

EXCAVATIONS ON A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE, WIGGONHOLT, 1964

by K. Jane Evans

The hundred-acre tongue of land, mostly in the parish of Wiggonholt, between the River Arun and its tributary the Stor is considered as one complex; the 1964 excavations along the line of the new road, together with previous finds, in particular the Christian font, are discussed in the context of the surrounding countryside. In the mid to late 1st century the site was extensively settled, particularly the S. half, where in the early 2nd century there was a pottery kiln making flagons. A stone bath-house (excavated 1937-9) was found to have a late 4th century extension, the coinage series taking occupation up to 376 AD. A metal working site in the N. half, 3rd to 4th century in date, was investigated. An amended course for the Roman road W. of the Arun to Hardham is given.

INTRODUCTION

When the decision was taken by West Sussex County Council to straighten curves along a section of the A.283 road between Pulborough and Storrington, the original plans were altered to ensure that the new road would pass to the side of the Wiggonholt Roman bath-house, a scheduled ancient monument excavated by Mr. S. E. Winbolt in 1937 and 1939.¹ Since there was a likelihood of the surrounding area holding further evidence of Romano-British occupation, possibly a villa associated with the bath-house, the then Ministry of Public Building and Works (now the Department of the Environment) asked Worthing Museum to carry out an investigation in the area adjoining which would be destroyed or covered by the roadworks.

An excavation was organised in the Spring of 1964 following purchase of the land by West Sussex County Council. An initial dig of two weeks took place using some 60 volunteers. This was prolonged to two months using a handful of people until such time as the advance of the roadworks made controlled excavation impracticable; thereafter a system of recording during destruction had to suffice. The roadworks extended for $\frac{5}{8}$ mile S.-wards from Wickford Bridge (Grid Ref. TQ 06461802) to the junction with a lane leading E. to the West Sussex golf course (Grid Ref. TQ 06461709). The new road now runs W. of the old road in the northern two-thirds, crossing to the E. side in the southern third: the bath-house lies in the loop of the old road which now forms a lay-by a little S. of the centre at Grid Ref. TQ 06481758.

In the event, no villa was found but the strip exposed and destroyed by the roadworks must be seen as a sample, a test-strip, through an area of Romano-British occupation the great extent of which was hitherto unsuspected. This report therefore is by way of being an interim note until such time as the whole of the Wiggonholt complex comprising some 100 acres is examined by controlled area stripping.

¹ S. E. Winbolt and R. G. Goodchild, "A Roman villa at Lickfold, Wiggonholt" *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter abbreviated to

S.A.C.) vol. 78 (1937), 13-36; *Sussex County Magazine* vol. 11 (1937), 354, 711; *S.A.C.* vol. 81 (1940), 54-67.

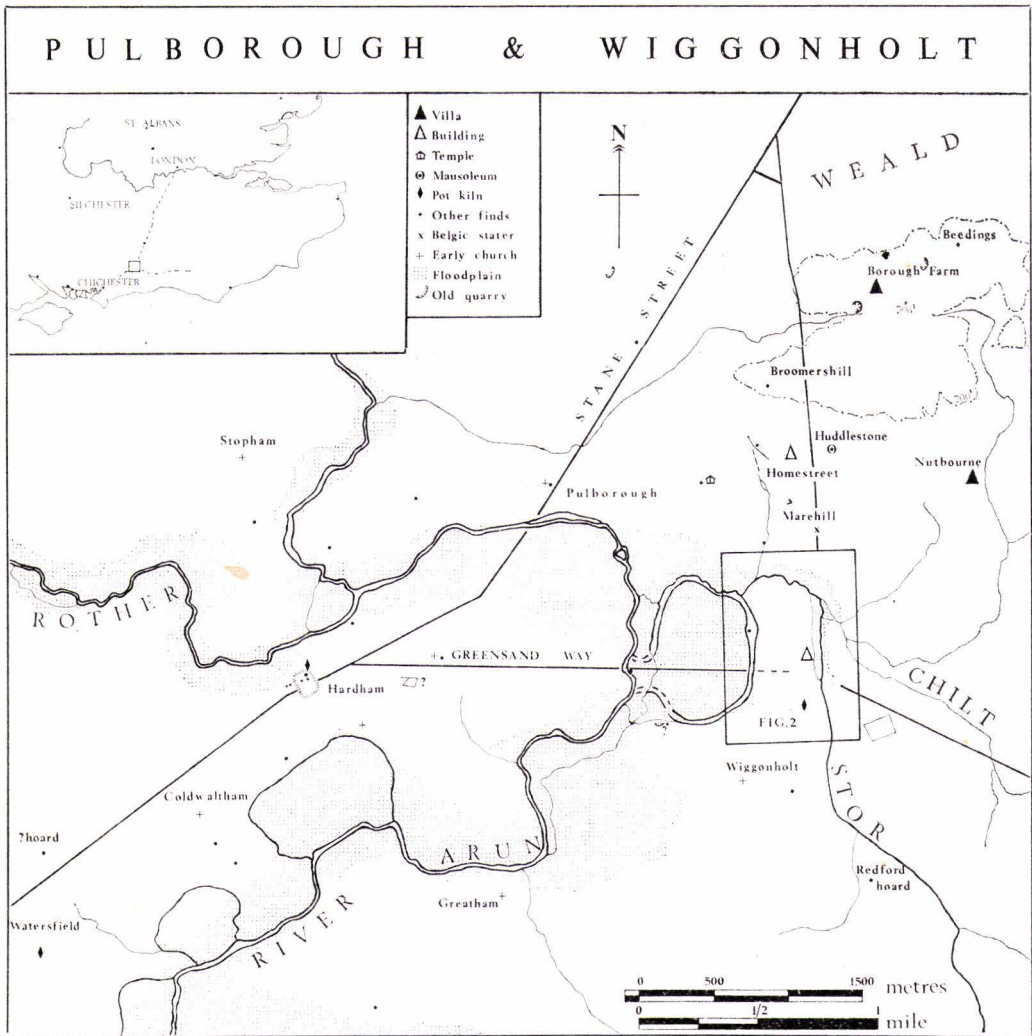


FIG. 1. Location Map showing Roman sites in the area surrounding Pulborough and Wiggonholt

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The area is situated in the Greensand belt on the S. limb of the Wealden anticline (Fig. 1). To the S. is the scarp face of the Chalk of the South Downs, used by pastoral settlers since Neolithic times. Along the foot of the Downs, the Upper Greensand, Gault and Folkestone Beds outcrop in turn, each providing useful raw materials. Just S. of Lickfold farmhouse there is a spring-line marking the junction of Gault Clay with Folkestone Sands and here a band of massive ironstone has been formed by capillary action: water and iron minerals are drawn up through the sand and forced to consolidate when encountering the impervious clay and thus create the ironstone.

The site lies on the Folkestone Beds, a fine yellow sand: pits dug into this silt rapidly as the sand is incapable of retaining a vertical profile. To the N. of the site the Hythe Beds outcrop and produce a distinct elevation called the Pulborough Ridge. The hard compact sandstone has long been recognised as a useful building stone, being popularly called Pulborough Rock. Known quarries exist near Borough Farm and it is still being quarried at Bedham. Medieval quarries were often sited close to the river which would facilitate transport of the stone and this may well have been the case in Roman times.

The valleys have recent alluvium and gravels including rolled flints. Peat was found a few yards N. of Wickford Bridge during the excavations of a pit associated with the sewage works and also to the W. of Pulborough.

Superficial deposits occur irregularly over the Folkestone Sands. These "plateau gravels" show cryoturbation and periglacial effects.

At the foot of the Pulborough Ridge the River Arun receives a left bank tributary composed of the combined waters of the Stor and Chilt. The confluence of these streams is a few yards upstream of Wickford Bridge. The River Stor, an obsequent scarp face stream rising at the foot of the Downs above Storrington, flows N., parallel with, and one mile E. of, the River Arun, swinging W. to join it after its confluence with the Chilt.

The area between the valley of the Arun and that of the Stor is occupied by a tongue of land which the writer proposes to name the "Wiggonholt peninsula." The N. tip of the peninsula is about 20ft. OD at Wickford Bridge and rises gradually to 43ft. at Lickfold farmhouse, a sharper rise occurring S. of this at the junction with the clay. The W. side of the tongue is a bluff demarcated by an old meander of the Arun. The Roman road called the Greensand Way crosses the half mile wide flood-plain on a causeway which still remains dry under moderate winter flood conditions (Fig. 1). Probably in the 1st century the plain was drier which would make more plausible the selection of this otherwise difficult spot for crossing the wide valley, instead of choosing the narrower section a little further S. Flooding at the end of the 2nd century (see evidence at the bath-house) led to the construction of a causeway; the worsening climate in late Roman times, when tides rose probably 13ft. higher than now (according to Cunliffe's evidence at Fishbourne¹ and in Somerset²), must have converted the flood plain into a swamp. It seems quite likely that at this date the neck of the large meander was cut through, a process no doubt accelerated by the tidal scour.

Upstream of Wickford Bridge the size of the Stor flood-plain shows the stream was capable of considerable work, shifting its course back and forth across the valley. Now on the W. side, in Roman times it lay further to the E. and Winbolt deduced that 4ft. of alluvium had been deposited since Roman times. The E. valley side of the Stor rises sharply to over 50ft. in Hurston Warren.

Climatically, the situation of the Wiggonholt peninsula is not so attractive as may at first appear. Though protected from the E. winds by the rise of Hurston Warren, the N. winds sweep down the Pulborough Ridge and the platform flanked by rivers has to endure frequent mists which are trapped below the higher land, a phenomenon which perhaps gave rise to the old name Whitfold Meads. The moisture is offset by the quick-draining sands, but this low-lying spot would not be as pleasant for a superior residence as the Ridge to the N.

¹ B. W. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne I* (1971), 8.

² B. W. Cunliffe, "The Somerset Levels in the Roman Period" in *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain*, ed. C. Thomas (London 1966), 68-73.

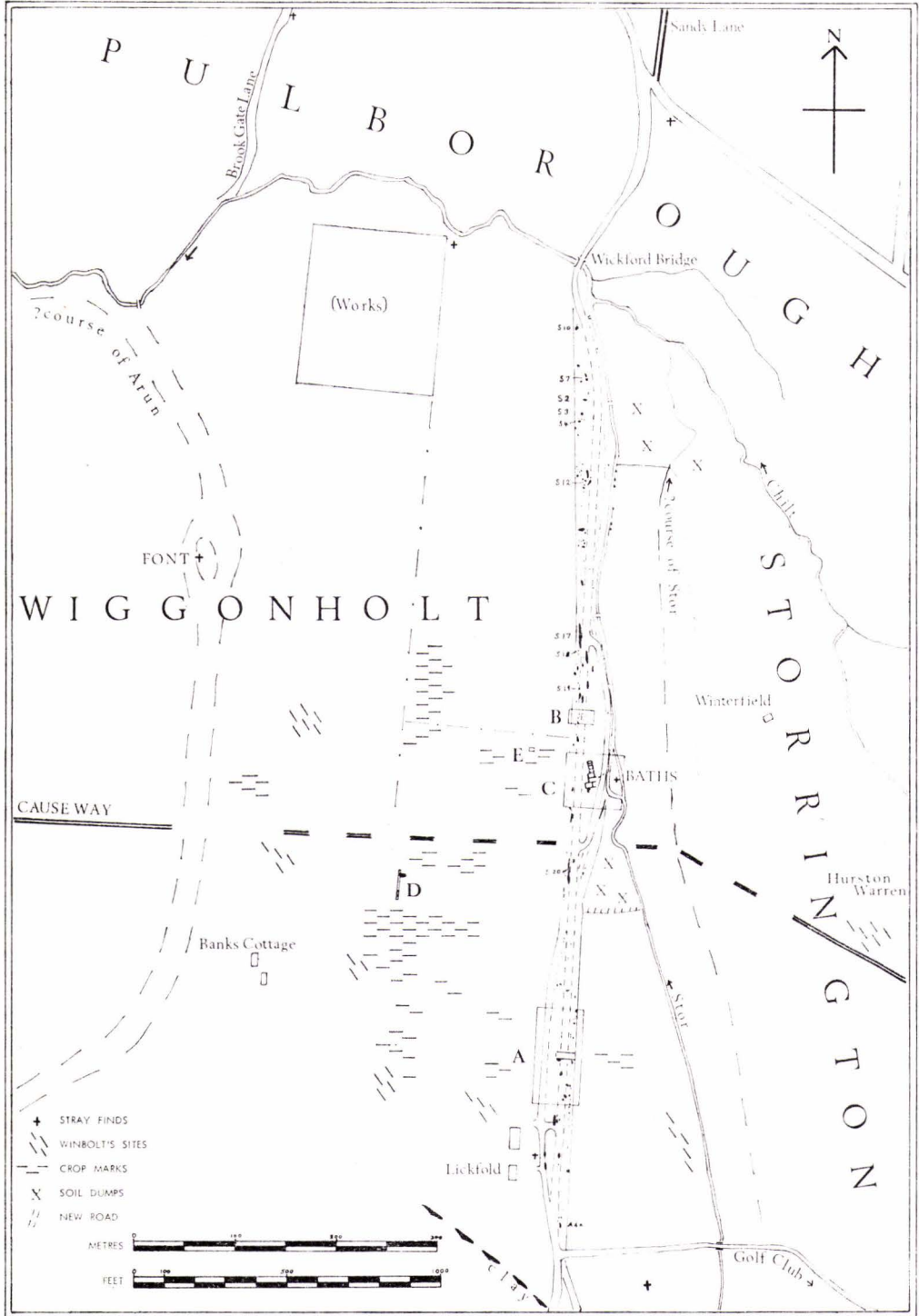


FIG. 2. General plan of excavations

PREVIOUS EVIDENCE OF ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION IN THE PULBOROUGH AREA

As long ago as 1859 Peter Martin drew attention to the remarkable number of Romano-British finds around Pulborough.¹ The fact that a major Roman road, the Stane Street, crosses a large valley at what is probably the river's lowest bridging-point immediately creates an opportunity for a bridge-head settlement with an associated network of minor roads. The areas of settlement can be sub-divided topographically as follows:—

(a) *The Upper settlement(s)*. Of major importance is the villa at Borough Farm, overlooking the Weald on the N. side of the Pulborough Ridge; probably of courtyard type it was partly excavated in 1817 and 1907 when finds included three fragments of samian type moulds, coins starting with Nero and an early strip reeded bow brooch. Still on the ridge but a little S. at Broomershill, four pigs of lead of Antonine date were found in 1824. S.E. at Huddlestone a circular mausoleum 60ft. in diameter was uncovered in 1815. Half a mile E. at Nutbourne a hypocaust, and also a coin of Agrippa, were found in 1905. Due W. of the mausoleum, foundation walls were found at Holmstreet (or Homestreet) Farm, in 1859, also a presumed stockyard wall and a drain in 1900. A little further W. a temple and sundry evidence of occupation close by was discovered in 1909 and confirmed in excavations 1970-1. Roman tiles have been found in Pulborough churchyard,² and somewhere from the River Arun at Pulborough in 1908 came a 3¼in. high bronze statuette of Hercules.

(b) *The Lower settlement*. At the foot of the ridge lies the Wiggonholt peninsula, also with a history of finds. Peter Martin marked Roman remains on the spot where in 1936 a pipeline proved the bath-house to lie. In the 1920s and 30s Winbolt did much fieldwork in the area: his map³ shows a scatter of finds in a line N.W. of Lickfold Farm to Banks Cottage. He considered the farmhouse itself was on the site of a Roman building. When the garage at Lickfold was built in 1955 a kiln was found and pits were cut through when the road opposite the farmhouse was widened. To the N.E. of Banks Cottage Winbolt excavated a "tiled pathway" in 1938.⁴ This must have been close to where a large lead tank decorated with a Christian chi-rho monogram was discovered during ditch cleaning in 1943 and presumed to be a Christian font (now in Parham House).⁵ The causeway, some 100 yards S. of the font find-spot has traditionally been known as Roman; Martin states that the Sussex historian Cartwright was of the opinion that a road took off E.-ward from Hardham and forded the River Arun at a place called Stoney River to Wiggonholt and thence to Steyning, and that a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius was found in digging a hole for a gatepost near Stoney River. A chance discovery of a complete Romano-British cooking pot was made by a dredger driver in 1965 in the river bank just a few feet from the causeway;⁶ it was perhaps dropped by a traveller in a time of floods.

Martin makes several tantalising observations: "Wiggonholt has been found rich in Roman remains" and "human bones with the signs of cremation have been discovered here and there in

¹ P. J. Martin, "The Stane Street Causeway" in *S.A.C.* 11 (1859), 137-144. For summary and references see S. E. Winbolt, "Romano-British Sussex" *Victoria County History of Sussex* III (1935), 63.

² *S.A.C.* 70 (1929), 220.

³ S. E. Winbolt, "A New Roman Site at Wiggonholt," *S.N.Q.* 3 (1930), 38.

⁴ *The Times*, 12th March, 1938.

⁵ E. C. Curwen, "A Roman Lead Cistern" *S.N.Q.* 10 (1944), 1-2; *Ant. J.* 23 (1943), 155-7; I. D. Margary, "A Sequel" *S.N.Q.* 15 (1962), 295-6.

⁶ K. J. Evans, "Worthing Museum Notes" *S.A.C.* 104 (1966), 105.

the parish." Another record says that Roman pottery was found in "digging gravel at Wiggonholt near the bank of the Arun": the exact spot is not known but gravel has been worked N.W. of Wiggonholt church (see Fig. 1).

To the E. of the main area under discussion Winbolt found an outlying site on Hurston Warren¹ close to the Roman road. To the N., finds from Brook Gate Lane² could have been re-deposited, having been washed down from the Roman sites at Holmstreet (Toms³ thought the pond was Roman). The 1961 material in the bank of the Stor⁴ is mentioned below in conjunction with the roadworks.

THE ROAD NETWORK (summary based on Margary⁵)

Stane Street (Road No. 15). 56¼ miles, linking London with Chichester, the new tribal capital, Noviomagus Regnensium. The posting station Hardham, 13 miles from Chichester, is 2 miles W. of Wiggonholt. The next station at Alfoldean is 11¼ miles N.E. of Hardham.

The Sussex Greensand Way (Road No. 140). 25½ miles from Hardham to Barcombe Mills. This is a lateral W.-E. road linking the N.-S. routes descending from native settlements on the Downs. Its line lies across the centre of the Wiggonholt complex but no clear evidence was found in the 1964 excavations. The causeway over the Arun marshes has some of the flint metal-ling intact for a width of 18ft. To the W. of the Arun the present writer suggests a slightly different route from the one postulated by Margary.⁵ An air photograph of 1956 reveals a plough-mark continuing the alignment due W. and there is a distinct bank on the same course forming a boundary between fields N. of a large barn. This line passing some 60yds. S. of Hardham Church would join Stane Street to the N. of Hardham posting station, not the S. as previously supposed.

Codmore Hill - Marehill (Road No. 152). A minor road branching from Stane Street a little N. of Codmore Hill. It descends the Pulborough Ridge through the middle of the sites aforementioned, the mausoleum lying 130yds. to the E. This road may have crossed the Stor near Wickford Bridge: Winbolt and Margary suggest its route S. was probably followed by the modern road until reaching the Golf Club lane where it follows the old track S.E. to Redford House. A possible alternative course lies more to the centre of the peninsula heading due S. over Wiggonholt Common to Parham and Springhead.

THE EXCAVATIONS

There were three main areas of excavation:

- (i) Site A: The southern strip, from the West Sussex Golf Club lane northwards almost to the bath-house, on the E. side of the road.
- (ii) Site B: 40 yards N. of the bath-house.
- (iii) Site C: to the W. of, and adjoining, the bath-house.

¹ S. E. Winbolt, "A New Roman Site at Wiggonholt," in *S.N.Q.* 3 (1930), 37-40.

² G. Lewis, "Recent Discoveries in West Sussex" *S.A.C.* 98 (1960), 20.

³ H. S. Toms, *Sussex County Magazine*, 8 (1934), 677.

⁴ K. J. Barton, "Worthing Museum Notes" in *S.A.C.* 101 (1963), 21; *ibid.* 102 (1964), 29.

⁵ I. D. Margary, *Roman Ways in the Weald* (1965); *Roman Roads in Britain I* (1955), 58, 61, 67 (for summary of references).

⁶ I. D. Margary, "Recent Discoveries of Roman Roads" *S.A.C.* 91 (1953), 16.

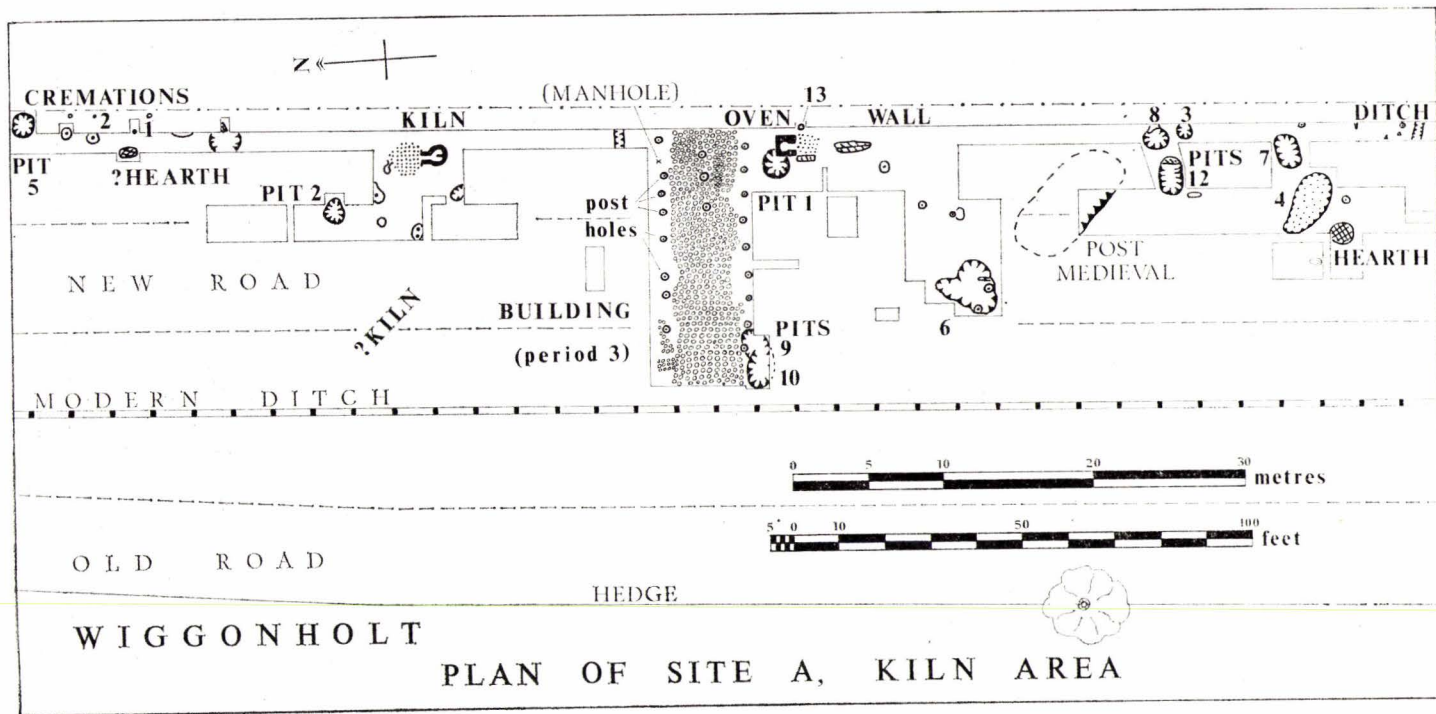


FIG. 3. Plan of excavations on part of Site A

SITE A (Fig. 2 and 3)

Method of Excavation

In this section Romano-British material had been observed by Winbolt and more recently, by a contract ploughman. It was convenient to commence the excavations here as until the erection of the West Sussex County Council's fence there was the problem of stock roaming on the rest of the site to the N.

Along the E. side of Site A, 3ft. from the boundary, a 4ft. wide trench was marked out. For the 50ft. nearest the Golf Club lane, 4ft. boxes were taken out at 12ft. intervals. Thereafter a continuous 4ft. wide trench was opened up for 600ft. This was used as a test-trench: the soil was dumped on the field side and it was then a simple matter to open up larger areas to W.-ward where features in the test-trench suggested this to be worthwhile. In the centre of the strip the trench was extended to a maximum width of 56ft.

Owing to the length and narrowness of the excavation it was in many cases not possible to prove relationships between the features found. The lack of stratified deposits was disappointing. Most of the material came from pits. The pits showed up very distinctly in the natural yellow sand which graded to a sand and flint layer 12 to 24in. below. A shower of rain caused rapid downwash of topsoil which, mixed with the sand, gave the characteristic grey sand aureole of the pits: this phenomenon was clearly observed during the excavation. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the pits did not remain open for long periods; but they were apparently re-used as the contents settled, making them useless for dating purposes, especially as there was no evidence of re-cutting and the same pottery types were usually found at different levels within the same pit. Several pits show a black rubbish layer with a layer of sand above and a line of hard-pan below, caused by the percolation of rainwater through rubbish containing iron. The chronological sequence here put forward is a tentative one, indicating the general zones of occupation at the various dates.

Period 1

There was a certain amount of activity on the site during the second half of the 1st century. People must have started settling here about AD 65. The finds indicate Romanisation and a certain degree of wealth. Of all the samian found there is a high proportion of Neronian and Flavian material. Pits with Flavian S. Gaulish samian were as follows: Pit 2, two pieces of plain ware forms 18 and 27, a decorated form 29 and an illiterate stamp; Pit 3, two decorated forms 29; Pit 5, a piece of decorated form 37; Pit 4, a large shallow oval depression full of carinated jars, had eight plain ware vessels forms 15/17(1), 18(5), 27(1) and 30(1). In the case of Pit 6 the contents fall into two distinct groups, one of which centres around a collection of S. Gaulish plain samian wares and decorated vessels which belong to the early Flavian period; there was also a native stamp, a fragment of imported Lezoux colour-coated hairpin beaker; a post hole cut into the pit yielded a coin of Domitian. This was the richest of the early pits and suggests a Flavian house close by. The coarse wares largely comprise carinated jars and cordoned vessels. The assemblage from Pit 1 is shown on Fig. 11. This pit was partly covered by the later stone oven; it contained no samian but a coin of Nero was 18 in. from the top of the pit and other small finds were a Neronian native stamp and an iron brooch. In the bottom was a large cream ware funnel and little else, but half-way up, large sherds of grey ware cooking pots were pressed into the wall of the pit, perhaps in an attempt to give the pit walls some stability and keep it open longer.

No buildings could be related to this period.

