Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation at Ounces Barn, Boxgrove, West Sussex; excavations 1982–83

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During two seasons of fieldwork at Ounces Barn, Boxgrove, the Field Archaeology Unit excavated and recorded the eastern terminal of the Devil's Ditch, a small area of a late Iron Age enclosure and numerous features of the Romano-British period. In addition, artefacts of the early and middle Bronze Age were retrieved. Pottery from the Devil's Ditch indicates that it was starting to be infilled during the first ten to thirty years after the Roman invasion; construction of this feature in the late pre-Roman Iron Age seems likely. Moulds for the production of coin blanks were recovered from the late Iron Age enclosure ditch. Its relationship to the putative territorial oppidum represented by the Chichester Entrenchments is discussed. Romano-British occupation is represented by several ditched enclosures, pits, post-holes and gravelled areas. Dateable material indicates that activity was at its peak in the first 150 years after the conquest. However, artefacts dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries were recovered in sufficient quantities to indicate the longevity of several features and to suggest that activity continued into the latter half of the Romano-British period.

INTRODUCTION

Rescue excavations at the Ounces Barn site were undertaken over two seasons by the Field Archaeology Unit of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London. The first season, including the excavation of a section across the Devil's Ditch, has already been published in interim (Bedwin & Orton 1984). However, as this feature forms an integral part of the wider excavation it will be necessary to recapitulate the findings in some detail.

One of the authors (OB) was informed by F. G. Aldsworth, then County Archaeologist for West Sussex, of the discovery of a small ditch ('Ditch 1981' in Fig. 3) containing Roman pottery in Amey's Eartham Pit (OS grid ref. SU 9220 0845) to the east of Boxgrove Common. The find, made by the quarry foreman, Mr G. Udell, proved to be part of a Romano-British occupation area. In addition, it became apparent that an eastern terminal of ditch EWA(i) (Williams Freeman 1934, illus. opp. p. 56) of the Chichester Dykes System was also present and was threatened by gravel extraction. This part of the earthwork complex is commonly known as the Devil's Ditch.

Current dating of the Chichester Dykes to the late pre-Roman Iron Age is based on a few sherds of pottery (Bradley 1971, 35; Murray 1956, 143) (Bradley and Murray's excavations are located in Fig. 2, nos. 1 & 3) and morphological similarities with other dated earthworks (Bradley 1971). However, as some excavated sections have suggested a late-medieval date (Holmes 1968; Bedwin 1982) (located in Fig. 2 as nos. 2 & 4 respectively), the proximity of this newly discovered Romano-British occupation area suggested the potential for firm dating from artefacts incorporated into ditch fills or by direct stratigraphic relationship. Therefore, it was decided to carry out rescue excavation in advance of the quarrying of an area to the west of Mr Udell's discovery to incorporate the eastern terminal of the Devil's Ditch. The excavation, undertaken with HBMC funding, was directed by Owen Bedwin and supervised by Mark Roberts and Mandy Gee. Chris Place compiled the excavation report.

LOCATION (Figs. 1, 2 & 3)

The site lies on a gentle, south facing slope at the foot of the chalk escarpment between 40 m and 50 m

OD. Situated within the Upper Coastal Plain (as defined by Hodgson 1967), the site is on the extremely flinty phase of the Charity Series soils derived from a flinty silty Head. This also contains the internationally important *in situ* Lower Palaeolithic site, currently the subject of a major excavation programme directed by Mark Roberts of the Field Archaeology Unit. A series of dry valleys run southwards down the scarp edge immediately to the north. The most prominent of these is just to the north-east of the site.

THE EXCAVATION

Over the two seasons an irregular shaped area (Fig. 4) measuring approximately 70 m east–west and 74 m north–south (maxima) was stripped of top-soil. This can be divided approximately in half with the first season's work concentrating in the northern half. Top-soil was stripped using a D6 and scraper, with a JCB 3 for more restricted clearance within sub-soil hollows. A complex of linear ditches, gullies, small pits, post-holes and gravelled areas were recorded.

DITCHES

Ditch 1 (Context 284) (D1, Figs. 4 & 5)
This ditch is north–south aligned, with a return at the southern end suggesting two sides of an enclosure. The ditch varies in cross section with a maximum depth and width of 2.00 m and 1.60 m respectively. The sections are predominantly 'V' shaped in profile with a flat bottom, in some cases restricted to a slot-like feature. Although there was no evidence for post pipes, the slot may suggest a palisade. Two other sections display a 'U' profile and there is no asymmetry within the fills to suggest the position of a bank. The lower fills (Contexts 337, 339, 389, 402 etc.) are largely aceramic, with only one sherd of pottery, possibly Bronze Age, recovered from the secondary fills. The uppermost fills contain several sherds of late Iron Age pottery (Fabric 2b, 3rd century AD to 1st century AD), two sherds of Dressel 1 (probably 1b) amphora, and ten of the thirteen Bronze Age sherds recorded for the site. Iron Age coin mould fragments were also recovered from upper fills (Contexts 223, 285; see catalogue of metallurgical remains, Nos. 1 & 2), though late-1st-century pottery (one sherd) provides a *terminus post quem* for this phase of ditch infilling. Whilst the primary silts lack firm dating evidence, the remaining evidence suggests a prehistoric, probably late Iron Age date and it is likely that Ditch 1 represents the western edge and south-west corner of an enclosure (Enclosure 1, Fig. 4).

Ditch 2 (Context 291) (D2, Figs. 4 & 5)
This feature is a shallow (maximum 0.60 m) 'U' profiled ditch parallel to, and stratigraphically later than, Ditch 1. It contains a pottery assemblage (Context 292) consistent with a pre-Claudian to early post-conquest date; providing a probable *terminus ante quem* for Ditch 1. This feature may represent a redefining of the boundary formed by Ditch 1.

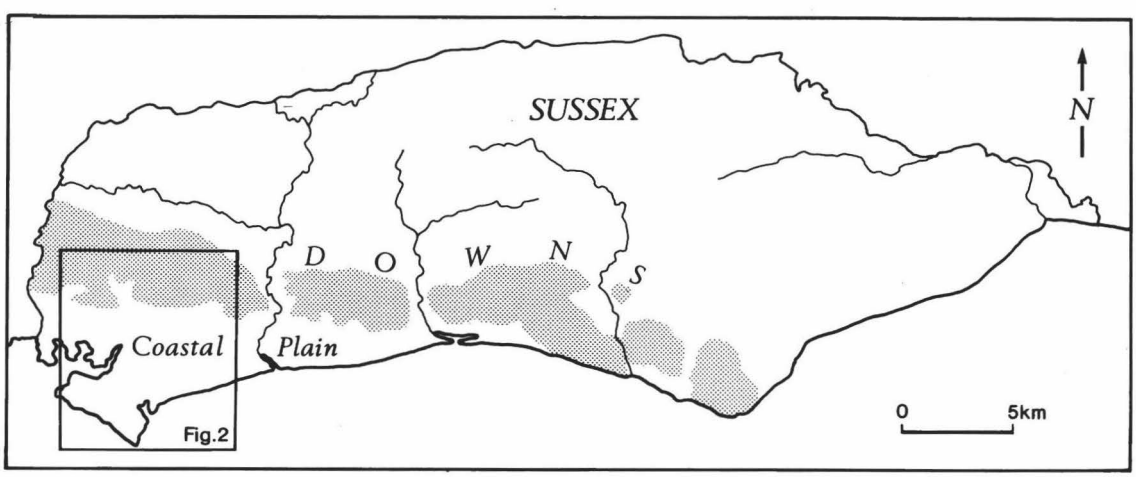

Fig. 1. Site location plan 1: the topography of West Sussex.

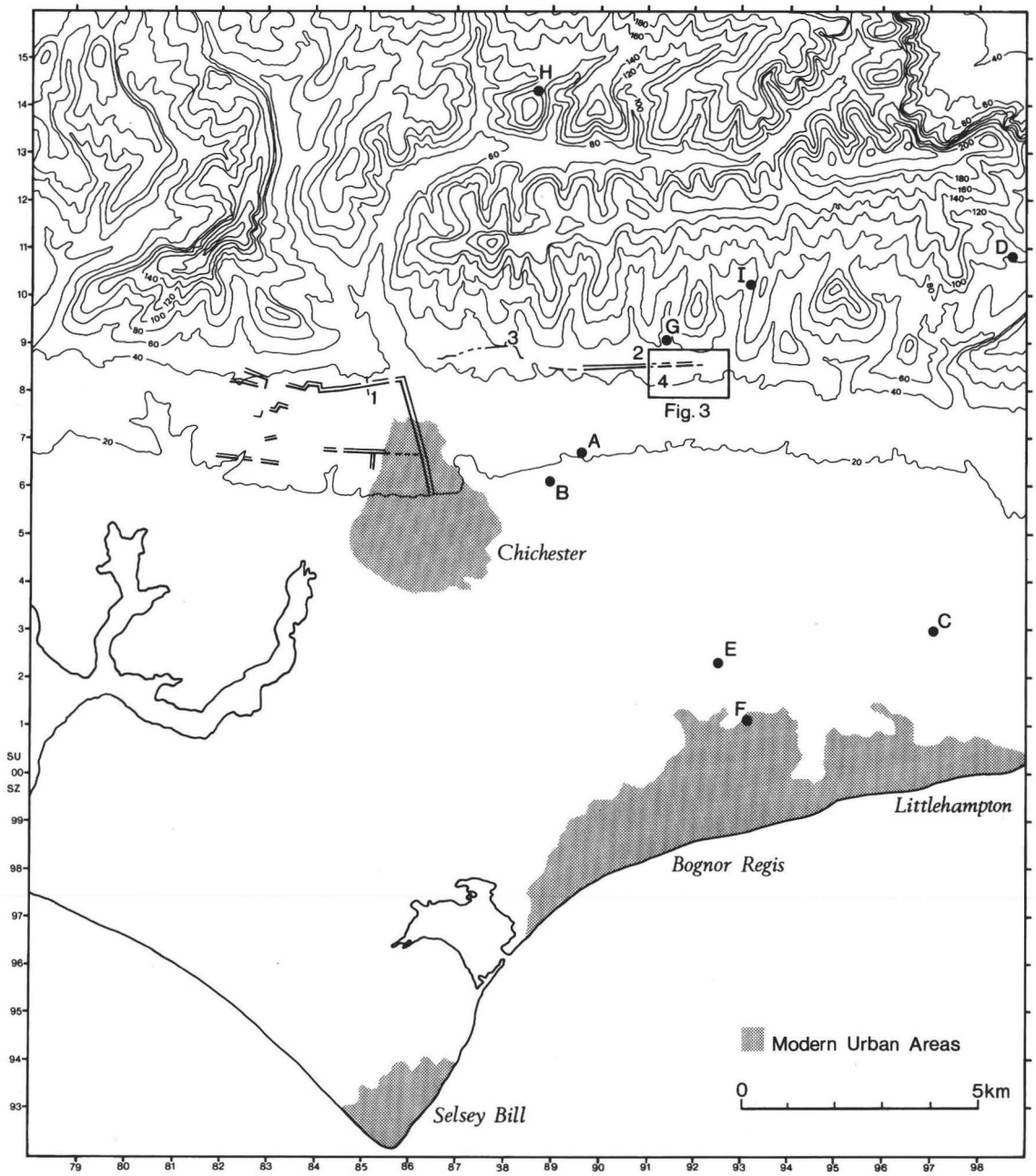

Fig. 2. Site location plan 2: Boxgrove and its environs.

Ditch 3 (Contexts 37, 167) (D3, Figs. 4 & 5)
An east–west aligned shallow (0.40 m–0.60 m), 'U' profiled ditch. The dating of this feature is problematic, with a pottery group from the eastern half suggesting a Claudio-Neronian date bracket, and the western half containing Pulborough tradition fine wares from the late 1st to the early 2nd centuries. It is not inconceivable that the method of excavation, a series of sections, could have missed evidence for the partial recutting of this

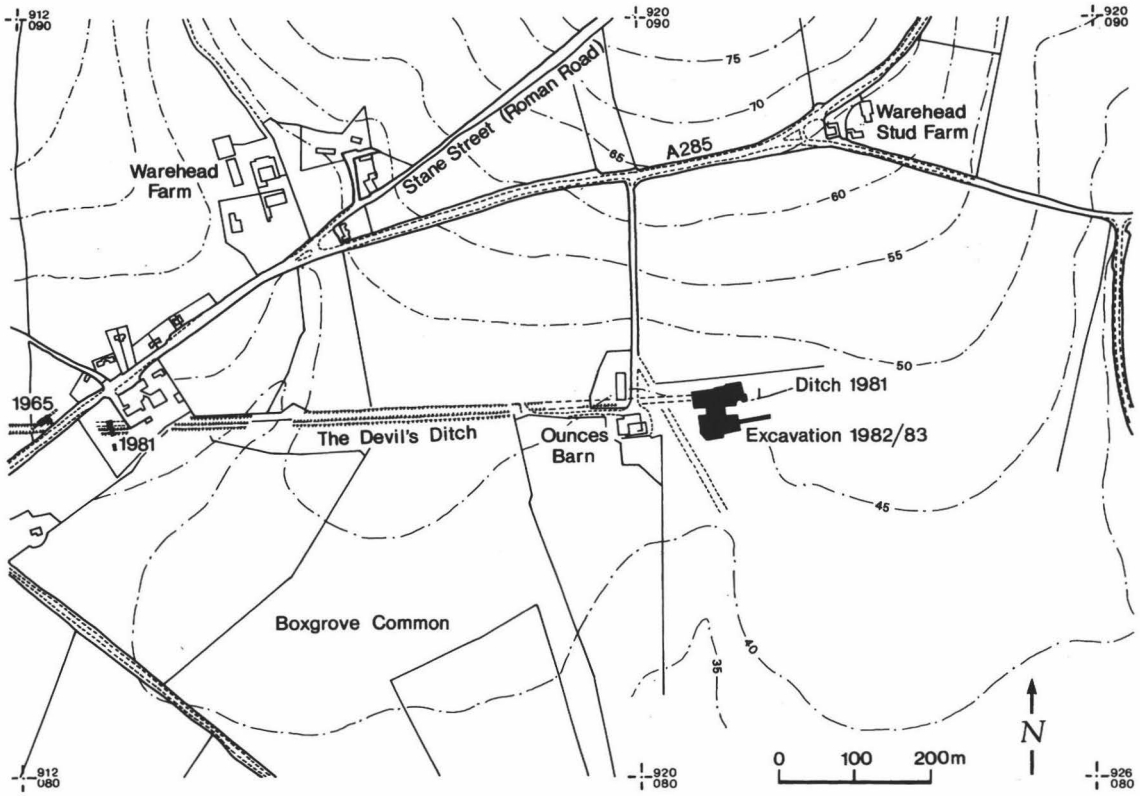

Fig. 3. Site location plan 3: Ounces Barn and the Devil's Ditch.

feature. The ditch is stratigraphically later than the Devil's Ditch and the resolution of this problem might have provided a closer *terminus ante quem* for its infilling, though the later date seems more probable.

Ditch 4 (Context 27) (D4, Figs. 4 & 5)
This north–south aligned ditch was initially excavated in the 1982 season and has previously been published (Bedwin & Orton 1984). Several sections were excavated and a variety of profiles recorded, from straight sided 'V' profiles through flat-bottomed to intermediate. The ditch is stratigraphically earlier than the Devil's Ditch, and with Ditch 3 it forms a potential date bracket for the larger ditch. The previous authors suggest a date range between AD 50–70 for the later infilling, if not the cutting, of the feature; pottery from the 1983 season indicates a Claudio-Neronian date for the primary silts and is not in conflict with the initial dating. Some sections across the ditch record mid-2nd- to 3rd-century pottery from the upper fills (e.g. Context 31), suggesting that the feature was still extant at this period. Two almost complete crucibles (Figs. 26, Nos. 13 & 14; see catalogue of metallurgical remains, No. 3) and two fragments of crucible (catalogue of metallurgical remains, Nos. 7 & 8) were recovered from two of the ditch fills (Contexts 31 & 71).

Ditch 5 'The Devil's Ditch' (Context 6) (D5, Figs. 4 & 7)
This ditch forms an integral part of the Ounces Barn site and it seems appropriate, therefore, to reiterate the conclusions of the previous article (Bedwin & Orton 1984) in detail and to comment on those initial findings where new evidence allows.

It was noted that eight episodes were discernible in the silting of Contexts 27 and 6 (Ditches 4 & 5), but that *absolute* dates were not available prior to Episode 5. The episodes were described as follows.

1. Context 27 (Ditch 4), the north–south ditch is cut.
2. There is dumping in this ditch (Context 73).
3. Cutting of the Devil's Ditch, the bank of which largely fills the north–south ditch. The bottom of the bank thus corresponds to the very clean gravel fills, Contexts 72, 76 and part of 62, in

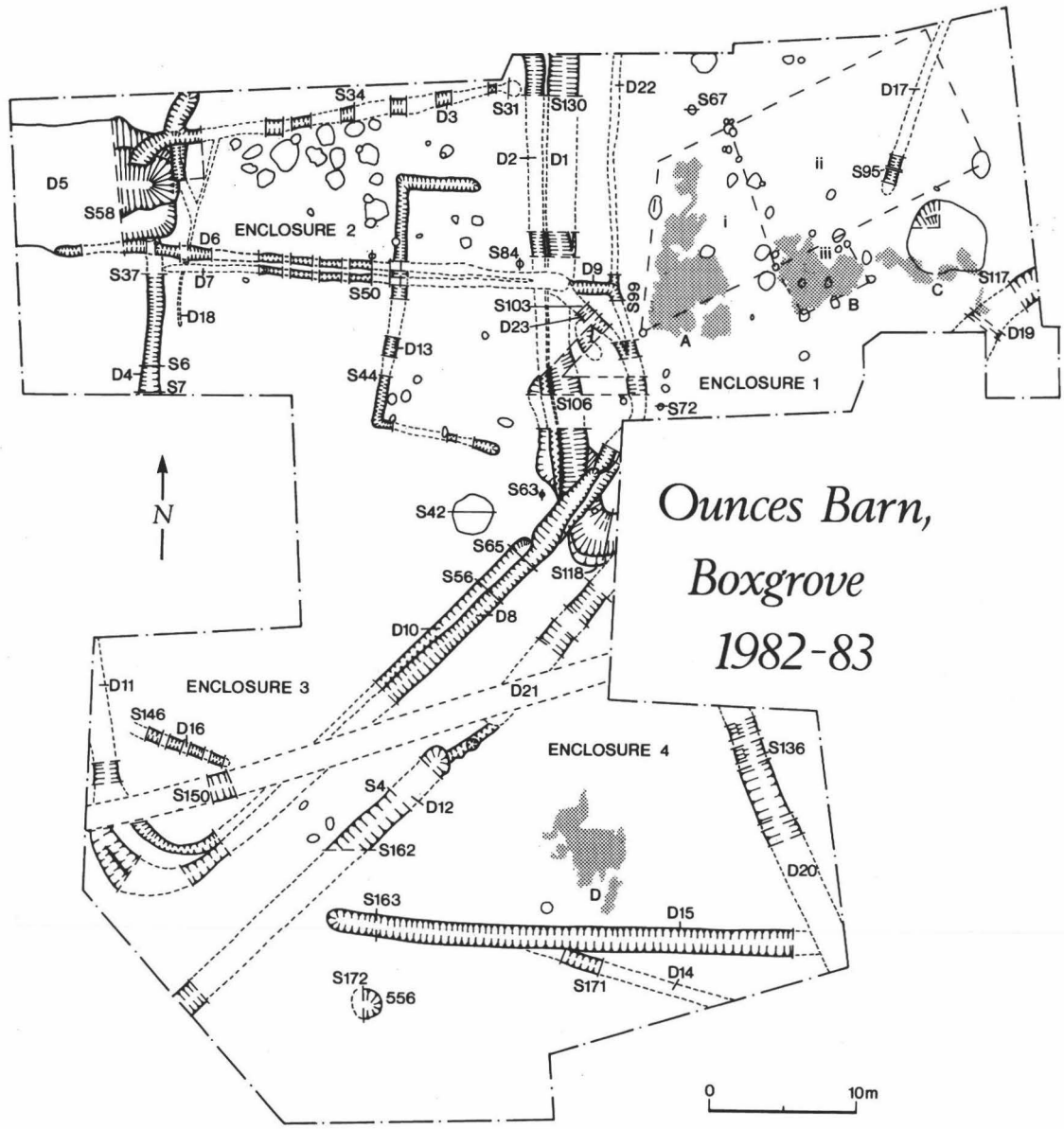

Fig. 4. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: the excavated area.

the north–south ditch.

4. There is rapid primary silting in the Devil's Ditch, corresponding to sterile Layers 161 and 159 (not illustrated).
5. There then follows deliberate filling of the Devil's Ditch. On the basis of the pottery, this episode is dated to *c.* AD 50–60.
6. The Devil's Ditch is then recut, *c.* AD 60. The reason for this is unclear, but one author (C. O.) speculated that it could be seen in the context of a Boudiccan panic.
7. This is followed by filling (i.e. silting and dumping) of the Ditch (Contexts 207, 208, 130, 192 & 131) and the north–south ditch, dated to *c.* AD 60–70.
8. Finally, the Devil's Ditch is levelled up and

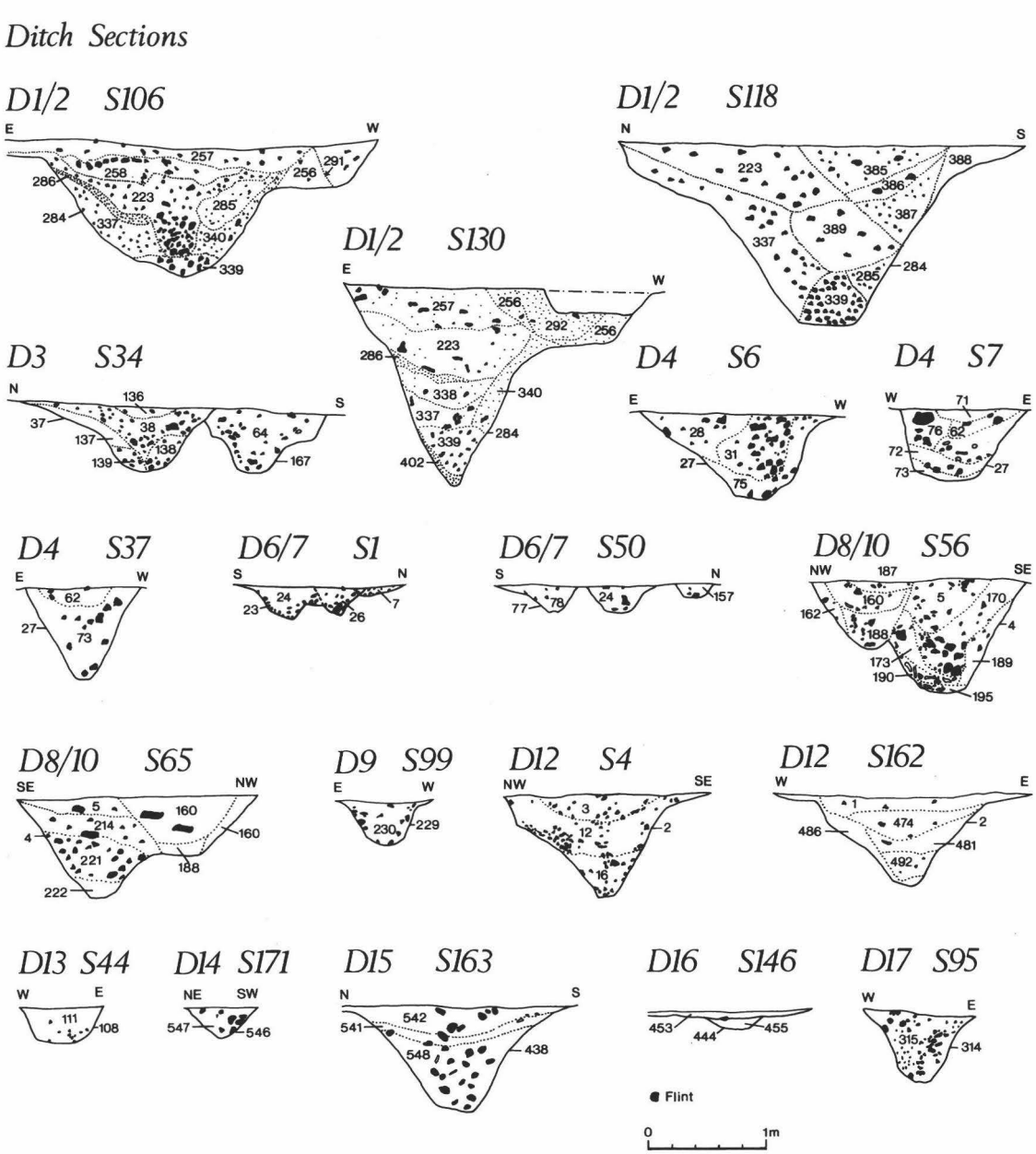

Fig. 5. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: excavated sections, ditches.

consolidated with Context 7, from *c.* AD 70 to possibly the early 2nd century.

Excavation from the 1983 season does little to modify the initial conclusions though some added detail is possible. A Claudio-Neronian date for some of the primary silts of Ditch 4 is now suggested, with the inference that this feature must have been cut immediately prior to this date. However, this strictly only dates the silting of this feature away from that area backfilled in Phase 3, and does not help us in securing a *terminus post quem* for the cutting of the Devil's Ditch. Therefore, this does not affect the date

for the Devil's Ditch proposed by Bedwin and Orton and does little to clarify the pre-/post-conquest date issue for the Devil's Ditch.

The asymmetry of the ditch fill (Bedwin & Orton 1984, fig. 4) suggests the presence of a bank on the south side, as would be expected. However, there now seems little evidence to support the initial suggestion of a recut (Episode 6) within the recorded sections and Episodes 5 and 7 could be combined into one continuum. The final episodes still stand as initially conceived, with a late-1st- to early-2nd-century date for Ditch 3 conforming with the date for Episode 8. One of Ditch 5's fills (Context 130, Fig. 7) contained a fragment of crucible (catalogue of metallurgical remains, No. 6).

Ditch 6/7 (Contexts 23 & 77) (D6, Figs. 4 & 5)
Two east to west aligned parallel ditches converge at their east end. They are both shallow (0.20 m–0.50 m) and display a 'U' profile. They are stratigraphically late in the sequence with a 3rd- to 4th-century date suggested by pottery, though this may represent a redefining of an earlier boundary between Enclosures 2 and 3. However, note the alternative hypothesis in the period synopsis.

Ditch 8 (Context 4) (D8, Figs. 4 & 5)
This feature is aligned south-west to north-east and may represent one side of the possible Enclosure 3. The sections reveal a variable feature with a tendency towards a 'V' profile. The ditch is between 1.00 m and 1.10 m wide and 0.60 m and 0.80 m deep. The primary silts (e.g. Context 488) contain Flavian pottery, with late-1st- to early-2nd-century pottery in the secondary silts (Context 170). One sherd of 3rd- to 4th-century pottery is present in the primary silts excavated from one section, this may be intrusive. 3rd- and 4th-century pottery was also present in the tertiary fills (Context 5) which suggests that this ditch was not completely infilled by this date. Context 5 also contained a rim fragment from a crucible (Fig. 26, No. 19; see catalogue of metallurgical remains, No. 5).

Ditch 9 (Context 229) (D9, Figs. 4 & 5)
This is a shallow (0.25 m–0.40 m) ditch 'joining' Ditches 6/7 and 8, and thus constituting a part of the possible Enclosure 3. Two sections were excavated, one recording a 'V' profile the other a 'U' profile. The direct stratigraphic relationship to Ditch 8 was not recorded; a 3rd- to 4th-century date is suggested by the pottery, though this may imply a subsequent redefining of the feature rather than an entirely new feature.

