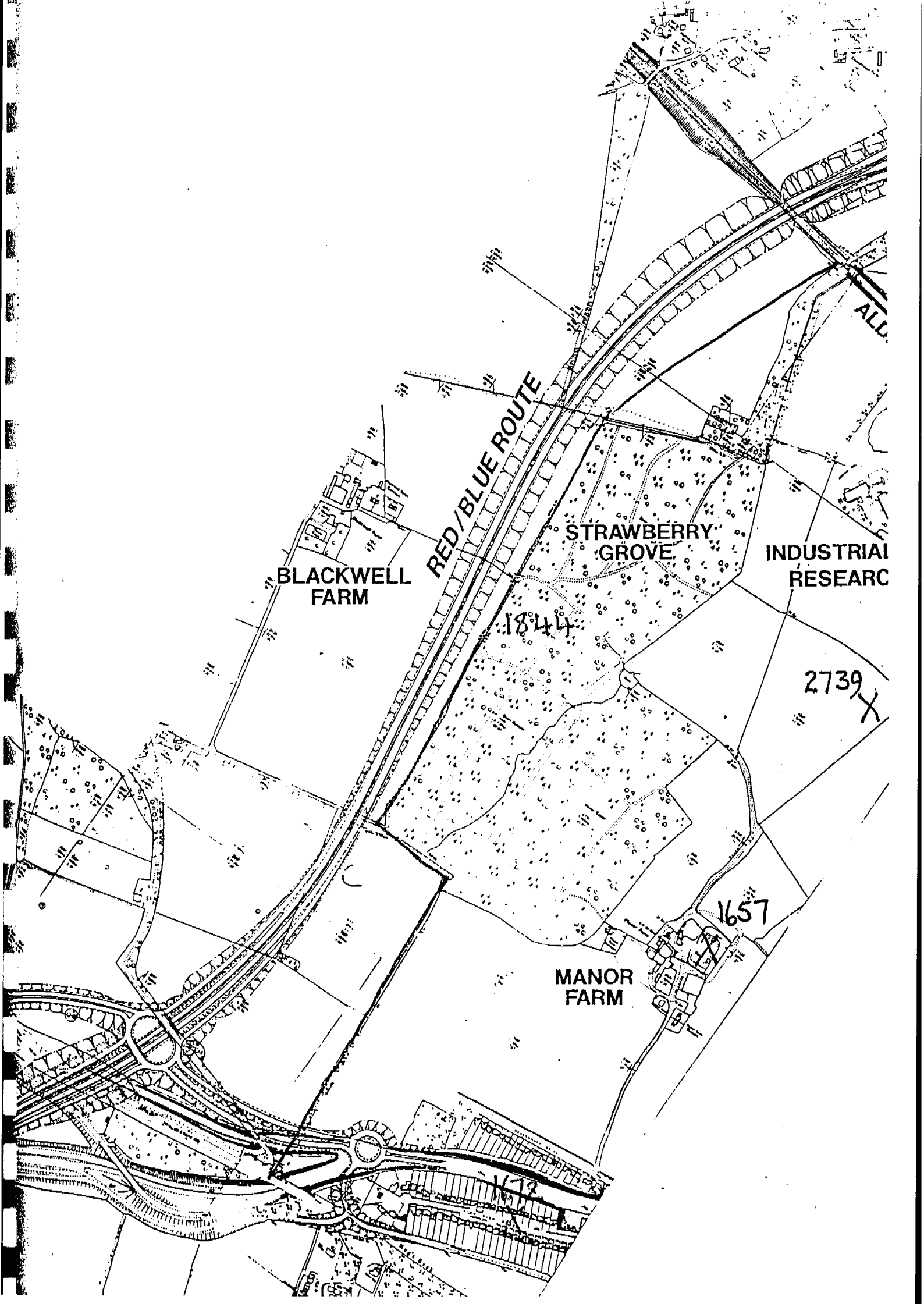
Dr. John Samuels BA, PHD MIFA

Friday 19th July 1991



A3 PORTMOUTH

HOGG'S BACK



BLACKWELL FARM

RED/BLUE ROUTE

STRAWBERRY GROVE

INDUSTRIAL RESEARC

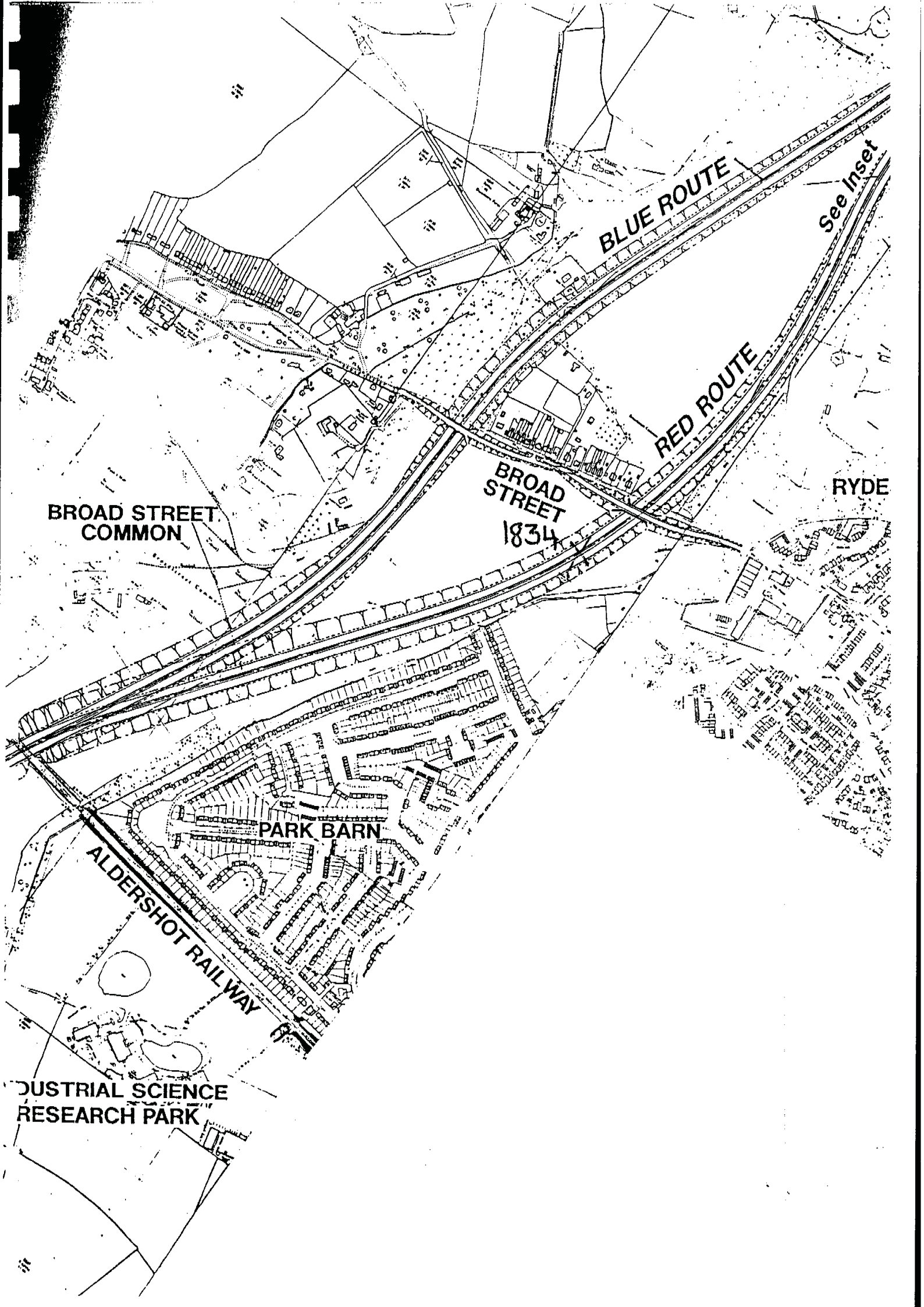
MANOR FARM

1844

2739

1657

ALD



BROAD STREET
COMMON

BROAD
STREET
1834

BLUE ROUTE

