Culver Archaeological Project: Bridge Farm: East Sussex.

Roads, Rivers and Romans: A Roman Town on the Upper Ouse?

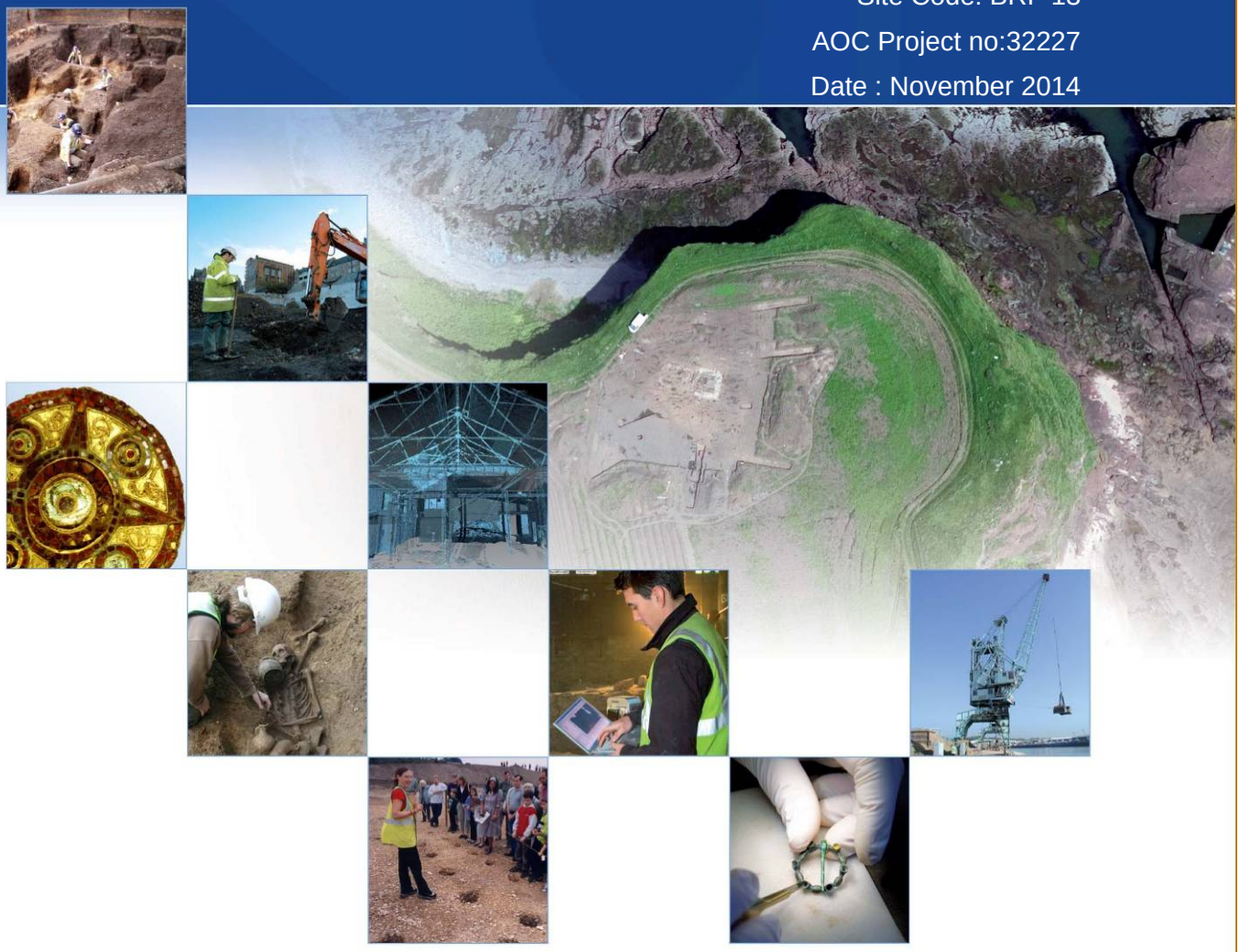
A HLF Funded Community Archaeological Assessment.

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 43133 14462

Site Code: BRF 13

AOC Project no:32227

Date : November 2014



AOC Archaeology Group

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Culver Archaeological Project: Bridge Farm: East Sussex.

Roads, Rivers and Romans: A Roman Town on the Upper Ouse?

A HLF Funded Community Archaeological Assessment

On Behalf of

Culver Archaeological Project
Culver Farm
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Barcombe
East Sussex
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&

Heritage Lottery Fund
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Date of Report: **November 2014**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken at Bridge Farm, which consisted of four evaluation trenches measuring 20m x 10m, 20m x 15m, 20m x 25m and 25m x 10m (Figure 1). The trenches were located across two fields, House Field which is arable land and Little Park Brook which is a grassland meadow (Figure 2). This report summarises the stratigraphical sequence of archaeological remains and describes the work undertaken on the archive. The principal objective of this report is to refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings and assess the potential of the archive to address these research objectives.

In 2011 a geophysical survey was carried out at Bridge Farm by David Staveley and members of the Culver Archaeological Project (Figure 3). The survey indicated a possible settlement and the field walking and metal detecting survey carried out in December 2012 pointed towards Roman occupation. Therefore, between 1st July 2013 and 10th August 2013 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Culver Archaeological Project and AOC Archaeology at the site of Bridge Farm funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund.

The evaluation revealed nine phases of activity from the prehistoric period through to 1st to 4th century. Roman activity continuing into the post medieval period. The Roman period can be split into four individual phases c.AD.43-70, c.AD.70-150, c.AD.150-250 and c.AD250-400+. All in situ remains recorded within the trenches were dated to the Roman period, which consisted of roadside ditches, linear ditches, gullies, post holes, a possible clamp tile kiln with later reuse and a tile lined pit.

Trench 1 consisted of 11 features, a roadside ditch, six pits, and four postholes, which were cut into two of the pits. The two large pits in the centre of the trench and one at the eastern end of the trench have truncated earlier features. All features date to 1st & 2nd century.

Trench 2 consisted of six features, an overburden layer, two roadside ditches, two enclosure ditches, and a small pit on the southern edge of the outer enclosure ditch. The overburden layer dates mid-3rd-4th c. The two roadside ditches running on an N-S axis lower fills date to 1st-2nd century. The enclosure ditches date to 3rd -4th century. The small pit had no datable pottery, although it was filled with imbrex, floor tile, tegulae and box flue tile.

Trench 3 consisted of 16 features, two roadside ditches, a metalled road surface, two flint packed postholes, a small hut consisting of postholes and shallow gullies, an ash pit, six postholes, a possible tile kiln which has been reused, a gulley running SE from the possible kiln, and a tile lined pit. All features date 1st-4th century.

Trench 4 consisted of five features, two enclosure ditches, a small pit, one roadside ditch running on an N-S axis, one cremation burial (c200-300AD). All features date from 2nd-4th century.

Generally, the archaeological features uncovered tallied with the results of the geophysical survey. There was a medium density of archaeological features over the four evaluation trenches. The overall results have been very successful and the research questions set out in our project design have been fully achieved.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Site

1.1.1 This report summarises the archaeological excavations of four evaluation trenches conducted by The Culver Archaeological Project (CAP) and AOC Archaeology (AOC). This project was supported by The National Lottery through the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and was a sponsored community archaeology project entitled 'Roads, Rivers and Romans: A Roman Town on the Upper Ouse'.

1.1.2 The site is located at Bridge Farm which lies c.450m to the south of Barcombe Mills and c.1.3km east of Barcombe, near Lewes, East Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 543200 114400 and comprises fields to the south, west and north-west of the farm buildings.

1.1.3 This project is part of the CAP landscape initiative, which was set up by the author in 2005. The research aims of the project were to examine the landscape around the Barcombe Roman villa and bath house complex to ascertain the existence of any further archaeological remains. CAP has to date carried out systematic field walking, geophysical surveys, (magnetometry and resistivity), trial trenching and open area excavations. This work to date has revealed a possible Mesolithic site, Bronze Age field boundaries, and possibly one of the earliest Bronze Age waterlogged sites in Sussex (Allen 2011), in addition to the extensive Romano-British activity.

1.1.4 A Roman road (Stroude Street) running on a NE-SW axis, running past the villa and bath house complex towards the Greensand Way, and SW towards Offham. North east of the villa a roadside industrial site was found in Pond Field and possible building foundations and worked waterlogged timbers were discovered in Culvermead. Details of previous work can be viewed at www.culverproject.co.uk .

1.2 The Scope of the Report

1.2.1 The work was carried out under the site code number (BRF 13). The research aims, outlined prior to excavation in the Project Design (Millum 2012), are discussed with reference to the results, and the potential of further work to enable full interpretation and publication are outlined. The site comprised of four separate areas annotated as T1–T4 (Figure 3).

1.2.2 These consisted of:

- Trench 1 – located at the southern end of House Field against the boundary hedge.
- Trench 2 – located at the northern end of a grassland meadow, known as Little Park Brook, on the opposite side of the boundary hedge from Trench 1.
- Trench 3 – located at the central area SW of Trench 2.
- Trench 4 -- located to the east of Trench 1 & 2 and runs between House Field and Little Park Brook

1.2.3 This assessment discusses the results of the main evaluation.

1.2.4 On completion of the excavation and prior to the project's final archival deposition, the archive produced by the earlier phases of work conducted by CAP will be integrated into the overall project archive. As part of the programme of post-excavation analysis, the interpretations reached and the dates attributed to the features recorded during the evaluations will be re-appraised.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1.1 The underlying geological structure of the site is sedimentary with the Ouse valley cutting through east-west bands of Lower Greensand and Weald Clay which are heavily mantled with Head and River Terrace deposits (Millum 2012).

