

## CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1958-1960

This article reports the results of some of the excavations carried out by various groups of people during the years 1958-60; on other sites work is continuing. The reconstruction of Page's Garage at Northgate furnished an opportunity to examine the foundations of the Roman wall in Priory Lane, adjacent to the wall of Priory Park (site A) and also revealed a fleeting glance at the junction of the wall and Northgate (site B). Owing to a collapse due to frost, and the threat of subsidence of North St. and Priory Lane only a few hours observation was possible there. The Excavations Committee wishes to thank the proprietors of Page's Garage for the opportunity to do this work. The City Corporation proved most helpful in affording facilities for a careful investigation of the site on the north side of the demolished St. Peter's Church, North St. (site C). Miss K. M. E. Murray and Miss J. G. Pilmer carried out the work with the help of some students of Bishop Otter College at the North St. end of the long cutting and Mr. Barry Cunliffe with help from members of the joint excavation committee was responsible for the rest



of the cutting. Owing to Miss Pilmer's residence in Africa and the pressure of work on Miss Murray their plans and their report on the finds were handed to Mr. Cunliffe to incorporate with his report. It was felt also that it would be better for the reader to publish one report covering the whole site. Mr. John Holmes supervised 3 excavations connected with the wall, viz. (F) in Cawley Priory grounds to test the relation of the bank to the wall; (D) at the Palace bastion to check the interpretation of Mr. Ian Hannah which seemed to differ from that made at the Market Avenue bastion; (E) in the garden of the Chichester Theological College on the line of the projected road across West Fields. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to The Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Principal of the Theological College and the City Corporation for their willingly given permission and their interest in this work and to the many helpers who gave freely of their time to the work.

## NORTH WALLS AND NORTHGATE

by A. E. WILSON, F.S.A.

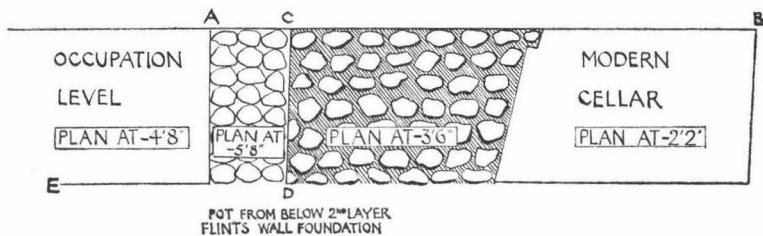
The stretch of wall from the northwest corner of Priory Park to Northgate and the Northgate itself had been levelled to the ground or incorporated in later buildings many years ago. Twenty feet west of the west wall of Priory Park a cut four feet wide (Fig. 1 plan), revealed at a depth of 3ft. 6in. below modern ground level the remains of the lower part of the Roman wall for almost its full breadth. A disused cellar of a house built outside the wall, had come right up to the previously robbed outer face of the wall foundations and so made it impossible to establish the full width of the foundations at this point.

The "top" of the few remaining courses of the Roman wall showed that the core of the wall (1 in section Fig. 1) consisted of large flints set in a cream mortar. The south (or inner) face showed that there still remained four or five courses of these flints with 1 course of roughly dressed sandstone.

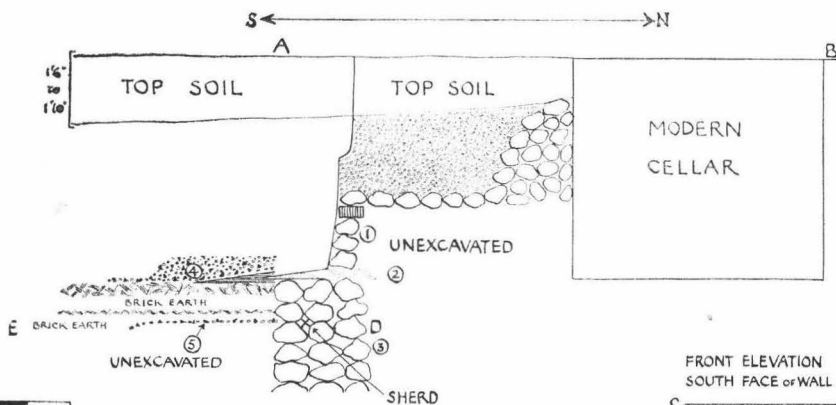
The subsoil here was loose and moist because of the proximity of the Lavant watercourse. To secure a good foundation for the wall the Romans deserted the practice they used in other parts of the wall. Instead of laying its foundation directly on the subsoil they dug a trench into the subsoil slightly wider than the width which they intended for the wall and filled it with layers of closely packed but unmortared flints (3). On top of these they spread a good layer of mortar (2) and then began to build the wall proper. Just in front of the wall there were slight remains of the flints in gravel of the bottom of the bank which did not quite reach the face of the wall proper. Among these unmortared flints was a single sherd of pottery of a type in common use in the 2nd century A.D. in Chichester.

At the Northgate itself, a contractor excavating a large hole to insert petrol storage tanks between the forecourt of the Page's Garage and Priory Lane adjacent to the pavement on the east side of North St. exposed the remains of an eighteenth century cellar which had cut away the foundations of the southeast corner of a gate tower adjoining the Roman wall (Fig. 2). When the walls of this cellar were removed there were serious collapses which prevented anything more than a hurried examination, some measurements and photographs. These, however, were sufficient to show the original layout. Part of the original Roman wall, reduced here by robbing to about 2 feet wide showed almost to modern ground level. To the south of it, between it and the cellar foundation, remained some of the flinty earth Roman bank, which started the collapse when the cellar wall was demolished. With this collapse went the large dressed stone blocks, but before their final collapse a series of photographs were taken (Plates 1 and 2). These blocks stood on a heavy layer flint

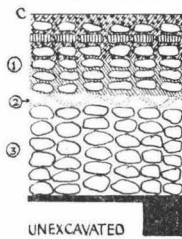
PLAN



SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION  
SOUTH FACE OF WALL



CLAY
DRESSED STONE
GRAVEL
MORTAR SPREAD
COGOLITH LEVELS
WHOLE FLINTS
WHOLE FLINT IN MORTAR
FLINTS IN GRAVEL
GRAVEL
FLINT IN MORTAR
FINE MORTAR
DARK GREY EARTH

NORTH WALL PRIORY LANE

FIG. 1



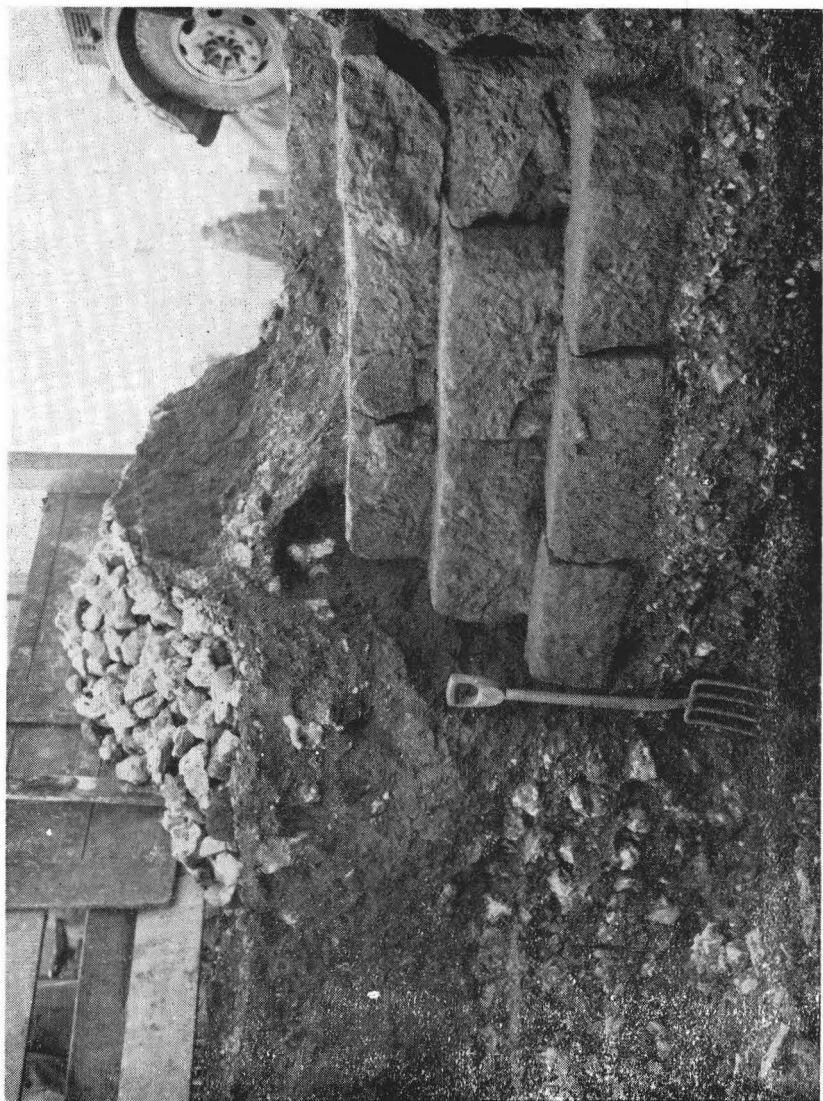
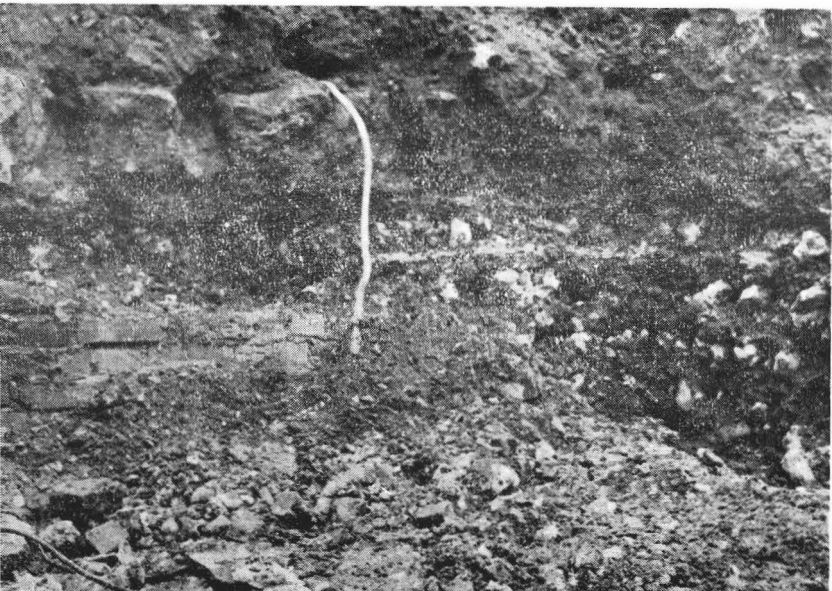


Plate I. Stones of Northgate Tower. c.f. Fig. 2



PLATE II. Relationship of Northgate Tower to Roman Wall.

PLATE III. Stones of Northgate Tower along North Street. c.f. Fig. 3, Section C-A.



which continued under the remains of the flinty earth bank against the inner face of the Roman wall. [These stones were taken to the museum in Priory Park and re-erected with the help of the photographs]. (See Fig. 3, Section AB). Along the side of North St. showing underneath the pavement behind the cellar wall was a single line of similar dressed stone blocks, obviously broken when the cellar had been built (Fig. 2). It was easy to reconstruct the lines which the walls of this "tower" had taken, especially as in both the sections AB and CA and in the photographs it was easy to see a "cement" floor starting on the level of the base of the single row alongside North St. and ending on level with the base of the middle row along the north face adjacent to the wall. At this stage it was impossible to do any further investigation owing to the hurried building of retaining walls to prevent the subsidence of both North St. and Priory Lane. Finally the section along Priory Lane (Fig. 3 DC) showed there the beginning of a ditch alongside the Roman road coming in from the north before the gate was built. Moreover the stony black earth layer sliding in to the ditch looks as if it might well have been part of the "camber" along side the road. This ditch would have had to be filled in when the gate and bank inside the wall were constructed. No stratified dating evidence was obtainable here as the collapse during the night made any investigation in the hole impossible.

Very special thanks are due to Mrs. Guy Daynes and the late Mr. A. Langdale Tootill for the help given in these two difficult excavations and to Miss V. Smith for making the final drawings from some rapidly sketched originals.