Ditch 10 (Context 4) (D10, Figs. 4 & 5)
This feature is parallel to, and stratigraphically later than, Ditch 8. It was not given a separate feature number during excavation. It is about 0.80 m wide and 0.60 m deep, with a 'U' profile and might constitute a redefining of one edge of Enclosure 3. It contains pottery dated from the mid-1st to the mid-2nd century in its primary silts. 3rd- to 4th-century pottery in the upper silts (Context 160) suggests that this ditch was a long-lived feature of the site. One context (162) contained fragments of either furnace debris or crucible (catalogue of metallurgical remains, No. 9).

Ditch 11 (Context 443) (D11, Figs. 4 & 5)
This is a shallow, north to south aligned feature, 0.60 m deep and 1.60 m wide. The recorded section illustrates a 'V' profile. The relationship to Ditches 8 and 10 is lost (cut away by Ditch 20/21). Pottery suggests a Claudio-Neronian date. This ditch would form the west edge of Enclosure 3.

Ditch 12 (Context 2) (D12, Figs. 4 & 5)
This is a south-west to north-east aligned ditch with a 3 m wide causeway; the two terminals are joined by a shallow gully. The ditch has a marked 'V' profile with a squared base. The dimensions are variable; up to 0.90 m deep and 1.90 m wide. There is no dating from the primary silts, though there is Claudio-Neronian pottery in the secondary silts (Contexts 12) and Neronian to mid-2nd century pottery in the uppermost fills (Context 474). Both 'halves' of the ditch appear to be contemporary. Ditch 12 is stratigraphically later than Ditch 1, which supports the suggested prehistoric date for Enclosure 1. This ditch must either terminate or turn to the east under the unexcavated land on the east side of the excavated area.

Ditch 13 (Contexts 108, 110 & 193) (D13, Figs. 4 & 5)
This is a shallow, 'U' profile, gully (0.30 m deep) forming three sides of a rectilinear enclosure. The silts contain some prehistoric pottery, though coarse Romano-British local wares, 1st- to 4th-century, provide the *terminus post quem*. The ditch is stratigraphically earlier than Ditch 6/7.

Ditch 14 (Context 546) (D14, Figs. 4 & 5)
This feature is a north-west to south-east aligned

shallow (0.20 m) ditch/gully with a slight 'V' profile. Stratigraphically earlier than Ditch 15 it is dated to the mid-2nd century by one sherd of stamped Samian (DR. 33; MASVETI).

Ditch 15 (Context 438) (D15, Figs. 4 & 5)
Aligned approximately east–west, this substantial ditch is up to 1.20 m wide and 0.80 m deep. Excavated sections revealed a predominantly 'V' shaped profile with a flat bottom, though one section was markedly asymmetrical. Ditch 15 contains a substantial collection of pottery predominantly dating from the mid- to late 1st century, but also including fabrics which could date as late as the mid-2nd century. One sherd of New Forest Ware was recovered from an upper fill (Context 439). The latest fabrics are confined to the upper fills (e.g. Context 541) suggesting a mid- to late-1st-century date for the primary fills (e.g. Context 541). However, it is somewhat problematical that Ditch 15 is stratigraphically later than Ditch 14 which is potentially dateable to the mid-2nd

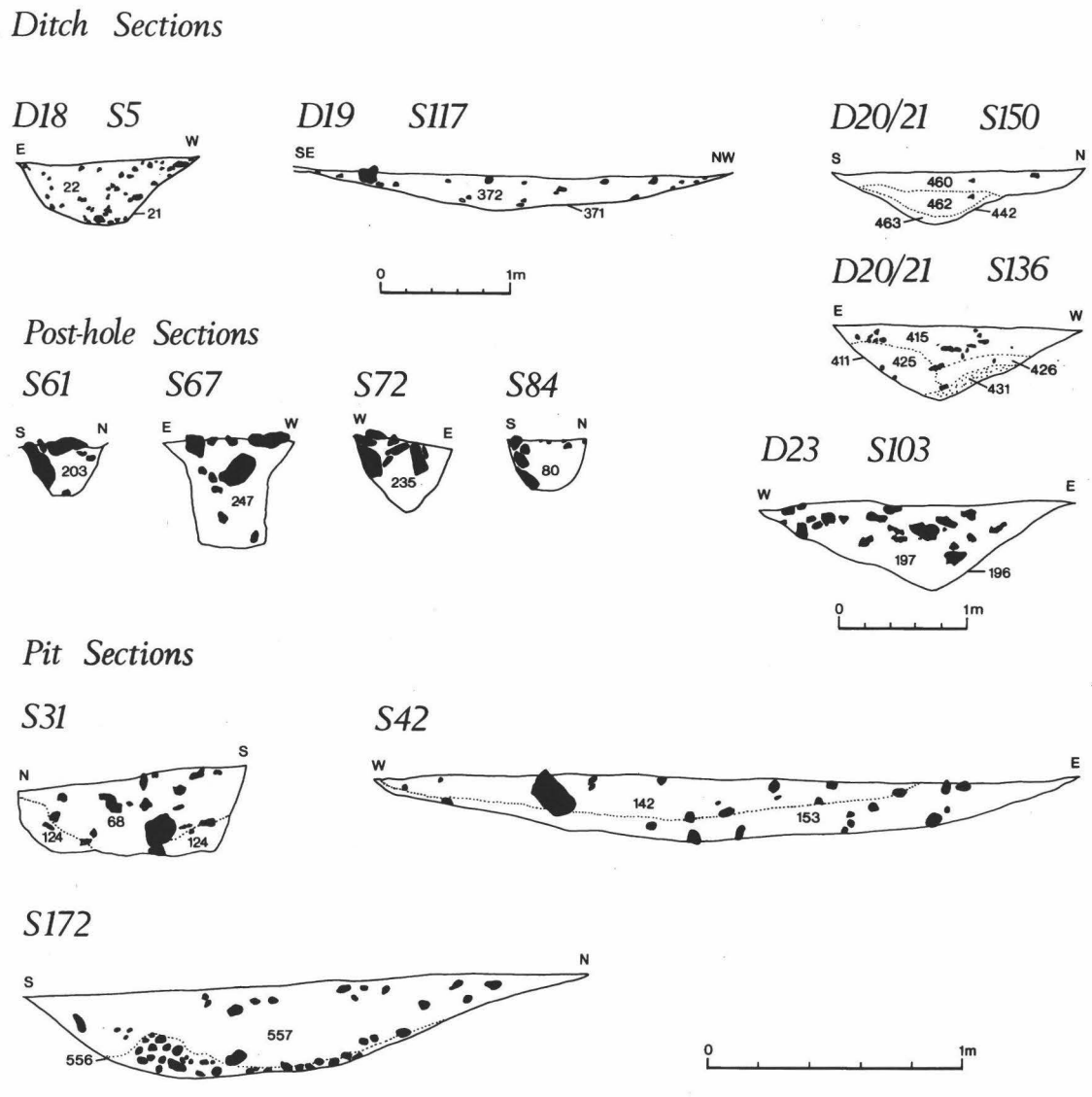

Fig. 6. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: excavated sections, ditches, post-holes and pits.

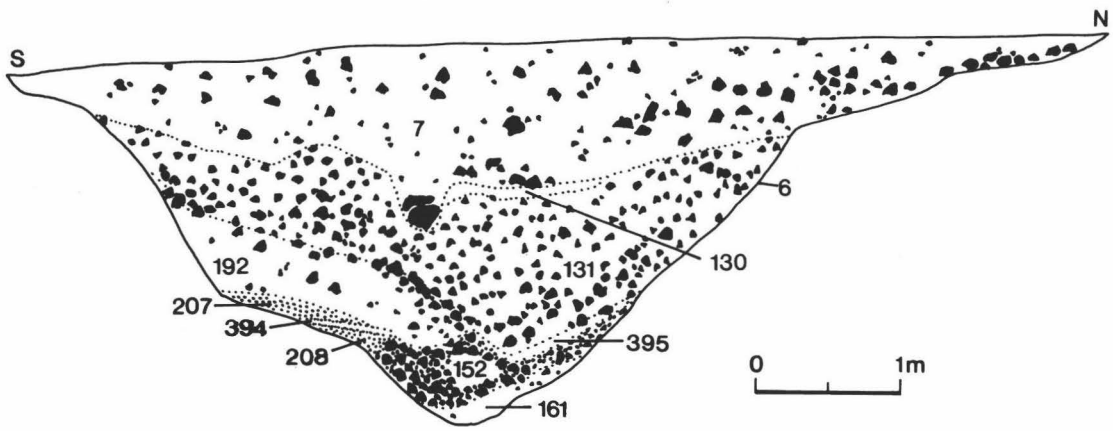

Fig. 7. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: excavated sections, the Devil's Ditch.

century (*see above*). There is only one fill for Ditch 14 and the position of the Samian within the ditch was not recorded. Thus, it is not possible to conclude with any confidence if the Samian was in a primary or later 'context'; the possibility also still remains that it is intrusive.

Ditch 16 (Context 444) (D16, Figs. 4 & 5)
Aligned north-west–south-east this shallow, 'U' profiled gully is approximately 0.20 m deep. A Hadrianic date is suggested on pottery evidence.

Ditch 17 (Context 314) (D17, Figs. 4 & 5)
This is a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with a markedly 'U' shaped profile and is between 0.50 m and 0.60 m deep. It is dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century.

Ditch 18 (Contexts 18 & 21) (D18, Figs. 4 & 6)
This is a shallow ditch aligned north to south, 'S' shaped in plan and rapidly attenuating to the south. Stratigraphically earlier than Ditch 3, it is dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries.

Ditch 19 (Context 371) (D19, Figs. 4 & 6)
This feature is a curvilinear ditch or depression over 3 m wide but only 0.30 m deep; dated to the 1st to 4th centuries.

Ditches 20 & 21 (Contexts 411 & 442) (D 20 & 21 Figs. 4 & 6)
These two ditches form the north and west sides of a post-medieval enclosure (Enclosure 4) of 17th- to 18th-century date. This enclosure can be identified on the first map of the area which dates to the late 18th century (F. G. Aldsworth, pers. comm.).

Ditch 22 (Context 355) (D22, Fig. 4)
This unexcavated ditch is aligned north to south and is approximately 0.30 m wide. It forms the east side of Enclosure 2.

Ditch 23 (Context 196) (D23, Figs. 4 & 6)
This is a shallow, 'V' profiled ditch, 1.20 m wide and 0.35 m deep. It is stratigraphically later than Ditch 1, but has an uncertain relationship to Ditches 8 and 9. It is dated to the 1st to 4th century.

OTHER CUT FEATURES
The excavated area contains numerous 'circular' cut features which, morphologically, might be thought to extend across the range of small pits, post-holes and scoops or depressions. One hundred and three features were recorded in plan (of which 76 were excavated and recorded in section) making it the most numerous 'feature class'. However, within this sample there are few contexts or associated artefacts which suggest a common function or association. In addition, few of the features contain sufficient dateable material, or have stratigraphic relationships, which would allow relative or absolute dates to be concluded.

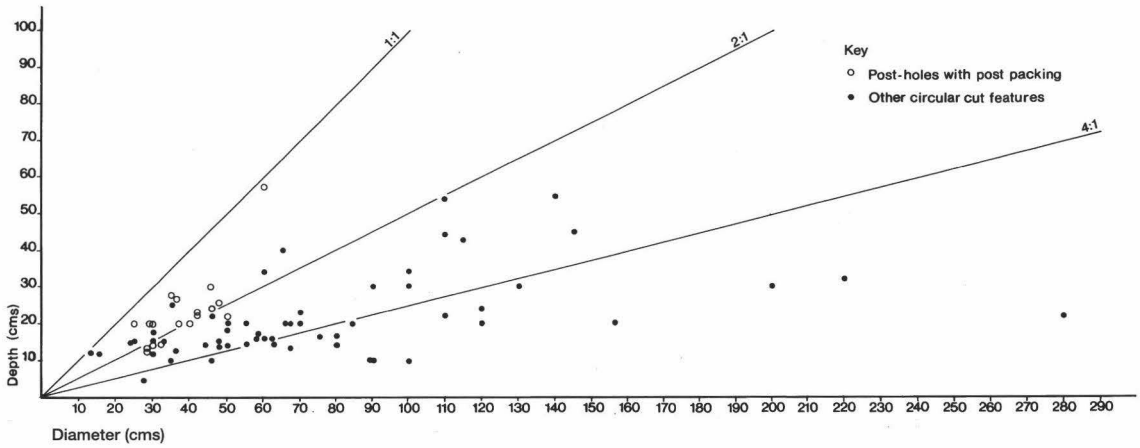

Fig. 8. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: circular features, depth:diameter ratios.

Figure 8 is a plot of feature depth against 'diameter', diameter being used to denote feature width recorded along the section. Table 1 records the cumulative frequencies, means and standard deviations for each. Whereas feature diameter varies from 13 cm to 280 cm, feature depth varies from 5 cm to only 57 cm; approximately 90% of all features are less than 32 cm deep and no feature has a greater depth than diameter. This may be a function of surface truncation, though the presence of horizontal stratigraphy, see below, and the substantial depth of several of the linear features suggests that this is not the case. Consequently, it is suggested that none of the circular features excavated were ever of a substantial depth, and that other than the preference for shallow rather than deep features, there appears to be no other obvious grouping based on depth alone. With regard to feature diameter, two main groups are tentatively suggested. Group 1 includes diameters between 22 cm and 70 cm, Group 2 includes diameters of 90 cm and above.

Group 1 contains all those features classed as post-holes. These are distinguished by the presence of *'in situ'* post packing, usually flint nodules (e.g. Fig. 6, S61, S67, S72 & S84), or flint nodules which might reasonably be assumed to be disturbed packing. Figure 8 illustrates that all of these features, with the exception of one (Context 511), form a distinct group and that the majority of these features have a diameter:depth ratio of 2:1 or less. The remaining features which are of a similar size and ratio might, therefore, be considered functionally akin, though the abundance of similar packing material in the natural subsoil suggests that its absence from these features indicates a different function. Of those features that remain in Group 1 almost all have a diameter:depth ratio of 2:1 or greater. The generic term 'small shallow pit' can be used for the majority, with 'shallow scoop' used for those features with a ratio of 4:1 or above. With the exception of the post-holes there are no indications of function for any of the features. The majority of the Group 1 features are in the north half of the site, with a concentration in Enclosure 1. These are discussed below in their association with the gravelled areas.

Group 2 contains those features which can be described with the generic terms 'large shallow pit' and 'large shallow scoop'; scoops are classed as those features with a diameter:depth ratio of 4:1 or greater. There are no indications for the primary function of the pits, though one pit (Context 67, Fig. 6, S31) contains 618 pot sherds in its upper fills and has presumably been used for rubbish disposal. However, only 7 sherds were recovered from the primary fill of this feature and this would not suggest that this is an original function. The shallow scoops are similarly lacking in evidence for function, though 141 and 289 (Fig. 6, S42) contain sufficient pottery to appear to have been utilized for rubbish disposal. The Group 2 features cluster along the edge of Ditch 3 and may suggest a localized area of activity; the only two closely dateable features are 2nd century (Hadrian–Antonine). The shallow scoops 141 and 556 (Fig. 6, S42 & S172) are two of the few features dateable to the 3rd to 4th centuries.

FLINT-GRAVELLED AREAS (Figs. 4 & 9)

During the course of the excavation, four distinct gravelled areas (A, B, C & D) were excavated and recorded, which represented a relatively unusual opportunity to observe 'horizontal' stratigraphy on a rural site. Whilst there are variations in detail, all the areas are sufficiently alike to consider them as morphologically, if not functionally, similar. The gravelled areas consist predominantly of coarse, well-worn, tight-packed flint gravel set in a compact silty matrix. The flint gravel, which has a size range of 20–50 mm, also contains some infrequent sandstone, tile and pottery. Although there appears to have been little attempt to produce a true horizontal surface, the effect is of a well packed fairly even surface. Three of the gravel areas (A, B & C) (Fig. 9), were located in hollows beneath accumulations of dark, humic soil rich in pottery (see Fig. 9 for limits of these contexts). An upper gravel layer is recorded above Area A, though the excavator (OB) suggests that this is the disturbed surface of the gravelled area rather than another true surface. The fourth area is slightly different in that its associated pottery-rich context is adjacent to, rather than overlying it (Fig. 9).

The gravelled areas lack a distinct rectilinear form, though Area D does display a suggestion of regularity, with evidence for straight edges. However, the extent to which the recorded contexts resemble in plan and extent their 'original' form is debateable. Post-depositional transformation, both natural and anthropogenic, biased by the protection afforded by the hollows, is likely to have distorted their original morphology. This is an important caveat and it should also be borne in mind when discussing the overlying pottery-rich contexts.

The gravel areas and their overlying levels are all open contexts and cannot confidently be said to contain true groups of artefacts. On-site activity is likely to have mixed contexts and residual and intrusive elements are to be expected. Therefore, the dating of these areas is problematic. Pottery from Area A and its overlying context suggests a date within the 2nd to 4th centuries and 2nd century respectively, though the 4th-century material is sparse and a 2nd-century date for both is more likely. Area B contains no material dateable more closely than to the 1st to 4th centuries, though its overlying context contains a late 1st-century (Flavian?) pottery assemblage. Likewise, Area C contains no dateable

Table 1. Feature diameter and depth cumulative frequencies.

Feature Diameter				Feature Depth			
Diameter cm	**Cumulative Percentage**	**Diameter cm**	**Cumulative Percentage**	**Depth cm**	**Cumulative Percentage**	**Depth cm**	**Cumulative Percentage**
13	1.3	65	63.1	5	1.3	43	93.3
15	2.6	66	64.4	10	7.8	44	94.6
24	3.9	67	65.7	12	13.1	45	95.9
25	7.8	68	67.0	13	14.4	54	97.2
28	11.8	70	69.7	14	21.0	55	98.5
30	19.7	75	71.0	15	28.9	57	100
32	22.3	80	73.6	16	35.5		
34	23.6	86	74.9	17	39.4		
35	26.3	90	78.9	18	42.1		
36	28.9	100	82.8	20	61.8		
37	30.2	110	86.8	21	63.1		
40	31.5	115	88.1	22	69.7		
42	34.2	120	90.7	23	73.6		
44	35.5	130	92.0	24	76.3		
46	40.7	140	93.3	25	77.6		
48	44.7	145	94.6	26	78.9		
50	50.0	156	95.9	28	80.2		
55	52.6	200	97.2	30	86.8		
58	55.2	220	98.5	32	88.1		
60	59.2	280	100	34	90.7		
62	61.8			40	92.0		
Mean = 68 cm Standard Deviation = 47 cm				Mean = 22 cm Standard Deviation = 10 cm			

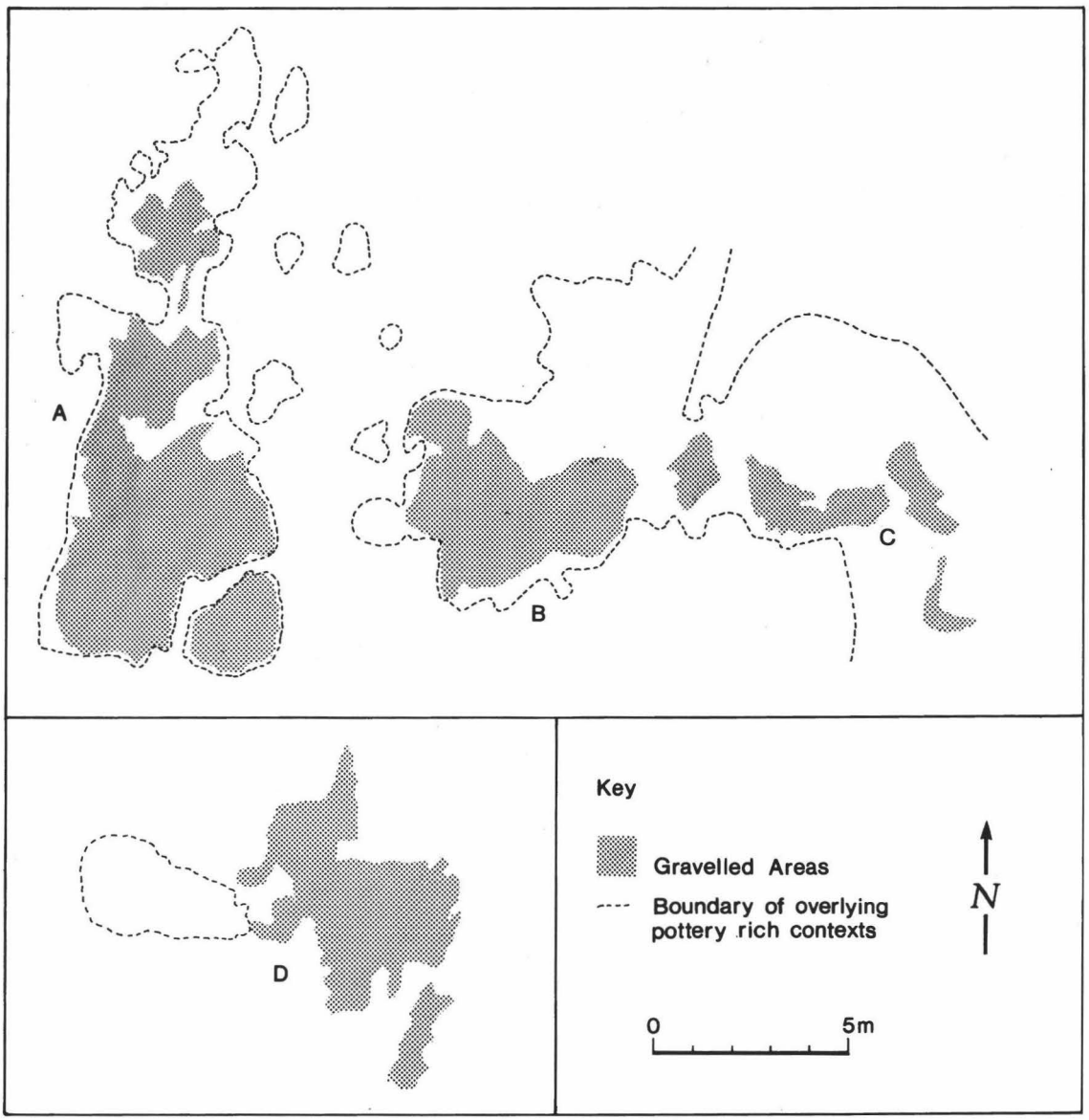

Fig. 9. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: gravelled areas, A–D.

material, but is overlain by contexts with a 3rd- to 4th-century *terminus post quem*; though there is also abundant pottery of a Claudio-Neronian date. The remaining gravel area (D) contains material dateable no more closely than to the 1st to 4th centuries, though its adjacent pottery rich context contains sherds of Flavian date. Therefore, of the four gravel areas, only 'A' contains useful dateable material. The other three areas must be dated by association with overlying contexts, and this is itself not possible with Area D. The dating evidence is weak however it is interpreted, and much depends on the association between the gravel areas and their pottery-rich overburden. However, there appears evidence to suggest that not all the areas are broadly contemporary in origin, and that the focus of activity shifted. It can tentatively be proposed that activity commenced around Areas B and C in the

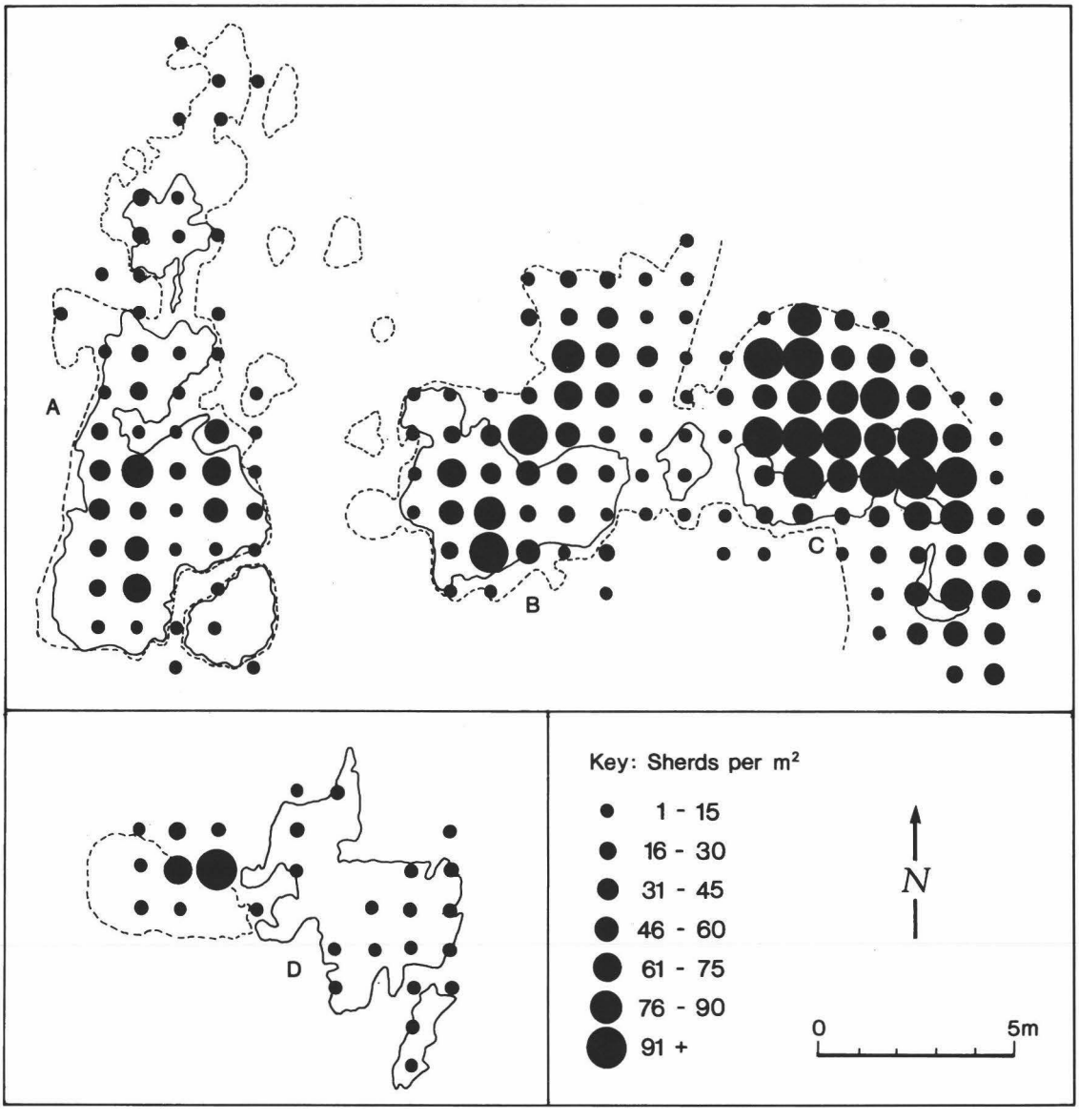

Fig. 10. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: gravelled areas, A–D, sherd counts per m².

mid-1st century, expanded to incorporate Area A in the 2nd century and may then have contracted back to Areas B and C in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Area D may be contemporary with Areas B and C.

The stratigraphic relationship between the gravelled areas and the pottery-rich contexts appears unequivocal, the upper contexts lie directly upon the gravels and adjacent areas. However, whether these contexts represent the detritus of use associated with the gravels or subsequent *ad hoc* rubbish disposal is uncertain. To examine the possibility that the spatial variation of pottery discard and its relationship with the gravelled surfaces may reveal 'activity areas', sherd densities per metre square were recorded for a sample grid which included the contexts overlying the gravelled surfaces and the surrounding areas. All of the squares within the grid were sampled for pottery and a zero

score is a true reflection of its absence. No contexts were found to overlie Area D and the pottery totals are for that context itself and the adjacent contexts. The results are plotted in Figure 10; where contexts overlap, the total number of sherds is given.