2.1.2 The site lies on the eastern bank of the Ouse floodplain, north of Lewes, which comprises deep alluvium flanked by margins of first and second terrace valley gravels. The area supports gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association soils on the floodplain, with paleo-alluvial gley Fladbury 3 Association soils adjacent to the river (Millum 2012).

2.1.3 Interpreting features on site was difficult due to the post depositional gleying that had taken place on site. This process occurs when fluctuating groundwater tables lead to the oxidation of the ferrous and ferric elements in the soils leading to mottling (strong brown ferruginous speckles in the soil), the formation of iron nodules, weak ferruginous encrustations and concretions and iron panning. These are post depositional processes that affect features and can easily be confused with, and mistaken for, different depositional layers and events (See Allen, Appendix B – Specialist Reports).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 In the early 1990's Roman finds had been discovered at Culver Farm, Barcombe, and in 1999 a geophysical survey was carried out at Dunstalls Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe. The survey confirmed the existence of a Roman winged corridor villa and associated buildings. In 2001 a research and training project was launched by University College London (UCL) and the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team (MSFAT). In 2005 UCL left the project and the University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) became joint organisers with MSFAT.

3.1.2 In 2004, a ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in Church Field, an adjacent field located to the SE of the villa site. The survey revealed another building which was believed, and has since been proven, to be a detached multi phased bath house.

3.1.3 Analysis of the 1842 Tithe Map show most of the field boundaries are the same today as when the map was published. This is also the case with an estate map of 1767 (ERSO GBN/9/8).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

3.2.1 Ivan Margary carried out a nationwide survey of Roman roads in Britain, published in two volumes as Roman Roads in Britain: 1 & 2 (1955). Margary excavated trenches whilst surveying the Roman roads, which included the London Lewes Way (Road No 14 section No 14). He describes a field south of Barcombe Mills, stating that the road was buried under 12 inches of topsoil and consisted of a metalled flint surface, which was 15 inches thick at the centre with a very small amount of iron slag recovered. He also states that he uncovered pottery on the edge of the road dating to 100AD or earlier (Margary 1965 p124-164). The field he described as being south of Barcombe Mills is House Field, Bridge Farm.

3.2.2 The site has been metal detected by David Cunningham over a period of several years with the permission of the then owner Phillip Foord. In 2011 David Staveley approached CAP to carry out a magnetometry survey in House Field to see if he was able to trace Margary's London Lewes Way

3.2.3 Following these results, in March 2011, CAP organised a full systematic field walking survey of House Field using the 40m grid system which was already in place for the magnetometry survey.

3.2.4 In 2012 CAP, assisted by local metal detecting clubs, organised and carried out a full systematic metal detecting survey in House Field.

4 Scope

4.1.1 Following the results of the geophysical survey, metal detecting and the field walking survey CAP and AOC opened up four evaluation trenches measuring 20m x 10m, 20m x 15m, 20m x 25m and 25m x 10m. The excavation commenced on the 1st July and was completed on the 10th August 2013. Once the excavations were complete the site was back filled and returned to the land owner.

4.1.2 The excavation was directed by the author, assisted by Co-director David Millum from CAP and managed by Paul Mason & Catherine Edwards for AOC Archaeology.

5 Original Research Aims

5.1.1 In general terms, the original aim of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of farming and preserve by record the archaeological remains impacted by farming. This applies to remains of all periods, and includes evidence of past environments. The other key element in the project aims and objectives was to actively encourage the local communities to get involved in the project.

5.1.2 The community aims of the excavation were defined by the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2013) as being;

- To actively encourage the involvement of the local community in investigating, interpreting and managing their historic environment;
- To educate and promote a greater understanding within the local communities of their local heritage and that of the wider surrounding historic landscape;
- To offer opportunities for volunteers of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field work, including geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and all manner of field techniques, as well as post-excavation assessment.
- To highlight the importance of the heritage to local communities and lay foundations for the beneficial utilisation of their heritage resource for the future.

5.1.3 Archaeological fieldwork: Specific aims included the following;

- To establish the nature, date, purpose and state of preservation of the buried features interpreted from the geophysical survey images and the results of the systematic field walking;
- To assess the condition of the surviving archaeology and the impacts from past and future land use with particular emphasis on the impact of cultivation using the risk assessment model presented in COSMIC (OA 2006) as a reference point;
- To record the archaeology and highlight the importance of the heritage to the local communities;
- To assess the archaeological potential of the various fields surrounding the core area by further geophysical surveying;
- To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed assessment report including recommendations for further works and, if necessary, to inform potential mitigation/management measures should the resource be at risk;
- To formulate a plan on how future work could be targeted and undertaken efficiently and in a way which benefits the local communities; (AOC 2013)
- The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation.

6 Summary of Results

During the course of the excavation at Bridge Farm, settlement activity dating to the Roman period was uncovered on site (Figure 5). The results included two possible major transitional phases of occupation, from a non-defended settlement to a defended settlement and its reversal to its original state. Associated features include a metalled road surface, roadside ditches, pits, structures, possible kiln and a solitary burial.

6.1 Period 1 – Prehistoric Period

6.1.1 No *in situ* prehistoric features were recorded on site, although a residual pottery assemblage, comprising of 12 heavily abraded sherds, was collected. The assemblage consisted of two coarse calcined- flint tempered sherds probably of Late Bronze Age date, six pieces with finer calcined- flint tempered probably of Early-to-Middle Iron Age date and four sherds of glauconitic-sand and sparse calcined-flint tempered fabric C23 of Late Iron Age date. All of the sherds are residual and probably derived from field-marling pre-Roman occupation.

6.1.2 There were 728 prehistoric worked flints recovered from the excavation. The debitage consisted of nearly equal amount of flints of soft hammer struck flakes numbering 193 and hard hammer struck flakes numbering 170. Only 24% showed any evidence of platform preparation. Flake/Blade fragments totalled 223, soft hammer struck blades numbered 28, soft hammer struck bladelets numbered 14 whilst bladelet fragments numbered 23. No evidence of *in situ* knapping was recovered therefore the flints appear to be residual. The majority of pieces date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, with the larger hard hammer struck flakes dating to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. A barbed & tanged arrow head with a missing tip (SF10) recovered from subsoil (1002) and another unfinished arrow head were recovered both dating to the later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

6.1.3 The natural horizon in site was recorded as (1046), (2037), (3141) and (4033), a light brown clay silt. The soils are most likely an old alluvium layer associated with the flood plain of the River Ouse.

6.2 Period 2 – Iron Age & Roman Republic BC

6.2.1 Coins dating to this period have been recovered on the site by a metal detectorist David Cunningham. Three late Iron Age coins including a possible uninscribed example of 'Sussex Lyre' type dating 50-30BC, a silver issue of Verica AD10-20, and five Republican coins, Scipio Asiagenus 106BC, Q. Titius 90BC, Silver denarius issued by Mn. Fonteius C.F. *c.*85BC, Aemilius Scaurus 58BC, and Pompey the Great 40BC (posthumous issue). Due to the state of wear on the republican coins it is believed that they were still in use in the 1st Century AD.

6.3 Period 3 – Roman 43-70AD (Figures 6a, 6b & 7)

Settlement Activity – Structural remains

6.3.1 Two large packed flint postholes were recorded on site as [3093] and [3078] (Figure 6b & Section 3 Figure 8). Posthole [3078] was circular in plan measuring 0.93m x 0.91m x 0.43m deep. The internal structure of the posthole had vertical sides and a flat base. Flint packing measured 0.23m thick, leaving a central post pipe measuring 0.45m in diameter (Plate 1). The pipe and posthole were backfilled by (3076) and (3075) a mid grey brown and red brown silty clay respectively. A sherd of abraded, not closely datable Roman pottery was recovered from the fill however no post fragments were observed.

Plate 1 – Flint Packed Post Hole [3078]

6.3.2 Posthole [3093] was oval shaped measuring 1.20m x 0.85m x 0.66m deep. Unlike the posthole discussed above, no post pipe was visible. This is possibly due to its later truncation and backfilling or that it acted as a post pad rather than posthole. The cut had sharp sides and a concave base and was filled by four distinct fills. The lowest fill (3092) was 0.30m thick reddish grey clay which was overlain by (3091) a 0.25m thick layer of compact flint nodules. Above this was (3090) a 0.12m thick layer of mid brown silty clay which was in turn overlaid by (3089) a 0.10m thick layer of flint nodules. No finds were recorded; however, as the feature is truncated by a later road system it has been dated to this period.

Settlement Activity – Road System (Figures 6a, 6b, 7 & 8)

6.3.3 The earliest dateable feature was an east-west linear ditch [1025]. The ditch measured 2.22m x 0.32m deep, was only recorded in section due to later truncation. The ditch had gradual sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by (1020), a dark yellow brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of stone. The pottery assemblage from the fill included pieces of pre-Flavian Dr 33 cup c.43-70AD, fragments of a jar in a sandy carbon soaked Atrebatic 'Overlap' fabric from Chichester area *c.*43-50/60AD and seven pieces of a reeded-rim bowl of Fishbourne type 89, *c.*50-80AD (Plate 2). It is possible that this feature continued further to the east, however due to post depositional gleying this was not observed in plan.

Plate 2 – Fishbourne type 89 c50-80AD

6.3.4 Also probably dating to this period is the establishment of a quadrant shaped road scheme (Figure 7). The remains were initially observed in the geophysical survey (Figure 3 & 5) and were explored within the evaluation trenches. The road scheme was recorded within all evaluation trenches. The system appears to have remained in use throughout the Roman period with finds recovered spanning 30-50/60AD to 330-420AD. The original scheme may date to this early period due to the early dates recovered from roadside ditches known to be closed and backfilled during the late 2nd century (Trench 1). As some elements of the road side ditch appeared to have been abandoned whilst other sections continued in use and were maintained, the discussion of the scheme is broken down into the respective dated elements, with an overview discussion within Section 9. The complete scheme can be observed in Figure 7.

