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Important archaeological discoveries made during the construction of the A259 Rustington Bypass, 1990

by David Rudling &
Oliver Gilkes

THE FINDS

POTTERY RECOVERED DURING THE WATCHING BRIEF

By Oliver Gilkes

Site 7

Finds from the ditch terminal (Fig. 2, Site 7a)

1. Body sherd of a wheel-thrown vessel in a dark grey-black highly micaceous 'transitional' Late Iron Age fabric. The surface is decorated with a series of nicks. A conjoining sherd was found in the feature to the north of the ditch, *see* below, No. 7.

2. Small bowl with a slightly flaring simple rim in a dark grey-black sand-tempered 'transitional' Late Iron Age fabric.

3. Jar with an everted rim in a dark grey-black sand-tempered 'transitional' Late Iron Age fabric.

4. Jar with a slightly outturned rim in a dark grey-black sand-tempered 'transitional' Late Iron Age fabric.

5. Narrow shouldered hand-built jar with a simple rim, decorated with three burnished lines just above the shoulder. The fabric is a dark grey-black very fine sand-tempered paste with inclusions of fine golden mica.

Feature to the north of the ditch (not shown on Fig. 2)

6. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Hand-built jar, with a simple rim in a dark grey-black flint-tempered fabric.

7. Body sherd of a wheel-thrown vessel in a grey brown-black highly micaceous sand-tempered fabric. The surface is decorated with a series of nicks made with the point of the thumb. A conjoining sherd was found in the ditch terminal, (*see* above, No. 5). Although these sherds are unparalleled in terms of decoration, the wheel-thrown, sand-tempered fabrics from this and other features seem to be related to Late Iron Age ceramics from elsewhere on the West Sussex Coastal Plain (Hamilton 1985, 220–28).

Feature to the south-west of the ditch terminal (Fig. 2, Site 7b)

8. NOT ILLUSTRATED. High-shouldered wheel-thrown jar in a sandy grey fabric. This is a 'Southern Atrebat' form (Cunliffe 1978, 100 & fig. A3.2). The mid-grey reduced fabric of this sherd indicates the utilization of a highly controlled firing technology. This suggests the later Iron Age as the earliest possible production date. Other pottery from this feature is of the grey-black sand-tempered type as found in other features

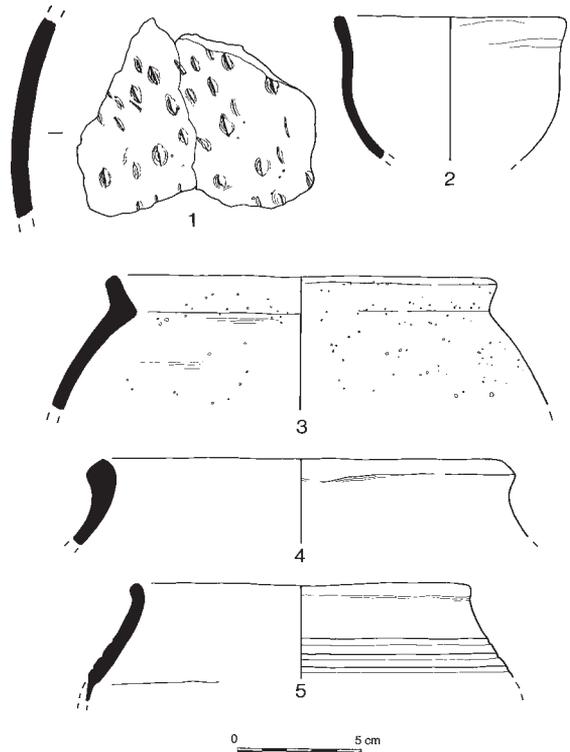


Fig. 3. Rustington Bypass, Site 7: pottery.

on Site 7.

Site 8 (Fig. 2)

9. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Hand-built jar with a simple rim in a dark grey-black sand-tempered fabric with smoothing marks on the exterior.

10. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Rim of a hand-built bowl in a flint-tempered fabric, with a brown exterior and grey interior.

FINDS OF STONE AND METAL RECOVERED FROM SITE 7

WHETSTONE by Oliver Gilkes

Whetstone, in a siliceous sandstone, probably a glacial erratic of roughly rectangular cross-section. The upper and lower surfaces are well smoothed. The end is broken (Fig. 14:4).

Table 1. Flintwork from Site 4.

Type of Flintwork	Total
Hard-hammer-struck flakes	11
Soft-hammer-struck flakes	4
Axe-thinning flakes	2
Flake/blade fragments	2
Bladelet fragment	1
Retouched hard-hammer-struck flakes	6
End scrapers	6
Side scrapers	3
Notched flake	1
Polished axe fragment	1
Total	37

Table 2. Flintwork from Site 6.

Context	I/1	II/1	II/2	II/9	II/17	II/25	Total
Flakes	4	9	12	1	2		28
Axe-thinning flake			1				1
Fragments			3			1	4
End scrapers		2	1				3
Notched flake			1				1
Retouched piece			1				1
Adze/pick	1						1
Hammerstone			1				1
Total	5	11	20	1	2	1	40

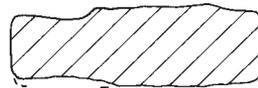
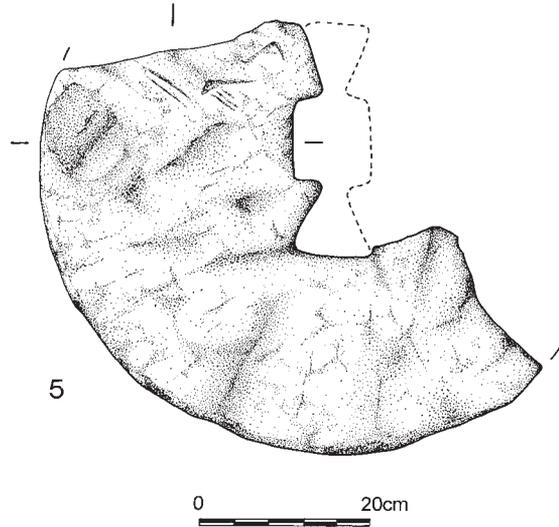


Fig. 13. Rustington Bypass, Site 6: millstone.



METALWORK By Luke Barber

Perforated lead weight or spindle whorl with domed upper surface and an 11 mm diameter central hole. Overall diameter c. 33 mm. The edges on one side have been lost (Fig. 16:12).

THE POTTERY FROM SITE 6 By Luke Barber
 Considering the small area investigated, the site yielded a very large quantity of Romano-British pottery, most of which was unstratified and made quantification unnecessary. In order to provide a date range for the site and to give an indication of the range of forms and fabrics present, the pottery was sorted by visual examination with a hand-lens into nine general fabric groups (see text). By far the most common were the sandy grey wares, though red-orange/brown-orange, buff, and black sandy wares were also well represented. Although these variations were divided into separate groups, there was much merging. It is likely that this is the result of varying firing conditions as, once colour is discounted, these sandy wares tended to form one homogeneous group. A selection of the pottery sherds are illustrated (Figs 8–10) and described (see Catalogue: below).

Catalogue (Figs 8–10)

Area II, Contexts 1 and 2

1. Jar in red-orange sandy ware. Coarse sand temper (Group 2).
2. Jar in brown-grey sandy ware. Some inclusions of larger, milky quartz (Group 1).
3. Jar in light grey/buff sandy ware (Group 1).

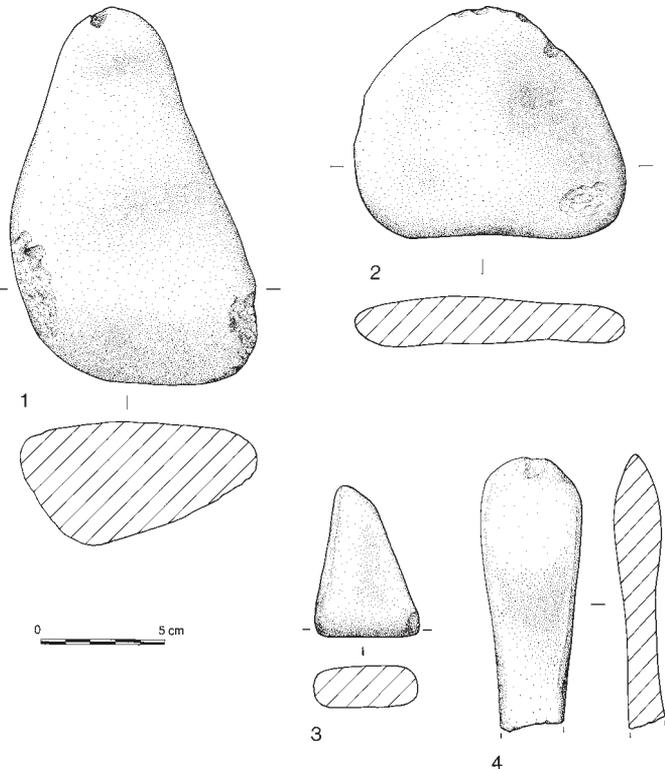


Fig. 14. Rustington Bypass, Sites 6 & 7: stone objects.