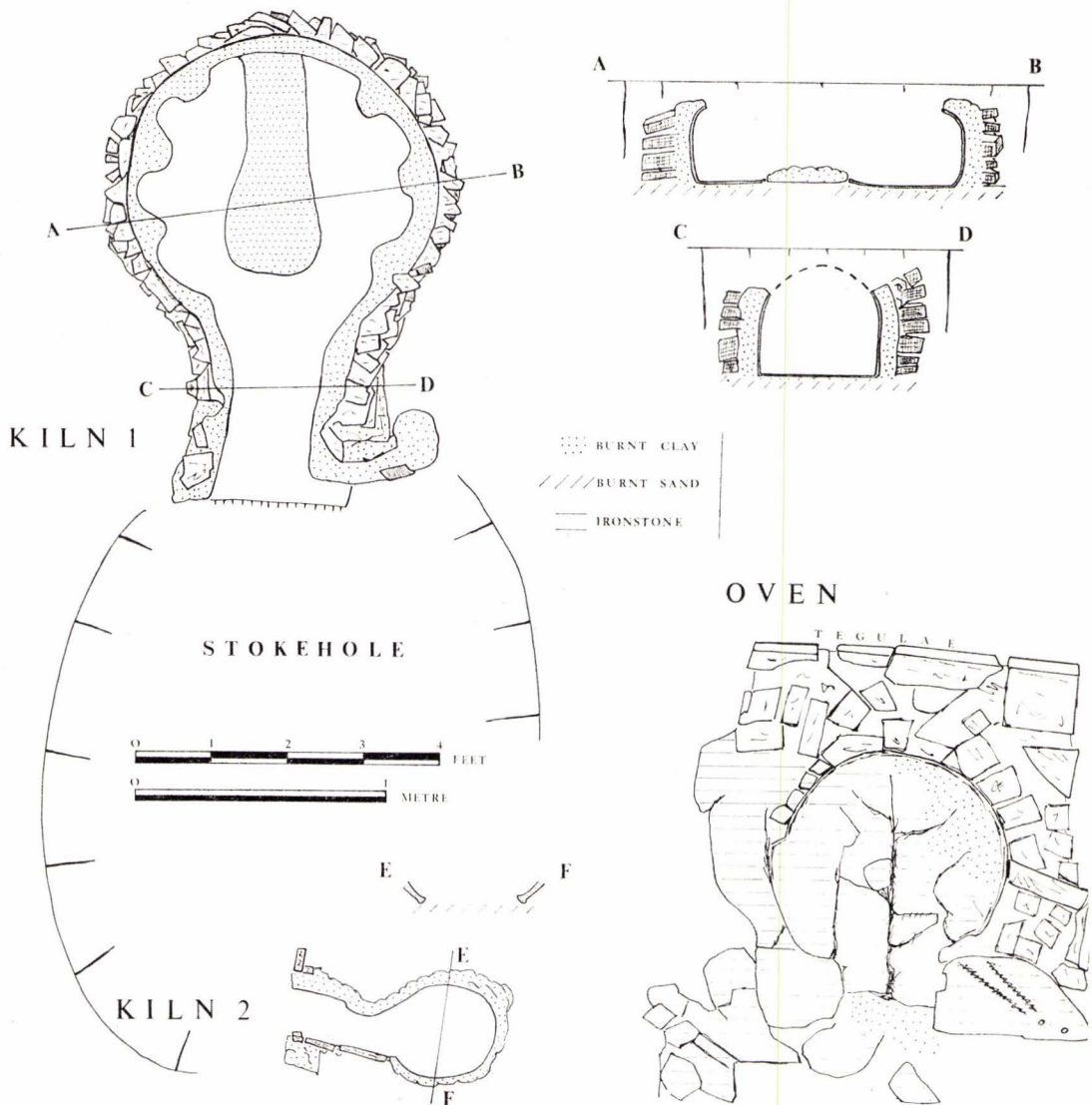


FIG. 4. Plan of pottery kiln and oven

Period 2

Period 2 is assigned broadly to the 2nd century and represents a time of considerable activity on site A. There are numerous rubbish pits and of special interest is the pottery kiln which falls into the early part of the century. The period can be sub-divided:—

*Period 2a, Trajanic-Hadrianic**The Kilns (Fig. 4)*

Kiln 1. The larger of a pair of kilns was a circular up-draught type, the collapsed roof debris forming a compact platform which had successfully withstood destruction by deep ploughing (Figs. 3 and 4). The plough soil extended to the base of the kiln walls so that the kiln appeared to

have been built on the surface. The flue was orientated slightly east of due N. and ran from an irregular stoke-hole pit 6 to 7ft. in diameter dug into the sand. The overall length of the kiln from the interior of the back wall was 5ft. 6in. The internal diameter of the combustion-chamber averaged 3ft. 9in. and the oven-floor support was provided by a clay tongue-like pedestal, of which only the bottom 3in. survived, extending 2ft. 8in. from the back wall, 11in. wide. At 9in. above the floor the walls of the chamber curved towards the centre at six places, three on each side of the pedestal. Bulges and pilasters are thought to increase the turbulence of the hot gases and these perhaps carried a continuous arch of clay onto the pedestal. Lumps of clay with concave fired surfaces were found amongst the mass of material filling the kiln. Finger smear marks showed at the springing of the arches and the whole of the interior walls were highly vitrified to a shiny green. The walls, standing to 12in., were of 2in. thick red clay backed by 4 to 5 courses of re-used tiles, brick and highly fired stone with a clay columnar structure at the entrance. No pottery remained inside the kiln so the oven had not collapsed whilst a firing was in progress, but a small dish was lodged at the back of the pedestal. Large pieces of flagon wasters were found in the wall matrix and in a prominent position on the back wall was a handle.

Kiln 2. Leading off from the same hole was a very small kiln or oven. The walls were constructed of baked clay burnt grey, pressed around fragments of old tegulae, rising vertically to 3in. near the flue, flaring outwards at the back. The inside diameter of the oven chamber was 13in. and no floor was recovered. The long flue was waisted, narrowing to 3½in. Its use and association with Kiln 1 could not be ascertained: no evidence for fritting was found but this possibility cannot be ruled out. Two sherds of samian were found here, one South, one Central Gaulish. *The Products* are described in detail in conjunction with Fig. 10. A kiln of this size would have a capacity of between 300 and 400 pots in one firing.

Raw Materials

Gault Clay outcrops 300yds. away. An old hollow way S. of the Golf Club lane (thought by Winbolt to be the line of the N.-S. Roman road) follows the edge of the clay outcrop which could have been dug here. No wells were found during excavations and it was probably more convenient to fetch water from the stream than to construct timber-lined wells through the unstable sand beds.

Evidence of Other Kilns

The road scrapers demolished another kiln nearby made of similarly vitrified clay. Further kilns are presumed to exist in the field alongside to the E. The similarity between the fabric of the flagons and that of some of the herringbone stamped mortaria suggests that these may possibly also have been made on the site.

Lickfold Kiln

During the construction of a garage for the farmhouse in 1955, an "oven" was discovered, with part of the clay dome intact. Parham Estate carefully preserved the finds and recent examination has shown them to include wasted grey wares, thus extending the industrial area. Trial trenches in the vegetable garden and a proton gradiometer survey in the field S. of the farm failed to locate further kilns or pits.

Discussion

Little is known of the distribution of Roman pottery kilns in the territory of the Regni, and how large an area a local manufacturing centre might serve (see comments by Cunliffe¹).

¹ B. W. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne II* (1971), 254-5.

Winbolt found a pottery waster tip of grey ware cooking pots at Hardham but no kiln; recent survey work with a proton gradiometer at Hardham revealed high anomalies. Wasters of buff sandy ware jars were discovered at Watersfield in 1966. Fragments of samian moulds at Borough Farm (see samian report below) hint at pottery kilns there in the late 2nd century. It is likely that there were many small potteries sited on a convenient source of clay serving a small local area. Some products from Wiggonholt perhaps reached Chichester, but Fishbourne and Chichester no doubt had their own kilns. The Rowlands Castle kilns had a distribution route predominantly along the coastal plain, although a very little pottery of Rowlands Castle type (No. 100) was found at Wiggonholt. No doubt a large proportion of the products were taken N. up the Stane Street for use in the villas at Rapsley and Chiddingfold. Nothing from Romano-British sites in Worthing could be definitely assigned to the Wiggonholt pottery.

A somewhat similar kiln with pilastered sides and producing flagons soon after the middle of the 1st century was excavated in 1928 at Otford near Sevenoaks.¹ A kiln at Corfe Mullen² in Dorset combined production of flagons, mortaria, bowls and jars.

Despite some of the early forms, the Wiggonholt kiln must be early 2nd century rather than 1st century. The dating evidence was furnished by a samian rim sherd of Hadrianic-Antoine date and four pieces of stamped mortaria dated to AD 110-165 all from the stokehole.

The Stone Oven (Fig. 4)

70ft. due S. of Kiln 1 was a stone-built oven with flue orientated S. This was constructed basically of one massive lump of ironstone measuring 5ft. by 4ft. by 10in., surrounded by smaller ironstone blocks. When found it was covered with tegulae (broken by ploughing) and numerous nails. The centre of the furnace was cracked from tremendous heat. A short wall 3½ft. x 2½ft. ran due S. from it. It is similar to ovens at Silchester,³ and was probably a bread oven serving a timber building to the S., of which only two postholes were recovered. Kitchen debris in this area included an amphora rim, a mortarium stamped MARTINVS, and a samian dish form 18/31R stamped ROPPI RVT M (AD 110-130). Domestic rubbish included needles, spindle-whorls and brooches.

This complex is rather close to the pottery kiln area and it is possible the kilns had gone out of use by the time the oven was built towards the end of the period, or at the beginning of Period 2b.

Period 2b, Antonine

The oven continued in use; fragments of hunt-cup were found (Nene Valley, AD 155 plus). Numerous large pits were filled. In the base of Pit 7 concretions had collected around iron sandal studs turned blue with vivianite; four mortaria rims came from this pit. The samian included a S. Gaulish piece form 27 at the bottom and a mid-late 2nd century collection of Central Gaulish pieces. Pit 9 was still in use but a new one, Pit 10, was dug alongside. Both contained a scatter of Central Gaulish samian. Pit 6 also came back into use (3 pieces of Central Gaulish). The largest pit was Pit 12 which had a fair amount of Central Gaulish samian (42 vessels); the contents also included earlier material, such as a blue glass eye bead and a coin of Vespasian. One curious pit was Pit 11 which had contents of very mixed date; it was seemingly dug to take the debris of a burned down building lying to the E.; 6ft. in diameter, it was cut 5ft. 6in. into sand. A foot from the bottom was a massive black layer 18in. thick where tipping had piled it against

¹ B. W. Pearce, "The Roman Site at Otford" *Arch. Cantiana* 42 (1930), 160-2, 166.

² J. B. Calkin, "An early Romano-British kiln at Corfe Mullen" *Ant. J.* 15 (1935), 42-55.

³ *Arch.* 62, 327.

the S. side; the charcoal included oak planks and numerous iron fittings and nails. The layer above the charcoal produced two coins of Hadrian and one of Postumus and assorted samian of South and Central Gaulish types.

Test holes to the west of Pit 11 found nothing although Winbolt discovered occupation debris when the road opposite Lickfold was widened in 1938. Later the mechanical earth-mover revealed pits and a small clay oven (Period 2b) 60yds. S., also more pits opposite the farmhouse.

At the end of the Antonine period, the area N. of Kiln 1 was used as a cemetery.

The Cremations

Two cremations were recovered. No. 1 was excavated in a small pit with numerous (150) iron sandal studs, the burial urn being a fine grey ware with lattice decoration (Fig. 14, No. 98). The other was found 9ft. away immediately beside the fence when workmen for the GPO were digging a cable trench. Thanks to the excellent care of the men, the group was left undisturbed and reported at once. A complete samian dish (Curle 15) rested as a lid on a large grey pot (broken) containing the cremated remains of a woman and also the charred fragments of a box with a bronze rivet. A glass beaker had been placed in the dish, only the base of which remained, the top being destroyed by ploughing. Scratched on to the outside base of the dish was the word FERNA, which R. P. Wright describes as a woman's name.

At the cremation cemetery at Hassocks each burial urn was accompanied on one side with a cup, on the other side with a plate; in one instance the plate covered the mouth of the urn but, surprisingly, no glass lachrymatories were found.

Period 3

Some time after 180 AD a building was constructed immediately N. of the stone oven. An area of rough flint cobbling was uncovered running due E.-W. for 56ft., the limits of neither end being located. Post-holes on both sides gave a width for the building of 18ft. and the irregular edge of the cobbles suggested it may have been an open-sided barn or work-shed. The post-holes, nine on the south side and eight on the north side, lay 5 to 6ft. apart; they were 6-10in. across and up to 18in. deep and packed with sandstone, tegulae, flue tiles and, in one case, entirely with oyster shells.

No hearth was found and the mass of nails on the cobbles suggests the building had a thatched roof. The E. end had a greater density of cobbles. Here, three shallow post-holes were found on the centre line, also a line of ironstone blocks, but there were no central post-holes along the rest of the structure.

At the N.W. end a mass of slag was found and a small amount of molten bronze, but the floor was relatively clean, pottery finds being very small abraded fragments.

The dating evidence is provided by a base of samian form 38 with the stamp of BRICCI, an Antonine potter working 140-170. This was found in the bottom of the oyster-packed post-hole. Finds on the cobbles were mixed and include coins of Nero (very worn), Tetricus and Constantine II.

At the S.W. corner the postholes cut pits 9 and 10. A complete upper stone of a rotary quern found on the top of Pit 9 may belong to the earlier period when flour was ground for the bread oven. Pit 10 contained slag and was in use in association with the ironworking floor.

To the S., the 8½ft. length of rough unmortared wall (of tile, ironstone, flints, slag) presumably belongs to Period 3. Underneath it was found a rim sherd of a large storage jar which joined a sherd in Pit 13. This pit seemed to be the stone-mason's private cache for alongside his

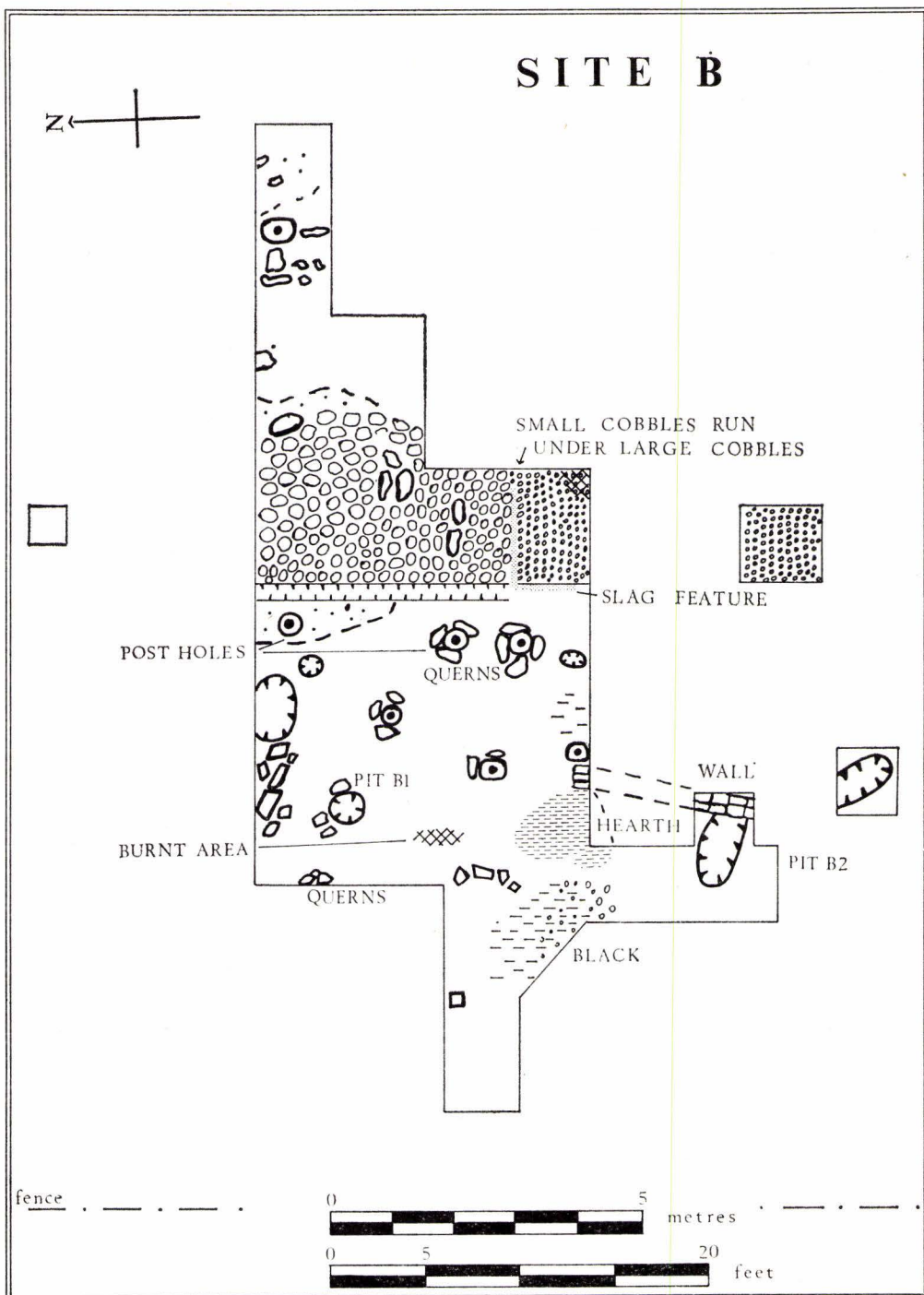


FIG. 5. Plan of excavations on Site B

double-ended pick were three pots nested and a lid made from a samian base in good condition of form 79/80 stamped ADVOCISIO, a late Antonine potter working at Lezoux 160-200. On the underside of the base is the graffito SABI, perhaps the name of the owner. The pick is a hint that reasonable masonry was erected somewhere on the site.

SITE B (Fig. 5)

Test-holes were dug at intermittent intervals along the rest of the new road N. of the bath-house. Only one gave positive results. An area 52ft. x 32ft. was stripped but it was not of large enough extent to give a clear plan as to the nature and phases of the occupation. The progress of the roadworks prevented a full investigation of this complicated site.

The pottery here was quite different from that on Site A. Despite some residual S. Gaulish samian and even a coin of Nero, all levels contained late Antonine samian and colour-coated wares. Proportionately there was less Oxford ware than on Site C and it seems likely that the area is mainly of 3rd century occupation. Half the area was taken up by a series of cobble floors; the rest consisted of hearths and postholes.

The Cobbles

The possibility of the 10ft. width of cobbles representing a N.-S. road surface was explored but not proven. The surface had ceased 10ft. N. of Site B. 8ft. to the S. there was one layer of fine cobbles, presumably an extension of the lowest level of cobbles, but further S. this also ceased.

In the excavated area, the build-up of 12in. of cobbling, representing four distinct layers all containing clinker, can best be explained as yard surfaces. If the wooden buildings flanking it housed a smithy traffic would congregate here thus necessitating frequent re-surfacing. It may be worth mentioning that no horse shoes were found either here or elsewhere on the site.

The main elements are sub-divided as follows:—

Phase I. Pre-Metal Working. (Period 2b)

A layer of fine cobbles 10ft. wide extended for at least 30ft. This may belong to a workshop or a yard; it contained a little clinker. A house or kitchen may exist nearby as a certain amount of Antonine samian was found. The large number of broken quernstones, including a hopper quern, in the later period suggests a communal flour milling establishment. Pits B1 and B2 contained no slag and belonged to this period; Pit B1 produced a fragment of lead glazed pottery (No. 139).

Phase II. Metal Working Period. (Period 3/4)

On the W. half of the site there were several fireplaces and a hearth, also burnt stones, soot, ash, patches of slag and clinker. Other hearths were suspected outside the excavated area. Most of the post holes, belong to this period, the packing furnished by broken quern stones.

There was a line of postholes parallel to, and 3ft. W. of, the edge of a 10ft. wide cobbled yard. A gutter running along the N.-S. edge and along a subsidiary channel E.-W. contained much slag and molten iron.

The vesicular iron slag and hammer slag is evidence here of the small-scale iron smelting and forging common on Roman sites.

Coins of Constantine and Severus Alexander were found E. of the cobbles and Tetricus to the W. A small find from over the hearth was a button-and-loop fastener (Fig. 7. No. 16). The coarse pottery included some large grey storage jars with internal finger impressions. The samian included five stamps, all Antonine, and some forty pieces of Central Gaulish vessels.

Re-patching of the cobbles took place throughout the period.

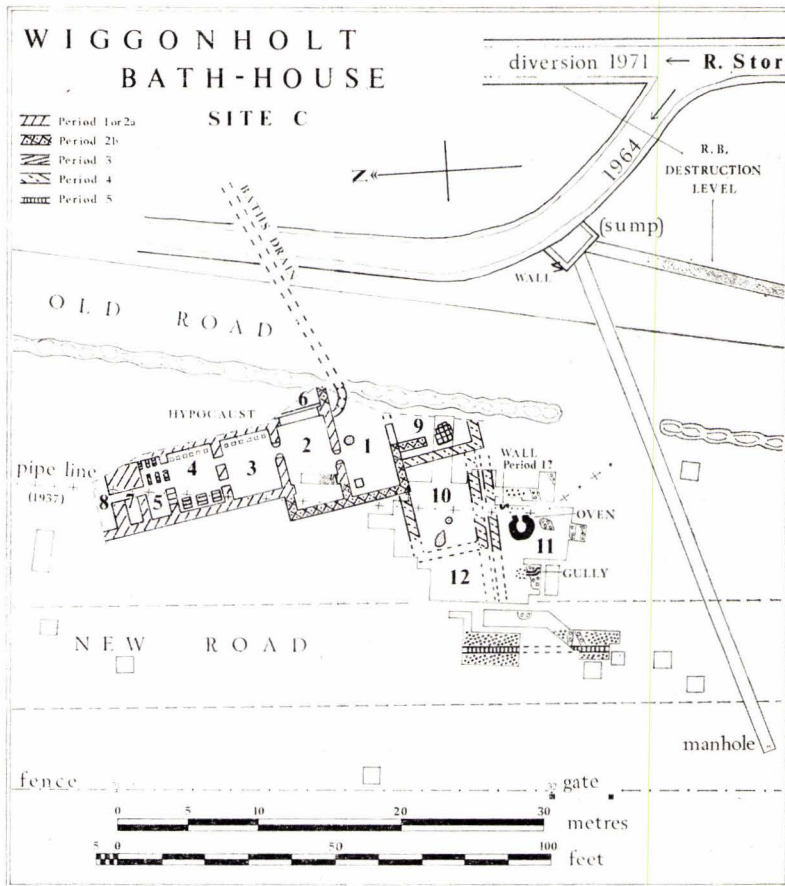


FIG. 6. Plan of the bath-house incorporating Winbolt's trenches and the 1964 excavations on Site C

SITE C

The original brief of the excavations was to discover the nature and extent of Room 10 found by Winbolt in 1939 and shown on his plan of the bath-house.¹ It was necessary first to locate the precise position and alignment of the bath-house: the watermain, the original cause of its discovery, had since been removed. A trench was opened up parallel to the line of the new road and a 4ft. trench run at right angles to it towards the hedge. By chance this lay directly over the hearth in Room 9. An area approximately 50ft. by 60ft. was investigated; the top soil in this area was fairly deep and some mechanical clearing by a local farmer, Mr. Tim Bertram, was gratefully accepted.

The Structures

The pattern which emerged (Fig 6) was primarily one of inferior walls much tumbled, which perhaps had never been more than stone footings for timber buildings, built on almost the same

¹ S. E. Winbolt and R. G. Goodchild, "A Roman villa at Lickfold, Wiggonholt." *S.A.C.* vol. 81 (1940), 54.

alignment as the bath-house. The pair of parallel walls only one foot apart, suggests these should be considered as separate lean-to buildings rather than rooms within one building. The area approximating to Room 10 (here called C10) was bounded on the N. by a 2ft. wide wall of rough chalk, greensand blocks and ironstone blocks. 14ft. to the S. was a similar but rougher wall. An area of tumble (robbed or ruined) represents the W.-ward line. Each of these three walls showed some patches of mortar: on the S. one there was a heap 14in. in diameter of very small fragments of plaster, and a few coarse tesserae were lodged in the western wall. Close to this wall an area of burnt clay indicated a probable hearth, and near the centre were some large blocks of stone and ironstone, making a post-hole.

The wall between Rooms 10 and 9 was of superior construction, with shale and malmstone blocks set on edge; it had been levelled with a plaster floor on top, at the same level as the plaster capping on Winbolt's tile hearth. Probably the later inferior walling had been removed in the excavations of 1939.

To the S. of C10 lay a somewhat similar rough wall, containing more chalk blocks. The S. wall probably ran at a distance of 9ft., being here represented by a concentration of rubble. Within this building was an oven or kiln with flue opening to the E. Its interior was almost circular, 3ft. in diameter. The walls were of mortared tiles laid horizontally, built up on a base of glauconitic sandstone blocks, two of which furnished the flue. The interior walls were lined with clay. There was a ledge consisting of stone blocks and an almost complete decorated flue tile with roller stamped diamond and lattice design resting on the puddled clay floor which sloped down into a central depression. The ledge was probably a secondary feature and the stone blocking of the flue may belong to a yet later phase. The structure was not excavated completely as it lay just to the side of the new road. The interior was filled with soft clean sandy clay, the only object between this and the floor was a bone. Above the sterile filling was tumble from the walls of the building. Much of the stokehole area had been removed by the watermain trench, but associated with it were a number of pieces of glass. Close to the N. side of the oven were two large storage jars (Fig. 16) set into the rough cobble and earth floor. It was not clear whether these related to the first phase of the furnace or to the next phase when it was adapted to hold water for some purpose.

S.-wards there were the slight remains of a wall. W.-wards (C12) the area was very robbed although the pair of E.-W. walls could just be detected in the section. At the side was a sooty area and group of stones with S-shaped passage 6in. wide. An iron ladle of the sort usually associated with metal working came from here, also a large amount of lead residues and dross. Further W. was a floor of small cobbles overlain by several earth floors.

The pottery has a high proportion of Oxford wares. Taken in conjunction with the coin evidence, the date of this extension is early or mid 4th century and occupation ceased c.376 AD. The occupants can hardly be called squatters since they erected new structures, albeit of poor quality. In addition they were living in the bath-house proper: Winbolt dated his last floor in Room 1 to early 4th century and describes it "as of the coarsest description, consisting mainly of tiles and flat stones laid level."