RED ROUTE

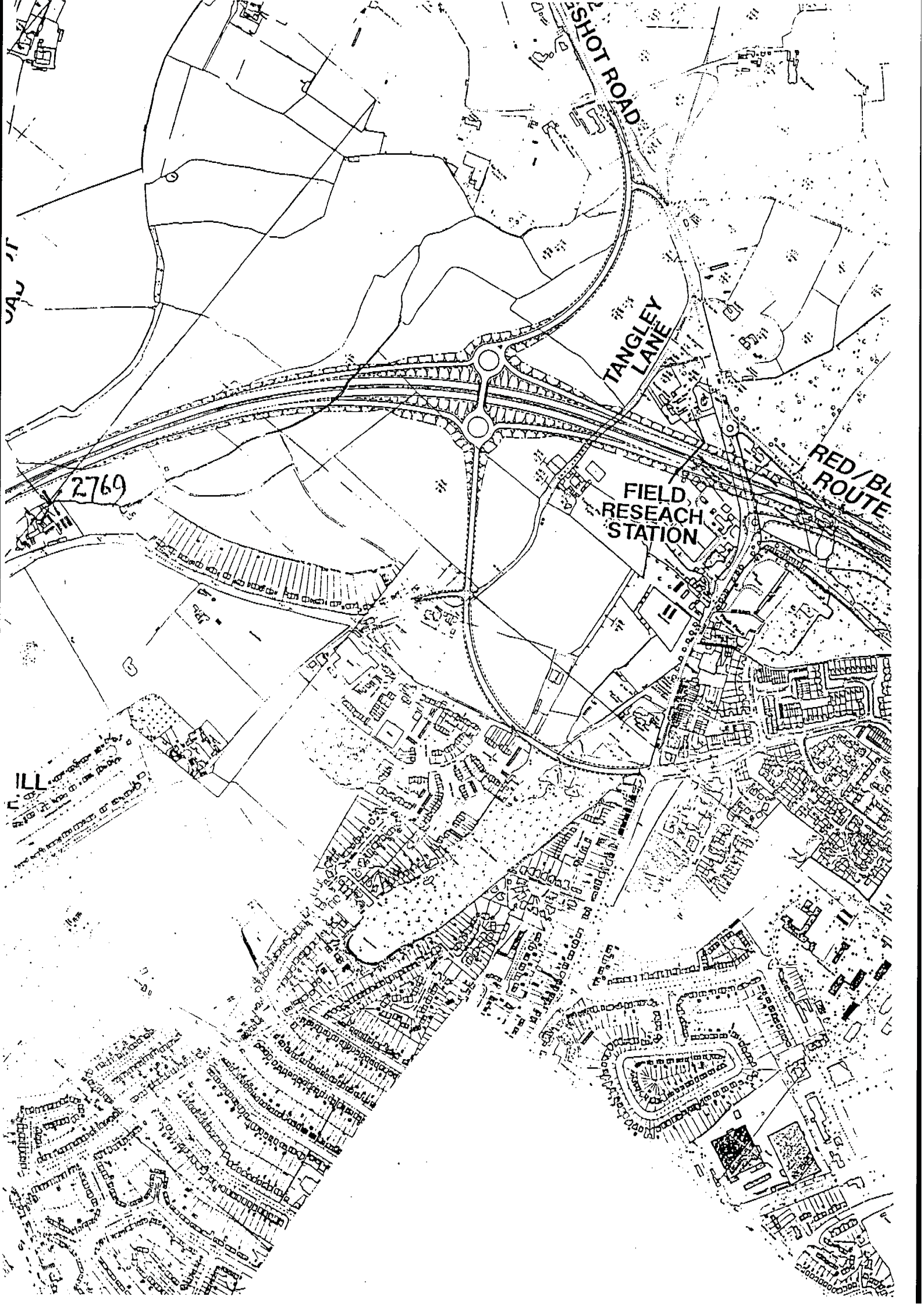
See Inset

RYDE

PARK BARN

ALDERSHOT RAILWAY

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH PARK



SHOT ROAD

TANGLEY LANE

RED/BL ROUTE

FIELD RESEARCH STATION

2769

ILL

WHITMOOR COMMON

RED/BLUE
ROUTE

1849
X

1838

1834
X

WOKING RAIL WAY

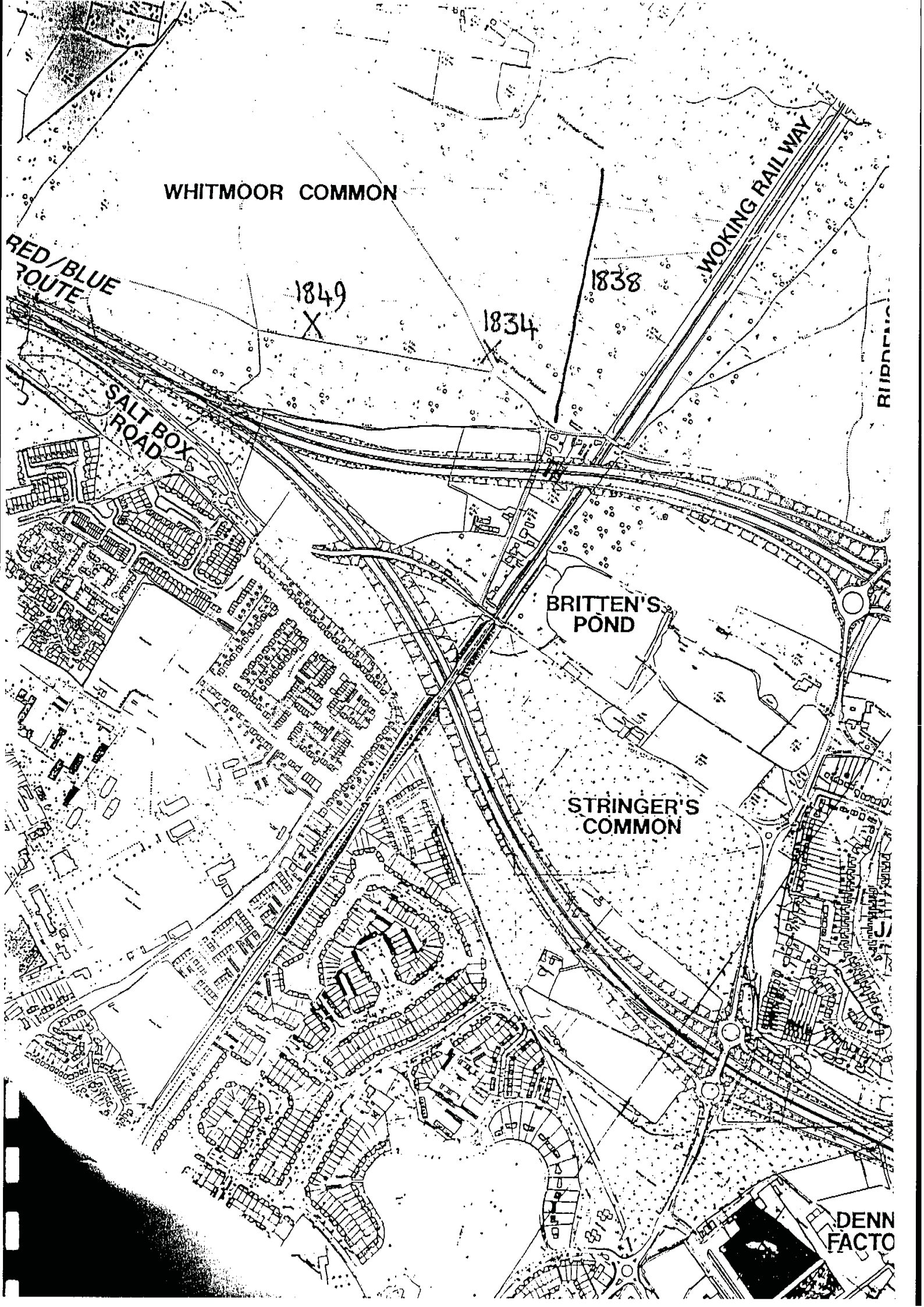