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4. Necked jar in fine off-white sandy ware. Soft fabric (Group 6). Normandy. Peacock & Williams (1986) Class 55. 2nd century.
5. Large ovoid beaker(?) with out-turned rim. Very fine cream fabric with some sand and grog (Group 6). Incised slash decoration around shoulder. Similar form and decoration to Fishbourne Type 66.9 (Cunliffe 1971). Later 1st to early 2nd century(?).
6. Necked jar in medium to coarse sandy ware (Group 1). Light grey core with brown-grey surfaces.
7. Everted rim jar in light orange-brown fine to medium sandy ware. (Group 2). Some grey inclusions up to c. 1.5 mm.
8. Everted rim jar in light grey medium sandy ware (Group 1).
9. Jar with out-turned rim in black, coarse flint-tempered ware. (Group 7). Iron Age?
10. Everted rim jar in off-white fine to medium sandy ware. (Group 5) Internal incised line.
11. Everted rim jar in fine to medium sandy ware with very occasional grog inclusions (up to 3 mm) (Group 4). Indistinct red-brown core with black surfaces. Batch mark incised on shoulder. Cf. Fishbourne Type 313. Possibly from Rowlands Castle. (?)2nd to 3rd century.
12. Everted rim jar in off-white/pinkish medium sandy ware with off-white exterior surface (Group 5). Batch mark on shoulder. Type as No. 11.
13. Everted rim jar in fine to medium grey sandy ware with very occasional small chalk inclusions (Group 1).
14. Everted rim jar with incised lines on body. Light brown-orange core with light buff surfaces. Fine to coarse sandy ware. (Group 3). Cf. Fishbourne Type 327. 2nd century.
15. Carinated bowl with everted rim in light buff fine to medium sandy ware (Group 3). Internal surface medium brown. Similar form to: Fishbourne Type 209.5. (?)2nd century.
16. Bowl with everted rim. Red-brown medium sandy ware with light orange-brown surfaces (Group 2). Incised lines on rim and body.
17. Bowl with everted rim in light grey fine to medium sandy ware with medium grey-brown surfaces (Group 1). Exterior surface roughly burnished, including faint burnished lines. Type as No. 15. 2nd century.
18. Bowl in dull red medium sandy ware with orange-brown surfaces (Group 2). Ridged rim.
19. Strainer base in light grey sandy ware with dark grey surfaces (Group 1). Narrow holes, pierced from the base up.
20. Decorated body sherd in pink-orange medium to coarse sandy ware (Group 2). Deeply incised line decoration.
21. Rim and handle of furrowed-rim amphora. Fine red-orange fabric (Group 6). Internal black residue. Probably from
22. Small bowl with everted rim and burnished line decoration. Black fine sandy ware with odd flint inclusions up to c. 2.3 mm (Group 4).
23. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Form as No. 22. Light grey fine to medium sandy ware with occasional larger inclusions of flint up to c. 1.5 mm. Surfaces vary from light grey to light brown-orange (Group 1/2). Similar burnished lines to No. 22, but slanted opposite way.
24. Base sherd in medium grey sandy ware with dark grey/black surfaces. (Group 1). Incised line decoration on base underside and lower body.
25. Bowl with everted rim in medium grey-brown sandy ware. (Group 2).
26. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Form as No 22. Orange-red fine to medium sandy ware with occasional flint and grog inclusions up to c. 2 mm (Group 2).
27. Cup imitating Samian Form 33. Dull orange, fine to medium sandy ware with odd grey inclusions (Group 2). Cf. Fishbourne Type 260. (?)2nd century.
28. Carinated cup or funnel(?) in light grey medium sandy ware. (Group 1). Black deposits internally.
29. Dish/bowl with internally hollowed rim. Medium grey sandy ware with black surfaces. (Group 4). Rim roughly burnished.
30. Lid with plain lip. Light grey core with orange-brown margins and black surfaces. Fine to medium sandy ware with some grog inclusions up to c. 2 mm (Group 4).
31. Lid with simple lip. Intermittent light grey core with thick orange-brown margins and buff surfaces. Sparse fine to medium sandy ware (Group 3).
32. Dish with simple rim in buff sandy ware (Group 3).
33. Dish with simple rim and burnished lattice decoration. Black fine to medium sandy ware with all-over burnish (Group 4).
34. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Form and fabric as No. 33, but with no burnishing (Group 4).
35. Shallow bowl with thick horizontal rim. Grey/black core with grey-brown inner and grey to black outer surfaces. Fine to medium sandy ware, with some burnishing on rim (Group 1/4).
36. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Form as No. 35. Dark grey medium sandy ware with orange-brown surfaces (Group 2).
37. Shallow bowl in fine orange-brown sandy ware with black surfaces. Odd flint and grog inclusions (Group 4). Exterior roughly burnished.
38. Shallow bowl in medium sandy ware. Light grey core with thick dull orange margins and light to dark grey surfaces.
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(Group 1). Cf. Fishbourne Type 217.4.

39. Shallow bowl in light to medium grey sandy ware. Occasional small grog inclusions (Group 1).

40. Dish/bowl with simple thickened rim. Thin intermittent grey core with dull orange-red surfaces. Fine to medium sandy ware (Group 2).

41. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Form as No. 40. Light grey to buff sandy ware (Group 3).

42. Jar with simple bead rim. Light grey sandy ware with black exterior surface. (Group 4). Cf. Fishbourne Type 166. 1st century.

43. As No. 42 but well-defined shoulder. Medium grey sandy ware with buff-brown surfaces. Some milky quartz inclusions (Group 3).

44. As No. 42. Dull brown-orange fine to medium sandy ware (Group 2).

45. As No. 42. Dull brown-orange fine to medium sandy ware (Group 2).

46. Beaker in fine sandy grey ware with light grey to buff surfaces. Horizontal incised lines on body (Group 6).

47. Plain barrel-shaped beaker. Light grey very fine sandy fabric with black surfaces. Horizontal incised lines on body (Group 6). Cf. Fishbourne Type 262. 2nd to early 3rd century.

48. Girth beaker in fine sandy buff ware with grey exterior surfaces in places. Horizontal lines and cordon on body (Group 6). Cf. Fishbourne Type 63.

49. Small jar in very fine orange fabric with matt black colour coat. No temper visible (Group 8). Probably 2nd century.

50. Small-necked jar with everted rim. Light grey fine sandy ware with medium grey-brown surfaces (Group 1).

51. Decorated body sherd in light grey medium sandy ware with orange-brown surfaces (Group 2). Simple incised line decoration.

52. Decorated body sherd in powdery orange-red fine fabric; no temper visible. Shallow incised wave decoration (Group 8).

53. Decorated body sherd in light grey fine to medium sandy ware. Two rows of incised zig-zag lines (Group 1).

54. *Mortaria*-type bowl in off-white/cream fine to medium sandy ware. Some grog inclusions (Group 5).

55. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Flanged body sherd from *mortarium*. Light grey fine laminar core with orange surfaces. No temper visible (Group 8). Rounded grits average c. 1.2 mm and vary in colour from clear to yellow and red-brown.

56. Flagon in dull orange medium sandy ware. Uneven rim (Group 2).

57. Flagon in very fine cream/off-white ware with intermittent orange-pink core. Odd grey inclusions (Group 8).

58. Base sherd in medium grey sandy ware with dark grey to black exterior surface (Group 1).

59. Base or lid handle in light to medium grey sandy ware. (Group 1). Traces of black residue on inside.

60. Base sherd in light grey fine sandy ware with light grey-brown exterior surfaces (Group 1).

61. Decorated body sherd from jar in light pink to grey-buff sandy ware. Incised line and stabbed dot decoration on shoulder (Group 1).

Area II, Context 9: fill of Context 8 (ditch)

62. Jar with thickened, flaring rim in sandy grey ware. Slight grooves on rim interior (Group 1).

63. Everted rim jar in medium-sandy grey ware. Internal surface light grey, external surface black (Group 1).

64. Necked jar with out-turned rim in medium-sandy grey ware with a brown-grey external surface. Traces of soot on exterior (Group 1).

65. Everted rim jar in light grey sandy ware with light brown-grey surfaces (Group 1). Batch mark on shoulder and extensive external sooting. Possibly Rowlands Castle. Cf. Fishbourne Type 311. (?) 2nd–3rd century.

66. Everted rim jar in orange-red medium-sandy ware with traces of light grey slip(?) on external surface (Group 2).

67. Bowl with out-turned rim in light grey sandy ware with medium grey surfaces. A few larger flint inclusions (Group 1). Soot on exterior.

68. Jar with out-turned rim in light grey sandy ware with orange-brown margins and black surfaces (Group 4). Rough external burnishing.

69. Jar with simple bead rim in light grey sandy ware. (Group 1). Cf. Fishbourne Type 166. 1st century.

70. Shallow bowl in light grey sandy ware with orange-brown surfaces (Group 2). Some milky quartz inclusions. Cf. Fishbourne Type 217. 2nd century.

71. Shallow bowl with dull orange to light cream-grey core with dull orange surfaces. Medium-sandy ware (Group 2). 2nd century.

72. Bowl with simple thickened rim. Medium-grey sandy ware with dull orange surface (Group 2).

73. Lid with upturned lip. Light- to medium-grey sandy ware with light- to dark-grey outer and dark-grey to black inner surfaces. Cf. Fishbourne Type 196.

74. Lid with upturned lip. Light- to medium-grey sandy ware with dark grey/black surfaces (Group 1). Cf. as No. 73.

75. Beaker with simple rim. Light grey/cream core with black surfaces. Very fine fabric with some clear quartz inclusions up to 1 mm (Group 6).

76. Beaker with barbotine decoration. Cream/off-white fine to medium sandy ware (Group 5). Groups of barbotine dots, some of which are in very low relief. (?) 2nd century.

77. Flagon base in very fine fabric with some grog inclusions. Light pinkish/off-white interior with light brown-orange exterior surface (Group 8).

78. Base sherd in medium-grey fine sandy ware with grey-brown inner and black outer surfaces (Group 1).

79. Decorated body sherd in light-grey fine to medium sandy ware with medium-grey surfaces. Incised acute lattice decoration in band around shoulder (Group 1).

80. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Decorated body sherd in light-grey sandy ware with red-brown surfaces. Incised, obtuse lattice decoration in band around shoulder (Group 2).

81. Flagon with flanged rim. Fine off-white/cream sparse sandy ware (Group 6).

82. Candle-holder(?), irregularly produced, possibly adapted from an amphora stopper. Light-grey core with light-orange-brown surfaces. Fine fabric with sparse fine sand and grog inclusions (Group 6). Rough exterior surface; possibly where it has been whittled down to size.

The Samian Ware (incorporating comments by Catherine Johns)

See main text for general discussion. Although most of the Samian was recovered from disturbed Contexts 1 and 2 in Area II, one small stratified group was also located:

Area II Context 9: fill of Context 8 (ditch)

1. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Decorated bowl, Dr. 37. Trajanic-Hadrianic c. 120 AD central Gaul; probably from Lezoux. Decoration includes figures of Diana with bow, and dancing girl, separated by wavy line borders. Stanfield & Simpson (1958) Medetus-Ranto style (29; 353).

2. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Dr. 33 cup. Central Gaul. Later 2nd century.

3. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Dr. 18/31 bowl. Central Gaul. 2nd century.

OTHER STONE OBJECTS FROM SITE 6 By Oliver Gilkes
See main text.

Catalogue

1. Context 1. 152 × 90 × 49 mm. Slight pecking on the wider end of this stone suggests that it may have also served as a hammerstone (A1608).

2. Context 1. 111 × 96 × 17 mm. An almost flat, heart-shaped stone (A1622).

3. Context 1. 63 × 49 × 21 mm. A triangular shaped stone with

well smoothed and rounded edges (A1621).

THE LEAD OBJECTS FROM SITE 6 By Luke Barber
See main text for general discussion.

Catalogue (Fig. 16)

1. Perforated lead weight or spindle whorl. A disc-shaped weight/spindle whorl with a wide raised band running around the outside edge on both sides. A narrower raised band runs around the 6 mm diameter central hole, again on both sides. Overall diameter: 30 mm.

2. Roughly rectangular lead strip with fixing holes at either end, crudely cut from 2 mm lead sheet. Two parallel recessed marks are present on one side. This object could be a weight.

3. Tapering 'D'-sectioned weight with suspension hole at the narrow end. Crudely cast with an uneven flat underside.

4. Small disc with central hole. Possibly a weight or gaming counter. Crudely cast, with a 2 mm diameter hole punched through from one side causing a small raised rim around the hole on the other side.