The Bath-house Coin Series (see p. 121)

Over nearly the whole of the area described, i.e. 30ft. x 40ft., was a scatter of coins totalling 114. The last in the series are of Gratian and Valens (367-375 AD). Since none of the characteristically very late issues (e.g. Honorius, Theodosius) are included, a final date of c.375 or

376 AD is suggested. The density averaging 10 to a 10ft. square is such that it may be reasonable to suppose some represent a hoard which had been hidden in the roof. When the weather caused the disintegration of the buildings, rain and wind would disperse them about ruined walls. However, several seem to be lodged rather securely, and a few (Gratian) were in the ash rake-out. The series fits into Ravetz's Pattern Group B, with a very high peak in Group V (364-378 Valentinianic) and another peak nearly as high in Group III (330-346);¹ the curve reflects inflation, not any structural revival or decline, but the high Group V peak does not normally occur in rural settlements. Also, Ravetz makes the point that Valentinianic coins were scarcely ever hoarded.

Later Features

The only structure overlying the coin scatter was a rough flint wall 18in. wide, lying 2ft. 6in. below present ground level. This was followed for 34ft. due N.S. on a different alignment from the bath-house. It overlies the fine cobble floor or yard. There was no dating evidence with this feature, which is presumed medieval or post-medieval.

Sequences and Discussion

The N.-S. section through the stokehole of the oven revealed the remains of a wall at 12in. below its base. Possibly this wall bounded the exercise yard of the bath-house and it may be related to the wall which showed in the water-sump section at the E. edge of the old road. There is no doubt that the old road must overlie what was once the E. part of the bath-house, but the structures may be wholly demolished by flood-water as was indicated by the section in the water-sump. Furthermore a water pipe trench dug alongside the footpath and running into the sump from the S., cut through a black destruction layer extending for 80ft. The top of the layer was at 18ft. OD and varied from 3ft. 3in. to 3ft. 9in. below the path level. It included fragments of tile, brick, charcoal, small amounts of pottery and a quern fragment, and was 12in. to 21in. thick.

In June, 1971, the Sussex River Authority diverted the Stor, which was threatening to undercut the old road, along a new cut to the E. The spoil from this operation contained a large amount of material, including samian (Central Gaulish, Antonine with some late Antonine) and the storage jar face-mask (Fig. 16, Plate 1B). Winbolt had found a samian Antonine stamp, ANDEGNI, at a depth of 4ft. in this area in 1944, and suggested there was a marsh outside the bath-house which was used as a rubbish dump.² He also recorded³ the bath-house drain running in a N.E. direction towards the centre of the Stor valley at a point 10ft. 6in. E. of the present bed of the river. The top of the 2ft. drain was 4ft. 4in. below 1938 ground level and he estimated it passed beneath the modern bed of the Stor by 10in. The 1971 pottery, presumably from the 4ft. level, included large pieces which show little, if any, water abrading. It is mainly Antonine in date.

The evidence could indicate that the whole establishment extended further to the E., possibly incorporating a timber villa until a great inundation destroyed the East-most parts entirely. Thereafter the low-lying area was abandoned and gradually other periodic floods in the late 3rd and 4th century built up the series of alluvial layers overlying the destruction level. The E. bath-suite being of stone and at a slightly higher level (a step led down from Room 2) was renovated and this could therefore coincide with the beginning of Winbolt's Period 2, at about 175 AD.

¹ A. Ravetz, "The Fourth Century Inflation" in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 7th series, 4 (1964), 201 ff.

² *S.N.Q.* vol. 10 (1944), 8.

³ *S.A.C.* vol. 81 (1940), 62-63.

Some comment on the bath-house is appropriate. There were only two places where Winbolt's excavation was re-opened. First, his "cooking hearth" in Room 9: this structure of tiles had on it a mass of plaster and chalk and could have been used for lime-burning rather than cooking.

Second, a small trench 9ft. by 3ft. was put in over the herringbone floor adjoining the "buttress" in the S. of Room 2. The purpose was to check the alignment of the building and to see the condition of the floor, said to have been badly pillaged by Canadians in the War whilst the site was open. In fact the floor was intact for half the length of the trench. Winbolt states this floor was (his) Period 1 and set in a concrete bed 8in. deep laid on a base of rubble. Unfortunately he does not state the precise spot he made this observation. An examination in the test-trench showed that a distinct destruction level $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick which contained a piece of iron wire separated the tiles from the pink concrete floor, here 6in. thick.

From a look at the plan, the following alternative interpretation can be made. The "buttresses" could represent the original side walls of the building. The doorway into Room 3 seems to be contemporary with the construction of the wall and Winbolt's photograph¹ shows the recessed door jambs. However the doorway into Room 1 seems to be an insertion, suggesting this room was added later, and had to incorporate the large drain running through it. Maybe there were latrines in this corner or further E. If Room 1 is a later addition the original construction date is effected since Winbolt's sequence was based on the floors in Room 1. The building of a bath-house in the late 1st century would tie in with the history of the rest of the site and explain the 1st century finds made by Winbolt (eight pre-Hadrian coins, several early brooches, fine tesserae). The herringbone floor however would remain as 2nd century (similar bricks were found in pre-Flavian levels at Fishbourne² but occur elsewhere at later dates).

Unfortunately the tile-maker's graffito found by Winbolt³ does not shed light on the date of construction. R. P. Wright says: "Although most of the letters used in this graffito differ only slightly from the norm, the shape of N and P can be paralleled in documents of the 1st and 2nd century and do not admit of narrow dating."⁴ Lowther states that most of the roller-stamped flue tiles are from late 1st century dies and explains their presence at the bath-house by re-use. There is insufficient evidence to support the contention that a bath-house was definitely built in the late 1st century but the possibility remains. The sequence of floors in Room 1 can be accommodated by the following amended chronology:

Period 1 or 2a (Winbolt's <i>Period 1</i>)	1st bath-house building erected in one rectangular block 60ft. by 18ft. (Rooms 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8); one room at least with a fine mosaic; large drain running out of S.E. corner of building.
Period 2b (Winbolt's <i>Period 1</i>) AD 140-180	Bath-house enlarged: Room 2 extended W.-wards and herringbone tile floor laid; Room 1 added, also E.-wards extension (Room 6). Possibly there was an exercise yard S. of Room 1 (Winbolt's "porch").
INUNDATION damaged the E. side of the bath-suite.	

¹ S. E. Winbolt and R. G. Goodchild, "A Roman villa at Lickfold, Wiggonholt" *S.A.C.* vol 78 (1937), 20, Fig. 6.

² B. W. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne II* (1971), 44.

³ *S.A.C.* vol. 81 (1940), 66-67.

⁴ In correspondence.

Period 3
(Winbolt's *Period 2*)
AD 180-300

Bath-house underwent extensive repairs and alterations; tessellated floors were replaced by cement ones. In the late 3rd century a general decline, perhaps due to the silting up of the drain.

Period 4
(Winbolt's *Period 3*)
AD 300-376

(a) Addition of Room 9.
(b) Addition of leant-to buildings/rooms C10, C11, C12, in use until AD 375/6.

THE ROADWORKS

The discontinuous nature of the structures and their indeterminate plans bears out that this type of site can only be tackled satisfactorily by total stripping. Trial trenches placed at arbitrary intervals invariably missed features except for the area which developed into Site B.

The road scrapers gave some indication of the enormity of the problem: in one move they revealed a slice in a pattern of features, destroying it in the next. Scrapes in N.S. lines perhaps give an undue emphasis to N.S. features on the plan. With two 100ft. tapes, the position of features could be plotted quickly by triangulation, using as a base line the contractor's marker pegs fixed in the W. boundary fence. The recording could do little more than plot the general pattern of "black" areas and in most cases it was not possible to obtain dating evidence or distinguish pits, ditches or destruction levels. No stone buildings were encountered. The pottery was still predominantly late 1st and 2nd century, with some zones of 3rd and 4th century material. Briefly a few salient points are described here, from N. to S., numbered as on the general site plan (Fig. 2).

60yds. S. of Wickford Bridge was a small clay oven (S10). In the next 60 yds. there were two pits and then a furnace made from massive blocks of ironstone (S7). A pit nearby yielded a colour-coated sherd suggesting a late date. To the S., opposite the little bridge over the Stor, a pit (S2) containing rouletted pottery (Fig 15); a native stamp identical to one found at Hardham, came from S3. There was a line of post-holes and possibly wall footings running into the field.

A Flavian samian stamp (COELI) came from pit S4. Some further 60yds S. was an area of particular intensity. There were two long "black" areas, 30ft. and 20ft. respectively. A large circular pit (S12) produced 16 pieces of samian, mainly Antonine, and a mortarium stamp of SOLLVS. Post holes ran off the W. boundary. This area is presumably linked to pits recorded in the E. bank of the Stor which are additional evidence of the changed course of that river. Another group of features occurs about the same distance S. again.

At the point where the old road now runs as a lay-by, two long black areas were revealed, one (S17) running for 84ft. These may be part of the same ditch system. The pits to the S. were near to Site B and were probably of an industrial nature. Pit S19 5ft. in diameter had a clay lining 9in. thick: finds included a base of MACIO (Antonine) and a contemporary forgery of Gordian III (238-244), placing it well into the 3rd century. S. of the bath-house it was expected that the earth movers would reveal evidence of the E.-W. road, theoretically 100yds. S. of the bath-house. Unfortunately no trace either of this road or a N.-S. road believed to cross the Stor near Wickford Bridge came to light. The explanation could be they were sandy tracks, as at Hockwold, with the flint metalling ploughed out.

Just S. of where the E.-W. road should be, features included a couple of small hearths and a prominent ditch (S20) filled with a large quantity of ox jaw bones and Flavian samian. Oyster shells were also abundant here, their only other appearance on the site being around a post hole

at the cobbled floor building on Site A. Somewhere from this area a silver coin of Vespasian was apparently picked up. The samian was Flavian, confirming this as a zone of Period I occupation.

Note

Surplus soil removed by the roadwork operations was dumped and spread in two low-lying fields E. of the new road, raising their overall surface level by several inches to minimise flooding. These are marked (X) on the plan since they will undoubtedly yield surface pot sherds to future field workers which could be confusing.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS

In the early summer of 1964 the area was photographed from the air. Black and white photographs failed to pick up any features but colour transparencies showed slight crop differentiation, especially in the large central field.

In the spring of 1965 Parham Estate and the resident farm manager, Mr. J. Sherlow, kindly allowed the digging of trial trenches in two likely-looking areas.

Site D

A trench 100ft. long, 4ft. wide was cut 27ft. E. of the central N.S. fence line. It would appear that this area dated from the mid 2nd century, with at least two recognisable periods.

In the earlier, a large pit, Pit DA4, contained some early coarse wares including an extreme carinated vessel, also Antonine samian 150-180 AD, with one stamped piece.

The later phase was an iron working one. Another large pit DA3 yielded considerable quantity of slag and an iron bar. The samian was Antonine and a very little colour-coated ware was present therefore the pit cannot be earlier than late 2nd century and could be 3rd. A layer of cobbles 60ft. to the S. contained a few pieces of slag but is rather far away to be a working floor associated with the pit. A whetstone and a fine enamelled brooch came from here and coins of Constans and Tetricus.

Site E

115ft. W. of the fence flanking the new road and 43ft. S. of the field fence a trench 18ft. by 9ft. was put in where the air photograph revealed a series of crescentic marks. This coincided with a spot where the farmer's plough habitually struck large stones. The area sampled produced a hearth of ironstone blocks with some tiles and ash.

SAXON AND LATER PERIODS

Although the names Wickford and Wiggonholt are of Saxon derivation, no evidence associated with the Saxon period was found during the excavations.

By the 13th century occupation on the Pulborough Ridge had reached urban proportions and the moated manor house was superseded by New Place. Pulborough Church dates from 1220.

Only a handful of medieval sherds were recovered from the fields of the Wiggonholt peninsula. Banks Cottage and Lickfold are good examples of 16th century timber buildings, as was Lickfold barn (destroyed by fire in 1966). Banks was formerly an alehouse, serving travellers along the old parish road which skirted the flood-plain.

There was one large post-medieval pit in the excavations on Site A; it contained clay pipe stems and Mocha ware.

A NOTE ON THE BACKGROUND

Cunliffe¹ defines in archaeological terms the likely extent of the Southern Atrebatian kingdom at the time of Verica and gives a plausible sequence of events leading up to the reign of Cogidubnus. The area, plotted from finds of Southern Atrebatian pottery forms and Verica coins extends from the Test to the Adur, and from the lower reaches of the Wey to the Channel. In this area no Iron Age site was defended or redefended immediately before the Roman invasion, the people being pro-Roman.

Yet there would be a degree of continuity in that the region over which the old hill-forts held dominion remained as entities and that the territory of Cissbury, the block of Downs between the River Arun and the River Adur, with the temple at Lancing marking its E. boundary, may conceivably have continued as a unit. When this Arun/Adur block is examined the following salient factors emerge. On the coast is a series of villas, several known to be early, situated on each inlet, viz at Littlehampton (at least two), Angmering, Worthing and probably at Lancing and Sompting. These could be seen as deliberate colonisation along a coast road laid down in the early years of the Conquest. On the Downs, the native Iron Age family settlements continue and some become fairly Romanised in due course, for example painted wall plaster occurs at Park Brow. At Muntham Court in the shadow of Cissbury the native cult centre became an important Roman religious centre perhaps as part of a deliberate policy. To the N. of the Downs a series of small Roman sites developed at Bunton, Wiston, Ashington, on either side of the E.-W. road, the Greensand Way, culminating in a great concentration in the Pulborough area. The villas on the coast would be breaking in and farming the coastal plain: long fields were discovered at Ringmer Road in Worthing.² No doubt the villa owners acquired some common rights for running sheep on the Downs and indeed they may have exerted some control over the corn crop from the Downs. The isolated bath-house at Highdown is considered to be a centre for administration of this type.³ However, the settlements towards the N. edge of the Downs no doubt fed their produce northward to the Greensand Way which strategically crossed the numerous N.-S. prehistoric tracks and channelled produce to a marshalling ground at Wiggonholt, which was run by the local administrative headquarters for the area at Borough Farm. Borough is situated at the apex of a triangle commanding a fine position overlooking the fertile Downs and the difficult Weald and capable of controlling routes N.E. to London and S.W. over the River Arun to Chichester and Fishbourne. The writer suggests that the centre of influence for the Arun/Adur block shifted from Cissbury to a new centre, Pulborough/Wiggonholt, geographically determined by the new communications network.

CONCLUSIONS AND THE NATURE OF THE SITE

The evidence indicates that the whole of the Wiggonholt peninsula needs to be considered as a single complex of settlement whose economy bore a direct relationship with the Pulborough Ridge and the surrounding countryside.

Undoubtedly the growth of the settlement is linked to the communications. With Fishbourne an important point of entry and Chichester a significant town in the 1st century, Stane Street was probably constructed during the first decade of the Roman occupation, 43 to 53 AD, and the Greensand Way soon followed.

¹ B. W. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne I* (1971), 10-12.

² G. Lewis, "Recent Discoveries in West Sussex" *S.A.C.* 98 (1960), 20.

³ C. W. Stevens in *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain*, op. cit., 119.

No specifically Iron Age material has been recorded on the site, the nearest find being a Belgic gold stater from Marehill.¹ But soon after the Conquest, whatever its affiliations administratively or politically, a settlement developed around the cross-roads on the Wiggonholt peninsula, perhaps as a vicus, a village, a semi-rural market growing up to cope with the economic needs of the hinterland. The quality and quantity of finds in the 1st century testify to contact with Romanised traders, even settlers, from the Continent. At Hassocks² 15 miles to the E., there may be the same sort of site, although only the vast cremation cemetery is known, with two villas each $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. and S.E. respectively.

The roads allowed for the easy import of articles of trade and commerce. Iron came from the Wealden sites to the E., the four pigs of lead found on Broomershill were from the Derbyshire mines. They were a little off course of the road and are unlikely to be a chance loss en route to a port for the Continent, since they constitute two full pony loads or one Roman cartload;³ it is recorded they were found "with several pieces of Roman tile," about 4ft. underground.⁴ In addition, river-borne traffic is likely from a quayside and there was no doubt a small port at the river mouth, although the distance by river was over 20 miles. The importance of the Arun can be gauged from the fact that it is the only river in S.E. England recorded for the Ptolemy map (*Trisanto Fl.*). The large number of dugout canoes found over the years is proof of its use for water transport⁵ (the date of the canoes has yet to be scientifically determined).

The arrival of the lead font in the area in the late 3rd or 4th century probably was accomplished by water: having a capacity of 46 gallons it weighs several cwt. The source of manufacture of these items may be in the Cambridgeshire region and therefore a route by sea and river is practicable. It is made in three pieces, two rectangular and one circular, and could therefore be transported in sections and soldered together on the spot. By this date pottery was coming in from the Oxford area, perhaps via Silchester.

In addition to being at the hub of a communications network, the site could offer a variety of local raw materials such as building stone and clay for pottery making. The sherd scatter suggests that most of the 100 acres on the peninsula was occupied at some time or another, but to date, the only major stone building known is the bath-house. The question as to whether there is a villa and if so where, remains unanswered. Marks have shown up in several fields from the air and two sites were tested in 1965. One of these lay in an area of furnaces, the other produced pits and cobbles. The numerous re-used fragments of boxflue tiles which are not matched in the bath-house and a small fragment of polished Egyptian porphyry indicate the existence of another large building nearby and there is some evidence to suppose that a house lay immediately E. of the bath suite, enjoying the view across the Stor valley. If the site is part of a villa complex, there is a remarkably large area given over to associated activities such as pottery making, smithing, tanning leaving little space for agriculture in the immediate vicinity.

An alternative explanation has been put forward by Todd,⁶ that this site and the installations on the Ridge belonged to the estate presided over by the large villa at Borough Farm, 1½ miles away. Indeed the mausoleum must commemorate some local magnate, presumably the owner of

¹ S.A.C. 102 (1964), 29, where misinformation as to provenance was given by finder.

² J. E. Couchman, "A Roman Cemetery at Hassocks" S.A.C. 66 (1925), 34-61.

³ L. S. Palmer and H. W. W. Ashworth, "Four Roman Pigs of Lead" *Somerset Arch. & Nat. His.*

Soc. Proc. 101/102 (1956-7) 77-8.

⁴ S.N.Q. 3 (1930) 126.

⁵ S.N.Q. 16 (1965), 185-7.

⁶ M. Todd, "The Small Towns of Roman Britain" *Britannia* I (1970), 122.

Borough. However it can be categorically stated that the Wiggonholt complex in no way presents an organised pattern as do the sophisticated estates of Anthée and Chiragan and these are essentially 3rd and 4th century manifestations. Wiggonholt began in the second half of the 1st and reached a peak in the 2nd century and its small finds, the decorated samian and brooches, also the graffiti, do not suggest a population solely of poor illiterate workers. At Hockwold it was the complete absence of coins that suggested an economy based on service and payments in kind.¹ Yet it surely is no coincidence that Borough is an early villa establishment with some peculiar features, such as a long pair of walls with apsidal end, thought by the late Professor Ian Richmond to be possibly a garden walk. A few early estates have been recognised on the Continent, for example at Montmaurin in S. Gaul.² Unfortunately little is known of Borough and one would like to have positive evidence to prove a link. The finding of samian at Wiggonholt made by the Aldgate-Pulborough potter, whose moulds were found at Borough Farm means nothing more nor less than that his products were marketed locally (p. 144). In addition the relationship with the other Ridge sites is unknown: for example, the temple may have been an official meeting-place. As far as the farming management of the area is concerned, there is considerable acreage of suitable land on the Ridge to occupy the resources of Borough Farm.

Likewise, the relationship with Hardham,³ the posting station on Stane Street just 2 miles distant, is unknown. Winbolt excavated there a pottery industry making grey cooking pots. The products and probably the potters also found their way over to Wiggonholt: an identical native stamp occurs on both sites and much of the pottery is very similar, including the funnels. Although no kiln structures were found, the potters' waste tips of coarse ware could well be debris from "scoop" or "bonfire" kilns. Wiggonholt apparently grew at the expense of Hardham which had little to show in the way of a long period of occupation usually associated with posting stations. Masonry was found at the corners but no stone buildings within the embanked area and graves⁴ were found partly inside suggesting the station had gone out of use by the late 2nd century. Box-flue tiles and sherds built into the chancel walls of Hardham Church must come from yet another site, perhaps associated with the enclosure revealed on an Air Ministry photograph and plotted by the Ordnance Survey as lying just S. of the Church.

The Hurston Warren site, on acid sandy soil, may be an agricultural enclosure related to the Wiggonholt site, where it is difficult to gauge the relative importance of agriculture and industry from the evidence produced so far. On the agricultural side, no T-shaped corndrying ovens were found; these are usually 3rd and 4th century and occur frequently on the Downs,⁵ for example at West Blatchington, Thundersbarrow, Mill Hill (Shoreham) and Highdown. There were no ditched enclosures nor any typical coulter or scythes. But there were large numbers of querns, fragmentary and complete. On the industrial side, the pottery industry may have been locally significant in terms of distribution in the S.E. (see K. Hartley p. 140). Dr. Applebaum⁶ has suggested that the presence of loomweights might signify a state weaving mill (one lead weight was found in 1929). From the 1964 excavations came a lead weight, also two

¹ P. Salway, "Excavations at Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk" *Proc. of Camb. Ant. Soc.* 60 (1967), 57.

² G. Fouet, "La Villa Gallo-Romaine de Montmaurin," 20th supplement to *Gallia*.

³ S. E. Winbolt, "Excavations at Hardham Camp" *S.A.C.* 68 (1927), 89-132.

⁴ W. Boyd Dawkins, "On a Romano-British Cemetery and a Roman Camp at Hardham" *S.A.C.* 16 (1864), 52-64.

⁵ R. G. Goodchild, "Corn Drying Kilns" *Ant. J.* 23 (1943), 148; West Blatchington, *S.A.C.* 89 (1951), 21-31; Thundersbarrow, *Ant. J.* 13, 121-5; Highdown, *S.A.C.* 80 (1939), 80, fig. XI.

⁶ S. Applebaum in *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain*, op. cit., 106.

spindle whorls chipped from potsherds and several needles. These items suggest domestic rather than factory work. Small-scale iron smithing and lead working was evidenced by hearths, slags, dross, an iron bar and a ladle.

The settlement developed rapidly and in the late 1st or early 2nd century the first bath-house was constructed. This is significant because although small the bath-house was presumably a public building. Other public buildings, in timber or stone, will perhaps come to light, as could buildings assignable solely to the 3rd and 4th centuries. It would be expected to find a large late villa establishment linked possibly with a rural settlement and economically with the Downs, as is the case just 5½ miles away at Bignor. The best evidence is provided by the lead font, presumably purchased by a wealthy landowner and brought in at great expense when Christianity became fashionable. This was set up on what was probably then an islet in the river Arun, therefore the most likely spot for a late villa is on the W. side of the peninsula. It is relevant to remark that the Icklingham font¹ was found 150yds. from a villa site, and the Walesby fragment 200yds. from "a large villa."²

No doubt the general worsening of the climate in the 3rd century caused increased flooding of the Stor valley thus rendering the bath-house drain useless; indeed, it must have been at this time that the Stor changed its course and swung to the westward extremity of its valley, flooding and destroying the eastward extension of the baths and perhaps the villa itself: a remnant of a wall was visible in the river bank (1971) close to the drainage sump. This would account for the fact that in the final stages of the bath-house, a furnace or oven was built at a higher level and on the side away from the Stor, instead of utilising the bath-house hypocaust as was so frequently the case.

Many questions can be asked as to what and when was the end of the site. Less than a mile away a hoard of 1,800 coins had been hidden in a box at Redford House, Storrington; this hoard is not fully recorded but from holdings in the British Museum 335 AD is a reasonable date for its deposition.³ Late coin hoards are usually found in towns where trade continued and on the coin evidence trading at Wiggonholt apparently continued until 375 AD. The very large number of coins from the bath-house may in part belong to a dispersed hoard and the final issues represented belong to Valentinian and Gratian. It could be at this date, 375 AD, that the Christian font was tumbled into the silting-up meander, or merely "settled"; Winbolt found 4ft. 4in. of silt over the Roman drain in the Stor valley and the font was about 6ft. below the level of the water in the ditch. Similar tanks at Bourton-on-the-Water were sealed by a layer dated to 370-390.⁴

Only when the whole of the Wiggonholt complex has been examined critically will it be possible to determine not only its later stages but also the true nature of its early history and associations, whether it is a villa, or a semi-rural market, or both, as at Hockwold, or whether it is part of a large estate which underwent a change in ownership or mode of exploitation as at Shakenoak.⁵ The recent excavations have merely served to strengthen Winbolt's assertion that no district in Sussex N. of the Downs was so thickly populated in Romano-British times as the Arun Valley just S. and E. of Pulborough.

¹ *Ant. J.* 22 (1942), 219-20.

² D. F. Petch *Lincs. Archit. & Arch. Soc. Reports* 9 (1961), 13-15.

³ In correspondence from M. Archibald, British Museum.

⁴ *Bristol & Glos. Arch. Soc. Trans.* 55 (1934), 377-80; *ibid.*, 56, 100.

⁵ A. C. C. Brodrigg, A. R. Hands, D. R. Walker, *Excavations at Shakenoak II* (1971), 42.



PLATE 1A. Handle of ritual vessel, no. 6. About $\frac{2}{3}$ actual size.



PLATE 1B. Face mask, no. 156. Nearly actual size.



THE FINDS

Abbreviations

Alfoldean	S. E. Winbolt, "Alfoldean Roman Station" <i>S.A.C.</i> vol. 65 (1924), 112-157.
Angmering	L. Scott, "The Roman Villa at Angmering" <i>S.A.C.</i> vol. 79 (1938), 3-44.
<i>Ant. J.</i>	Antiquaries Journal.
<i>Arch.</i>	Archaeologia.
Blicquy	S. J. de Laet, A. Van Doorselaer, P. Spitaels, H. Thoen, <i>La Nécropole Gallo-Romaine de Blicquy</i> (1972).
BMC	British Museum Catalogue.
Cam.	C. F. C. Hawkes & M. R. Hull, <i>Camulodunum</i> (1947).
Chichester	A. Down & M. Rule, <i>Chichester Excavations I</i> (1971).
Cohen	H. Cohen, <i>Description Historique des Monnaies frappées sous L'Empire Romain.</i>
Colchester	M. R. Hull, <i>The Roman Potters' Kilns at Colchester</i> (1963).
Fishbourne	B. W. Cunliffe, <i>Excavations at Fishbourne II</i> (1971).
Jewry Wall	K. M. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester</i> (1948).
<i>JRS</i>	Journal of Roman Studies.
Lowther	A. W. G. Lowther, <i>A Study of the Patterns on Roman Flue Tiles and their Distribution</i> (Research papers of the Surrey Arch. Soc., no. 1) 1948.
LRBC	R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill & J. P. C. Kent, <i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> (1960).
<i>PSAS</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
RIC	H. Mattingly & others, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> (1923-67).
Richborough	J. P. Bushe-Fox, <i>Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough I, II, III, IV</i> ; B. W. Cunliffe, <i>V. S.A.C.</i>
Shakenoak	A. C. C. Brodrigg, A. R. Hands, D. R. Walker <i>Excavations at Shakenoak I</i> (1968).
Winbolt 1927	Excavations at Hardham Camp, <i>S.A.C.</i> vol. 68 (1927), 89-132.
Wroxeter	J. P. Bushe-Fox, <i>Excavations at Wroxeter I</i> (1912), III (1914).