The presence or absence of pottery is, for the most part, related to the presence of those contexts overlying or associated with the gravel areas, though note that in some areas pottery extends beyond the boundaries of these contexts. Within the zone encompassing Areas A, B, and C, three concentrations of sherds are apparent, one for each of the gravel areas. With regard to Area C, note how the north edge of the gravel area marks a 'boundary' between low density squares and squares containing the highest densities of pottery. The picture is less clear for the remainder of the grid. Areas A and B contain squares with both high and low sherd densities. The absence of an overlying context for Area D makes comparisons with the other areas difficult to make. However, Area D does contain the two main elements of the other three areas: a gravel area with relatively few sherds, and an adjacent area of high sherd density.

There are difficulties with the interpretation of these results, not the least of which is the lack of comparative material from other excavations. A similar sampling approach was adopted at the 1st- to mid-2nd-century Romano-British farmstead at West Elsted (Redknap & Millet 1980) for contexts overlying a gravel farmyard. The authors interpreted these layers as *'the build-up of muck during the use of the yard'*. Unfortunately the strategy *'failed to produce any valuable results relating to activity areas within the courtyard'*, and there appear to be no other parallels to this approach for comparison. Problems also arise from the absence of a contour survey for the surface of the subsoil to isolate the dispersal and concentrating effects of slope on artefacts. In addition, it should also be noted that hollows may provide protection from ploughing and further bias the vertical and lateral extent of the contexts in question. Therefore, the degree to which spatial patterning for sherd density can be attributed to contemporary processes is inversely dependent on the weight attached to the above caveats.

It has been noted above that the gravel areas and associated contexts are in slight hollows, and it is likely that this has been a factor in determining the overall extent of the contexts in question and their associated artefacts. However, it has also been noted that the presence of sherds is not totally dependent on the overlying contexts, and that their overall distribution may, therefore, be independent of micro-topography. In addition, sherd density varies from 1 sherd/m^2 to 176 sherds/m^2 and it is hard to interpret this as collection bias, sample size bias or the effects of slope. Therefore, whilst there are caveats which need to be considered, it does seem possible that variation in pottery density on and around the gravel areas may be due to factors other than slope and sample bias etc.

If, as the dating evidence suggests, activity at these areas may have taken place over some considerable time, then it is not impossible that the pottery distribution as recorded is in response to some preferred pattern of activity. It is suggested that this may be a result of the deliberate 'clearing' of the gravelled areas or the restricting influence of fence or 'wall' lines. Sherd densities would remain low with clearance or in 'restricted' areas, and high in adjacent areas of disposal. Unfortunately, the evidence is equivocal and firm conclusions do not appear possible.

Whilst it is easy to use terms such as 'activity areas' or 'gravelled areas', there is little to suggest their actual function. However, by examining them in conjunction with the evidence for pottery distribution and the locations of all potential post-holes it is possible to suggest an interpretation. In Figure 11 (which excludes Area D) the 'post-holes' define three broadly rectilinear 'enclosures', (I), (II) and (III). Whether (I) and (II) are fully enclosed remains conjectural. The north-west corner of (II) is characterized by several small post-holes, presumably replacements, and this might suggest a location of some importance. However, there is no feature at the potential north-east corner. 'Enclosure' (I), if truly enclosed, would be more irregular in shape, with a north side at 2 potential locations.

Gravel Area B 'fits' moderately well within (III). There is no gravel within (II), and (I) may be half-gravelled. Note the two linear 'cuts' in Area A; Y is aligned with post-holes 242–87, suggesting a barrier or wall, and X is also parallel, possibly representing a sub-division. 'Enclosures' (I), (II) and (III) are interpreted as contemporary in origin, though there is no conclusive evidence why this should be; the lack of finds from the majority of features makes dating very difficult, and the absence of extensive stratification prevents useful relative correlations. In any event, by the number of 'paired' and recut

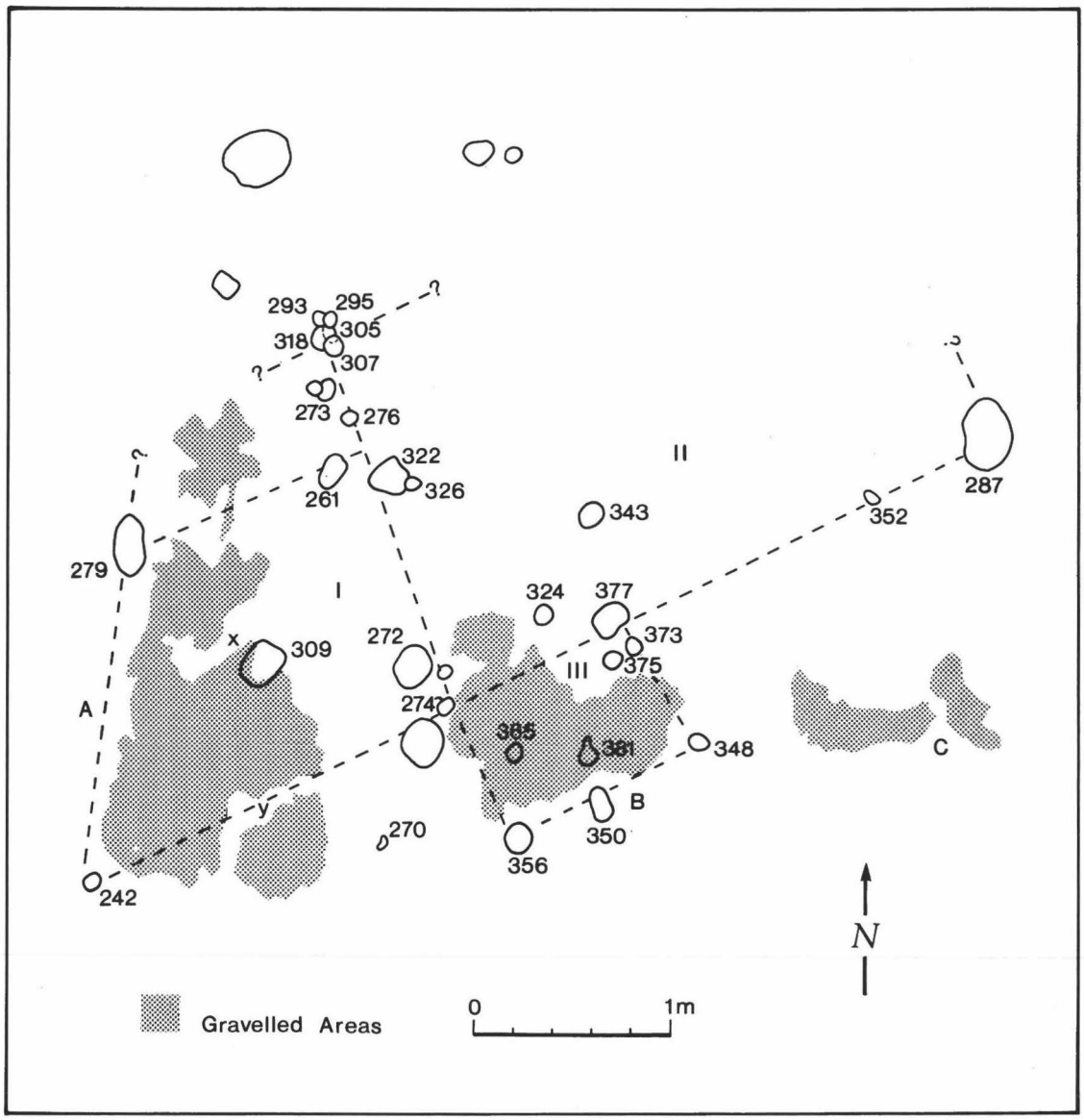

Fig. 11. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: enclosed areas, I, II and III.

post-holes (e.g. 293 & 295, 307 & 318, 373 & 375) several phases would appear to be present, most notably in the division between (I) and (II).

Except for the south-west corner, (II) is devoid of a gravel surface and, for the most part, free of pottery. It has already been proposed that rubbish, represented by pottery, accumulated over the gravelled areas from the mid-1st to the 4th century, and it seems not unreasonable to propose that for much of this period the sides of (II) acted as an effective barrier to its accumulation. The same can not be said for (I) and (III) and this may suggest that they have a short life span as enclosures; note that the pottery for Area A starts later in the sequence than that over Areas B and C and may suggest a 2nd-century date for the disuse of this 'enclosed' area.

In synopsis, the following relative sequence is suggested:

1) (I), (II) and (III) are constructed, probably as enclosed units and are contemporary with the gravelled areas. Area C was probably external to the enclosed areas. Rubbish, including pottery, accumulates to the south of (II) and (III).
2) (I), and possibly (III) are no longer acting as barriers to rubbish accumulation. (II) is still defined; note that the north–south aligned divide between (I) and (II) shows evidence for redefinition which may date to this phase. All gravel areas, except possibly B, are now external. Rubbish continues to accumulate outside of (II).
3) (II) is partially breached and rubbish accumulates within. Gravel Areas B and C may still be maintained as relatively rubbish-free areas.

Parallels for this juxtaposition of gravelled areas and small enclosures are found at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, figs. 6 & 7). The closest parallel is for the Period I (pre-conquest) features, though the Boxgrove enclosures would be about half as large again. At Skeleton Green, the author interpreted them as buildings with both internal and external gravelled surfaces, with post-holes and sill beams having been used to support walls. The Period II structures were far more regular and lacked associated post-holes; the author suggested that sill beams alone were utilized in this period. The Boxgrove structures may represent buildings, but the evidence does not put the issue beyond doubt. For example, fenced enclosures with gravel working areas, possibly open on one or more sides, can be postulated and this would explain the lack of 'corner posts' in some instances. Alternatively, the evidence might suggest a composite structure which had ground-resting sill beams for some walls and posts for the remainder (Note 'cuts' X & Y, Fig. 11). However, the comparison with Skeleton Green is attractive, suggesting Romano-British utilization of the late Iron Age Enclosure 1 as a settlement area. It can also be noted that the trackway terminates at these structures, though this need not imply settlement, merely a desire to channel access to this point.

The form and structure of the potential Romano-British buildings must remain conjectural, though the evidence so far discussed does little to suggest high status or any degree of 'Romanization'. However, the excavation did record *tegula*, imbrex, box-flue and flat tile/brick. Their primary function would be in a structure of some substance (villa, bath house) and the proximity of such a building to the excavation is not unfeasible, though perhaps unlikely, given the relative lack of such building material.

SITE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL UTILIZATION

The evidence for the economic basis of the site and utilization of the local environment is both poorly represented and poorly preserved. Therefore, detailed analysis has not been undertaken and only general conclusions are included here. Quantification of identified plant and animal remains is tabulated and included with the specialist reports.

Wheat, barley and oats are present as charred remains though species identification was often difficult; for instance, the oats may be a wild form. Wheat glume fragments suggest on-site processing, as do the numerous quernstone fragments. Other seeds suggest a wide range of arable weed species and the possible collection of wild fruits such as sloe and blackberry. The latter could have been present as on-site hedge species. A range of tree species is preserved as charcoal and it is dominated by oak and hazel, usually in the form of twigs. The species identified may indicate the mixed hedges which might be expected along enclosure boundaries rather than off-site 'cropping'. The animal bones were so poorly preserved that no more than presence or absence can be noted. Table 5 records the dominance of cattle over sheep/goat, then pig and then horse.

In addition to the evidence for coin production (see below), other metallurgical remains indicate bronze casting and iron smithing, though there is no direct evidence for on-site production. All of the material was recovered from post-conquest contexts, though arguments concerning date, similar to those outlined for the coin moulds (see below), could apply, and much of the material might be pre-conquest. The great majority of the remains listed in the metallurgical catalogue were recovered from the proximity of Enclosure 1 and the 'Devil's Ditch' and this may suggest the presence of a metal working area in the immediate environs A parallel would exist with Copse Farm, Oving where there was good evidence for on-site iron smithing and possibly a bronze foundry (Oldham 1985, 229) in the late Iron Age.

PERIOD SYNOPSIS

PRE-2000 BC, PHASE I

A Lower Palaeolithic bi-face (Fig. 25:1) and bi-face thinning flakes are the earliest archaeological evidence from excavated contexts. A Neolithic (3rd millenium BC) ground axe (Fig. 25:2) and an earlier Bronze Age (first half, 2nd millenium BC) barbed-and-tanged arrow head (Fig. 25:5) are also recorded, though there is no evidence for any other contemporary flint. All of the artefacts are in residual contexts and are considered no further.

2000 BC–600 BC, PHASE II

Although, in common with the preceding phase, there is no evidence to suggest that contemporary contexts are present, there are sufficient artefacts to warrant a closer examination. Excluding the flint work already discussed, there is a sizeable collection (165 pieces) of humanly struck flint, including tools (Fig. 25:3 & 4) and waste flakes, which would not be out of place in this phase. In addition, several fragments of what are probably middle Bronze Age 'bun shaped' loomweights were also recorded from four contexts. Twenty-seven sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery (Orton's Fabric J [Bedwin & Orton 1984, 72]; and Fabric 1, pottery catalogue) were also recovered. Whilst no concentrations of artefacts of this phase were noted by the excavators, their recovery was from contexts preponderantly located in the north half of the site in the area of the Devil's Ditch terminal and Enclosure 1.

600 BC–EARLY 1ST CENTURY AD, PHASE III

The earliest on-site archaeological features date from this phase and pottery analysis has identified 5 fabrics and 108 sherds from this period (Table 2). In common with the preceding phase, there is a tendency for contemporary artefacts to concentrate in the north half of the excavated area. Evidence has already been proposed to suggest that Enclosure 1 dates from this phase and that Ditch 1 may have remained open, at the level of its upper fills, into the late 1st century; it is only at this latter phase that substantial amounts of pottery start to accumulate. However, owing to the paucity of material and a lack of resolution in ceramic dating, it is difficult to determine if there is a discontinuity between this phase and the burst of activity which commences at or about the conquest.

PRE-CLAUDIAN TO EARLY POST-CONQUEST, PHASE IV

Evidence has been forwarded to propose that Ditch 1 was still open in the mid-1st century, though to what extent is still uncertain, as it appeared necessary or desirable to redefine the western edge of the enclosure with a shallow gully (Ditch 2). It is also likely that it was during this phase that the Devil's Ditch (Ditch 5) was cut, or at least redefined for the last time (i.e. that part which was excavated and recorded in 1982/83). The interim discussion of these results (Bedwin & Orton 1984) proposed an episode of deliberate partial refilling of the ditch in *c.* AD 50–60 after initial undated primary silting; the authors postulated that the cutting or recutting of this length of the ditch was likely to predate this by a 'few' years. Therefore, although the Devil's Ditch is included in this phase, which may be correct, the dateable events more accurately describe its disuse rather than its use. Therefore, there is still no reason why the Ditch should not have had its active life within the preceding phase.

It was originally suggested that after the period of backfilling of the Devil's Ditch there was a recut. The evidence now appears equivocal and the section could be interpreted as a normal asymmetrical silting profile associated with the proximity of a bank. The proximity of the Devil's Ditch terminal and Enclosure 1 may be more than a coincidence, and this will require further consideration in the discussion. However, from a site development perspective it seems plausible that Enclosure 1 was still a visible, if not functional, monument within the landscape when the Devil's Ditch was constructed.

Ditch 4 may also belong to this phase. It is stratigraphically earlier than the Devil's Ditch, though not necessarily by any substantial amount.

Table 2. Late prehistoric pottery fabrics.

Fabric	Date	Quantity
2a	late Bronze Age–Iron Age	10
2b	3rd century BC–early 1st century AD	80
2c	late Iron Age	6
2d	late 1st century BC–early 1st century AD	12
Dressel 1b	first quarter 1st century BC–last decade 1st century BC	2

There is no direct stratigraphic relationship with Ditch 2, but there is no reason why they could not be contemporary.

MID-1ST CENTURY ONWARDS, PHASE V

Strong evidence was provided by the 1982/83 excavation to suggest that by AD 60–70 there was substantial natural and deliberate infilling of the Devil's Ditch and that the feature was about 50–75% full. The beginning of this phase of 'disuse' can probably be traced to the earlier backfilling of *c.* AD 50–60 and both may represent a continuum rather than two separate periods. Enclosure 1 contains late-1st-century pottery in its upper fills, and the suggestion is that the features of the earliest phases may at this date have been obsolete in terms of their original purpose. However, there is no obvious hiatus in the archaeological record, and as if to emphasize the redundancy of Enclosure 1, Ditch 12 is dug across its southern arm. Pottery from the secondary fills of Ditch 12 suggests a Claudio-Neronian date range.

Stratigraphically, from this point, there is no clear picture of the development or the contemporaneity of features, though almost all can be ascribed to some stage within the mid-/late-1st-century to late-2nd-century bracket with evidence for continuation into the 3rd to 4th centuries. On the basis of the quantity of closely dateable pottery forms and fabrics alone, Table 3 (excluding Samian and Amphora) suggests greatest loss/activity in the earlier two centuries of this range.

This protracted phase involves the development of several enclosures (Enclosures 2 & 3), a trackway (?), the gravelled areas and, presumably, the majority of the other cut features; the general plan is simple. However, there is a dateable sequence of recutting and realigning, which gives an incremental appearance to the site and the impression of piecemeal development, in effect a series of 'sub-phases'. It is probable, though, that this represents the redefining of existing features rather than new components in their own right; the individual 'sub-phases' make little coherent sense as entities separated from the whole. Likewise, the gravelled areas mirror the linear features and would indicate activity from the Flavian, through the 2nd century, to possibly the 3rd and 4th centuries. The break from the earliest phases of the site is reinforced and whereas Ditch 3 appears to respect Enclosure 1 and the Devil's Ditch, and may incorporate the line of the latter into Enclosure 2, the remainder are superimposed, highlighting the redundancy of their original function.

However, an alternative development can be sustained by the evidence. The Romano-British ditches in the southern half of the site (e.g. 8, 12 & 15) are more substantial than those in the northern half. For example, note the change of character where Ditch 8 crosses Enclosure 1. In addition, they are also, on the whole, earlier in the sequence. The northern ditches, effectively Enclosure 2 and the north-east corner of Enclosure 3, by contrast, are slighter and could be dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries. The alternative development would suggest a trackway leading up to and stopping opposite the gravelled areas in Enclosure 1, by then possibly a redundant feature. There would be a large enclosure to the north-east formed by Ditch 8 on the south, Ditch 1 on the east, possibly supplemented by a hedge or fence if this was partially infilled at this stage, and Ditches 3 and 5 on the north. Later, in the 3rd to 4th centuries, Ditch 3 would go out of use and the slighter ditches (Ditches 6, 7, 9 & 22) would be inserted to make Enclosures 2 and 3 as illustrated in Figure 4.

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL, PHASE VI

Thirty-three sherds of medieval pottery were recognized, of which the majority are in stratified contexts, though most of these can be considered as tertiary. There is no reason why features of Romano-British date should not still act as loss traps for medieval or later pottery and the presence of such finds need not alter their *terminus post quem*. Those sherds that are within other contexts are few in number and are considered to be intrusive, though two post-holes may be medieval.

Ditches 20 and 21 form the north and west sides of an enclosure (Enclosure 4) which can be considered the only unequivocal post-Roman feature recorded. This enclosure can be identified

Table 3. Dateable pottery sherds: prehistoric and Roman.

Period	Pre-AD 50	Mid-1st century	Late 1st–mid-2nd century	2nd–4th century
Sherd Numbers	58	439	313	131

on the first map of the area, dating to the late 18th century. The feature itself is considered to be post-medieval; 17 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

DISCUSSION

THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The prehistoric archaeological potential of the West Sussex Coastal Plain has been noted for some time (Bedwin 1978, 48), though historically it has tended to receive less attention than discoveries of sites from the Romano-British period (e.g. the early villas at Fishbourne, Southwick, Angmering and Arundel). Our knowledge of prehistoric settlement for the area was last summarized in 1983 and 1988 (Bedwin 1983; Drewett *et al.* 1988) and, with one or two exceptions there is little major to add to the picture. Stratified late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material was recovered during excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit at Northbrook College, Worthing, though further comment must await post-excavation analysis. Excavations by Wessex Archaeology on the line of the Westhampnett bypass (Andrew Fitzpatrick, Wessex Archaeology pers. comm.) recorded a major late Iron Age cemetery and settlement area (Fig. 2:A & B respectively). Stratified late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a small cluster of pits at Yapton (Rudling 1987, 51–67) (Fig. 2:C), and an associated surface artefact collection survey (2.8 ha) recovered abundant fire-cracked flint, though there was only one sherd of prehistoric pottery. Recent watching brief/excavations at Rustington (Rudling 1990) recorded late Bronze Age pottery and flint debitage in association with potential round huts.

The nature of what might be termed the Bronze Age activity at Boxgrove is hard to determine as there is no stratified material. However, the presence of flint debitage and tools, loom weights and pottery would seem to indicate the proximity of a middle to late Bronze Age settlement. The chance nature of the discovery of this material mirrors the finding of early Bronze Age material at North Bersted (Bedwin & Pitts 1978) and highlights the difficulty of detecting such activity even with systematic fieldwork. Slight features will not be detectable by air photography, especially on Coastal Plain soils. Artefacts are not abundant and pottery often degrades in the acidic soil making detection by surface artefact collection difficult. Thus Bronze Age artefact find spots tend to be dominated by metalwork (Ellison 1978, fig. 14; Bedwin 1983, fig. 2) owing to its greater durability and visibilty; the latter increasing with the increased use of metal detectors, e.g. recent discoveries at Yapton (Aldsworth 1983) and Rustington (Rudling 1990).

Following an hiatus with the late Bronze Age, late Iron Age activity at Boxgrove is dominated by Enclosure 1, which would appear to have two contemporary parallels in the Coastal Plain: Copse Farm Oving, Enclosure complex 1 (Bedwin & Holgate 1985) and Oldplace Farm, Westhampnett, Enclosure 1 (Bedwin & Holgate 1985). The overall dimensions at Boxgrove are not known, though a minimum size for the enclosure would be *c.* 36 m × 33 m and this would match the two examples well. The ditch morphology of Copse Farm is not dissimilar, though there is not the same pronounced narrowing at the base. If the Boxgrove enclosure is approximately this size, then it cannot be interpreted as a settlement, unless it has an external round house similar to Oving, and is therefore functionally different to these examples. However, it is possible that Boxgrove is substantially larger and is the first Coastal Plain example of the larger type of the Iron Age square or 'kite' shaped enclosure which includes, in the central southern counties for example, Bishopstone (Bell 1977) in Sussex, Rucstalls Hill (Oliver & Applin 1979) in Hampshire and The Packway in Wiltshire (Wainwright & Longworth 1971; Graham & Newman 1993). The nearest potential parallel is the enclosure at Madehurst (West Sussex SMR, No. 1758). One of the authors has previously noted that some of the smaller hillforts, such as Harrow Hill (0.4 ha) and Highdown (1.0 ha) are probably not much more than defended settlements and could be included in this category (Bedwin 1978, 42). The settlement areas of the published examples are enclosed by substantial 'V' profiled ditches between 1 m and 2 m deep and at Bishopstone over 2.5 m wide. In addition to extensive settlement activity, both Bishopstone and Rucstalls Hill contain areas devoid of subsoil features. At Bishopstone it was noted that few artefacts accumulated in the ditch away from the settlement area and a parallel may be valid with Boxgrove. Of the examples quoted, the Packway, Wiltshire is unique in producing no evidence for settlement activity and has a ditch section most similar to that at Boxgrove. The original excavators of the Packway noted the constriction at the base of the ditch and

postulated that it might have been to accommodate a palisade. There is no conclusive evidence for this from either of the reports, and likewise it is not thought that the ditches of Boxgrove, Enclosure 1 contained a palisade.

The temporal relationship of the Devil's Ditch to Enclosure 1 is not beyond doubt, but the recorded evidence appears to favour a relatively later date for the Ditch as excavated, though it may have been redefined throughout its functional life and the pottery included within it only dates its disuse. The Ditch unquestionably terminates at Enclosure 1, and the possibility exists, therefore, that the enclosure was either the predetermined end for the earthwork and was, in effect, a 'marker point', or that the two are contemporary, the latter suggesting that the enclosure could be considered an integral part of the Chichester Entrenchments, interpreted by Bradley (Bradley, in Cunliffe 1971) as a territorial oppidum.

The presence of moulds for producing coin flans (Fig. 26:19–25) in Ditch 1 suggests the possibility for the on-site production of coinage. The moulds have not been subjected to detailed analysis and it is not yet possible to determine the metals involved. However, it is expected that this will be undertaken and the results published in a later volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. Despite this, parallels with known Atrebatic coins (Van Arsdell 1989, 111–83) suggest that the larger moulds would have been for gold flans and the smaller moulds for silver. The recovery of several crucible fragments (e.g. Fig. 26:13, 14 & 16) and possible furnace debris, would appear to strengthen the argument for on-site coin production. However, without the presence of *in situ* furnaces, for example, there must always remain a doubt that the objects have been introduced to the site from elsewhere. The authors are unaware of any published *in situ* furnaces from other sites, and although coin flan moulds may be found in great quantities, e.g. Old Sleaford (Jones *et al.* 1976), there is still no conclusive evidence for associated working areas. The Boxgrove coin moulds are the first from Sussex and join a short list including Rochester and Silchester in the south-east.

Coin flan moulds similar to the Boxgrove examples are conventionally accorded a pre-conquest date, though minting may have occurred within the region of the Iceni until the Boudiccan period (*c.* AD 60/61) (Van Arsdell 1989, 185, 213). Almost identical examples are recorded from Belgic contexts at Verulamium (Frere 1983), Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and Winchester (Biddle 1966). Several of the examples from Silchester (Corney 1984) are from residual contexts, though two fragments of flan mould were found during systematic surface artefact collection in association with pottery dated to the second half of the first century BC. In addition, excavation in levels below the basilica recovered crucible and coin mould fragments from a burial dated to *c.* AD 15–35 (Fulford 1987, 275). A few fragments of flan mould were recorded in a post-conquest/'pre-Boudiccan' context at Needham, Norfolk (Frere 1941) and this might indicate a time span extending into the Roman period. Several of the Boxgrove coin flan mould and crucible fragments were recovered from contexts containing Romano-British pottery, and none came from unequivocally prehistoric deposits. The earliest context (223) is given a *terminus post quem* by a single sherd of Hardham/Pulborough colour-coated ware, dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries. Although coarse Romano-British sherds, dateable only to the 1st to 4th centuries, were present in Context 223, mid-1st-century pottery, which is elsewhere extremely abundant, was absent. This context also contains a concentration of late Iron Age pottery and the two Dressel 1(b?) sherds which indicate that residual elements are present. It would seem probable, therefore, that the moulds are pre-conquest in date, but are residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

The juxtaposition of Enclosure 1 and the Devil's Ditch has already been noted, and in this context the possibility is raised that it might be appropriate to view Enclosure 1 as a coin production site within a territorial oppidum rather than as an isolated late Iron Age enclosure. This is not to infer that coin production need be the original function of Enclosure 1, or that it is contemporary in construction with the Chichester Entrenchments, which are themselves probably of several phases. It has already been noted that the enclosure may pre-date the Devil's Ditch, and it is, therefore, feasible that coin production represents an adaptation of an existing enclosure of unknown function.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD

The evidence for the Romano-British period at Boxgrove suggests a small rural settlement or farmstead with at least one possible building, perhaps rebuilt, associated enclosures and a trackway. On-site activity appears to concentrate

from the mid-1st to the mid-2nd centuries, though there is evidence for it continuing, possibly at a reduced level, into the 3rd and 4th centuries. Whether there is direct continuity with the Iron Age phase must remain an open question, as much due to the paucity of information on the character of the Iron Age site as to the problems of dating the pottery in this period.