5. Extremely crude perforated weight cast in a disc form. It appears that the original casting did not have enough lead, for more lead seems to have been added to make up the weight after the original casting had cooled; the result is that the two castings did not properly fuse together. The unevenness of the disc suggests it is unlikely to be a spindle whorl.

6–9. Four pottery repairs were found. Numbers 6 and 9 (No. 9 is not illustrated) still contain sherds from the pots (both being an orange sandy ware). The exterior is formed by a 'D'-sectioned rectangular bar. This has two round sectioned fixing pins coming off at right angles (through the vessel wall), joined by a crudely cast lead lump (on the interior surface of the vessel). No. 8 is similar, though missing a pin and the interior crude casting. No. 7 is also of similar form, but has a well-cast bar joining the fixing pins on the interior, instead of the crude lead-fixing found on Nos 6 and 9. The interior bar is longer than the exterior one.

10. Flattened 'D'-sectioned weight with 4 mm diameter suspension hole. Area II, Context 2.

11. Part of an oval shaped 1 mm sheet with complete fixing hole, 5 mm in diameter, at one end. The remains of another nine fixing holes are spaced around the edge of the sheet. These appear to have been broken possibly when the sheet was prised off whatever it was fixed to. One end is broken so the full shape cannot be ascertained. It is possible that it formed a repair to a wooden container such as a bucket. Area II, Context 7.

THE IRON OBJECTS FROM SITE 6 By Luke Barber
See main text for general discussion. A small selection of diagnostic pieces is described below; the rest have also been catalogued, and this listing forms part of the archive.

Catalogue (Fig. 17)

1. Part of a broad-bladed knife blade with part of the iron ferrule/tang intact. Area II, Context 2.

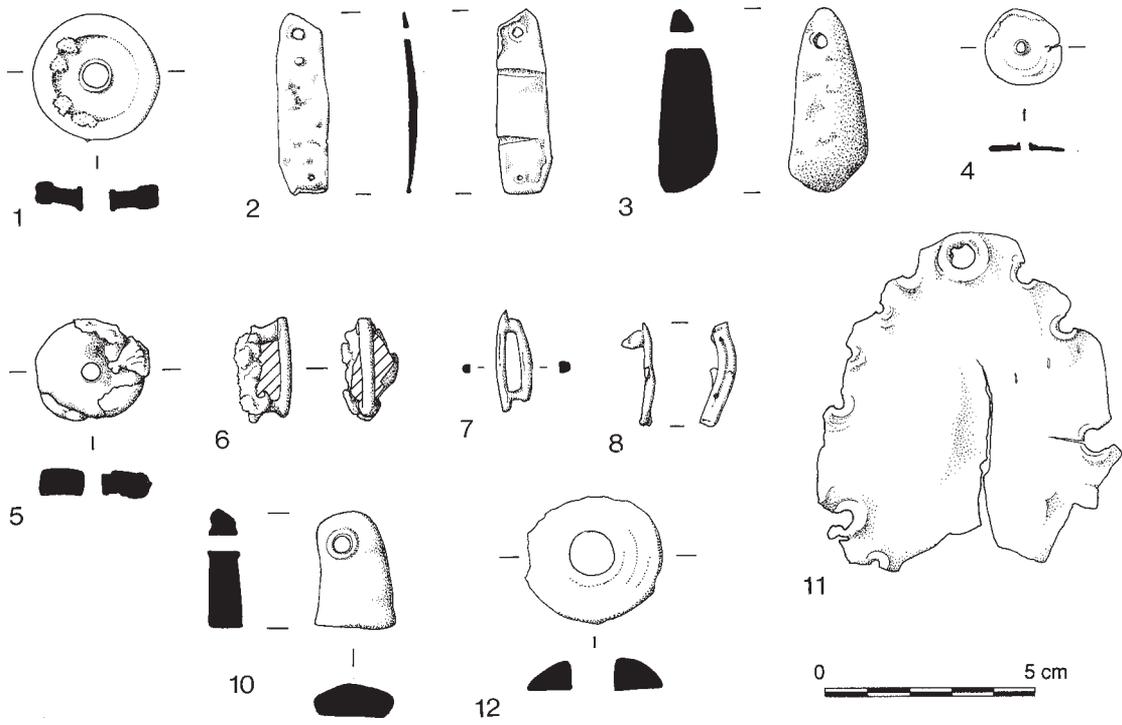


Fig. 16. Rustington Bypass, Sites 6 and 7: lead objects.

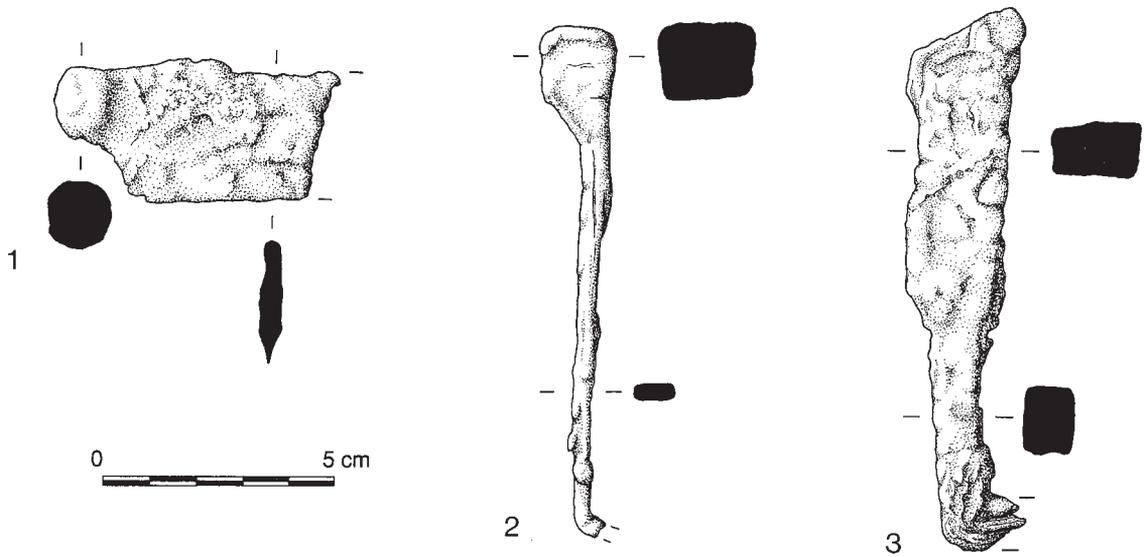


Fig. 17. Rustington Bypass, Site 6: iron objects.

Table 3. Land mollusca from ditch in Area I, Site 6.

Context/Spit:	1/1	1/3	2/1	2/3	4/1	4/3	5/1	5/2
<i>Carychium</i> spp.	1					8		
<i>Cochlicopa lubvica</i> (Müller)	5					1		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.						3	3	
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller)						2	1	
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> (Sterki)	10	4				2	1	
<i>Vallonia cf. pulchella</i> (Müller)						2		
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müller)						1	1	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Draparnaud)						1		
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i> (Müller)						1		
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müller)						3	1	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Ström)						1		
<i>Aegopinella pura</i> (Alder)							2	
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> (Draparnaud)						28	2	1
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i> (Müller)						9		
Limacidae							1	
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller)						3	1	
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i> (Ström)						+	1	
<i>Trichia stilolata</i> (Pfeiffer)		1				7		
<i>Trichia hispida</i> (Linnaeus)	6	6	5	1		4	4	2
<i>Trichia</i> sp.						1		
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.						2	2	
Totals *	22	11	5	1	0	76	19	3

* Excluding *C. acicula*

Table 4. Aquatic and amphibious mollusca from ditch in Area I, Site 6.

Context/Spit:	1/1	1/3	2/1	2/3	4/1	4/3	5/1	5/2
<i>Bythinia</i> sp.						2		
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (Millet)						7		1
<i>Succinea</i> sp.						1		
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.						11	3	1

Table 5. Other biological taxa from ditch in Area I, Site 6.

Context/Spit:	1/1	1/3	2/1	2/3	4/1	4/3	5/1	5/2
Fish (<i>Zeus faber</i>)	+	+			+			
Frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	+	+			+	+	+	+
Water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>)		+						
Field vole (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>)	+				+			+
Harvest mouse (<i>Micromys minutus</i>)	+							
Charred grains:								
Barley	+							
Oats	+							
Uncharred seeds:								
Blackberry	+						+	
Buttercup	+							
Elder	+				+			
Nettle	+							
Dock	+							
Wild grasses	+							
Sedge	+							
Key:								
+ = Present								

2. Key (?) with large solid tapering handle giving way to a rectangular sectioned shank. The shank is broken just as it turns to form the bit. Area I, Context 1.

3. Key from slide lock with rectangular-sectioned stepped shank. Similar stepped shanks have been noted at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 58:25). The bow end is broken, so the suspension hole is missing. Similarly the bit has been broken off. Area I, Context 1.

THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE DITCH IN AREA I, SITE 6

By Ken Thomas

I must begin this report with an acknowledgement to the following MSc students at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, who undertook the extraction of biological remains from the various samples, and also made preliminary identifications of them: Sonia Archila, Daniel Clark, Albert Daniels, the late Helen Hibberd, Marta Moreno-Garcia, Jane Ruddle and Jane Sidell. I checked, confirmed or modified all these identifications, except for the fish bones and plant remains which were identified by Brian Irving and Dr Dominique de Moulines, respectively.

The biological remains recovered from the various samples from the fill of the ditch in Area I (Figs 4 & 6) are listed in Tables 3–5. Land snails were the most abundant category (Table 3), along with a significant and interesting range of other organisms, as shown in Tables 4 and 5, although most of these are from the most recent context (1). A few insect fragments were recovered from the lower contexts of the ditch (4 and 5). With the exception of a few bones of the marine fish *Zeus faber* (the John Dory), all the taxa present are terrestrial or freshwater in their habitat requirements. The presence of John Dory bones must represent food debris dumped into the ditch by people in the past, although it is also present in the most recent

context (1), suggesting possible mixing of material in the ditch fill. The charred grains of barley and oats might be debris resulting from stubble-burning of adjacent crop fields in the recent past (note harvest mouse and field vole in the same sample in Context 1). All the remaining taxa are of animals or plants that lived near, or in, the ditch at various times during its in-fill, and are therefore potential indicators of local, and possibly extra-local, environments.

Low numbers of biological remains in spit sample 3 from Context 1 down to spit sample 1 from Context 4 probably indicate the relatively rapid in-fill of the ditch during the period of time covered by these samples.