RIDDING

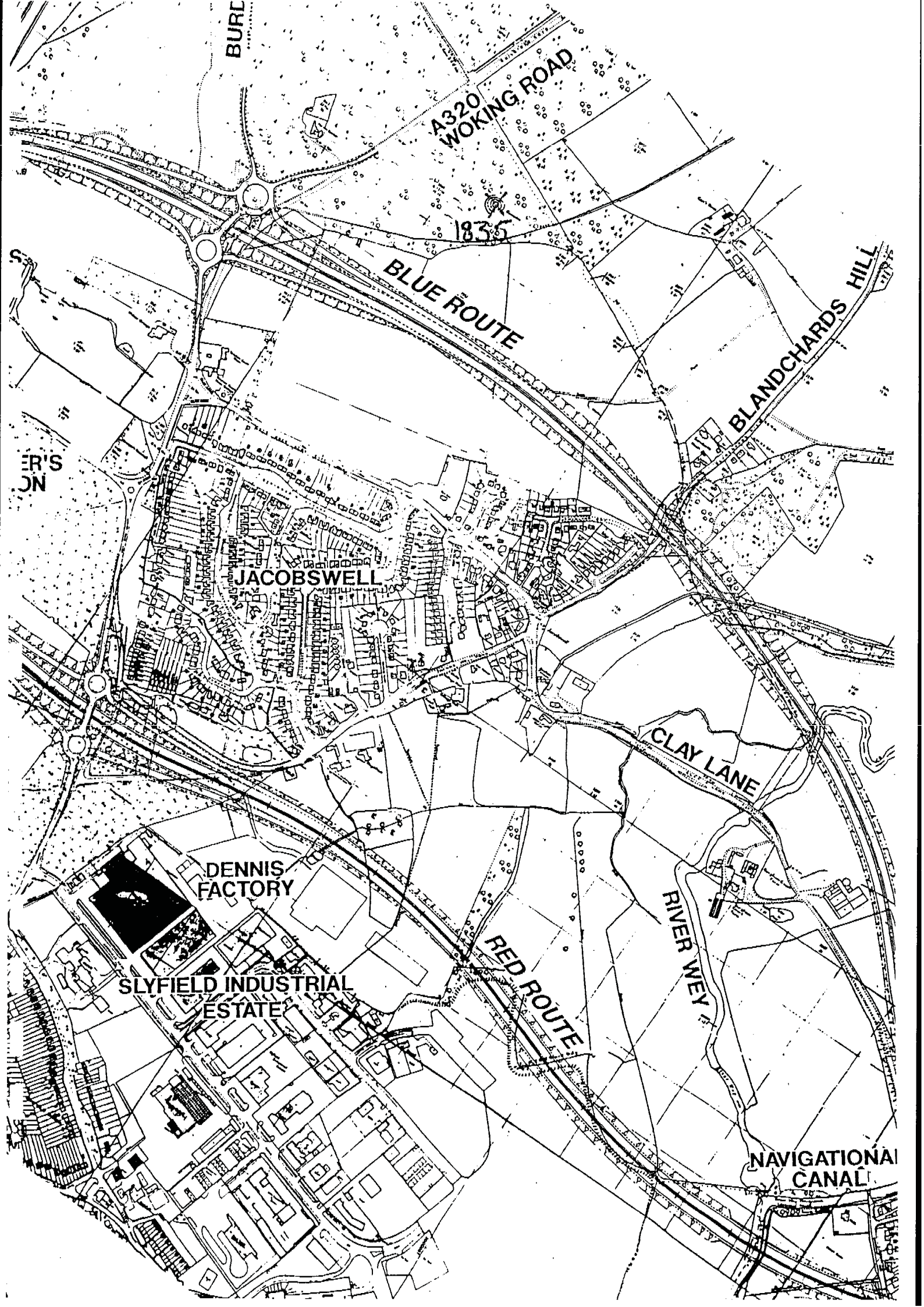
SALT BOX
ROAD

BRITTEN'S
POND

STRINGER'S
COMMON

DENN
FACTO





BURD

A320 WOKING ROAD

1835

BLUE ROUTE

BLANDCHARDS HILL

ER'S ON

JACOBSWELL

CLAY LANE

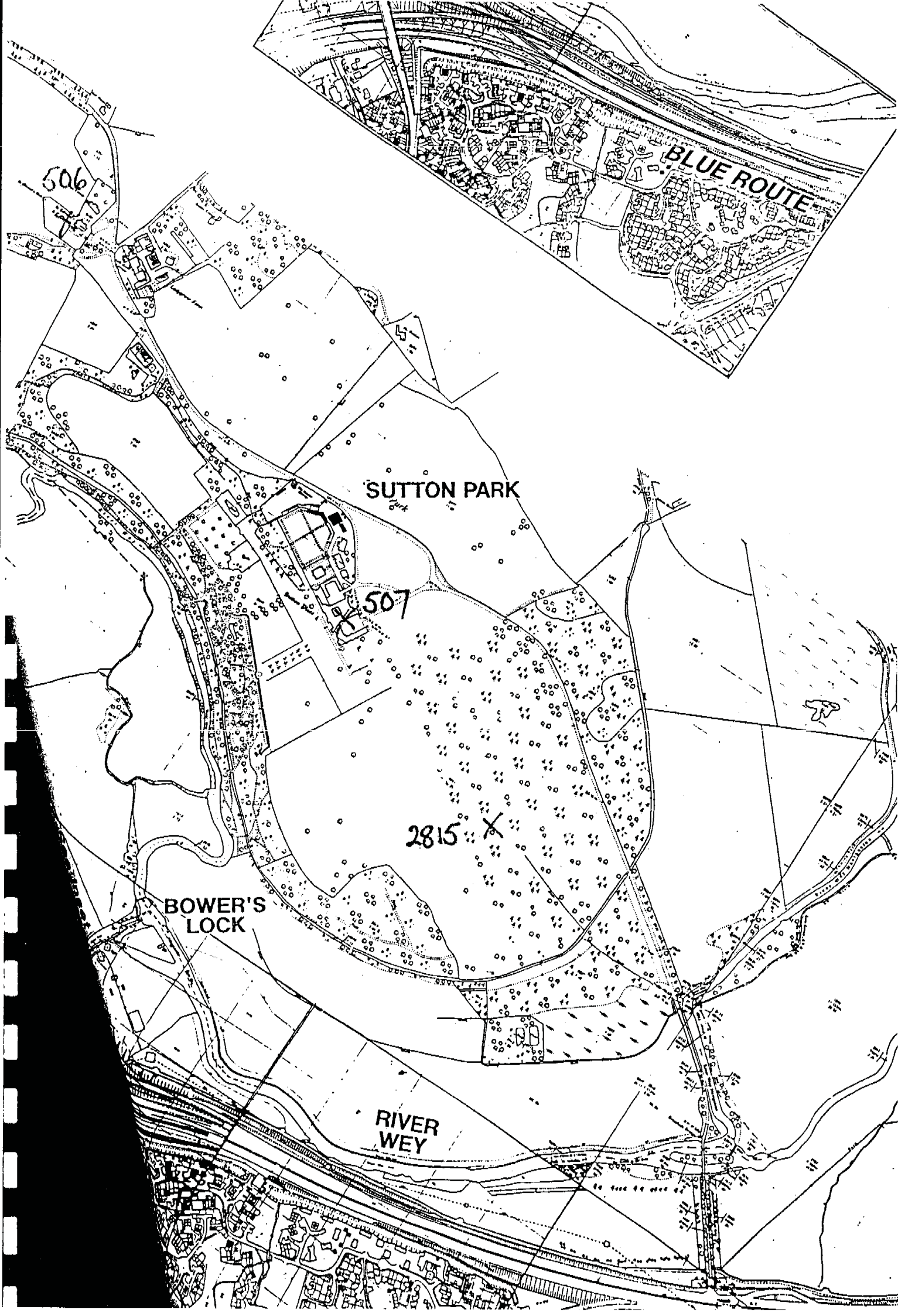
DENNIS FACTORY

SLYFIELD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