Occupation of the West Sussex Coastal Plain in the Romano-British period was probably even and quite dense (Pitts 1979) and there are numerous 'findspots' for this area in the West Sussex SMR. However, few of the recorded 'occupation' or 'settlement' sites have been the subject of systematic excavation and thus there are few published excavations for sites contemporary with this phase of Boxgrove. Pitts (1979) notes two areas of possible settlement at North Bersted, Poplars Farm and Hazel Road (Fig. 2:E & F). The former included 2nd-century cobbled areas overlying ditches and the latter was described as a 1st- to 3rd-century farmstead. The only major excavation of a contemporary site on the West Sussex coastal plain is Copse Farm Oving (Bedwin & Holgate 1985, 215–46). Here, a complex of enclosures and associated trackways (1985, fig. 2) are similar to those at Boxgrove, and the Romano-British pottery is broadly contemporary (1985, 236). However, no occupation focus for this phase was excavated, and a comparison with the organization of the Boxgrove 'farmstead' is not possible. Immediately north of the plain on the chalk downs there is also, surprisingly, a dearth of comparative material, though crop marks at Warehead Farm and Bushy Copse (West Sussex SMR nos. 1288 & 1699) (Fig. 2:G & I) are similar in plan. In the future the imbalance that exists between excavations of low and high status sites will perhaps be redressed, and a better understanding of all aspects of the transition from the late Iron Age to the Romano-British periods will follow.

THE FINDS

THE POTTERY By H. Robert Middleton & David Rudling

Introduction

A total of 25,067 sherds was recovered from the excavations of the Romano-British settlement adjacent to the Devil's Ditch terminal and Ditch 4 (see Bedwin & Orton 1984). The bulk of the material came from two principal sources: the ditches which produced fresh and unabraded sherds, and the surface features (such as Contexts 249, 282 and the areas of cobbling), the pottery from which was heavily abraded.

Aims and methods

This report was undertaken principally in order to provide a date range for the features making up the site, and secondly as a guide to the range of material available for more detailed study.

All of the material not examined by Clive Orton (Bedwin & Orton 1984) was sorted into fabric groups (by visual examination only) and form types (jars, bowls, etc.) within these groups. The sherds in each fabric group were weighed and counted and the rim sherds used to estimate vessel equivalents (eves). This detailed data was recorded on pottery record sheets and has been archived. However, for summary tables of fabric quantities (sherd counts) by context, see the microfiche.

Fabric types

A. The prehistoric pottery (incorporating comments by S. Hamilton).

1. Soft grey fabric with numerous organic voids (13 sherds). Only occurs as very small sherds. ?Bronze Age. Orton Fabric J.

2. Flint and sand-tempered fabrics.

This group includes Orton's Fabric Group I (114 sherds). The group can be subdivided into four types:

2a. Abundant very coarse flint tempering. Late Bronze Age/Iron Age.

2b. Medium-fine flint tempering. Finer walled vessels than for type 2a. Sometimes with burnished surfaces. Such fabrics, which are generally reduced, are often found associated with 'Saucepan' type pottery *c.* 3rd century BC to early 1st century AD. Catalogue nos.: 1–3.

2c. Medium-fine flint and sand tempering. Grey/black in colour. Late Iron Age.

2d. Predominantly sand tempering, but occasionally with some fine flint as well. Grey/black in colour and wheel-turned. This fabric type is well represented at the late Iron Age settlement site at Copse Farm, Oving (Sue Hamilton pers. comm.) and is also present at the Cattle Market site, Chichester (Alec Down pers. comm.). Late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD. Catalogue no.: 4.

B. The Roman pottery

3. Samian Ware or Terra Sigillata (319 sherds)

Out of 319 sherds of Samian Ware there are 193 identifiable pieces. The majority of the identifications were made by Mr G. Dannell, and his identification lists form part of the pottery archive. Of the 193 identifiable sherds/chips, 116 were manufactured in South Gaul and the rest in Central Gaul. There was one example of Black Samian. The various vessel forms are listed below by source of manufacture and date.

i. South Gaul

a. Claudian
Forms: Ritt. 1; Dr 15/17; Dr 18; Dr 24/5; ?Dr 27.

b. Claudian/Neronian
Forms: ?Dr 15/17R; Dr 18; ?Dr 18R; Dr 24/5; Dr 27.

c. Neronian/early Flavian (time of Vespasian)
Forms: ?Dr 15/17; ?Dr 15/17R or 18R; Dr 18.

d. Flavian
Forms: Curle 11; Dr 18; Dr 18R; ?Dr 24/5; Dr 27; Dr 35/6; Dr 36; Dr 37; Dr 42.

e. 1st century
Forms: Dr 18 (riveted); Dr 29; Dr 33; Dr 35; ?Dr 67.

ii. Central Gaul
a. Les Martres-de-Veyre: Trajanic
Form: Dr 37 (the decoration involves an ovolo pattern: probably Rogers' type B.38. *c.* AD 100–120).

b. ?Les Martres-de-Veyre: ?Trajanic
Forms: Dr 18 or 18/31; Dr 37.

c. Hadrianic
Forms: Dr 18/31; Dr 33; Dr 37 (one sherd is decorated with an ovolo pattern: probably Rogers' type B.31. *c.* AD 125–140); ?Dr 38.

d. Lezoux: Hadrianic/Antonine
Forms: Dr 33 (stamped MASVETI, i.e. the pottery MANSVETUS OR MASVETUS — see Cat. No. 73); ?Dr 64 (Black Samian).

e. Hadrianic/Antonine
Forms: Dr 18/31; Dr 18/31R; Dr 33; Dr 35/?36; Dr 37; ?Dr 38.

f. Antonine
Forms: Dr 31; Dr 33; Dr 38; Dr 43 or 45; Dr 81.

iii. ?Central Gaul–Late Antonine
Form: Dr 31R.

4. Terra Rubra (39 sherds)
All pre-Claudian. Fabrics present: TR1A, a cream fabric with a red slip: TRIC, orange fabric with a red slip; TR2, orange fabric with self-coloured surfaces; TR3 a fine-grained fabric with polished self-coloured surfaces (only used for beakers).
Forms: CAM 8 platter; CAM 56A bell-shaped cup; CAM 72–9 pedestal beaker; CAM 84 girth beaker; CAM 91 globular beaker; CAM 112 butt beaker; CAM 112cb butt beaker; misc. platters. Catalogue nos.: 133, 138, 139, 140, 141, 172, 181, 190, 191, 194, 195, 199, 200, 219, 250, 254.

5. Terra Nigra (23 sherds)
Range in date from pre-Claudian to post-conquest.
Forms: CAM 1 platter; CAM 8 platter; CAM 14 platter. Catalogue nos.: 109, 110, 208, 252.

6. Gallo-Belgic White Wares (146 sherds)
This group are all of the form CAM 113 butt beakers in a fine, hard white fabric. Either a continental source or they are the product of Gallo-Belgic potters at Braughing-Puckeridge or Camulodunum (Rigby, in Partridge 1981). Examples from Contexts 5 (Group 6), 475 (Group 1) and 497 (Group 1), however, were made in coarser, pink/red fabrics with numerous small quartz and grog inclusions and were probably copies from southern Britain or northern France. The examples from Contexts 495a and 495 have a late-1st-century date. Catalogue no.: 53.

7. North Gaulish White Wares (134 sherds) (Orton Fabric F1)
Fine white fabric with abundant, very fine quartz and sparse red iron ore inclusions. Mainly flagon forms from north Gaul of 1st-century date. One CAM 140/161 form (Context 1) and one CAM 161 (Context 483) dating to pre-60 AD. Catalogue nos.: 146A, 192, 193, 220.

8. Miscellaneous White Ware flagons (65 sherds)
Various flagon forms in fine white/off white fabrics. Date range of Neronian–mid-2nd century. Southern British or north Gaulish origin, except for that from Context 31 (Group 1) which may have originated in Rheims. Catalogue no.: 218.

9. Miscellaneous flagons in oxidized fabrics (209 sherds)
This group includes various flagon forms in fine red/brown oxidized fabrics. A 3rd-century type is the only datable example. Catalogue nos.: 2, 221, 241.

10. Chapel Street, Chichester products (oxidized) (160 sherds) (Down 1978)
Fine red/orange fabric with frequent mica inclusions and variable amounts of sand and natural clay pellets. Can have a grey core, and usually has white slipped surfaces. Some examples may be from a contemporary kiln in Chichester. Date: Claudio-Neronian. Forms present: rusticated beaker; two-handled jar ('honey pot'); two-handled flagon; misc. flagons. Catalogue nos.: 9. 52, 58, 142, 149, 179, 180, 182, 237, 239, 256.

11. Chapel Street, Chichester products (reduced) (160 sherds) (Down 1978)
Same fabric as Fabric 10, but reduced to a dark blue/grey with margins sometimes oxidized to light brown. Forms present: beakers; bowls; ?dish; jars; lids. Catalogue nos.: 7, 37, 65.

12. Miscellaneous local fine wares (12 sherds)
This type includes various fine sandy fabrics from off-white/grey to orange.
Forms: most are unidentifiable but do include a fine grey poppy head beaker with applied pellets. Catalogue nos.: 26, 205, 206.

13. Chichester products (100 sherds)
Fine red/brown 'gritty' wares often with an off-white/pale cream slip. Probably from an unlocated kiln in Chichester, later than that at Chapel Street, probably late 1st century.
Forms present: rusticated beaker; flagon. Forms similar to those from the Chapel Street kiln. Catalogue nos.: 111, 112, 132, 143a, 143b, 144, 146, 147.

14. 'Nene Valley' type colour-coated wares (4 sherds)
Very dark brown/black colour coat with a soft white/pale cream fabric. Mid-2nd century to 4th-century date.
Forms present: beaker.

15. Central Gaulish 'Rhenish' Ware (14 sherds)
Fine red fabric with a metallic dark brown/black colour coat. Mid-2nd to 3rd-century.
Forms present: beaker.

16. Central Gaulish or Colchester type colour-coated wares (16 sherds)

Fine brown fabric with a dark brown colour coat. Mid-2nd to 3rd century.

Forms present: beaker. Catalogue nos.: 202, 222.

17. ?Hardham/Pulborough colour-coated wares (5 sherds) (Green 1977)

Red/brown fabric with a dark brown colour coat. Four small sherds of the same vessel from Context 1 with stamped and combed decoration. Late 1st–early 2nd century. Catalogue no.: 226.

18. 'Pulborough tradition' fine wares (55 sherds)

Fine, sandy micaceous fabric, fired to grey on interior and brown exterior. All sherds are from fine, thin-walled vessels. Late 1st–?early 2nd century.

Forms: jar.

19. New Forest products (87 sherds) (Fulford 1975)

Late 3rd–4th century.

Forms present: Fabric 1: 1 (globular flask); 7 (flask); 27.13–14 (indented beaker); 35 (globular beaker); 44 (bag-bodied beaker); 1–10 (flasks); 11.4 (flagon); Fabric 2: uncertain forms.

20. Oxford colour-coated wares (9 sherds) (Young 1977)

Late 3rd–4th century.

Forms present: C? carinated bowl; C? beaker; C97–C100 mortaria.

Catalogue no.: 247.

21. Miscellaneous fine wares (250 sherds)

Most of this group were too small and/or abraded to be diagnostic of either form or fabric.

Catalogue nos.: 64, 177, 196, 201, 203, 204, 207, 240, 248, 259.

22. Alice Holt products (6 sherds) (Lyne & Jeffries 1979)

Fine, grey sandy ware with burnished surfaces and a white slip on the rim. Dated to after 270 AD.

Forms present: Class 3B (everted rim jar); Class 6A (straight or convex-sided dishes); Class 1C (large, cordoned storage jars).

23. Grey sandy wares (12,977 sherds)

Broad group covering vessels in reduced medium/coarse sandy fabrics. Various local sources are likely, including those identified by Hodder (1974). The batch marks present on some vessels indicate sources at the Rowlands Castle and Havant kilns. A source local to the site is also likely.

Forms present: dish; bowl; beaker; jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 3, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 89, 90, 94, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 114, 117, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 145, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 166, 170, 171, 178, 183, 186, 188, 189, 197, 198, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 224, 227, 242, 245, 258.

24. Black sandy wares (3972 sherds)

Medium/coarse sandy fabric with red core and margins and black surfaces. Often burnished and decorated with burnished lines and/or lattice decoration. Probably locally made. No clear division between Fabrics 23 and 24.

Forms present: platter; dish; bowl; beaker; cup; jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 11, 13, 19, 20, 22, 23, 40, 41, 42, 72, 85, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 97, 99, 101, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122, 150, 167, 168, 169, 176, 185, 187, 209, 223, 225, 244, 249, 253, 257.

25. Light, self-coloured sandy wares (4076 sherds)

Same as Fabric 23, but oxidized to red/brown.

Forms present: dish; bowl; flask; jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 33, 35, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 108, 115, 173, 246, 255, 260.

26. Grey sandy wares with added flint (750 sherds)

Same fabric as no. 23, but with numerous inclusions of small/medium calcined flint. Probably locally made.

Forms present: (large) jar. Catalogue nos.: 10, 106, 129, 151, 152, 162, 163, 164, 165, 175.

27. Light, self-coloured sandy wares with added flint (144 sherds)

Same fabric as no. 25, but with numerous small/medium calcined flint inclusions. Probably locally made.

Forms present: (large) jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 107, 160.

28. Grey sandy wares with red/brown iron wash (42 sherds)

Same fabric as no. 23, but with light red/brown iron wash. Probably locally made.

Forms present: jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 126, 130, 161.

29. Light, self-coloured sandy wares with grey wash (42 sherds)

Same fabric as no. 25 but with light reduced iron wash. Locally made.

Forms present: jar. Catalogue nos.: 36, 55.

30. Grey sandy wares with added grog (336 sherds)

Same fabric as no. 23, but with numerous large (*c.* 1.5 mm) grog inclusions and frequent small iron oxide inclusions. Probably locally made. No clear division between Fabrics 23 and 30.

Forms present: bowl; jar. Catalogue nos.: 4, 5, 6, 44, 45, 50, 96.

31. Reddish-brown fine sandy fabric (77 sherds)

Has frequent grog and sparse iron oxide inclusions. Probably locally made.

Forms present: platter; bowl. Catalogue nos.: 71.

32. Dark grey/black, fairly hard, fine sandy fabric (189 sherds)

Has abundant, even small inclusions of calcined flint. Probably locally made.

Forms present: bowl; jar; lid. Catalogue nos.: 21.

33. Black, brown or grey fabric, grog-tempered (122 sherds)

Handmade with abundant grog tempering. Similar to 'East Sussex Ware' (Green 1977). Late Iron Age/Roman.

Forms present: bowl; jar. Catalogue nos.: 17, 105, 128.

34. Mortaria (31 sherds)

The small sample makes generalizations difficult, but the mortaria appear to cover the period Claudian–4th century. The bulk of them are from 3rd- to 4th-century sources, including Verulamium, New Forest, Oxford and local kilns.

Catalogue nos.: 113, 174, 215, 216, 217, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 243, 261.

35. Amphorae (62 sherds)

Various souces.

Forms present: Dressel 1; Dressel 2–4; Dressel 20; Camulodunum 185a: Camulodunum 186a and 186sp; Pelichet 47.

For a discussion of the amphorae see separate report by David Williams. A listing of the amphorae finds is on microfiche. Catalogue nos.: 2a, 6a, 18a, 18b.

36. Red/orange fabric (19 sherds)
Has abundant small flint inclusions. Probably locally made.
No diagnostic forms. ?Medieval.

37. Miscellaneous sherds (8 sherds)
Category including all sherds which cannot be fitted into the above categories, and do not form coherent groups. Usually too small for positive identification.
Catalogue no.: 70.

38. Medieval (14 sherds)
Sandy orange fabric with external green glaze. Medieval. See also fabric type 36.

39. Post-medieval (17 sherds)
a. Fine hard orange fabric with internal green glaze. Graffham Ware. 17th century.
b. Various wares. 18th–20th century.

Acknowledgements
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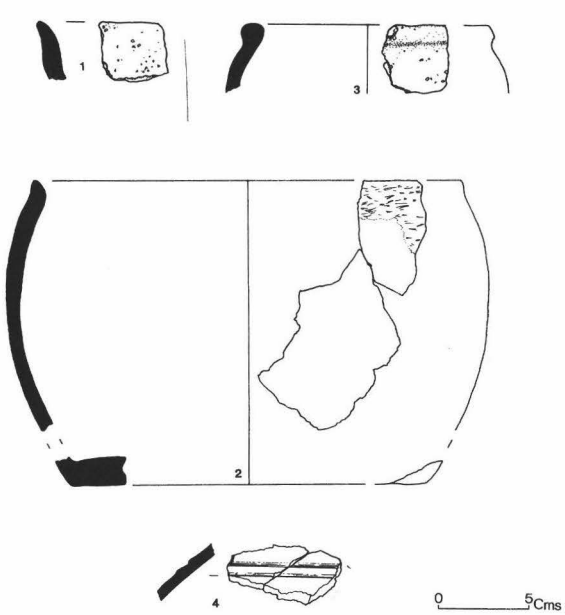

Fig. 12. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: prehistoric pottery.

THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE
By David Rudling (Fig. 12)
1. Jar. Fine–medium flint-tempered orange fabric with black core. Fabric 2b. Context 1.

2. Round-shouldered jar. Fine–medium flint-tempered grey fabric with some buff coloured areas on the exterior surface. The exterior is partially burnished. Fabric 2b. Context 56.

3. Round-shouldered jar. Medium flint-tempered black fabric. External burnishing. Fabric 2b. Context 248.

4. Cordoned jar. Sand-tempered grey fabric with darker surfaces. Wheel-made and burnished. Probably a local copy of Belgic (Aylesford-Swarling type) cordoned urns. Late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD. Fabric 2d. Context 223.

THE ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE
By H. Robert Middleton (Figs. 13–24)
Group 1: Ditch 4. Miscellaneous sherds not analyzed by Orton (Bedwin & Orton 1984)
1. Strainer in fine buff fabric with occasional grog and quartz inclusions. Fabric type 8. Context 28.

2. Flagon in fine pink fabric with off-white exterior surfaces. Frequent small grog and quartz inclusions. 1st century. Fabric type 9. Context 475.

2a. Amphora. Form Pelichet 47. Post AD 60–early 4th century. Context 475. (Not illus.).

3. Carinated bowl in light grey medium sandy fabric. Fabric type 23. Context 498.

4. Necked jar with heavy rim. Grey, medium sandy fabric with small grog inclusions. Fabric type 30. Context 498.

5. Necked jar with bead rim in grey medium sandy fabric. Similar form to Bedwin & Orton (1984) no. 55. Fabric type 30. Context 498. (Not illus.).

6. Everted rim jar. Grey, medium sandy fabric. Fabric type 30. Context 498.

Group 2: Devil's Ditch terminal ditch 5
(see also Bedwin & Orton 1984)
6a. Amphora. Form Dressel 1 or Dressel 2–4. 1st century BC–mid-2nd century AD. Pierced for re-use as a ?loomweight. Context 7. (Not illus.).

Group 3: Ditch 3
7. Carinated bowl, Chapel Street kiln product type K4.2 (Down 1978, 205–6). Claudio-Neronian. Fabric type 11. Context 38.

8. Slightly carinated bowl in coarse, sandy fabric with dark grey core and red exterior margins and surfaces. Slightly burnt. Roughly parallel vertical burnished lines below carination. Fabric type 23. Context 38.

9. Bowl. Red micaceous fabric with dark brown surfaces. Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Similar in form to type K6.9 (Down 1978, 207). Fabric 10. Context 38.

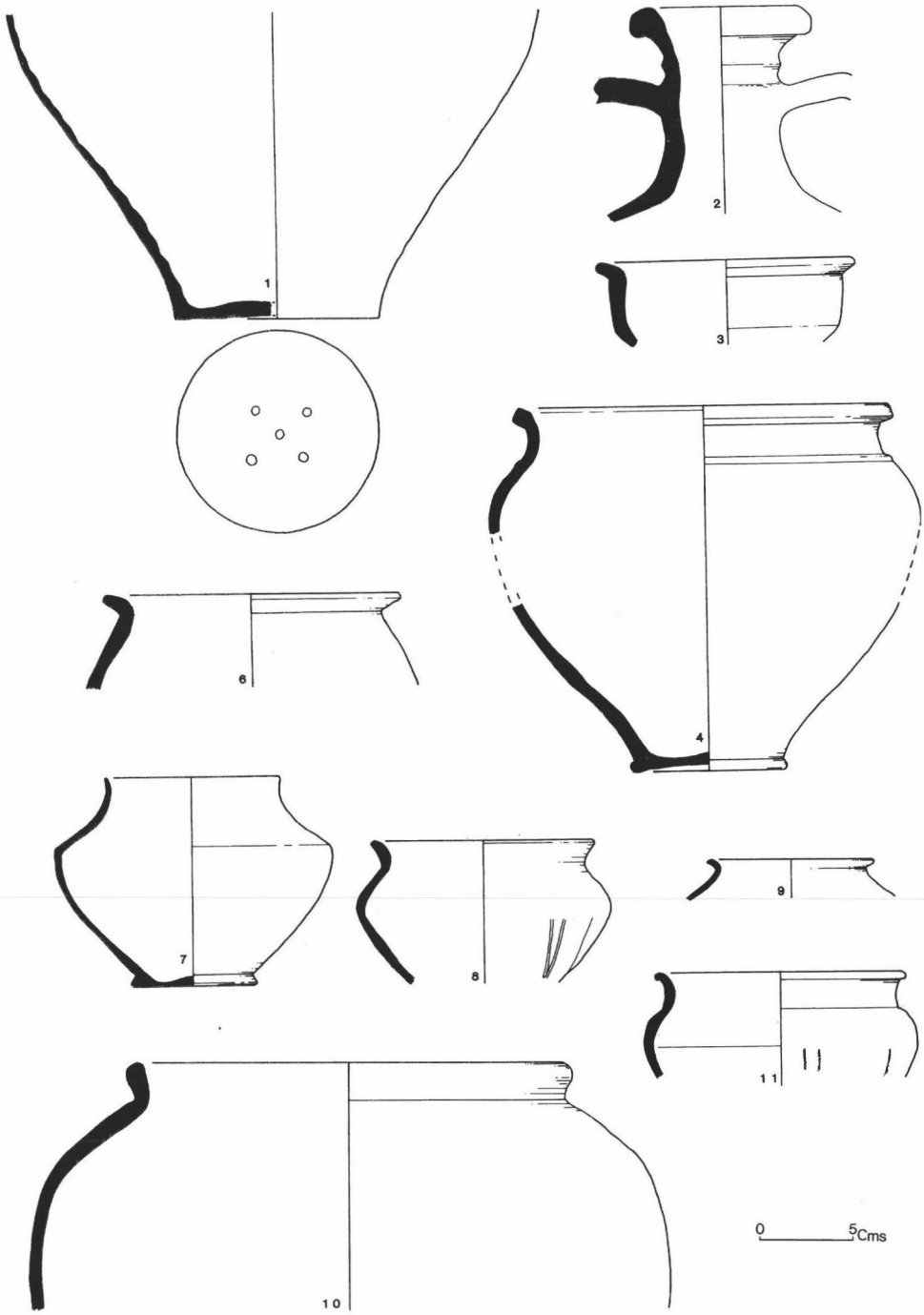

Fig. 13. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

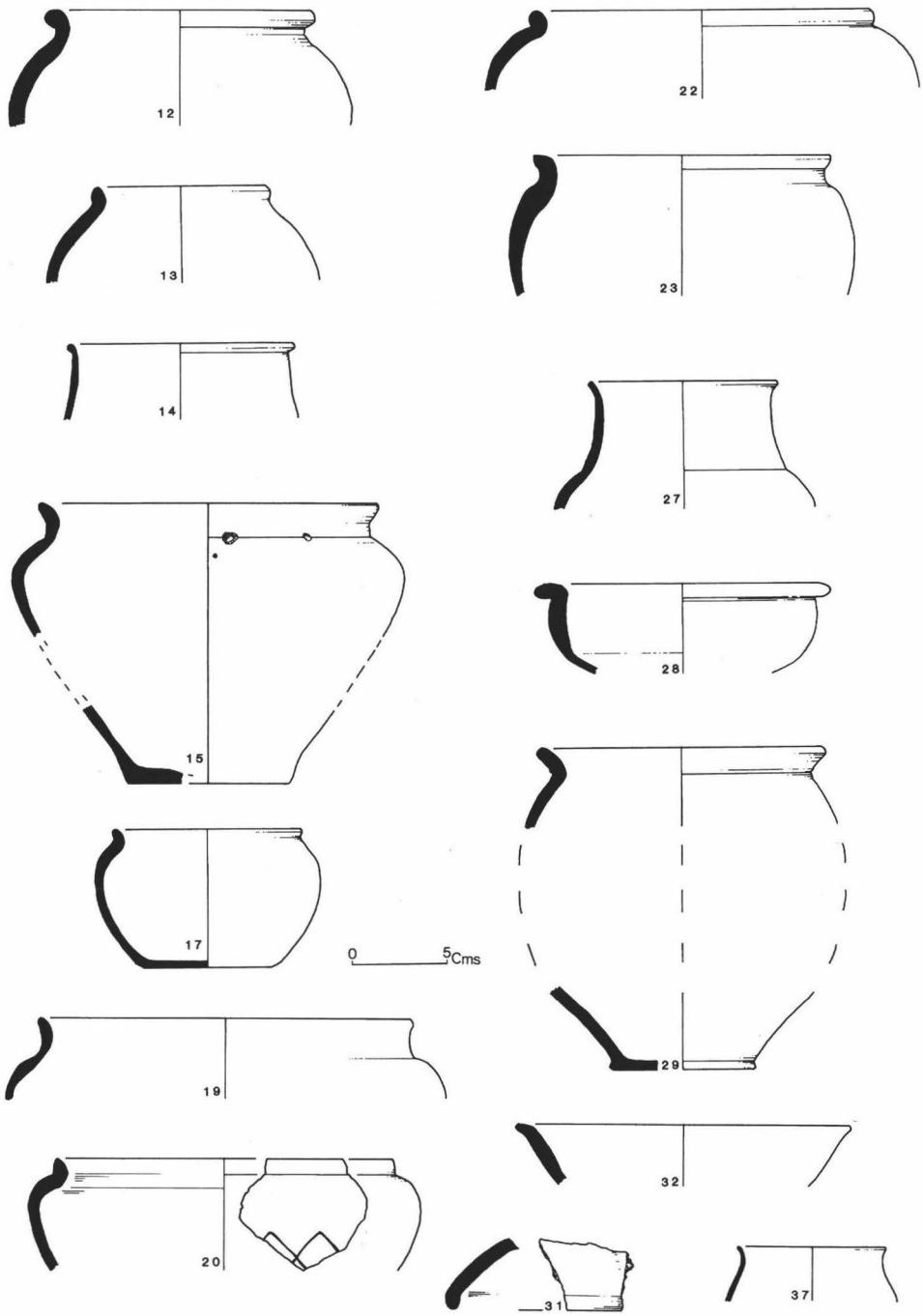

Fig. 14. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

Group 4: Ditch 2

10. Large jar. Grey fabric with red margins and black surfaces. Abundant medium sized calcined flint inclusions. Burnishing on exterior and interior of rim. Fabric type 26. Context 292.