The samples from spit 3 Context 4 down to the bottom of the ditch probably best represent the local environment during the functional life of the ditch, although the biological assemblages recovered are not large, so detailed environmental interpretations are not warranted. The land snail assemblages (Table 3) are dominated by shade-loving or relatively catholic species, suggesting locally shaded or

moist conditions in and around the ditch. The lack of truly open-country species, except for *Vallonia excentrica*, in these assemblages is interesting, suggesting that the assemblages were derived wholly from the immediate habitat of the ditch, and possibly from any dense vegetation growing along its edges. The freshwater and amphibious molluscs (Table 4), along with frog and water vole (Table 5), suggest that the ditch had standing or running water in it for at least some periods in the year, although the rather depauperate assemblage of aquatic molluscs suggests that the ditch was not permanently wet. Some of the animal bones and teeth from these lowest samples were coated with the bright blue mineral vivianite, which typically forms in anaerobic organic-rich (more accurately, phosphate-rich) deposits. The ditch might have served a drainage function during wet periods or seasons. The possible use of the land surrounding the ditch as seasonal pasture, hay meadows, or for cereal crops, can only be conjectured from the bioarchaeological remains.

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New evidence for the origins, development and internal morphology of the Roman roadside settlement at Alfoldean

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PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

The main article contains a summary of previous investigations undertaken at Alfoldean. A more detailed account is presented here.

DISCOVERY OF THE SITE

According to Martin (1859, 145) it was the restoration of Alfoldean Bridge in 1810 that led to the discovery of Roman remains. These included coins, mortared walls, coloured stucco and both roof and flue tiles.

SPORADIC INVESTIGATION

Winbolt (1923, 87) believed that the owner of the land, Mr Briggs, undertook investigations during the mid 19th century. It is possible the finds referred to by both Puttock (1841, 262) and Martin (1859, 145) derive from this work. The earthworks in the field to the east were marked on the OS map of 1870 and labelled 'Roman Station'. In 1912 an area of tessellated pavement was uncovered in the field to the south-east of Alfoldean Bridge (Belloc 1913, 250).

WINBOLT'S EXCAVATIONS

The only systematic excavations of the site were conducted in 1922 and 1923 by Samuel Winbolt. The published reports (1923 and 1924) provide extremely useful information concerning the nature and period of occupation. As with most excavations of that time there was only limited understanding of stratigraphy and a poor recognition of timber buildings. Black (1987, 120–23) has presented a summary of Winbolt's discoveries.

Winbolt's work concentrated within the visible

earthwork enclosure. In 1924 he measured the banks as 94 m north–south, and 106 m west–east. He claimed to have traced the bank of yellow clay 4.6 m wide around the full circuit of the enclosure by a mixture of trenches, holes and probing. He recorded the ditch as 1.8 m deep and 6.1 m wide (Winbolt 1923, pl. II) and identified the eastern edge of Stane Street, confirming it was located centrally within the enclosure (Winbolt 1924, 114).

There was a linear stone feature parallel with the earthworks on the east side of the enclosure. Its precise relationship with the bank is rather ambiguous. Black (1987, 122) believed it was an integral part of the bank. However, the excavation plans (Winbolt 1923, 86; 1924, 112) suggest it was parallel to, but inside of the bank. Winbolt believed this was either a wall foundation or a road. Confusingly, Winbolt (1923, 91) stated the feature 'sloped down through the *vallum* as if to cross the *fosse*'. It could not be traced to the south which may suggest it was actually truncated by one of the ditches.

Apparently on the line of the southern bank adjacent to Stane Street, Winbolt (1924, 120) located the remains of a building he named the 'guardhouse'. The stratigraphic relationship is uncertain, although its disturbed nature and depth below the topsoil may suggest that it predated the earthwork.

Within the north-east corner of the enclosure Winbolt (1923, 91) located a tessellated floor which may be the same as that located in 1912 (*see above*). This appeared to be associated with an east-west wall line to the south. To the north a feature identified by Winbolt as a 'path', may represent a mortar floor. This overlay a raft of stones similar to the one beneath the tessellated pavement. To the north and

possibly associated with this high-status building is a 'disturbed' area of thin mortar flooring. In one area Winbolt records the discovery of two large tiles resting on each other (Winbolt 1924, 119). Black (1987, 122) has suggested this may represent a hypocausted room, possibly part of a bath house. This whole area is described by Winbolt as the 'officer's quarters' and clearly represents the remains of a high-status building.

It is possible that Winbolt's 'long corridor' (which had stone walls) and the 'short corridor' may be part of the same building. The length of the 'long corridor' suggests it was part of a large building. Winbolt identified a clay floor between this and Stane Street.

Evidence for clay floors was discovered elsewhere within the enclosure, usually close to Stane Street. In one area a burnt clay floor was overlain by a cobbled surface/yard. Other features identified included pits of various sizes, a stone-lined (?) well, a drain-like feature and hearths. Excavation within the field to the west was apparently restricted to one trench which located a clay floor which Winbolt termed the 'canteen' (Winbolt 1923, 92).

Limited excavations were undertaken south of the enclosure. Approximately 225 m to the south he located *tegulae* with flanges turned down onto 'a

clay floor'. These probably represent the base of a hearth within a timber building (Winbolt 1924, 122).

Artefacts from the excavations comprised pottery, tile, *tesserae*, *opus signinum*, coins, iron objects, and glass. These indicated activity from the mid 1st century to the late 3rd century.

DISCOVERY OF STANE STREET AND THE 'ROMAN BRIDGE'

After the main excavations were complete Winbolt continued to work in the Alfoldean area. He claims to have located the course of Stane Street north of the Arun where the makeup for the road was iron slag (Winbolt 1929). In 1934 Winbolt believed he had identified the remains of the Roman bridge across the River Arun (Winbolt 1935). This comprised at least three rows of timbers in the river bed with a large quantity of building material.

THE 1970s

The only other known archaeological investigations appear to have been undertaken by the vicar of Slinfold who collected artefacts and dug 'probe holes around the site' (Marley 1975, 2). No records or finds appear to survive from this activity.

This summarizes the archaeological investigations on the site until 1980.

POTTERY TYPE SERIES

Fabric descriptions are recorded only for those types of unknown source. Forms occurring within each fabric group are noted.

Type 1: Reduced wares (64%)

Generic grouping incorporating grey ware vessels sub-divided on the basis of the size and frequency of quartz sand inclusions. Proportions are as follows: (i) coarse (c. 0.3–0.9 mm) - 832 vessels; (ii) fine (c. 0.1–0.3 mm) - 684 vessels; (iii) very fine, micaceous (c. <0.1–0.3 mm) - 94 vessels.

Sources and forms:

(1) **Hardham*** (Winbolt 1927): girth-carinated bowl, lid-seated jar, bead-rimmed jar, storage jar, everted-rimmed jar, plain rimmed beaker, flat-rimmed jar, bowls imitating Samian forms (Dr 37 and Ritterling 8), flanged bowls, convex-sided bowls, flat-rimmed bowls (Fig. 10: 23–30).

(2) **Alice Holt/Farnham** (Lyne & Jefferies 1979): Class 1 cordoned jars, Class 1A cordoned and necked jars, Class 2 jars with pedestals, Class 3A flat-rimmed jars, Class 3C triangular and hooked rimmed jars, Class 4 bead-rimmed jars, Class 5 Atrebatian bowls, Class 5A flat and triangular-rimmed bowls, Class 5B beaded and flanged bowls, Class 5C strainers, Class 6A straight and convex-sided dishes, Class 7 lids.

(3) **Rowlands Castle valley** (Cunliffe 1971): everted rim jar (Fig. 10:22).

(4) **Upchurch*** (Tomber & Dore 1998): everted rim jar.

(5) **Highgate Wood C** (Davies *et al.* 1994): poppy head beaker.

(6) **New Forest*** (Fulford 1975): large cable rim storage jar.

(7) **Un sourced, probably local** plain rim beaker, everted rim jar and possible kiln second (Fig. 8:1)

Type 2: North Kent black-burnished ware (BB2)

(Farrar 1973) (4%)

Forms: everted rim jars, flat-rim bowls, straight and convex-sided dishes with lattice decoration.

Type 3: Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1)* (Farrar

1973) (1.4%)

Forms: everted rim jars, straight and convex-sided dishes, flanged bowls, triangular rim and flat rim bowls with lattice decoration.

Type 4: Fine micaceous 'London Ware' (Marsh 1978) (1.2%)

Forms: rouletted and stamped beaker/jar.

Sources: various, London region.

Table 2. Phase 3 plots and details of boundary tracks from north to south.

Track No.	Distance between boundaries	Cut no.	Description	Dimensions (W × D)	Fill no.
RIVER					
T01	90 m	011	Cambered flint gravel, tile	2.1 × 0.11 m	543
T02	68 m	035	Cambered flint gravel	1.4 × 0.10 m	612
T03	131 m	059/164	Cambered with edge slots [058/060] flint gravel, tile, slag and vitrified clay	1.8 × 0.14 m	685/686
T04	90 m	159	Slight camber flint gravel	2.0 × 0.10 m	731
T05	110 m	099	Slight camber flint gravel	2.4 × 0.16 m	755
T06	108 m	206	No camber flint gravel and ironstone	1.3 × 0.11 m	796

Table 3. Phase 6 plot and details of boundary ditches from north to south.

No.	Distance between boundaries	Cut no.	Profile	Dimensions (W × D)	Fill no.
D01		026	Unknown	6 m × unknown	571, 572, 573
D02	1.6 m	027	Unknown	2.8 m × unknown	575, 576
D03	6 m	028	Asymmetrical 45 degree sides	2 m × >0.3 m	581
D05	10 m	145	Symmetrical 45 degree sides	1.3 m wide & >0.4 m	596
D08	22 m	170	Symmetrical steep sides	1.2 m × >0.4 m	616
D14	108 m	162	Asymmetrical steep-shallow sides	0.8 m × 0.3 m	678
D16	18 m	061	Asymmetrical steep-shallow sides	1 m × 0.35 m	691
D22	109 m	084	Symmetrical V-shaped	0.8 m × >0.4 m	736
D25	68 m	091	Asymmetrical steep sided	1.2 m × >0.4 m	746
D28	13 m	094	Asymmetrical steep sided	1.0 m × 0.4 m	750
D32	63 m	107	Asymmetrical steep-shallow sides	1.1 m × 0.35 m	779
D34	11 m	113	Symmetrical concave sides	1.1 m × >0.4 m	789, 790
D35	51 m	205	Vertical sides and flat base	>0.4 m × 0.42 m	801
D37	61 m	126	Symmetrical 45 degree sides	1.35 m × >0.4 m	810

Table 4. Phase 8 boundary ditches.

No.	Distance between boundaries	Cut no.	Profile	Dimensions (W × D)	Fill no.
D02			Outer Phase 4 enclosure ditch		
D04	16 m	144	Symmetrical concave sides	1 m × 0.4 m	594, 595
D07	15 m	034	Symmetrical steep sides	1 m × >0.4 m	611
D09	14 m	175/152	Asymmetrical steep sides	0.8 m × >0.4 m	624/627
D10	18 m	182	Asymmetrical steep sides	1 m × >0.4 m	636
D11	37 m	045	Symmetrical steep side and concave base	1.4 m × 0.45 m	649, 650
D13	36 m	055	Asymmetrical steep sides and concave base	0.8 m × 0.35 m	674
D15	15 m	056	Symmetrical near vertical sides	1 m × >0.5 m	679
D17	23 m	192	Symmetrical steep sides and rounded base	0.8 m × 0.45 m	696
D20	90 m	082	Symmetrical 45 degree sides	1.4 m × >0.4 m	733
D23	50 m	023	Asymmetrical steep sides with concave base	1 m × 0.33 m	739 (u), 740 (l)
D26	25 m	092	Asymmetrical steep sides	2.17 m × >0.4m	747
D29	14 m	096	Asymmetrical steep sides	1.5 m × > 0.43 m	752
D33	70 m	113	Symmetrical 45 degree sides	1.4 × >0.43 m	788

Type 5: Buff gritty ware* (Winbolt 1927) (<1%)

Forms: storage jars.