6.3.5 Ditch [1044] appears to be part of the road scheme forming the eastern roadside ditch (Figure 6a & 8). The linear measured 1.30m x 1.20m x 1.30m deep and was only observed during the excavation of a later intrusional pit. The linear was filled by five fills recorded as (1040), (1041), (1042), (1043) and (1045). These varied from naturally filling silty clays (1043) to dark grey brown silty clay with inclusions of pottery (1040), (1041) and (1042); to gravelly stony fills (1043) and (1045). Two sherds of pottery recovered from (1045) were dated to 43-70AD (Plate 3). A similar ditch was recorded 1.0m to the north of [1044] and was recorded as [1053] (Figures 6a and 11 and Section 5). The linear, which may be a continuation of [1044], was also only observed in section due to its later truncation by a large pit. The cut, which measured 1.40m x 0.40m+ x 1.30m deep, had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by two fills recorded as (1051) and (1052). No finds were recorded.

Plate 3 – Two sherds of pottery from (1045) dating 43-70AD

6.3.6 The continuation of the roadside ditch [1044] and [1053] towards the south extent of Area 1 was observed during the machine excavation of the trench and recorded as [1004], fill (1003). Several slots were excavated to try and re-establish the ditch during the evaluation works, however due to

the rapid pedogenesis, due to the soft sandy and silty nature of the parent material, no cut was observed.

6.3.7 A parallel ditch to [1044], aligned north-south, was recorded 9.0m to the west of above and recorded in two slots as [1006] and [1022] (Figure 6a). The full ditch measured 9.0m long x 0.84m x 0.53m deep. Within the base of the ditch, in slot [1022], a small posthole was recorded as [1038]. The posthole measured 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.14m deep and was filled by (1037), a yellow grey silty clay with inclusions of natural stone and charcoal. The ditch was filled with dark grey brown fine sandy silt (1005) and (1021). Although the pottery sherds recovered from the excavated slots have been dated to 43-100/150 and 70-130/150, the ditch has been interpreted is part of the early Roman road scheme which, generally remained in use throughout the Roman period. This would allow for the accumulation of artefacts within this section until its deliberate backfilling by the middle of the 2nd century.

6.4 Period 4 – Roman 70-150AD.

Settlement Activity – Road System (Figure 7)

6.4.1 The roadside ditches described above remain in use during this period. This has been established through the retrieval of pottery datable to this period within slots excavated within Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Of particular note in this period is the possible recut of the roadside ditch in Trench 3 [3129]. Pottery fragments dating to 43-150AD include East Sussex Ware jar and beaker, Arun Valley greyware lid, miscellaneous fineware flagon, North Kent fineware. Of particular note is the inclusion of sherds of a copy of Fishbourne 221 beaker form.

Settlement Activity – Pitting

6.4.2 A small shallow pit [1012] was recorded dating to this period, located west of the western roadside ditch in Trench 1 (Figure 9a). The pit measured 1.06m in diameter and 0.33m deep and had gradually sloping sides and concave base. The pit was filled by (1011), a grey brown sandy clay with inclusions of flint and pottery identified as fragments of East Sussex Ware jar and flagon, Arun Valley greyware jar, polished silty greyware and South Gaulish Samian, dating the assemblage to 43-150AD. The function of the pit remains unclear.

6.4.3 A much larger pit [1024] was recorded 3m south of [1012], measuring 2.46m x 2.60m x 0.60m deep (Figure 9a). The pit truncated the earlier east-west aligned [1025]. The pit contained two postholes [1027] and [1029] within the base of the pit, similar to that observed in [1008]. The postholes measured 0.45m x 0.30m x 0.15m deep and 0.46m x 0.22m x 0.11m deep respectively. The pit and the post holes contained the same fill of yellow brown sandy silt with inclusions, flint and pottery sherds. Within the assemblage, which was dated 43-100/150AD, were examples of East Sussex Ware jars, Arun Valley beakers and bowls, sand greyware bowl, handmade briquetage, South Gaulish Samian DR33 cup and Ritt 9, Hardham London Ware DR37 copy, cream mortaria and Baetican Dressel 20 fabric amphorae fragment. The absence of very early East Sussex Ware (ESW) jars in decorated eyebrow motifs and Gallo-Belgic imports from the above feature could indicate a date between c. 70AD & c. 100AD.

6.4.4 A large shallow pit with two internal post holes was recorded to the west of the western roadside ditch within Trench 1 (Figure 9a). The pit, [1008] had gradually sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1.45m wide and 0.23m deep. Within the base and the side of the pit were two small postholes recorded as [1013] and [1014]. The postholes measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.35m-0.45m deep. Both postholes and the pit itself were backfilled with the same mid brown sandy silt

(1007), (1009) and (1010). The only dateable find recovered was from posthole [1013] was identified as sherds of an East Sussex Ware jar dating 43-100AD.

6.4.5 A large linear shaped pit in Trench 3 was recorded as [3008] (Figure 9b). The pit measured 2.10m x 2.27m x 0.44 m deep and contained three fills. The lowest fill was recorded as (3007), a yellow grey silty clay with inclusions of bone, flint, tile and pottery sherds dating to 70-150AD. The secondary fill (3009) was a hard yellow grey silty clay with inclusions of flint, tile fragments and pottery sherds dating to 120-150AD, whilst the final fill was (3006), dark grey silty clay which has been interpreted as the remnants of burning. Inclusions included cremated bone, flint, tile fragments and pottery dating to 125-150AD. The pit may have been used for the dumping of hearths or oven waste.

6.4.6 A later pit [3005] was cut directly into the centre of pit [3008]. The pit measured 1.70m x 1.28m x 0.18m deep and was filled by (3004), a brown grey clay silt with inclusions of tile, flints and animal bone. Pottery sherds from the pit date to c. 100-150AD.

6.4.7 Six postholes were recorded in close proximity to the above feature (Figure 9b). The postholes were recorded as [3109], [3096], [3098], [3056], [3059] and [3031] and measured an average of 0.30m x 0.40m x 0.18m deep. The postholes had, on average, grey sandy clay (3108), (3094), (3097), (3054), (3055) and (3030) with inclusions of charcoal, Ceramic Building Material and occasional, not closely datable Roman pottery. Four of the postholes form a semi-circle although their function remains unclear.

6.5 Period 5: Roman 150-250AD (Figure 10 & 11)

Settlement Activity – Defensive Enclosure

6.5.1 It is possible that it is during this phase or the next, that two large east-west enclosure ditches are constructed on the settlement site (Figure 10). The northern or internal ditch was recorded as [2035], [2036] and [4015], whilst the southern external ditch was excavated and recorded as [2003], [2016], [2026], [4014], [4033] and [4008]. The excavation of the northern ditch within Trench 2, only established the extreme southern edge of the cut with no significant data collected on the feature itself (Section 7, Figure 11). The full excavation of a hand dug slot within Trench 4 however, provided a greater level of information. The cut [4015] measured 2.70m wide and 0.82m deep with gradually sloping sides and a tapered V shaped base (Section 10, Figure 11). The cut appears to have been truncated during its backfilling, so that determining its full extent when in use is difficult. Four fills were recorded within the backfill and recorded as (4016), (4017), (4018) and (4019). The lowest deposit is likely to be natural silting deposited whilst the ditch was open (4016). The remaining fills are various grey and brown sandy silty clays and may be the backfilled remains of a defensive bank. No dateable finds were recovered and the only inclusions noted were natural flints.

6.5.2 The southern or exterior ditch measured 4.20m wide and 1.18m+ deep and had sharp sloping sides and a tapered V shape base. Within the Trench 2 excavated slots, two large postholes [2017] and [2032] were cut into the base, measuring 0.56m x 0.61m x 0.25m deep and 0.50m x 0.36m x 0.31m deep respectively. Posthole [2017] was filled by (2014), mid-grey sandy silt clay with a small pottery assemblage dating to 300AD. This may give a post quern date for the removal of the post. Posthole [2032] was filled by (2031), a mid-grey brown sandy clay silt with inclusions of pottery sherds dating to 130-250AD and an assemblage of ceramic building material including Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and voussoir. The latter is an example of a T-shaped slip voussoir of Brodribb's type 1 (Brodibb, 1987, 46). At 65-67mm thick, this RB1 tile is notably substantial and must have been intended for a prestigious building. The ceramic building material dates to the 1st-2nd century.

6.5.3 The southern or exterior ditch was excavated in four slots, three within Trench 2 and a final slot within Trench 4 (Figure 10). The slots within Trench 2 were recorded as [2003], [2016] and [2026] (Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, Figure 11). Each slot indicated a V shaped cut with sharp slopping sides. The number of fills varied from four to six fills. There was a similarity in fills (2030) and (2015), recorded within the western and central slots [2003] and [2016] respectively as they were both recorded as blue grey silty clay. These were overlaid by a series of fills varying from orange brown, light grey brown to mid reddish brown sandy clays (2018), (2015), (2012), (2011), (2005) and (2004). These deposits may represent the deliberate backfill of a surrounding defensive bank which may have been used in conjunction with the defensive ditches. In context (2012), a stamped samian pot base was recovered (SF 46). The fragment has been identified as Martres de Veyre Samian, Dr 18/31 platter base, indistinctly stamped CIII---RAIM and dates c.AD.90-130.