RED ROUTE

RIVER WEY

NAVIGATIONAL CANAL



BLUE ROUTE

SUTTON PARK

BOWER'S LOCK

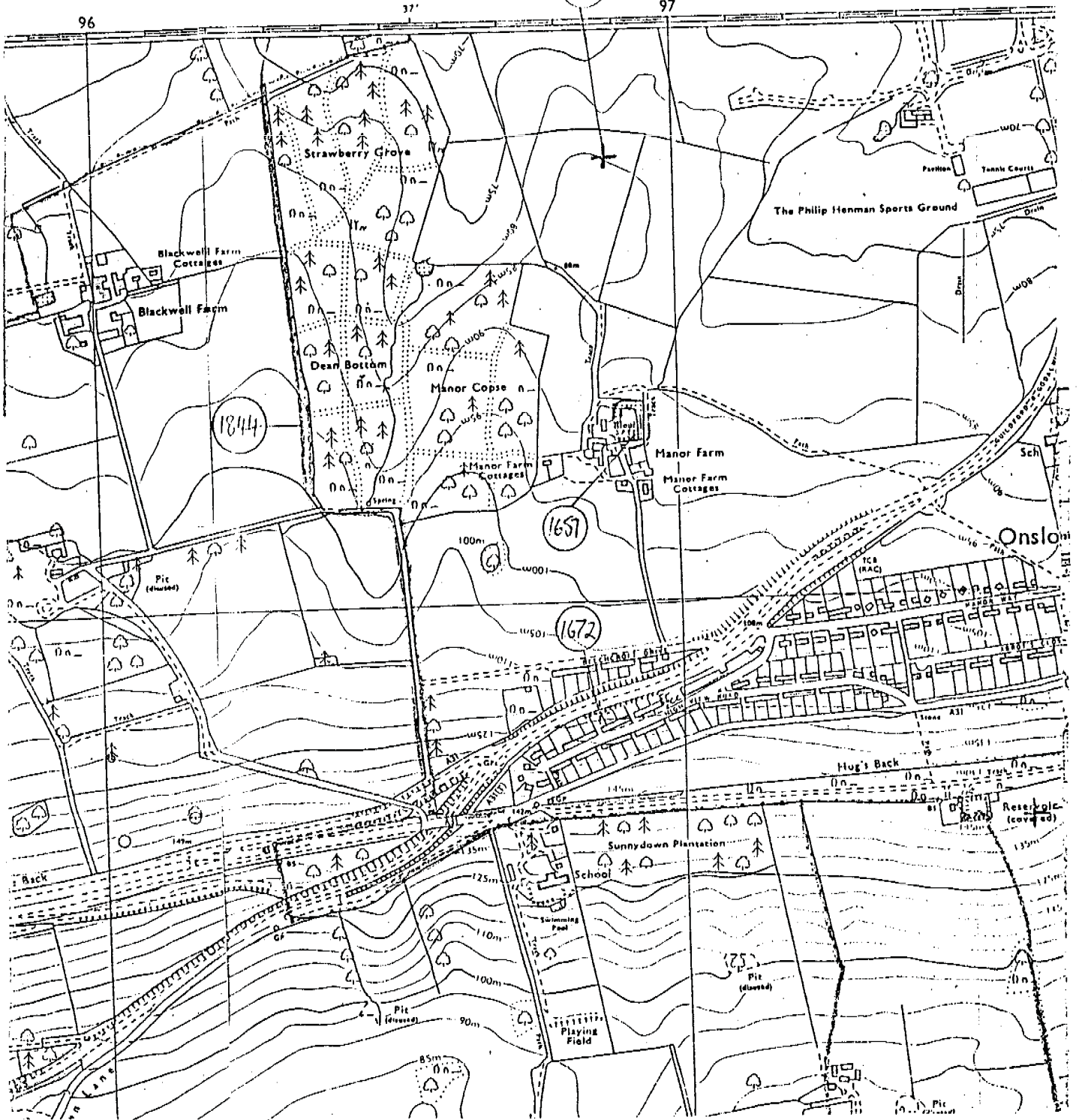
RIVER WEY

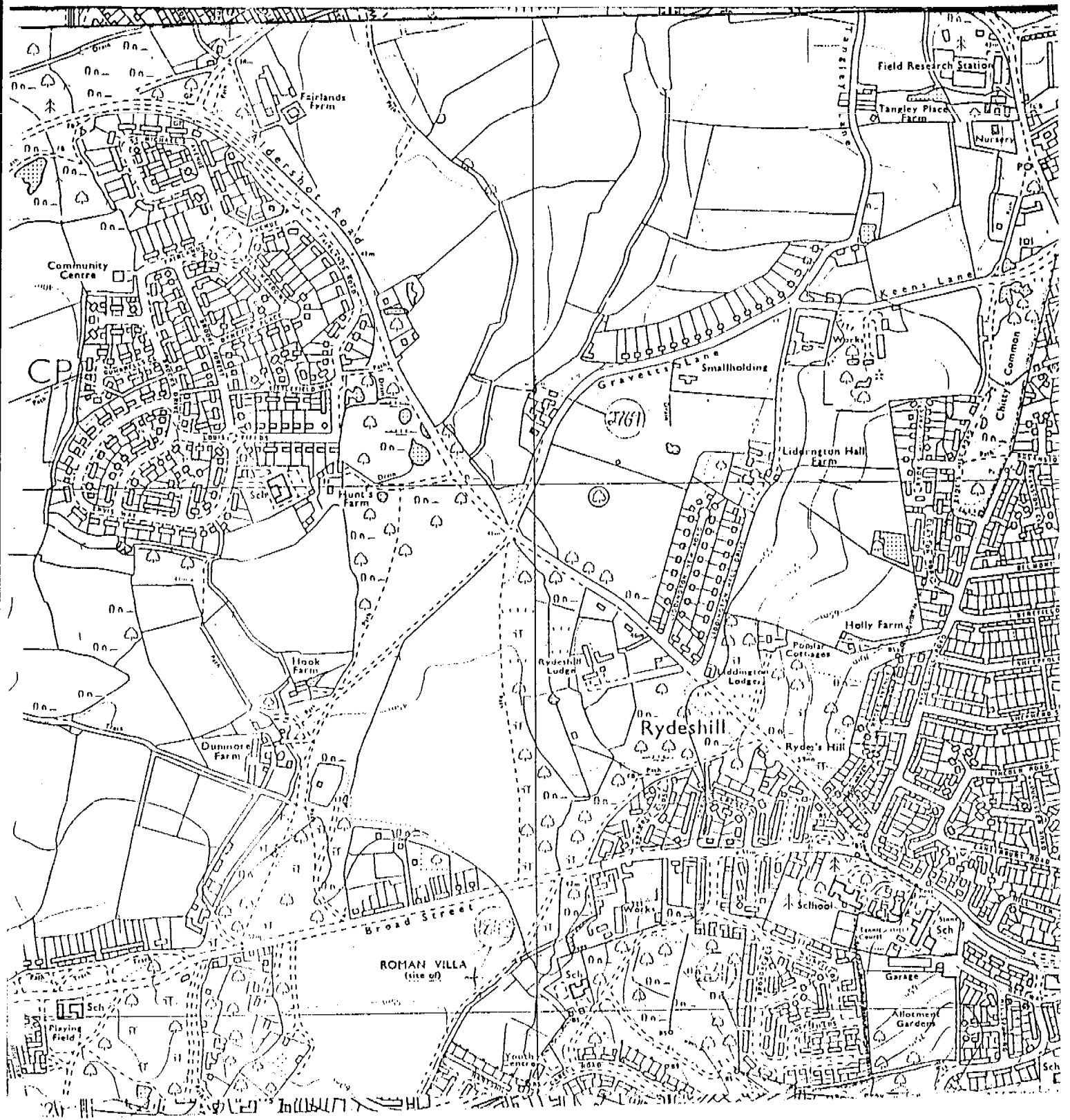
506

507

2815 X

2731





Fairlands Farm

Field Research Station

Tangley Place Farm

Nursery

Community Centre

CP

Keens Lane