# COMPOSITE PLAN- EAST TOWER OF NORTH GATE.

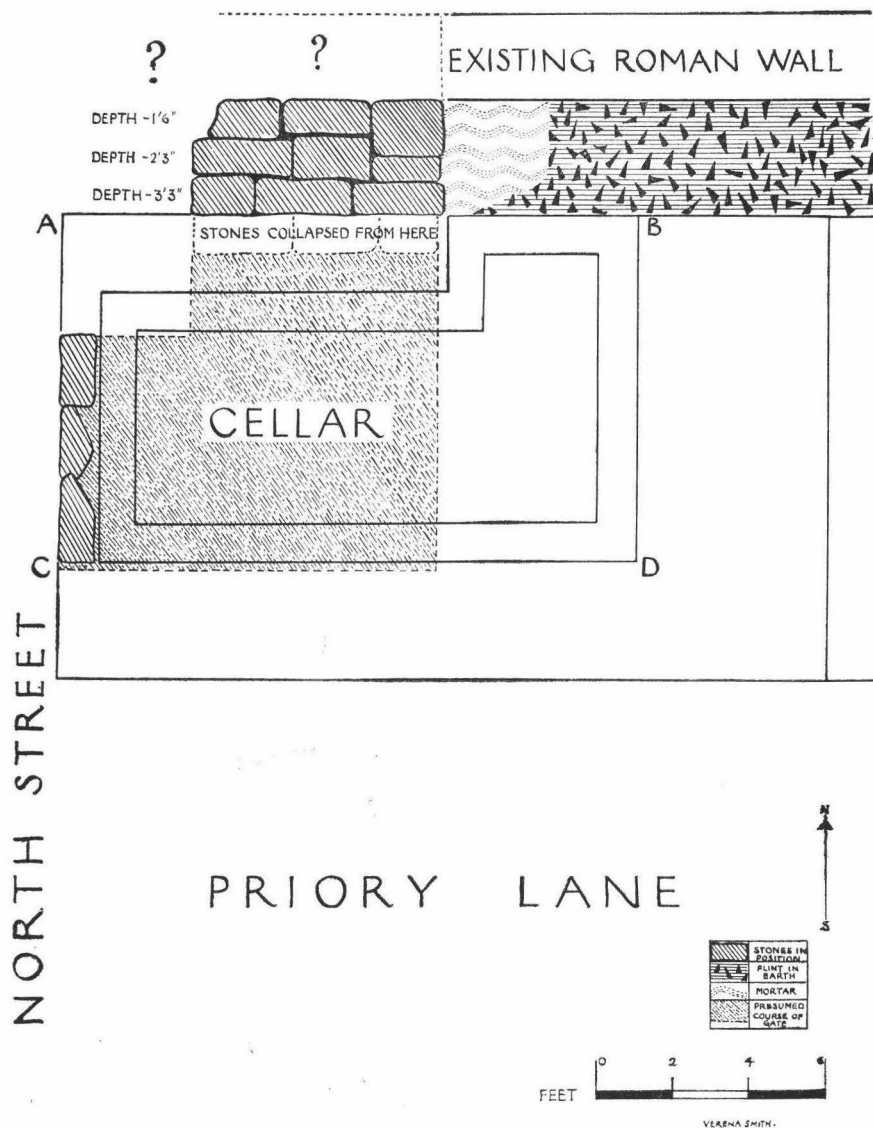
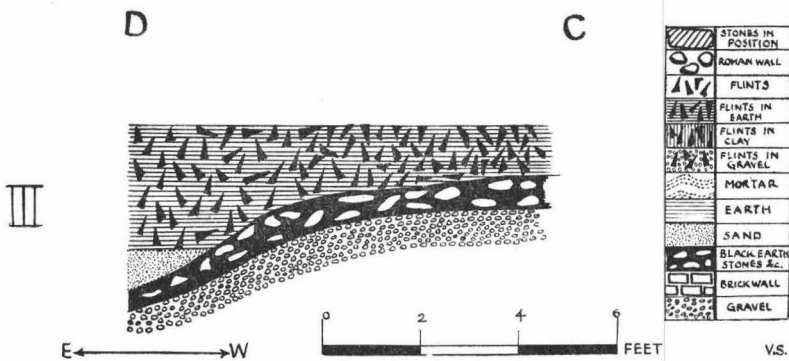
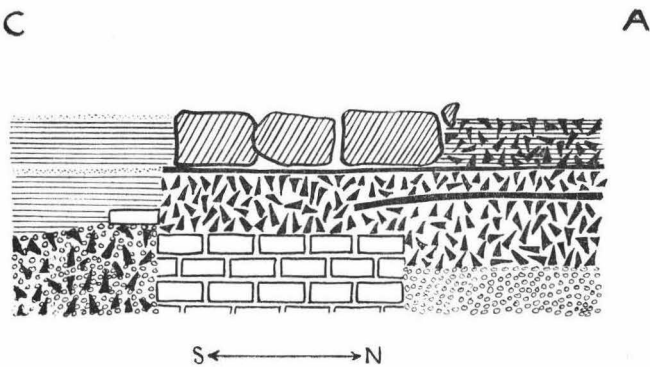
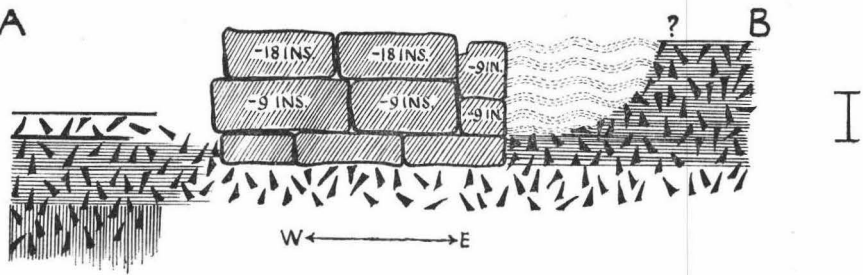


FIG. 2



SECTIONS AT NORTH GATE.

FIG. 3

## THE DEFENCES OF ROMAN CHICHESTER

By JOHN HOLMES, F.S.A.

The walls of Chichester have been studied by excavation at a number of sites and the main facts of their history in Roman times seem well established.<sup>1</sup> Nothing was known, however, of the defensive ditches which undoubtedly existed outside the walls; an attempt had indeed been made in 1952 to examine the ditches outside the East Walls but the ground had been so disturbed by mediaeval digging that no conclusion could be reached about the Roman defences.<sup>2</sup> It seemed possible that the 50-foot wide ditch dug in the reign of Richard II might everywhere have destroyed the Roman works.

In 1959 the Joint Archaeological Committee suggested that their excavating team, of 30-40 diggers, should carry out an excavation in Chichester. The Excavations Committee of Chichester Civic Society decided that this was an opportunity to make a proper investigation of the defensive ditches and their relationship to the walls.

Having in mind recent work on other Roman towns, we expected to find an inner ditch, associated with the Roman wall, and a wider outer ditch belonging to the period of the bastions;<sup>3</sup> but the succession of ditches actually found was more complicated than this. One long trench (T.1) was dug alongside the Palace bastion and the opportunity was taken to re-examine the foundations of this bastion, which had previously been exposed by Hannah in 1933.<sup>4</sup> It was estimated that the outer ditch would here have been partly destroyed by the Lavant and permission was obtained to dig another long trench (T.2) in the grounds of the Theological College where a greater space was available. To complete the information about the defences, another trench (T.3) was dug into the bank behind the Roman wall in the grounds of Cawley Priory.

There were three phases in the defences:

*Phase I.* The town was enclosed by two V-shaped ditches and the material dug from these was used to construct a bank. The front of this bank was revetted with a flint wall more than 7ft. thick. Buildings left outside the enclosing wall were levelled and the ditches were cut through their remains. This phase has been dated

<sup>1</sup> A. E. Wilson, *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls* (Chichester Papers, No. 2. Chichester City Council, 1957).

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 125.

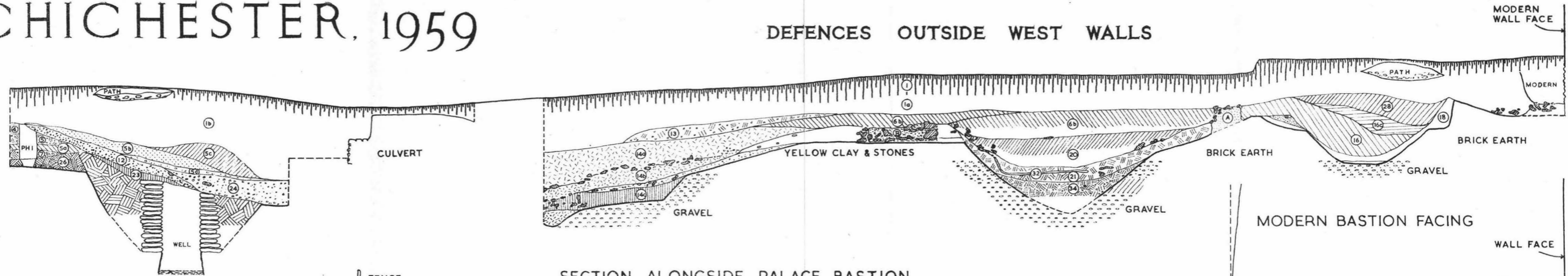
<sup>3</sup> P. Corder, *Arch. Jl.* 112, 1956, 35 and fig. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* 75, 1934, 120-123.

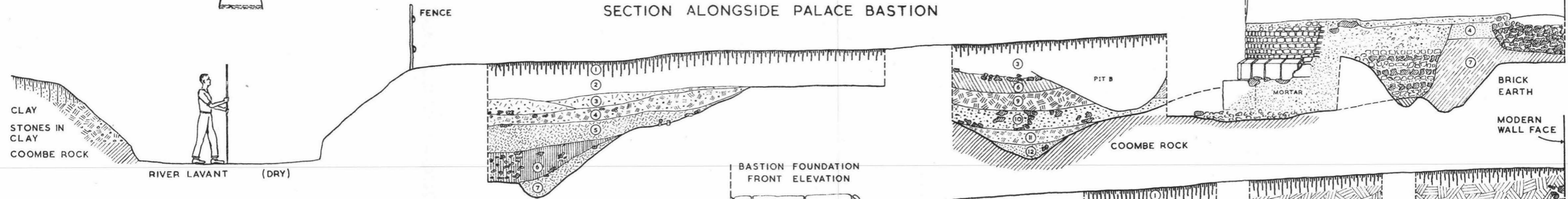


# CHICHESTER, 1959

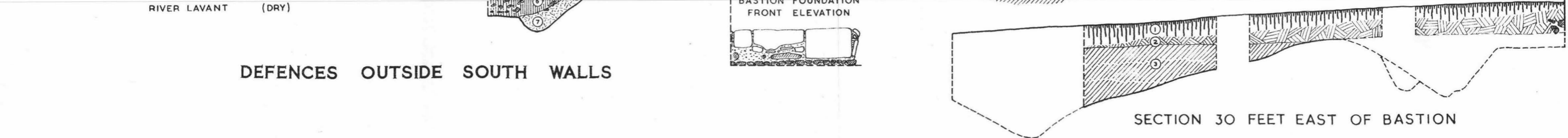
## DEFENCES OUTSIDE WEST WALLS



## SECTION ALONGSIDE PALACE BASTION



## DEFENCES OUTSIDE SOUTH WALLS



to about A.D. 200 as the result of previous excavations into the bank.<sup>1</sup>

*Phase II.* After an interval during which the V-shaped ditches silted up, the defences were reorganised. Towers (bastions) were built at intervals along the walls and a wider flat-bottomed ditch was cut, partly into the outer ditch. The material was used to fill in the inner ditch. The towers were based on solid foundations, for which holes were dug down through the clay subsoil until the more solid coombe rock was reached. This phase also has been roughly dated, on evidence from a previous excavation, to about the middle of the 4th cent.<sup>2</sup>

*Phase III.* In 1378 the Mayor and Citizens began to repair the walls, turrets and gates and constructed a new ditch, 50ft. wide, around the city.<sup>3</sup> This ditch, we found, had destroyed most of the Roman outer ditch.

The Lavant, where it flows along the southern side of the town, outside the Palace gardens, looks as though its course lies in the mediaeval ditch. We proved, however, that its bed cuts partly into the filling of this ditch and its Roman predecessors. The present course of the Lavant, therefore, is here of post-mediaeval date. Until about 1800, the Lavant turned northwards along the West Walls, where it ran in an open channel along the course of the mediaeval ditch. At some date between 1781 (Gardner's map) and 1846 (Tithe map for St. Bartholomew's parish) the stream was enclosed within a brick culvert, which still exists, being used now to carry off storm water; the Lavant stream itself now takes a short cut westward avoiding this culvert.

#### THE EXCAVATIONS

One of the surprises of this excavation was the discovery, near the western end of T.2, of a Roman well (Plate IA), the upper part of which had been removed during the digging of the great mediaeval ditch. It was not possible to excavate it completely, but we found that its lowest part, below water level, had been lined with oak planks set on edge. This construction prevents the sides of the shaft from falling in yet allows clean water to accumulate in the well. Water preserves the timber almost indefinitely; a piece which we recovered measured 5½ in. wide and 1¾ in. thick and had apparently been worked with an adze. The surviving portion of the well-shaft above the timbering was 2ft. 2in. in diameter and was lined with flat Horsham stones. To construct it, a circular pit had been dug, measuring about 12ft. in diameter at the top and narrowing to about 4 or 5 ft. at the bottom. As the shaft was built within this pit, it was packed

<sup>1</sup> *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 9.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, 14-16.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 180.



round with yellow clay, making it impervious to the impure water seeping through the ground. This method of construction is exactly the same as that used for the Roman well found some years ago in East Pallant House garden.<sup>1</sup>

This well was associated with some Roman occupation layers (some of them were probably floors) which had also been largely destroyed by the mediaeval ditch (layers 4, 5, 5a, 7). These layers contained samian and coarse pottery, together with other debris of a domestic character, including a few small white tesserae and some red brick tesserae. The pottery all belonged to the period from late 1st cent. to late 2nd cent. Clearly there had been a Roman house here before the town was enclosed and the defensive ditches had been cut right through the site. We subsequently found surviving in the space between the inner and outer ditches, the remains of a substantial wall belonging to this house; it appeared to be about four feet thick and was built of large flints set in pink mortar. A small fragment of painted wall plaster was recovered from the wall and there were traces of a mortar floor built against it on its west side.

It was not possible to study the inner ditch in a single section at the Palace bastion site because of disturbance not only by the bastion itself but also by rubbish pits of about the 17th cent. The bottom of the ditch was obtained in T.1 but its upper part was better seen in some of the squares cut to the east of the bastion (A.2, B.2, C.2); the various portions have been combined on the drawing. The ditch had originally been V-shaped, like a normal Roman military ditch, with a small channel at the bottom, the width of a shovel. The ground level in Roman times must have been about level with the top surface of the wall footing, that is, about the top of layer 4 on the section. This gives a depth of 6ft. 6in. for the ditch. Its original width can only be guessed; by continuing the V-shape up to the Roman surface we obtain a width of about 17ft. The trench outside the West Walls (T.2) gave another section across the inner ditch which fully confirmed the results obtained in T.1 and the squares.