Beaker Period Fig. 7, no. 1, 2

by D. L. Clarke

The three beaker sherds (no. 2) from Wiggonholt come from a single vessel with the characteristic beaker "tri-colour" fabric—red buff exterior/black reduced core/red buff interior, here scattered with fine crushed burnt flint gritting. The decorative motifs are limited to narrow zones of lattice bounded by double line margins (in one case single line) and alternating with equally narrow undecorated zones—the whole executed by a notched spatula with rectangular teeth of average breadth (c. 1.5mm).

It is impossible to classify the Wiggonholt sherds with certainty in the absence of a reliable indication of the overall profile. However, the cumulative inference of the positive and negative evidence supplied by the sample sherds suggest that they come from a biconical vessel c.20cm. high, most probably belonging to the Wessex/Middle Rhine (W/MR) beaker group (Clarke, 1966, *Palaeohistoria* XII, 187-8). The Wessex/Middle Rhine beaker assemblage seems to have accompanied a most important direct settlement of beaker people from the environs of Koblenz and Mainz—richly equipped with copper, bronze and gold metallurgy. This group clustered densely on the Wessex chalklands with important outliers in adjacent counties such as Sussex. The metallurgy suggests a date of c.1750 BC for the deployment of this group in Britain, thus arriving some centuries after the primary wave of early European and All-Over-Cord Bell beakers (c.2000 BC). Another important Sussex beaker in this group is the small biconical vessel from Devils Dyke, Beggars Haven, which accompanied an inhumation with a characteristic necklace of disc lignite beads and copper tubular beads on wooden cores (British Museum 90. 6-22. 1).

The barbed and tanged arrowhead (no. 1) from the same general area as the beaker sherds may well have accompanied the beaker which, judging by the abraded sherd edges, seems to have been broken and dispersed in antiquity as so often happened when further burials were made in the same locus (Site A, near oven).

The coins

by Marion Archibald

Site A

1. Nero. Denarius, 64-68; BMC 63 (Cobbled floor)
2. Nero. As, Victory with globe, Lyons mint; BMC 380.
3. Nero. As, Victory with globe, Lyons; BMC 387. (Pit 11).
4. Vespasian. As, Eagle on globe, Lyons; BMC 823.
- 5, 6. Vespasian. As, Pax type; (worn)
7. Domitian under Vespasian. As, 77-78, Spes; BMC 874.
8. Domitian. As, 87, Moneta Augusti; BMC 402.

9. Trajan. Dupondius, Tr Pot Cos IIIPP; (v. fine); BMC 735.
10. Hadrian. As, Salus feeding snake; BMC 1341. (Pit 8).
11. Hadrian. As, Salus; (worn). (Pit 11).
12. Hadrian. Pont Max; BMC 1163. (Pit 11).
13. Postumus. Victoria Aug; RIC 90.
14. Tetricus I. Laetitia; RIC 86 or 88 (Cobbled floor).
15. Constantine I. 313-17, Soli Invicto Comiti; (v. fine); Kent 172 i.
16. Constantine II. 330-35, Gloria Exercitus (2 standards); LRBC I 198.
17. Urbs Roma. 330-35.

Site B

18. Nero. Dupondius, Victoria, Lyons; BMC 350.
19. Contemporary cast forgery of Severus Alexander, As, Seated Salus; 5.32gm. (Caerleon was a centre of manufacture of similar counterfeits). See G. C. Boon, *Numismatic Chronicle* 5 (1965), 165.
20. Barbarous radiate, Tetricus I, Victoria Aug type.
21. Constantinopolis, Trier; LRBC I 66.

Roadworks

22. Contemporary plated forgery of Gordian III, "Antoninianus," Fort Redux. (S19).

Site D

23. Tetricus II.
24. Constans. 341-46. 2 Victories, Trier; LRBC I 150.
25. Illegible.

Site C

26. Victorinus, Invictus; RIC 114.
27. Tetricus I; Gallic Empire; type illegible.
28. Tetricus II; "Antoninianus," Spes Publica; RIC 272.
29. Tetricus II. ?Spes.
- 30, 31, 32, 33. Barbarous radiates, Spes type (2), Pax Aug (1), illegible (1).
34. Constantine I. 313-17, Soli Invicto Comiti; Trier; Kent 172 i.
35. Constantine I. Soli Invicto; London; Kent 43a*.
36. Constantine I. Sarmatia Devicta; Kent 215 ii.
37. Uncertain Constantine?I. Gloria Exercitus (1 standard).
- 38, 39. Regular coins cut down, Soli Invicto Comiti or Invictus type.
40. Crispus. 320-24, Vot X; Kent 216 ii.
- 41, 42. Constantine II as Caesar. 320-24, Vot X; Kent 217 ii, 320 ii.
43. Constantine II; Gloria Exercitus (1 standard); LRBC I 107.
- 44, 45, 46. Constantine II. 335-37, Gloria (1 standard); LRBC I 93.
47. Constantine II. 335-37. Gloria (1 standard); ?Trier.
48. Urbs Roma. 330-35, Wolf and Twins; LRBC I 360.
- 49, 50, 51, 52. Constantinopolis. 330-35; LRBC I 77, 225, illegible (2).
53. Constantine I (postumus). 337-39, Quadriga; LRBC I 1273.
54. Helena. 337-41, Pax Publica; LRBC I 104.
55. Theodora. 337-41, Pietas Romana; LRBC I 113.
- 56-58. Constans. 337-41, Gloria Exercitus (1 standard); LRBC I 127, 133 (2).
- 59-64. Constans. 341-46, Victoria DD Augg; LRBC I 140 (2), 148, 150, illegible (2).
- 65, 66. Constans. 348, Fel Temp Reparatio; LRBC II 33, 36.
67. Constantius II as Caesar; Gloria Exercitus (2 standards); LRBC I 69.
68. Constantius II. Gloria (1 standard); LRBC I 242.
69. Constantius II. 341-46, Victoriae DD Augg; LRBC I 137.
- 70, 71. Emperor illegible, 341-46, Victoriae DD Augg.
- 72, 73. Constantius II. Fel Temp, Galley; LRBC II 193, 404.
74. Constantius II. 353-54, Fel Temp, Falling horseman; LRBC II 455.
75. Emperor illegible, Fel Temp, Falling horseman.
76. Magnentius. 350-51, Fel Temp, Galley; LRBC II 48.
- 77, 78. Magnentius. 351-53, Victoriae; LRBC II 60, 221.
79. Julian. Siliqua; Votis V Multis X; Arles; Cohen 161.
80. Valentinian I. 364-67, Securitas; LRBC II 490.
- 81, 82, 83. Valentinian I. 367-75, Gloria Romanorum; LRBC II 311(2), 338.
84. Valentinian I. 367-75, Securitas Reipublicae; LRBC II 332 or 336.
85. Valentinian I. Gloria; LRBC II 479.
86. Valentinian I. 364-75, Gloria; Lyons.
87. Valentinian I. c375, Gloria; LRBC II 528 or 532.
88. Valens. 364-67, Securitas Reipublicae; LRBC II 486.
89. Valens. 364-75, Gloria Romanorum; LRBC II 480.
- 90, 91, 92. Valens. 364-75, Gloria; Arles (2), Lyons.
- 93-104. Valens. 367-75, Securitas Reipublicae; LRBC II 309, 322, 348, 510, 523, 528(2), 1031, 1395a*, illegible (Arles 2, ?1).

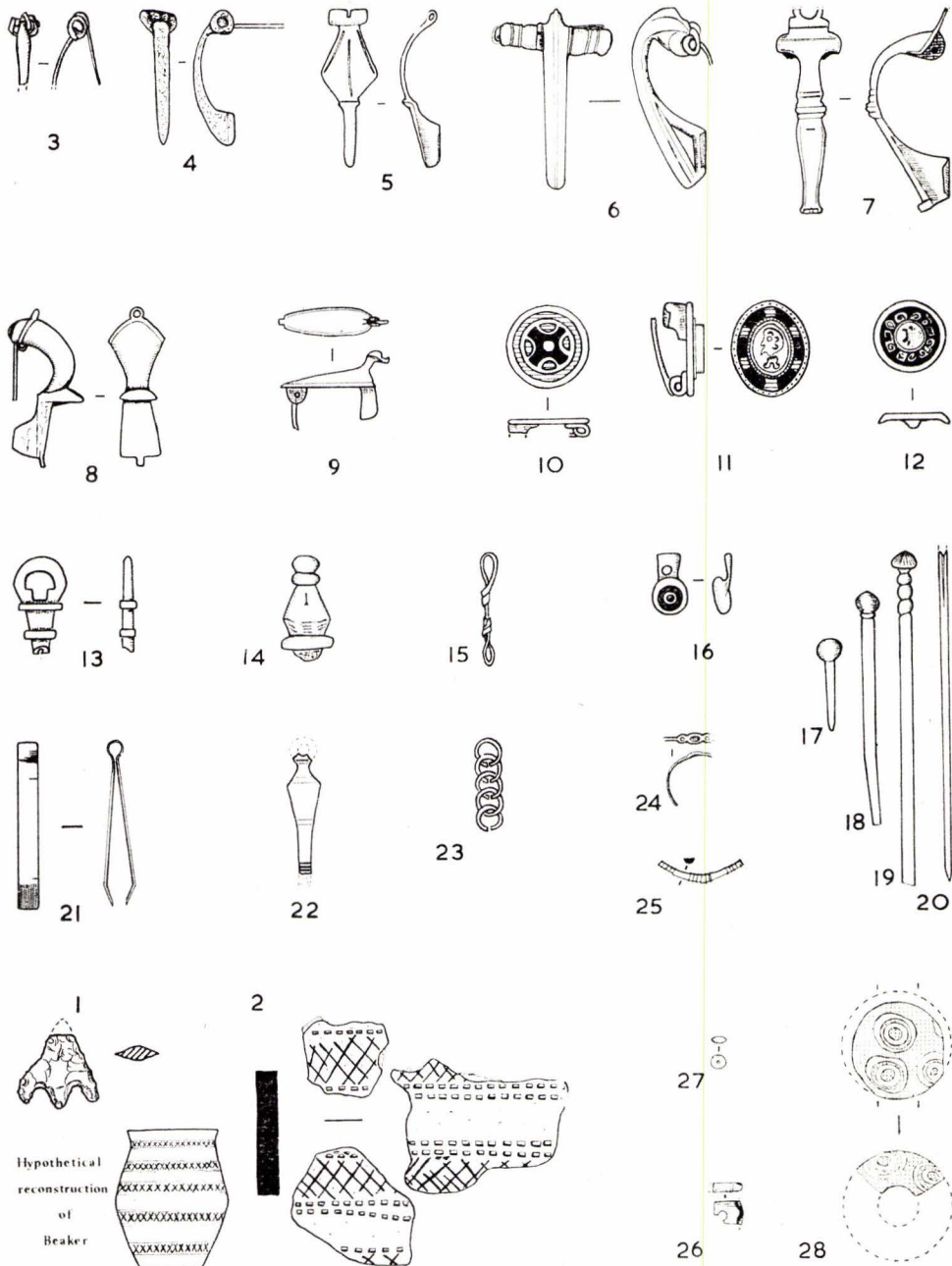


FIG. 7. Small finds: flint 1, beaker 2, bronze 3-25, shale 26, glass 27-28 (1/2)

105. Gratian. 367-75, Gloria Novi Saeculi; LRBC II 517.
 106-107. Gratian. 367-75, Gloria Novi Saeculi; Arles.
 108. Gratian. 367-75, Gloria Romanorum; Lyons.
 109. Emperor illegible, 364-75; Lyons.
 110. Emperor illegible, 364-75; Arles.
 111. Emperor illegible, 367-75, Securitas type.
 112. Cut-down Securitas type.
 4th century imitations:
 113. Invictus type (original finished by 318).
 114. Barbarous Urbs Roma type, Wolf and Twins.
 115, 116. Gloria Exercitus (2 standards) type.
 117. Constantinopolis type.
 118. Irregular Constans, Victoriae DD Augg QNN.
 119. Copy of Decentius, (351-53), Vict DD NN Aug et Caes.
 120, 121. Copies of Magnentius, (one of LRBC II 56).
 122-130. Fel Temp Reparatio, Falling horseman type.
 131-139. Illegible, mostly barbarous.

Note: Asterisks denote first recorded coin types.

Stone

A small fragment of red porphyry 10mm thick, both sides ground smooth, was found close to the bath-house. The edges were cracked from fire. It was identified by J. Allchin as Porfido Rosso Antico from Djebel-Dokhan, Egypt. Red porphyry is listed amongst the imports at Silchester (G. C. Boon, *Roman Silchester* (1957), 197).

The corner of a worked stone block 50mm thick came from Pit 6. It was examined by Martyn Owen of the Geological Museum who comments that the specimen appears to resemble the small type of Wealden Marble rather more closely than it does the Purbeck variety.

A few tesserae (8) in Lias and Chalk were scattered on Site C.

Tiles

Little new information was added to the evidence produced by Winbolt at the 1937 bath-house excavation. Both then and in 1964 there were a number of tiles with combed decoration, made by combs with anything from two to twelve teeth.

Roller-stamped designs on flue tiles were recorded by Lowther on Winbolt's material as follows:—

W—chevron type, Lowther's Group I

Diamond and lattice type, Group 5, dies 19, 20, 21, 23.

The 1964 excavations produced further examples of those listed, also fragments of various plain chevron type designs and a variant on the diamond and lattice type, die 38. There were fragments (9) of a honeycomb design.

No tile kiln is known on the Wiggonholt site although it is to be expected that this type of product would be made locally if suitable clay was available, which it evidently was. A vast consignment would be required for the bath-house alone. The tile graffiti found by Winbolt was read as a record or order listing ?1020 pillar tiles, 4 voussoir box-tiles and 560 flue tiles. A tile kiln was found in 1848 at Wiston (*S.A.C.* 2 (1849), 313) six miles away; nothing is known of its products. A 2nd century tileworks producing tiles with combed decoration has been excavated at Itchingfield (T. K. Green in *S.A.C.* 108 (1970), 23). Its products were used at Alfoldean, two and a half miles from the kiln; although the patterns at Wiggonholt are similar, the tiles do not appear to have comb marks identical with those produced by the Itchingfield tiler.

Bronze Objects. Fig. 7, nos. 3-25

A total of 72 bronze objects were found; All the brooches are illustrated with the exception of one fragment. Other bronzes not figured include rings of assorted sizes, a plunger/dropper, a small fragment of silvered bronze (perhaps a mirror), pins and miscellaneous strips.

3. One-piece brooch, simple plain bow, Nauheim derivative. Pit 12.
4. Simple strip bow brooch, much corroded. Pit 8.
5. Tinned brooch, hinged, with gently arched bow widening to a lozenge, narrowing to a ridged collar and with a narrow foot. Trapezoidal catch-plate, pin missing. Parallels are not known from British sites; there is a close parallel at Blicquy (Pl. 5, no. 9, 10) where, in Tomb 13, a pair of these brooches were found in a Flavian grave with a biconical jar. Pit 8.
6. Dolphin brooch, with a high central keel; wide decorated cross-bar to take sprung pin. Catch-plate has triangular piercing.
7. Trumpet brooch, Collingwood Riii. The acanthus leaves have given way to simple moulding which does not continue round the underside of the bow. There is a rectangular plate between the head and the loop. Pin missing. Pit 5.

8. Bow and fantail brooch basically, the semi-circular head-plate with attached loop embracing the sprung pin. A high curved plate stands up across the base of the bow. Pit 7.
9. Hollow cast brooch in the form of a floating duck; incised line around the perimeter and faint bead decoration on the neck. Similar one was found at Tiddington (W. J. Fieldhouse, T. May, F. C. Wellstood, "*A Romano-British Industrial Settlement near Tiddington*" (1931, 23, pl. V) and a more elaborate one at Colchester (146, no. 1). Pit 7.
10. Circular enamelled disc brooch, pin and catch-plate broken but otherwise in very good condition. Geometrical design in cast bronze picked out in enamel: a black enamel cross with red enamel at the centre and between the arms of the cross; the surround is in red enamel. From Site D.
11. Oval enamelled disc brooch. Outer ring consists of alternating segments (six each) of red and blue enamel; the blue enamel over-rides the shorter red enamel sections; at the centre is a green glass/enamel intaglio of a crude bust facing left. The brooch is a common type and examples with the intaglio centre surviving have come from Silchester, Corbridge and Lowbury Hill (Berks). From Pit 10.
12. Circular enamelled disc, cast bronze, hollow underneath with the remains of an iron knob. Central hollow of enamel has a fragmentary crazy design of red and blue lines in a white ground; surrounding ring of enamel has a design of white millefiori scrolls in a blue ground. Perhaps the head of a stud or a brooch centre.
13. Key terminal, shank broken.
14. Solid knobbed finial with remains of iron shaft; appears to have an incised number on one side; Similar knobs at Wroxeter (III, p. 17, 22), and Jewry Wall (Fig. 87, 5) were described as "possibly the knob of a linch pin." From Site C.
15. Strip, looped and twisted to form a chain link. This type of link can be seen on a steelyard in Colchester for attachment of the weight. (cf. Richborough III, 87). Pit 9.
16. Button-and-loop fastener, disc-headed in cast bronze; central hollow has remnant of white or blue enamel, surrounded by sunk ring which contained enamel of an unknown colour. Flat shank triangular in outline, attached to centre of head at back, with a round hole punched through it. Wild's Class Va (*Britannia* I (1970), 140. From Site B.
17. Small bronze pin, spherical head. From kiln 1 flue.
- 18, 19. Pins.
20. Needle, head broken. One of four found. Pit 12.
21. Tweezers.
22. Nail cleaner, simple incised line decoration on front and back. Loop and tip broken.
23. Fine chain composed of ten circular links of wire. Found close to the oven, A.
24. Finger ring, oval bezel with ?paste inlay; perforations on shoulder either side of bezel. Site C.
25. Fragment of bracelet. Site C.
26. Disc bead of shale, a fragment, with scalloped edge. A oven.
27. Flat bi-conical bead of green glass. Site C.
28. Blue glass eye bead, a third only. (Pit 12).

Margaret Guido, F.S.A., contributes the following note:

This bead should belong to the same class as the dark blue with white spirals beads from Oldbury (*Arch.* 90 (1964), 165) though it is not identical with the most typical examples of the class, having rings instead of spirals. Beads of this type seem to span the period 1st century BC—2nd century AD in Britain though they may begin earlier on the Continent and have been found, in fact, in the 2nd century BC. Examples (white spirals) come from Glastonbury and Meare, Hunsbury, Oldbury, Westerham (Kent), Eastbourne, Maiden Castle (Dorset), Hambledon (Bucks), Chichester (Chichester, No. 228q) and many other sites. One with yellow spirals comes from Worthing (Bath Road? villa), and another from Romney Marsh. They appear to have been brought into southern England in the 1st century BC and spread from there both up to Scotland and Northern Ireland probably with refugees who may have been responsible for some of the S. Scottish hill-forts. The Irish examples could have been taken there by people moving up by sea. They are fairly widely found in France (Marne area) and Spain and elsewhere.

Iron Objects. Fig. 8

1. Brooch, simple type, one of four found.
2. Twisted handle of a ?spoon; loop on end.
3. Stylus, with a band of bronze around the centre, the only ornamented example of the four found. One stylus was associated with a fragment of a wax-impregnated writing tablet.
4. Crucible, associated with lead residues on Site C. cf. Highdown (*S.A.C.* 80 (1939) Fig. X, no. 13; Shakenoak I, Fig. 35, no. 33.)
5. Wide ring, flat section. Site D.
6. Twisted rod, with pointed, angled tip. Site B.
7. Knife with remains of a bone handle fastened either side of the tang with a rivet. Pit 6, Period 1.
8. Stud. A large number were found, some in pits, one lot of 150 with Cremation 1. Such studs were normally found in sandals (an example in the British Museum shows 43 studs in one sole) but presumably had other uses; several were found with fragments of charcoal. A number of lumps of sandy clay from the base of Pit 7 contained "blue" studs. To confirm that they had not been silvered, samples for analysis were submitted to the Research Laboratory for Archaeology, Oxford; I am grateful to Julia M. Merrick for this report: "X-ray fluorescence showed the blue material to contain iron and no silver. Further tests using X-ray diffraction showed the blue to be vivianite, an iron phosphate." Vivianite might be expected to

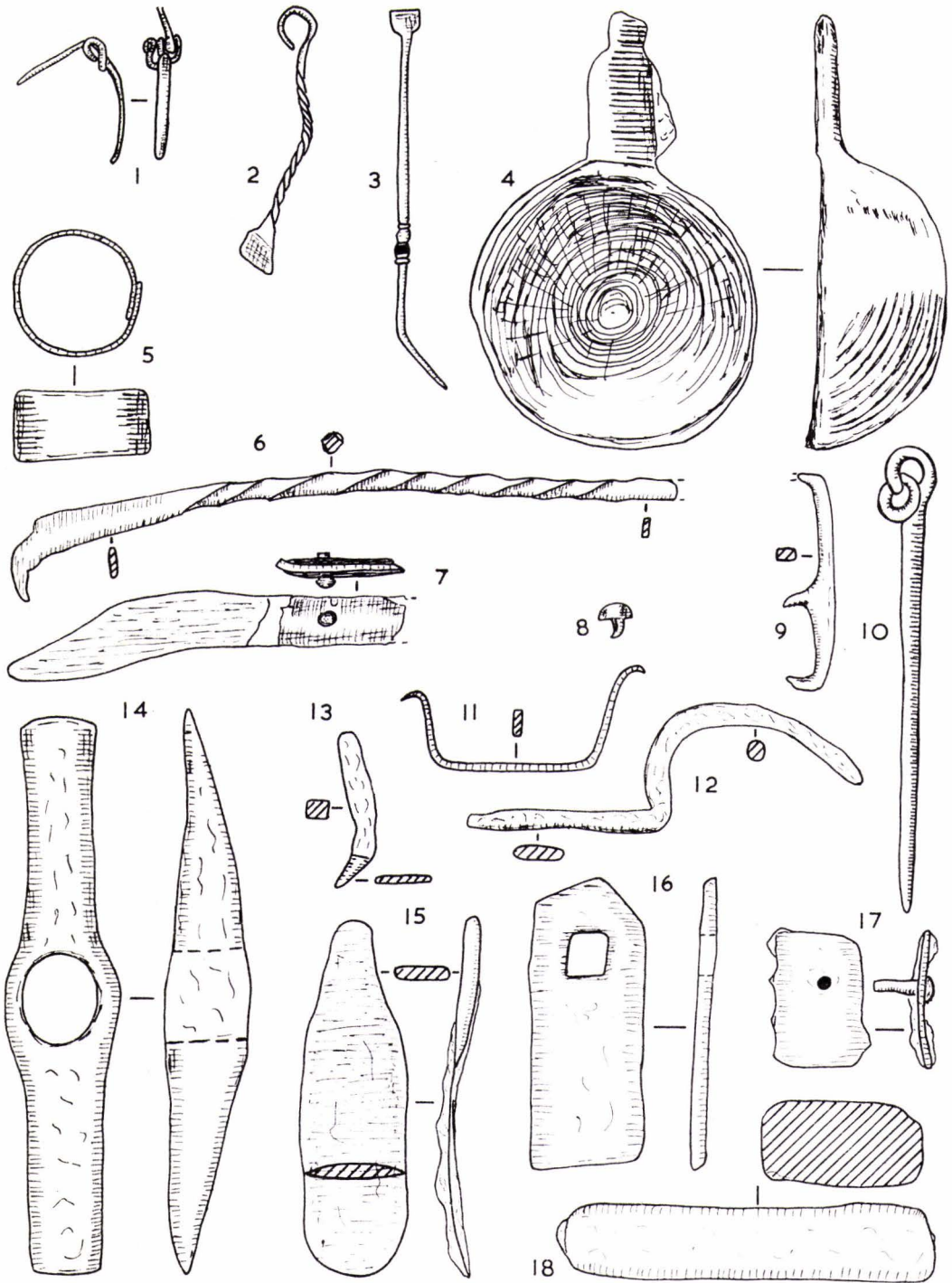


FIG. 8. Iron objects (1/2)

develop quite normally around iron objects in the environment of what was most probably a sewage pit. At excavations at the Roman forts at Wall (J. Gould, in *Trans. of Lichfield and S. Staffs Arch. and Hist. Soc.* 8 (1966-7), 38), studs were found in a similar condition. There it appeared that the studs had been wrapped in clay presumably to protect the iron against oxidation during an annealing operation.

9. Flesh hook. From Site B where a number of hooks of various shapes were found.
10. Looped rod, with ring.
11. Fitting, one of many.
12. Latch-lifter, usual type. A very large one was found in Pit 6. Three keys were also found.
13. ?Chisel end.
14. Mason's hammer; traces of wood in the oval haft hole. Dr. W. Manning quotes parallels at Newstead, Worlington and Silchester and states that they are a general stone-mason's tool, with similar tools used to-day for flint-knapping. Pit 13. Period 3.
15. Tool, possibly a type of hoe.
16. Plate, with square hole; bronze corrosion products adhering to it.
17. Plate, with iron rivet; traces of wood adhering. A number found.
18. Wrought iron billet, 20 x 40 x 150mm. From site D. R. F. Tylecote reports that it consists of fine-grained ferrite with about 40% entrained smelting slag. The hardness is 148 HV5. It seems to be a rather low grade bloomery iron, i.e. sponge iron that has not had much consolidation to expel the smelting slag. The slag is mainly two-phase and in places very like the usual fayalite-wustite bloomery slag. In other places it is more complex.

The above were the most notable of the 138 iron objects recorded. In addition there were more than 200 studs and over 700 nails. The iron objects generally were indicative of domestic use, to do with buildings. Nothing could be specifically ascribed to agricultural pursuits with the possible exception of no. 15.

Metal Working

Samples examined by G. C. Morgan

On Site A iron slags came from the late cobble floor building; the associated Pit 10 had lumps of heavy vesicular slag. Near Pits 4 and 7 small fragments of slag were found including tap slag and vesicular fayalite.

Over the whole of Site B there was abundant evidence of small-scale smelting and of forging or iron-making. There were quantities of vesicular iron slag, hammer slag, smelting residues and furnace slag.

On Site D, Pit DA3, which produced the blank (no. 18), yielded a large amount of slag with high iron content, indicative of incomplete smelting. The cobbles (D2) had some vesicular slag, fayalite type. Site C had evidence of lead working, centring on Room 12 of the bath-house; here there was a fair quantity of lead residues and also lead dross (see no. 4). Several lumps of molten lead came from scattered parts.