Gravelly Lane

Smallholding

3761

Lidington Hall Farm

Hunt's Farm

Holly Farm

Dunmore Farm

ROMAN VILLA
(site of?)

Rydeshill

Pond Cottages

Lidington Lodges

Rydeshill Lodges

Rydes Hill

Broad Street

Workshop

School

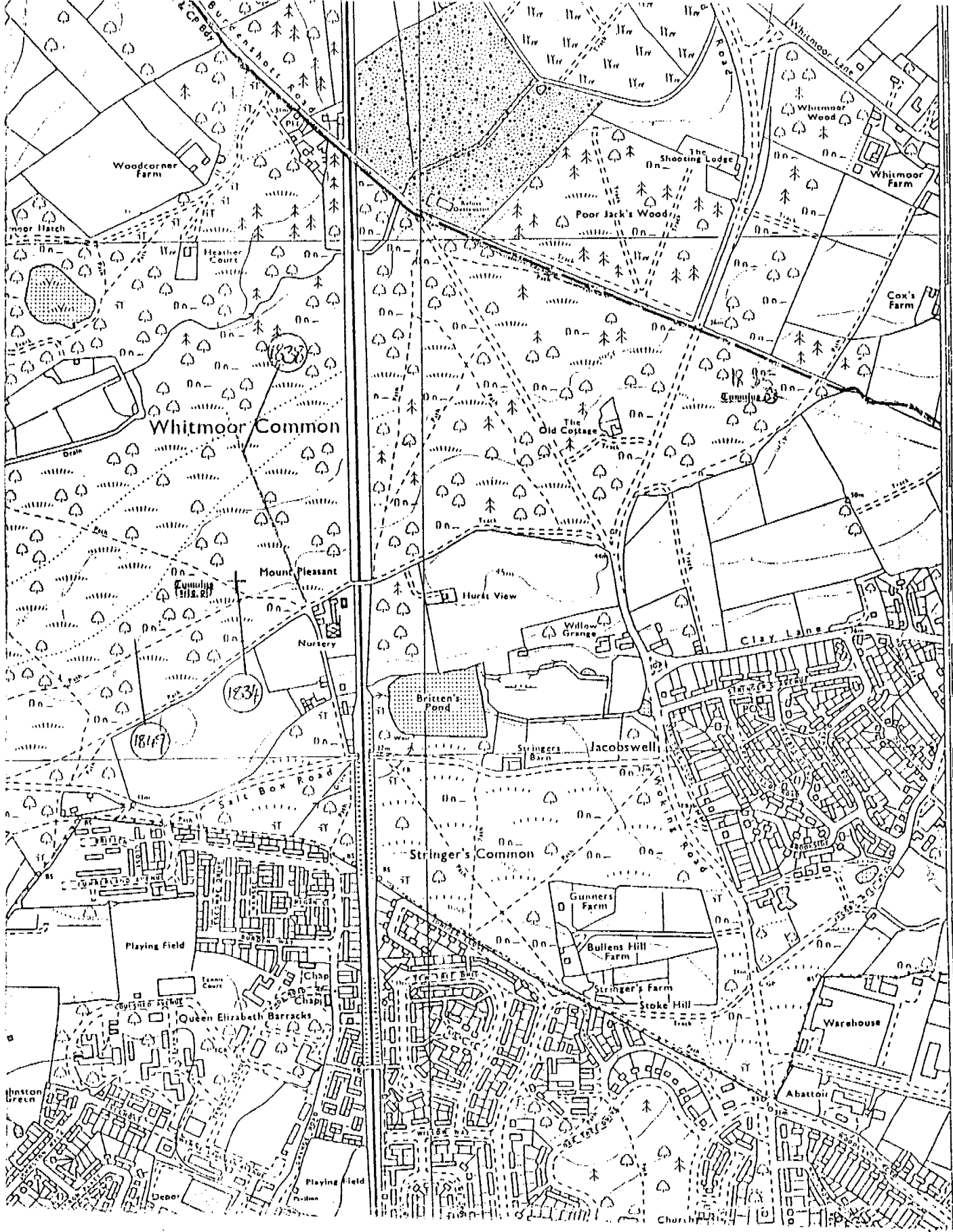
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Garage