The various layers filling the inner ditch correspond at the two sites but there is an extra layer (T.1, layer 6) at the bastion site. This layer contained many lumps of flint and of roughly worked stone (upper greensand and limestone) as well as pieces of Roman tile and fragments of pink and yellow mortar. This debris corresponds with the materials composing the bastion and the layer must have been deposited at the time when the bastion was constructed. The inner ditch was, therefore, filled in before the upper part of the bastion was built.

The two lowest layers at each site (T.1, layers 11, 12; T.2, layers 21, 34) consist of silt and clay and represent the natural silting of

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 167 and fig. 4.

the ditch and the tumble from its sides by weathering. Soil sample D from T.1 resembles the natural clay in this region. The two layers above the silting (T.1, layers 9, 10; T.2, layers 6b, 20) represent a deliberate filling of the inner ditch with material dug from the outer ditch at the time when it was enlarged (bastion period). This is most convincingly demonstrated in T.2, where Roman pottery, including samian ware, together with bones and oyster shells, a scrap of green glass and Roman building debris were incorporated in layer 20. This material can only have come from digging into the site of the Roman house (described above) which existed here before the defences were made and lay in the path of the outer ditch.

Part of the outer ditch was found in T.1 but the Lavant prevented us from obtaining a complete section. The Lavant also obstructed the excavation of T.2, where the 19th cent. brick culvert occupied the middle of the ditch. The broad mediaeval ditch was clearly recognisable in both sections (T.1, layer 5; T. 2, layers 14b, 24) but both the shape and the filling of the ditch below this were puzzling. Instead of the presupposed wide Roman ditch, our sections both showed a ditch, the lower part of which was V-shaped and very similar to the inner ditch. Miss R. Finney made a careful study of the soils composing the ditch-filling at both sites and her report is given below. In T.1, the soil sample (sample 7) from layer 7 indicated that the bottom of the ditch had silted up with mud which had almost dried out before the layer above it had been deposited. There were no finds in this grey silt. Layer 6, above it, was a different kind of silt, greyish brown in colour and containing fine sand and numerous small snail shells. It must be interpreted as the bottom of a different and later ditch which held a shallow layer of water, into which had tumbled a number of large flints; the silt also contained particles of brick, mortar and chalk and some bone fragments of ox, pig, horse and dog. Layer 5 is apparently the silting of the mediaeval ditch, the soil sample (sample 5) indicating material deposited in a foot or two of slowly running water. Comparable results were obtained in T.2. Here, layer 14c corresponds with T.1, layer 6 and the silt below it with layer 7; layer 14b corresponds with T.1, layer 5.

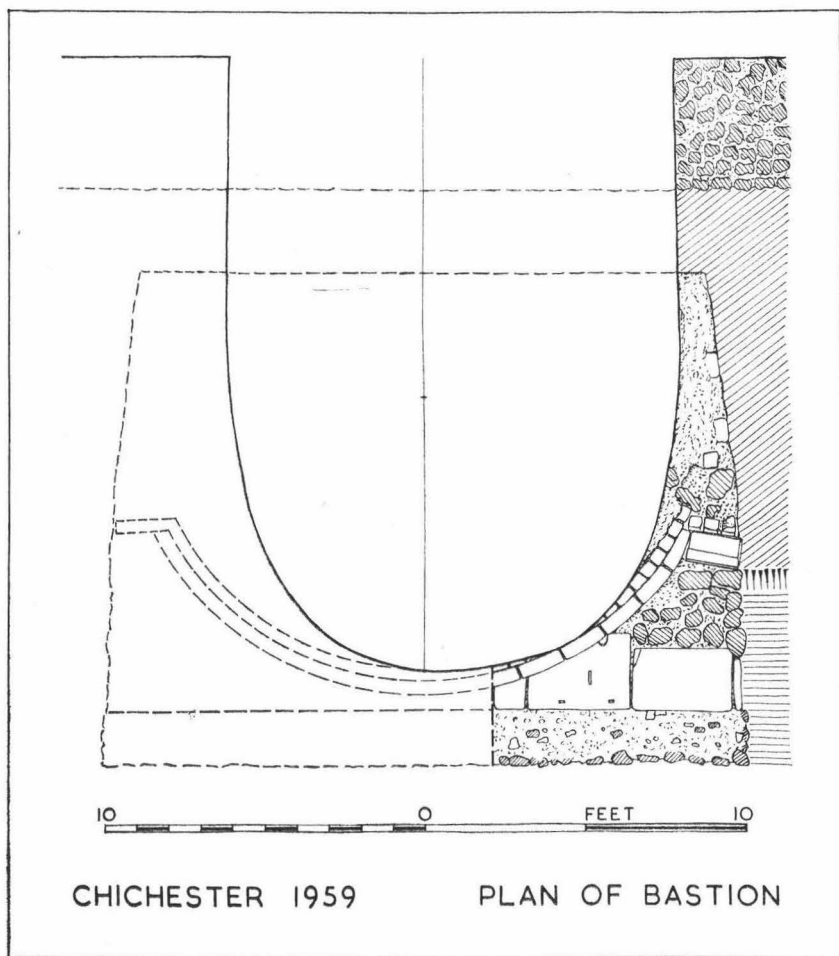
Each section therefore shows the presence of *three* ditches, dug at different times, the latest being mediaeval. The earliest so closely resembles the V-shaped inner ditch that we must conclude that they are a contemporary pair; the first defences of Roman Chichester therefore consisted of a wall and two ditches. The remaining ditch, wider and flatter in shape, must be the one which was dug when the bastions were built. We know that "the wall and turrets . . . . for want of repair, had become ruinous" before the 14th cent.,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. 90, 1951-52, 180, quoting the entry in the Patent Rolls of 1377-8.

which would account for the large flints and other building debris found in the silting of this late Roman ditch.

How did the mediaeval ditch-diggers dispose of their spoil? Much of it has since silted or been thrown back into the ditch and some has probably been carried away by water flowing through the ditch but there is still a considerable thickness of soil of post-Roman date covering the whole area outside the walls; we can only suppose that the spoil was spread on both sides of the ditch.

The trench alongside the Palace bastion (T.1) exposed the whole of the east side of its foundation. A further cutting (D.1) exposed about half of the front of the foundation. The narrow trench dug



by Hannah was seen in this excavation; he apparently did not dig across the front of the bastion and our cutting revealed some stonework which cannot previously have been seen since Roman times. Hannah did not interpret correctly the remains that he saw. The present excavation has clearly revealed the method of construction, which may be compared with the similar work found by Gordon Hills in 1885 at the Residentiary bastion<sup>1</sup> and by Dr. Wilson in 1956 at the Market Avenue bastion.<sup>2</sup> These three towers were all built in exactly the same way and at the same time, with only minor variations in the stonework due to the re-use of worked stones from other buildings.

To construct the foundation, a square hole was first dug, partly into the filling of the inner ditch, partly into the berm in front of the wall, leaving a space of 2ft. 6in. between the wall footing and the edge of the hole; presumably this space was left to avoid the risk of a collapse of the wall by undermining it. This hole was dug until the solid coombe rock was reached at a depth of about 5ft. The bottom of the hole was made firm with a hardcore of rammed chalk rubble, edged with large flints (Plate II).

Next, the large stone blocks were carefully laid along the front edge of the foundation and the space behind them was filled with a rubble of flints and chalk lumps mortared together. The stone blocks were taken, presumably, from buildings within the town and the rubble may also have been derived from this source.<sup>3</sup> The semi-circular plinth of chamfered stones was then erected on the flat top of the stone foundation. Five courses of small dressed stones remained above the plinth, forming the curved front face of the Roman bastion (Plate Ib). All these facing stones were set in pink mortar, which resists the penetration of water. The core of the bastion, as far as we could see it, was of solid flint and chalk rubble which was carried back above ground level until it rested against the front face of the wall. This rubble was set in yellow mortar (i.e., without the 'pozzolana' of crushed tile). The Roman core of the bastion presumably exists above ground level, hidden behind the modern facing.

By the time when the towers were built the ditches (dug about a century and a half earlier) were silted up. The upper part of the sides had tumbled into the bottom, thus preserving the V-shape of the lower part of the ditch but making the upper part considerably wider. It is for this reason that the lip of the inner ditch is to-day found so close to the wall footing. It was here, at the lip of the silted-up ditch, that the Roman engineers built the short retaining

<sup>1</sup> *Jl. Brit. Arch. Assn.* 42, 119-136.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 125-7.

<sup>3</sup> This re-use of material from demolished buildings was particularly noticed at the Friary Close bastion (*The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 14) and again at the Orchard Street bastion (*S.A.C.* 95, 122). The use of chalk, too, was peculiar to the bastions.

walls which terminate the curved masonry front of the Roman bastion.

During excavation it became apparent that the ground between the wall and the lip of the inner ditch was not wholly natural. When the east side of the bastion foundation was exposed, a small V-shaped ditch was found going under the foundation, which cut into one side of its filling; the wall footing had been dug into the other side. A few scraps of pottery found in the ditch appear to belong to the 1st cent. The ditch, then, had been dug at an early date and had long been filled in and forgotten by the time when the town received its walls. A ditch somewhat similar to this had been noticed some years ago at the foot of East Walls<sup>1</sup> and this ditch also contained 1st cent. objects. Our own trench T.2, outside the West Walls, also cut into a ditch in a similar position, as can be seen on the section drawing. It seemed possible that we were again getting evidence of an earlier fortification of Chichester, such as had been postulated in 1952 by Rae<sup>2</sup> but refuted in 1957 by Dr. Wilson.<sup>3</sup> However, this interpretation cannot stand and, in any case, these ditches are barely large enough to form part of a system of defences for the town.

The ditch in T.2 may in fact not be a ditch at all; it is a rather shallow U-shaped depression, lined with puddled chalk. Layer 16 contained scraps of pottery which were certainly later than mediaeval and the whole feature may have been made about the time of the Civil War. Certainly no Roman ditch existed here. Nor was any early Roman ditch found when the Market Avenue bastion was excavated in 1956; the sections obtained there showed solid combe rock alongside the bastion.<sup>4</sup> We must conclude that the ditch near the Palace bastion and that under the East Walls are purely local features, connected with the early occupation of the town, before the wall was built. They provide further evidence that the early town spread over a larger area than that subsequently enclosed by the defences.

Had there been an early ditch enclosing the town, we should have expected to find an early bank to associate with it. This was carefully considered when examining the section (T.3) dug into the bank in the grounds of Cawley Priory but, although it was composed of several layers of different materials, they all belonged to one period of construction. The Roman bank appears to comprise layers 6, 9, 10, 19, 20. The lower part of the bank (layer 19) was made of yellow clay, evidently the natural brick earth which forms the subsoil here; deeper quarrying produced the material of layer 10, which is a yellow clay containing small flints; finally, the grey

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 124, fig. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 184-7.

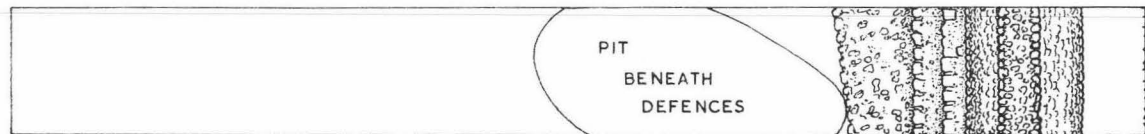
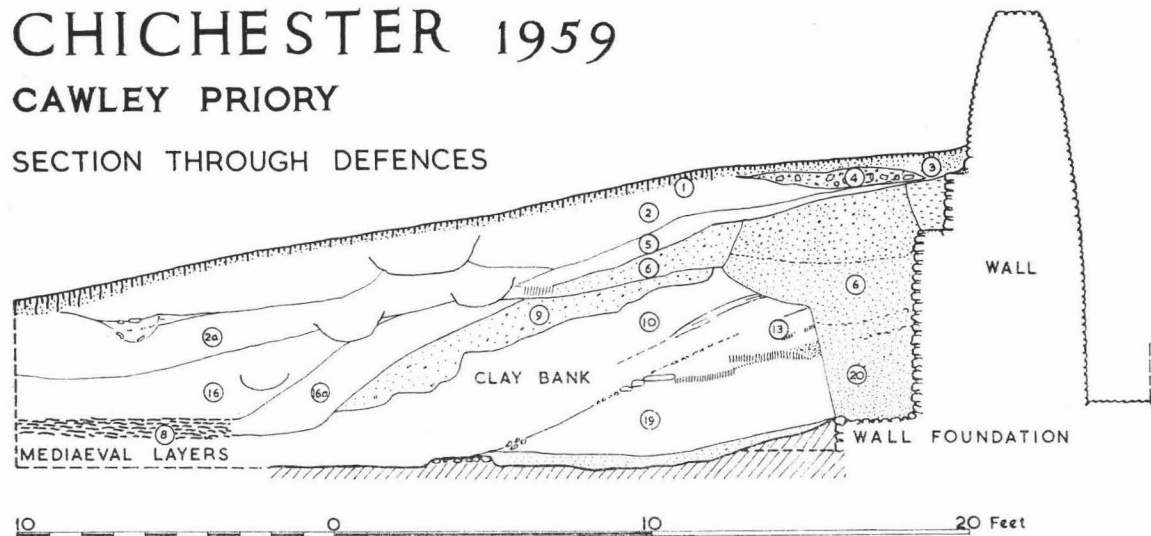
<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 116.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 128, fig. 8.

# CHICHESTER 1959

## CAWLEY PRIORY

### SECTION THROUGH DEFENCES



sandy material composing layer 9 is probably weathered coombe rock from the deepest parts of the quarry. This succession of natural subsoils was found in the southern bank of the Lavant (shown on the section drawing of T.1) and was also noted by Dr. Wilson during excavations in Cawley Priory garden some years ago.<sup>1</sup> Both the V-ditches outside the wall penetrated the brick earth and the coombe rock and would have produced a succession of layers just as we found in this section. Since we do not know the exact size of the original ditches it is impossible to compute accurately how much material they would produce for the bank; a rough estimate suggests that it would have been about the right quantity but one ditch alone would not have produced enough. Pieces of brick and tile, fragments of bone and of oyster shell and some scraps of pottery were scattered throughout the bank but much of the pottery was at the base of layer 19 and had evidently been lying on the surface of the ground when the bank was thrown up.