Various Small Finds. Fig. 9

Bones did not survive well in the sand conditions and therefore it is not surprising that there were no objects worked from bone. Of the 61 fragments of glass found, most were too small to exhibit any features. Apart from the three pieces figured, there was a fragment of a pillar-moulded bowl from Site D, and some blue glass. All the glass was seen by Dr. D. B. Harden.

1. Fragment of a heavy beaded glass rim from a moulded urn glass.
2. Foot-ring of a glass vessel, one of several fragments.
3. Base of a beaker, very thin clear greenish glass. Found with Cremation 2.
4. Lead weight, pyramidal shape, with a hole for suspension. Weight is 87.81gm. (part of loop missing). Although not stamped it may have been used for weighing purposes. Winbolt found one which he described as a loom-weight. From the cobble floor, A.
5. Part of a refractory clay crucible, presumably used for melting a copper alloy; cupric oxide is splashed on the outside. Analysis did not prove the presence of alloying metals.
6. Spindle whorl chipped from a potsherd; two found. (Pit 12, A17)
7. Baked clay cone, use unknown, too well made to be kiln furniture. Pit 6.

The Graffiti by R. P. Wright

8. A Curle 15 dish, now restored from its seven fragments, had been used as a lid to a grey urn containing the cremated remains of a woman; a complete graffito on the base reads; FERNA, a feminine name so far unmatched. Period 2b. (*J.R.S.* 55 (1965), 226-8, no. 31).
9. Base of a Drag. 79 dish, tamped ADVOCISIO, a Late Antonine Lezoux potter. A graffito reads: SABI (complete). This may have stood for Sabinus, Sabina or a derivative. Period 3. (*ibid.* no. 37). Pit 9.
10. A graffito on the shoulder of a grey beaker with incised decoration: . . .]ΛCCΛ (*ibid.* no. 48a). Pit 10.
11. A graffito cut below the lip of a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker: . . .]CΛD[. . . (*ibid.* no. 48b). S:19.
12. Two fragments, not joining, of a graffito cut before firing on the wall of a buff beaker with black coating: . . .]SVM[. . .]RVA. From Site C. (*ibid.* no. 53; *J.R.S.* 58 (1968), 214, no. 77).
13. Fragment from the wall of a Drag. 18 bowl with graffito cut below the carination: . . .]MIN[. . . (*ibid.* no. 61).
14. On the shoulder of a dark grey cooking pot: . . .]VRE (*ibid.* no. 78).
15. Batch number IX incised on the rim of a grey sandy ware jar. (Angle of rim uncertain).
16. A large incised X on the base of a grey sandy ware cooking pot, one of several found. Crosses have been frequently found on bases in Chichester and J. G. Pilmer commented on the possible ritual significance (in *S.A.C.* 94 (1956), 116).

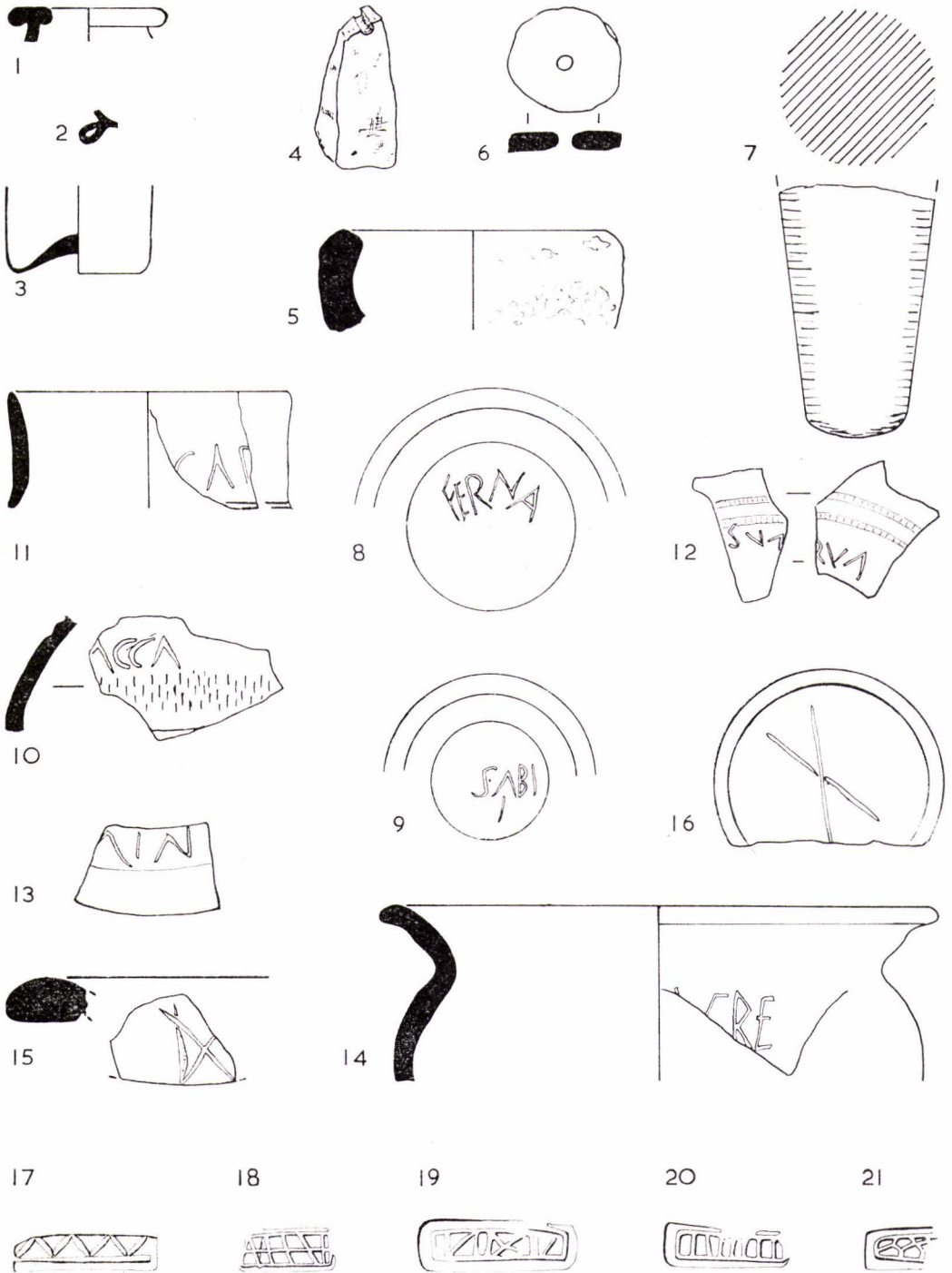


FIG. 9. Small finds: glass 1-3, lead 4, clay 5-7, graffiti 8-16 (all 1/2). Native stamps 17-21 (1/1)

Potters' stamps and marks on Coarse Wares. Fig. 9, 17-21

by Valery Rigby

17. Form —a platter, slightly domed at the centre, with no evidence of a foot-ring. Pit 6.
 Mark 1: placed centrally on the upper surface. Single-line, bordered, with repeated V-motifs.
 No other examples made by the same die have been found in Britain. However this type of stamp using only V-motifs, is one of the most common styles to be used by potters making platters and cups in coarse wares; it occurs also on terra nigra, samian and mortaria.
 Fabric —bright orange, fairly fine-grained core, with yellow-buff surfaces which retain traces of the original burnished finish on the upper surface.
18. Form —a platter, markedly domed at the centre, with no evidence of a foot-ring. Pit 2.
 Mark 2: placed centrally on the upper surface. Bordered, with slightly sloping lines, it has been divided into a double-line type by drawing a single, horizontal line across the centre.
 No other examples from the same die have been found, but this particular method of producing a double-line stamp was used by a few potters who made coarse ware or terra nigra vessels.
 Fabric —dark blue-grey, sandy core, lighter grey cortex and brownish-grey surfaces; the upper surface is burnished.
19. Form —a platter, slightly domed at the centre, with no evidence of a foot-ring. A.22.
 Mark 3: placed centrally on the upper surface. Single-line, bordered and divided by two pairs of vertical lines into three sections. The central section contains a cross, those on either side, a single, sloping line.
 There are no other stamps from the same die, but this type of arrangement appears to have been fairly widely used for similar marks have been found at Wanborough, Wiltshire, Baldock, Hertfordshire and Hacheston, Suffolk.
 Fabric —very dark grey, sandy core, with a thin brown cortex; the upper surface is variegated dark grey and brown, burnished; the lower surface is light brown, smoothed.
20. Form —a platter, markedly domed at the centre, with no evidence of a foot-ring. Pit 1.
 Mark 4: placed centrally on the upper surface. Single-line, bordered, with seven vertical lines.
 There appear to be no other examples from the same die, but very similar marks occur on platters, also slightly domed at the centre, which have been found in Sussex, at Fishbourne (Fishbourne Museum) and Arundel (Littlehampton Museum). Although the type without a border is fairly common, the bordered mark does appear to be limited in its distribution.
 Fabric —orange-buff, fine-grained core, with streaky brownish buff surfaces; the upper surface is highly burnished.
21. Form —a flat platter. S3.
 Mark 5: placed centrally on the upper surface. Bordered and divided by off-set lines into an unusual variety of the "wheatear" mark.
 This stamp is probably from the same die as one of the stamps from Hardham Camp, Sussex, where seven such stamps were found on platters in sandy red ware (Winbolt, 1927, 110). Since no similar marks occur elsewhere, it suggests that this particular type of "wheatear" mark is very limited in its distribution.
 Fabric —very dark greyish brown ware with burnished surfaces.
22. Form —a platter, markedly domed at the centre, with no evidence of a foot ring. A.22
 Mark 6: placed centrally on the upper surface. Worn at the centre so that the stamp is only partially legible. single-line, without a border, it appears to consist of slightly sloping lines which form open V-motifs. The die cannot be identified.
 It is the only die in the collection which does not have a border and this is unusual, for in general, bordered stamps are less common than those without a border.

The practice of stamping coarse ware platters, cups, bowls and small jars with the potter's name or mark was quite common in the first and early second century AD and later, it seems to have recurred in the manufacture of red colour-coated wares which imitated samian forms.

A study of the earlier stamps shows that they were strongly influenced by early imports from Gaul, like the so-called Arretine and Gallo-Belgic wares, an influence which extended to the vessel forms as well as the style and positioning of the stamps themselves. In a few cases actual names were used, but the majority are illiterate marks using repeated motifs or combinations of different ones. Similar marks are found on imported cups and platters in terra nigra and terra rubra which were distributed to most parts of southern Britain in the mid-first century AD and which were available for use as prototypes, so ensuring some degree of homogeneity in the motifs and stylistic arrangements used by potters making coarse wares, in different parts of the country. However certain motifs and stylistic arrangements seem to be concentrated in particular areas, but with a few exceptions, no region has a particular monopoly. For example, of the six stamps from Wiggonholt, four use motifs which are found also in Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire; the remaining two, 4 and 5, are styles which seem to be limited to Sussex.

Stamps occur on both Late Iron Age and Romano-British coarse wares, the former are more limited in their distribution and are concentrated especially in the South-East. Some sort of direct connection with the Gallo-Belgic pottery industry is suggested because in two cases, a mark and a name stamp, the same die was used to stamp platters in terra rubra and Late Iron Age coarse ware. Stamps on Romano-British coarse wares occur throughout England and extend into at least parts of South Wales and southern Scotland. At present there is no evidence of a direct

connection with the Gallo-Belgic industry or with Late Iron Age wares. Despite the fact that these stamped vessels are found over a wide area, the products of most kilns reached only local markets.

Judging from the fact that all the marks are simple in style, all are placed centrally on the upper surface of a platter and that there is no evidence for the use of incised or burnished circles or wreaths around the stamp, a fairly common practice elsewhere, all the marks from Wiggonholt would appear to belong to local potters. All the marks are different and are varieties which were in use until the end of the Flavian period. The fabrics are different so it seems likely that they are the products of different potters who were working fairly locally, at about the same time in the second half of the first century AD

The Pottery

From the vast quantity of pottery found on the site a selection has been made for illustration aiming to show the range of types for which more or less full profiles survive. Some pit groups are figured, although unfortunately several of the pits have been re-used and therefore the contents are mixed. Pieces which are unusual or otherwise remarkable are also figured. Reference is made to parallels at sites in the S.E., in particular to Fishbourne, where relevant.

In the early periods the coarse pottery is broadly of two traditions. First there is the native tradition. Grey wares were made in the locality from the second half of the 1st century. The cooking pots are cordoned; later ones are necked, with a squarish shape. The Hardham pottery is extremely similar and it seems likely that an offshoot from the potters there moved across to Wiggonholt. Decoration is frequent, in the form of rilling, zig-zags, &c. Carinated bowls, platters, dishes and lids are common. Some bases have native stamps, others have incised crosses. Only a few of the types can be paralleled at Chichester or at Fishbourne, where for example, rilling was uncommon. The early vessels are figured fairly fully because of their local significance. Apart from at Hardham and Alfoldean there are close parallels at Angmering and no doubt a distribution pattern will emerge in due course.

Secondly there is the Roman tradition. The kiln excavated was making elegant flagons, also a ritual pottery service, nicely made but one which in a more affluent society would be bought in bronze or pewter. Some of the types suggest a direct link with the Continent and parallels at Blicquy in Belgium are quoted.

Funnels are not very common in England and are evidence of a Roman way of life. The copying instinct is apparent in the nearby Aldgate/Pulborough Potter whose moulds were found at Borough Farm. As in any community there was cross-fertilisation of ideas. The little face-mask is by way of comment and serves as a reminder that the potter is basically an imaginative individual occasionally giving rein to idiosyncrasy.

Imports were small numerically, with some in the 1st century. A few fragments of Spanish amphorae occur. Lamps are conspicuous by their absence.

In the 3rd and 4th century the site apparently dwindles. There seem to be no kilns active on the site, although the "porridgy" fabrics (nos. 108-122) may be supplying a specifically local need on the spot. One sherd alone bears the distinctive Rowlands Castle (Hants.) batch-mark. There is a series of very large storage jars, only a few of which have internal finger impressions. Colour-coated wares come mainly from the Oxford area, with a very small amount from the New Forest and the Nene Valley. Despite the relative proximity, Pevensey ware accounts for a small proportion of the colour-coated pottery; obviously it lacked the superior trading connections established by the Oxford markets. The mortaria analysis confirms this pattern.

White/BufF Wares. Fig. 10

Kiln Group Period 2a

Nos. 1-25 illustrate pottery found associated with the pottery kiln. There was little external dating evidence, the area being remarkably clean of domestic rubbish. A samian rim from the stokehole is Hadrianic/Antonine and pieces of stamped mortaria are dated to 110-165 AD, thus giving a date of c.120 AD for the kiln. It was not the first kiln on the spot since wasters were built into the walls, along with brick and tile.

Ritual Vessels. Nos. 1-7 are sufficiently unusual types to suggest they were a special order. No. 5 was built into the back outside wall of the kiln in a prominent position, almost as a trade sign. The others (1-4, 7) were in the kiln or stokehole. The fabric of nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7 is buff, smooth burnished to a distinctive orange-buff finish. Nos. 3, 5, and 6 do not have the smooth finish and are creamy white.

1. Shallow bowl, well-turned, with a thick horizontal rim. Two-thirds complete. The form is similar to Fishbourne type 217 but there the fabric is always grey or black and it occurs predominantly in the Trajanic-Hadrianic period.
2. Platter with outplayed concave wall, flat base. Complete, lodged on the stump of the pedestal. The form copies Curle 15, made at La Graufesenque in the 1st century but chiefly 2nd century.
3. Fragment of a large platter of similar shape to 2, with well-executed sharp rouletting on the inside ledge and at the base. Sooted from the stokehole.
4. Deep bowl with horizontal rim, splintered in firing.
- 5, 6. Handles, creamy buff with small well-mixed sand grains, no. 6 has a grey sandwich and was found in a domestic rubbish pit on Site D but is obviously made by the same hand as 5. The diameter of the vessel is large. They are well-made, the ends pierced to take a leather loop; although copying a metal prototype the potter's treatment of the spiral ribbing and knobbed handle shows a sensitive adaptation to his own medium, skeuomorphically retaining the horned decoration where the handle joins the rim (cf. *Hod Hill I*, Fig. 5, A132). The effect is aesthetically more satisfactory than the moulded pottery handles at Holt (*Y Cymmrodor*

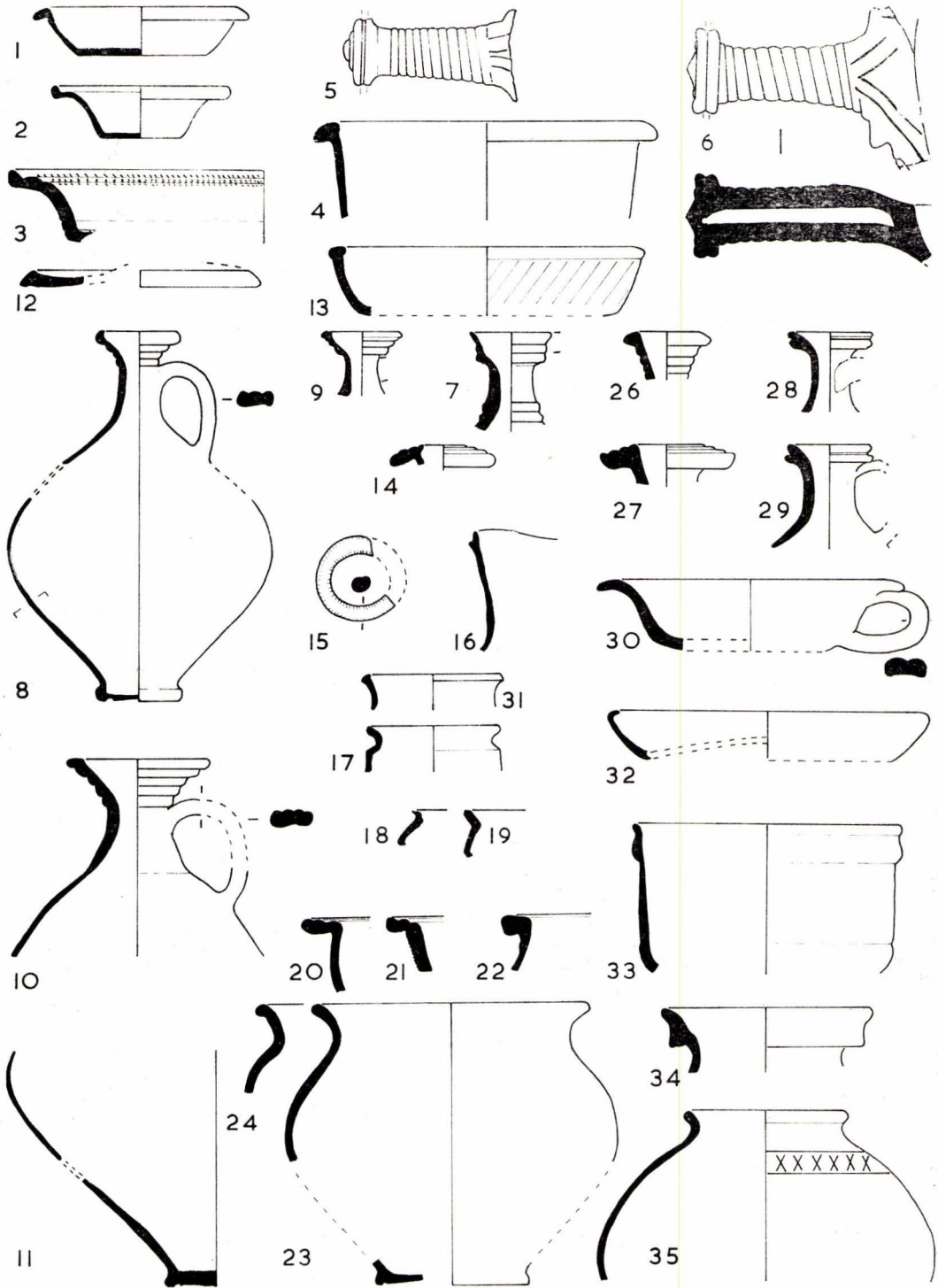


FIG. 10. White wares: Kiln Group 1-24 (1/4)

41, Fig. 60, 4) cast from bronze originals. A plain tubular handle was found at Shakenoak (I, no. 139), and at Colchester (Fig. 59, no. 28). There, on p. 107, Hull makes reference to the series of ritual bronze flagon and patera found together in the tombs of the landed British gentry notably at Bartlow Hills. I am grateful to Mr. George Boon for describing the ceremony: in a ritual washing of hands, water was poured over the hands from a trefoil-mouthed jug and caught in a trulleus, the handled vessel, held below. The scene is shown on a Roman altar from Pallanza, North Italy (*Arch.* 46, 171). At Blicquy cemetery in Belgium there is a large series of these ritual vessels in pottery. The trullei are of small size with a plain thick lip and only one or two grooves on the handle. The jugs are all trefoil-mouthed and both groups are mica-coated to imitate bronze. They date from Flavian times to the start of the 2nd century. At Wiggonholt a wasted fragment of one trefoil-mouthed jug was found (no. 16) but at Colchester flagons of a more elaborate form than the norm were used and such was perhaps the case here, where the associated flagon is more likely to be no. 7. (Plate 1A)

7. Flagon top with a vertical cupped mouth and outcurved lip, complete except for a section of the rim where a high handle was presumably attached. The delicate moulding below the rim, the cordons at the base of the neck and smooth burnished finish again signify a metal prototype. Found in the stokehole along with three body sherds apparently from the same vessel: bands of faint close lattice decoration are separated by sets of horizontal double grooves. Reconstruction is not possible but the shape appears to be a bottle form rather than globular as on the ordinary flagons. No parallel known.

The Flagons. Flagons were the main product of the kiln. Over 550 flagon sherds were found in the stokehole. The ware is fine, the surface ranging from white to cream to pinky-buff, usually with a grey "sandwich." They come in a variety of sizes, the bases being in diameter 1½ in., 2 in., 2¼ in., all with a distinct external concentric groove imitating the bases of bronze vessels. Tops had four sets of diameters and appear to belong to vessels with bases of similar diameter. The rims vary in profile. The flagon tops have two, three or four steps or neck-rings. There are no screw necks. The number of rings to a neck could signify the mark of an individual potter. Of the fifteen handles found, eight had four ribs or reeds, seven had three. In two instances the number of rings below the rim corresponds to the number of ribs on the handle.

8. Flagon of medium size in creamy white fine fabric, shading to pinkish-buff on outside. The rim form is incurved. Neck has three rings, handle is triple ribbed. The top was built into the kiln matrix, the body was found in the stokehole. They do not join but probably belong to the same vessel.
9. Flagon top, not incurved, with three rings.
10. Upper part of a flagon, large size, the rim very outward-flaring, neck with four rings, handle with four ribs. Grogging apparently includes tile fragments. The pot had been built into the kiln walls when leather-hard.
11. Base and body sherd of a very large flagon. Heat cracks on the base.
12. Flat lid in a brown sandy ware, probably a waster. From stokehole.
13. Bowl in brown sandy ware with decoration of faint diagonal lines. From area alongside the kiln.
14. Flagon top, a small fragment. This was the only example from the kiln area with a reeded outward-sloping rim. The fabric appears to be the same as the other flagons but is very worn.
15. A pottery ring. Rings were invariably found in the handles of the trullei at Blicquy but this one is too large to fit the holes in nos. 5 or 6. At Rapsley (R. Hanworth, "The Roman Villa at Rapsley, Ewhurst" *Surrey Arch. Colls.* 65 (1968), Fig. 18 (no. 14) a ring in hard red ware was applied as a lug to the side of a jar. Gillam 174 shows rings on handles of a wide mouthed jar from Corbridge and in the British Museum is a similar urn from Felmingham Hall, Norfolk.
16. Fragments of the rim of a trefoil-mouthed jug. The pieces are underfired and wasted and do not exhibit the smooth burnished surface, but very likely it was intended for the ritual service (see no. 5).
- 17-19. Small jars in fine white ware, fragments from kiln infill. No. 19 has faint diagonal line decoration.
20. Hemispherical bowl in coarse sandy ware. From kiln matrix.
21. Bowl, similar ware to 20, with horizontal rilled decoration. From kiln fill.
22. Storage jar, in sandy ware. From kiln.
- 23, 24. Coarse sandy ware bowls, very red, probably not wholly fired. From kiln matrix.
25. (not illustrated). Body sherd of rusticated ware, very sandy, red. Decoration takes the form of small single blobs scattered over the surface, not trailed in the usual way. Probably a local imitation of rusticated pottery.

Other White Wares

- 26, 27. Flagon tops from Site D. This is the same area that produced no. 6 and it is likely that the flagons are of local manufacture, the fabric and forms being similar.
28. Flagon top, pulley-wheel type, lip not undercut. From D.
29. Similar to 28, with lower bead projecting further than rim. From Pit 11.
30. Lamp holder, white ware with brick gritting; handle has two ribs.
31. Small jar, in fine white flagon fabric. Pit 5.
32. Incurved dish, smoothed buff flagon fabric. Identical vessel at Angmering (Fig. 24, 2). From pit near Cremation 1, with no. 60.
33. Cup imitating Drag 29, in a soft white fabric, Period 2.
34. Rim of a jar in same fabric and from same pit as 33.
35. Globular jar with a bead rim.

Period I Pottery from Pit 1. Fig. 11 nos. 36-52

This pit was partly covered by the stone oven. In the upper half was a coin of Nero.

- 36, 37. Cooking pots, typical examples, with well defined necks. Coarse grey sandy ware often burned black inside.
38. Cooking pot with incised wavy line on shoulder.