Source: Hardham kilns.

Type 6A: Fine white/buff wares (Evans 1974) (8%)

Forms: flagon, large bowl, tazza (Fig. 8:3–5) lid, platter.

Source: Wiggonholt kilns.

Type 6B: Coarse white/buff wares (Evans 1974) (1.4%)

Forms: flagons, storage jars, hemispherical bowl.

Source: Wiggonholt kilns.

Type 7: East Sussex grog tempered wares (Green 1980) (3%)

Forms: girth-cordoned jar, platter copying Gallo-Belgic form (Fig. 8:2), everted-rim jar, plain-rim bowl, lid, vessel with pedestal base.

Type 8: Oxidized gritty ware (2%)

Fabric: hard, coarse fabric with variable orange-brown surfaces

Table 5. Summary of all buildings.

No.	W	Form	Composition	Phase	Fig.
1	>7 m	Floor (534)	Compact yellow clay with rare small stones	8	6f
2	5.2 m	Makeup (545) Floor deposits (544) Wall trenches [014/133 & 012]	Silty clay with frequent small flints, sandstone and occasional tile Compact yellow clay with rare small stones Vertical-sided trenches with fill including flint nodules, two similar but intercutting at south.	6	6a
3	7.6 m	Makeup ? (609) Floor ? (607 and 614) Wall trenches [168 & 169]	Limited area of fine gravel Limited areas of yellow white clay with rare small stones Steep sided trenches with medium-sized stones.	6	6b
4	5 m	Makeup ? (657 & 665) Floor ? (669) Wall trenches [154, 155 & 156]	Two areas of gravel. Small area of compact yellow clay with rare small stones. Possible robbing trenches/pits. Fills noticeable due to high stone content	8	–
5	8.8 m	Earliest floor (708, 712 & 719) Hearths ? (707 & 711) Layer (710) Second floor (709, 713, 717 & 725) Wall lines	Compact white/yellow clay with crushed tile. Two areas of scorched red clay (one overlying D18) Dark brown silty clay. Compact yellow/white clay with rare stones and crushed tile. Limited evidence, gully [071] and posthole [193] had similar stony fills.	6	6c
6	7–8 m	Makeup (755) Floor (453, 456/458) Layer ? (751 and 754)	Limited extent of silty clay with frequent small stones Sandy yellow clay with rare medium stones. Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Unclear if related.	6	–
7	4.6 m	Floor (781 & 782) Hearth [108] Wall lines	Compact white clay with rare inclusions Steep-sided cut with flat base containing lowest fill of charcoal-rich deposit (785), sealed by crushed tile deposit (784) and finally grey blue clay (783) Limited evidence, possible gully [111] or posthole [112] are associated.	6	6d

and dark grey core. Uneven fracture. Inclusions are abundant, ill-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded multi-coloured quartz c. 0.3–1.3 mm, and sparse sub-rounded black ?iron ore c. 0.2–0.4 mm.

Forms: storage jars, bead rim jars.
Source: unknown, probably local.

Type 9: Oxidized sandy ware (Evans 1974) (<1%)
Forms: amphora stopper (Fig. 8:6).
Source: Wiggonholt kilns.

Type 10: Verulamium region whiteware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154–5) (<1%)
Forms: unguent jar, ring-necked flagon, reeded rim bowl.

Type 11: Grey-cored oxidized sandy ware (<1%)
Forms: folded beaker, flagons.
Source: ?Wiggonholt/Hardham variant.

Type 12: Oxford Oxidized ware (Young 1977) (<1%)
Forms: Type C100 mortarium.

Type 13: Hoo fabric/north Kent white-slipped ware (Davies *et al.* 1994) (<1%)
Forms: white-slipped beaker (Fig. 8:7)

Type 14A: Samian ware - central Gaul* (Tomber & Dore 1998) (2%)
Forms: Curle 15, Dr 18/31, 18/31R, 31, 31/r, 37, 27, 33, Walters 79

Type 14B: Samian ware - south Gaul (Tomber & Dore 1998) (1.1%)
Forms: Dr 15/17, 18, 27, 29, 31, 37 (Fig. 8:10), platter.

Type 14C: Samian ware - east Gaul (Tomber & Dore 1998) (<1%)
Forms: Curle 15, Dr 32, 36, 38.

Type 14D: Samian ware - Aldgate/Pulborough (Tomber & Dore 1998) (<1%)
Forms: Curle 11, Dr 36 (Fig. 8:8, 9, 11–13).

Type 15: Mortaria (<1%)
(1) **Verulamium region** (including workshops at Brockley

Table 6. Summary of all 'structures'.

No.	W	Form	Composition	Type	Phase	Fig.
1	1.2 m	Feature [131] with deposits (539, 540 & 541)	Shallow cut with charcoal-rich deposits	Hearth	3	4a
2	1 m	Feature [010] with deposit (542)	Shallow cut with charcoal-rich deposits.	Hearth	3	4b
3	4.5 m	Gravel surface (550, 558 & 561) Clay (552, 559 & 561)	Three areas of gravel were located to the south of B02. One deposit overlaid the earlier wall trench of this building. Three areas of compact yellow clay, one of which overlay the gravel deposit (558)	Building ?	8	6a
4	1 m	Feature [015] with deposit (555)	Shallow cut with charcoal-rich deposits	Hearth	3	-
5	2 m	Parallel gullies [140 & 141]	Similar gullies with similar stony fills.	?	6	-
6		Stoke-hole [029/030] Chambers [142] Fills (586, 587, 588, 589 & 590)	Deeper profile hollow Two shallower hollows [142] (less certain to the south). That to the north had evidence of a brick/stone lining (590). Stoke-hole and chambers appeared to be filled by the same type of dark charcoal rich deposit with vitrified clay and iron slag.	Furnace ?	6	6e
7		Stony deposit (617 & 621) Wall lines ? [172/173]	Moderate quantities of stone and tile Trench or postpits with asymmetrical profiles and stony fills similar to the layers described above.	Building ?	9	-
8		Stony deposit (635) Wall lines [178, 179 & 180]	Small area of stony material Possible trenches and postpits with stoney fills.	Building ?	9	-
9	>6 m	Gullies [153 & 183]	Both similar in profile 6m apart in east-facing section but only 5m apart in west.	Roundhouse ?	3	4c
10	13 m	Postholes	[038, 039 & 040] had similar profiles and 0.4 m apart. [041 & 185] were smaller	Post-built building or fenceline	3	-
11	4 m	Floor (648)	Distinct brown orange sandy clay	Building	3	-
12	>11 m	Postholes	[163, 188 & 189] similar profiles and 2.8 m apart	Building or fenceline	3	4d
13	0.6 m	Feature [103] with burnt fills (768 & 769)	Shallow cut with charcoal-rich deposits.	Hearth	3	-
14	1.3 m	Gulley with stony fill	Wide gulley with stony fill.	?	6	-
15	4.5 m	Gullies [005 & 008]	Two gullies with similar profiles but otherwise unexceptional.	Building ?	8	-
16	10 m	Floor (601)	Compact yellow sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare stones	Building ?	3	4e
17	7 m	Floor (689, 693, 694 & 695)	Distinct yellow brown sandy clay and rare stones. Phase 5 deposits sealing this contained relatively large quantities of tile.	Building ?	3	4f
18	2 m	Gullies [117 & 118]	Gullies of similar profiles filled by deposits with a high stone content.	?	8	-

Hill, Radlett, Verulamium, Bricket Wood and probably elsewhere along Watling Street) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154–5).

(2) **Oxford** (Cowley, Headington, Sandford etc; Young 1977;

Table 8. Brick and tile from the JCB trench.

Phase	Group	No. of frags.	Description
2	T09	1	<i>tegula</i> *
	unassigned	3	<i>tegulae</i>
3	T01	1	<i>tegula</i>
	T03	1	<i>tegula</i>
	S09	1	<i>tegula</i>
	unassigned	1	<i>tegula</i>
5	unassigned	41	<i>tegulae</i>
6	S05	1	<i>tegula</i>
	S06	3	<i>tegulae</i> and brick
	P05	2	<i>tegulae</i>
	D01	1	<i>tegula</i>
	D08	2	<i>tegulae</i>
	B02	7	<i>tegulae</i>
	B05	3	<i>tegulae</i>
	B07	3	<i>tegulae</i>
	unassigned	2	<i>tegulae</i>
	7	unassigned	14
8	T08	9	<i>tegulae</i>
	D04	3	<i>tegulae</i> and flue
	D07	1	<i>tegula</i>
	D09	1	<i>tegula</i>
	D12	1	<i>tegula</i>
	D13	1	<i>tegula</i>
	D15	4	<i>tegulae</i> and flue
	D17	2	<i>tegulae</i>
9	S07	20	<i>tegulae</i>
	S08	10	<i>tegulae</i>
10	D19	2	<i>tegulae</i>
11	D24	2	<i>tegulae</i>
	unassigned	67	<i>tegulae</i>
Total		210	–

* no flanges present: identification based on thickness and general appearance.

Tomber & Dore 1998, 174–5) see also Type 12.

(3) **Rhineland** (Tomber & Dore 1998, 78–80).

(4–7) **Wiggonholt** (Fig. 9:14–21) *see mortaria*.

These show most of the variations in fabric probably produced at the Wiggonholt workshop. The variants in Fabrics 5–7 were presumably due to the variations in firing and they are distinctive and are especially characteristic of products attributable to this workshop.

Type 16: New Forest fine wares* - oxidized (Fulford 1975) (4%)

Forms: rouletted beakers, folded beaker.

Type 17: Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998) (<1%)

Forms: funnel-neck beaker, rouletted beaker.

Type 18: Colchester colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998) (1.1%)

Forms: folded beaker, plain rim beaker.

Type 19: Trier colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998) (<1%)

Forms: folded beaker.

Type 20: New Forest fine wares* - reduced (Fulford 1975) (1.1%)

Forms: folded beaker, beaker with white painted decoration

Type 21: Oxford Parchment ware (Young 1977) (<1%)

Forms: painted jar.

Type 22: Cologne colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 57) (<1%)

Forms: rouletted beaker.

Type 23: Reduced sandy with red margins (<1%)

Forms: bead-rim jar.

Source: ?late product from Hardham kilns.