A deposit of mediaeval rubbish (layer 8), containing roofing slates and some pottery, was found at the tail of the Roman bank but could not be investigated in detail in the restricted area of the trench. The layers above this must be post-mediaeval in date and the topmost layers are certainly quite modern; they are much penetrated by tree-roots.

The most interesting feature of the section, and one which was not previously noted at Chichester, is the cutting back of the clay bank in order to build the wall. The material of layer 20 (and layer 6 above it) is very similar to that of the bank itself, but is rather more dirty; presumably it was dug out and piled on top of the bank while the wall footing was laid. The wall was then built up from both the front and the back; it consists of large flints laid in courses and bound with thick white mortar. When the wall reached a height of about 3ft., some of the earth was thrown back into the space behind it to provide a platform for the builders; there is a spread of mortar droppings at this level and again at a higher level, some 5ft. above the footing. There is an offset at the back of the wall at a height of 6ft., but the wall above this appears to have been partly rebuilt and the parapet above it is certainly modern. No doubt the wall was much higher in Roman times, probably at least 20ft. high.

Although there have been seven previous excavations into the bank, the cutting back of the bank to build the wall has not previously been recorded. The four trial holes behind North Walls<sup>2</sup> were too restricted to have revealed this feature but the section by Rae in 1949<sup>3</sup> does show at least one line of mortar droppings

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 116.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 119-122.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 181, fig. 17.





Plate Ia. Well after removing stones

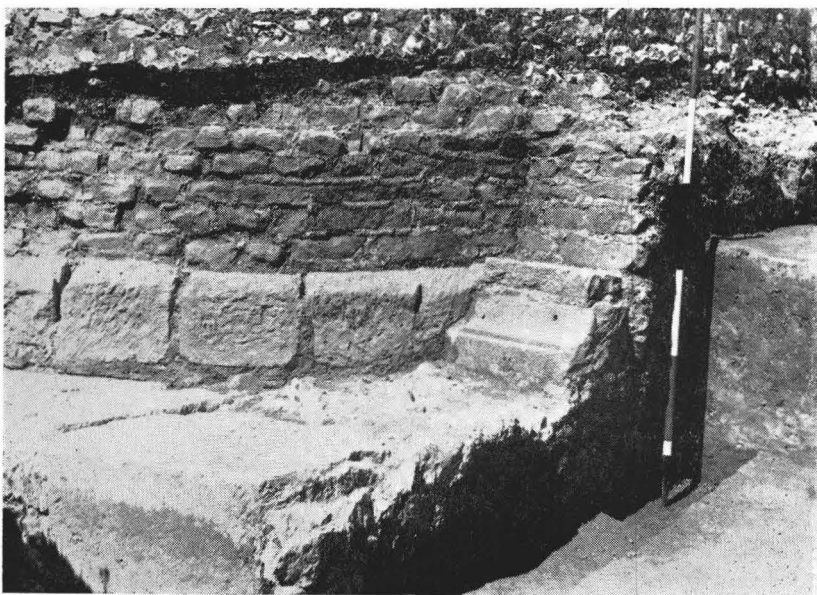


Plate Ib. East side of bastion foundations





Plate II Rammed chalk foundations of bastion

(marked on the published section drawing) as well as the wall footing (marked as flints on the drawing). It is a reasonable inference that the cut existed here also, although it was not observed during the excavation. Hannah's trench dug in 1932 behind the Palace bastion<sup>1</sup> did not reach the back of the wall, but his Priory Park trench<sup>2</sup> might, in the light of present knowledge, be re-interpreted as showing the cut—there is certainly a discontinuity in the layers in about the right place. A recent section across the remains of the bank close to the North Gate does clearly show where it was cut back to build the wall.

About 40 miles to the north-west of Chichester lies Silchester, a Roman town of similar size and plan. Here the wall and bank of the inner defences were constructed in exactly the same way as that described above for Chichester. Four cuttings were made into the bank in 1938 and all of them showed the same features.<sup>3</sup> The bank itself had been constructed not earlier than about A.D. 160, probably somewhat later. Its layers were piled up in the reverse sequence of the stratification that would exist at the time a ditch was dug. A gap in the setting-out bank was noted at one site and a gravel pathway had been constructed here, over which material for building the bank could be brought. The bank had been cut back in order to build the wall; the wall-trench was filled in again on completion of the building and coarse pottery and a coin from the wall-trench showed that the date of construction of the wall was about A.D. 200 at the earliest.

Mrs. Cotton, in her excavation report, regarded the bank and the wall as two separate phases, separated by an interval of some 30-40 years; but recent experience of trying to date a bank by the pottery found under it and in it has made us cautious about accepting a date too soon after the latest pottery. Boon, in his book on Silchester,<sup>4</sup> regards the bank and wall as two phases of a single plan: the ditch and bank formed a defensible enceinte at a time of pressing necessity and the wall was erected at leisure, after the immediate danger had passed, to provide permanent fortifications.

It looks as though exactly the same story might apply to Roman Chichester and it would be satisfactory if the dates agreed. Unfortunately, dating by means of pottery is not very precise, but enough pottery has been recorded from the Chichester defences for something to be attempted.

The most abundant evidence comes from one of the trial holes made by Dr. Wilson in 1952, into the bank behind North Walls. Hundreds of sherds of pottery were found and it can be seen from the published section that most of it must have come from the wall-

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 75, 1934, 112, fig. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *op. cit.* 116, fig. 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Archaeologia*, 92, 1947, 123-130.

<sup>4</sup> G. C. Boon, *Roman Silchester*, 1957.

trench rather than from the bank itself;<sup>1</sup> hence the latest pottery found gives a date for the construction of the wall. The Samian pottery had a date range from 1st cent. to the second half 2nd cent. The coarse pottery included some Castor ware not likely to have been deposited before A.D. 200 and a few other types which might belong to the beginning of the 3rd cent.

In the trench dug by Rae in 1949/50, the Samian sherds labelled d, e, f, evidently came from the wall-trench and two of these belong to the second half of the 2nd cent.; two sherds of coarse pottery are recorded as "A.D. 200 or shortly after." None of the finds from the rest of the bank are assigned a date as late as A.D. 200.<sup>2</sup>

Hannah's Priory Park trench, dug in 1933, produced more than 430 sherds of pottery, which have been re-examined by Miss Pilmer. Pottery of the late 2nd cent. occurred both in the bank and close to the wall (where the wall-trench should be) but, significantly, a fragment of Samian form 45 came almost certainly from the wall-trench; this form cannot be earlier than A.D. 180 and was probably not deposited in the wall-trench until quite a few years after that.<sup>3</sup>

Our trench T.3, in 1959, produced 69 sherds of pottery. The fragments in and at the base of the bank included two from everted-rim jars and two from cavetto-rim jars, also a sherd of a poppy-head beaker with barbotine dot decoration. None of these can be dated as late as A.D. 200. The pottery from the wall-trench was generally similar but included a piece of a cavetto-rim jar of a form which could just belong to the early 3rd cent.

All this evidence gives the impression, which falls short of proof, that the wall was built a few years later than A.D. 200, but the bank was thrown up some years earlier. There has never been anything found in the bank which could be dated early 3rd cent. but finds which could be of this date consistently occur in the wall-trench.

In 1951, some trenches were dug into the bank behind the City wall at Winchester and one of them showed that the Roman bank had been cut back to build the Roman town wall. The bank itself produced a piece of Samian pottery which was dated about A.D. 190.<sup>4</sup>

Winchester appears to be yet another town in a group, all of which reacted in exactly the same way to some danger which threatened them at the end of the second century.

#### REPORT ON SOILS

During the excavation Miss R. Finey examined a number of soil samples which she selected from different layers in the ditches.

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. 95, 1957, 120-22; Pl.1. Section on p.118. See also *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 8-9.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.C. 90, 181, fig. 17. Pottery on p. 196.

<sup>3</sup> *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 5-6.

<sup>4</sup> Information from Mr. B. Cunliffe.

She recorded the soil type, contents, sedimentation and Ph value of each sample and the appearance of the layer from which it came. She was then able to suggest the probable conditions under which the layer had been deposited. Her report is given here, omitting reference to those layers, such as the topsoil and subsoil, which were of no archaeological importance.

The sedimentation test was by a simple method. Two dessert-spoonfuls of soil were mixed thoroughly with 100 m.l. of tap water and left to stand for approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Soil type was determined by texture following an American system quoted in *A Guide to Field Biology* by John Sankey (Longmans 1958).

#### *Samples from the inner ditch in T.1:*

Sample C (layer 9) possibly indicates ditch fill of some sort as it contains particles of brick dust. Sample D (layer 11) resembles the natural clay underlying the top and subsoil in this region.

#### *Samples from the outer ditch in T.1:*

Sample 4 (layer 4). This layer could have been laid down when the ditch became filled with silt and therefore no longer had any depth of water in it. The snail shells found here appear to belong to a land-living form and the charcoal and brick dust could indicate an accumulation of rubbish thrown or blown on to this site.

Sample 5 (layer 5). This sample shows vertical orange streaks, a common feature of badly-drained, waterlogged soils. This layer possibly was laid down by a foot or two of very slowly running water, which filled the ditch, which over a period of time silted up.

Sample 6 (layer 6). This was possibly the bottom of the later Roman ditch. It contained a great many snail shells of a shape usually found in water. The flints and gravel could have been thrown into this ditch and come to rest on the bottom layer of silt which had already dried out to some extent.

Sample 7 (layer 7). The silt in this specimen contained much more clay than in sample 5. The little burrows in it are reminiscent of those seen in the mud of creeks where they are formed by a small mud-inhabiting crustacean. The differences between the two layers of silt, and their separation by a layer of stones and gravel, seem to indicate the presence of two ditches which were filled with a shallow layer of water, but separated from each other in time. The older ditch silted up and possibly almost dried out before the other ditch was made and water was re-directed into it.

Sample 8 was taken from the bottom of the ditches. It is composed of natural coombe rock similar to that found on the opposite bank of the present Lavant river.

Samples A, B, C, were taken to indicate what material composed the wall of the ditch and the samples seem to indicate that the banks are cut into the natural rock.

#### *Samples from the outer ditch in T.2:*

The results are comparable with those found for T.1. The upper layer of silt, sample D (layer 14b), is very similar to sample 5. There is a similar band of flints and snail shells. The lower silt, sample F (layer 14c) shows similarities with sample 7, particularly in the little burrows seen in it. Sample F also shows a more mottled appearance which may be due to a difference in type of bed rock. Here it is gravel instead of coombe rock. Sample G was taken in the bottom of the ditches, in this gravel.

Sample d (layer 24) shows possibly a wet ditch-fill. The slight mottling indicates poor drainage.

Sample g, from below the bottom of the ditch (below layer 24), shows similarities with the bed rock of this ditch (sample G).

*Samples from the south bank of the Lavant, opposite T.1:*

These samples were taken to investigate the nature of the natural soils and the results tally with those known from previous borings. The natural sequence is yellow clay followed by a gravel layer, followed by the whitish chalk rock washed down from the hills, called coombe rock. The depth at which the coombe rock is found varies quite a lot over the area. Many Chichester buildings have their foundations in or on it. A well sunk recently in the south part of the City reached permanent water beneath this layer at about 12ft. The present south bank of the Lavant seems to be a normal river bank, not sloped as were the ditch sides.

*Acknowledgments*

Most of the archaeology, consisting of the observation of the layers, the recording of finds and the drawings made in the field, is the work of the Site Supervisors; Barry Cunliffe was in charge of work on the bastion and inner ditch and Ruth Levy took charge of the outer ditch at this site; Carol Cruikshank supervised the excavation of the inner and outer ditches in T.2. The Cawley Priory trench was begun by Clare Wilson and continued during the autumn by Ian Walter. R. Finey made a special study of the soils and her work has made it possible to identify and distinguish the fillings of the various ditches and to identify the natural deposits of this area.

Mr. Brian Hartley, F.S.A., provided me with some reliable dates for the key pieces of samian pottery. Miss A. Grosvenor-Ellis identified the bones.

Mrs. Margaret Rule, with Mr. Rule, managed the financial and business affairs of the excavation, on behalf of the Joint Archaeological Committee.

## EXCAVATIONS AT A SITE IN NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER. 1958-9

By K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A. and BARRY CUNLIFFE

### *Introduction*

Through the kind co-operation of the City Surveyor, the demolition of St. Peter's Church provided an opportunity for the exploration of the area immediately adjoining the church to the north and east. (See Fig. 1).

The area east of the church, investigated by Mr. A. H. Collins in 1958, proved to be very disturbed by medieval and later pits. The bottom of a first century pit was the only surviving Roman feature. Later in 1958 Dr. A. E. Wilson and Miss C. Wilson dug three trenches, D, E, and a trench later incorporated in trench C. The last mentioned struck a mortar floor and a masonry wall of the Roman period. From October 1958 to August 1959 Miss Murray, helped by students and staff of Bishop Otter Training College and by Miss J. G. Pilmer, excavated trench A and part of trench C. Trench B and the lower levels of trench C were excavated between April and July 1959 by a team sponsored by the Joint Archaeological Committee under the direction of Mr. Barry Cunliffe.

### *Summary*

Mr. Collins' 1958 excavations and the eastern 15ft. of trench B showed that the area to the east of the church was too disturbed by post Roman pits to warrant further excavation. As the site of the church was not available, the only area remaining was the strip of land between the north wall of the church and the building immediately to the north. In such a small area it was not possible to excavate any complete structures, but seven phases of occupation, six of them Roman, were sectioned, all of which provided stratified pottery. (See Figs. 3-5).