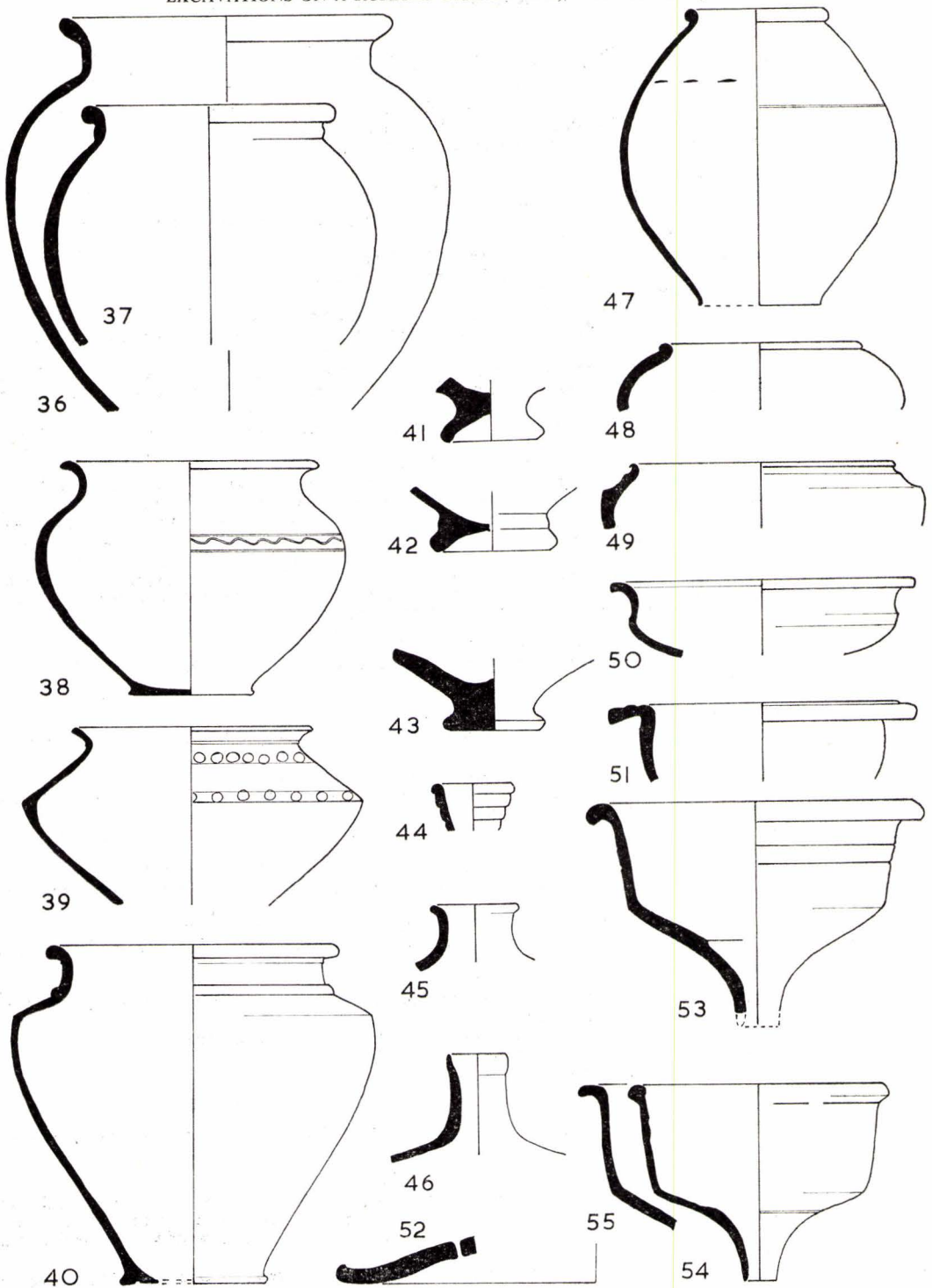


FIG. 11. Period I Pottery (1/4)

39. Sharply carinated bowl in a soft grey fabric, smooth burnished to black, very micaceous. At the neck and at the shoulder a decoration of circles probably made with the end of a metal tube. Foot missing.
 40. Cordoned jar, grey ware, with high shoulder.
 - 41, 42, 43. Bases of cooking pots. No. 42 has a slit hole in the base made before firing with a knife. No. 43 is in chunky fabric, very blackened and shaled by heat, probably used as a lamp.
 44. Flagon top, cream. Pieces of body sherds are covered with long faint roulette decoration with burnished bands between.
 45. Costrel (?) top. Soft grey fabric.
 46. Bottle top, or possibly a funnel nozzle. Dark grey ware.
 47. Bead rim jar, complete except for base, very micaceous in a soft brown ware. Inside is pink. Only decoration is a line incised rather badly on the shoulder.
 48. Bead rim jar in brown cooking pot fabric. Interior smoke blackened.
 49. Grey ware jar, small everted rim, high ribbed and carinated shoulder.
 50. Carinated bowl in white ware.
 51. Pink buff bowl, with down-turned reeded rim. Angmering no. 11, Fishbourne 87.
 52. Strainer/lid in grey cooking pot fabric. It is broken along a series of closely spaced holes which have been pierced from the convex side.
 53. Funnel, creamy fabric with brick gritting and cream slip. Turned-over rim. Surface pitted as though weathered. Complete and unbroken, except the tip of the nozzle is chipped. Found resting on the bottom of Pit 1.
 54. Funnel, in grey sandy ware, three parts complete. Well made, the walls with wheel marks. From large pit on D.
 55. Grey ware vessel, probably a funnel. (Outer diameter 7in.). From Pit 12.
- Funnels are not very frequently found on Roman sites. One was found at Hardham (S.A.C. (1864) 52-64), where the illustration of grave group no. 2 includes a jug over whose mouth the funnel conveniently fits. At Wiggonholt no such jugs were found and the funnel nozzle is too broad to fit into the flagons. At Chichester type 97c, a cream ware vessel, is probably a funnel; it was found in a grave group with an urn, platter, small bowl and beaker. The only vessel the funnel fits is the urn. Other funnels have been recorded from Cirencester, Fenny Stratford (2), Kelvedon and Brockley Hill (*Ant. J.* 42, (1962), 250 and 50 (1970), 266). At Richborough (V, no. 594) there is a combined strainer and funnel. A possible use of this shape of funnel is as a steamer for vegetables, the funnel resting inside a cooking pot and with a lid on top (cp. Victorian copper funnels).

Platters and Bowls, Periods 1 and 2. Fig. 12

56. Grey ware platter, with overhanging lip, mica-dusted. From large pit, Site D. (Fishbourne 16).
57. Buff sandy ware platter. Pit 10.
58. Grey ware platter. Pit 11.
59. Grey ware platter, very common in Period 2a and 2b pits.
60. Complete dish, dark grey coarse sandy ware, with burnished looped line decoration on exterior of sides and base. Associated with no. 32.
61. Lampholder with ring handle, black burnished ware. From S. of the bath-house.
62. Shallow dish with foot-ring base, grey-black fabric, knife trimmed. Decoration of ten pairs of burnished lines radiating around the base. (Fishbourne 28). Period 2.
63. Shallow bowl with thick horizontal rim, brown ware burnished all over with a slip on rim and sides. Very common in Period 1 and 2 pits.
64. Shallow bowl, complete, coarse grey sandy ware, decorated with fine burnished horizontal lines.
65. Bowl with everted reeded rim, coarse black sandy ware. Fine horizontal rilling on sides and concentrically on base.
66. Carinated bowl, coarse grey sandy ware, with rough lattice decoration. From Site B.
67. Carinated bowl in fine black sandy ware; decoration of diagonal smoothed lines. (Fishbourne 209). Period 1 pits.
68. Bowl with horizontal flange and bead, in coarse cream ware. (Fishbourne 97).
69. Large bowl in red brick-like fabric with some large inclusions of tile grogging; deep body grooves; the everted rim has deep slashes across it with some diagonal slashes.
70. Hemispherical bowl with inward-sloping flange, in coarse cream ware. (Fishbourne 89).
71. Bowl, grey ware, with deep body groove and very faint lattice decoration.
72. Bowl, coarse grey sandy ware. Period 1.
73. Bowl, grey ware.
74. Open bowl, red sandy ware, foot-ring base.
75. Large bowl with squat reeded flange; very hard brick-like fabric burnt red and black. Deep body grooves and faint wavy line decoration. Period 1.

Jars, Period 1 and 2a. Fig. 13

76. Beaker, complete and unbroken but worn, sharply carinated with upper half incurved and lower walls slightly concave; grey ware. The carination is rouletted and overhanging. The base tends to a pedestal and has a characteristic concentric groove, seen also in no. 81; there is no stamp. This type of vessel was found at Blicquy in 61 of the 407 tombs. Period 1.
77. Sharply carinated beaker, grey ware, with thin faint line of rouletting above carination. Cf. Angmering no. 13 and Hassocks no. 103.

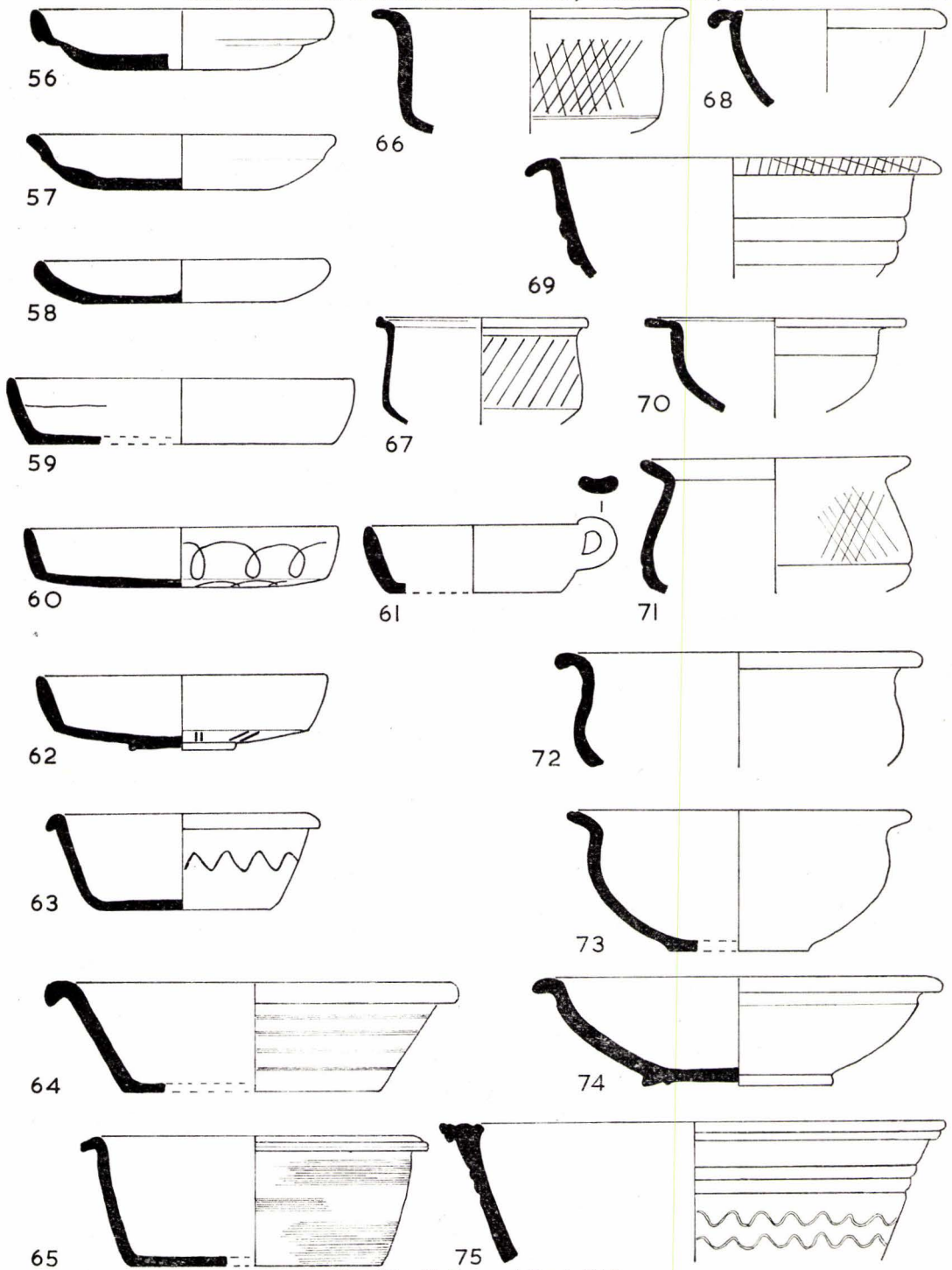


FIG. 12. Platters and Bowls (1/4)

78. Sharply carinated necked jar with horizontal rim, in black ware; the high carination is slightly overhung and is decorated with two lines; well made with prominent wheel marks. Cf. Alfoldean no. 13. From D pit.
- 79, 80. Wide mouthed carinated bowls in a grey sandy fabric. The type occurs frequently. The pedestal foot on 80 suggests it is closely related to the Greatham burial urn (*Ant. J.* 7, 516) which is paralleled at Chichester, no. 12a.
81. An unbroken, well made jar, grey ware; the high neck has a kick where it joins the globular body. The treatment of the base of the foot is the same as on no. 76. The Fishbourne examples (type 78) are not so elegant and the nearest parallels are at Blicquy (Holwerda 27c. e.g. tomb 200) where dated 50-75 AD.
82. Lower half of a carinated beaker, grey ware. Cf. Hassocks, *S.A.C.* 46 (1925) Pl. 5.
83. Large jar with barbotine decoration, creamy grey ware. Large incised cross on base.
84. Large pear-shaped jar, grey ware with pink break, well turned. From a flat base the vessel flares to an ultra-globular body, with a cordon groove from which it slopes to a slightly everted rim.
85. Fragment of a large probably pear-shaped vessel, in heavy cream gritted fabric, interior with distinct wheel marks. A zone of faint rouletting is crossed by an irregular incised line. Period 1.
86. Necked globular jar, grey sandy ware, with a wavy line incised between body grooves, cordon at neck. Cf. Alfoldean no. 2. Period 1 pits.
87. Necked jar with round shoulder, less globular than 86. Pairs of faint burnished vertical lines.
88. Necked jar, grey sandy ware, with no neck cordon but a developed wavy line decoration between the grooves on the high shoulder. Concentric groove on base.
89. Necked jar, grey ware, simple type with no decoration except a body groove. From Pit 12, along with nos. 77, 81, 83 and 84.

Jars (continued), Lids, and extra coarse Wares. Fig. 14

90. Storage jar in grey sandy ware; bands of incised lattice decoration. Period 1.
91. Large cooking pot, same ware as above; deep rilling below the neck groove and this has vertical lines smudged across it. Period 1.
- 92, 93. Cooking pots, grey sandy ware, with burnished line diagonal decoration.
- 94, 95, 96. These three pots were found nested together with a samian base of ADVOCISIO. All are grey ware. 95 is unusual with straight sides and outward-sloping reeded rim. Pit 13. Period 2b.
97. Large globular cooking pot, grey-brown ware, with faint lattice decoration and a grooved base. Used as a cremation urn (no. 2) with a samian dish Curle 15 as a lid. Period 2b.
98. Jar with everted rim, grey ware, decoration of obtuse lattice. Used as a cremation urn (no. 1) Period 2b.
99. Open bowl, grey sandy ware, with rim for lid seating. Despite the large number of lids found, few pots had rims with lid seatings.
100. Everted rim jar with batch-mark incised below the neck. This was the only definite example that could be assigned to the Rowlands Castle kilns. (Fishbourne 313, 12). 3rd century.
- 101-107. A large number of lids were found, of which a selection is figured to show the range of types. Most are in a grey sandy ware. No. 103 is notable for its deep rilling and large hollow knob which is pierced by a square hole. Two examples had a vertically moulded lip in a fine grey ware (106). The most common type was 107.
- 108-122. Several different types of an extra coarse gritty ware were found over much of the area, mainly on Site C. The fabric in some cases is like Iron Age wares but the forms are Roman and they are usually wheel-made. It must be assumed they represent home-produced vessels when supplies from market ran low.
108. Small bowl, hand-made, black with numerous small white grits. It was found in a Period 1 pit (Pit 4) and is presumed to be Iron Age.
109. Small rim fragment, dark brown, vesicular from burnt-out chaff grogging. Appears to be Iron Age.
- 110, 111. Fragments of bowls, pink ware with flint grits, hand-made. These could be Iron Age.
112. Large bowl, hand-made, black ware with a soapy smooth finish.
113. Jar with an everted rim, grey with a brown vesicular surface. Cf. the "corky wares" at Rapsley (op. cit. no. 155).
114. Flat-topped rim, porridgy texture. This and several of the following vessels are oxidised on the outside, suggesting they were fired in bonfires.
115. Jar with thick everted wavy rim formed by finger impressions. Fabric has large, numerous ill-assorted grits so that the matrix is very rough but the surface is smoothed.
116. (Not illustrated). Jar with out-turned rim similar to 115 but lacking the wavy rim.
117. Rim of a jar in similar fabric, wheel-made. Site C. Period 4.
118. Similar to 117 with cordon at neck. Site C. Period 4.
119. (Not illustrated). Lid in similar ware, with simple rim, wheel-made.
120. Dish rim, reduced surface, white and red gritting. Decorated with two wide shallow grooves. Site C. Period 4.
121. (Not illustrated). Dish with plain flat rim, oxidised. Site C.
122. Dish with flange. Site C. Period 4.

Various, including colour-coated wares. Fig. 15

123. Bowl imitating Drag. 37, fine grey/brown ware with brown slip, roulette decoration. Winbolt found examples of imitation samian at Alfoldean and Hardham. Pit 11.
124. Bowl in fine brown ware, micaceous, soapy finish, similar to 123; inside chocolate, outside smoky brown.

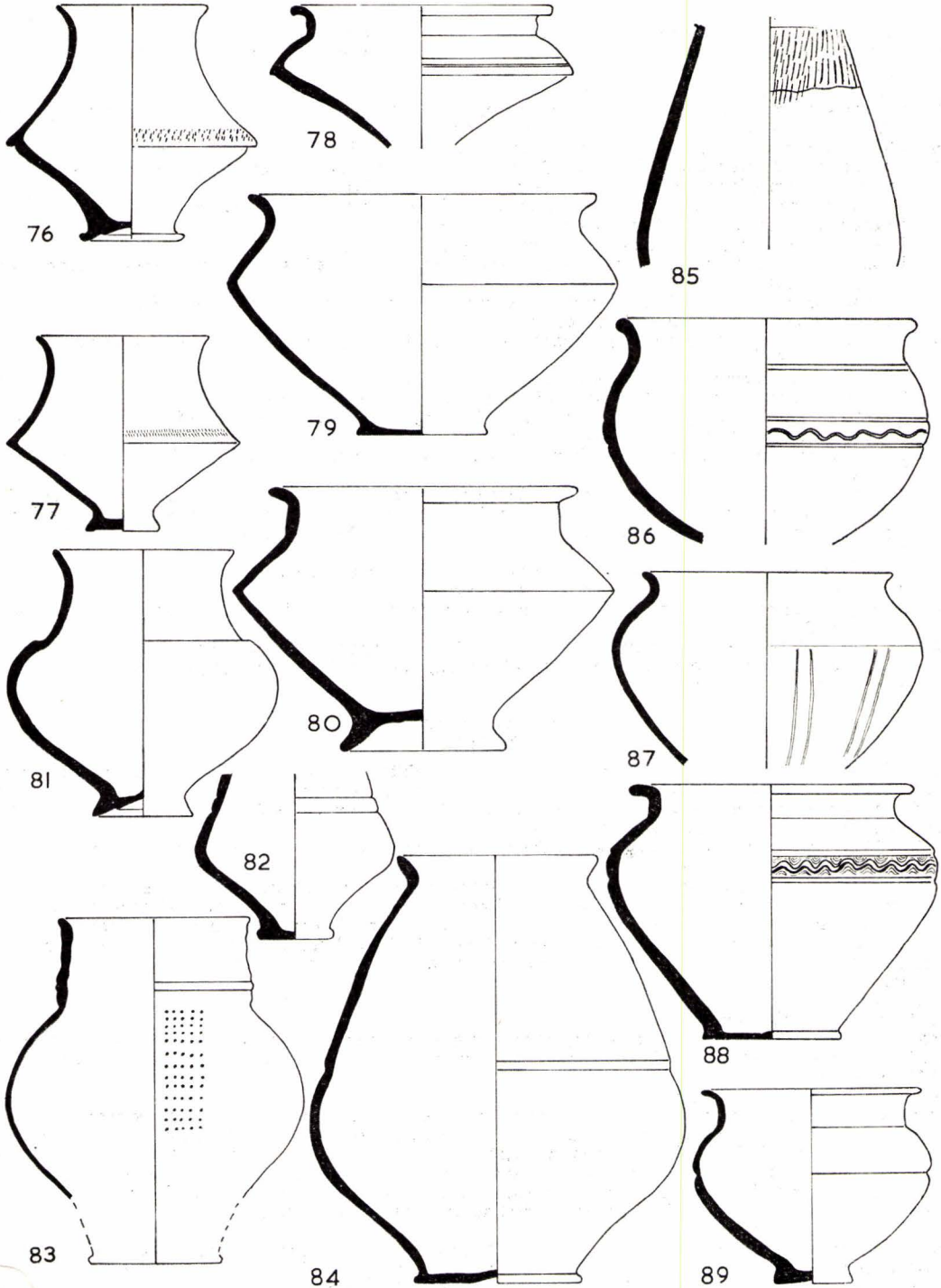


FIG. 13. Jars (1/4)

- The shape is unusual and is not a clear imitation of a samian form.
125. Globular beaker, same fabric as above, with impressed and rouletted decoration. This may be similar to Fishbourne 276.
126. Cordoned jar, soft grey ware. Fishbourne 182. 1.
127. Butt beaker, grey ware with brown slip, as above, with cordon and two zones of roulette decoration. The form is reminiscent of some Gallo-Belgic types (cf. Cam. 112).
- Nos. 124-127 were found in a pit (S2) in the roadworks near Wickford Bridge. Date 90-110 AD.
128. Jar with everted, sharp-edged rim on a high shoulder, in a distinctive soft, grey/beige micaceous ware. The base (not illustrated) has an inner disc as on nos. 76 and 81. Period 1.
129. Coarse grey bowl with stamped crosses on the edge of the everted rim. The fabric is Roman although the decoration is more usual on Saxon vessels. From Site D.
130. Bowl with frilled rim, coarse pink ware. From Site B.
131. Fragment of a small tazza, pink sandy ware. The type was often used as a lamp but this example shows no sign of burning.
132. Fragment of a small jar with short, high flange, in white ware. Possibly an inkwell. From Pit 9.
133. Unusual upturned rim in hard buff gritted ware.
134. Small beaker with girth grooves, grey sandy ware. cf. West Blatchington *S.A.C.* 90 (1952), pl. V no. 19; Fishbourne 278.
135. Small jar, body furrowed, in a white ware with a grey slip. Pit 9.
136. Small bowl with a club rim, black ware, with a pattern of incised lines. Period 1.
137. Ovoid bottle, complete except for the top, in a soft orange-red fabric. The whole of the outside is covered with a white slip. Concentric groove on base. Pit 8.
138. Bead rim jar, finely made in a hard buff/pink ware, with wheel-marks clearly visible on interior. Pit 2. Period 1.
139. Fragment of a bead-rim jar, lead glazed. The fabric is hard, light grey, showing pink on the inside. The glaze spills over the inside of the rim. It is locally made rather than an import; the ware is quite different from the seven lead glazed vessels found at Chichester (p. 77). Date probably mid 2nd century. From Site B.
140. Small ovoid beaker, complete, with ten barbotine pot-hooks around the body. Surface slip appears silvery due to burning (?intentional, since the pot was unbroken).
141. Small globular beaker, cordon at neck, grey/black ware, mica-dusted surface, with barbotine dot decoration. From Site D.
142. Cornice rim, dark grey ware with a black metallic slip. (Fishbourne 275. 2). From Site D.
143. Two fragments in a soft red sandy ware with roller-stamped decoration between grooves. Possibly imitating a samian form. No parallel known.

The Colour-coated Wares
by Kevin Greene

Early colour-coated: The imports comprise two sherds from different Lezoux colour-coated hairpin decorated beakers (cf. Chichester no. 89b); the date is Flavian to not later than Hadrianic.

There is one sherd from a Lezoux roughcast beaker (cf. Biddle in *Ant. J.* (1967) 235, fig. 7, no. 16). The fabric is buff and soft and could be pre-Flavian or Flavian.

In addition there are several roughcast beakers, with cornice rim and low girth, which may or may not be imports. One is illustrated—144.

Late colour-coated: The imports comprise 20 sherds from Lezoux/Rhenish black-colour-coated beakers. 15 are more likely to be Lezoux rather than Rhenish. One Rhenish sherd has decoration in hard white barbotine. One sherd of uncertain origin has a fragmentary V from a motto-beaker. There is one sherd of a Lezoux Drag. 40 cup with black colour-coating, cf. Brewster, in *Arch. Aeliana* (1972), 209, fig. 1, no. 5. Most of the other sherds are from indented beakers and do not have barbotine decoration. The date range is from AD 150 to (?) early 3rd century.

The British Material:

(145, 146). *Nene Valley ware*:

There are at least 50 sherds, all of which, where assignable, are from beakers. A few hunt-cups are represented, more examples are rouletted, and there are two with indentations and scale decoration. The date is from AD 155 onwards.

(147, 148, 149). *New Forest ware*:

There are about twelve rim sherds and all but one are from beakers; the other, and many body sherds are from flagons. All therefore come under Swan's group III (in Detsicas (1973), *CBA Research Report X*, Coarse Ware Pottery, 131, fig. 8). Both iron-free and iron-bearing fabrics are present in both forms. Most of the beakers are grey with characteristic "purple gloss." There is one sherd only of re-coated New Forest ware. There is one white fabric beaker with white "feather" decoration. Also there is a single fragment of barbotine decorated purple gloss beaker (rare). The date for New Forest material starts about AD 275.

(151, 152, 153). *Oxford ware*:

There are at least 45 rim sherds alone from upwards of 20 different vessels. Although a few beaker sherds exist, the majority are from bowls; some imitate Drag. 31; most are illustrated by Young in Detsicas, op. cit. 115, fig. 4, where nos. 33, 35 and 30 can be paralleled, especially no. 30. There are no examples of parchment ware. The date for Oxford ware is from AD 250 onwards.