Allotment Gardens

Youth Centre

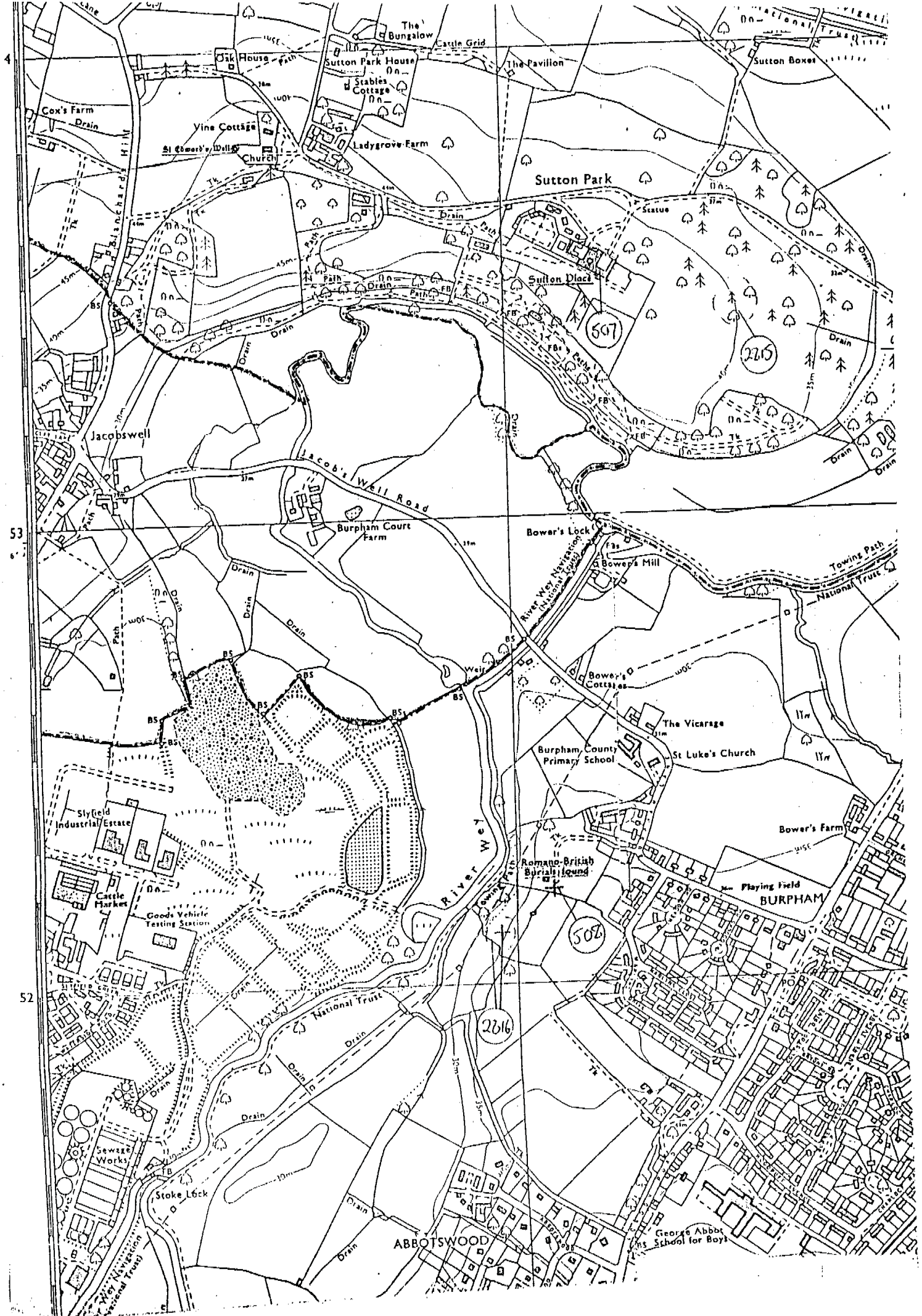
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5

53

16



4

53

52

ABBOTSWOOD

BURPHAM

Sutton Park

Jacobswell

Burpham Court Farm

Bower's Lock

Burpham County Primary School

St Luke's Church

Romano-British Burial Ground

Slyfield Industrial Estate

Castle Market Goods Vehicle Testing Station

Stoke Lock

National Trust

River Wey

River Wey Navigation Bridge

Bower's Mill

Bower's Cottages

The Vicarage

Bower's Farm

Playing Field

George Abbot's School for Boys

St James's Church

Ladygrove Farm

Sutton Place

507

265

508

266

Sutton Park House

Stables Cottage

The Pavilion

Sutton Boxes

Vine Cottage

Cox's Farm

Cox's Farm Drain

Stables Cottage

The Bungalow

Oak House

Blanchard Hill

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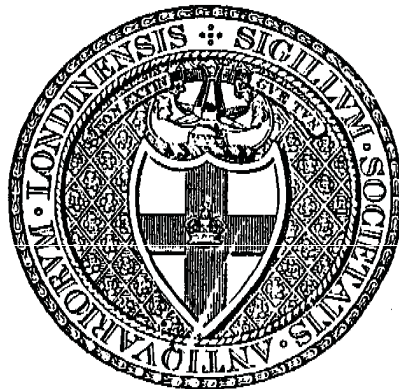
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MDCCCXXXI.

indisputably limits it to Ciolvulf, the successor of Burgred; for Ceolvulf, who only reigned one year, was, during the whole of that short period, cotemporary with Beldred King of Kent, and could not in any part of his reign have had the privilege or the power of coining money in the city of Canterbury.

“The mention of the place of mintage and the general appearance of the coins, has long induced Mr. Cuff to arrange the coins in his cabinet in the order for which I have attempted to assign reasons which I trust will be satisfactory to those who take an interest in the Anglo-Saxon series of our National Coinage.”

Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, in Plate XXXIII., are from coins in the collection of Mr. Cuff; the others are from coins in the British Museum.

Roman Pavement at Worplesdon, in Surrey.

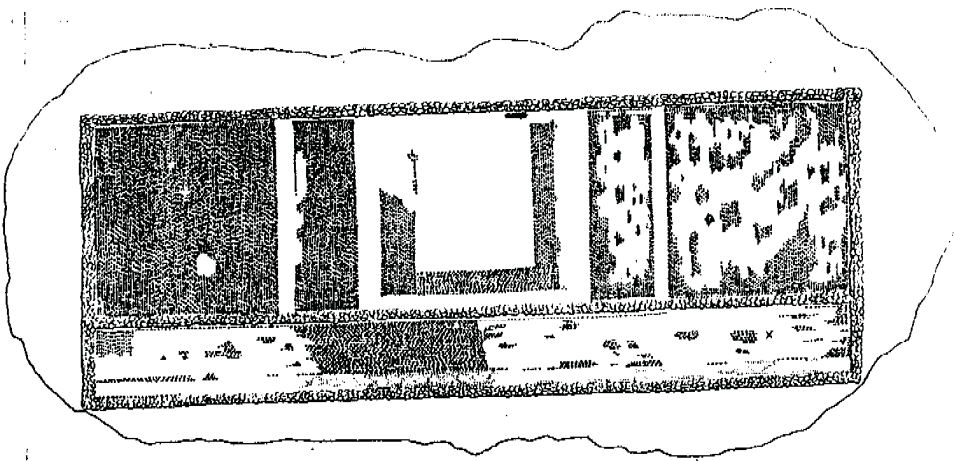
November 26, 1829. ALLEN SIBTHORPE, Esq. communicated to the Society, by the hands of William Bray, Esq. the following Account of the discovery of a Roman Pavement:

“On the 13th of July 1829, an ancient Pavement, presumed to be of Roman origin, was discovered on Broadstreet Common, in the parish of Worplesdon, in Surrey. The spot which it occupied is distant two miles and a half from the town of Guildford, and is close to the northern border of the cultivated lands which lie across the chalk hill called “the Hog’s-back,” and which, on reaching its northern base, stretch out to some distance on the more level country.