6.5.4 The third slot excavated through the exterior ditch was recorded as [2026]. Within the southern edge of the slot, a possible earlier narrower ditch was observed as [2024] (Section 8, Figure 11). The feature, only observed in section, measured 0.74m wide and 0.40m max deep, and was filled by (2025), a soft mid blue grey clay silt, similar to (2030) and (2015). No finds were recovered from the fill. The remainder of the exterior ditch was filled by six fills recorded as (2027), (2020), (2019), (2028), (2013) and (2010). The fills vary between light and dark grey and yellow brown sandy silt and clay. It is likely that these also represent the deliberate back fill of the ditch with bank deposits. Finds recovered from the Trench 2 ditch excavation included a fragment of stamped samian and pottery datable to the between 170-250AD and 270-400AD. Other finds included animal bone, worked and burnt flint, including a flint arrowhead, fragments of glass bottles dating to the 3rd-4th century, iron nails and stylus (Plate 4), coins, ceramic building material and slag. Also recovered from the ditch was an almost complete quern stone (Plate 5) along with smaller fragments. The stones have been identified as Lower Greensand querns, with part a lower stone from a c. 400mm diameter quern and 95% of another lower stone from a 360mm diameter quern, (see specialist report, Appendix B).

Plate 4 – Stylus

Plate 5 – Quern Stone

6.5.5 The hand dug slot through the ditch within Trench 4, contained five fills (4011), (4009), (4007), (4006) and (4005) with a possible recut recorded as [4008] (Section 10, Figure 11). The lower edges of the ditch are illustrated in Figure 11 Section 10. The fills were similar to those recorded in Trench 2, with possible natural infill of sand and gravel recorded in the base as (4011). Finds recovered from the fills included pottery sherds datable to 200-300AD (average), a large fragment of a silver denarius identified as Severus Alexander dating to c222-228, worked and burnt flint, slag, animal bone, large iron nail and glass fragments.

6.5.6 It is also at this time that some sections of the roadside ditch appear to go out of use. The ditches observed within Trench 1 (see section 6.3); no longer appear in use, as no later dating pottery or artefacts have been observed post 150AD. Due to the creation of the large enclosure ditches the road into the settlement no longer exists and as such the ditches are either allowed to silt up or are deliberately backfilled.

Settlement Activity – Pitting

6.5.7 A large circular pit was recorded within Trench 1 as [1050] (Figure 10). The pit, which measured 2.08m x 2.25m x 1.05m, had sharp gradual sides and flat base. Four fills were identified within the pit, (1039) a mottled light and dark brown sandy clay, (1048), a light brown silty clay, (1034), a dark brown clay silt and (1015) a mid brown silty clay. Finds include fragments of pottery including East Sussex ware, Wickham Barn, Alice Holt ware, North Kent ware, Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian, Cologne whiteware and Lower Nene Valley ware. Of particular note were the almost complete remains of an East Sussex ware narrow neck jar (Plate 6). The assemblage dates to 130/170-200AD.

Plate 6 – East Sussex Ware narrow neck jar (1034) and (1039)

6.5.8 Another large pit [1031] was recorded cutting into the early possible roadside ditch [1044] (Figure 11, Section 4). The pit measured 1.42m x 1.20m x 0.50m deep and had a steep to gradual side and concave base. The pit was filled by (1019/1032) dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with flint, sandstone and ironstone inclusions as well as fragments of pottery dating to 90-120AD and 70-200AD and an illegible coin identified as a 1st to early 3rd century Ae sestertius.

6.6 Period 6: Roman 250-400+AD (Figure 6a, 6b, 7, 12a, 12b & 13)

6.6.1 The roadside ditches to the south of the east-west enclosure ditches appear to continue in use during this period. The north-south roadside ditches discussed in section 6.3 extend into Trench 2, where they were excavated as [2007], [2023] and [2038] (Figure 6a). The ditches measured between 0.65m to 1.20m wide and between 0.40 and 0.62 deep and had gradual sloped sides and concave base, which was filled by mid brown yellow sandy clay recorded as (2022) and (2006). Finds included worked and burnt flint, slag fragments and pottery sherds dating to 70-250AD and 250-350AD.

6.6.2 Only the eastern roadside ditch from Trench 2 was observed and recorded within Trench 3, as [3062], [3127] and [3133] (Figure 6b and Sections 12 & 14, Figure 13). The ditch enters Trench 3 on a north-south alignment and then proceeds on an east-west alignment. A later recut on the same alignment was observed as [3132] filled by (3131) and dated to 200-400AD. A second east-west parallel roadside ditch forming the southern side of the road was recorded as [3052], [3116], and [3140]. The ditch ran for 14m before turning at great width towards the southwest. It is possible that the bend of the ditch to the southwest was added at a later date to encircle the kiln (Figure 6a, 6b, 7, 8 Section 2 & Figure 13, Sections 13 & 14).

6.6.3 The northern roadside ditch in Trench 3 measured a maximum 1.90m wide x 0.78m deep and was excavated in three slots [3062], [3127] and [3133] (Figure 6b and Sections 12 & 14, Figure 13). The ditch had sharp gradual sides and a sharp concave base. Cut [3133] contained three fills recorded as (3046), (3045) and (3024), whilst [3062] and [3127] contained a single fill recorded as (3126) and (3063) respectively. Within [3133] the lower fill (3046) was a blue silty clay indicative of deposits located below the water table. Overlying this was (3045), a hard orange layer of manganese. The final deposit was a 0.35m-0.39m thick layer of mid brown grey silt. Finds recovered from the ditch

include worked and burnt flint, iron fragments, animal bone, glass and pottery fragments ranging from 120-270AD to 270-300/350AD.

6.6.4 The southern road side ditch was excavated in three slots recorded as [3052], [3116] and [3140]. The eastern slot [3052] and the slot excavated within the western limits [3140] was very similar to [3133] described above. The fills (3050/3049) and (3025/3020) match deposits (3046) and (3024) recorded above. A South Gaulish Samian Dr 33 cup base with an illegible stamp (SF 48) was recovered from fill (3048) which has been dated to the late 1st century. With the slots mentioned above the ditch measures 2.00m to 2.80m wide and between 0.67-1.10m deep. The central slot through the ditch [3116] was located at a point where the ditch changes alignment from east-west to northeast-southeast. At this point the ditch widens to a maximum of 5.02m wide and 0.95m deep. The cut had sharp to gradual sloped sides and an undulating concave base. Two concave sections within the base may indicate individual cuts however this was not visible in section. The ditch at this section contained six fills varying from the blue silty clay to brown grey silty clays, (3110), (3114), (3113), (3115), (3107) and (3105) (Section 11, Figure 13). The increase in deposits may represent phases of infill following maintenance or when it went out of use either of which may have led to an increase in width over time. Few inclusions were recorded and include charcoal along with sherds of pottery dated to 200-300AD.

6.6.5 Excavations conducted between the two roadside ditches described above uncovered an *in situ* road surface recorded as (3139) (Figure 6b). The surface was composed of rounded flints bedded into (3136), an orange brown silty clay layer. The flints were not densely packed which suggests that the surface has undergone some disturbance. Wheel ruts [3138] were recorded to the east of the flint surface measuring 1.00m long x 0.10m wide. At least seven ruts were recorded and were filled by (3137), a dark grey friable silt. .The presence of ruts may indicate that the road was in use even when the metalled surface was beginning to disintegrate.

6.6.6 Within Trench 4, the north-south ditch [4027] and [4029] also appears to be part of the early road scheme (Figure 6a). The ditch measured between 1.90m to 2.05m wide x 0.54m to 0.90m deep and was filled with yellow brown sandy silt (4028) and (4026). The cut had gradual to sharp sides and a concave base. Finds recovered from the fill include fragments of pottery dated to 150-250AD, worked and burnt flint, an iron nail and slag.

6.6.7 To the east of ditch [4027] and [4029] was a spread of flints (4023) (Figure 12a). The flint type is not local to the site and is likely to have been imported from further afield. It is unclear whether the flints represent an *in situ* surface or whether they have been dragged from elsewhere as they lie directly on the natural horizon and are not laid within a bedding soil.

Settlement Activity – Structural Remains

6.6.8 Located to the south of the southern roadside ditch [3116/3140/3052], was an unusual rectangular feature recorded as [3060] (Figure 12b). The feature measured 1.60m x 1.00m x 0.40m deep and was lined by complete and fractured tegulae (Plate 7). A complete RB3 tegulae measured 467mm long with width varying from 340mm to 320mm and between 21mm and 22mm thick and had a 5mm nail hole within its upper edge. Another fragment taken from the feature contained a dog paw mark. The tegulae have been dated to the 3rd / 4th century. Between the vertical edged cut and the tegulae was (3099), a loose dark brown soil used as packing backfill. Within the base of the structure was a large lump of opus caementicium (3072). The material may have been deposited within the structure whilst wet as the base of the lump appeared welded to the tiles. The feature was backfilled by (3061) a mid-brown loose silty clay with fragments of CBM, flints and pottery. The pottery sherds have been

dated as post 270AD. The function for the feature remains unclear. It is possible that it was utilised for mixing materials or perhaps would have been a water tank with the opus caementicium (once used) being used as a waterproof lining.

Plate 7 – Tile lined pit [3060]

6.6.9 Within the southeast corner of Trench 3, is a possible structure formed of postholes and gullies (Plate 8). Seven postholes were recorded forming a rectangular structure (Figure 12b). These were recorded as [3027], [3029], [3042], [3044], [3040], [3038] and [3036]. The postholes were sub-circular and small in size measuring on average 0.30m x 0.35m x 20m deep. Each was filled with the same mid grey brown sandy silt recorded as (3026), (3028), (3041), (3043), (3039), (3037) and (3035), with inclusions of CBM flecks and pottery sherds which are not closely datable due to their small size. The internal gully recorded as [3018] had a maximum depth of 0.15 and enclosed an area of 2.30 X 3.00m inclusive, the fill being similar to that of the postholes (3017). Pottery sherds recovered have been dated to 200-400AD. Internal to the gully was a flat area which may have undergone some manipulation to create the flat horizon.