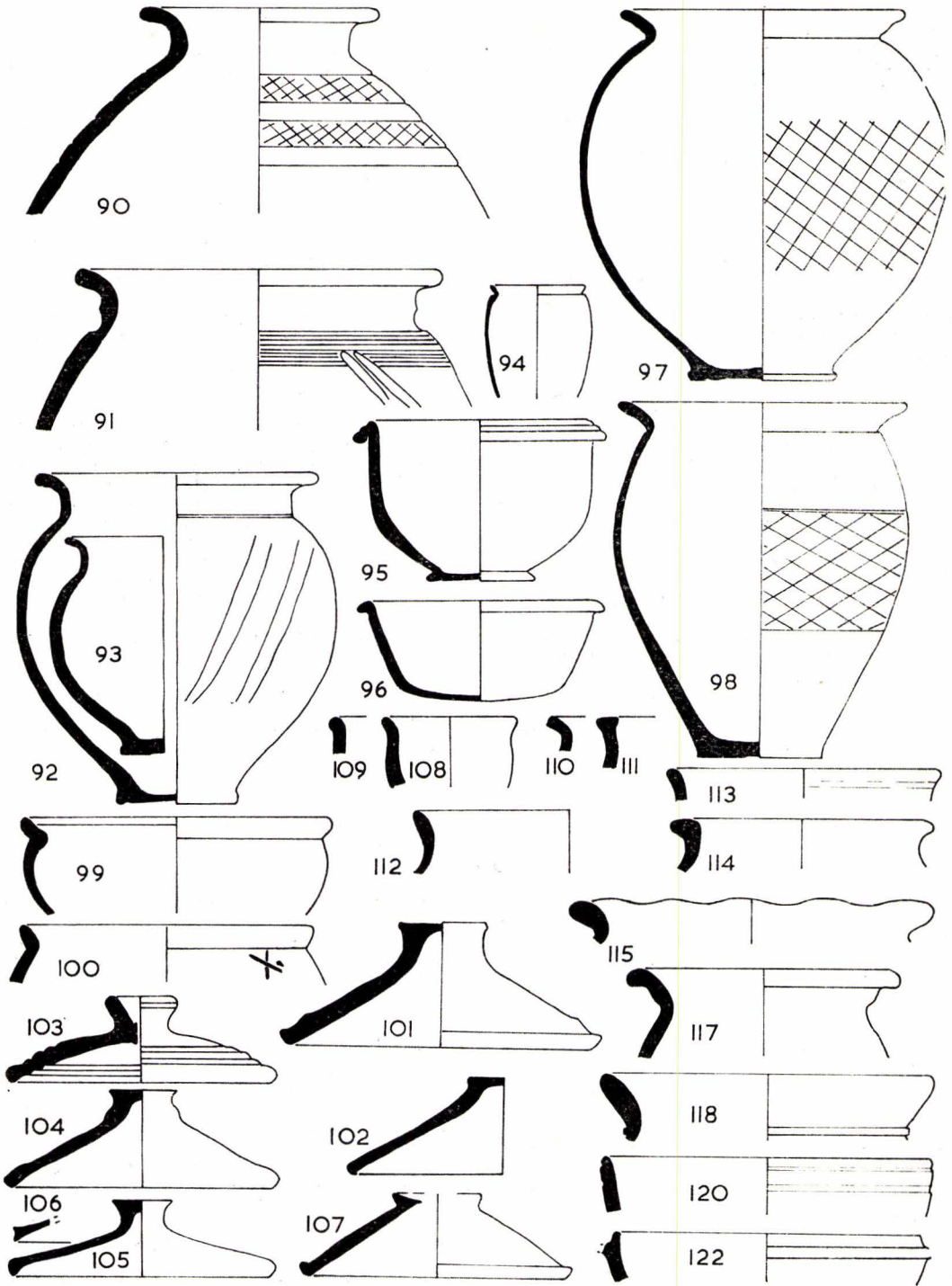


FIG. 14. Jars, Lids and Extra Coarse Wares (1/4)

Pevensy ware (Examined by M. Fulford. See *S.A.C.* 111 (1973), 41-44):

Thirteen sherds were identified, of which five were rims. The vessels represented include the form imitation Drag. 38 with white paint on the flange and bowls with "feather" stamp. There is a sherd of imitation Drag. 33 for which there is no parallel.

Unknown:

Some colour-coated vessels come from as yet unrecognised sources, though the fabric is very similar to that of Oxford wares. Three of these are figured:

150. Lid, hard grey ware, red-brown slip.

154. Bowl with slashed neck collar; brown slip.

155. Small bowl, of unusual incurved form; red slip. Very burnt, perhaps used as a lamp.

Conclusions:

Oxford ware is dominant in the late period and provides an almost exclusive supply of colour-coated table vessels (bowls). The sources of beakers are more varied with New Forest dominating; also the New Forest supplied all colour-coated flagons. The small percentage of stamped ware suggest that the mass of the colour-coated lies in the period AD 320-370, but a broad range of 270-400 plus is possible. Earlier, there is a sprinkling of imported beakers throughout the period before the Oxford and New Forest industries enter the market some time about AD 250. After c.150, the Nene Valley outnumbered Rhenish/Lezoux supplies. The roughcast beakers present a problem of origins and may be British or imported.

Large Storage Jars. Fig. 16

156. (Plate 1B). Part of a large storage jar in grey ware, with a faint wavy line decoration and smoothed surface below the ribbed handle. A remarkable feature is described by Professor Jocelyn Toynbee: "Applied to the centre of the handle is a flat human mask with huge round eyes, of which the pupils are rendered by deeply gouged-out round holes, thick hair, drooping moustaches and (perhaps) a long pointed beard. The mask could be apotropaic, against the vessel being broken, and it could feature either a local Celtic deity or be a human caricature." No parallel is known for a pot handle with a mask in this position. Perhaps the local potter had seen a moulded classical mask at the handle base of a bronze jug. (A crude disc-like face mask was applied to the body of a grey jar seen in Worcester Museum). It was found in the debris from the stream diversion E. of the bath-house in 1971, with 2nd century material including Late Antonine samian.
157. Large storage jar with square rim, well-mixed micaceous grey ware; four or five bands of scratched lattice decoration, with two faint burnished wavy lines near base.
158. Storage jar with heavy beaded rim, grey ware, more sandy than 157; it has bands of white paint burnt red in places, some blue paint, then scratch decoration of large crosses separated by vertical lines. Both vessels came from the bath-house Room 11. Period 4.
159. Jug, white/grey sandy ware, with blue/black slip on outside and inside of neck; neck has smoothed lines made when leather hard. From Site C.

Amphorae: A total of six rim fragments, including one of Fishbourne 145 and five handle fragments of amphorae were found, most presumed Spanish. They come from all parts of the site.

160. Amphora, half of the rim.

161. Amphora with undercut rim (Fishbourne 252).

162. ?Fragment of peaked handle of an amphora, very worn, in a soft sandy ware.

163. Amphora-type jug with heavy corniced rim, everted; brown coarse sandy ware with very large inclusions (brick fragment 8mm). The neck is almost complete and there is a single handle with, opposite, a large hole right through the neck below the rim. From Pit 11.

164. Heavy inturned rim in hard pink sandy ware.

165. Similar rim, thickened, of a vessel of small diameter; hard white sandy ware. From Site C.

166. Large bowl with inturned flattened rim, in coarse buff ware.

167. A small fragment of a hand-made vessel in coarse black ware with large sand grains; white slip on inside and outside where it is burnt pink. Two finger holes have been pressed through from the outside; a break occurs here but the holes do not appear to penetrate to the inside.

The Mortaria. Fig. 17

by K. F. Hartley

General Comments

Amongst the mortarium fragments (including the stamped pieces) are forty-six for which origin is known or may reasonably be assumed. It is difficult to break this figure down chronologically, because unstamped mortaria cannot usually be dated closely. However, approximately twenty-six can be attributed to be period c.AD 70-200 whilst approximately twenty are of 3rd or 4th century date. In the later group, thirteen from kilns centred on Oxford leave no doubt that these were the chief suppliers in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The Nene Valley potteries (one example) and even the nearer New Forest potteries (two examples) are poorly represented, while only about four can be attributed to sources in the Surrey-Sussex area, all of them probably earlier than c.AD 250.

In the earlier group only about four mortaria could be assigned to the period c.AD 70-110, approximately twenty-two being undoubtedly 2nd century. The main outside supplier was the potteries between Verulamium and London (including the kilns at Radlett and Brockley Hill), with seven examples (eight including the Flavian Sollus). Apart from one vessel from Colchester or Kent, the rest were almost certainly made in the Sussex-Surrey region. Among these, two distinct groups stand out, one including the four mortaria with herringbone stamps

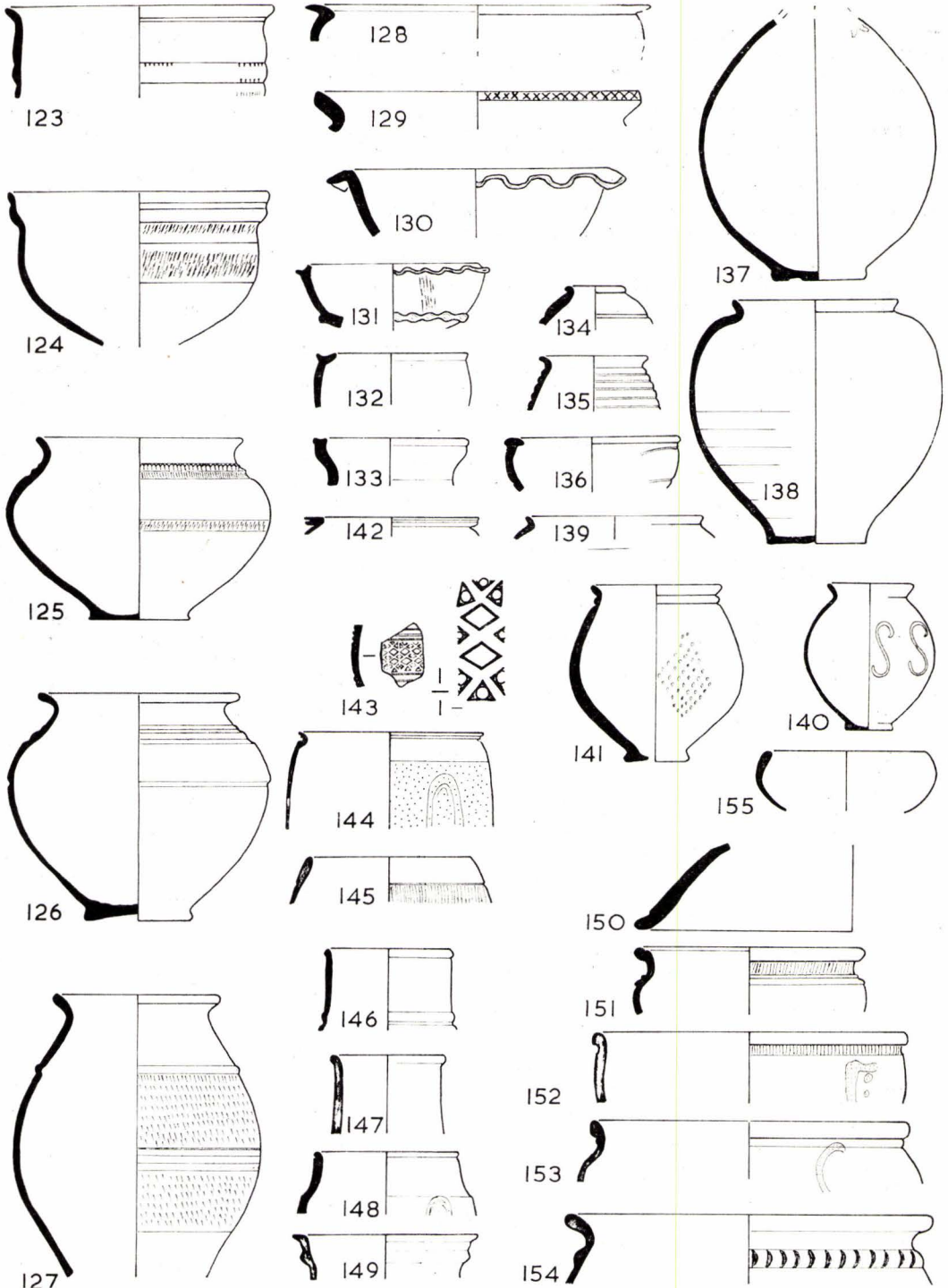


FIG. 15. Pottery, various; Colour-coated Wares 144-155 (1/4)

(seven mortaria), and another in granular cream fabric often with a blue core (six examples). These two types are in sufficient quantity and have such a localized distribution as to suggest possible manufacture at Wiggonholt. The presence of the four herringbone stamps is itself notable in an area where stamps are uncommon. There is, however, not a single distorted or even overfired waster among the mortaria. While this is quite common on kiln-sites, it does make it more difficult to decide which vessels were made on the site. Finally, even if both groups were made at Wiggonholt the tally of thirteen mortaria from a kiln-site is small and points to only a small production of mortaria at the kiln(s) excavated or others in the immediate vicinity.

168. In soft, fine-textured, slightly brownish cream fabric with greyish core; the trituration grit has fallen out. There are at least three herringbone stamps impressed close together. From Kiln 1 stokehole, Site A.
169. Two pieces from a single mortarium in exactly similar fabric to 168; a few red-brown and grey grits survive. The flange is minute and both the stamps are incomplete but they could well be from the same die as 168. From oven area, A.
170. In fine-textured pale brownish cream fabric, tempered with fine grit; abundant, transparent, dark brown and reddish brown (some translucent), white and grey trituration grit. Two impressions of a herringbone stamp, partly superimposed. This and fragments of three others in similar fabric all came from the stokehole of Kiln 1.
171. Fine-textured but slightly sandy fabric with salmon pink core and traces of a drab slip; some grey flint and red-brown grits survive. Stamped twice close together. Another stamp from the same die has been recorded from Fishbourne (II, fig. 82, no. 9), and two stamps from a closely similar die on similar mortaria have been noted from Chiddingfold villa, Surrey and an unknown provenance (*C. Roach Smith Collection*, now in the British Museum).
172. SOLLVS. This stamp is from the most commonly used of the three dies of Sollus. Over one hundred stamps of Sollus are known from sites throughout England, Scotland and Wales including three from the kilns at Brockley Hill, Mddx. His fabric, forms and distribution are all typical of major potters in the potteries between Verulamium and London (including the kilns at Radlett, Herts, and Brockley Hill) in the Flavian period. Three of the stamps are from Flavian forts in Scotland. From Pit S12.
173. In slightly sandy salmon pink fabric, cream at the surface, with traces of deep orange-brown slip; grey and white flint, and red-brown trituration grit. The stamp reads MARTINFEC for Martinus fecit. Stamps from the same die have now been found at Corbridge (2); Farningham, Kent; Great Wakering, Essex; Harting near Petersfield; Rochester?; Verulamium; Wiggonholt (2); and Worthing. The fabric, rim-forms and the type of spout used by Martinus point to production in the same potteries as no. 172. There is no site-dating evidence but the profiles used would fit a date within the period AD 100-145. This potter used only the one die and his work is not to be confused with that of other potters of the same name. (One stamp came from near the oven on Site A, the other from a pit near Wickford Bridge).
174. Two mortaria in granular greyish cream fabric with a few worn red-brown and grey grits surviving. Probably made in the potteries in the Verulamium region, c.AD 115-165. (One from near Kiln 1, the other from Site B).
175. In fine, pink fabric, with cream surface; Form Bushe-Fox 26-30 (Wroxeter 1, fig. 19). c.AD 80-110. (From Pit 9).
176. In fine, yellowish cream fabric. This unusual form is clearly related to Bushe-Fox 26-30. Probably Trajanic. (From Pit 11). The fabrics of this, no. 175 and a third example (from Pit 6) indicate manufacture in the south-east or south of England or Gaul. They are not necessarily all from the same pottery.
177. In granular greyish cream fabric with bluish-grey core (this is never found in mortaria made in the Verulamium region), and flint grit. The very small flange is a feature of many mortaria found and undoubtedly made in the Surrey-Sussex region. It is certainly 2nd century and probably to be dated within the period AD 120-170. (From Pit 8).
178. Fragment of a wall-sided mortarium in similar fabric to no. 177. c.AD 150-300. (From Pit S12).
179. In granular cream fabric with cream slip and red-brown grey and white grits. The fabric is not unlike that made in the potteries south of Verulamium (including the kilns at Brockley Hill and Radlett), but there is little doubt that this type of fabric and grit could be produced in the south of England where this example may well have been made. The form is unusual and could have been made at any time after AD 150, though a date within the period AD 150-250 is most likely. (From Site D).
180. In hard cream fabric containing some quartz-like grit. Mortaria of this type and fabric were made in the south of England, probably in the Surrey-Sussex area. They have a wide but thin distribution outside the south of England including stamps at Birrens, Mumrills, Exeter, Ilkley, Reculver and elsewhere. The Mumrills example (*P.S.A.S.* 63 (1928-9), 526, fig. 92, no. 34) suggests that the form was coming into use at least as early as AD 155 or so. A date of c.AD 155-250 seems likely to cover the period throughout which mortaria of this general type were made. (From the Cobble floor, A).
181. In slightly sandy but fairly fine-textured cream fabric with self-coloured or slightly darker slip and much rounded crystalline grit, transparent, pink and brown in colour; Oxford ware.

Oxford Ware: There are fragments from at least thirteen different mortaria in three different fabrics, which are all typical products of the potteries at and near Oxford. All three fabrics were produced in these potteries together with an infinite variety of rim-forms (see *Oxoniensis* 1, 81-102 (1936); VI (1941) 9-21; 17/18 (1952/3) 224-5; *Arch.* 72 (1922), 225-242). These rims can be most closely paralleled by those from Headington (*Oxon.* 17/18) which were mainly of 4th century date. Whilst some of these fragments could be 3rd century they are all certainly later than AD 230/250. The 3rd and 4th century mortaria from these kilns are very difficult to date closely.

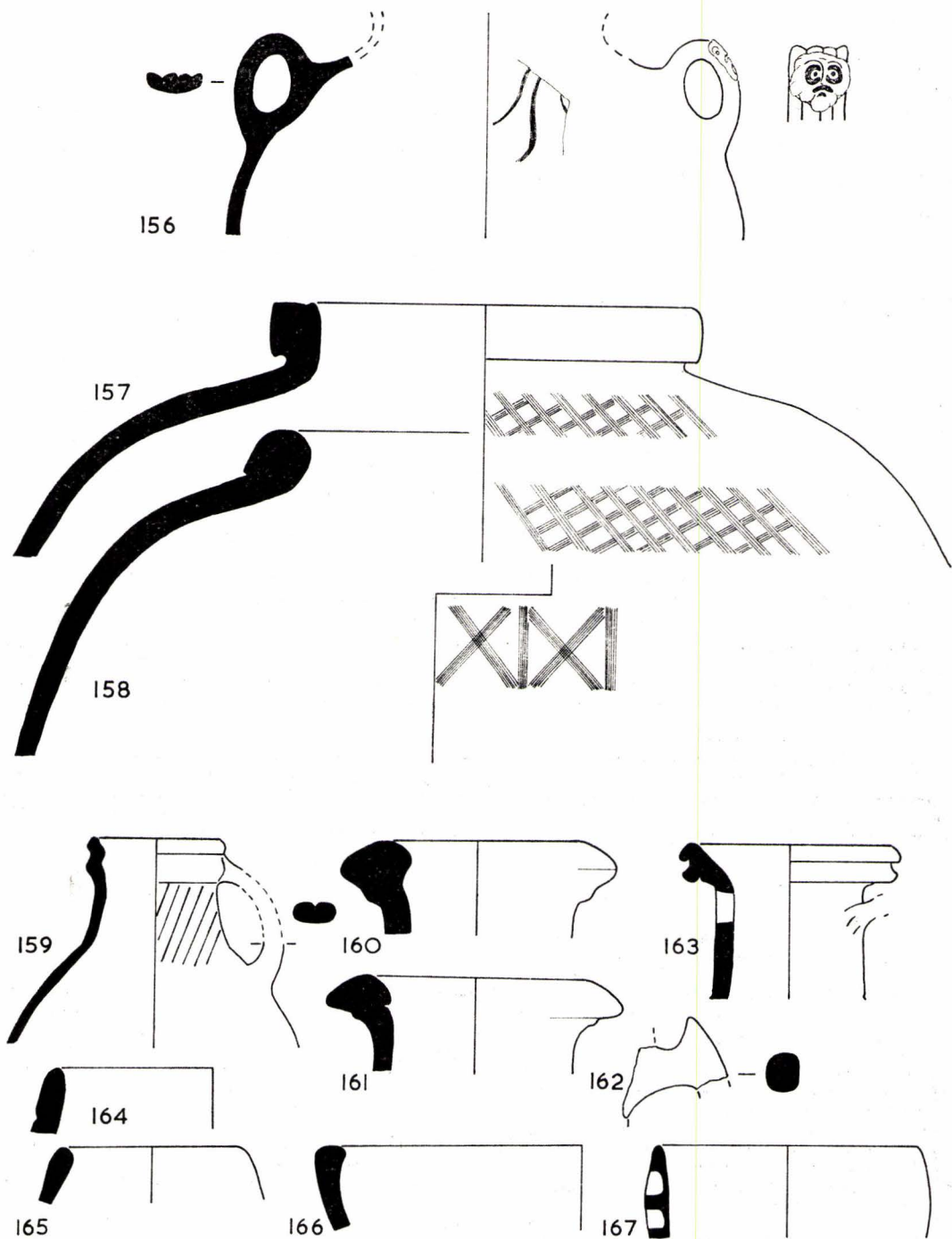


FIG. 16. Large Storage Jars (1/4)

The Samian Ware

by Peter Webster

List of Abbreviations

- Atkinson: Pompeii Hoard* D. Atkinson, "A hoard of samian ware from Pompeii," *J.R.S.*, 4 (1914), p. 288ff.
Collingwood & Richmond R. G. Collingwood & I. A. Richmond, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, revised edition, London (1969).
D. J. Dechelette, *Les vases céramique ornés de la Gaule Romaine*, vol. II, Paris (1904).
Dannell 1964 G. B. Dannell, "The Potter Petrecus and his Connections," *Ant. J.*, 44 (1964), pp. 147-152.
Fishbourne B. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne 1961-9*, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. 26. (1971), vol. II, pp. 270-316.
Frere: Verulamium I S. S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations, Vol. I*. Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London. No. 28 (1972), pp. 216-262.
Karnitch: Ovilava P. Karnitch, *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava*, Linz (1959).
Knorr 1919 R. Knorr, *Topfer und fabriken verzierter terra-sigillata des ersten jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart (1919).
Knorr 1952 R. Knorr, *Terra-sigillata-gefässe des ersten jahrhunderts mit topfernamen*, Stuttgart (1952).
Knorr: Rottweil 1912 R. Knorr, *Südgallische terra-sigillata gefässe von Rottweil*, Stuttgart (1912).
Newstead J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post; the fort of Newstead* (1911).
O. F. Oswald, *Index of Figure Types on Terra Sigillata*, Liverpool (1936-7).
O & P F. Oswald & T. D. Pryce, *An Introduction to the study of terra sigillata*, London (1920).
Simpson 1952 G. Simpson, "The Aldgate Potter: a maker of Romano-British samian ware," *J.R.S.*, 42 (1952), pp. 68-71.
Simpson & Rogers 1969 G. Simpson & G. Rogers, "Cinnamus de Lezoux et quelques potiers contemporains," *Gallia*, 26 (1969), pp. 3-14.
S & S J. A. Stanfield & G. Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*, Durham (1958).
Wroxeter 1923-7 D. Atkinson, *Report on excavations at Wroxeter (the Roman city of Viroconium) in the county of Salop 1923-7*. Birmingham (1942).

The samian constituted a small percentage of the total pottery found. Proportionately, there was considerable emphasis on 1st century vessels; twelve of the thirty-five stamps recorded are 1st century. All the material has been examined and noted. Summaries of the findings are incorporated in the main text. The detailed information is lodged with the pottery at Worthing Museum. Most of the decorated pieces are shown on Fig. 18.

Some samian by the Aldgate-Pulborough Potter

Among the samian from the excavation were a number of pieces, which because of their decoration and detail could be assigned with some confidence to the so-called "Aldgate Potter" (*Simpson, 1952*). The products of this potter are in such a distinctive and poorly finished fabric that it proved possible to distinguish not only decorated sherds but also a small range of plain forms which are likely to be by the same man. Detailed treatment of these pieces is being held over for a separate publication, but a summary list of forms and locations is given below:—

- (i) *Decorated Bowls*
 Form 30. One example. (S17).
 Form 37. Fragments from four or possibly five bowls. (A pits 10, 11 and near oven, D2, DA4).
 (ii) *Plain Forms*
 Form 18/31. Fragments of five. (3 from A including oven, DA4, 5).
 Form 33. Two vessel fragments (S3, near S20).
 Form 36. Three examples (A pit 4, A oven, DA4).
 Curle II. Fragments from two or possibly three vessels. As in the case of Form 36 above the potter had great difficulty producing the "mousetails" on the rim of this form. (A cobble floor, B).

It will be immediately apparent that this collection is much larger than the material which has previously been ascribed to this potter. This alone may be sufficient to suggest that his centre of production was not far away. Taken with the mould fragments from Pulborough (only about a mile from Wiggonholt) published by Dr. Simpson the concentration of "Aldgate" potter products in Southern Sussex becomes significant and it seems reasonable to assume that his centre of production was near Wiggonholt and probably at Pulborough. The only pieces, so far known to be by this man which are from sites outside Sussex are a piece from Silchester (*Simpson 1952, 3*) and two pieces from London, one a "second" (*Simpson 1952, 1 & 2*). Despite the fact that a "second" is unlikely to travel far from its place of manufacture, the number of finds from Southern Sussex when taken in conjunction with the Pulborough mould fragments heavily weights the argument in favour of the "Aldgate" potter being in fact the "Pulborough" potter.

The Wiggonholt evidence is of only limited use in helping to date the "Aldgate-Pulborough Potter." Most of the finds are from levels containing Antonine samian but also some residual material. The examination of the decorative detail of our sherds can add a little but will be reserved for greater treatment elsewhere. There seems no reason, however, to dispute the early mid-Antonine date suggested by Dr. Simpson.