11. Necked jar. Medium sandy grey fabric with red margins and burnished black surfaces. Fabric type 26. Context 292.

12. Jar. Coarse sandy light grey fabric with dark grey exterior surface. Fabric type 23. Context 292.

13. Jar. Medium sandy fabric with red core and black, burnished surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 292.

14. Beaker. Coarse sandy buff fabric with occasional mica. Exterior smoothed. Fabric 23. Context 292.

15. Jar. Medium sandy light grey fabric. Base of rim pierced in two places by drilling for ?suspension. (Not illus.). Fabric 23. Context 292.

16. Two sherds of a ?jar. Both pierced, slightly off-centre in each case, by drilling. Possibly re-used after pot fragmented. Fabric 23. Context 191 (Not illus.).

17. Small jar/beaker in grog-tempered fabric. Fabric 33. Context 292. See also no. 250.

Group 5: Ditch 1

18. Jar. Medium sandy fabric with black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 286. (Not illus.).

18a. Amphora. Form Dressel 1, probably 1B. 1st century BC. Context 223. (Not illus.).

18b. Amphora. Form Dressel 1 or Dressel 2–4. 1st century BC–mid-2nd century AD. Context 285. (Not illus.).

19. Jar. Medium sandy fabric with dark grey core, red margins and black surfaces. Frequent mica inclusions. Fabric 24. Context 286.

20. Bead-rimmed jar with high shoulder. Coarse sandy grey fabric. Heavily burnt. Fabric 24. Context 286.

21. Jar. Medium sandy fabric with abundant small flint inclusions. Red core and black surfaces. Fabric 32. Context 285. (Not illus.).

22. Bead-rimmed jar in slightly sandy fabric with frequent grog inclusions. Black core and surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 285.

23. Jar. Grey sandy fabric with frequent small flint inclusions, mica and organic voids. Heavily burnt exterior. Fabric 24. Context 285.

24. Two sherds of grey sandy fabric with frequent small flint inclusions. Both pierced. Evidence of third hole on edge of one sherd — part of ?strainer. Fabric 23. Context 295. (Not illus.).

25. Large wide-mouthed, straight-sided vessel. Grey sandy fabric with occasional very small flint inclusions. Black exterior. Decorated with numerous incised lines around vessel. Fabric 23. Context 338. (Not illus.).

Group 6: Ditches 8, 9, 10 & 11

26. Poppy head beaker in fine, hard grey fabric. White slip and applied pellets on exterior. Probably local product. Fabric type 12. Context 162. (Not illus.).

27. Necked jar in hard fine sandy fabric. Light grey core and surfaces. Fabric type 23. Context 188.

28. Flange rim bowl in medium sandy grey fabric with sparse quartz inclusions. Fabric type 23. Context 188.

29. Everted rim jar in hard grey fabric. Fabric type 23. Context 188.

30. Large everted rim jar in medium sandy grey fabric with frequent quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 188. (Fig. 15).

31. Lid. Medium sandy fabric with dark grey core and black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 188.

32. Dish with bevelled rim in light brown/grey medium sandy fabric. Fabric 23. Context 188.

33. Simple rim dish in medium sandy fabric with occasional quartz inclusions. Light grey core with red/brown surfaces. Fabric 25. Context 188. (Not illus.).

34. Lid in coarse sandy fabric with sparse rounded quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 188. (Not illus.).

35. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with occasional small grog and flint inclusions. Dark grey/brown core with light brown surfaces. Fabric 25. Context 188. (Not illus.).

36. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with frequent grog inclusions. Dark grey/brown core, light brown surfaces and grey iron wash. Fabric 29. Context 188. (Not illus.).

37. High necked beaker from the Chapel Street kiln, Chichester, type 4.2 (Down 1978, 205–6). Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 11. Context 188.

38. Bead-rimmed jar in medium sandy fabric with red core. Fabric 23. Context 5.

39. Globular jar. Medium sandy fabric with red core, black margins and light grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 5.

40. Jar. Medium sandy fabric with red core and black surfaces. Thicker rim and smaller body than no. 27. Fabric 24. Context 5. (Not illus.).

41. Lid. Medium sandy fabric with light grey core, red margins and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 5.

42. Necked jar with slightly globular body. Medium sandy fabric with dark red core and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 5. (Not illus.).

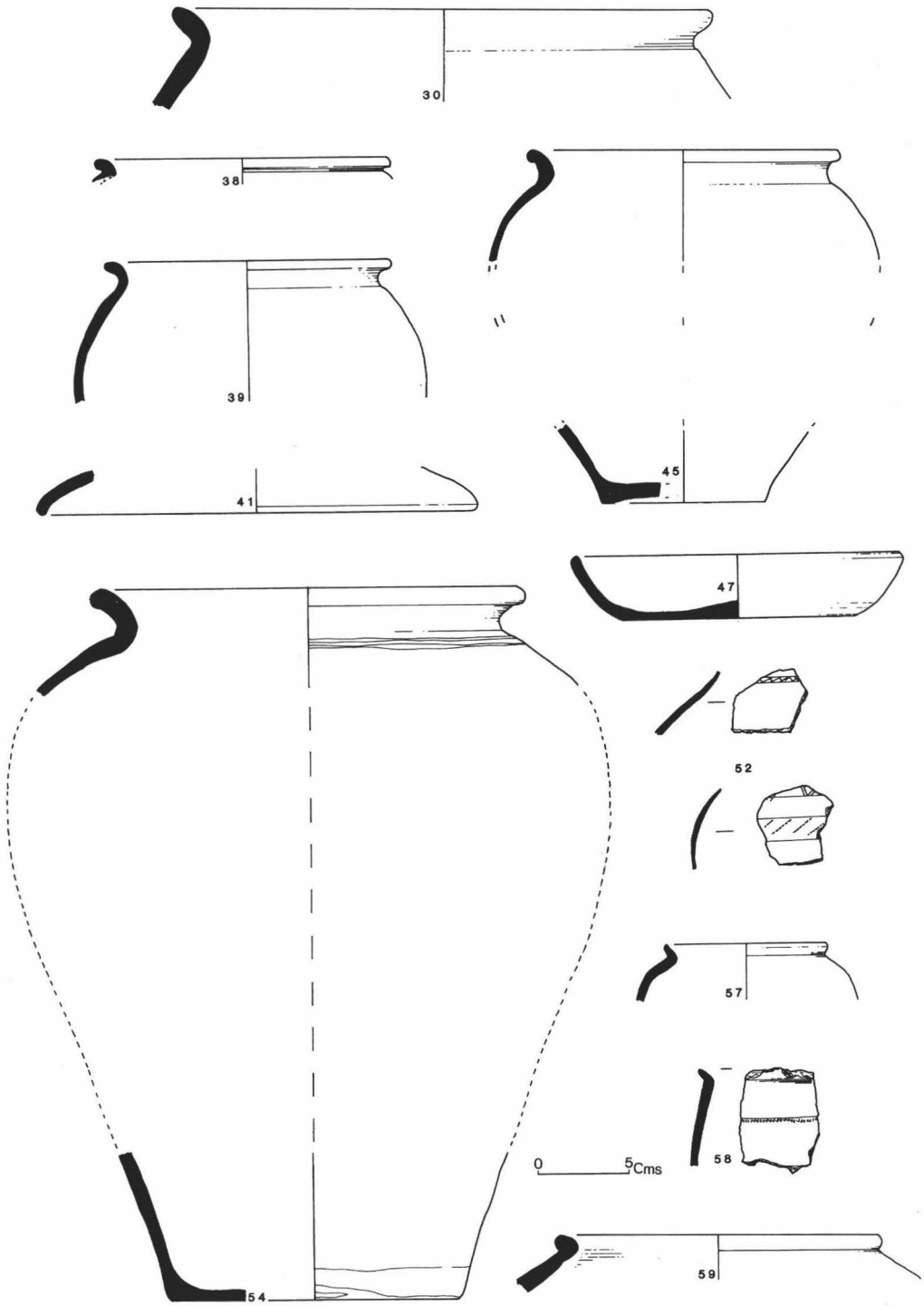

Fig. 15. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

43. Jar with slight neck and globular body. Light grey, coarse sandy fabric with numerous large ill-sorted quartz and flint inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 5. (Not illus.).

44. Necked jar with angular bead rim. Medium grey sandy fabric with frequent small grog inclusions. Fabric 30. Context 5. (Not illus.).

45. Necked jar similar in form to no. 32, but has a globular instead of shouldered body. Same fabric as no. 32, but has red core and grey surfaces. Fabric 30. Context 5.

46. Small fragment of a strainer with small (*c.* 1–2 mm) holes made before vessel was fired. Light brown/grey medium sandy fabric. Fabric 23. Context 5. (Not illus.).

47. Platter with simple rim. Medium sandy fabric with dark grey core and light grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 5.

48. Large necked jar with flaring, beaded rim. Coarse sandy fabric with dark grey core and light grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 5. (Not illus.).

49. Small necked jar with beaded rim. Medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 5. (Not illus.).

50. Large necked jar with heavy beaded rim. Light grey medium sandy fabric with frequent small/medium grog inclusions. Fabric 30. Context 5. (Not illus.).

51. Jar with similar rim to no. 38, in coarse sandy fabric with abundant ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 5. (Not illus.).

52. Two ?jar sherds from Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln. Red core and dark brown surfaces. Rouletted and incised decoration. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 10. Context 5.

53. Late copy of form CAM 113 butt beaker in a fine buff fabric with frequent rounded quartz inclusions. May originally have had a brown colour coat. Rouletted decoration. Late 1st–early 2nd century. Fabric 6. Context 5. (Not illus.).

54. Large storage jar with flaring rim. Medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 190.

55. Large necked storage jar with heavy bead rim. Dark brown sandy fabric with black surfaces. Frequent small and medium flint inclusions. Fabric 29. Context 190.

56. Large necked jar with heavy angular rim. Medium sandy grey fabric with occasional small black iron oxide inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 190.

57. Small carinated jar with everted rim. Medium sandy grey fabric with sparse medium sized quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 190.

58. High necked jar in fine sandy fabric. Light grey core, red/brown margins and black surfaces. Rouletted decoration on neck. Frequent mica inclusions. ?Chapel Street, Chichester, product, type 8.10 (Down 1978, 207–8). Burnished exterior. Fabric 10. Context 190.

59. Jar with flattened beaded rim in off-white medium sandy fabric with buff margins and grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 190.

60. Flaring rim jar in hard medium sandy grey fabric with frequent mica inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 190.

61. Necked jar with slightly beaded rim. Hard fine sandy fabric with dark grey core and black surfaces. Burnished exterior. Fabric 23. Context 190. (Not illus.).

62. Jar with slight neck and heavy beaded rim in coarse off-white sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 190. (Not illus.).

63. Jar with moderately everted rim. Dark brown sandy fabric with occasional ill-sorted medium sized quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 190. (Not illus.).

64. CAM 165 jug in red/brown, fine sandy fabric with numerous mica inclusions. Grey core with white slip. Fabric 231. Context 190. (Not illus.).

65. Carinated jar. Chapel Street, Chichester, product, type 4 (Down 1978). Burnished exterior and rim. Fabric 11. Context 221.

66. Part of a bowl base in a black sandy fabric with evidence of burning. Perforation through centre and rounded edges indicate use as a spindle-whorl. Burnished on exterior. Fabric 23. Context 221.

Group 7: Ditch 12 and gully/beam slot Context 539, probably contemporary with Group 6

67. Necked jar. Medium sandy fabric with grey core, red margins and light grey surfaces. Beaded rim. Fabric 23. Context 12.

68. Small jar in coarse sandy grey fabric with light grey core and interior and dark grey exterior surface. Fabric with light grey core and interior and dark grey exterior surface. Fabric 23. Context 12.

69. Necked jar with high shoulder and groove at base of neck. Medium sandy grey fabric with occasional small grog inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 12.

70. High necked jar in fine sandy fabric with dark grey core, light brown margins and dark brown surfaces. Incised shoulder grooves. Fabric similar to that from the Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln but could be from a later kiln. Fabric 37. Context 12.

71. Platter in red/brown sandy fabric with grog inclusions. Local copy of form CAM 14. Heavily burnt. 1st century. Fabric 31. Context 12.

72. Necked jar with beaded rim in coarse sandy dark grey fabric with black surfaces. Burnt. Fabric 24. Context 16. (Not illus.).

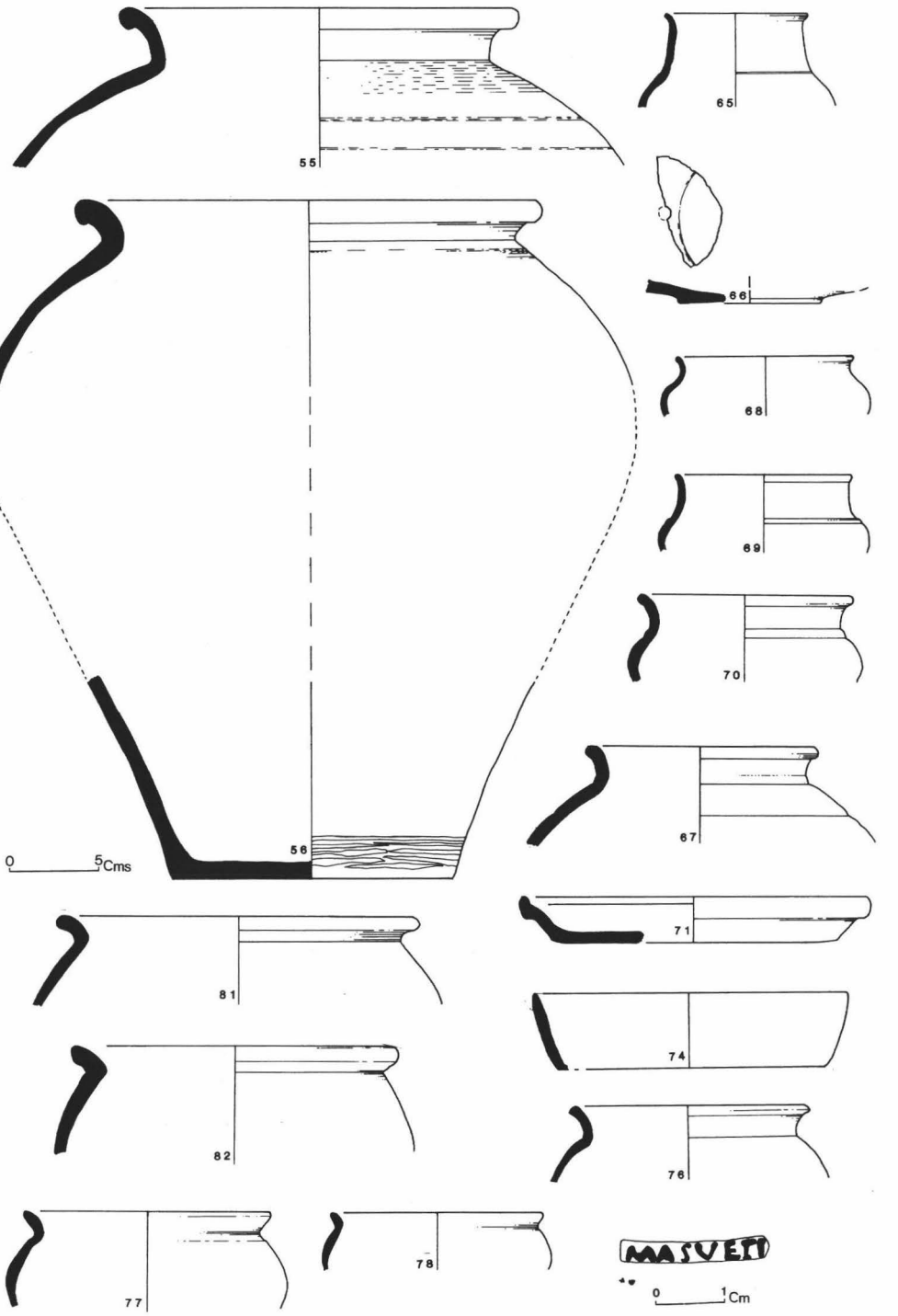

Fig. 16. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

Group 8: Ditch 14

73. Base of Samian form Dr 33. Stamped MASVETI by potter MANSVETUS or MASVETUS of Lezoux. Hadrianic–Antonine. Fabric 3. Context 547.

74. Dish in coarse sandy brown/buff fabric with frequent grog inclusions. Fabric 25. Context 547.

75. Dish in medium sandy fabric. More angled and lower sides than no. 74. Fabric 25. Context 547. (Not illus.).

76. Small, necked jar in coarse sandy fabric. Burnt. Fabric 23. Context 547.

77. Everted rim jar with globular body. Brown sandy fabric with evidence of external burning. Fabric 25. Context 547.

78. Small everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with sparse grog inclusions. Fabric 25. Context 547.

79. High necked jar with flaring rim. Medium sandy oxidized fabric with light brown core and brown surfaces. Fabric 25. Context 547. (Not illus.).

80. Everted rim jar with angular rim. Off-white medium sandy fabric with black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 547. (Not illus.).

81. Everted rim jar in light grey/brown medium sandy fabric with frequent grog and black iron oxide inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 547.

82. Jar with everted expanded rim in medium sandy grey fabric. Evidence of external burning. Fabric 23. Context 547.

83. Flange rim jar in medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 547.

84. Flange rim jar in medium sandy fabric with off-white core and black surfaces. Lighter rim than no. 83. Fabric 23. Context 547.

85. Flange rim jar in medium sandy fabric with light grey/brown core and black surfaces. Frequent rounded quartz inclusions. Incised decoration on rim and girth. Burnished lattice decoration between rim and girth. Fabric 24. Context 547. See also no. 258.

Group 9: Ditch 15

86. Small jar with beaded rim in coarse sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 439.

87. Small, necked jar with out-turned rim. Medium sandy fabric with red/brown core and black surfaces. Burnished on exterior. Fabric 24. Context 439.

88. Necked jar with out-turned beaded rim and high shoulder. Slightly larger than no. 87. Dark grey medium sandy fabric with black surfaces and burnished exterior. Fabric 24. Context 439. (Not illus.).

89. Bead rim jar in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 439.

90. Jar similar to no. 89 but with slight neck and slightly larger body. Dark grey medium sandy fabric. Fabric 23. Context 439. (Not illus.).

91. Jar with upright rim and large bead. Medium sandy fabric with red core and black surfaces. Occasional medium flint inclusions. Fabric 24. Context 439.

92. Jar similar to no. 91 but with out-turned rim. Medium sandy fabric with black core and brown/black surfaces. Occasional large quartz inclusions. Burnt. Fabric 24. Context 439. (Not illus.).

93. Necked jar with flaring rim and small bead in medium sandy fabric with red core and brown surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 439. (Not illus.).

94. Everted rim jar with thick rim in medium sandy fabric. Fabric 23. Context 439. (Not illus.).

95. Necked jar with flaring rim, similar to no. 92 but with higher neck. Medium sandy fabric with dark grey core, off-white margins and black surface. Fabric 23. Context 439. (Not illus.).

96. Necked jar with flaring rim in medium sandy fabric with numerous large grog inclusions. Dark grey core with light grey surfaces. Fabric 30. Context 439. (Not illus.).

97. Jar with high neck and small beaded rim. Medium sandy fabric with dark grey core and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 439.

98. Jar similar to no. 97, but with thicker neck and larger bead on rim. Medium sandy fabric with grey core and red margins and exterior surface (in places). Fabric 23. Context 439. (Not illus.).

99. Lid with simple lip in dark grey/black medium sandy fabric. Fabric 24. Context 439. (Not illus.).

100. Lid with down-turned lip in medium sandy fabric. Occasional small flint inclusions. Heavily burnt. Fabric 23. Context 439.

101. Lid similar to no. 100, but with more pronounced groove beneath lip on under side. Medium sandy fabric with occasional small flint inclusions. Black core, off-white margins and red surfaces. Fabric 24?. Context 439.

102. Platter with simple rim in medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 439.

103. Platter possible CAM 8 imitation in medium sandy fabric with off-white core, red margins and dark grey/black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 439.

104. Flanged bowl in medium sandy fabric. Fabric 23. Context 439. (Not illus.).

105. Lid with out-turned rim in grog-tempered fabric. Black core and interior surface (burnt). Brown exterior. Fabric 33. Context 439.

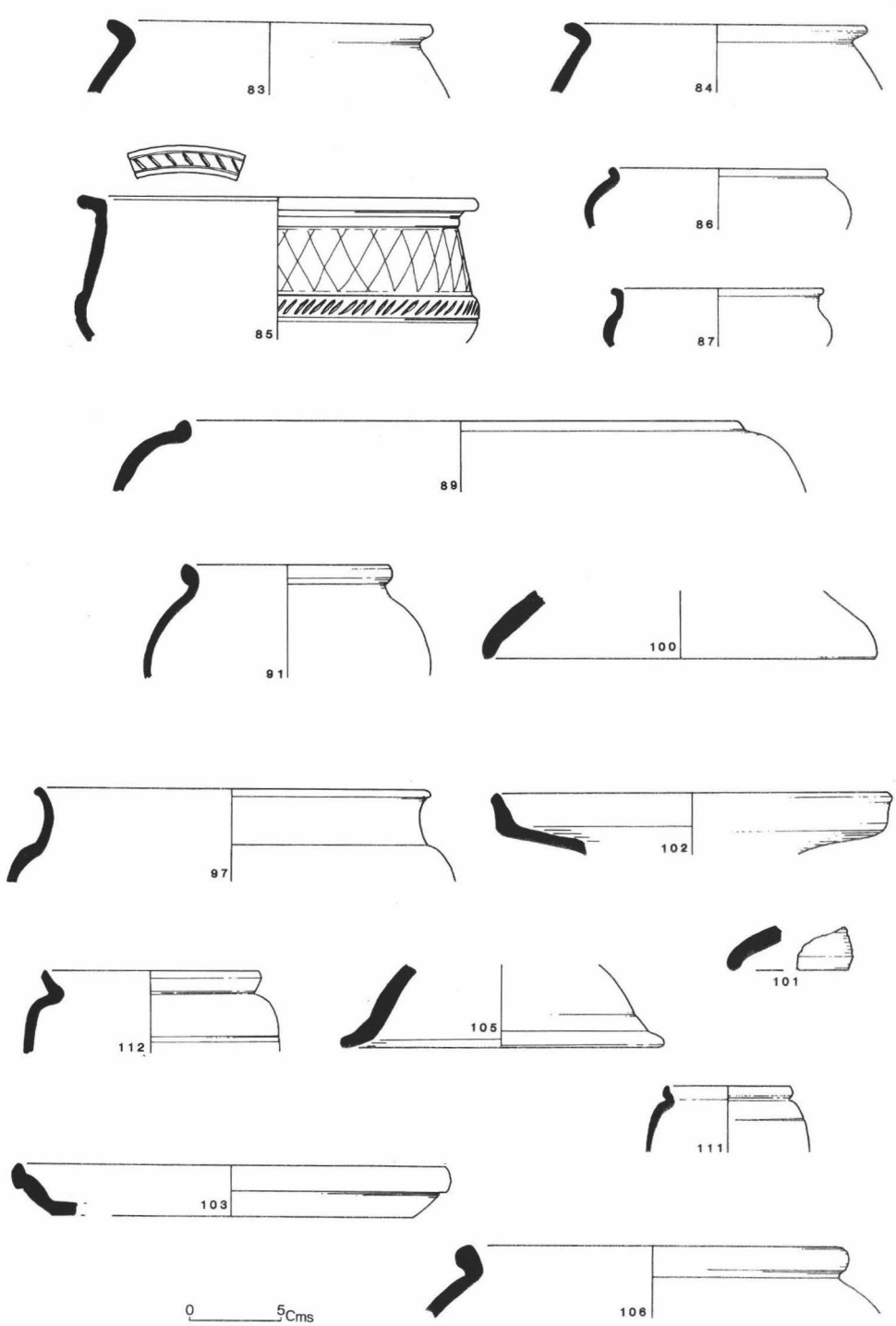

Fig. 17. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

106. Jar with expanded upright rim in medium sandy fabric with abundant small and medium flint inclusions. Black core and brown surfaces. Fabric 26?. Context 439.

107. Large, necked jar with flaring rim in medium sandy fabric with frequent medium and large flint inclusions. Fabric 27. Context 439. (Not illus.).

108. Strainer in brown medium sandy fabric with small (*c.* 102 mm) perforations. Vessel form unknown. Fabric 25. Context 439. (Not illus.).

109. Platter, of form CAM 1, in micaceous TN. Central Gaulish. Pre-Claudian. Fabric 5. Context 439. (Not illus.).

110. TN platter, form CAM 14. AD 50–70. Fabric 5. Context 439. (Not illus.).

111. Beaker in red 'gritty' ware from kiln in Chichester later than that at Chapel Street. Post Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 13. Context 439.

112. Beaker in same fabric as no. 111, with everted rim and high shoulder. Girth groove and traces of white slip. Fabric 13. Context 439.

113. Bowl with internal flange below rim. Brown, paint decoration on interior. Coarse white sandy fabric. New Forest parchment ware bowl, type 89 (Fulford 1975, 70–72, 75). AD 345–400. Fabric 34. Context 439. (Not illus.).

114. Upright rim jar in medium sandy fabric with occasional, small flint inclusions. Exterior and rim burnt. Fabric 23. Context 499.

115. Jar with slightly out-turned rim. Medium sandy fabric with grey core and brown surfaces. Burnt on exterior of base. Fabric 25. Context 499.

116. Flaring rim jar in medium sandy fabric with occasional small quartz inclusions. Grey core, red/brown margins and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 499. (Not illus.).

117. Simple rim dish in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey/black surfaces. Burnt on exterior. Occasional small quartz inclusions. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3. (Not illus.).

118. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with frequent small quartz inclusions. Dark grey/black core, red margins and black surfaces. Burnished on exterior. Fabric 24. Context TT2/3.

119. Everted rim jar with carination, in dark brown/black medium sandy fabric. Burnished line decoration below carination. Fabric 24. Context TT2/3.

120. Jar with slightly out-turned rim. Medium sandy fabric with frequent small quartz inclusions. Dark brown core and interior surface. Black exterior. Base perforated with three holes to make strainer. Fabric 24. Context TT2/3.

121. Jar with everted rim in medium sandy grey fabric. Burnished exterior and rim. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3.

122. Jar with everted rim in medium sandy fabric with light grey core, red margins and black surfaces. Burnished exterior. Fabric 24. Context TT2/3. (Not illus.).

123. Jar similar to no. 122 but with taller and less steeply everted rim. Medium sandy brown fabric with occasional small quartz inclusions. Burnt exterior. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3. (Not illus.).

124. Jar, similar to nos. 122 and 123 but with heavier rim. Medium sandy fabric with light grey core, red margins and dark grey surfaces. Burnt exterior. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3. (Not illus.).

125. Upright rim jar with interior groove in medium dark grey sandy fabric. Burnt. Interior thickening indicates that the rim was added to the body. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3.

126. Jar with thickened everted rim in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Oxidized iron wash. Fabric 28. Context TT2/3.

127. Necked jar with flaring rim in medium sandy light grey fabric. Flattening of rim may indicate a firing fault. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3.

128. Flaring rim jar in a grog-tempered fabric. Light grey core and black surfaces. Burnished on exterior and over rim. Grooved decoration on shoulder. Fabric 33. Context TT2/3.

129. Necked jar with slightly out-turned rim in medium sandy fabric with frequent medium and large quartz and flint inclusions. Light grey core and black surfaces. Fabric 26. Context TT2/3. (Not illus.).

130. High necked jar with flange rim in grey, medium sandy fabric with oxidized iron wash. Fabric 28. Context TT2/3.

131. Jar with slight neck and beaded rim in medium sandy fabric, with frequent small and medium quartz and flint inclusions. Burnt exterior. Fabric 23. Context TT2/3.