In phase I two ditches or pits had been dug which must have been refilled soon afterwards. Finds from them can be dated to between the Roman conquest and about 80 A.D. In Phase II iron smelting was carried on in a bloomery at the west end of the site and the blooms were worked up into wrought iron in a smithy close by. Finds from other iron-making sites of the Roman period show that the two processes were invariably carried on in close proximity to one another and usually not far from the source of ore. The main concentration of Roman iron manufacture was in the district just north of Hastings, an outlying site has been found at Arundel but Chichester is the first working identified further west. While it would seem likely that in this case the ore came from deposits south of the Downs rather than from the Weald, since it would have been uneconomic to transport it far, no source has been identified.

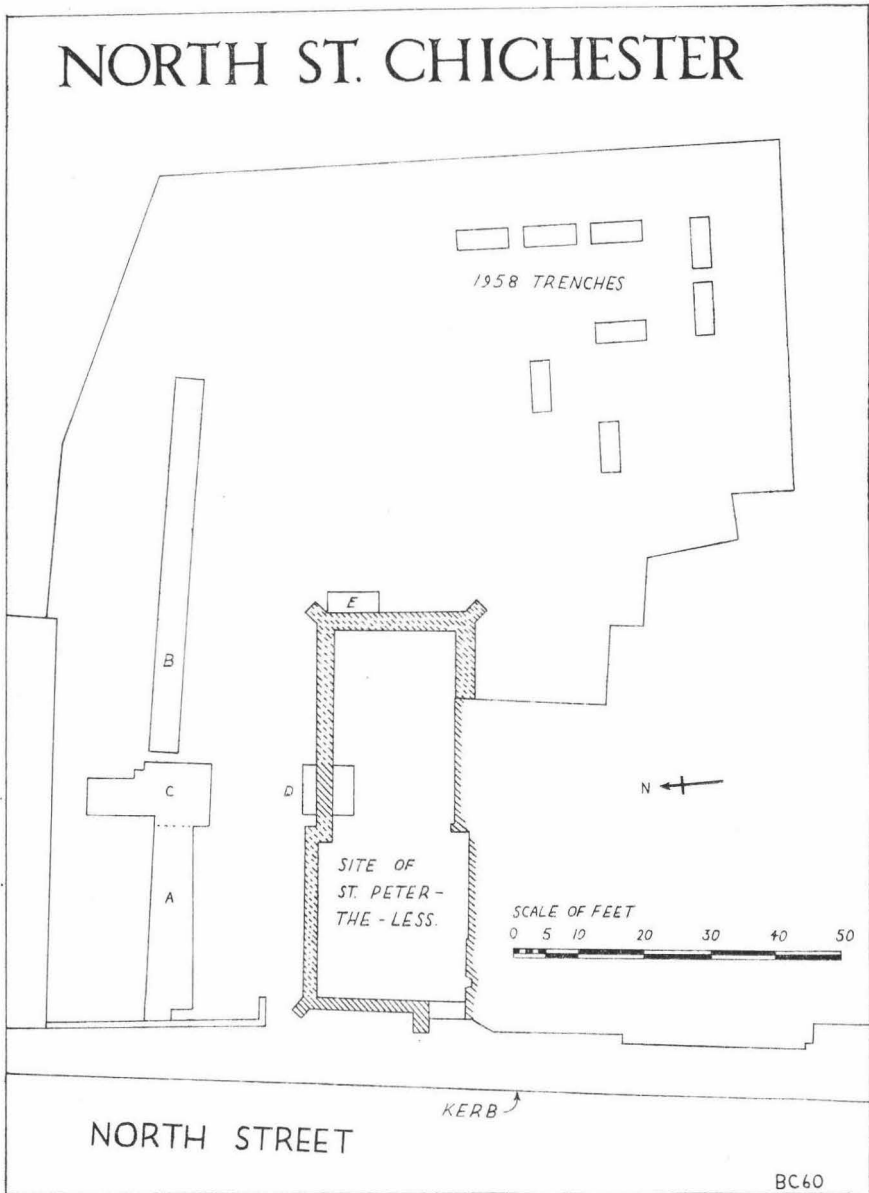


FIG. 1. Plan of the Site

To Phase II also belong a number of shallow gullies. One at the east end of the site was a beam slot for a timber building, others appear to have been drainage ditches. The occupation debris in and around them belongs to the late first century.

Round about 100 A.D. the original street on the line of modern North Street was metalled and widened and a section of its eastern edge was exposed at the west end of Trench A. At the same time (Phase III) a layer of gravel and clay was spread over part of the site and on it was built a small bread oven. This continued in use until the middle of the second century at which time the whole area was covered by a layer of clay (Phase IV) which was later overlaid by a gravel spread (Phase V).

At the end of the third century (Phase VI) a masonry building with floors of hard pink *opus signinum*, cream mortar and a tessellated pavement was constructed. This was badly damaged in the medieval period by the digging of pits.

Phase VII was represented by the chalk footings for the wall of a medieval house built along the frontage of North Street.

*Detailed description of the excavations.*

*Phase I. Flavian* (See Fig. 3).

In this phase two ditches or elongated pits were cut into the natural brick-earth: both were deliberately filled with gravelly clay soon after their construction.

Ditch 1 ran in a north-south direction and ended 1ft. north of ditch 2: it was more than 4ft. deep and probably about 5ft. wide.

Ditch 2 ran in an east-west direction. It did not end within the limits of the excavation, but its western limit could be judged to within about 2ft. It was 3ft. 6in. wide at the top but its sides were undercut, giving a width at the bottom, 2ft. 6in. below the natural surface, of 4ft. 6in. A layer of charcoal occurred towards the bottom.

*Phase II. Late first century.* (See Fig. 3).

To this phase belong four shallow gullies which were cut into the natural gravel and the filling of ditch 2. The two most westerly (1 and 3), which were parallel to the street, may have in some way marked the limits of the narrower road which ante-dated the metalled one and was not wide enough to extend into the excavated area. Gully 6, which had more the appearance of a sleeper beam trench, being cut square and 1ft. deep, probably represents the southern beam slot of a house. From the bottom of it a post hole 18in. square and 20in. deep had been dug. Gully 5 running in an east-west direction into the deeper road-side ditch 3, may have drained this habitation site.<sup>1</sup>

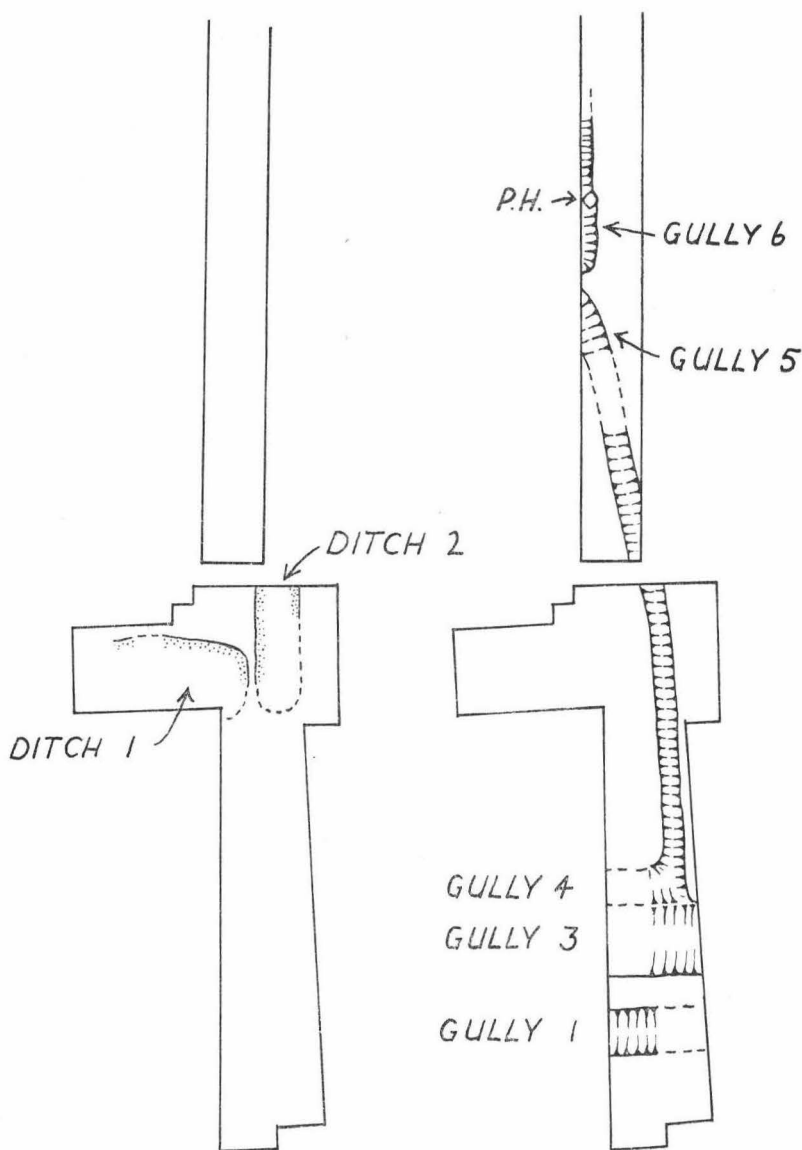
The gullies were filled and sealed with an occupation layer 12in.-18in. thick of brown clayey soil mixed with pottery, bones and patches of charcoal.

<sup>1</sup> The Gully numbered 2 belongs to Phase III, see below. 4 was a shallow depression on the north side of 5 and not a gully proper.



PHASE I

PHASE II



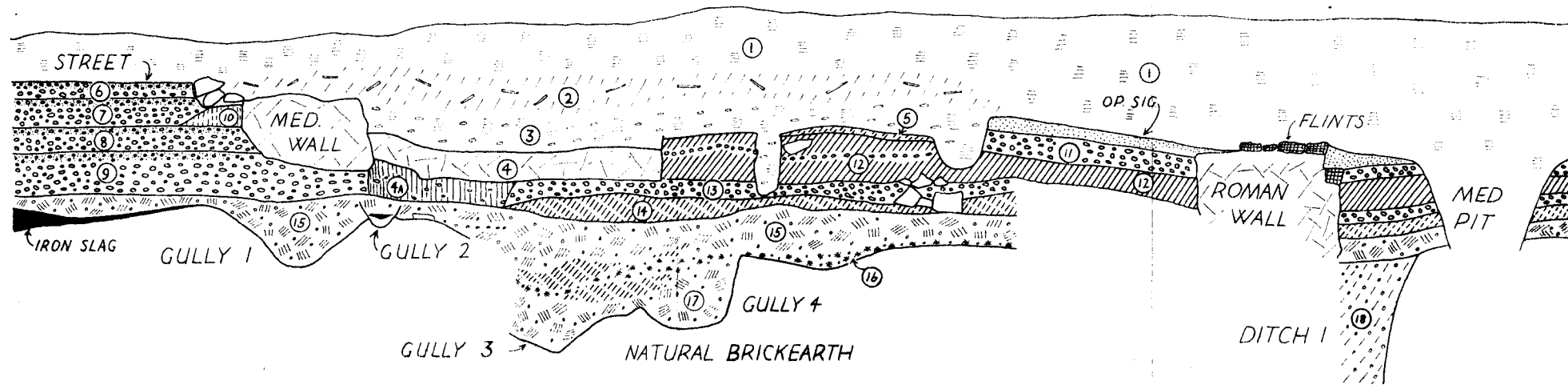
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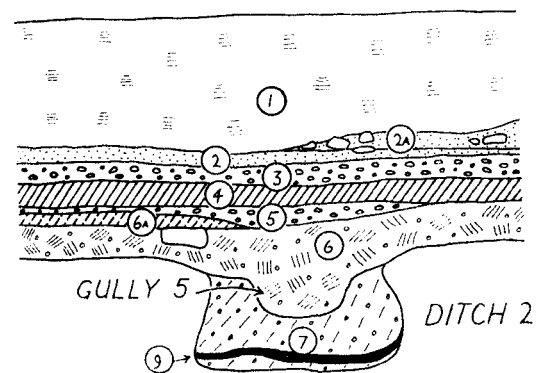
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FIG. 3

# TRENCH A N. FACE (COMPOSITE SECTION)



# TRENCH C W. FACE

















- |   |              |   |                      |   |                  |
|---|--------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------|
|    | DARK SOIL    |    | BLACK SOIL           |  | DIRTY CLAY       |
|    | CLAY + TILES |    | GREY SOIL            |  | CLAYEY GRAVEL    |
|    | RAMMED CHALK |    | BROWN CLAY           |  | GREENSAND BLOCKS |
|    | MORTAR       |    | BRICKEARTH           |  | ASH + CHARCOAL   |
|  | GRAVEL       |  | GREY SOIL + CHARCOAL |   |                  |



FIG. 2

At the extreme west end of the site the area between gully 1 and the limit of the excavation at the wall bounding North Street was covered with a mass of charcoal and iron slag. A slight dip disappearing under the wall was very probably the site of the actual bloomery. The slag was submitted to Mr. Cleere, Assistant Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, who sent specimens to the G.K.N. Group Research Laboratory at Wolverhampton. Through the kind co-operation of Dr. T. Emmerson, Director of Research, Mr. G. T. Brown and Mr. R. Moxon carried out a full metallographic examination and chemical analysis. The following notes are extracts from the report written by Mr. Cleere on the results of the scientific analysis.

Some of the specimens are the product of the bloomery process of smelting ore without flux. Other specimens containing pieces of charcoal are described as cinder from the cooler zone at the bottom of the furnace. They were formed by viscous slaggy material trickling slowly down the furnace to form a "bear" or cake on top of which the reduced iron collected. One small piece is identified as a portion of the clay of the refractory lining of the furnace containing streaks of slag which in a liquid state had filled cracks in the clay as it dried out.

Other samples come from the secondary process whereby the blooms were worked up in an open pit-type furnace into relatively slag-free wrought iron. They included samples of a fused mass of hammer scale, of the residue from the hammer pit or reheating furnace and of portions of the bloom broken off during forging. A heavily corroded iron bar was probably one of the jaws of a pair of tongs which broke off while the bloom was being handled in the reheating furnace.