Plate 8 – Possible structure formed of postholes and gullies

6.6.10 To the south of the structure was [3100], a sub-circular shallow depression filled with a thin charcoal and ash spread (3083) and capped by (3082), a 0.05m thick layer of light yellow and orange clay (Figure 12b). The origin of this deposit and the ash and charcoal layer within is unclear. It is possible that it was associated with the structure directly to the north.

6.6.11 Within the southwestern corner of Trench 3 was a curvilinear gully [3130] and ditch [3103/3101/3057] (Figure 12b and Section 18, Figure 13). The geophysical survey suggests that the two features may be a continuation of the same single feature however this was not explored during the works due to time constraints. The gully measured 7.50m x 0.30m x 0.50m whilst the ditch measured 6.80m x 1.00m-2.10m x 0.50-1.15m deep. The fills (3118), (3102), (3104) and (3047) were similar and recorded as dark brown compact silt with a high density of charcoal in (3118) and a very high density of ceramic building material recorded within (3102), (3104) and (3047). Pottery sherds recovered date to 70-200AD to 200-400AD whilst the ceramic building material assemblage contained brick, hearth furniture, imbrex, tegula, and fragments of box flue, dating to the 3rd-4th century.

6.6.12 Centrally within the curved gully and ditch is a large circular feature recorded as [3070] (Sections 16 & 17, Figure 13). The feature measured 3.20m x 2.80m x 0.92m and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The edges of the cut appeared black and red indicating intensive *in situ* heat. The gully [3130] joins the feature on the southwestern edge and appears to be part of the structure. The large feature [3070] has been interpreted as a possible tile kiln (Plate 9) and as such the gully could be interpreted as a flue. The high level of charcoal and CBM wasters recovered from the surrounding ditch adds weight to the theory of a tile kiln. The kiln was backfilled with several varying fills recorded as (3010/3019), (3011/3033), (3021), (3022), (3067), (3069), (3071) and (3073). One interesting fill (3067) was a gloopy jelly like material which was submitted for further analysis. Originally interpreted as tallow, this was called into question by a gas chromatography analysis by Dr Oliver Craig of University of York and the material is as yet unidentified. No dating evidence was recovered.

Plate 9 – Possible tile kiln [3070]

Burial

6.6.13 During this period or possibly the period before, a single cremation vessel was interned on site SF75 [4010] (Figure 12a and Section 15, Figure 13). Located within Trench 4 was a single vessel within an undistinguished cut [4021]. The vessel was identified as a jar dating to 200-300AD and was virtually intact (Plate 10). Within the vessel densely compacted burnt bone fragments were recorded approximately 15-20cm into the vessel. The identified fragments from the fill included, fragments of skull including maxilla and tooth roots; a cervical vertebra, rib, sacral ala, fragments of right and left ulna and radius and fibula. All the identifiable bones are fully formed and are likely to represent a single adult.

Plate 10- Cremation Vessel [4010]

6.6.14 The location of the cremation appears to lie close to the early road scheme or within the defensive enclosure (depending on its deposition date). No further remains were recorded during the investigations which may suggest an individual burial rather than a cemetery. It is possible that the remains were interned during the lifetime of the road scheme, which could have been located away

from the main settlement. The cremation, however, could be significantly later in date, with the jar being held as an heirloom.

Buried soil

6.6.15 Overlying the Roman activity within the central areas of Trench 3 was a deposit of dark grey brown charcoal rich deposit (3088) with a high density of finds including CBM, marble, burnt flint, lead, glass, and a pottery assemblage including examples of East Sussex Ware, Wickham Barn, Alice Holt greyware, North Kent Ware, South Gaulish Lezoux Samian, Hoo St Werbergh, Late Moselkeramik, Oxfordshire ware and New Forest Purple colour coated wares, dating to 200-350AD. The deposit is thought to be an organic based accumulation of occupation soil. Whether this is the result of the combination of traffic, soil material and animal faeces accumulating on the roadway leading to soil formation, combined with greater ground moisture content along the route entrapping windblown silt especially after its main phase of use, although an attractive hypothesis, remains unproven. An initial site inspection was carried out to assess the soil. The results can be found in Appendix B (Allen 2013a).

6.6.16 Overlying the trenches was a colluvial deposit described as a brown earth, recorded as (1002), (2002), (3003) and (4002/4022). Within Trench 4 the deposit measures 0.50m thick whilst in the northern section of Trench 3 it measured 0.35m. These deposits contained a large amount of finds which included a flint arrowhead, worked flint, burnt flint, glass, slag, brick material, lead, iron, coins, copper brooches, fragments of a shale bracelet and pottery sherds dating from 50-270AD to 300-400AD.

6.7 Period 7: Saxon

No archaeological features were found dating to this period, however a metal detectorist David Cunningham has found one Saxon coin a silver penny of King Aethelred II ('The Unready') 978-1016AD, in the area of settlement.

6.8 Period 8: Medieval.

No archaeological features were found dating to this period, although David Cunningham has found eight coins, which include Edward I/II 1279-1327, Edward IV 1461-1470 and two Elizabeth I 1582-1600.

6.9 Period 9: Post Medieval

No archaeological features were found dating to this period; however during the metal detecting survey, 12 coins dating to 17th-19th centuries were found. A further four coins identified as two late silver sixpences of George III 1806 and two sixpences, dating 1817 have been previously recovered by David Cunningham.

7 Summary of Site Archive and Work Carried Out

7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive (All phases)

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	257
Context Register Sheets	11
Plans and Section Sheets	92
Plan Register Sheets	3
Levels Sheets	7
Small Finds Register	6
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	1
Environmental Sampling Sheets	31
Photographs, Black & White	110
Digital Photos	183

7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed, checked and consolidated. A context list has been completed (Appendix A). Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been produced to accompany the results showing the location and preliminary phasing of the features. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced.

8 Summary of Finds and Analysis of Potential

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listed ready for deposition with the Culver Archaeological Project. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	7382 Sherds
Human Remains	1 Cremation
Ceramic Building Material	6847 Fragments
Metal Finds	462 Pieces
Glass	73 Fragments
Stone	530 Pieces
Slag	264 Pieces
Flint work	728 Pieces
Animal bone	929 Fragments
Environmental samples	31 Samples
Coins	25 Examples
Wood	14 Fragments

8.2 Finds Summaries (See Appendix B for full specialist reports)

8.2.1 Flint work (Butler 2013)

A total of 728 pieces of worked flint weighing 4.908kg were recovered from the excavation. The source of the majority of the raw material is from the South Downs. The flints are coloured mid grey to black, or a mottled grey and some had a light blue-grey patination or white to grey patination. A small amount was sourced from local river gravel deposits and were coloured with an orange-buff staining and two pieces were Bullhead flint.

The debitage consists of 170 hard hammer struck pieces and 193 soft hammer struck pieces and 223 flake/blade fragments. Only approximately 24% of the debitage had any evidence for platform preparation. The majority of the debitage would date to either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic these being predominately made up from soft hammer struck pieces and the larger hard hammer struck flakes would date to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Seven cores were also recovered consisting of three single-platform, three two-platform and one multi-platform, flake cores, and seven core fragments were also recovered

There was a significant Mesolithic assemblage, which could indicate the existence of a potential Mesolithic camp within the area. Implements were rare on site comprising only 3% of the assemblage and the majority of these were scrapers of these 14 were end scrapers, three end and side scrapers and a single hollow scraper.

A later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered (SF10) (Plate 11), plus a possible unfinished one.

Plate 11- Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead

The vast majority of the assemblage is residual and/or derived and therefore at this stage there is no potential for further study, although it is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible further study in conjunction with the flintwork that is found from any future excavations.

8.2.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery (Lyne 2013)

The assemblage comprises of 7,382 sherds, weighing 64033g, predominately of Roman origin and the majority of that is 3rd and 4th century AD, although there are some earlier assemblages. There were 12 prehistoric sherds recovered, all very abraded.

Two of the assemblages from (2004) and (4004) could benefit from a more detail quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds.

There was quite a variation of fabrics found on site, a large proportion were of local wares including East Sussex Ware (both course and fine wares), Wickham Barn and East Sussex Brown-Burnished ware, as well as fabrics from further afield, such as Black Burnished ware from Dorset, Oxfordshire Red Colour Coat and New Forest ware. Imported fabrics include South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian, Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian ware and Cologne whiteware with black colour-coat and Moselkeramik.

Seven more unusual sherds were identified as fragments from a reeded-rim bowl of Fishbourne type 89 fabric C13, *c.*50-80AD. There is evidence for this type being produced at Fishbourne Roman Palace in the form of kiln wasters. Two stamped samian bases were recovered, SF 46, a Martres de Veyre Samian Dr 18/31 platter base indistinctly stamped CIII---RAIM, which was recovered from (2012) and dating to c.AD.90-130 (Plate 12). The other example was SF 48, a South Gaulish Samian Dr 33 cup base with illegible stamp from (3048) dating to the late 1st century.

Plate 12- Stamped samian ware platter base Dr 18/31

8.2.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) (Barber 2013)

The assemblage consisted of 6847 pieces of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing 213,546g from 86 individual numbered contexts. The vast majority of the CBM (6840) is of Romano-British (henceforth RB) origin and the contexts, where datable span from the 1st-4th+ centuries. Although there is a small amount of post-medieval CBM they come from unstratified/topsoil deposits.

There were 17 Roman fabrics identified from the assemblage covering tile and burnt clay. The fabrics are generally mixed which suggests either a high level of reworking or residuality or perhaps that the fabrics are long-lived. A range of typical Roman CBM forms are present with the vast majority of the fragments having been recovered from Trench 3.

The post Roman assemblage is made up of seven pieces, which equated to three fabrics all of which are of post-medieval and date from the 17th-19th century.