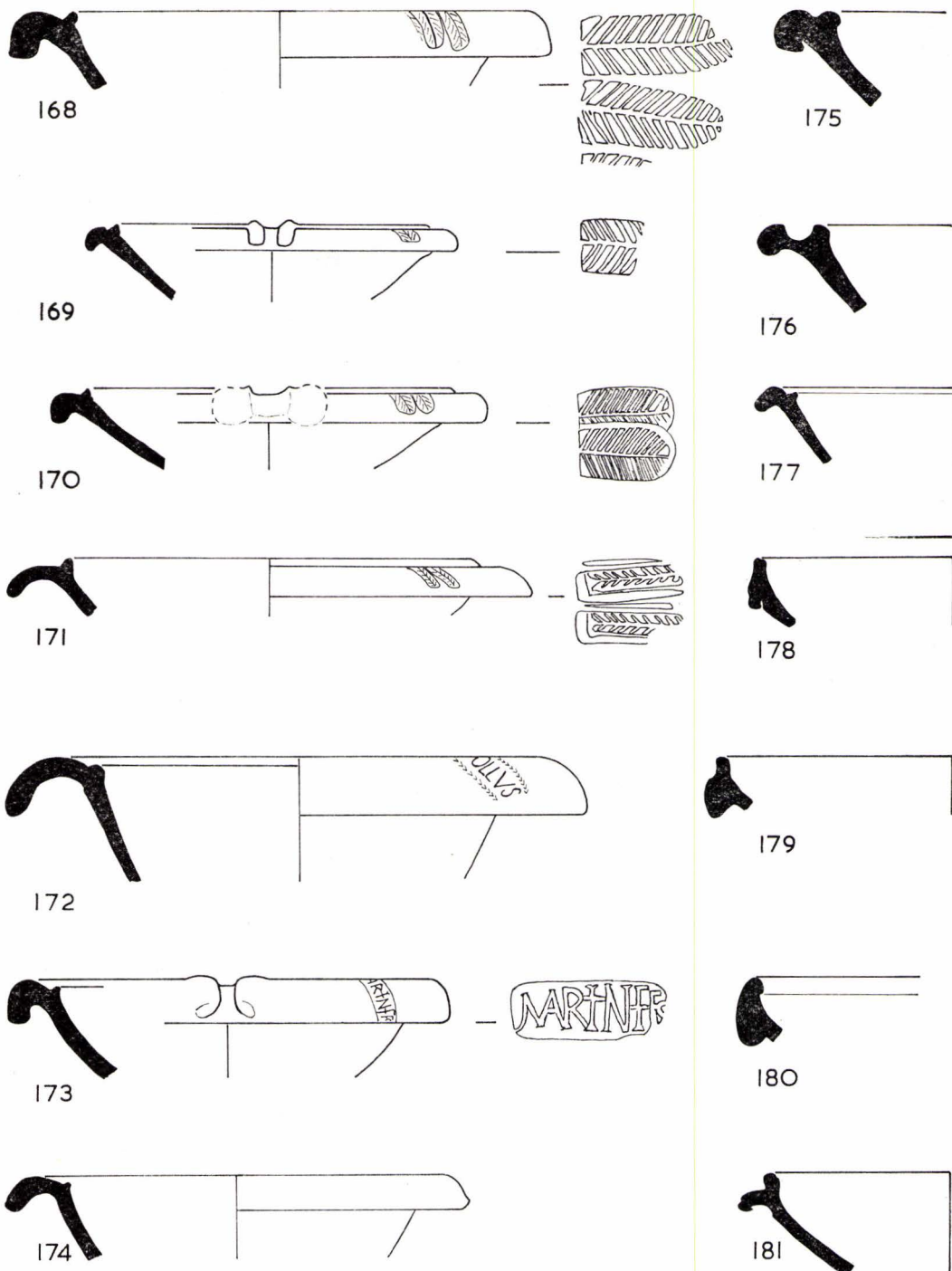


FIG. 17. Mortaria (1/4). (Stamps 1/2)

Figured samian. Fig. 18

1. Form 29. Two fragments, not joining. Upper Zone: panel decoration partly blurred during finishing. A clawed animal (?bear) is in one panel, the other is composed of two opposed trifold ornaments with a bifid one superimposed across the centre. Lower Zone: winding scroll decoration in the upper lobe of which are two five-leaved fronds. The larger frond can be found in a wreath on a bowl stamped by Passenus (*Knorr 1952*, 48 A; see also *Knorr: Rottweil 1912*, IV, 4). The same ornament is used both as a wreath and as part of a frond design by Severus (*Knorr 1952*, 83 A). For the general style see for instance *Fishbourne*, 50. c.AD 65-80. (A Pit 2).
2. Form 29. Upper Zone: fragment of a frieze of fronds. Lower Zone: blade-like godroons with tasselled ends and part of a basal wreath below. For a similar treatment of the lower zone see *Knorr 1919*, 9, K (Aquitanus). c.AD 50-65. (A Pit 3).
3. Form 29. Lower Zone with a double wreath separated by a wavy line. Below the wreath is a further wavy line and a row of half medallions separated by pendants. The medallions contain birds, one of which is *O.2231a*, the other of which is similar but not identical to *O.2260a*. For a similar wreath see *Knorr 1952*, 62C (Of. Vita) and *Knorr 1919*, Textild 40 (Of. Passeni). For similar styles of decoration cf. *Knorr 1919*, 13 C and 22. c.AD 70-85. (A Pit 3).
4. Form 37. A winding scroll decoration with the lower lobe divided and containing a running animal (too fragmentary for identification) above diagonal lines and arrowheads. Bowls of this general style were produced by a number of Flavian potters although generally they seem to have favoured Form 29 for this type of design (see for example *Knorr 1919*, 74, E, a 29 by Secundus; *Knorr 1952*, 25, A, a 29 by Frontinus, *Knorr: Rottweil 1912*, XXI, 9). c.AD 70-90. (A Pit 4).
5. Form 37, in the orange fabric typical of the early Lezoux products of the period prior to the mass exportation of its products. A medallion contains a goat (not in Oswald) within a deep winding scroll and with arrowheads beneath. A fragmentary vine leaf is found in the upper lobe; the leaf may be that illustrated by Curle (*P.S.A.S.*, LI, 1916-17, p. 183, fig. 20) on a bowl in the Plique Collection. Later 1st century. (A 17b).
6. Form 37. Southern Gaulish. The ovolo has been partly removed in finishing. It is badly worn with a wavy line border below and a half-medallion within which is a poorly impressed and worn head in profile with possibly a neck below. *Knorr* illustrates the medallion in the work of Bassus and Coelus and also Medillus (*Knorr 1919*, 13, 24 and 54, 43; see also *Dannel 1964*, fig. 3). The head does not appear to be in Oswald or Dechelette; it resembles *O.1322* but is about half the size. Flavian. (A Pit 5).
7. Form 29. Lower Zone with two medallions separated by an "arrow." One medallion contains a fragmentary bird. Below is a basal wreath of buds. *Knorr* illustrates a similar basal wreath on a bowl stamped OF]IC PRIM[I from Vechten (*Knorr 1919*, 65 A) and also one stamped COSI RU (*Knorr 1919*, 24 C). The bird might be that used by Primus (*Knorr 1919*, 65, 5). c.AD 50-70. (A Pit 6).
8. Form 29. Upper Zone of winding scroll decoration. The upper lobe is a bud and triple leaf pattern. The lower lobe is divided with a single line of arrowheads at its base. *Knorr* illustrates this motif used by a number of Neronian-early Flavian potters. A bowl by Medillus shows the overall design (*Knorr 1952*, 39 C). See also *Knorr: Rottweil 1912*, pl. VII, 3; *Frere: Verulamium I*, p. 228, D.24; *Newstead*, p.205, 7. c.AD 60-80. (A Pit 6).
9. Form 29. Upper Zone: panel decoration with arrowheads and birds. Lower Zone: St. Andrews Cross motif with pendants of "wheatears" and striated lobes. The "wheatear" is incomplete, but see *Knorr 1919*, Textbild 7, (used by Muranus and Passienus). The bird might be the swan used by Passienus (*Knorr, 1919*, 62, 37). c. AD 60-80. (A Pit 6).
10. Form 29. Lower Zone: Basal wreath below a clump of foliage and a running animal. For the general style cf. *Atkinson: Pompeii Hoard*, 57. Early Flavian. (A Pit 6).
11. Form 37. Central Gaulish. A bowl with free style decoration. The ovolo is used by Paternus II, Laxtucissa Albuscius, and Servus I (cf. *S & S*, p. 194 & fig. 30.1). The figure types (Stag, *O.1732*; Dog, *O.1926a*; Dog, *O.1984*) all occur in the work of Paternus II and this bowl is almost certainly the work of this potter. His period of production appears to have been dated too early by Stanfield and Simpson. His work appears in the Wroxeter Gutter find (*Wroxeter 1923-7*, pp. 130-1) of c.AD 160/5 but not in the slightly earlier and equally extensive Verulamium Fire Deposit of the decade AD 150-60 (cf. *Frere: Verulamium I*, pp. 254-62 and particularly the general comments p. 262; see also B. R. Hartley, *Britannia III* (1972) p. 35). c.AD 160-190. (A Pit 6).
12. Central Gaulish jar, probably Form 72, with incised decoration in "cut-glass" technique. The decoration probably consisted of leaves within a wreath, cf. *O. & P.*, pl. LXXVII, 6-8. The use of this technique is thought to be exclusively confined to the second half of the 2nd century AD (cf. B. R. Hartley in *Collingwood & Richmond* p. 240). (A Pit 9).
13. Form 37. Free style bowl, burnt and crumbly. The field contains two fragmentary running animals (one probably a lion) together with the curving foliate ornament of Gelenus (*S & S*, fig. 15, 10). c.AD 120-140. (A Pit 11).
14. Form 37. Ovolo only. The ovolo is rounded with a straight tongue with trifold tip, possibly that used by Mercato. Flavian. (A 22.8).

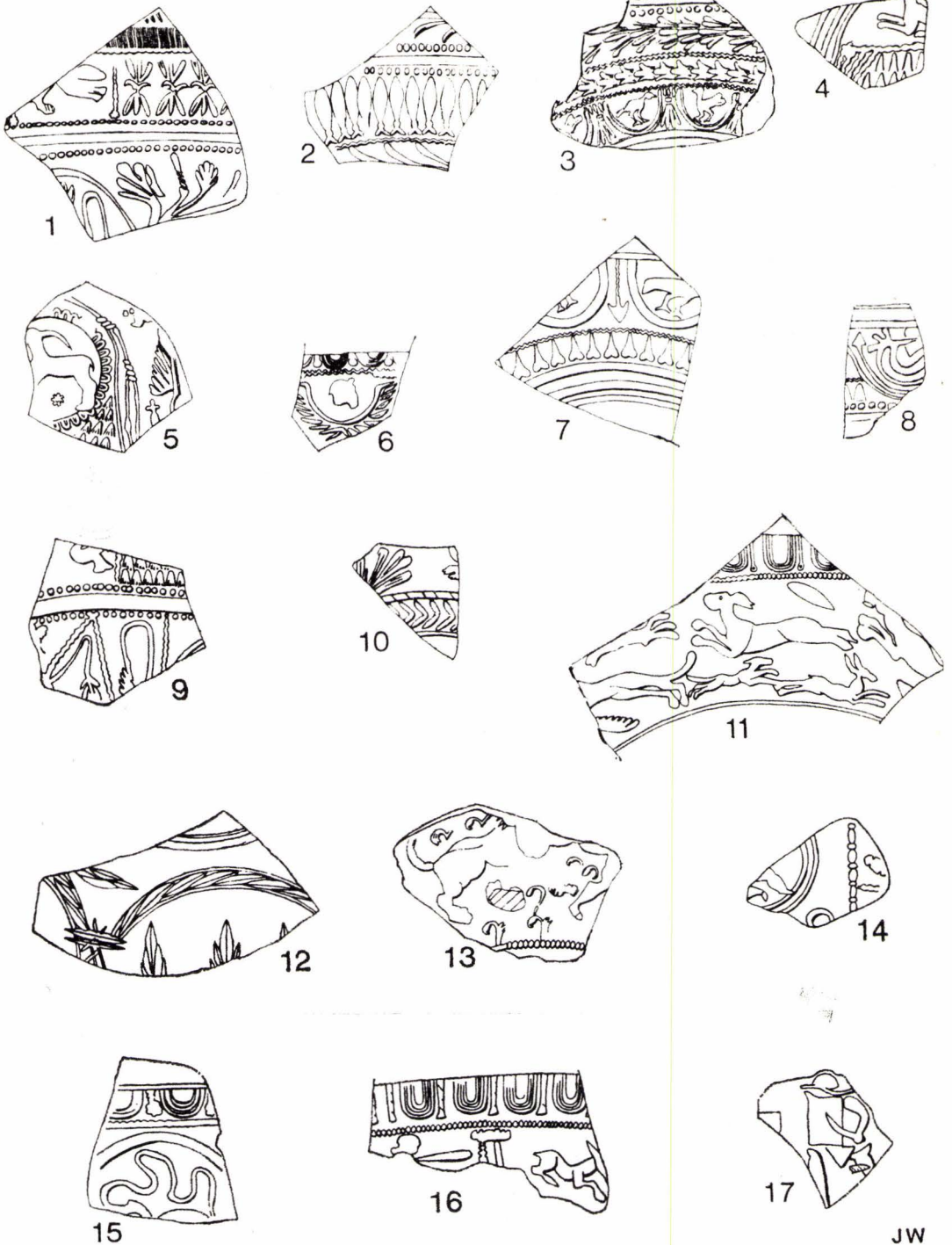


FIG. 18. Figured Samian (1/2)

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15. Form 30. Fragment with panel decoration divided by bead and reel border and a medallion with a fragment of the figure *O.440*. Also present is a small bolster and a circle. The figure type is listed by Stanfield and Simpson as used by a number of the Hadrianic-Antonine and Antonine potters (*S & S*, p. 287). Of these Censorinus uses the bead and reel border and circle (cf. *S & S*, fig. 29, 6 and also pl. 102, 12 & 14) but rarely if ever uses the bead and reel in a vertical border as here. The bolster is used by Paternus II (*S & S*, fig. 30, 12 & pl. 104, 4 & 105, 15) and the medallion, circle and bead and reel also occur in his work; the piece is probably his work therefore. Antonine. (A 22.4).
16. Form 37 of the ovolo 4 of Potter X-6 (*S & S*, fig. 18, 4) below is a fragment of winding scroll design containing a small section of a vine leaf (possibly *S & S*, fig. 18, 9). c.AD 125-150. (Pit DA4).
17. Form 37. Panel decoration below Ovolo 3a of Cinnamus (cf. *Simpson & Rogers 1969*, fig. 1). One panel contains a human figure too fragmentary to be certain of the stance, the other has the stag *O.1704a* in a half medallion. The panel-border and the medallion are joined by the bolster *S & S*, fig. 47, 40. For the use of *O.1704a* by Cinnamus see *Karnitsch: Ovilava*, fig. 67, 5 and 75, 1, both of which appear to be *O.1704a* rather than the slightly larger 1704. c. AD 150-180. (Pit DA4).
18. Form 37. ?Eastern Gaulish. The fragment contains a gladiator slightly smaller than *O.1037*. 2nd century. (Pit DA4).

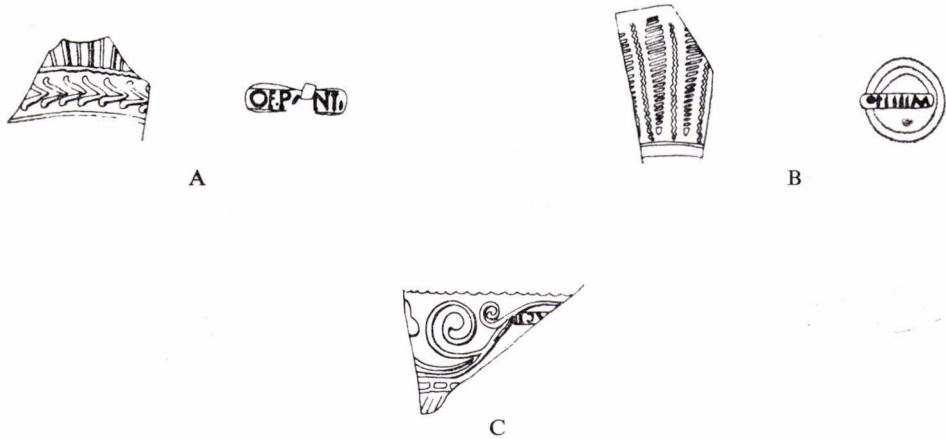


FIG. 19. Decorated Samian with potters' stamps (1/2)

A. OF. PONTI. B. ILLITERATE C. LO

The illustrated sherds are marked with an asterisk in the list of stamps, p. 149.

CONVERSION TABLE

1 in. (inch)	=0.0254 metre
12 in. = 1 ft. (foot)	=0.3048 m.
3 ft. = 1 yd. (yard)	=0.9144 m.
39.4 in.	=1 m.
1 mile	=1.6093 km.

INDEX OF SAMIAN POTTERS' STAMPS

by B. R. Hartley and B. Dickinson

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Potter</i>	<i>Die</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Provenance</i>
ADVOCISFO	Advocisus	IIa	79/80	Late Antonine, Lezoux	A Pit 13
AN[DE]GENI	Andegenus		18/31	Antonine	Winbolt
A·T·T·[I·C·I·M]	Atticus ii	Xb	33	Antonine, Lezoux	B
[IIWIBINI·]M	Balbinus	IIIa	18/31	Traj.-Had., Les Martres	DA3
BRICCI·[M]	Briccus	Ia	38	Antonine, Lezoux	A Cobbles
CERIA[L·M]	Cerialis ii	VIa	18/31R	Antonine, Lezoux	B
CLEMENI	Clemens ii	IVa	31	Late Antonine, Lezoux	B
[OFC]OELI	Coelus	Ia	29	Flavian, La Graufesenque	S4
[CVC]ALIM	Cucalus	Id	31	Antonine, Lezoux	A Pit 12
CVDI·M	Cudus	IVa	33	Antonine, Lezoux	S16
[DIICVMI]NVS	Decuminus i	IVa	18/31	Traj.-Had., Les Martres	A Pit 9
DRAVCI	Draucus ii	IIIa	33	Antonine, Lezoux	A Pit 6
DRAVC[IM]	Draucus ii	IVa	31	Antonine, Lezoux	S9
FELICIO[W]	Felicio i	XIIa	15/17 or 18	1st cent. S. Gaul	A Pit 5
FELICIS	Felix i	XIIIa	27	?Neronian, La Graufesenque	A
GEMINI·I	Geminus v	XIC ¹	31	Antonine, Lezoux	DA4
[A]C·RI·AAI	Macer i	IVa	15/17 or 18	Flavian, La Grauf.	S20
MAGIOF	Magio i	Ia	31	Antonine, Lezoux	S19
[OF]AASCVI	Mascuus	Ia	18	Flavian-Traj., La Grauf.	A Pit 6
O]FAAT·VGE	Matugenus i	IIa	15/17 or 18	Nero.-early Flavian, La Grauf.	A
OF·MOD[ES+]	Modestus i	IIa	29	Neronian, La Grauf.	A Pit 3
NAMILIANI	Namilianus	IIIc	31	Late Antonine, Lezoux	A Pit 12
OF·PONTI*	Pontus	VIIIa	29	Nero.-Vesp., La Grauf.	S
]PRIMI·S[Primus & Scottius		15/17 or 18	Flavian, La Grauf.	A
ROPPI·RVT·M	Roppus & Rutus	Ia	15/31R	Traj.-Had., Les Martres	A Oven
S]ACIPV[F]	Sacipus	Ia	33	2nd cent. Central Gaul	C
[SACR]IL·I[·MA]	Sacrillus	IIa	33?	Late Antonine, Lezoux	B
SE[CVNDINI]	Secundinus (iii ?)	Vb	31	Late Antonine, Lezoux	S13
TINTIR[IOF]	Tintirio	IIIa	33	Mid-late Antonine, Lezoux	A Oven
[T]ITT/VS	Tittius	XIa	18/31	Antonine, Lezoux	A Pit 11
-·ITA	Vitalis ?		27	Flavian, La Grauf.	A
·HIIMI*	Illiterate	191	29	1st cent. S. Gaul	A Pit 2
VI/	Unidentified		33	Antonine, C. Gaul	B
C·I	Unidentified		38 or 44	Antonine, C. Gaul	A Cobbles
LO·*	Unidentified		29	Flavian, La Grauf.	

Charcoals

Report by G. C. Morgan

Site A: Pit 11 was remarkable for a large deposit of burnt timber tipped into it. A random sample was identified:
 Oak (*Quercus* sp.) diameters 12, 22, 100 plus mm.
 Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) 10, 15mm.
 Birch (*Betula* sp.) 20mm.

The great proportion was of oak and included some worked pieces of mature oak, probably planks. A small wooden point was made from hazel (12-15mm).

There was very little charcoal from the rest of the site. Oak fragments were identified from Pits 5, 9 and in the kiln stokehole. Pit 8 had ash, hazel and oak. Pit 3 had poplar (20mm); (an object in this pit appeared to be a coprolite and analysis confirmed the presence of phosphate).

Site B: One fragment only, oak 10mm.

Site C: Oven stokehole: Oak 15mm, 60mm.

Lead working area: Oak 50 plus mm.

?Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) 50mm.

Site D; Pit D2: Poplar (*Populus* sp.) 30mm.

Human Remains

by H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham

Cremation 2

The remains of a single individual. A very small woman who died between the ages of 25 and 40. The skull was thin and the lambdoid suture was open.

The vertebrae were tiny, especially the cervical ones, but the central epiphyses were united. There was no arthritic lipping.

The pelvis was small. The great sciatic notch was typically female. The acetabula were small.

The upper ends of the femora, including the heads were very small: They were also platymeric. The epiphyses were united. The collo-diaphyseal angles were wide. There were no anterior inter-trochanteric lines. The muscular attachments were slight, except that the tiny lesser trochanters were prominent for the ilio-psoas tendons.

The ribs were narrow and slight. The glenoid fossae were somewhat retroverted; the bicipital origins were faint. The humeri were slender and smooth.

The astragali were devoid of "squatting facets," which indicated that the woman usually sat on a bench or a chair. The metatarsals were very small and slender.

There was insufficient material to show whether achondroplasia was or was not present.

There were no teeth and few fragments of skull.

Part of the bone of a bird and the incisor of a small rodent were also present, together with a small iron stud which had been in the cremation.

Cremation 1

A small handful of fragments which represented a single, small adult.

Animal Remains

The bones from ditch S20 were examined by Robert Tyson. They included a large quantity (15) of dentaries of a pony-sized herbivore (pony or ox), one set being from a very young animal, also various limb bone fragments of scapular, femur, humerus and tibia. There were also the heads of femur and humerus of domestic goats or sheep. Many bones show the marks of knives, and also many appear to have been chewed by dogs. This is accentuated by the fact that very few bones have actually been lightly charred; burnt ones are burnt completely.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation received a grant from the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the rest of the cost being borne by Worthing Museum and I am obliged to Mr. L. M. Bickerton and the Worthing Museum Committee for providing facilities. The work took place with the permission of the West Sussex County Council, the owners of the land. Investigations during the road-making were only possible thanks to the co-operation of the contractors Walter Smith and especially the agent Mr. T. Riley. I am grateful to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Tritton of Parham Park for helpful information and for giving me access to the bath-house finds. Additionally, they willingly allowed a small excavation on their land in 1965, with the agreement of Mr. J. Sherlow the resident farm manager of Wiggonholt Farm who at all times has been an interested observer. Of the numerous volunteer diggers and helpers I can only single out a few of those primarily involved for mention, all of whom were members of the Worthing Museum Correspondents Corps. To these friends I owe special thanks; Mrs. C. Browne, Messrs. C. Ainsworth, J. Friar, S. Jepson, L. Suggars and the late Mr. S. Rose who also with Major A. C. Roper largely carried out the work of recording during the machine scraping; Messrs. T. Bertram and W. van Tromp lent machinery. Miss H. Bell gave generously of her time to work on the pottery. The proton gradiometer used in the subsequent year was made available by Dr. M. J. Aitken of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology at Oxford. Reference is made in the text to the specialists who have contributed reports on the finds and I wish here to record my gratitude to them, also to Mrs. P. Webster who drew the figured samian. Many people have offered advice and Professor Barry Cunliffe kindly read the text and made helpful comments.

The Society is much indebted to the Department of the Environment for a grant towards the cost of publishing this paper. All the material found on the site, together with photographs and records, has been deposited in Worthing Museum

SHORTER NOTICES

This section of the *Collections* is devoted to short notes on recent archaeological discoveries, reports on small finds, definitive reports on small-scale excavations, etc., and (from this volume) also to similar short notes on aspects of local history. Material for inclusion should be sent to Mr. Henry Cleere, F.S.A., Little Bardown, Stonegate, Wadhurst, Sussex. Those without previous experience in writing up such material for publication should not be deterred from contributing for Mr. Cleere will be happy to assist in the preparation of reports and illustrations.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX—Since the last list of additions was published in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter *S.A.C.*), vol. 107 (1969), xliii–xliv, the following monuments have been scheduled (the numerals on the left are the county numbers allotted to monuments):

- 363 *Bodiam*, medieval site south of Court Lodge [*erroneously called at one time 'The Gun Garden'*].
- 365 *East Dean* (West Sussex), field system, Lamb Lea.
- 376 *Hartfield*, hillfort on Garden Hill.
- 377 *Sullington*, group of five round barrows in Sullington Warren.
- 378 *Chailey*, moated site S.W. of Wapsbourne Farm.
- 379 *Eastbourne*, Martello Tower No. 66, Langney Point.
- 382 *Wilmington*, flint mines east of the Long Man.
- 384 *Storrington*, settlement site in Chantry Bottom.
- 385 *Heathfield*, iron furnace site west of Beckington Bridge.
- 386 *Penhurst*, Panningridge iron furnace site.
- 388 *Wadhurst*, Riverhall blast furnace.
- 389 *Buxted*, Iron Plat furnace.
- 390 *Shoreham-by-Sea*, Shoreham Old Fort.
- 391 *Bramber* and *Upper Beeding*, medieval salterns north of Bramber car-park.
- 392 *Hartfield*, round barrow 620yds. east of Tile Lodge.
- 393 *Buxted*, King's Standing.
- 396 *East Lavington*, four round barrows north of Lower Barn.

E. W. HOLDEN (*Honorary Correspondent for Sussex, Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, Department of the Environment*)

A HANDAXE FROM SOUTHLAND FARM, WARNINGLID, SLAUGHAM—The implement described in this note was found in 1941 by Mr. W. Newnham, and was recognized as a Palaeolithic artefact at the time by the late Dr. Eliot Curwen. It came to notice again recently and, as such axes are uncommon in Sussex, publication was thought to be desirable. The writer is grateful to Mr. E. W. Holden and Mr. Newnham for information about the implement and for the loan of it for study. Mr. Holden has kindly supplied the drawing (Fig. 1).

The handaxe was found on the surface of a field during ploughing or harrowing, at TQ 2630 2578 (6½ miles more or less due S. of Crawley town centre). The plough soil here overlies Tunbridge Wells Sand of the Wealden Series, and no obvious deposits of Pleistocene age are present in the immediate vicinity. The area lies at about 350–400ft. above sea level: several minor streams have their sources here and run in different directions, most eventually finding their way to the Ouse or Adur. Clearly, there can be no direct evidence to establish the artefact's true age: small bifaces of this general size and shape occur at various different times in the pre-historic period. The writer is personally quite satisfied that this one falls within the typical range of later Lower Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic handaxes as regards size, morphology, and technology, while the ancient-looking condition of its surface is certainly consistent with its being of such an age, contrasting notably with the general appearance of the abundant Mesolithic artefacts, for example, coming from the same area, in Mr. Newnham's collection. However, patination and staining are notoriously deceptive guides to age, and in the last resort we cannot positively prove that this artefact is as old as it is here assumed to be.

The implement is shown in three views in Fig. 1, and a detailed description follows. It is a small, roughly oval or sub-rectangular handaxe, bifacially worked but made from a flake. The dimensions are length 66.5mm., breadth 46.5mm., thickness 19.3mm.; these are maximum readings, taken parallel or at right-angles to the long axis as appropriate, and they do not allow for damage. Intermittent patination, stained a pale buff colour, gives a patchy and mottled appearance to the implement's surface; only near the tip on the flatter face is the patination spread thickly and evenly over the whole surface from edge to edge. Both faces bear occasional orange-brown spots of iron stain, some of which have been inclined to spread along the ridges between flake scars. The flatter face of the handaxe (Fig. 1c) has been affected in three places by substantial recent mechanical damage, probably caused by the plough—at the tip, and near the centre of each side. These have somewhat affected the outline; the implement's original shape may have been more typically ovate, with the sides regularly convex rather than sub-parallel as they now are. On the other face (Fig. 1a), modern damage is relatively