#### *Phase III. 100-150 A.D. (See Fig. 4).*

In this period the street, which must originally have been much narrower, was metalled and widened by at least 10ft. so that it was sectioned in Trench A. The metalling was extremely well preserved, carefully laid in even alternate layers of coarse gravel and brick and finer gravel, representing a series of resurfacings and bringing the total depth of metalling to about 3ft.

To this period also belonged a thin layer of clean brick earth 3in. to 5in. thick laid down as the basis of a small oven in Trench C. Of the oven, which was badly cut by later pits, only the two lower courses remained. It was built of tile fragments set in yellow clay which had subsequently been baked red. The oven chamber was circular, a little over 2ft. in diameter with a short entrance 8in. long and approximately 15in. wide. In front of it a working surface of a single row of tiles 17½in. by 11½in. had been laid. This structure probably functioned as a bread oven; a fire would have been lit inside it, after some time the embers would have been raked out and the bread placed inside to bake.

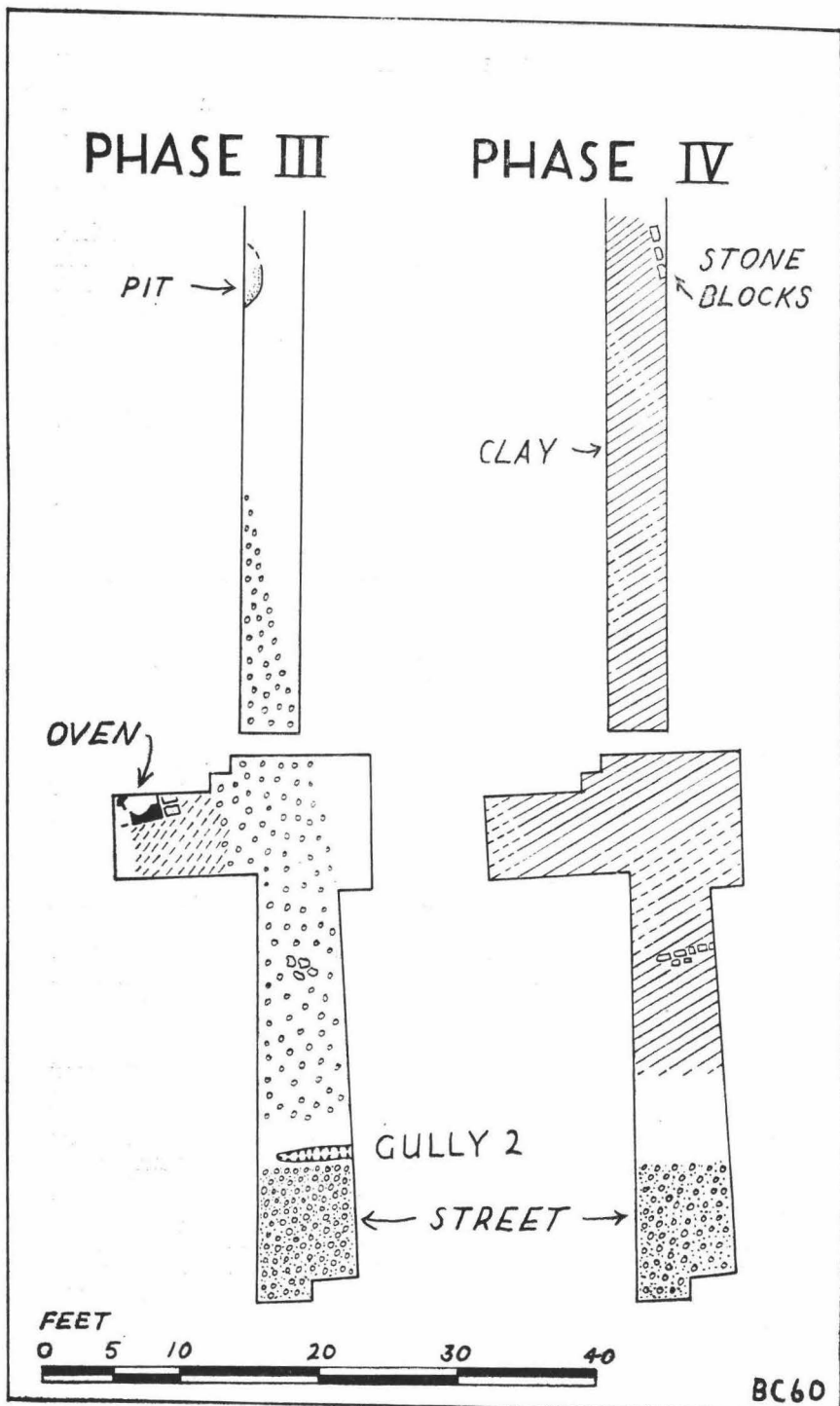


FIG. 4

Spreading out in front of the oven for about 7ft. was a layer of gravel which extended into Trench A and ended in a diagonal line across trench B.

Also belonging to this period was a shallow gully (gully 2) which ran in a north-south direction across trench A and ended short of the north face of the excavation. The pit sectioned in trench B also belonged to this phase.

*Phase IV. Mid-second century (See Fig. 4).*

In the middle of the second century a layer of clay was deposited over practically the whole site. Two lines of greensand blocks about one foot square were associated with this, one line in trench B ran in an east-west direction, another in trench A ran north-south across the trench. Isolated blocks also occurred in the clay.

*Phase V. Second-half of the second century*

From this phase onwards the levels had been very disturbed by medieval pits cutting into them. Consequently information about the site during the latter part of the Roman period is very incomplete. At this stage a layer of gravel 6in.-9in. thick was spread over the whole site. The only features associated with it were two post holes dug in front of wall B in trench A.

*Phase VI. Late third century (See Fig. 5).*

In this period the site was occupied by a flint-built house, three rooms of which were sectioned in the excavations. The room east of wall A was originally floored with a coarse tessellated pavement of red and white tesserae 1½in. square, but later the whole floor had been destroyed. Wall A, built entirely of flint, was three feet wide and survived only as a foundation three courses deep.

The second room, between walls A and B, was floored with a 6in. thick layer of cream mortar. The room was 19ft. wide in an east-west direction but appeared to extend westwards across the north end of wall B which here ended in a course of greensand blocks. The rest of Wall B was built of flint 2ft. 3in. wide on a chalk block foundation 3ft. 9in. wide.

The position of wall C as shown on the plan is entirely conjectural, as its site was cut into by the medieval builders who laid chalk foundations here in phase VII. That there must have been a Roman wall here is evident from the existence of the floor of *opus signinum* west of wall B, broken by a late pit. This floor belonged to a room the west wall of which must have lain somewhere between it and the street.

The dating evidence for this building is scanty, but in the make up beneath the *opus signinum* floor a few fragments of purple gloss New Forest beaker and a sherd of Castor ware beaker show that its construction must post date 250 A.D.

Nothing is known of the history of the site in the later Roman period.

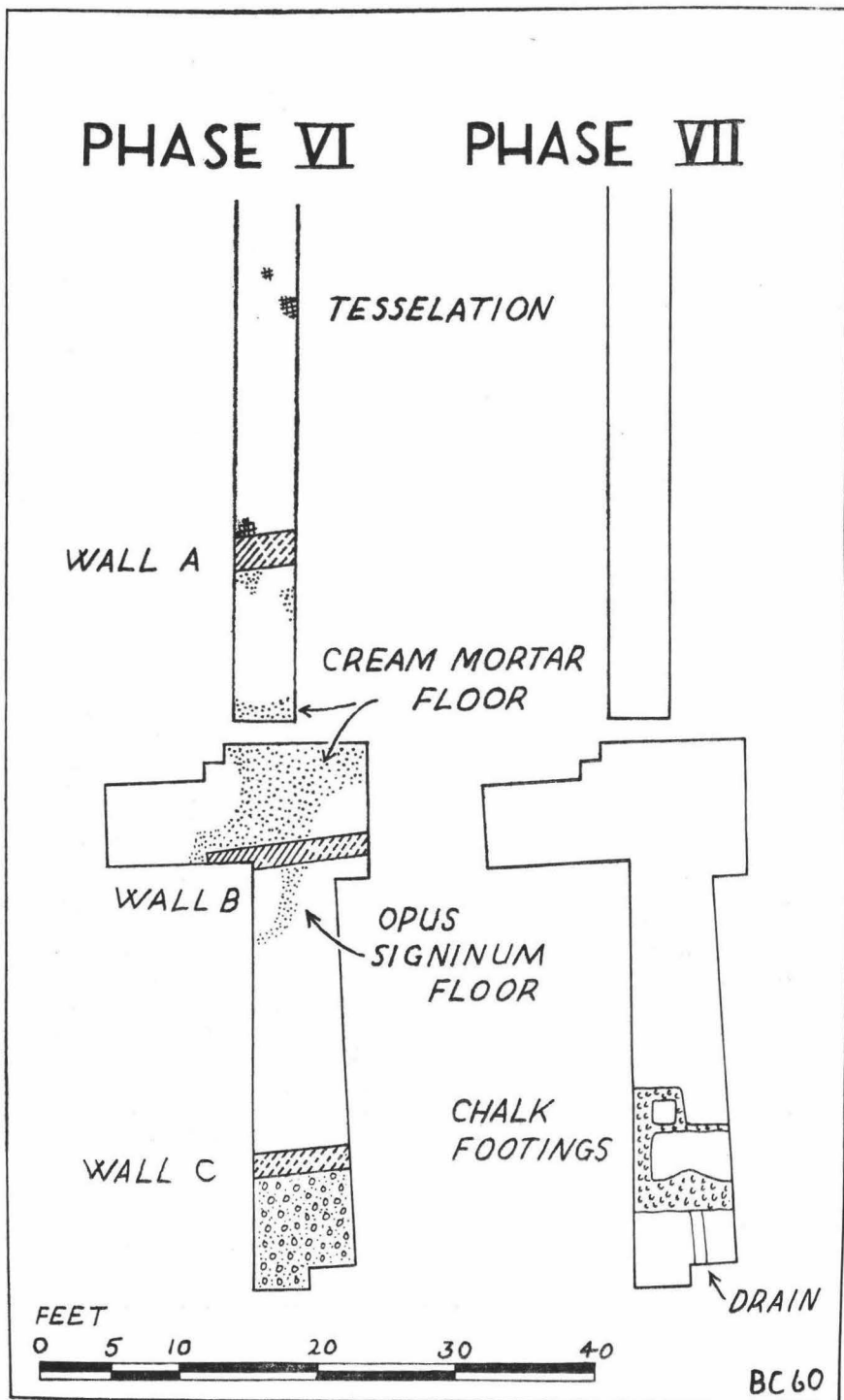


FIG. 5

*Phase VII. Early Medieval* (See Fig. 5).

In this period the footings of a medieval building which faced onto North Street were dug into the Roman levels. The 3ft. wide footings of the west wall of large blocks of chalk puddled together were very substantial, but the remaining walls were of lighter construction and the superstructure was probably wattle and daub. The group of medieval pottery illustrated below (see Fig. 9) came from the debris within this building which must therefore date to some time after the beginning of the twelfth century. The street still made use of the Roman metalling and into the surface was cut a small east-west channel which may have served as a drain for the building.

**THE POTTERY***Introduction*

The importance of the site lies not in the structures found, but in the closely stratified groups of pottery which were recovered from the excavations. These groups are well dated by associated Samian ware. So far no other site in Chichester has produced dated groups of this kind. It is for this reason that a large part of this report is devoted to pottery.

The large quantity of pottery belonging to phase II will be seen from the section (Fig. 2), to come from a thick layer of occupation accumulation which must represent material laid down over a period of about 50 years. During this time the whole layer was so well churned up by worms that any stratigraphy which might have existed, was completely destroyed. However, the high percentage of Claudian Samian indicates that the site was occupied from the beginning of the Roman period.

Of the later pottery groups (with the exception of the medieval group), all that can be said is that they come from layers of derived material and must necessarily contain earlier pottery.

The initial examination and identification of the coarse pottery from trench A was made by Miss J. G. Pilmer and dated by comparison with the groups of pottery from Chichester sites previously studied by her cf. *S.A.C.* XCIV and XCV.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

<i>Ant. J.</i>	<i>Antiquaries Journal</i>
<i>Camulodunum</i>	<i>Camulodunum</i> . Hawkes and Hull. Society of Antiquaries, 1947.
<i>Clausentum</i>	Gathercole and Cotton. <i>Excavations at Clausentum, Southampton</i> , 1951-54. H.M.S.O. 1958.
<i>J.R.S.</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
<i>O. and P.</i>	Oswald and Pryce. <i>An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata</i> , 1920.
<i>Richborough</i>	J. P. Bushe-Fox. <i>Excavations at Richborough</i> (4 vols.) <i>Society of Antiquaries</i> , 1926-1949.
<i>S.A.C.</i>	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> .

## THE SAMIAN WARE.

By G. DANNEI, B.A.

*Phase I*

Drag. 35 rim fragments. First century.

Drag. 24/25 rim fragment. Flavian.

*Phase II*

Drag. 15/17 two fragments. Claudio-Neronic.

three fragments. Neronic.

fragment of a stamp ? from a 15/17 reading OFLICN(*Camulodunum*, Pl. XLII, No. 97 Claudio-Neronic.Drag. 17 rim fragment, *Camulodunum*, p. 181, Fig. 42 as S 4B 10 Claudian.Drag. 18 base stamped OF L)ICNI. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XLII, No. 109.

Licinus of Graufesenque. Claudio-Neronic.

three fragments. Nero-Vespasian.

two fragments. Vespasianic

four fragments. Flavian.

two fragments. Late first century.

Drag. 24/24 one fragment. Neronic.