“The Pavement under consideration was accidentally discovered by some labourers, who were employed to dig stones on the common for the repair of the highways. Mr. George Charman, the way-warden, who rents of the Earl of Onslow a farm adjoining the common, the soil of which is a strong clay, and very wet in winter, had frequently observed that cattle resorted to a particular spot to rest, it being more dry than the surrounding ground, and he directed the men to dig there.

At a few inches below the surface, they found a quantity of flints, forming part of the foundation, which will be presently adverted to, and also a great number of small fragments of iron stone. As they proceeded with their work, they observed that these fragments were arranged in regular order, and their attention was more particularly attracted by a piece of ornamental work of a lozenge shape, formed of small tesserae in different colours, viz. red, white, yellow, and brown. The red were of burnt earth, the white of chalk, the yellow and brown also appeared to be of chalk stained with some liquid colours. Unfortunately this ornament was destroyed before its discovery was made known to any one interested in its preservation: the principal part of the tesserae were obtained from the workmen, but no satisfactory information could be gathered as to the order of their arrangement.

“The Earl of Onslow, Lord of the Manor, having received intimation of the discovery, directed that the search should be continued with greater care, and the result was the gradual developement of several portions of pavement, which at some time evidently formed the floors of a suite of apartments, as described in the accompanying drawing.



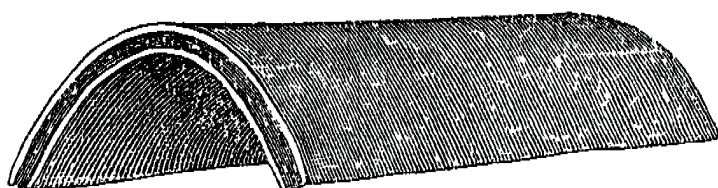
The entire length of the building appears to have been sixty-two feet within the walls. The breadth, including the passage, twenty-three feet three inches. The centre compartment, forming a hollow square, is presumed to have been the margin of a bath or sudatory. On each side of this is the floor of a small apartment, sixteen feet by five, and beyond these on each side the floor of a larger room, sixteen feet by fourteen, forming the northern and southern extremities of the plan. Along the whole extent of the western side ran a piece of pavement, presumed to have been a passage, which was ornamented at its outer edge with a border formed of very small tesserae arranged in a double wavy pattern in the centre, red and black, thus :



“The blackish stones were of the same kind as those forming the floors of the rooms, but much smaller, and the red were of a composition which, on exposure to the air and damp, became as soft as unburnt clay. It was near the south end of this piece of Pavement that the lozenge-shaped ornament, above adverted to, was discovered.

“With the exception of that ornament and the border above-described, the whole of the pavement was composed of fragments of the iron-stone, which is found in great abundance in the Sand Hills lying southward of Guildford, particularly at Saint Martha’s and Saint Catherine’s Hills. This Stone is of great weight and hardness, and the fragments here used are sufficiently near to a square shape to show that considerable pains must have been taken in preparing them for the purpose. They are about one inch square, thus giving one hundred and forty-four to each square foot of pavement. Along the eastern side the stones were found a little sloping upwards towards the edge. This arrangement was so regular along the whole of that side, that it could not be considered the effect of accident.

“Round the whole Pavement there was a foundation, one foot six inches in breadth, formed of large flint stones, and many pieces of brick and tile were mixed with the soil. The surface of these tiles on both sides was of the ordinary red colour, but the middle of their thickness was of a blue slate-colour and perfectly hard. Among the fragments were found some tiles of this shape, in a nearly perfect state.



“Three Coins were found; but two of them, Roman, so much corroded that little could be said of them with confidence. One of brass appeared to resemble that of Carausius as given in the Plate in Camden’s *Britannia*, of ‘*Nummi antiqui Romanorum qui ad historiam Britannicam præcipuè spectant.*’

“Besides these coins, there was found near the centre of the Pavement a piece of metal, or rather two pieces united in a transverse manner, greatly corroded.

“The Remains, of which a description has been here attempted, afford no particular interest as a work of art, but in the estimation of the antiquary they may perhaps derive some importance from the circumstance of their being at a considerable distance from any known station of the ancient Romans. Guildford, though it existed as a town in Saxon times, affords no trace of a Roman origin, nor have we any record of Roman work having been ever, until now, discovered within several miles of the place. *Farnham*, the *Caleva Atrebatum* of Antoninus, is the nearest Roman station, and that is about eight miles from this Pavement. The camp at Tuxbury Hill, near that town, is about the same distance.

“It is not easy to conjecture why a Roman villa should have been

erected on such a wet and deep clay common, at least seven or eight miles from any known station of the Romans. If Farnham is the Caleva of Antoninus's Itinerary, it is at least seven or eight miles from that place; if we are to look for the Pontibus of the Iter at Colnbrook, it cannot be less; or if we look to Cæsar's camp on St. George's Hill, in Walton on Thames (not far from Cowey Stakes, where it is supposed he crossed the Thames) it would not be less distant; if we go to the now well known road from Chichester to London, through the Weald of Sussex and Surrey by Billingshurst and Dorking to Woodcote (Noviomagus), the distance would be still greater.

“ If we advert to the conjecture of Mr. Salmon, that there was a road from Farnham over the long chalk hill, called the Hog's-back, to Guildford, and from thence to Woodcote, it would still be difficult to conjecture why the Romans should have chosen such a situation for a villa, where they had a considerable distance to bring the flints which they wanted, from that very line of road where they lay ready to their hand, and that too in a situation far preferable for the purposes of building.

“ It cannot be denied that, if a Roman road did exist, extending from Farnham to Woodcote, it is highly probable that it ran along the ridge of the hill above referred to, the peculiar form of which, added to the nature of its soil, which is chalk, would present particular facilities for the construction of a road.

“ The Pavement above described lies at a distance of about a mile and a half from the base of that hill. The seventh Iter of the Itinerary of Antoninus (a Regno Londinium) which includes Caleva Attrebatum and Pontibus, might possibly pass within a short distance of the spot under consideration,^a but, as has been already observed, the neighbourhood affords no certain indication of any Roman work.

^a Mr. Dallaway, in the Preliminary History to the first Volume of his “Western Sussex,” suggests a reason for the Itinerary describing the road from Regnum [Chichester] to London by the circuitous way of Clausentum [Southampton], instead of from Regnum through the Weald of Sussex and Surrey by Billingshurst and Dorking, to be this, that the Romans first of all employed themselves in making or perfecting from British

“Aubrey, speaking of the common of Worplesdon, says, that there is ‘a great old trench running south-east and north-west,’ but the writer of these remarks has been hitherto unable to trace any thing of the appearance thus alluded to.