The Roman assemblage is of more interest as it directly relates to the main phases of activity at the site. Despite its relatively large size the majority of the Roman assemblage consists of amorphous pieces of burnt clay and tile fragments undiagnostic in form. These generally hold little potential for

further analysis. However, there are a good number of larger diagnostic pieces, some of which appear to be wasters/seconds and thus in line with current thinking in regard to on-site tile manufacture. The assemblage may therefore shed light on the products of such an industry, in fabric, form and finish, although this probably only relates to the most common fabrics. Further stratigraphic and distributional analysis offers some potential to strengthen the hypothesis that certain fabrics were made on site. These can then be compared with the fabrics from the Culver Farm and Barcombe villa excavations to begin to establish if the current site was a source for the area. The presence of the spindle whorl and briquetage fragment also sheds light on other activities being undertaken at the site.

8.2.4 Metalwork Finds (Barber 2013)

The metal finds consists of 462 pieces weighing 6473g from 51 individually numbered contexts. This assemblage includes 74 pieces from the environmental residues weighing 485g, and a few unstratified finds from around the site collected by metal detecting predominately, from the spoil heaps.

The types of metal recovered from the site included iron, copper alloy and lead; the vast majority are believed to be of Roman origin. The copper alloy is in a very poor state of preservation; the iron work is generally in poor condition and heavily corroded whilst the lead is in fairly good condition. The dominate type of iron finds are nails or fragments of nails. There was no notable difference between early and late Roman nails. Hobnails numbering 59 were also recovered.

The metalwork assemblage from the site is considered to hold a mixed potential for further analysis. The post-Roman assemblage, all recovered from unstratified deposits, closely mirrors the periods and activities suggested by the larger group from the metal detecting survey. This essentially equates to low-intensity agricultural activity from the medieval period onward, which intensifies from the 18th century to the present day. As such the post-Roman assemblage, including items of uncertain date from unstratified deposits, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Roman assemblage is much larger and relates directly to the activity associated with the excavated features. As such it sheds some light on the activities and social make-up of the inhabitants of the site. Despite the somewhat limited nature of the material, the assemblage relates to a number of topics: construction, lead-working (including repair work), dress, potential literacy, trading and fishing. These can be amalgamated with the small assemblage from the metal detecting survey to increase the sample size. There are also a notable number of iron items that are yet to be satisfactorily categorised due to extensive corrosion products obscuring their form. These pieces are likely to produce evidence of tools and other diagnostic pieces that could shed light on other craft/industries being practiced at the site.

8.2.5 Coins (Various Metal Detecting Surveys) (Rudling 2013a)

In 2012, a metal detecting survey was carried out in House Field and Long Park, and as well as many other metal artefacts, 35 coins were recovered. Prior to this a further 77 coins had been collected by a local metal detectorist, Mr David Cunningham, during extensive metal detecting over Bridge Farm with the then owners' permission.

The metal detecting survey in 2012 yielded a total of 35 coins, 18 of which are Roman, 12 Post-medieval (17th-19th centuries) and 4 modern (20th century) plus 1 of undetermined date.

The state of preservation of the majority of the Roman coins is extremely corroded. The coins date from the 1st to the late 3rd century AD. A point worth mentioning is the lack of coins from the 4th

century, especially from the period AD 330-340 which are normally extremely common. The coins found in this survey indicate occupation at Bridge Farm during the 2nd and 3rd centuries and possibly also in the 1st century.

The coins found by the local detectorist David Cunningham totalled 77, of which 53 are Roman (including 4 Republican coins). The Roman coins indicate activity from the late 1st century AD to the end of the 4th century, although generally there is a lack of definite 1st century coins. The comparatively low numbers of both late 3rd and mid 4th century bronze coins could indicate that occupation and /or coin loss was not continuous. The discovery of four Roman Republican coins and three Late Iron Age coins is intriguing and increases speculation that this may indicate some sort of settlement in the area that pre dates the Roman conquest in AD 43.

8.2.6 The Coin Assemblage from Bridge Farm 2013 and further Metal Detecting (Rudling 2013b)

In total 21 coins were recovered from the excavation on site as well as the metal detecting of the spoil heaps and associated area. The assemblage was composed of 17 Roman coins, one medieval and three modern. All coins where possible have been identified. Most of the coins are copper and copper alloy and were corroded or just fragments.

A Republican silver denarius dating to c. 85 BC was recovered and a 1st century coin of Nero (AD 54-68) was also discovered in Trench 4 (SF 86).

It is worth noting that another Republican coin has been found in the vicinity of the settlement (see Appendix B) and these finds could indicate activity prior to the Roman conquest, or if also taking the Nero, Galba and Nerva coins into account, more strongly indicate the possible occupation of the site during the late 1st century.

The later 3rd-4th century coins are evidence of the longevity of the site.

8.2.7 The Glass (Barber 2013)

There were 73 pieces of glass recovered from the excavations weighing 138g from 21 individual contexts, which included two from environmental residues. Generally all the glass was in good condition and all appears to be Roman in date. The glass sherds on average were very small and this indicates that the assemblage can be viewed as a scatter of inconsequential pieces that were missed for recycling. Due to the sherd size of the assemblage only a general form can be allocated and close dating is not possible.

The variety of colour shades and forms is quite usual for the Roman period and both early and latter vessels are present in the assemblage. In the early Roman period strong cobalt blue was quite typical, colourless with air-bubbles being more common in the later Roman period.

Glass is quite a common find on Roman sites of all levels of society. Where windows fragments are found it could indicate the presence of a building of some quality, although there is also the possibility especially on a settlement site that it could be a collection point for cullet.

The glass assemblage is not considered to hold significant potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. The presence of a low-level scatter of glass is not unusual on Roman sites and, in the absence of definite part-processed recycled material, does not offer any particular insights into the activities or status of the site's occupants. All pieces are very small with the vast majority not diagnostic of exact form. The presence of the beads and window glass is of a little more interest as they suggest something of the population and presence of a high-status building in the area.

8.2.8 Slag (Barber 2013)

A total of 264 pieces of slag were recovered, weighing 9767g from 36 individual numbered contexts and from two environmental residues. The types recovered were furnace lining, fuel ash slag, smelting slag, smithing slag, hammerscale, blast furnace slag, clinker and undiagnostic iron slag.

The majority of slag types are related to iron-working with the exception of the fuel ash slag, which can result from any high temperature process, including ceramic kilns and domestic hearths. Fuel ash slag was recovered from all trenches, and covered all periods.

38 pieces of hearth/furnace linings were recovered, with some showing heavy vitrification on at least one of their surfaces. Most appear to be related with iron-working although some may have derived from kilns. The material was found in all trenches, covering all periods, although there were no signs of concentrations.

There is a noteworthy quantity of smelting slag in the assemblage; the majority being dense grey tap slag with solidified flow structure. There is a difference in the preservation state of the smelting slag recovered, for whereas most of the material is notably fresh with no to little sign of erosion/weathering (material not appearing to have been subjected to repeated reworking) other pieces show signs of extensive wear. This suggests a very uneven pre-depositional history. Most smelting slag was recovered from Trenches 1 and 4. Overall tap slag was evenly spread between early and later Roman contexts, though the degree to which the later material is residual cannot be assured. The amount of smelting slag on site has derived from two possible scenarios; the first is that it has been brought to site for the purpose of metalling roads/yards; or secondly it has been created by smelting on site

The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further detailed analysis. Low quantities of iron smithing and fuel ash slag are frequently found on Roman rural/industrial sites and simply represent sporadic domestic iron-smithing work and/or the presence of hearths and ovens. The smelting slag is a little more unusual but although hinting at on-site production further evidence would be needed to confirm this. Certainly the current site has not produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on any ‘industrial’ scale as a significant part of the site’s economy. Despite this the presence of Roman smelting and smithing slag does shed light on minor aspects of the site’s economy and as such it should be noted in the final report. The post-Roman slag has no potential for further analysis.

8.2.9 Human Remains (Ives 2013)

A vessel containing flecks of charcoal and burnt bone was found during the excavation. A total weight of 652g of burnt bone was recovered and identified as human bone. Fragments included pieces of skull (28) and six tooth roots. Identifiable fragments from the arm bones included articular fragments from the trochlea notch of the left and right ulna, two fragments of the proximal radius head, two parts of the radial tuberosity and a fragment of distal radius articular surface including the lunate, scaphoid and distal ulna joint surface. There were also fragments of adult fibula.

The cremation is of an adult; unfortunately the remains are not sufficient to give us the age of death or estimate of sex. All of the identifiable bones were fully formed and are likely to represent an individual adult. There was no duplication of any of the identified bone fragments suggesting that only one adult was buried in the cremation vessel. Only one cremation burial was identified from the site (to date) and the significance of the burial in the wider understanding of the function of the site is not yet clear and awaits contextualisation with other burials known from the surrounding area pending dating of the vessel.

8.2.10 Animal Bone (Robertson 2013)

Considering the type of site, the animal bone assemblage was quite small; it consisted of a total of 927 fragments which were collected from a series of features dating to the Roman period. The overall condition of the bone was poor, mostly as a result of burning.

The species and the number of fragments identified within the assemblage were horse (2), cattle (82), sheep/goat (1), rodent (3), large mammal (7) and indeterminate (832). There was no evidence of butchery or pathology on any of the bone fragments. A total of 902 fragments were altered by intense heat, most of the fragments were entirely calcified, demonstrating that they were burnt at a high temperature or for a longer time. The elements which tended to survive within this assemblage were teeth, particularly cattle molars but even these were highly fragmented.

The small bone assemblage represents domestic refuse deriving from activities such as cooking and food preparation. The animal species identified are typical finds from both domestic and military Roman settlements. It is unclear if the horse and rodent derived from food waste or were simply accidental inclusions within the domestic refuse. However there is evidence that horse flesh was consumed during the Roman period and certain species of rodents were regarded as a delicacy. Given the small size and poor condition of this bone assemblage no further work is recommended.