Drag. 27 one fragment *O. and P.* Pl. XLIX, No. 10. Claudian.

one fragment. Claudio-Neronian.

one fragment. Neronian.

one illegible stamp. Nero-Vespasianic.

three fragments. Flavian.

Drag. 29 one fragment. Claudio-Neronic.

Drag. 35 one fragment. *O. and P.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 8., late first century.

one fragment. First century.

Drag. 35/36 two fragments. *O. and P.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 5, Flavian.Drag. 37 style of CRVCVRO his ovolo (Knorr, *Terra Sigillate*, 1919, 29 No. 18). Dog and stag (*ibid* Nos. 7 and 9). The design of an open scroll is similar to that employed on the soffit of Drag 29 by CALVVS (*Richborough*, IV, Pl. LXXIX No. 39). Small fills of leaf tip are retained over the animals, the dog being duplicated one above the other to fully fill a lower loop. Large birds of a type unusual to the potter are used in the upper loop (Knorr, 27, No. 7 OF COTOI). The general effects are like those of Pompeii hoard bowls (Atkinson, *J.R.S.*, 1914), and would seem to have earlier connections. 75-85 A.D.

Ritterling 9 one fragment. Claudian.

Loeschcke 1a one fragment, *Camulodunum*, Fig. 42, p. 181, No. 6, Claudian.*Phase III*

Drag. 18 one fragment. First century.

Drag. 24/25 Probably the same vessel as in Phase II, Neronic.

All the pottery from phases I-III is South Gaulish.

*Phase IV*

Drag. 18 one fragment. First century.

one fragment. Early second century.

Drag. 27 one fragment. Trajanic-Hadrianic. Central Gaulish.

two fragments. Late first century.

Drag. 30 one fragment. 85-95 A.D.?

Drag. 31 one fragment. Trajanic. Central Gaulish.

one fragment. Hadrianic. Central Gaulish.

Drag. 33 two fragments. Trajanic. Central Gaulish.

Drag. 35/36 one fragment. First century.

Drag. 37 one unscribed fragment. 75-85 A.D.

Pan Rock Type 7? small piece of the upper rim. (*O. and P.* Pl. LVI, No. 14). Antonine I.*Phase V*

Drag. 18R two fragments. Hadrianic-Antonine.

Drag. 18/31 one fragment. Trajanic-Hadrianic.



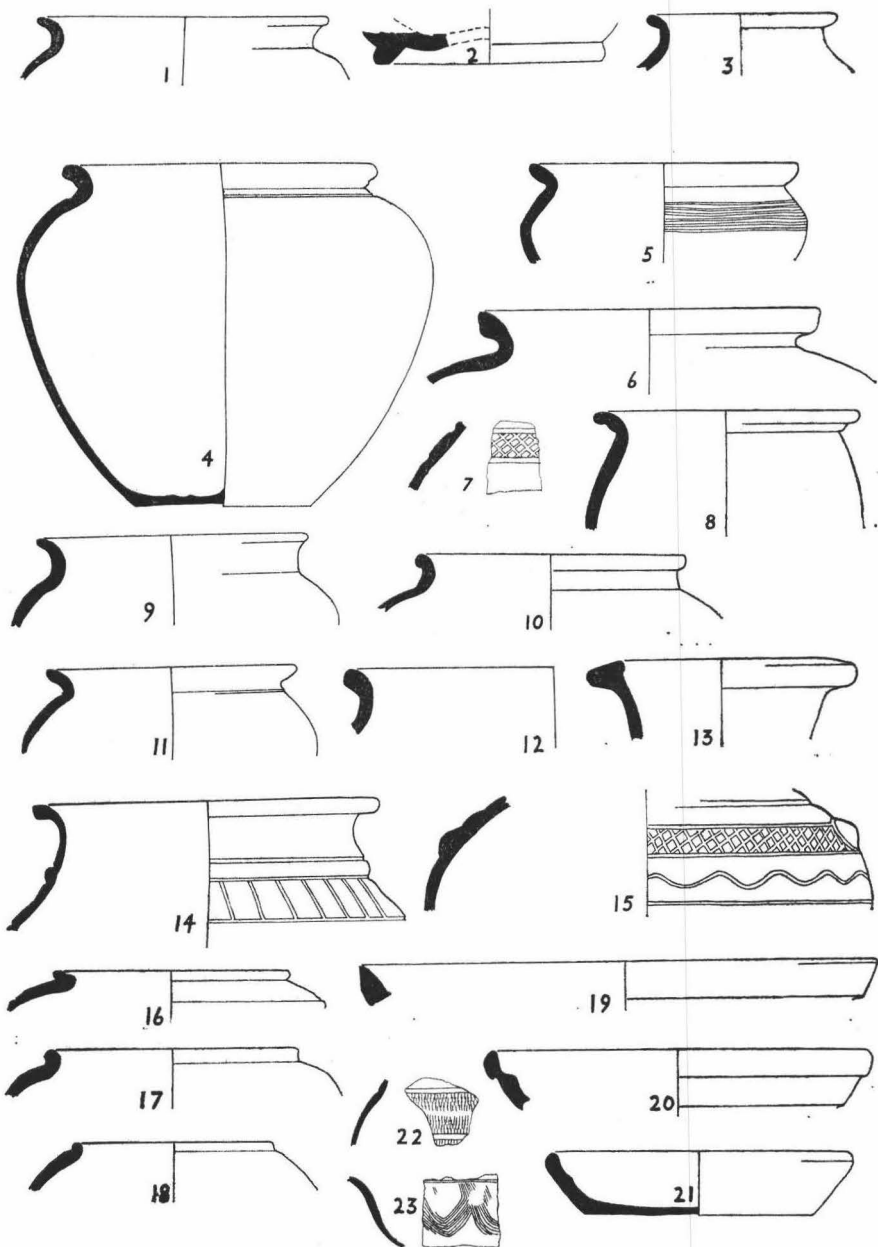


FIG. 6. Roman Pottery. Phase I—Nos. 1-3. Phase II—Nos. 4-23.

- Drag. 27 one fragment. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 Drag. 31 one fragment. Hadrianic.  
 Drag. 33 base fragment stamped )IS OF. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 base stamped PO( )S either POTITIANUS or POTTACUS  
 of Lezoux. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 Drag. 35/36 one fragment. Second century.  
 Drag. 37 one very small fragment with the typical pattern of many Central  
 Gaulish potters, too small to ascribe. Antonine I.

## THE COARSE WARE

By BARRY CUNLIFFE

*Phase I* (Fig. 6). Flavian.

- 1 Jar with a short neck and everted rim. Grey ware with black burnished surface.
- 2 Base of a globular beaker in red ware with a cream slip.
- 3 Narrow mouthed jar with a short neck and out turned rim. Grey ware.

*Phase II* (Fig. 6 and 7). Late 1st century.

- 4 Wide mouthed cavetto rimmed jar. Red ware fired brown in parts.
- 5 Carinated bowl with everted rim and black burnished shoulder. Grey ware.
- 6 Jar with a vertically flattened out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 7 Fragment of a grey ware vessel with a decoration of burnished lattice. *S.A.C.* XCIV, p. 122, No. 7.
- 8 Narrow bodied jar. Grey ware.
- 9 Jar with a short neck and slightly out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 10 Jar with a short neck and beaded rim. Grey ware with a black surface.
- 11 Cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 12 Necked jar with out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 13 Amphora rim with flat ringed mouth piece. Buff ware. *Claesentum*, Fig. 21, No. 7.
- 14 Necked, Romanised butt beaker with cordons and burnished lines on the shoulder. Grey ware with a darker grey slip. *S.A.C.* XCIV, p. 122, No. 4, *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXII, 119B.
- 15 Jar decorated with cordons, a boss and a burnished lattice and wavy line. Grey ware with pale grey slip.
- 16 Bead rimmed jar with rim internally stepped. Cordon on the shoulder. Grey ware. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 128, No. 4.
- 17 Bead rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 18 Bead rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 19 Plain walled Terra Nigra platter. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XLIX, No. 2A, *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 120, No. 1.
- 20 Platter with overhanging rim and inner moulding. Dark grey ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. L. Type 24B.
- 21 Plain walled platter with degenerate inner moulding. Grey ware.
- 22 Fragment of a beaker in grey ware with rouletted decoration. *Claesentum*, Fig. 21, No. 3.
- 23 Bowl (angle uncertain) in red ware with a brown micaceous surface. Incised decoration possibly in imitation of the ovolo.
- 24 Carinated bowl with a flattened everted rim and a thin cordon on the shoulder. Hard grey ware. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, Pl. 1(b).
- 25 Jar with a finely moulded rim. Grey ware with a fine black surface.
- 26 Beaker with everted rim and high round shoulder. Red ware with a grey surface. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 126, No. 2.
- 27 Small beaker with a thin everted rim. Buff ware. *Claesentum*, Fig. 19, No. 3.
- 28 Beaker with an everted rim. Dark grey ware with a black burnished surface.
- 29 Finely moulded bowl in grey/red ware with a mica dusted surface.
- 30 Lid with an upward projecting rim. Buff ware. Cf. Angmering Roman Villa, *S.A.C.*, LXXIX, p. 41, No. 26.
- 31 Lid with a concave upper surface thickened at the edge. Dark grey ware. *Camulodunum*, LXXXV, No. 13.

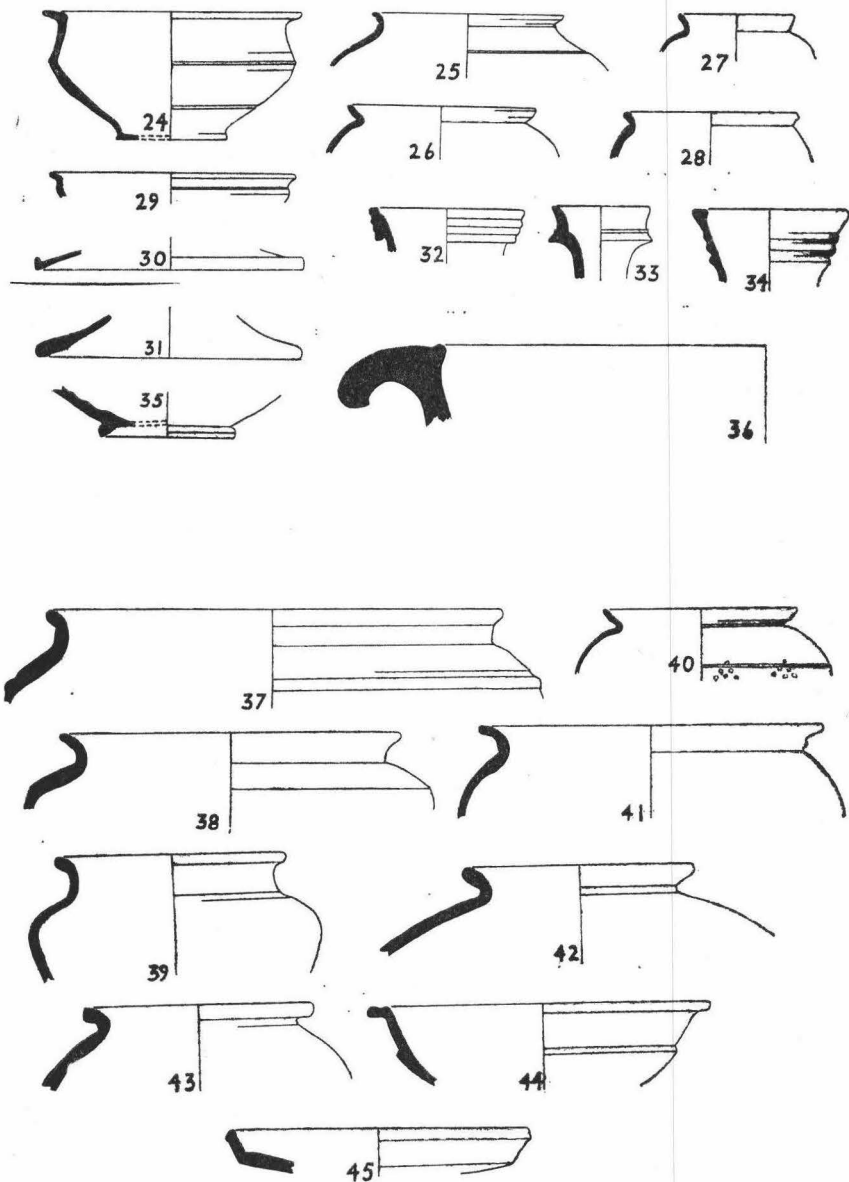


FIG. 7. Roman Pottery. Phase II—Nos. 24-36. Phase III—Nos. 37-45.

- 32 Flagon with a multiple ringed mouth piece. Red ware. *Camulodunum*, p. 243. Fig. 51, No. 5.  
 33 Flagon with a low sharply moulded ring. Buff ware.  
 34 Screw necked flagon. Buff ware.  
 35 Foot ring base. Buff ware.  
 36 Mortarium with a broad horizontal hooked flange, beaded on the inside. Buff ware. *Claudentum*, Fig. 20, No. 6.

(Not Illustrated)

Amphora. Base and body fragments. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXXI, 185 a or b.  
 Terra nigra flanged bowl. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LIII, No. 58.

*Phase III* (Fig. 7.). 100-150 A.D.

- 37 Large wide mouthed jar with a short neck, out turned rim and a cordon on the shoulder. Grey ware.  
 38 Cavetto rimmed jar with a sharp angled shoulder. Grey ware.  
 39 Necked bowl with an out turned thickened rim. Grey ware. *Claudentum*, Fig. 24, Nos. 14 and 14a.  
 40 Poppy head beaker in smooth grey ware with barbotine decoration.  
 41 Cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware.  
 42 Narrow mouthed cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware with a burnished surface.  
 43 Jar with an out turned vertically flattened rim. Grey ware.  
 44 Bowl with a horizontal rim hollowed on the upper surface. The wall is steeply inclined inwards with a sharp offset. Grey ware.  
 45 Platter with a slightly thickened rim. Grey ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. L. No. 28a.