132. Flagon in red/brown micaceous 'gritty' fabric from kiln in Chichester later than that at Chapel Street. Flavian. Fabric 13. Context TT2/3.

133. TR platter with overhanging rim. CAM 3 variant. Made by Dannomarus between before AD 9–*c.* AD 25. Stamp of Dannomarus recorded from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 169, 176–7) in a post-conquest context. Fabric 4. Context TT2/3.

134. Platter, possibly a CAM 3 imitation, in a medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 483.

135. Platter, similar in form to CAM 14, in a medium sandy fabric. Light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 483.

136. Platter, similar to no. 71, but in medium sandy fabric with light grey margins and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

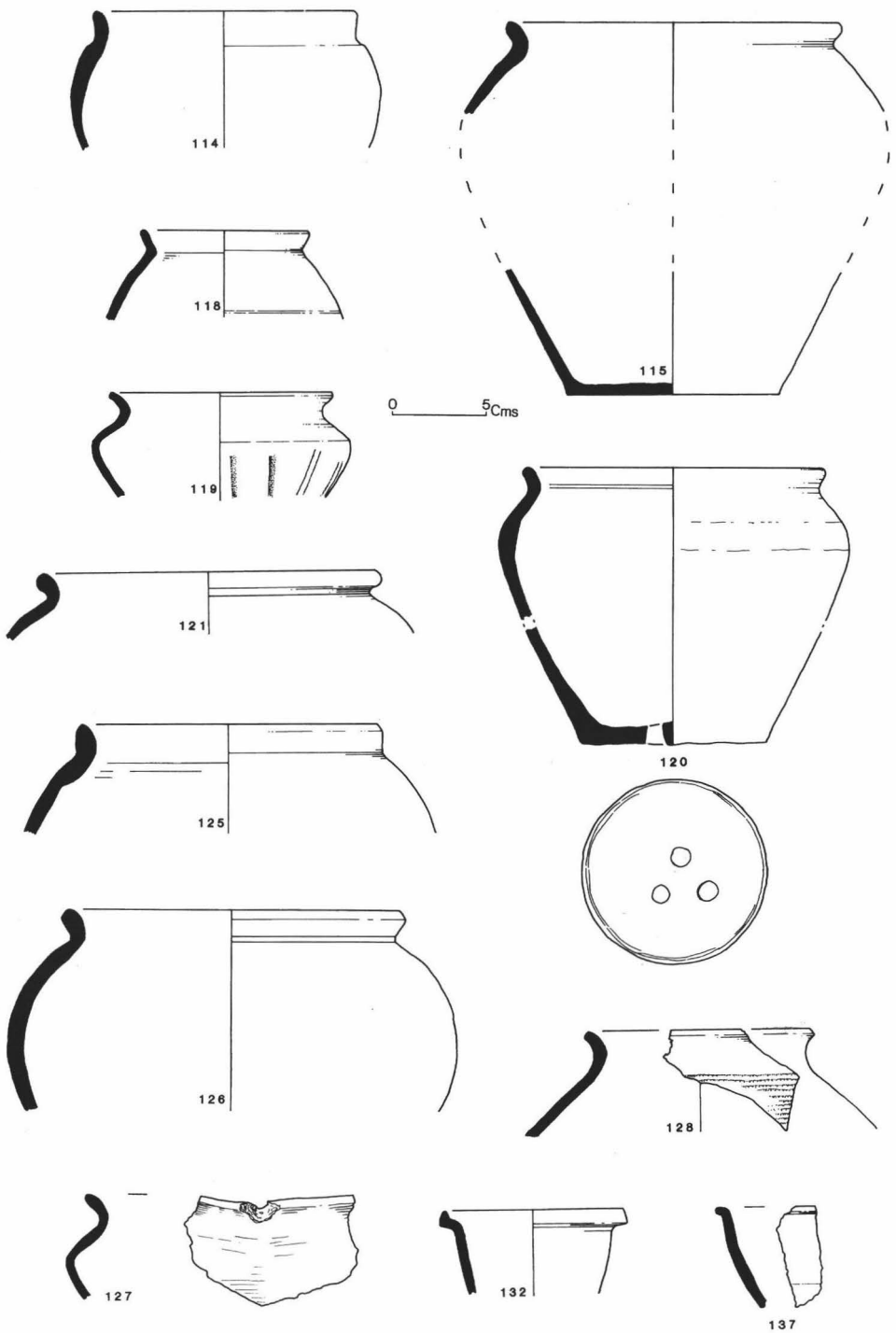

Fig. 18. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

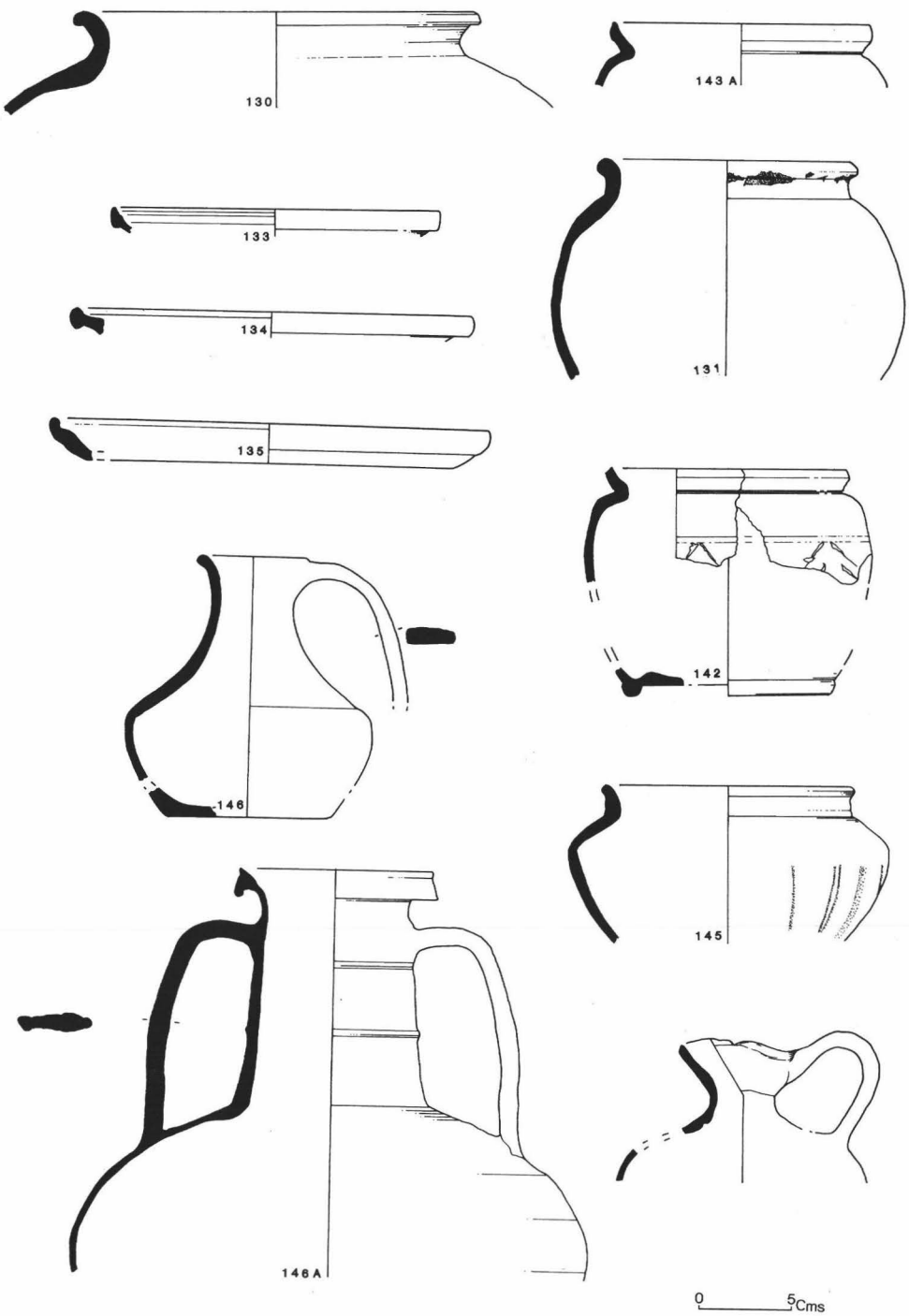

Fig. 19. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

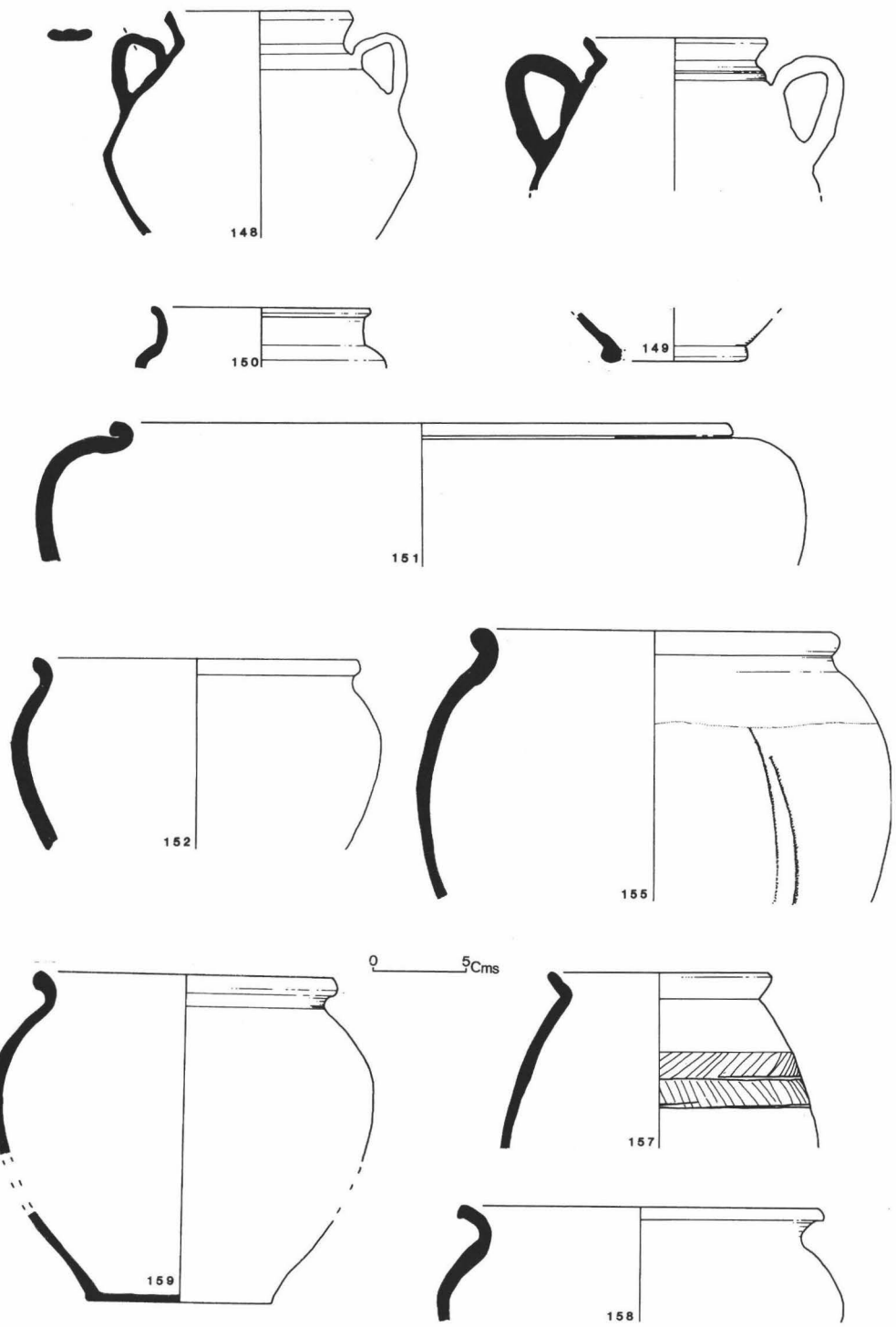

Fig. 20. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

137. Dish with small out-turned rim. Same fabric as nos. 134–6. Fabric 23. Context 483.

138. Cup form CAM 56A in TR. Post-conquest. Fabric 4. Context 483. (Not illus.).

139. Butt beaker, form CAM 112, in TR3. Fabric 4. Context 483. (Not illus.).

140. Pedestal beaker, form CAM 72–9, in TR1A. Fabric 4. Context 483. (Not illus.).

141. Girth beaker form CAM 84, in TR3. Tibero-Claudian. Fabric 4. Contexts 483 and 484 (same vessel in both). (Not illus.).

142. Beaker with everted rim and rusticated decoration. Sandy fabric with grey core and red/brown margins and surfaces. Chapel Street kiln, Chichester, type 21 (Down 1978). Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 10. Context 483.

143a. Beaker in red 'gritty' fabric from kiln later than that at Chapel Street, Chichester. Traces of off-white slip. Post Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 13. Context 483.

143b. Beaker with small everted rim and girth groove. Traces of off-white slip. Same fabric as no. 143a. Same vessel in Context 494 (no. 180). Fabric 13. Context 483. (Not illus.).

144. Beaker, similar to no. 143, but in slightly coarser fabric, though probably from the same source. Trace of off-white slip. Fabric 13. Context 483. (Not illus.).

145. Carinated bowl in medium sandy grey fabric. Burnished lines below carination. Fabric 23. Context 483.

146. Flagon with flat-topped rim in hard red/brown 'gritty' fabric from post-Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln. Form similar to Fishbourne type 116 (Cunliffe 1971). Fabric 14. Context 483.

146A. Hofheim flagon (CAM 161). Fine white fabric. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 7. Context 483.

147. Trefoil jug in the same red/brown 'gritty' fabric as No. 146. Fishbourne type 115 (Cunliffe 1971). Fabric 13. Context 483.

148. Two-handled jug ('honey pot') made at the Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Off-white slip on exterior and rim. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 10. Context 483.

149. Two-handled jug ('honey pot') from Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Off-white over brown slip on exterior and rim. Same vessel in Context 494 (no. 179). Fabric 10. Context 483.

150. Small, necked jar in coarse sandy fabric with brown core and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 483.

151. Large bead-rim jar with high shoulder. Black medium sandy fabric with occasional medium calcined flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483.

152. Jar with slight neck and out-turned rim. Black medium sandy fabric with frequent, small flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483.

153. Jar with small neck and beaded rim. Grey medium sandy fabric with black surfaces. Burnt on exterior. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

154. Jar, similar to no. 153 but with larger beaded rim. Dark grey interior, off-white and red margins and dark brown/black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

155. Thick-walled jar with slight neck and heavy beaded rim in coarse sandy grey fabric with black exterior. Lightly burnished lines below girth. Fabric 23. Context 483.

156. Similar to No. 155, but with slightly smaller rim and in medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

157. Everted rim jar in medium sandy grey fabric. Burnished herring-bone pattern below rim. Fabric 23. Context 483.

158. Flaring rim jar in medium sandy grey fabric. Fabric 23. Context 483.

159. Necked jar with angular beaded rim in medium sandy grey fabric. Burnt exterior. Fabric 23. Context 483.

160. Jar with upright neck in medium flint and quartz-gritted medium sandy fabric. Fabric 27. Context 483.

161. Necked jar in medium sandy fabric with oxidized iron wash on exterior. Red core with grey surfaces. Fabric 28. Context 483. (Not illus.).

162. Large jar with beaded rim in medium sandy fabric with numerous medium and large flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483.

163. Necked jar with large bead rim in medium sandy fabric with sparse, medium sized flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483.

164. Large jar with slight neck and large beaded rim in medium sandy grey fabric with sparse medium to large flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483. Same vessel form in similar fabric with abundant grit inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 483.

165. Similar vessel to no. 164 but with smaller rim. Medium sandy fabric with frequent small/medium flint inclusions. Light grey core with dark grey margins. Decorated with lightly burnished vertical lines. Fabric 26. Context 483.

166. Jar with high neck and small beaded rim in light grey medium sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces. Abundant small iron oxide inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

167. Carinated jar with tall neck in medium sandy fabric with light grey core, pink margins and black surfaces. Burnished on exterior. Fabric 24. Context 483.

168. Lid with simple lip. Light grey, medium sandy fabric with numerous small iron oxide inclusions and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 483. (Not illus.).

169. Lid handle with central depression. Medium sandy fabric with pink core and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 483.

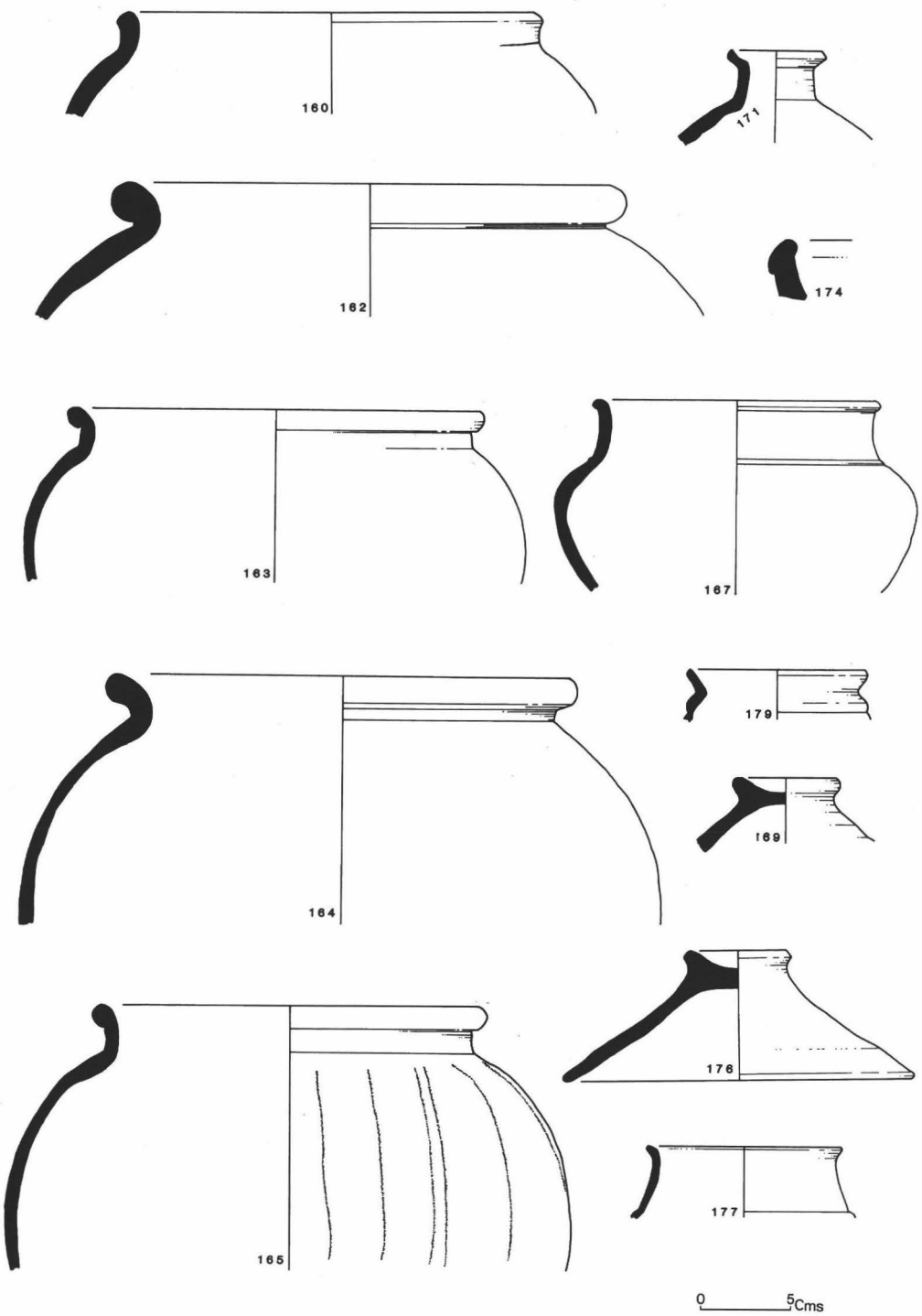

Fig. 21. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

170. Strainer with small (*c.* 1–2 mm) holes made before firing. Hard medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 483. (Not illus.).

171. Flagon/bottle in medium sandy fabric with light grey core, off-white margins and black surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 500.

172. Platter in TR1C. Claudian or earlier. Fabric 4. Context 506. (Not illus.).

173. Strainer with small (1–2 mm) perforations in medium sandy fabric with brown surfaces. Fabric 25. Context 541. (Not illus.).

174. Wall-sided mortarium in off-white fine sandy fabric. Fishbourne type 144 (Cunliffe 1971). Source in S.E. England or an import. Claudian. Fabric 34. Context 541.

175. Jar with small beaded rim and high shoulder in grey sandy fabric with black exterior. Frequent small and medium flint inclusions. Fabric 26. Context 495.

176. Lid with simple rim and handle. Medium sandy fabric with red/pink core and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 495.

177. Beaker in fine sandy fabric with frequent quartz and black iron oxide inclusions. Burnt. Fabric 21. Context 495.

178. Strainer with small perforations (1–2 mm). Vessel form probably a round-based bowl. Fabric 23. Context 495. (Not illus.).

179. 'Honey pot' jug from the Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln. White slip present. Claudio-Neronian. Same vessel in Context 484. Fabric 10. Context 494. (Not illus.).

180. Everted rim beaker from the Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Girth groove and traces of off-white slip. Same vessel in Context 483 (no. 143). Fabric 10. Context 494.

181. Platter in TR1C. Rouletted inner circle. Claudian or earlier. Fabric 4. Context 548. (Not illus.).

182. Pulley neck flagon from Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln. Light brown/off-white slip. Fabric 10. Context 548.

183. Flange rim bowl in medium sandy fabric. Colour disguised by heavy burning. Fabric 23. Context 548.

184. Small, necked jar with flaring rim in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 548.

185. Necked jar in fine sandy black fabric. Groove on shoulder. Burnished exterior and rim. Burnished lattice decoration below groove. Fabric 24. Context 548.

186. High necked jar/?beaker with small rim in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Two impressed grooves on neck. Fabric 23. Context 548.

187. Lid with hooked lip in black medium sandy fabric with occasional small quartz inclusions. Burnished lip. Fabric 24. Context 548.

Group 10: Gravelled areas, Contexts 231, 232, 311, 312, 313, 360

188. Handle of a jug or flagon in medium sandy fabric with numerous small iron oxide inclusions. Fabric 23. Context 232. (Not illus.).

189. Part of handle of a jug or flagon in same fabric as no. 188. This sherd shows how the handle was pressed into the vessel, causing a swelling on the inside of the body. Fabric 23. Context 232. (Not illus.).

Group 11: Layer of domestic debris 282, and the features underlying it, 162, 356, 375, 377, 381 and pit 383 and associated fills.

190. CAM 112 butt beaker with fern leaf rouletting in TR3. Fabric 4. Context 282. (Not illus.).

191. CAM 112 butt beaker in TR3 with scroll decoration. Exterior fired white. Fabric 4. Context 282. (Not illus.).

192. Imported butt beaker in fine white fabric. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 7. Context 282. (Not illus.).

193. North Gaulish butt beaker in fine sandy white fabric. Claudio-Neronian, probably post-conquest. Fabric 7. Context 282.

194. CAM 84 girth beaker in TR3 decorated with two-tooth comb. Fabric 4. Context 282. (Not illus.).

195. CAM 84 girth beaker in TR3 with three-tooth comb decoration. Fabric 4. Context 282. (Not illus.).

196. Spout in fine sandy fabric with light grey core and light orange margins. Frequent small grog inclusions. Fabric 21. Context 282. (Not illus.).

197. Everted rim jar in coarse sandy dark brown fabric with burnt exterior. Fabric 23. Context 162.

198. Everted rim bowl with carination in medium sandy fabric with abundant small ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 162.

199. CAM 112b butt beaker in TR. Fabric 4. Context 249. (Not illus.).

200. CAM 91 globular beaker in TR3. Fabric 4. Context 282.

201. Ring and dot or early painted beaker in fine sandy white fabric with occasional small grog inclusions. Flavian. Fabric 21. Context 249. (Not illus.).

202. Beaker with out-turned rim in fine red fabric with dark brown/black colour coat. Colchester origin. Fabric 16. Context 249. (Not illus.).

203. CAM 161 jug in fine white sandy fabric with occasional grog inclusions. Fabric 21. Context 249. (Not illus.).

204. Flanged bowl in fine sandy orange fabric with frequent small grog inclusions. Flavian-Trajanic. Fabric 21. Context 249.

205. Flanged bowl in off-white/light brown fine fabric with

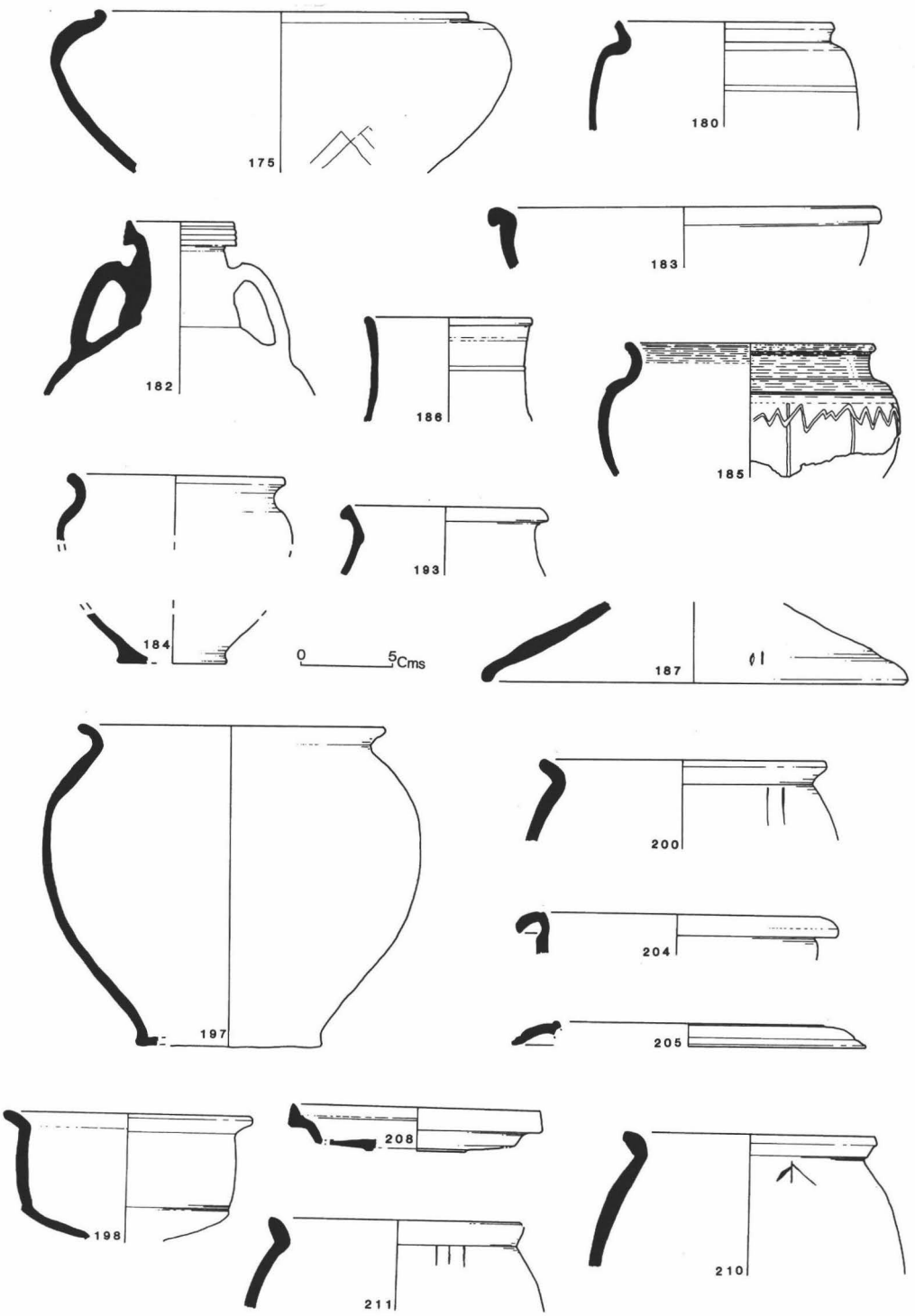

Fig. 22. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

frequent small grog inclusions. Local product. 1st–early 2nd century. Fabric 12. Context 249.