8.2.11 The Geological Material (Barber 2013)

530 pieces of stone were recovered from the excavations at the site, weighing just over 26 kg, from 52 individual contexts. These totals include 31 pieces (53g) from environmental residues. The types identified are ferruginous fine sandstone, silty iron concretion, quartz, iron pyrites, fire cracked flint, downland flint, ferruginous fissure fill, Wealden clay ironstone, Wealden shelly clay ironstone, coarse ferruginous sandstone, Tunbridge Wells sandstone, Wealden sandstone, Wealden siltstone, Lodsworth Lower Greensand, Lower Greensand, coarse quartzitic sandstone, Kimmeridge shale and German lava.

Two different types of Lower Greensand were present in the assemblage and had been used to make rotary hand-querns; the first is a Lodsworth type with grey stringers from West Sussex quarries. The second is slightly softer with no strings but denser glauconite grains probably also from West Sussex, although a closer source cannot be ruled out.

A Kimmeridge shale bracelet was recovered from a late Roman deposit [4002] (SF31), it is not unusual to see such items in Late Iron Age and Roman sites in Sussex and indicates costal trade with Dorset.

The geological material from the site is only considered to hold limited potential for further study. This is due to the relatively small size of the assemblage, the low numbers of worked pieces and to a lesser extent, the uncertainty about residuality. The material natural to the site is unmodified and not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The material derived from the Downs and the Weald is also essentially unmodified and, beyond demonstrating sourcing of materials both up and down the river valley, offers little potential for further study. This is particularly the case as most of this material cannot be specifically associated with a particular use or chronological phase.

The quern stones are of more interest as not only do they demonstrate on-site processing, they show the sources of choice for the stones and will allow direct comparison with the much larger assemblage from Barcombe villa. The re-use of broken stones is something noted at many other Roman sites in Sussex, including Barcombe villa, and demonstrates the value of suitable grinding

stones in an area where they are not easily obtainable from local sources. The Kimmeridge shale demonstrates coastal trade reached significantly upriver.

8.2.12 Assessment of the Waterlogged and Charred Wood (Robertson 2013).

A small assemblage of waterlogged wood and charcoal fragments were found during the investigations. These were found in five separate contexts; (2020) (3046) (3049) (3069) and (4006). The assemblage consisted of both large and small offcuts and unworked roundwood. These were identified as four different species *Betula sp* (Birch) *Corylus sp* (Hazel), *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder) and *Quercus sp* (Oak). The largest quantity of charcoal came from context (3069) the tile kiln, where there were 12 large fragments of oak and three smaller birch roundwood fragments, the remaining fragments were also probably oak.

8.2.13 Environmental Samples (Allen 2013b)

A series of 31 bulk samples were taken from all four trenches by the excavators along with 11 samples of charcoal recovered during excavation. Each sample flot was assessed for charcoal and charred plant remains, and waterlogged remains.

The flots are characterised throughout by the presence of varying amounts of charcoal, predominantly large wood fragments, and very few charred plants remains.

The material is almost entirely restricted to wood charcoal and this combined with the sparse nature of the cereal remains and other charred plants, except two pits in Trench 3, may indicate a largely non-domestic function for most of the areas excavated. The two rich charred plant samples have the potential to examine the farming economy and site function and activities. The wood charcoal can provide information on the use of timber and of woodland management. The waterlogged remains have the potential to provide some information about the local lived-in environments, and this could be complemented by pollen analysis of the occupation deposit and road side ditch sample.

The lack of charred plant remains from Trenches 1, 2 and 4, may hint at non-domestic activities and assist in defining the role and function of this part of the site. The greasy deposit from the backfilled kiln was examined by M. Canti of English Heritage with little conclusion.

8.2.14 Geoarchaeology Report (Allen 2013a)

Bridge Farm lies on Quaternary gravels and sands of the 1st-2nd gravel terrace and is flanked to the north, west and south by deeply stratified Holocene Alluvium.

The soils of the Ouse Valley floodplain are predominantly silty as a result of Holocene valley infill and alluviation. The valley terraces (on which the Bridge Farm site lies) are predominantly gravels in a fine sand and coarse silt matrix. At Bridge Farm the main soils are typical (sandy) and colluvial brown earths, and are flanked by sandy pelo-alluvial soils. The gravel parent material ('natural') fines towards the surface and the surface geology is predominantly fine sands and coarse silts, with gravels occurring at depth of 0.5 to 1m (as revealed in the base of many features).

The soft sandy and silty nature of the parent material ('natural') allows deep and rapid pedogenesis (soil formation) with soils weathering and developing downwards into the parent material and bioturbation (physical mixing through soil fauna and roots) essentially obliterating the upper profiles of features and lowering the surface of the parent material ('natural') as it becomes incorporated into the current soil profile.

Consequently, some artefacts reside essentially *in situ* in the lower part of the soil, but the features within which they lie can no longer be detected at this level due to soil formation and weathering. All

features have, therefore essentially been truncated by pedogenesis, and may be considerably shallower; some of which may only survive as groups of artefacts in the lower soil as predicted and will have been removed by machined stripping of the trenches. The concentration of artefacts, however, in the upper fills of features is low and only minimal loss would be expected, except where shallow features may occur which now wholly 'exist' in the soil.

There is clear evidence along the southern section of a thin (0.1m) floodplain alluvium which thickened to nearly 1m immediately south of excavation towards the present Ouse river, and elsewhere on Bridge Farm may be as much as 1.5m thick. This is one of the alluvial packets recorded in probabilistic auguring in 2012, and confirms the presence of veneers of overbank flood deposits along the margins of the current course of the River Ouse at least. The presence of this alluvium may be reflected in the lack of geophysical response on the lower margins of the meander core of Bridge Farm, as these areas are masked by alluvium. As such they have the potential of preserving Roman (and other) remains, including waterlogged riverside structures. Although in trench 3 this deposit is seen to largely overly the Romano-British features, further south it may be coeval with, or even earlier than, the Roman activity. This has significant implications for the nature of the Roman landscape surrounding the Bridge Farm meander core, and its agricultural potential.

The thicker soil north of the road is a colluvial brown earth possibly enhanced by aeolian (wind-blown) deposition. Although only a minor slope north of the road in this trench, the footslope has accumulated a shallow silty colluvium; post Roman soil washed by rain and exacerbated by tillage. Consequently soil thickness varies over the site (trench 3) and it thins again to the south beyond the narrow aureole of footslope colluvium.

8.2.15 Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation (COSMIC)

The county archaeology team was interested in the effect of cultivation on the survival and preservation of the archaeological features.

Agricultural ploughing regime: northern edge of trench showing ploughed soil profile (under sweetcorn). Standard plough is 8" (20cm) with deeper 12-18" (30-45cm) shoes over tram lines to lift compaction. Subsoil to 2ft (0.6m) no longer conducted.

This is a well-developed typical brown earth over silty sandy fines of the sand and gravel terrace. The soft nature of the parent material leads to deeply weathered surface horizons and extensive bioturbation (root penetration to in excess of 1.3m) which destroys near-surface feature and stratigraphic edges, increasing/deepening with time. Hence continued soil formation has effectively eradicated and blurred the upper profiles of all features, although any artefacts residing in this upper part of the feature will still remain, but now be present in the lower portion of the (brown earth) soil profile.

COSMIC: The depth of the brown earth soil has removed most of the archaeological features from physical plough-damage. However the cultivation regime, especially of deeply rooted crops (i.e. sweetcorn rooting to 1-1.4m) will continue to exacerbate paedogenesis and subsurface weathering of the surface of parent material ('natural').

9 Significance of the Data

9.1 Summary of Results

9.1.1 The investigations on site have revealed a large Roman settlement. The settlement appears to have been founded in the mid to late 1st century and continues until the late 4th century AD. The

archaeological remains are in a reasonable condition however there is very clear post depositional gleying which makes the distinction of features very difficult. The archaeological remains have been identified as covering nine periods. The earliest period dates to the prehistoric and is represented by an assemblage of residual worked flints in later dated layers of fills. The pieces recovered date to the Mesolithic and late Neolithic period in the form of bladelets, cores, scrapers and flakes. Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads were also recovered from the site. The presence of a significant assemblage of flint work from the Mesolithic period hints at the presence of a potential Mesolithic camp site on the slightly higher ground adjacent to the river. During the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age, hunting is still being practiced along the river side, but it is also likely that field systems and settlement may be close by.

9.1.2 The earliest Roman period dates to 43-70AD. This consisted of a settlement located around a quadrant type road scheme. The road scheme, which included a roughly metalled surface, also had evidence of wheel ruts possibly indicating the use of large wagons. Little other early settlement activity was recorded, indicating that the nucleus of the settlement was located elsewhere.

9.1.3 The next period, which runs from 70-150AD, sees the establishment of large pits with postholes located within the base. Although the function of these pits remains unclear their presence indicates an increase of activity within the area of the settlement and perhaps the first indication that the road scheme is becoming abused, as the pits lie in close proximity to the roadside ditches.

9.1.4 During the following period dated as 150-250AD, large enclosure ditches are established on site which cut off sections of the earlier road scheme. This indicates a large scale re-planning of use for this area of the settlement. The reason for the requirement for the ditches is unknown however due to their shape and the indication of posts being used we may assume they were defensive and may have been created alongside a bank. This is likely to be due to a real or perceived threat to the settlement. Deep and large pits were cut into the earlier roadside ditches recorded in Trench 1. This indicates the disuse or neglect of the now internal roads.