“The Earl of Onslow, finding it impossible to preserve the Pavement in a situation where it was so entirely exposed, has caused the several portions to be accurately measured, and removed the whole of the stones to his own residence at Clandon, where he proposes to have them laid down as nearly as possible in the same manner as when they were found.”

On a Penny of Offa, King of Mercia.

December 3, 1829. WILLIAM HAMPER, Esq. F. S. A. of Highgate, near Birmingham, presented a short Comment on a Penny of Offa, King of Mercia, as follows :

“In looking through the series of Anglo-Saxon Coins, none are to be met with of equal interest for their good taste to those of Offa, King of Mercia, A. D. 758 to 796, who, having either visited Rome, or held some intercourse with that seat of the arts, may be supposed to have brought artists from thence, or at least obtained designs there, for the improvement of his money. Indeed, those coins which have the head of that monarch, are executed, to use the words of our late learned member Mr. Ruding,^a ‘in a style of drawing which is without parallel in the money of this Island, from the time of Cunobeline to the reign of King Henry the Seventh;’ and, it is added, ‘the types of the Reverses are extremely numerous, and some of them are not destitute of picturesque design.’

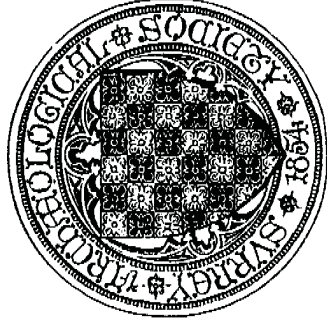
tracks the four great Roads across the Island, the Weald of Sussex and Surrey being at that time a very great extent of uninhabited country, presenting an almost impervious passage through the dense wood, standing on a deep clay soil, and that when they had finished the great roads, and their armies had little employment, they were set to work to make a road through that difficult passage.

^a Annals of Coinage, vol. i. p. 235.

Surrey Archæological Collections

Relating to the
History and Antiquities of the County

published by the
SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY



VOL. XLIX

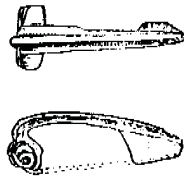
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FOR

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

—
MCMXLVI

A Brooch from the Roman Villa, Walton Heath.—The brooch illustrated is now in Dr. W. Hooper's possession. It was picked up in 1901 by Mr. Matthew Wilkins while searching the debris of the Roman villa site on Chussex Plain, Walton-on-the-Hill.¹ The bow is decorated with a plain keel. It



A BROOCH FROM THE ROMAN VILLA, WALTON HEATH.
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

can be classified under Collingwood's Group H, which is dated late 1st to early 2nd century A.D.,² and as such provides valuable dating evidence for the villa's occupation. Such evidence is otherwise all too scanty; but we do hear of the discovery of a coin of Vespasian during the excavations in 1856.³ The villa, then, like its neighbour at Windmill Bank nearby,⁴ was certainly in occupation by the early 2nd century. S. S. FRERE.

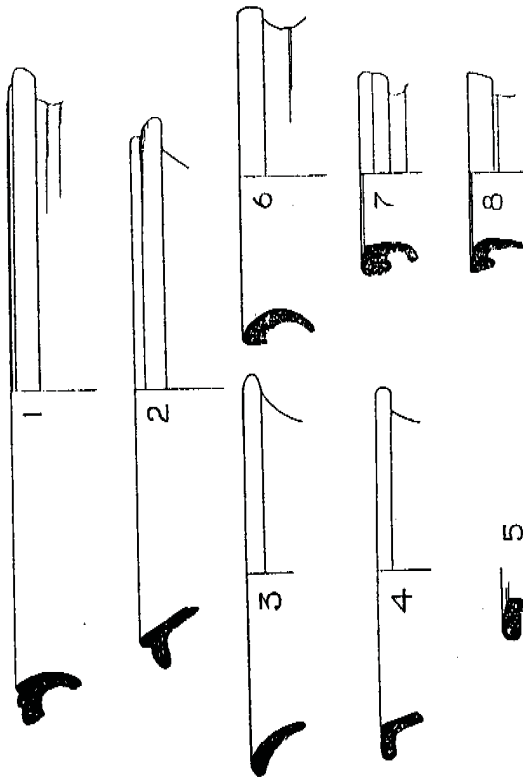
The Roman Villa at Worplesdon.—It is recorded in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII (1830), pp. 398-403, that a Roman villa was accidentally discovered in 1829 on Broadstreet Common, Worplesdon, by labourers digging for road-metal at a spot where it was noticed that the cattle always resorted in wet weather. The building was subsequently excavated, and a plan published, the pavement being removed by Lord Onslow to Clandon Park. There is, however, little recorded evidence of the date of the villa's occupation, the only hint being given by a coin tentatively assigned to Carausius (A.D. 286-93).

Recently, however, the site (which is marked on the 6 inch O.S. of Surrey, Sheet XXIII, S.E.) has passed under the plough, which has turned up a number of ironstone mosaic cubes, together with pieces of brick, tile and pottery. It has seemed worth while to record the pottery rims, for the additional light they throw on the date (see illustration, p. 109).

1. Rim of wide-mouthed jar with reeded lip; hard sandy dark grey-brown ware.
2. Flanged bowl rim; soft light grey ware.
3. Worn rim of jar; granulated orange-pink ware with grey core.
4. Reeded lip of dish; hard light grey ware.
5. Rim in dark grey ware.
6. Undercut lip of jar; hard light grey ware with lighter core.
7. Jar rim with lid groove and cordon at base of neck; light grey ware, perhaps once coated with white slip.
8. Rim in coarse granulated grey-brown ware; undercut lip with groove on top.

¹ *V.C.H.*, Vol. IV, pp. 369-70; *M. & B.*, Vol. II, pp. 644-5 and *Ibid.*, Vol. III, App. xvii. and engraving on end plate of statuette of Aesculapius and a box-tile (the gift of R. G. Collingwood. *The Archaeology of Roman Britain* (Oxford, 1930).
² *S.A.C.*, Vol. II (1864), p. 13.
³ *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXX (1940), pp. 180-1.

Many of these rims can be matched among the types published from the kilns of the Farnham area,¹ and No. 7, at least, was almost certainly made there. No. 1 is a bowl of the type illustrated in the Farnham volume, Fig. 101*h*, from the Snallsynch kiln, perhaps late 3rd century A.D. No. 2 is the normal 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. flanged bowl, common at Farnham and elsewhere during that period. For the flattened rim No. 5, see *Ibid.*, Fig. 103, No. R76 (Stoneyfield kiln); No. 6 resembles *Ibid.*, Fig. 106, No. R94 (Overwey kiln); No. 7 is very similar to Fig. 108, R130 (Malthouse Farm), and No. 8 closely resembles in form Fig. 104, RS9.



POTTERY FRAGMENTS FROM THE ROMAN VILLA, WORPLESDON.
Scale approximately $\frac{1}{4}$.

Most of these kilns were at work in the late 3rd and 4th centuries, and this would seem to be the date most suited to this group, which thus reinforces the evidence of the coin.

Some fragments of Samian ware were also found on the site, including a piece bearing the ovolo decoration of form 37. This might imply a somewhat earlier initial date for the occupation of the villa; but emphasis cannot at present be laid on this. Samian ware was found at the 4th century A.D. bath-house on Chatley Farm, Cobham, the occupation of which did not begin until c. A.D. 320.

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