206. ?Beaker in fine, dark grey fabric with white margins and brown surfaces. Slightly micaceous. Rouletted decoration. 'Pulborough tradition'. Fabric 12. Context 249. (Not illus.).

207. Lid in fine off-white fabric with orange colour coat. Rouletted decoration on lip. ?Pre-Flavian. Fabric 21. Context 249. (Not illus.).

208. Platter of form CAM 8 in TN. Fabric 5. Context 249.

209. Simple rim dish with handle in dark grey, medium sandy fabric with abundant small quartz inclusions. Light grey margins and black surfaces. Fishbourne type 201 (Cunliffe 1971). AD 150–200. Fabric 24. Context 249. (Not illus.).

210. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with batch mark impressed below rim. Fabric 23. Context 249.

211. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric with light grey core and dark grey surfaces. Batch mark below rim similar to those from Havant (Hodder 1974). Fabric 23. Context 249.

212. Everted rim jar in off-white/light grey medium sandy fabric with frequent small iron oxide inclusions. Batch mark present, similar to those from Burbrook (Hodder 1974). Fabric 23. Context 249.

213. Lid in coarse sandy light grey fabric. Hole present in centre of handle, possibly the result of a manufacturing fault. Fabric 23. Context 249.

214. Sherd of hard grey medium sandy fabric with seven-tooth comb and impressed dot decoration. Fabric 23. Context 249. (Not illus.).

215. Mortarium with plain wall sides in medium sandy fabric with abundant ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Light grey core and pink/buff margins and surfaces. Angular flint trituration grits. Fishbourne type 292 (Cunliffe 1971). Gillam 280. Local copy of Harshill-Mancetter type *c.* AD 270–370. Fabric 34. Context 249.

216. Mortarium with plain horizontal flange in sandy, off-white fabric. New Forest parchment ware (Fabric 2a) Type 103 (Fulford 1975, 74, 79). AD 270–*c.* 350. Fabric 34. Context 249.

217. Mortarium with stub flange in white sandy fabric. New Forest parchment ware (Fabric 2a) (Fulford 1975). Angular flint trituration grits. 3rd–4th century AD. Fabric 34. Context 249.

218. Base of flagon in fine sandy fabric with frequent medium sized iron oxide inclusions. Fabric 8. Context 249. (Not illus.).

Group 12: Miscellaneous sherds

219. Platter, form CAM 8, in TR2. Tibero-Claudian. Post-conquest. Fabric 4. Context 1. (Not illus.).

220. Jug/flagon form CAM 140 or 161 in hard white fine sandy fabric. North Gaulish. Pre-60 AD. Fabric 7. Context 1. (Not illus.).

221. Flagon in fine sandy fabric with numerous small grog, iron oxide and quartz inclusions. Pink core with buff surfaces. Late 1st–early 2nd century. Fabric 9. Context 1.

222. Base of roughcast beaker from East Gaul, ?Argonnish. Hard fine red fabric with interior red slip and dark brown exterior slip with quartz roughcasting. Fabric 16. Context 1. (Not illus.).

223. Bowl in medium sandy fabric with frequent small flint inclusions. Dark grey/brown core and surfaces. Burnt exterior. Strainer base. Fabric 24. Context 1.

224. Lid in medium sandy fabric. Slightly micaceous. Fabric 23. Context 1.

225. Lid in medium sandy fabric with abundant small and medium flint inclusions. Dark grey core, light grey margins and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 1.

226. Four sherds of fine sandy micaceous fabric with red core and black surfaces. Combed and stamped decoration. Possibly from Hardham/Pulborough. Fabric 17. Context 1. (Not illus.).

227. Jar with vertical rim and internal ?lid seating in medium sandy grey fabric. Dark grey core with light grey surfaces. Fabric 23. Context 1.

228. Mortarium in fine fabric with light grey core, dark grey margins and red/orange surfaces. Upright rim and angular flange. Oxford red colour-coated ware type C100 (Young 1977). AD 300–400. Fabric 34. Context 1. (Not illus.).

229. Mortarium in the same fabric as no. 228. Oxford type C97 (Young 1977). AD 240–400. Fabric 34. Context 1. (Not illus.).

230. Mortarium with curved wall sides, in off-white sandy fabric with numerous rounded quartz inclusions. Fishbourne type 190 (Cunliffe 1971). Gillam 272. Southern English sources. Late 2nd–early 3rd century. Fabric 34. Context 1.

231. Wall-sided mortarium with grooved rim in medium sandy fabric with occasional small/medium quartz inclusions. Pink core, white margins and surfaces. Form same as Fishbourne type 291 (Cunliffe 1971) and Verulamium type 1036 (Frere 1972?). Probably local source. AD 150–200. Fabric 34. Context 12.

232. Mortarium with small flange in fine white sandy fabric. Rounded white and clear quartz grits. Oxford white ware product, with features of both types M.13 and M.14 (Young 1977). AD 180–240. Fabric 34. Context TT1/1.

233. Mortarium with small flange and narrow rim in coarse sandy white/pink fabric. New Forest parchment ware (Fabric 2a) (Fulford 1975). 3rd–4th centuries. Fabric 34. Context 1.

234. Mortarium with wide flange in off-white sandy fabric. Angular flint trituration grits. New Forest parchment ware (Fabric 2a) type 81 (Fulford 1975). AD 345–400. Fabric 34. Context 1.

235. Mortarium with small rounded flange in off-white fabric with dark grey core and light grey margins. New Forest

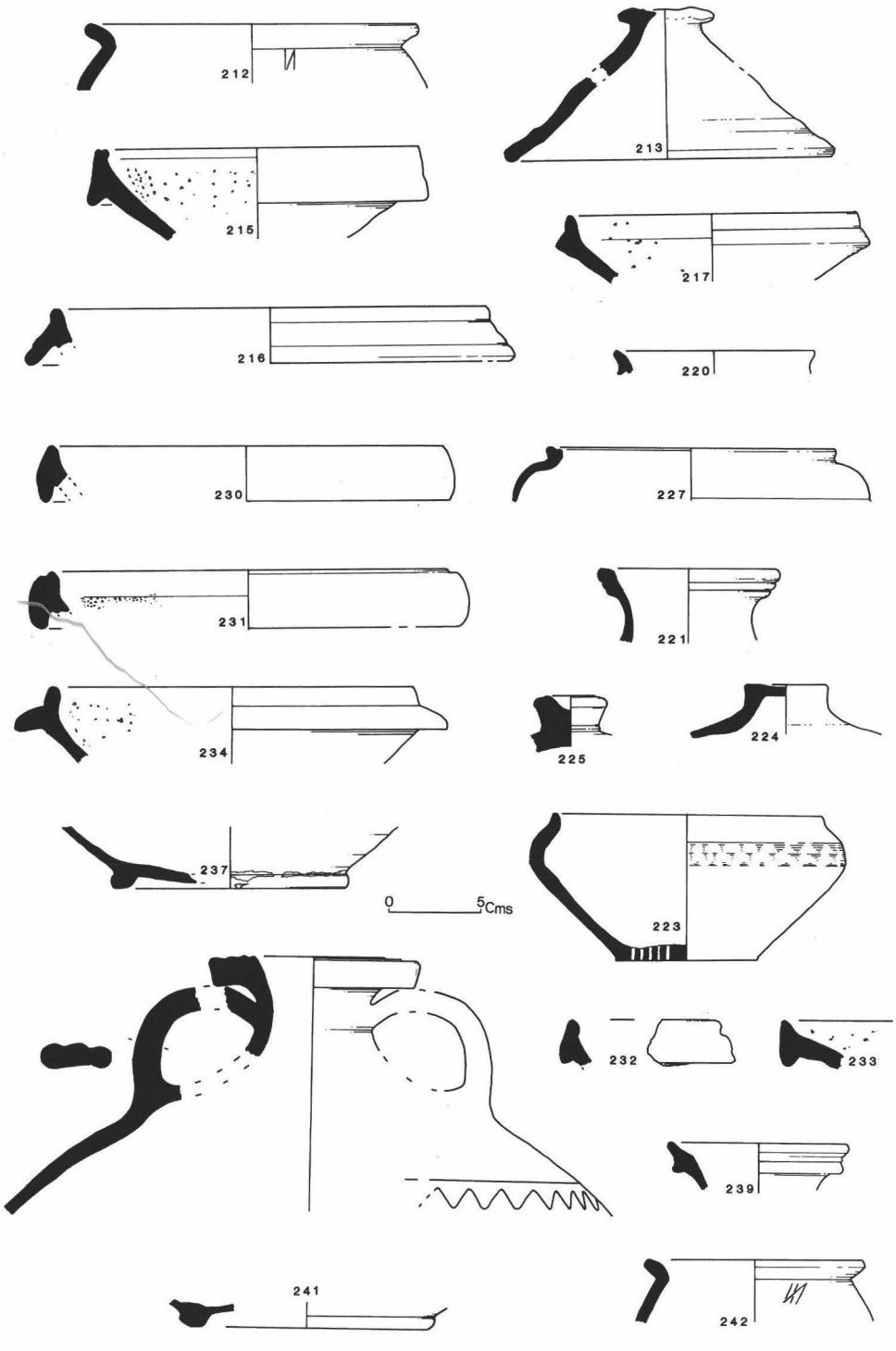

Fig. 23. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

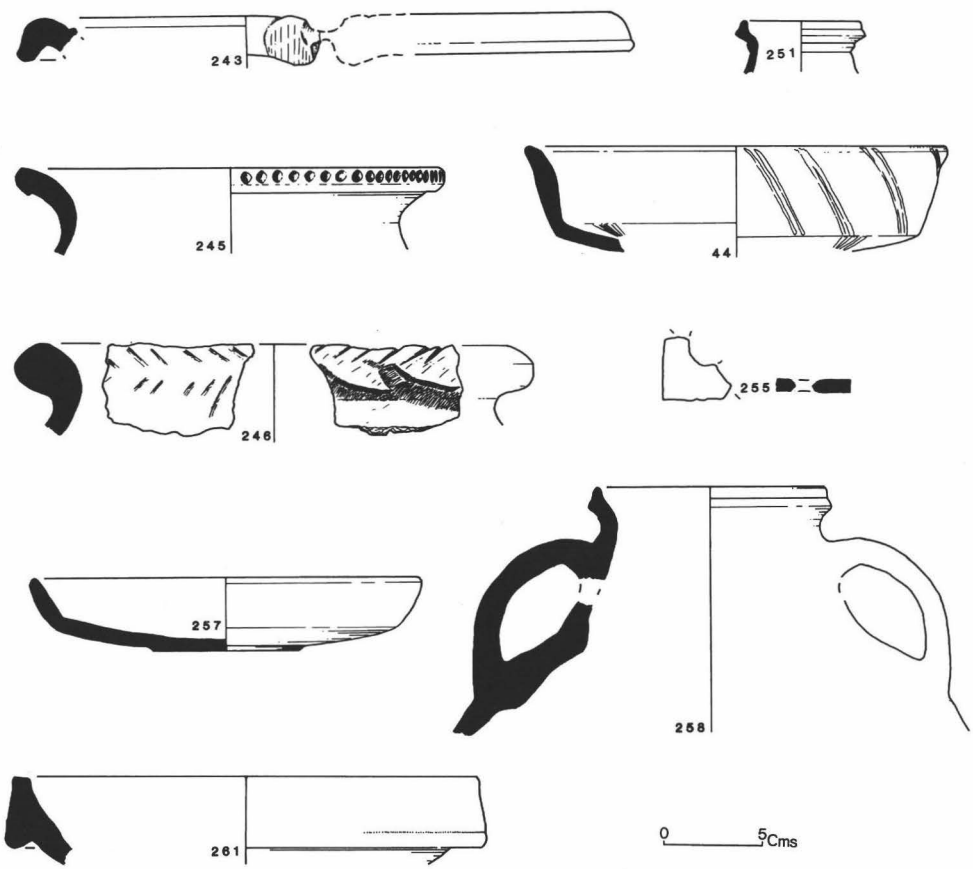

Fig. 24. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: Romano-British pottery.

parchment ware (Fabric 2a) (Fulford 1975). 3rd–4th century. Fabric 34. Context 1. (Not illus.).

236. Mortarium in fine cream fabric with frequent small grog and iron oxide inclusions. Angular flint grits. Rilled body. Probably S.E. English origin. Flavian–Late Antonine. Fabric 34. Context 1. (Not illus.).

237. Flagon with foot-ring base from Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Traces of off-white slip. Many natural clay pellets in the fabric to give it a 'smooth' feel. Claudio-Neronian date. Fabric 10. Context 22.

238. Mortarium in dark brown fine sandy fabric. Rounded brown and white quartz. Oxford red colour coated product. Form indeterminate. Burnt. Fabric 34. Context 24. (Not illus.).

239. Flagon from Chapel Street kiln, Chichester. Sandy red/brown micaceous fabric with traces of off-white slip. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 10. Context 35.

240. Poppy head beaker in fine hard dark grey fabric with white slip on exterior and rim. Possibly from Verulamium. Fabric 21. Context 66. (Not illus.).

241. Flagon in fine soft orange/brown fabric. Grooved, flanged rim and foot-ring. Incised decoration on body. ?3rd century. Fabric 9. Contexts 1 and 68 (same vessel in both contexts).

242. Everted rim jar in medium sandy fabric. Light grey core and surfaces and red/brown margins. Batch mark present. Fabric 23. Context 68.

243. Flanged mortarium with spout in coarse white sandy fabric with numerous iron oxide inclusions. Large angular flint grits. Verulamium type 764 (Frere 1972?). Verulamium origin. AD 100–150. Fabric 34. Context 68.

244. Dish in medium sandy red/brown fabric with brown/black exterior. Burnished surfaces with line decoration. Fishbourne type 202 (Cunliffe 1971). ?2nd century. Fabric 24. Context 142.

245. Large jar with finger-impressed decoration on outside

of rim in grey sandy fabric. Fabric 23.

246. Large jar with roped rim in medium sandy red/brown fabric with frequent small and medium iron oxide and grog inclusions. Fabric 25. Context 142.

247. Beaker in fine hard grey fabric with orange surfaces and red colour coat. Oxford red colour-coated ware (Young 1977). Mid-3rd–4th century. Fabric 20. Context 142. (Not illus.).

248. Beaker of form Cam 116 in fine white fabric with pink core. Fabric 21. Context 192. (Not illus.).

249. Mortarium in medium sandy white fabric. Rounded white, brown and clear quartz grits. Oxford white ware product, type M22 (Young 1977, 76–7). AD 240–400. Fabric 24. Context 199. (Not illus.).

250. Girth beaker form CAM 84, in TR3. Burnt. Three-tooth comb decoration. AD 1–50. Fabric 4. Context 292. (Not illus.).

251. Flagon in dark brown medium sandy fabric. Burnt. Fabric 25. Context 304.

252. Platter, form CAM 8 in TN. Tibero-Claudian. Fabric 5. Context 304. (Not illus.).

253. Base of strainer in medium sandy black fabric with burnished exterior. Large (*c.* 5 mm) perforations. Fabric 24. Context 346. (Not illus.).

254. Beaker, form CAM 91 in TR3. Post-conquest. Fabric 4. Context 366. (Not illus.).

255. ?Square piece of pottery in pale buff, medium sandy fabric with abundant small, ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Micaceous. Central drilled hole. Unknown function. Fabric 25. Context 428.

256. Flagon in fine sandy micaceous orange fabric with dark grey core from Chapel Street, Chichester, kiln. Claudio-Neronian. Fabric 10. Context 456. (Not illus.).

257. Platter with simple rim in medium sandy fabric with black/dark grey core, red/brown margins and black surfaces. Fabric 24. Context 529.

258. Flagon in medium sandy light grey fabric. Dark grey slip. 2nd century. Fabric 21. Context 550.

259. Poppy head beaker in fine hard grey fabric. Dark grey slip. 2nd century. Fabric 21. Context 550. (Not illus.).

260. Everted rim jar in red/brown medium sandy fabric with small grog inclusions. Batch mark present below rim, possibly from Rowlands Castle (Hodder 1974). Fabric 25. Context 550. (Not illus.).

261. Wall-sided mortarium in pale buff sandy fabric. New Forest parchment ware (Fabric 2a) (Fulford 1975). AD 300–400. Fabric 34. Context 550.

Discussion

In this section the dating of each of the pottery groups will be discussed.

Group 1

Sometime well before AD 50–60 (Bedwin & Orton 1984).

Group 2

Before AD 50–60 to early 2nd century (Bedwin & Orton 1984).

Group 3

The small sample that is datable from this group indicates a date between AD 44–68. (Claudio-Neronian) on the basis of the presence of products from the Chapel Street kiln in Chichester. It is likely that this initial Romano-British settlement post-dates the last re-cut of the Devil's Ditch in *c.* AD 60 (Bedwin & Orton 1984).

Group 4

The bulk of this group consists of largely undatable forms and fabrics. However, the presence of a CAM 84 girth beaker in TR3 (no. 250) and a pre-Flavian platter in TN would indicate a 1st-century date for this group as a whole.

Group 5

The small amount of material from this group makes dating difficult. However, the presence of a sherd from the Hardham/Pulborough kilns (Context 223) would not be inconsistent with a late-1st- to early-2nd-century date, while a sherd of South Gaulish Samian (Context 257) is 1st-century.

Group 6

The cutting and initial silting of Ditch 8 probably occurred in the late 1st century, as it cuts the Group 5 deposits and contains 1st-century pottery such as Chapel Street kiln products in Contexts 221 (no. 65), 214, 190 (no. 58), 5 (no. 52) and 418; a sherd of South Gaulish Samian (?pre-Flavian) from Context 424, and a North Gaulish White Ware flagon from Context 420.

The silting of the feature may have continued into the early 2nd century. The finds include South Gaulish Samian from Contexts 214, 170, 417 and 5, and a late-1st- to early-2nd-century copy of form CAM 113, also from Context 5.

Two Gallo-Belgic sherds form Context 190 (no. 64 and a pre-Flavian platter in TN) are probably residual, and a sherd of New Forest colour coat from Context 5 may be intrusive from the top-soil.

The re-cutting of this ditch also occurred in the early 2nd century.

Group 7

The lack of finds from this group makes it undatable, but the 1st-century date for nos. 70 and 71 from Context 12, and the Chapel Street products from Context 50 would not contradict the hypothesis that Groups 6 and 7 are contemporary. A sherd of TN platter from Context 514 is probably residual.

Group 8

The best dating for this group is provided by an unabraded Central Gaulish Samian base, Form Dr 33 stamped MASVETI, with a Hadrianic–Antonine date. There is little other datable material, except for the other Samian sherds which also occur in this group.

Group 9

The size of this assemblage from Ditch 15 allows a closer dating of the feature and its fills than has been possible with the other groups.

The primary and secondary silts (Contexts 483, 484, 489, 494, 541, 543, 544 & 548) contain a range of fabrics and forms, all of which give a mid-1st-century date. These include Gallo-Belgic forms from Contexts 483, 484 and 548; North Gaulish White Ware flagons in Contexts 494, 483, 484, 541, 543, 544 and 548; and Chapel Street products in Contexts 494, 483, 484 and 548. Also relevant at this point is a Claudian mortarium from Context 541 (no. 174).

The date is supported by two facts: the material from these deposits was fresh and unabraded and no material datable beyond the 1st century was present. The upper fills of feature 438, however, contain the same range of pottery as the lower deposits (e.g. Gallo-Belgic forms and Chapel Street products from Contexts 439 and TT2/3), but mixed with the occasional sherds of late-1st to 4th-century material. For example, Central Gaulish Samian, a New Forest colour-coated beaker and New Forest Parchment Ware bowl from Context 439.

The number of sherds that can be conjoined between the lower fills, e.g. between 483, 484 and 494, may indicate that they were deposited in one episode. This may have been soon after the ditch was constructed or last cleaned out, due to the absence of any sterile primary silts.

Group 10

These cobble spreads produced very little material that could be positively dated, as most of it was worn and abraded.

A single sherd of Central Gaulish roughcast beaker, associated with Central Gaulish Samian (Context 232), overlying a cobble spread with 'Nene Valley Type' ?Gaulish colour-coated beaker and Central Gaulish Samian, may indicate a date range of mid-2nd to 4th century, although a 2nd- to 3rd-century date is probably more likely.

Group 11

This group essentially comprised a spread of 'domestic debris' (Context 282) overlying a series of post-holes containing no dating evidence, and a spread of fine silt (Context 249) which spread over and into Pit 383, the rest of which was unexcavated.

The pottery from both of these contexts was fragmentary and abraded in most cases, for three reasons:

a. the contexts were surface features and hence prone to trampling;

b. they lay just beneath the plough zone and so may have been contaminated with abraded pottery;

c. if both were rubbish deposits, then the pottery may have been lying exposed on the surface for a considerable period prior to incorporation into these contexts.

On the basis of the datable pottery, Context 292 may have a relatively early date, as most of it dates to the 1st century.

Taking into account the relatively large number of possibly Iron Age sherds, and the possibility of a small amount of contamination, there is no reason why this context (282) should not be pre-conquest or immediately post-conquest.

Context 249, however, contains a complete range of pottery from Gallo-Belgic types (1st century), through Central Gaulish colour-coated wares (mid-2nd–3rd century) to New Forest colour-coated wares (3rd–4th century), all of them being in approximately the same state of abrasion. Hence, this deposit could have accumulated in one of a number of different ways, and at different times:

1. One depositional episode in the late 3rd–4th century incorporating residual material from all phases of the site's use.
2. It gradually accumulated during the use of the site and incorporated pottery types in use in all periods of the occupation of the site.
3. It accumulated at any time between the 1st–4th century with varying degrees of residuality and contamination from the plough-soil.

DISCUSSION OF THE AMPHORAE

By David Williams

Dressel 1 and Dressel 2–4

Dressel 1 are wine-carrying amphorae that were made primarily in the Campania, Latium and Etruria districts of Italy (Peacock 1971; 1977a). The 1A form was produced from about 130 BC until around the middle of the 1st century BC, while the 1B form was made from the first quarter of the 1st century BC. until the last decade of the century (Tchernia 1983). Fairly large numbers of Dressel 1A have been recovered from Hengistbury Head in Dorset, while the majority of Dressel 1B vessels are found north of the Thames (Peacock 1984). However, it is clear that the 1B form is also found in small numbers along the central south coast. A few rims of the 1B variety occur at Hengistbury Head (Peacock 1971) while examples are also known at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1975, fig. 100, no. 159) and Chichester (Peacock 1978, fig. 10.15, no. 3). The comparatively large size of the Dressel 1 handles from Boxgrove suggests that they probably belong to the 1B rather than the 1A form.

Apart from the Dressel 1 handles, there are a number of featureless body sherds from the site which may also belong to this form. However, it is difficult to be precise because similar fabrics were used for the later Dressel 2–4 form, which is the direct successor on Italian kiln sites to Dressel 1 amphorae (Peacock 1977a). It is possible, therefore, that these body sherds belong instead to the Dressel 2–4 form, which ranges in date from the later 1st century BC to the mid-2nd century AD (Zevi 1966). In addition to Italy, this important form, widely distributed in late Iron Age and Roman Britain, was also made in a range of different fabrics in France, Spain and the Aegean, as well as in England, at Brockley Hill (Catle 1978).

One body sherd from Boxgrove (Context 152) is in a distinctive 'black sand' fabric, caused by dark-coloured inclusions of augite, which occurs in both the Dressel 1A and 1B forms, as well as Dressel 2–4. The recent find of a Dressel 1A rim from the Lake Farm, Dorset, in the 'black sand' fabric demonstrates that this fabric also reached Britain in the 1A form as well as the 1B mentioned by Peacock (1971). The presence of yellow (melanitic) garnet in this fabric led Courtois and Velde (1978) to suggest an origin in the Latium region. However, yellow-brown garnet is also a feature of the sands further south, and a Campanian origin, in particular the area around Pompeii and Herculaneum, has been advocated by Peacock (1977b). Further analysis by Courtois and Velde (1983), using an electron microprobe, has distinguished two separate compositional groups of yellow garnet, for which they propose one source near to Rome and another in the Vesuvius region. The latter proposal agrees with Peacock's (1977b) suggestion, but as yet there is no archaeological evidence for an origin near Rome for the 'black sand' fabric.

Dressel 20
This is the most common amphora type imported into Roman Britain, though recent research has shown that it was already present in some numbers during the late Iron Age (Williams & Peacock 1983). Dressel 20 amphorae were made in the southern Spanish province of Baetica, along the banks of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba, and carried olive oil (Ponsich 1974; 1979). This type of amphora has wide date-range, from the Augustan prototype (Oberaden 83) with a fairly upright rim, a short spike and less of a squat bulbous body than the late form, to the developed well-known globular form which, with some typological variation, was in use at least up to the late 3rd century AD (Zevi 1967). Rims of the Oberaden 83 type are known from pre-Roman levels at Prae Wood and Gatesbury Track, so that importation of Baetican olive oil into Britain may have begun as late as the last decade of the 1st century BC (Williams & Peacock 1983).

Camulodunum 185A
This form has its origin in Baetica (Tchernia 1980), the similarity in Fabric with the more common Dressel 20 suggesting a source in the region of the River Guadalquivir (Peacock 1971). Amphorae of Camulodunum 185A form (Haltern 70) recovered from the Port VenDres II shipwreck carry inscriptions describing the contexts as *defrutum*, a sweet liquid obtained from boiling down a fruit must (Colls *et al.* 1977; Parker & Price 1981). The date range for this form is from about the mid-1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD (Colls *et al.* 1977; Tchernia 1980).

Camulodunum 186A and 186 sp and southern Spanish
This material probably derives from the coastal regions of southern Spain, between Cadiz and Malaga, and seems to have been mainly used to carry fish-based products from the late 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD (Peacock 1971; 1974).

Pelichet 47
A flat-bottomed wine amphora form predominantly made in southern France, more particularly around the mouth of the Rhone in Languedoc, where a number of kilns are known (Peacock 1978b; Widemann *et al.* 1979. It was also one of the amphorae types made at the recently excavated kilns at Crouzilles, Indre et Loire (information from Alain Ferdière), indicating that the form was also made in Central Gaul. The type had a long life, from about the middle of the 1st century AD to at least the early 4th century AD (Panella 1973). In Britain, Pelichet 47 is not found in pre-Boudiccan levels (Peacock 1978b).

THE ROMAN TILE By David Rudling
A total of 445 pieces of Roman tile/brick and 370 pieces of burnt clay/daub were recovered from the excavations. There were also 24 pieces of post-Roman brick and tile. All were sorted by a visual assessment of fabrics and, where possible, by tile types, and catalogued on recording forms which form part of the site archive. The pieces of Roman tile which could be identified by form included the following types: *tegula* (61 pieces); imbrex (6); box-flue (7); 'flat' tile/brick (81) and *tegula mammata* (2). Most of the pieces of tile were fairly small and, with the exceptions of thicknesses of *tegulae* and flange heights, no dimensions could be measured.