Table 9. Industrial residues from the JCB trench.

Phase	Group	Context No.	No. of frags.	Description
3	T03	688	2	bloomery refuse (possibly from reheating hearth) and vitrified clay
5	unassigned	529	1	ferrous slag
	unassigned	667	1	bloomery slag
	unassigned	697	5	ferrous slag (possibly from reheating hearth) and vitrified clay (possibly furnace lining)
	unassigned	777	1	vitrified clay
6	S06	588	6	ferrous slag, bog iron and vitrified clay
	S06	591	3	ferrous slag
	S06	590	1	ferrous slag
7	unassigned	744	1	vitrified clay
	unassigned	521	2	vitrified clay
	unassigned	523	1	ferrous slag
	unassigned	526	1	ferrous slag
8	T08	600	1	ferrous slag
11	unassigned	527	2	ferrous slag and vitrified clay furnace lining
12	topsoil	503	10	ferrous slag and bloomery refuse (possibly from reheating hearth), also smelting hearth cinder and vitrified clay, bog iron

Type 24: Gritty buff/grey ware (Winbolt 1927) (<1%)

Forms: undiagnostic body sherds.

Source: variant from Hardham kilns (cf. Type 5).

Type 25: Hard orange (<1%)

Fabric: hard fired with orange-brown surfaces and core. Uneven fracture. Inclusions are frequent sub-rounded red and black iron ore c. 0.2–1.0 mm and rare angular clear/milky quartz c. 0.3–0.5 mm.

Forms: undiagnostic body sherds.

Source: unknown, probably local.

MORTARIA By Kay Hartley

Twenty-nine sherds were examined. Twenty of these were rim sherds of some kind, all represent different vessels and some of the remaining body sherds are from other vessels. They range in date from the Flavian period to c. AD 300, but two-thirds belong to the period AD 140–200+. The only 1st-century mortarium is, as might be expected, from the important potteries south of Verulamium. Thirteen, dated AD 140–200+ are from local sources, most, if not all, from the workshop at Wiggonholt. These illustrate the local fabric variations very well. Alfoldean would have been one of the major markets for this workshop, along with Binscombe, Chichester, the Chiddingfold and Rapsley villas, Fishbourne and other sites in the immediate area. It served primarily a local market, but a few of its mortaria did reach London, where two stamped ones have been recorded.

There were small workshops like that at Wiggonholt producing mortaria and other coarse ware, throughout Roman Britain in the 2nd century. Most had ceased to exist by the end of the 2nd century or the early 3rd century. In the south, their markets were very largely taken over by the Oxford potteries and it is no surprise that a quarter of this sample is from that source, all dating later than AD 240. Wiggonholt may have been only of local importance, but it was, nevertheless, exceptional, since mortarium production was very limited in southern England in the 1st and 2nd centuries. It was also involved in the production of 'mural crown pottery' in fabric identical to that used for mortaria (Hanworth 1968, 38).

One mortarium is an import from the Rhineland; these mortaria are widely represented on sites in southern and south-western England, but unfortunately cannot be dated more closely than AD 150–300.

This group of mortaria from Alfoldean has particular interest since the whereabouts of the mortaria (including two unidentified stamps), found in earlier excavations are uncertain (Winbolt 1923; 1924). Two of those published are likely to be from the Verulamium region (Winbolt 1924, pl. VIa, no. 26) and Oxford (Winbolt 1924, pl. VII, no. 30); the rest are more problematical.

Fabrics (examined with hand lens at ×20 magnification)*Fabric 1*

Verulamium region (including workshops at Brockley Hill, Radlett, Verulamium, Bricket Wood and probably elsewhere along Watling Street) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154–5).

Granular, greyish-white fabric with abundant quartz and rare orange-brown inclusions; buff-cream slip. Trituration grit normally consists mainly of flint with some quartz and rare red-brown material. None survives on the single example.

Fabric 2

Oxford (Cowley, Headington, Sandford etc: Young 1977; Tomber & Dore 1998, 174–5)

Self-coloured, fine-textured, friable cream fabric, sometimes pinkish; some quartz and rare orange-brown inclusions. The trituration grit consists of abundant, close-packed, transparent and translucent, pinkish and brownish quartz.

Fabric 3

Rhineland (Tomber & Dore 1998, 78–80)

Self-coloured, fine-textured, dense, cream fabric (the single example has an unusual thick black core, and random quartz and rare orange-brown inclusions. Two or three quartz trituration grits survive on the fragment.

*Fabrics 4–7**Wiggonholt*

These show most of the variations in fabric probably produced at the Wiggonholt workshop. The variants in Fabrics 5–7 were presumably due to the variations in firing and they are distinctive and are especially characteristic of products attributable to this workshop.

Fabric 4

Wiggonholt (Evans 1974; Tomber & Dore 1998, 187)

Slightly granular, buff-cream fabric with thick, pale grey core; frequent, tiny, fairly well-sorted, quartz and very rare orange-brown inclusions. A few quartz trituration grits survive, but flint might have been the major constituent. One of the two fragments in this fabric (301 iii) is more granular than the other (301 ii); this is merely because the quartz inclusions are larger in the granular one. The texture of the more granular version can be confused with the finer end of the Verulamium range, but the Wiggonholt fabric has only a relatively local distribution and the pale grey core is a norm for this workshop.

Fabric 5

Wiggonholt (Evans 1974; Tomber & Dore 1998, 187)

Powdery very fine-textured, cream fabric, sometimes with some orange-brown in the core (where this core exists, its presence is noted in the text); few to moderate, quartz and very rare orange-brown inclusions, all barely visible at ×20 magnification; with few tiny black inclusions and streaks in the fabric.

Fabric 6

Wiggonholt (Evans 1974; Tomber & Dore 1998, 187)

Hard, fine-textured cream fabric with thick, well-defined, pale orange-brown core starting just below the surface skin; fairly frequent inclusions, barely visible at ×10 magnification, but consisting of quartz, some blackish and very rare orange-brown material. Slip possibly buff-brown, but the single example is affected by weathering.

Fabric 7

Wiggonholt (Evans 1974; Tomber & Dore 1998, 187)

Hard, fine-textured, cream to almost orange-brown fabric with very thick pale grey core, often clearly defined, starting just below surface skin; the core occasionally has bands of pale orange-brown sandwiched within it. Few barely visible inclusions.

All Wiggonholt mortaria have similar trituration grit, mostly flint with some quartz and red-brown material perhaps sandstone and haematite. The production of mortaria at Wiggonholt is likely to have been within the period AD 140–200+.

CATALOGUE

NB 'right-facing' and 'left-facing' when applied to stamps indicates the relation of the stamp to the spout, looking at the mortarium from the outside.

Roadside trench

Context number followed by original recording code

301 ALF 83 TQ 117330

40 g. Fabric 5 with orange-brown in the core (Wiggonholt). Incomplete rim-section from the right-facing side of the spout with two grooves about half way down the external wall. AD 140–180.

(Given, with permission to Dr Tomber for the National Fabric Collection.)

301 ALF 83 TQ 117330

40 g. Diam. 240 mm. 6% Fabric 4 (Wiggonholt). Wall-sided mortarium with collar divided into three zones; Cunliffe 1971, 294.2 and Cooper 1984 (Chiddingfold), fig. 4, no. 102 are virtually identical. Likely to be AD 160–200+ rather than earlier (Fig. 9:19).

301 ALF 83 TQ 117330

25 g. Fabric 4 (Wiggonholt). A mortarium with high bead and a flange in two planes similar in form to mortaria made in the Verulamium region AD 140–200 (Frere 1972, fig. 121, no. 778 & fig. 130, no. 1037, both found in mid-2nd century layers) and in the Oxford potteries where Young dated it perhaps too late as AD 180–240 (M10). At Wiggonholt its optimum date is perhaps AD 150–200 (Fig. 9:17).

301 ALF 83 TQ 117

25 g. Diam. 210 mm. 9% Fabric 5 (Wiggonholt). The form is as Young M12 in the Oxford potteries (Young 1977), but it is clearly a product of the local workshop at Wiggonholt. Optimum date AD 160–200+ (Fig. 9:20).

301 ALF 83 TQ117330

35 g. Fabric 6 (Wiggonholt). Incomplete rim-section of a flanged mortarium, generally similar in form to 302 ii. AD 140–180.

301 ALF 83 TQ117330

95 g. Diam. 290 mm. 10% Fabric 7 (probably Wiggonholt). Flanged mortarium with part of left-facing spout. The form is not one typical for the Wiggonholt workshop, but it is likely to be from a local source. Optimum date AD 140–170 (Fig. 9:14).

302 ALF 83 IIc

60 g. Diam. 260 mm. 11% Fabric 2 (Oxford). Form M18 (Young 1977). AD 240–300. Surface eroded.

302 ALF 83 TQ11603275

195 g. Diam. 280 mm. 20%. Fabric 5 with thin band of orange-brown (Wiggonholt). Flanged mortarium identical in form to Cooper 1984, (Chiddingfold), fig. 4, no. 95. Optimum date AD 140–170 (Fig. 9:18).

304 ALF 83 TQ115325

- i. 20 g. Diam. 270 mm. 6% Fabric 2 (Oxford) Flange fragment from a form M18 (Young 1977). AD 240–300.
- ii. 18 g. Fabric 2 (Oxford). Fragment from left-facing side of spout of an M18 (*ibid.*). AD 240–300.
- iii. 20 g. Fabric 7 (Wiggonholt). Body sherd with two grooves on outside. AD 140–200+.

308 ALF 83

- i. 65 g Diam. 210 mm 26% Fabric 5 with trace of orange-brown in core (Wiggonholt). Wall-sided mortarium with very thin collar and surviving spout. This type of wall-sided mortarium was never stamped and the spout-type probably began to be used later than 742; it is unlikely to have been used at Colchester before c. AD 170. It is identical with Cooper 1984, fig. 4, no. 99. Optimum date AD 170–200+ (Fig. 9:21).
- ii 85 g. Fabric 5 with band of orange-brown. Three joining body sherds with slight burning.

506 ALF 85 IIIbE 38A

100 g. Diam. c. 320 mm 11% Fabric 1 (Verulamium region). Flange and left-facing part of spout, both typical for AD 60–90.

627 ALF 85 IIbw285

68 g. Diam. c. 390 mm. 2% Fabric 5. Flanged mortarium, thicker than the rest in this assemblage, and similar to Hanworth 1968, (Rapsley), fig. 20, no. 61. Mid 2nd-century (Fig. 9:15).

667

Three body sherds from different vessels:

- i. 35 g. Fabric 5.
- ii. 5 g. Fabric 6. Groove on outside.
- iii. 60 g. Fabric 7, with sandwich core.

742 ALF 83 III bE 24 1 742

95 g. Fabric 5. This large spout has flaked off from the mortarium, along the line at which extra clay was added to form the spout (this junction is always a weak point); the mortarium was probably wall-sided or nearly so. The spout is a type used at Colchester primarily within the period AD 160–190/200 (Hull 1963, fig. 63, no. 9).