*Phase IV* (Fig. 8). Mid 2nd century.

- 46 Platter with a slightly out turned rim grooved internally. The outside is decorated with shallow tooled lines on a black burnished surface. Grey ware.  
 47 Platter with a slightly thickened rim. Grey ware.  
 48 Cavetto rimmed jar with burnished decoration. Grey ware.  
 49 Lid bowl with a grooved rim. Grey ware.  
 50 Small globular beaker with an out turned rim. Red ware with a chocolate brown surface and a rough cast body. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LV, No. 94, S.A.C., XCV, p. 137, Fig. 9, Nos. 6-8.  
 51 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim and a cordon. Barbotine decoration. Grey ware with a light grey slip.  
 52 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim and two grooves below the neck. Barbotine decoration. Grey ware with a light grey slip.  
 53 Beaker with an everted rim. Decorated with a burnished band below the rim and a vertical burnished pattern. Grey/brown ware.  
 54 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim. Grey ware with a pale grey slip. S.A.C., XCV, p. 137, No. 3. S.A.C., XCIV, p. 122, No. 5.  
 55 Pie dish with a reeded rim. Grey ware.  
 56 Flagon neck with a square rim grooved on the upper surface. Buff ware.  
 57 Flagon neck with a thick rim grooved on the vertical face. Buff ware.  
 58 Bowl with a groove below a thickened beaded rim. Copy of a samian cup Drag 27? Buff ware.  
 59 Large cavetto rimmed storage jar. Grey ware.  
 60 Cavetto rimmed storage jar. Grey ware.  
 61 Wall sided mortarium. The vertical face of the rim is decorated with two shallow grooved lines, the horizontal surface is hollowed. Buff ware. Related to *Camulodunum*, p. 255, Fig. 53, Nos. 1-18.  
 (Not illustrated) Fragments of a large storage jar with finger impressions on the inside.

*Phase V* (Fig. 8). 150-200 A.D.

- 62 Cavetto rimmed jar with a narrow body. Grey ware.  
 63 Small jar with an everted rim. Grey ware.  
 64 Storage jar with a thick everted rim rolled over slightly at the end. Grey ware.

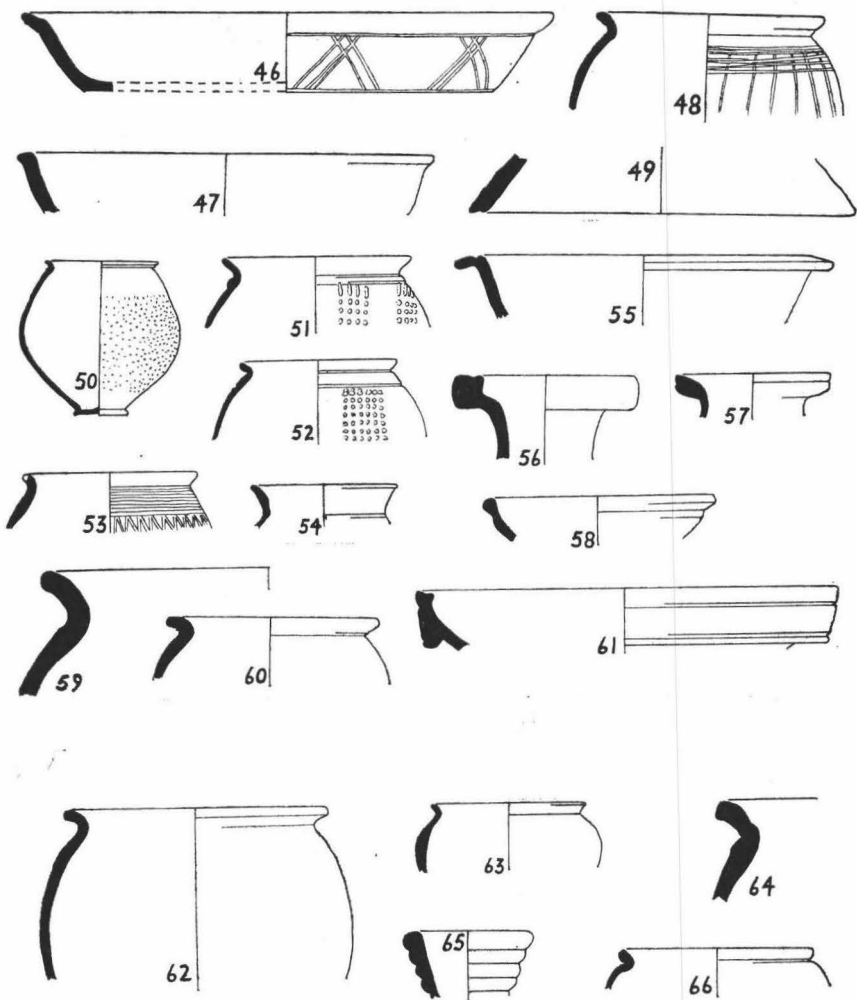


Fig. 8. Roman Pottery. Phase IV—Nos. 46-61. Phase V—Nos. 62-66.

65 Ring necked flagon. Buff ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXII, 155B, *Clausentum*, Fig. 20, No. 7.

66 Jar with everted rolled over rim. Grey ware with grey slip. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 126, No. 3.

*Phase VI. Late 3rd Century.*

(Not Illustrated) Fragments of New Forest beaker with purple gloss surface.

Castor ware beaker with scale pattern. Red/buff ware with red slip. *S.A.C.*, XCV p. 139, Fig. 10, No. 1.

### THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The only group of medieval pottery to be published here (Fig. 9) was found in the debris within the building described under phase VII. (The post Roman pottery from other parts of the site dated mainly from the 15th century and later).

The assemblage should be dated from the 11th to 12th centuries. Some features, viz. the coarse black gritty fabric and hand-made nature of nos. 1-3 occur in the Late Saxon groups from Medmerry Farm, Selsey<sup>1</sup> and the East Pallant site, Chichester.<sup>2</sup> But the association of these forms with wheel made pots bearing such features as squared off rims, grooving at the base of the rims, "pie-crusting" of the rim tops, rilling, and stamping, all features which predominate

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. J.* XIV, p. 393, ff.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 151, Fig. 3.

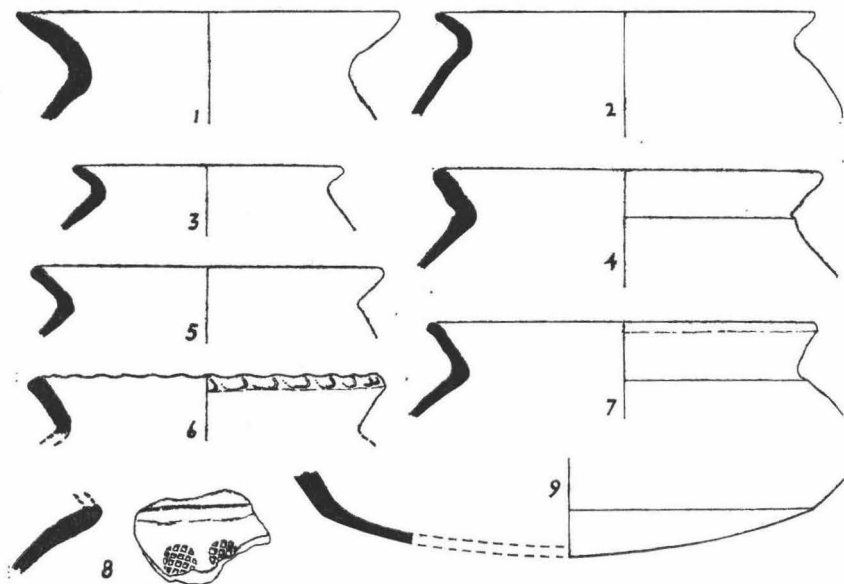


FIG. 9. Medieval Pottery.

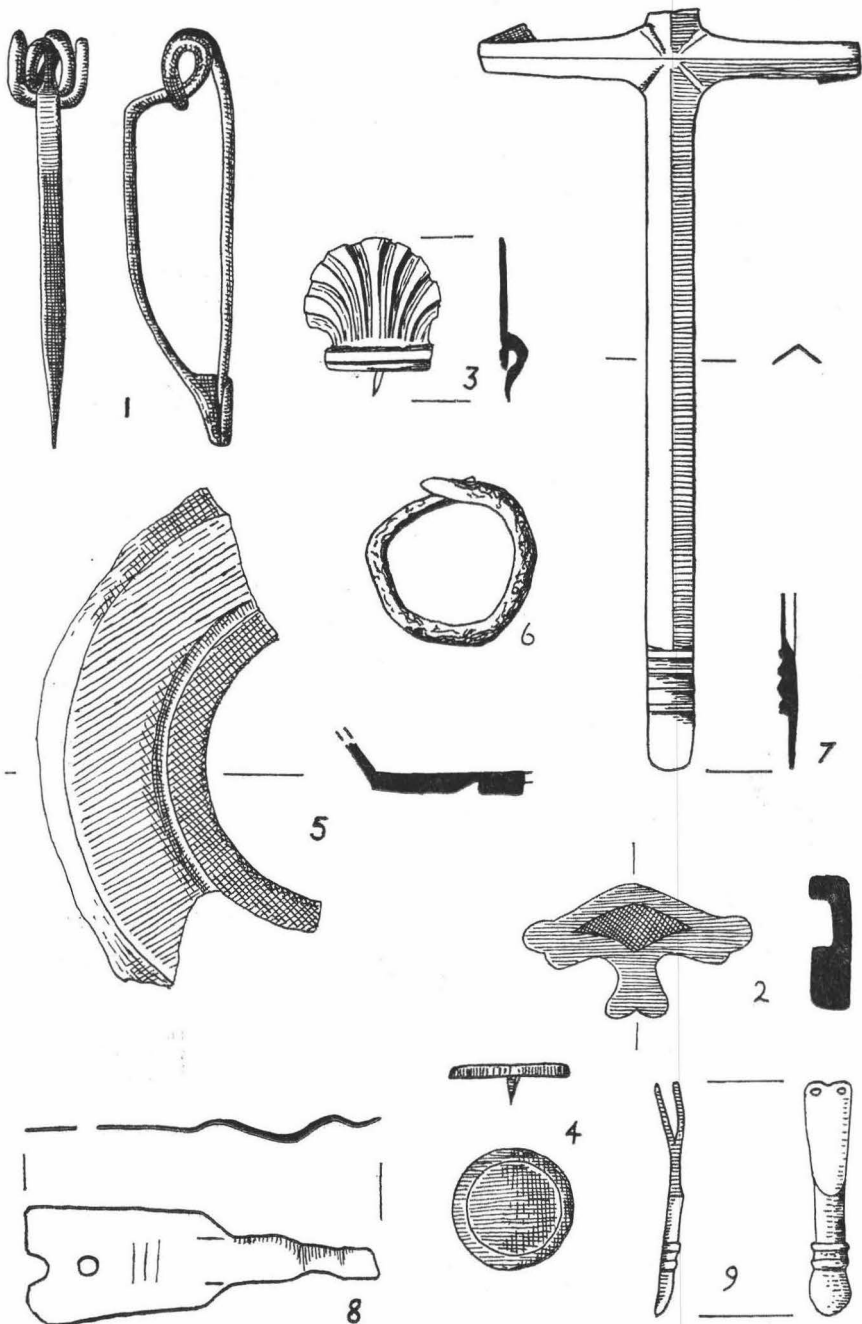


FIG. 10. Small Finds. 1/1

in post conquest contexts, suggest that the group as a whole should be placed at a date soon after the Norman conquest, the coarser wares representing a survival of earlier traditions.

The Paste is tempered with flint and shell grit in all the examples.

- 1-3 Hand made pots fired black.
- 4-8 Wheel made pots fired red.
- 4 Slight grooving below the rim.
- 5 Squared top to the rim.
- 6 Top of the rim shows "pie-crusting." *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 157, Fig. 12, No. 1.
- 7 The rim top is squared off and there is a groove at the junction of the rim and the body. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 152, Fig. 4, No. 1.
- 8 A groove at the junction of the rim and the body. The body is stamped with a gridded stamp. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 156, Fig. 11, No. 2.
- 9 Buff ware fired red on the surface, hand made with a rounded base angle.
- 10 (Not Illustrated). Fragment of the body of a cooking pot with rilling. Red wheel made ware. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 157, Fig. 12, No. 2.

#### SMALL FINDS

(See Fig. 10)

- 1 Fibula. Bronze one piece fibula with a flattened bow and solid catch plate. The spring has four coils. *Richborough*, IV, p. 108 and Pl. XXV, 3; *Camulodunum*, Pl. XCH, type VII, Nos. 56 and 57. Phase IV.
- (Not Illustrated) Fibula. Fragments of a bronze fibula with a large catch plate and flat bow. Possibly a trumpet type. Phase IV.
- 2 Bronze object. Phase III.
- 3 Bronze stud in the form of a shell. Phase II.
- 4 Bronze stud of drawing pin type. Phase II.
- 5 Patera. Fragment of the base of a patera of bronze. *Camulodunum*, Plate CI, No. 1. Phase II.
- 6 Iron ring. Phase II.
- 7 Bronze object. Possibly a fitting for leather work. Phase II.
- 8 Bronze object. Possibly a fitting for leather work. Phase IV.
- 9 Bronze strap end. Unstratified. Possibly Late Saxon or Early Medieval.
- (Not Illustrated).
- 10 Melon bead in blue paste. Phase II.
- 11 Bronze ring, very corroded, 2.2 cms. in diameter, 1.0 cms. broad. Phase II.
- 12 Bracelet of two strands of bronze of bronze wire. Corroded and incomplete. Phase III.
- 13 Bronze coin. A denarius of Vespasian struck in Rome in 77-78 A.D. Obverse CAESAR VESPASIANIUS AUG (head to left). Reverse IMP XIX (sow and young). Unstratified.