Most of the tiles were of sandy orange fabrics, sometimes with grog inclusions (Fabrics 1 & 2). Other fabrics included hard red wares with only a little sand temper (Fabric 1a); highly fired blue/grey wares, often with a red core (Fabric 3); orange sandy wares with organic (seed) voids (Fabric 4); flint-tempered orange ware (Fabric 5); grey/buff sandy wares (Fabric 6); and cream/off-white fine ware (Fabric 7).

The *tegulae* fragments (Fabrics 1, 1a, 2, 3, 6 & 7) include examples of flanges which range in height from 44 to 55 mm. One *tegula* fragment has parts of three concentric finger-impressed semi-circular 'signature' marks. The few imbrex fragments are all of Fabric 1. The most common tile type is that of flat tile/brick (Fabrics 1, 1a, 2 & 3) and this group includes examples which range in thickness from 30–35 to 40–45 mm. One example has the imprint of a cat's paw. There are two examples of 'flat' tile with applied bosses: i.e. *tegulae mammata*. Both examples are of Fabric 1 and approximately 35 mm thick.

The box-flue tile fragments (Fabrics 1 & 2) vary in thickness from 13 to 23 mm. There are three examples with combed decoration/keying and one example from Context 1 with relief-patterned keying and part of a circular or semi-circular cut-away. The relief-pattern is of Die 19, which is one of the 'London–Sussex Group' and dates to *c.* AD 75–110 (Black 1985, 358; 1987, 86). The Boxgrove example is the same as that recorded for Chichester, which is possibly a smaller pattern than that used for other examples of this type (Ernest Black pers. comm.). Other find-spots of Die 19 include Fishbourne, Angmering, Storrington, Wiggonholt, Newhaven, Bullock Down and Eastbourne (all in Sussex), Cobham (Surrey) and Lullingstone (Kent).

In addition to the examples of flue-tiles described above there are two other possible pieces. Both fragments (Contexts 1 & 199) are probably from the same tile and are the only examples of the distinctive Fabric 4. The fragments are both corner pieces, with one face measuring 30 mm thick and the other face (or ?flange) 22 mm thick. The identification of the tile type is uncertain, but possibilities include a large type of box-flue tile or a West Hampnett type voussoir. The writer is aware of the use of similar organic- (especially chaff-) tempered fabrics for examples of relief-patterned flue-tiles of the London–Sussex Group, an example being a tile of Die 19 found at Bullock Down (Rudling 1987, 239). If the use of similar fabrics from some of the London–Sussex Group of relief-patterned tiles and the Boxgrove tiles of Fabric 2 is no coincidence, it is probable that the Boxgrove specimens also date to the period AD 75–110.

THE COINS By David Rudling
1. 1st/2nd century. Illegible Ae As.
Obverse: bust facing right. Reverse: uncertain. Context 7.

2. Barbarous radiate, *c.* AD 270–290. Ae 15 mm.
Obverse: radiate bust of Victorinus facing right, blundered legend, AM [ ]. Reverse: Pax standing left, holding vertical sceptre, star in field to right. Type based on *RIC* 116. Context 1.

3. Barbarous radiate, *c.* AD 270–290. Ae. Large fragment (13 mm).
Obverse: Radiate bust of Tetricus II facing right. Reverse: Salus standing left, holding vertical sceptre and feeding serpent to left. Context. 1.

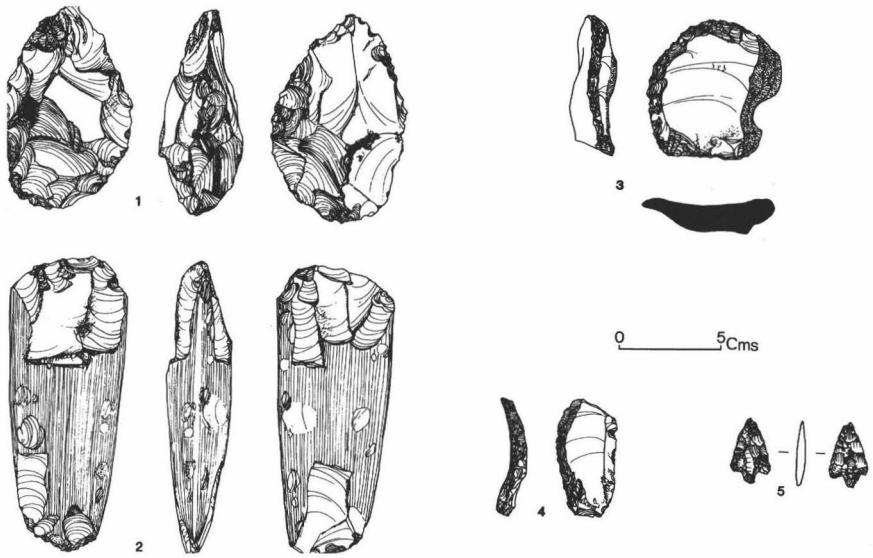

Fig. 25. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: flint tools.

THE FLINT: A SUMMARY REPORT By Robin Holgate

182 flints were recovered from the excavations and these are summarized in Table 4. Local gravel flint was exploited and two main groups can be discerned on technological grounds. The first group includes a biface (Fig. 25:1) and biface-manufacturing flakes, which are probably Palaeolithic in date. The remaining flintwork, excluding the ground axe and the barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, is worked using hard hammers and probably post-dates the mid-2nd millennium bc; it could even be associated with the Romano-British occupation of the site. The ground axe (Fig. 25:2) can be assigned to the Neolithic period (3rd millennium bc). This might have resulted from Neolithic activity on the site (e.g. woodland management or a votive offering) but its final deposition could relate to the re-use of this implement in the Romano-British period. The barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (Fig. 25:5) is early Bronze Age in date (early 2nd millennium bc), but there is no reason to associate this piece with the remaining flintwork from the site. (For a fuller discussion of the flintwork, *see* microfiche p. m13.)

Table 4. Summary of worked flint.

Flakes	128
Blades	18
Bi-face thinning flake	14
Cores	3
Rough waste	4
Fire-cracked flint	2
Miscellaneous retouched flakes	3
Scrapers	4
Knives	2
Hollow scraper on thermal flake	1
Bi-face	1
Ground flint axe	1
Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	1
TOTAL	**182**

CATALOGUE OF METALLURGICAL REMAINS

By Rod Clough

1. Coin mould fragments. (Fig. 26:19–23, 25).
Large modules with an internal diameter of 12.5 to 13 mm.

2. Coin mould fragments. (Fig. 26:24).
Internal diameter of these small modules 6.5 to 7 mm.

3. This is an almost complete crucible 35 mm deep × 67 mm in diameter with a pouring lip. Context 31. Ditch 4. (Fig. 26:13).

4. An almost complete crucible without a pouring lip. Context 31. Ditch 4. (Fig. 26:14).

5. A small piece of slag weighing 15 g, of moderate density with a vesicular structure and surface vitrification. The sample could be generally identified as vitrified fuel ash, i.e. a product from the reaction of fuel ash with other furnace materials. It is definitely not from smelting but could derive from smithing activities.

6. This is a rim fragment from a crucible, with red vitrification on the outer surface. Context 5. Ditch 8. (Fig. 26:16).

7. A crucible fragment. Slight vitrification on the inner surface along with a yellow deposit which is litharge, probably resulting from cupellation or preparation of coinage metal. Context 130. Ditch 5, the 'Devil's Ditch'.

8. Crucible fragments with encrustations of copper alloys and yellow deposits and a possible mould fragment. Context 31. Ditch 4.

9. Two small fragments of crucible (*c.* 7.5 mm thick) were manufactured from a fine-grained paste with some grass/straw? temper. The inner and outer surfaces of the crucible were light yellow in contrast to the interior fabric which was dark grey, presumably reduced by the organic temper. No vitrification was evident, nor were there any surface deposits which might have

Fig. 26. Ounces Barn, Boxgrove 1982–83: small finds.

indicated the function of these crucibles. Context 71. Ditch 4.

10. Fragments of either furnace debris or crucibles with a porous and vitrified outer surface. Context 162. Ditch 10.

11. Vitrified and slightly slagged furnace or crucible debris. Context 93.

12. Remains of a lost-wax investment mould with pouring vent, though insufficient survives to determine the type of object manufactured. (Fig. 26:15).

13. The first impression is that this small, dense cake of slag is the product of a forging operation with some attached refractory material. Examination of a polished section confirmed this, as the structure was typical of a slag deriving from the bloomery process, i.e. fayalite with dense wustite dendrites in a glassy matrix along with a few quartz inclusions. Context 182. Ditch 3.

14. 'Daub', but could also be mould fragments. Context 28. Ditch 4.

15. This small, dense piece of iron slag (30 g) had a thin layer of furnace lining adhering to the outer surface, and is almost certainly forging slag. Context 69.

16. Burnt daub. This material had no form, vitrification or surface deposits to link it to any specific process, although it might well be hearth material. Context 31. Ditch 4.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH METALWORK
By David Rudling

a) Copper-alloy objects

1. Spring and part of the pin of a one-piece brooch. Nauheim derivative. Mid-1st century BC–3rd quarter of the 1st century AD (Hattatt 1982, 57). Context TT1/10. (Fig. 26:3).

2. Part of the spring and bow/pin of a one-piece brooch. Context 69. (Fig. 26:1).

3. Parts of the spring and bow of a one-piece brooch. Context 372. (Not illus.).

4. Part of the ?bow and catchplate of a one-piece brooch. Context 1. (Fig. 26:2).

5. Part of a glass centre-boss brooch (the glass boss itself is missing). The front surface of the brooch, which has stamped decoration, is gilded, and the back is tinned or silvered. *c.* AD 250–400+ (Hattatt 1982, 166). Context 1. (Fig. 26:8).

6. Part of a pin. Context 398. (Fig. 26:4).

7. Parts of a ?needle or handle. In cross-section the shaft of this object changes from round to more flattened. Context 69. (Fig. 26:5).

8. Stud. *Cf.* Crummy (1983, fig. 120). Context 1. (Fig. 26:6).

9. Part of a small strap-union. Type 1: a figure-of-eight form flanked on each side by a vertical bar attached at each end (Taylor & Brailsford 1985, 247). The date range for this type is late Iron Age/1st two centuries AD. Context 439. (Fig. 26:7).

10. Part of a bracelet with grooved decoration. ?Early Roman. *Cf.* Crummy (1983) Object 1586. Context 1. (Fig. 26:9).

11. Part of a strip of metal of unknown function. Context 182. (Fig. 26:11).

12. Part of a thin strip of metal of unknown function. Context 28 (Fig. 26:10).

13. Piece of thin sheet metal of unknown function. Maximum surviving length: 4 cm. Maximum surviving width: 1.5 mm. Thickness: 0.3 mm. Context 232/I5. (Not illus.).

14. Piece of metal of unknown function. Maximum surviving length: 2.3 cm. Maximum surviving width: 1.8 cm. The thickness increases from 2 mm at one end to 3 mm at the other. Context 38. (Not illus.).

15. Lump of metal/'cake'. Weight: 12.71 g. Possibly connected with on-site metalworking (see report on the metallurgical remains/moulds). Context 1. (Not illus.).

16. Two very small fragments of metal. Context 453. (Not illus.).

17. Copper-alloy fleur-de-lis handle for either a copper-alloy or iron key. Similar fleur-de-lis handles have been dated to post-AD 150 (Crummy 1983, 126 no. 4161 & fig. 142). Context 1. (Fig. 26:12).

b) Lead

Fragments of folded sheet lead. Thickness approximately 1 mm. Contexts 249/K21 and 249/M21. (Not illus.).

c) Iron objects

The general preservation of iron at this site was not good, and most finds were extremely corroded. Identifiable objects (none are illustrated) include:

1. Small ring. Context 68.

2. A strip of iron with curve at one end. Approximately 1–1.4 cm wide; 0.5 cm thick and a surviving length of 10.5 cm. Context 68.

3. Nail fragments. Contexts 38, 68, 199, 232.

4. ?Hobnail fragments (20). Context 142.

5. Miscellaneous lumps of rusty iron. Contexts 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 19, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 42, 50, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 91, 95, 119, 127, 130, 131, 152, 160, 168, 179, 197, 218, 232, 240, 247, 249, 315, 328, 345.

THE INTAGLIOS By Martin Henig

1. Bronze ring with raised bezel, ridge around the externally angular hoop and everted shoulders. External diameter 28 mm; internal 22 mm. Width across bezel 18 mm; at narrowest point 7 mm. It is set with an intaglio moulded in pale blue glass, 13 mm in length by 10 mm in breadth and depicting a standing figure perhaps holding a shield. Context 1. (Fig. 26:18). The ring is of a 3rd-century type and may be compared with two of the rings in the cache from Pont-y-Saison, Chepstow, Gwent

(Marshall 1907, 215 & pl. XXXII, nos. 1402 & 1403). These now lack any setting in their bezels, but it may be noted that quite a number of rings of this form which I have listed as hybrids of my Types VII and X (Henig 1978, 35, figs. 1 & 38) contain similar moulded intaglios (viz. Henig 1978, nos. 545, 550, 551, 554 & 555). These are Romano-British imitation gems, apparently entirely confined to Britain and most from the south of the Province (Henig 1978, 132–3). The Boxgrove example, like the others cited above, is mapped as Type 2. Note that Henig 1978, no. 555, is from Highdown, Sussex.

2. Moulded intaglio in blue glass, circular with sides bevelled outwards, upper face diameter 11 mm, lower diameter 14 mm, thickness 3 mm. Context 1. (Fig. 26:17). The device is an eagle standing to the front and looking left (impression described). Its wings are partially displayed. Comparison may be made with a red glass intaglio from the Cow Roast site, Berkhamsted (Henig 1978, no. app. 190) where the eagle faces in the opposite direction. I am not entirely certain that either intaglio was set in a ring. It is possible that they occupied the centres of disc brooches like two later green glass intaglios showing eagles in profile to the left, respectively from Richborough and from Barrington (Cambs.) (Henig 1978, nos. 823 & 824). For a discussion of such brooches see Hattatt 1987, 255–61.

THE GLASS By John Shepherd

Twenty-one fragments of glass were submitted for identification: nine are Roman in date, the remainder are post-medieval. The Roman glass is catalogued below and the post-medieval glass is listed on microfiche.

a) Monochrome glass

1. Context 439. (Fig. 26:29).

Fragment from the side of a beaker or bowl. Free-blown wheel-ground and polished on the interior and exterior surfaces. Exterior decorated with horizontal wheel-cut grooves, *c.* 2 mm wide, of which just two, *c.* 5 mm apart, are extant. Good deep blue glass. Mid- to late 1st century AD.

Table 5. Animal bone.

Context	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Horse	Pig	Red Deer
1					1
38	3				
125	3				
162	4				
170	1				
182 L2				1	
188	1				
199	2				
215	1				
221	4				
223	3				
225	8	1			
282 K11		1			
282 K14	4	2			
282 M13	2	1			
282 N14	4				
288		1			
291		1			
292	6		8		
304 L17				1	
304 L18	1	1			
330	1				
345	1				
347	1				
361 K14	2				
361 L13				3	
361 L14	1	3			
361 L15	1	2			
483	19	1		1	
504	2				
506	4				
517	1				
518	2				
520	4				
541	3	1		1	
544	5	3			
548	18	5		4	
TT 2/3	2	4	1		
Total Fragments	**114**	**27**	**9**	**11**	**1**

b) Naturally coloured glass (bluish-greens, etc.)

2. Context 1. (Fig. 26:28).

Fragment from the rim and neck of a bottle; probably with a mould-blown square-sectioned body (Isings 1957, 63F, form 50). Rim folded inwards and flattened out to form a thick, flattened rim. Handle lacking but small glass scrap, remnant of handle, is visible on the underside of the rim. Thick greenish-blue glass. Late 1st or early 2nd century AD.

3. Context 1. (Fig. 26:27).

Fragment from the base of a prismatic bottle (e.g. Isings 1957, 63ff., form 50). Mould-blown. Base decorated in low relief with a design which consists, at least, of four peltae, probably in a circle, with their convex arcs pointing outwards from the centre of the base. Only two are extant on this fragment. Puntil scar visible in the centre of the base. Thick greenish-blue glass. Late 1st or early 2nd century AD.

4–7. Context 1 (2 fragments): 5655/(230); 5655/(439).

Four fragments from the bodies of an indeterminate number of mould-blown square-sectioned bowls (Isings 1957, 63ff., form 50). All thick bluish-green glass.

8. Context 1.

Fragment of thick bluish-green glass from a free-blown vessel of indeterminate form.

9. Context 557.

Fragment of thick bluish-green glass from a free-blown vessel of indeterminate form. Badly distorted through contact with fire.

OBJECTS OF SHALE By David Rudling

Part of a bracelet. Context 288. (Fig. 26:26).

POST-MEDIEVAL METALWORK By Ian Goodall

Scale tang knife with bone handle, iron rivets and incomplete scimitar-shaped iron blade. 18th century. *Cf.* Hayward (1957 II, pls. XIII, XIV, XVI–XXII). Context 1. (Fig. 26:30).

THE ANIMAL BONE By Owen Bedwin

Much of the animal bone was so poorly preserved that the fragments had to be identified *in situ*. (All details were recorded on forms which are curated with the archive.) In total, 114 fragments of cattle bone were recorded, with 27 fragments of sheep/goat, 11 of pig, 9 of horse and 1 of red deer. The latter's top-soil context may suggest a modern intrusive element.

The bone fragments are listed by context in Table 5.

THE SEEDS By Pat Hinton

Flotation and preliminary sorting of samples was carried out by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and the extracted charred cereals, chaff and seeds subsequently referred to the writer. Sample sizes and context details are unknown. In Table 6 all taxa are represented by seeds, (which term includes fruits, nutlets etc.), unless otherwise stated.

Many of the seeds are poorly preserved, particularly the cereal grains which are badly burned. The wheat grains are rather more puffed than the barley and oats, but among the less distorted grains it is possible to select some with characteristics of spelt (*Triticum spelta*), and the presence of this species is confirmed by the glume bases, of which all sufficiently complete ones can be identified as spelt. Others might equally well be emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt, and one or two shorter, more rounded and possibly originally plumper, grains in (13) are suggestive of free-threshing bread wheat; but in view of the very poor condition of these grains and the absence of identifiable glume or rachis fragments of any other wheat species it is probable that most are spelt.

Although the barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) appears slightly less heavily charred than the wheat there is considerable distortion. Angularity of outline however denotes hulled barley and two of the ten grains from (13) may possibly have been asymmetric originally, which would indicate the presence of the six-row form. The one rachis internode, also from (13), is damaged and the floret scars are lost.

In the absence of any part of the oat florets it is not possible to say whether these were wild or cultivated species.

The chaff and the weed seeds are likely to represent waste from a late stage in crop processing and the scatter of charred remains in ditches and pits suggests the gradual dispersal of ashes from domestic hearths and other fires.

Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and blackberries (*Rubus fruticosus*) are edible and although it is possible they were gathered as food the two prickles, probably of *Rubus* sp., with the seeds in (225) suggest that more than just the fruit is involved, and it could be that they, and the heathers, represent fuel or discarded rubbish.

The majority of the other seeds are of arable weed and/or grassland plants. These groups cannot conveniently be distinguished since ancient fields will probably have carried a wider range of plants than those now known as crop weeds. Rye brome (*Bromus secalinus*) is frequently found with spelt but its status as unwelcome weed or accepted part of crops is unclear.

Most of these plants are typical of light neutral to acid loamy soils, but corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) is an indicator of an acid sandy soil. The heathers (*Erica* and *Calluna* species) are evidence of the nearby heathland and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*) commonly grow in such conditions, and also in damper pasture. Shallow pools or ditches are suggested by the grey club-rush, a plant of fresh or brackish waters.

THE CHARCOAL By Caroline Cartwright

A total of 343 g of charcoal was recovered from 58 contexts (plus 3 g from one context at the Devil's Ditch). Calculated on a percentage by weight basis, *Quercus* sp. (oak) heads the list with 38.5% (132 g) of the total, followed by *Corylus* sp. (hazel) at 26.2% (90 g). It seems likely that oak and hazel were prime timber for building and fencing as well as an all-purpose source for artefact manufacture and fuel. *Crataegus* sp. (hawthorn) at 13.4% (46 g), *Ulex* sp. (gorse) 4.7% (16 g), *Calluna* sp. (ling) 3.2% (11 g), *Salix/Populus* (willow/poplar) 2.6% (9 g), Leguminosae 2.3% (8 g) and *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) 1.2% (4 g) may represent hedging material and kindling for hearths. *Fraxinus* sp. (ash) at 6.4% (22 g) seems a slightly unusually low figure for such a useful multi-purpose timber. *Betula* sp. (birch) makes up the total with 1.5% (5 g). Secondary use of discarded or waste timber seems probable. Most of the charcoal fragments consist of small twig and round wood pieces; only the occasional fragment of larger timber heartwood is present.

Recovered charcoal is listed, by context in Table 7.

Table 6. Carbonized seed remains.

Species	Context Number																		
	3	5	13	16	31	100	140	160	225	232 K14	232 L6	232 M6	245	251	269	345	417	483	TT3 3	TT1 10
Triticum cf. spelta - grains (spelt)			17	2	1	2		7	7			2					12	6		
T. spelta - glume bases (spelt)								41	6	6				6	3		2			
T. dicoccum/spelta - grains (emmer/spelt)			44		2			3	1			2	1		3	4	2	2		
T. dicoccum/spelta - glume base fragments			1					4	10					3		1	2			
Triticum sp. grains (indeterminate wheat)			5					3												1
Hordeum vulgare - grains (hulled barley)	1		10		2	1	1		3	1		1	1		1		1	1		
Hordeum vulgare - rachis fragments					1															
Avena sp. - grains (oats)								1	1	1		1	1		1		3			
Unidentified cereal fragments			6					8	2	4	1	3	1		1	2	6	4		
Polygonum aviculare agg. (knotgrass)					1	1														
Rumex acetosella (sheep's sorrel)								1					1				2			
Rumex sp. (dock)								2	1					1			3			
Chenopodium album (fat hen)														1						
Spergula arvensis (corn spurrey)			1																	
Silene alba (white campion)					1															
Ranunculus/repens/acris/bulbosus (buttercup)								1							1					
Papever sp. (poppy)																	10			
Rubus fruticosus agg. (blackberry)								1	22					2					1	
cf. R. fruticosus - prickles									2											
Potentilla cf. erecta (common tormentill)																	2	1		
Prunus spinosa (sloe)								1												
Vicia cf. hirsuta (hairy tare)								3						1	1					

Table 6. (*cont.*)

Species	Context Number																			
	3	5	13	16	31	100	140	160	225	232 K14	232 L6	232 M6	245	251	269	345	417	483	TT3 3	TT1 10
Medicago lupulina (black medick)						2		3												1
Lotus sp. (birdsfoot trefoil)									2											
Hypericum cf. humifusum (trailing St John's wort)					1															
Erica cf. cinerea - flowers (bell heather)									16						1					
Calluna vulgaris - flowers (ling)									4											
Ericaceae indet. - buds								2	2									2		
Ericaceae indet. - capsules																		3		
Ericaceae indet - seeds									1									3		
Galium aparine (cleavers)	1		1						1										1	
cf. Mentha sp. (mint)									1											
Solanum nigrum (black nightshade)													1							
Matricaria perforata (scentless mayweed)									1								1			
cf. Lolium sp. (rye grass)														1						
Poa sp. (meadow grass)							1	1							1					
Bromus cf. secalinus (rye brome)									1				1							
Agrostis sp.									1	1			1		1	1	2			
Graminae indet.	1	1						3	1					2	2					
Scirpus lacustris cf. ssp. *tabernaemontani* (grey bulrush)									1											

Table 7. Charcoal.

Context	*Betula* sp. (Birch)	*Calluna* sp. (Heather)	*Corylus* sp. (Hazel)	*Crataegus* sp. (Hawthorn)	*Fraxinus* sp. (Ash)	*Leguminosae family*	*Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)	*Quercus* sp. Oak	*Salix/Populus* Willow/Poplar
1	2		4						
3								1	
5				1	1	1		4	1
7			27		15				
12			3					1	
13				4					
16								2	
28			1						
31	3		2			4			
38			1						
42		1						3	
50			2					3	
64								1	
89								1	
100				2				2	
106								1	
111			2						
119				1					
125									
140								3	
142			7	4				4	
151			4		6				
160				15			2	3	
190			2	5			2	6	
221								5	
225		2		1				10	
232								1	
245									
251				2					
269				2					
282				2					
286						2			
292	5								
332								4	
339			5						
340			1						
345				1				2	
398								16	3
403			3						
412			3						
413			1			1			
428			4						
439			2					3	
446									4
454									1
474		2						3	
475			2						
482			1					2	
483			3					3	
484								7	
492			6						
495								6	
541			2						
547		2	1						
TT1/10								3	
TT2				3					
TT2/3								3	
TT3/3				3				29	
TOTAL	**5 g**	**11 g**	**90 g**	**46 g**	**22 g**	**8 g**	**4 g**	**132 g**	**9 g**
	1.5 %	**3.2%**	**26.2%**	**13.4%**	**6.4%**	**2.3%**	**1.2%**	**38.5%**	**2.6%**

Weight in grams

THE STONE By Caroline Cartwright & David Buckley

Three hundred fragments of lithic material (excluding flint) were recovered from 81 contexts at Boxgrove site 5655 (*see* microfiche pp. m15–16). These included 99 fragments of glauconitic sandstone querns, excavated from 44 contexts. In addition, 97 fragments of glauconitic sandstone which may have originally formed part of quernstones (subsequently fragmented) occurred in 32 contexts. These form the bulk of the lithic material available (33% and 32.33% respectively).

The querns appear to be of fairly standard 'Sussex' form i.e. flat-topped with concave grinding surfaces and fairly thin, although with varying diameters. Most pieces are undistinguished with only a trace of grinding surface or outer edge present. Many do not even have this and can only be assumed to have originally come from querns. (Details of available diameters and maximum thickness for both upper and lower stones can be found in the archive.) Commonly, lower stone diameters vary between 380 and 390 mm with the maximum thickness at the rim varying between 45 and 62 mm (peaking around 50 mm), and maximum thickness at the centre varying between 35 and 95 mm (peaking around 70 mm). Upper stone diameters commonly vary between 300 and 460 mm (though one measures 660 mm) with a peak around 360 mm. Maximum thickness at the rim varies between 40 and 70 mm, peaking around 60 mm. The level of fragmentation renders estimation of a minimum number fairly meaningless.

At least two of the glauconitic sandstone fragments (e.g. Contexts 1 & 5) derive from saddle querns. One notable import is the single small fragment (32 g; 0.33%) of Mayen lava quernstone from Context 1 which has a quarry source in the Eifel district of Germany.

Fifty-six fragments of ferruginous sandstone (18.67%) were recovered from 14 contexts. These may derive from building material or artefacts (subsequently fragmented). Six fragments of ferruginous sandstone whetstones (2%) exhibit clear utilization surfaces. Further possible building or artefactual or raw material debris is represented by 16 fragments of calcareous sandstone (5.33%), 6 fragments of fine-grained quartz-sandstone (2%), 3 fragments of shelly limestone (1%) and 2 fragments of clay ironstone (0.67%). Eight fragments of quartzite beach pebbles may include hammerstone material.

A variety of sandstones in the Upper and Lower Greensand have been exploited as a commodity since the Neolithic. Most of the calcareous sandstones utilized, comprise quartz (glauconite), calcite and some biotite, mostly with a calcitic cement, but sometimes with a large ferruginous content also. The shelly limestones can be traced to outcrops in the Petworth area. Quartzite Beach pebbles (of non-local origin) can be picked up on the sea shore, presumably transported to these locations as erratics.

Details of palaeogeography of the Boxgrove area have been published elsewhere (Roberts 1986a,b) and the reader is referred to these texts for a full account.

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