747 ALF 83 III bE 27 1 747

10 g. Fabric 7. Flange fragment.

Field artefact collection

Original recording code, followed by year/field/collection unit.

RFA 151 1981, Field C/2

40 g. Diam. c. 280 mm. 8% Fabric 2 (Oxford). Perhaps form M18 (Young 1977). AD 240–300. Discoloured and battered.

RFA 221 1981, Field B/3

35 g. Fabric 7 (Wiggonholt). Body sherd.

RSA 132 1982, Field A/02G

68 g. Diam. 340 mm. 7%. Fabric 5 with some orange-brown in the core (Wiggonholt). Flanged mortarium typical of forms made at Wiggonholt and virtually identical to Hanworth 1968, (Rapsley), fig. 20, no. 62, with neat grooves in the side of the bead. AD 140–180 (Fig. 9:16).

RSA 317 1982, Field B/O1L

125 g. Fabric 6 (Wiggonholt) Body and base sherd.

RSA 443 1982, Field C/O1B

55 g. Diam. 340–360 mm. 3%. Fabric 3 with unusual thick, blackish core (Rhineland). Collared mortarium typical of sources in the Rhineland (Richardson 1986, 112). AD 150–300.

Stamped mortarium (missing)

A photograph shows a mortarium in cream fabric with neat herringbone stamp. Unfortunately it is not possible to identify the stamp, especially without knowing its size, but the make-up of this group from Alfoldean points strongly to its being a product of the kilns at Wiggonholt. AD 140–180.

SAMIAN WARE By Joanna Bird

A total of 102 sherds was recovered. The material is generally in a poor condition from the action of the soil and in several instances the slip has been completely removed. It ranges in date from the mid-1st century AD to the first half of the 3rd century AD. The assemblage includes three decorated sherds and between four and six plain vessels by the Aldgate-Pulborough potter. These pieces are all in a dull orange-red, sometimes almost maroon-coloured fabric, indicating they have been overfired. The slip is a drab orange-red colour, hard and rather matt, with a slightly pimply surface (cf. Webster 1975, 163–4). It now seems probable that at least two potters were active at this workshop (Dickinson 1994, 137–8), although the decorated pieces are all in the same rather clumsily modelled style. In addition to these local wares, there is an unusual imported decorated bowl by one of the later potters working at Montans in southern Gaul.

(1) Roadside JCB trench

(650) II bE 34.2 (658) II bE38.1	Dr 27 probably Dr 37	Central Gaul Montans	Hadrianic–early Antonine Fig. 8 no. 10: the column, with horizontal instead of the usual diagonal segments, the broad zig-zag lines used in the saltire & as a vertical, & the fine, slightly diagonal beads are all on a bowl from London with an ovolo recorded for Felicio of Montans (Bird 1986, no 2.60; a possible origin at Trier was previously suggested for this piece). The wreath, composed of rather blunt-ended bifid leaves, is on Martin 1979, fig. 5, nos 2–3; no. 2 also has a similar column. The roundel is on a stamped Felicio bowl from London (Stanfield 1936, fig. 3:7) and a similar roundel is on Martin 1979, fig. 5:1–3. The leaf at the top of the saltire may be the one on a signed bowl of Secundus from Montans (Martin 1986, fig. 9:3). The figure at the left is probably a smaller version of Hermet 1934, type 15, a Minerva; the unidentifiable figure at right has falling drapery or possibly a club. The rather clumsy layout and pale chalky fabric are characteristic of 2nd-century Montans ware. Hadrianic–early Antonine
(672) II bW40.3 II bW40.5 (306) IIbn	Dr 31 Foot sherd Dr 29	Central Gaul East Gaul South Gaul	Antonine later 2nd–first half 3rd century Upper zone wreath festoons with spirals, separated by ivy-leaf pendants: similar festoons occur on stamped bowls of such potters as Vitalis (Knorr 1919, Taf. 83, D). c. AD 70–85.
(307) IIbS (302) IIC (302) IIC (1) (302) IIC (2)	Dr 36 – Walters 79 –	Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul South Gaul	Trajanic–Hadrianic sherd, Hadrianic–Antonine burnt, mid–late Antonine neck of a closed form or possibly a pedestal foot. mid to later 1st century
(302) IIC (3) (304) IIIB (304) IIIB (304) IIIB (744) IIbE25.8 (301) IIB (301) IIB	Dr 27 Dr 31 Dr 27 Dr 36 Dr 37 Dr 37	South Gaul Central Gaul South Gaul East Gaul South Gaul Central Gaul	mid to later 1st century Antonine Flavian early to mid 3rd century small trident-tongued ovolo Flavian probably by Paternus of Lezoux. The ovolo is Rogers 1974, B106, recorded for Paternus, and he regularly used fine beads. For the dolphin, cf. Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pl. 108, no. 39. c. AD 160–190
(301) IIB	Dr 37	Central Gaul	Panels, including a plain festoon or medallion with a small ring, above a running stag. Hadrianic–early Antonine
(301) IIB (301) IIB (308) JCB us (308) JCB us (308) JCB us (308) JCB us	Dr 37 Dr 37 Dr 18/31R Dr 31R Dr 31 Dr 18 platter platter Dr 18/31 or 31 Dr 33 Dish Dr 27 Dr 15/17 or 18 Dr 32 Dr 37	Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul South Gaul South Gaul South Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul South Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul Central Gaul East Gaul Central Gaul	heavy scroller at base, burnt. Antonine trace of decoration at base. Antonine 3 sherds, overfired Hadrianic–early Antonine mid–late Antonine traces of illeg. stamp Antonine mid–later 1st century 3 platters mid to later 1st century burnt mid to later 1st century Hadrianic–Antonine burnt Hadrianic–Antonine Flavian–Trajanic part of stamp surviving Hadrianic–early Antonine stamped PASSEN[: of the potter Pass(i)enus Neronian first half 3rd century burnt Hadrianic–Antonine

(308) JCB us	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dr 27	South Gaul	foot mid to later 1st century
(308) JCB us	Curle 15	Central Gaul	Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dish	Central Gaul	rouletted base mid–late Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dr 18/31	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul	Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dr 18 or 15/17	South Gaul	mid to later 1st century
(308) JCB us	Dr 31	Central Gaul	3 vessels Antonine
(308) JCB us	Dr 38	East Gaul	late 2nd to mid 3rd century
(536) IIbW10.3	Dr 18	South Gaul	pre- or early Flavian
(634) IIbW35.1	Dr 27	South Gaul	Flavian
(795) IIbE57.1	Dr 37	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
(597) IIbW23.10	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
(599) IIbW23.14	Dr 37	South Gaul	panel design including a small animal ?hare Early–mid Flavian
(601) IIbW24.6	Dr 31	Central Gaul	abraded stamp, possibly chipped to form a lid Antonine
(721) IIbW35.12	Dr 18/31	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–early Antonine
(503) IIbW42.4	Curle 15	East Gaul	late 2nd to mid-3rd century
(652) IIbW42.6	Dr 37	Central Gaul	abraded, but uneven arrangement of beadrows recalls the work of Docilis, who also used a similar large rosette, though not apparently as a junction motif Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pl. 92, no. 14. Hadrianic–early Antonine
(667) IIbW46.8	Curle 11	Aldgate-Pulborough	Fig. 8:11: flange deliberately chipped almost entirely away cf. Webster 1975, fig. 5:P5–6 Trajanic–Hadrianic
(301) us	Dr 37	Aldgate-Pulborough	Fig. 8:8: small figure (Webster 1975, fig. 2:C) may be flanked by caryatids (fig. 2:B) as on Simpson 1952, fig. 5:3. The caryatids may be supporting an arch, which would be a new motif for this potter. Trajanic–Hadrianic.
(2) Field artefact collection			
80/A/1	Dr 18/31	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
80/A/1	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
80/A/3	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul	Base, slightly burnt; traces of stamp are present but illegible. Antonine
80/A/4	Dr 36	Aldgate-Pulborough	Fig. 8:9: The barbotine has partially lifted on the rim. Webster illustrates this form (1975, fig. 3:P4), but not a complete profile. Trajanic–Hadrianic
80/A/4	Dr 31R probably	Central Gaul	mid-late Antonine
80/A/4	Dish	South Gaul	second half 1st century
80/A/4	Dr 33 probably	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
80/A/5	Dr 15/17R	South Gaul	probably pre-Flavian
80/A/5	Dr 31/Lud Sa	East Gaul	later 2nd to mid 3rd century
81/C/2	Dr 31 or 31R	Central Gaul	Antonine
81/C/2	Dr 18	South Gaul	pre-Flavian
81/C/2	Dish <i>c.f.</i> Curle 23	Central Gaul	Antonine
81/C/2	Dr 18	South Gaul	pre-Flavian
81/C/1	Dr 37 probably	Central Gaul	all decoration has been lost. Probably Antonine
81/C/1	Dr 33 probably	Central Gaul	Antonine
81/B/3	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
81/B/3	–	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
81/B/2	Dr 29	South Gaul	Panel design including arrowheads & a small toothed medallion or festoon. Flavian
81/B/2	?Ritt 9/Dr 27	South Gaul	cup foot. Pre-Flavian
82/A/1/A	Dr 18/31	Aldgate-Pulborough	Fig. 8:13: diam approx. 22 cm Cf. Webster 1975, fig. 3:P1–2. Trajanic–Hadrianic
82/A/1/D	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
82/A/1/D	–	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
82/A/1/G	Dr 18	South Gaul	second half 1st century
82/A/1/G	Dr 18 or 15/17	South Gaul	pre- or early Flavian
82/A/1/G	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Antonine
82/A/1/G	Dr 33 probably	Central Gaul	cup sherd with a series of horizontal grooves on the exterior. Probably Antonine
82/A/1/G	Dr 15/17	South Gaul	pre- or early Flavian
82/A/1/G	Dr 37	South Gaul	trace of decoration at base. Flavian–Trajanic
82/A/2/D	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
82/A/2/G	Dr 31 probably	East Gaul	later 2nd to early 3rd century
82/A/2/G	Dr 33	Central Gaul	slightly burnt. Hadrianic–Antonine
82/A/5	Cup	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
82/B/1/C	Dr 33	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine
82/B/1/G	Dr 31	Central Gaul	Antonine
82/B/1/J	Dr 31 probably	Central Gaul	Antonine
82/B/1/K	Dr 37	Aldgate-Pulborough	Fig. 8:12: the design is freestyle: the figures include a hare (cf. Oswald 2116–17), possibly the panther Oswald 1564 (= Webster 1975, fig. 2:A) & probably a small human figure (cf. Oswald 205, though not identical). There is a fine wavy-line border at the base (cf. Simpson 1952, fig. 5:4; Webster

82/B/2/F	Dr 15/17	South Gaul	1975, fig. 1:10), above a pair of grooves. The fabric & rather messy finishing are characteristic. Trajanic–Hadrianic. pre-Flavian Flavian–Trajanic base. Trajanic–Hadrianic with a rather square lip and a groove on the inner edge: cf. Oswald & Pryce 1920, pl. 79:5 & 9. Later 2nd to first half 3rd century double medallion; the motifs within & beside it are too abraded to identify. Hadrianic–early Antonine burnt Hadrianic–Antonine the figure (Webster 1975, fig. 2, C) occurs regularly on their bowls. Shallow blurred moulding. Trajanic–Hadrianic Trajanic–Hadrianic very abraded. First half 2nd century
82/B/2/H	Dish/bowl	South Gaul	
82/B/2/P	Dr 37	Central Gaul	
82/C/1/C	Lud Tb	East Gaul	
82/C/1/C	Dr 37	Central Gaul	
82/C/1/D	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul	
82/C/1/F	Dr 37	Aldgate-Pulborough	
82/C/1/G	Dr 18/31	Aldgate-Pulborough	
82/C/1/G	Dr 18/31 or 31	Central Gaul or Aldgate-Pulborough	
82/C/2/A	Bowl	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Trajanic
82/C/2/B	–	Central Gaul	foot fragment. Hadrianic–Antonine
82/C/2/F	Dish	Central Gaul	Hadrianic–Antonine

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New evidence for Saxo-Norman settlement at Chantry Green House, Steyning, West Sussex, 1989

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THE FINDS

THE POTTERY By Keith Oliver

Method of analysis

The sherds were sorted into fabric-types by visual examination as well as with the use of a binocular microscope up to $\times 30$ magnification. The inclusions were identified using the binocular microscope and Peacock's (1977) key to identification of common inclusions, while the proportions of the inclusions present was determined using a percentage chart. The roundness, sorting, feel and fracture of the inclusions was ascertained following the guidelines in Orton *et al.* (1993).

Applying each of these methods enabled the classification of ten pottery fabric-types (as well as a category for daub). The description of each of these classifications follows and where possible they have been related to other fabric-types for the region which have been published elsewhere (Gardiner 1988; 1990; 1993; Gardiner & Greatorex 1997; Reynolds 1992).

Fabric types

Type A - This is a hard fabric with a rough feel and a jagged fracture. The main component of its temper is a fine quartz sand (>5%) up to 0.25 mm across and medium-sized sub-rounded flint (>0.5%) up to 0.5 mm across. The most distinctive feature, however, is the occurrence of larger, sub-rounded siltstone inclusions of around 1 mm across or sometimes larger. The overall sorting of the fabric can be described as fair. This fabric is the same as the Adur Valley Type DB.

Type B - This is a hard fabric with a harsh feel and a laminated fracture. It has abundant multi-coloured flint, shell and chalk temper (2–5%) which is generally between 0.5–1.0 mm in size, although occasional inclusions occur of 2 mm or more. All inclusions are sub-rounded while their sorting can be described as fair. This fabric is the same as the Adur Valley Type DC.

Type C - This is a hard fabric with a smooth feel and a sharp fracture. Its temper is composed of sparse, sub-rounded flint (<1%) which is generally between 0.1–0.25 mm in size, but the occurrence of larger grains, 0.25–0.5 mm, is not uncommon. Sorting is good. Examples are shown as numbers 1 and 2 on Figure 4 (above).

Type D - This is similar to fabric-type C, except that the temper is much more abundant (>2%). It is a hard fabric with a moderately rough feel and a sharp fracture. Its temper is again

made up of sub-rounded flint which varies in size between 0.1–0.5 mm, with the occasional larger grain, 0.5–1.0 mm in size, and can be described as dense. Some occasional fragments of water-rounded chalk are included in the temper. Sorting is fair. This fabric-type is the same as the Adur Valley Type DE. Selected examples are listed as numbers 3 to 7 (above).

Type E - This again is a hard fabric with a moderately rough feel and a sharp fracture. It is similar to fabric-type D, but is distinguished from it by the greater proportion of chalk which is abundant in it. Overall density of the temper is c. 2%. This is the same fabric as the Adur Valley Type DH. An example is shown as number 8 on Figure 4 (above).

Type F - This fabric is similar to fabric-type B and is hard, with a rough feel and an irregular fracture. Unlike B, however, it has a finer temper mainly of flint (2–5%) measuring 0.1–0.5 mm across, but it also includes slightly coarser chalk and shell, measuring 0.5–1.0 mm across. Occasional larger flint grains >1 mm occur. The inclusions are rounded and sub-rounded and have fair sorting. This fabric is the same as the Adur Valley Type DD. An example is shown as number 9 on Figure 4 (above).

Type G - This is a hard fabric which is very smooth to feel and has a laminated fracture. It has a very fine temper (<0.1 mm) of flint or quartz sand and some red inclusions, either clay pellets or red iron ore of a similar size. The inclusions are very small and difficult to see even under $\times 30$ on the binocular microscope. Sorting is good but it is impossible to discern the level of roundness even under the binocular microscope. This fabric-type is a post-medieval earthenware.

Type H - This is a hard fabric with a moderately smooth feel and with a smooth fracture. The temper consists of fine, sub-rounded flint measuring 0.1–0.25 mm, as well as voids measuring 0.25–0.5 mm, which represent dissolved-out chalk or shell. Mica also occurs measuring <0.1 mm. The inclusions are moderately dense (<2%) while the sorting is good. This fabric is a transitional ware dating to either the late medieval period or the early post-medieval period.

Type I - This is a relatively soft fabric, buff in colour, which is smooth to feel and has a smooth fracture. Its temper is made up of moderately dense, very fine inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded flint or quartz sand, along with red and black (possibly iron-rich) grains which can be detected only with difficulty under the microscope. Sorting of the inclusions is very good, while the whole sherd is covered with yellowy-green glaze on both the inner and outer surfaces. This fabric is likely to be Tudor Green (Pearce & Vince 1988), but could be differentiated from Saintonge only with difficulty.

Type J - This is a hard fabric, rough to feel and with a sharp fracture. Its temper is composed of very dense (10–15%) but very fine sub-angular to sub-rounded flint measuring <0.1 mm across. The occasional very large flint grain also occurs >2 mm with no intervening size of grains. Occasional voids also occur measuring 0.25–0.5 mm. The sorting can be described as very good since the very large flint grains are rare.

Discussion

The pottery from this assemblage has been laid out in Tables 1 and 2 giving alternative methods of quantification, by sherd

Table 1. Sherd number by fabric type.

Context no.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	8	7	45	49	5	15	2	2	1	0
3	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
5	1	2	3	7	1	17	0	0	0	2
6	4	4	0	18	0	37	0	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0
Total	14	17	48	76	8	81	2	2	1	3

Table 2. Sherd weight (g) by fabric type.

Context no.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	48.7	69.2	402.8	742.3	32.4	139.2	8.4	24.6	22.9	0
3	0	58.4	0	0	0	41.4	0	0	0	0
5	3.6	17.4	70.7	70.7	4.7	295.6	0	0	0	13.8
6	20.1	22.2	200.3	200.3	0	357.1	0	0	0	2.9
7	9.7	0	9.1	9.1	7.0	32.1	0	0	0	0
Total	82.1	167.2	414.0	1022.4	44.1	865.4	8.4	24.6	22.9	16.7

Table 3. Mean sherd weight (g).

Context no.	Ave. sherd weight
1	11.1
3	10.0
5	12.3
6	9.4
7	5.3

number and by sherd weight in relation to the fabric type and context. Table 1 shows that 52.7% of the total number of sherds comes from the unstratified context 1, while Table 2 shows that in terms of sherd weight, the percentage is 55.6.

In Context 3 there are only two fabric-types found, types B and F. The two fabrics, however, are very similar, being distinguished from each other by the fact that F has a finer temper than B.

In the larger pit there are two fills, Contexts 5 and 6, both of which are dominated by the two fabric-types D and F. In context 6 a similar frequency occurs. Context 7 is adjacent to this pit, and is thought to be either the basal fill of a smaller pit cutting the larger pit or a continuation of context 6 rising at the sides. This is unclear due to machine damage. The fill (context 7) is also dominated by the two fabric types D and F. The similarity of Context 7 with Contexts 5 and 6 suggests that it is part of the same feature and that it is, as suggested, a continuation of Context 6. However, since the definitions have been blurred by modern intrusion and the context was seen mostly in section, we cannot tell for certain.

The majority of the sherds are quite large and have very little abrasion to their fracture surface indicating that they were not exposed for a long time on rubbish heaps but were quickly deposited into the pit. This low degree of abrasion is very evident on the eleven adjoining sherds from the side and base of a cooking pot (catalogue no. 7). The sherds fit tightly together indicating that they were thrown into the pit very soon after breakage.

The average sherd weight for each context is around 10 g (Table 3), except for context 7 which is around half this at 5.3 g. The lesser mean weight of the sherds from this context

suggests that they have been exposed on a rubbish heap for a longer time than the other pottery, and become more broken.

Part of a glazed and decorated spout (of fabric C in Context 1) appears to be a waster. The glaze has run into the inner side of the spout through a small hole or break suggesting a flaw during firing. A considerable number of wasters were also found at the Tanyard Lane excavation (Greatorex, in Gardiner & Greatorex 1997) implying the presence of a kiln nearby. This spout, however, is of a different fabric and may indicate the presence of other undiscovered kilns in the vicinity.

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The species present and the percentages they make up within the identified assemblage are tabulated below.

Table 4. Percentage of identifiable assemblage by species.

Species	Percentage (%)
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	21.2
<i>Ovis aries/Capra hircus</i> (sheep/goat)	66.7
<i>Equus caballus</i> (horse)	1.5
<i>Sus domesticus</i> (pig)	4.5
Small mammal	1.5
Bird	3.0
Fish	1.5

As shown in the table above, sheep/goat dominate the assemblage constituting 66% of the identified sample. Cattle are less prominent, constituting 21%, but more prominent than the remaining species which are represented only by one or two fragments each.

The assemblage is too small to enable any meaningful statistical analysis to be undertaken but a few general comments and observations can be made.

Both juvenile and adult individuals of *Ovis/Capra* and *Bos* are present within the assemblage. It is likely that in the case of *Ovis/Capra* wool was the primary resource but the presence of butchered bones suggests that they were also considered a food resource. *Bos* is more likely to have been the main food resource and butchered remains of *Bos* are also present. It is

possible that the *Sus* was also a food resource as was fish, represented by a single bone fragment. Horse, however, is more likely to have been used for transport.

Five skeletal elements (one of *Ovis* and four of *Bos*) have marks resulting from butchery. The presence of these marks indicates that butchery was carried out, but the relatively small

number of elements affected suggests that it was not undertaken on a large scale. The butchered elements include both skeletal extremities (horn cores) and meat-bearing bones (ribs). Extremities are normally discarded during the initial stages but the meat-bearing bones may be discarded during food preparation or consumption.

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