9.1.5 During the following period 250-400AD+ the enclosure ditches are likely to have been backfilled, probably with the soil used as the defensive bank. This is indicated by the dates of finds recovered from the ditch fills. The roadside ditches, south of the enclosure ditches, still appear to be use and have possibly been maintained through the earlier periods. This may be due to the presence of a possible industrial structure in the form of a kiln. The possible tile kiln shows signs of use through the burnt clay and charcoal staining observed on site. Dating is difficult due to the lack of finds within the backfill; however a surrounding gully/flue and ditch indicate a possible 3rd-4th century date. Maintaining transport to the kiln would have been important to maintain trade. Associated features to the kiln were also recorded in the form of a sub-rectangular structure and a tegulae lined pit or tank.

9.1.6 A solitary burial was uncovered on site and excavated due to the potential for modern disturbance. The cremation vessel dates to 200-300AD and contained the remains of a single adult along with iron fragments. The presence of a burial on site was unexpected as Roman burial practice forbids burials within a settlement area. This could suggest that the settlement had contracted from this area.

9.1.7 The presence of colluvium on site with a wide date range indicates that following the Roman period of settlement the area was abandoned. This may be due to a threat causing the population to abandon the settlement or that the river flood plain became more active making the settlement difficult to sustain.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

9.2.1 The excavation of the evaluation trenches at Bridge Farm has produced evidence for a considerable Roman settlement that dates from the 2nd half of the first century until at least 400AD. The settlement was previously unknown and the excavations have added to our knowledge of the local area during the Roman period. The evaluation carried out indicates limited early Roman activity in the evaluation areas suggesting that the centre of the settlement was located elsewhere on the Bridge Farm site. Further excavation will help to increase our knowledge of the settlement in terms of scale, date, location and wealth. The results also demonstrate that there was a significant event within the area, possibly around the late 2nd to early 3rd century when a distinct threat was felt requiring defensive structures to be established on the settlement. Further excavation of the defensive ditch may help to establish a more specific date range for this significant feature.

9.2.2 The presence of a possible tile kiln on site was unexpected and indicates that the settlement was potentially manufacturing. Further excavation on site would enable us to ascertain whether this was a large previously unknown industry or a smaller semi domestic activity.

9.2.3 The presence of a single cremation was unexpected on site. This is due to the assumption that the evaluation trenches were located on the site of the settlement. Roman burial practices indicate that burials would be carried out externally to the boundaries of the settlement. As such this develops questions on whether this area of the settlement was still in use during the interment and if so why was a burial interned in that located.

9.2.4 The Roman pottery assemblage has the potential to determine the chronology and extent of Roman population. The Roman material can be usefully compared with ceramics from previous excavations in the local area and from sites from further afield. This would establish the site within its local and regional context. When fully quantified, the assemblage may have potential to determine the status and cultural associations of the occupants. Study of functional evidence may indicate the nature of settlement and activity undertaken across the site. Any spatial variation noted may indicate chronological or functional differences within specific land use areas.

9.2.5 The metalwork assemblage from the site is considered to hold a mixed potential for further analysis. The post-Roman assemblage, including items of uncertain date from unstratified deposits, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The Roman metalwork assemblage is much larger and relates directly to the activity associated with the excavated features. As such it sheds some light on the activities and social make-up of the inhabitants of the site. Despite the somewhat limited nature of the material, the assemblage relates to a number of topics: construction, lead-working (including repair work), dress, potential literacy and fishing. These can be amalgamated with the small assemblage from the metal detecting survey to increase the sample size. There are also a notable number of iron items that are yet to be satisfactorily categorised due to extensive corrosion products obscuring their form. These pieces are much more likely to produce evidence of tools and other diagnostic pieces that should shed light on other craft/industries being practiced at the site.

9.2.6 The Roman ceramic building material assemblage is of interest as it directly relates to the main phases of activity at the site. Despite its relatively large size the majority of the Roman assemblage consists of amorphous pieces of burnt clay and tile fragments undiagnostic of form. These generally hold little potential for further analysis. However, there are a good number of larger diagnostic pieces, some of which appear to be from wasters/seconds and thus in line with current thinking in regard to on-site tile manufacture. The assemblage may therefore shed light on the products of such an industry, both in fabric, form and finish, although this probably only relates to the most common

fabrics. Further stratigraphic and distributional analysis offers some potential to strengthen the hypothesis that certain fabrics were made on site. These then can be compared with the fabrics from the Culver Farm and Barcombe villa excavations to begin to establish if the current site was a source for the area. The presence of the spindle whorl and briquetage fragment also shed light on other activities being undertaken at the site.

10 Review of the Research Aims

10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

10.1.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the WSI (AOC 2013) have been or can be answered.

10.1.2 To establish the nature, date, purpose and state of preservation of the buried features, interpreted from the geophysical survey images and the results of the systematic field walking;

The archaeological investigations have been able to confirm and identify the presence of the archaeological remains that were indicated on the geophysical survey.

10.1.3 To assess the archaeological potential of the site in terms of its significance and the contribution that it might make to addressing gaps in our knowledge of the region's later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods, as identified in the draft South-East Research Framework (in prep);

The results from the site will be able to feed into the growing knowledge of the area and will help to fill gaps in the current knowledge of the local area. The results indicate that a previously unknown large scale settlement is located on the site and that this changes how this landscape is viewed during the Roman Period.

10.1.4 To assess the condition of the surviving archaeology and the impacts from past and future land-use, with particular emphasis on the impact of cultivation using the risk assessment model presented in COSMIC (OA 2006) as a reference point;

The site investigation along with the examination of the site by a soil specialist have indicated that farming activities have had no impact on the site and due to the presence of buried soil horizons, no impact from current farming activities is envisaged.

10.1.5 To record the archaeology and highlight the importance of the heritage to local communities;

All archaeology excavated has been fully recorded and the extremely high attendance of volunteers, schools and the general public during the works indicates that the importance of the local heritage to the local community has been enhanced by the project.

10.1.6 To assess the archaeological potential of the various fields surrounding the core area by further geophysical surveying;

Further geophysical surveying indicates further buried remains surrounding the site.

10.1.7 To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed assessment report including recommendations for further works and, if necessary, to inform potential mitigation/management measures should the resource be at risk;

The post excavation work carried out by the excavation team and specialists have been feed into this report which details the results of the site and the potential for further work.

10.1.8 To formulate a plan of how future works could be targeted and undertaken effectively, efficiently and in a way which benefits the local community.

The potential for further work has been discussed in reference to the results on site and the finds collected.

10.2 Revised Research Aims (Subject to Further Funding)

10.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, it is apparent that some of the original research aims are no longer valid, whereas others require reviewing on the basis of the evidence collected. For those research aims that are valid it is possible to identify additional research questions which will be addressed as part of the work undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site. These are listed below.

10.2.2 One of the key research aims for the site is for further excavations to be carried out on site to add to our growing knowledge of the site in terms of dating, location of core centre, possible further industrial sites and whether further burials should be expected.

10.2.3 *How does the recovered burial fit within the settlement?*

10.2.4 *What evidence can the Roman deposits and features provide about land use and economy within the Ouse Valley?*

Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- *Can further analysis of the closely dated pottery tell us any more about the nature of the assemblage and the Roman population?*
- *Can a comparison of the Roman material with other local sites help to place the site within its local and regional context?*
- *Can further analysis of the gloopy jelly like material inform on other possible industries on site?*
- *When fully quantified, can the assemblage determine the status and cultural associations of the occupants? Does the presence or absence of particular pottery types indicate status and socio-economic development and can it provide evidence regarding trade networks and means of exchange?*
- *Can spatial variation indicate chronological or functional differences within specific land use areas?*
- *Can site comparisons and research indicate the date and purpose of the large enclosure ditches?*

11 Catalogue of Further Work (Subject to further funding)

11.1 Documentary Analysis

Review of published comparison sites. Time would be set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information, as well as stratigraphic analysis. A publication text would be completed for submission to a peer review publication or as an online publication.

11.2 Specialist Reports

11.2.1 Roman Pottery

- Additional quantification/recording
- Type series confirmation
- Samian identification and recording
- Selection for illustration
- Illustrations
- Research and analysis
- Reporting

11.2.2 Metalwork

- Prep of Catalogue
- X rays
- Reporting
- Illustrations

11.2.3 CBM

- Stratigraphic analysis
- Research
- Report writing and editing
- Illustration
- Management

11.2.4 Environmental

- Identification of gloopy deposit and reporting

11.2.5 Conservation

- Photography
- Cleaning and stabilising
- Conservation of metal and ceramics
- Reporting

11.3 Illustrations

11.3.1 Plans and Sections

The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure they are linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the stratigraphic analysis. The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

11.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to submission of material and a summary of content.

The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts, production of the final report and publication for submission, plus liaison with all members of the project team.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and 'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the Culver Archaeology Project.

A digital copy of the report will be lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix D).

11.5 Potential for Publication

It is anticipated that an article of approximately 10-15 pages will be produced, including phased site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication would be submitted for inclusion in the Sussex Archaeological Collections or as a standalone online publication. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix D).

12 Acknowledgements

I am extremely grateful to the following people without whose help this project would not have succeeded and made the considerable contribution to the archaeological record of the area.

For CAP: my Co-director, David Millum, for all his help on site and for the many hours he spends in front of the computer writing project designs, project updates, the metal detecting & field walking survey results and his general organisational skills: John Kane & Stuart McGregor for all their time and effort serving on Culver Archaeological Project committee and all their time on site, excavating or organising other aspects of the project.

Our archaeological contractor AOC Archaeology: Dr Andy Heald, Managing Director, for all his help and encouragement throughout the project: Paul Mason for project managing the project: Charlotte Douglas for organising and running the school outreach project and the day training classes, a fantastic success: Cat Edwards, project manager, on site supervisor and an all round inspiration to everyone on site: Chris Clarke finds supervisor, editor and post excavation work: Tara Fidler finds supervisor, prolific site planner, and excavator and for all the post excavation work: Lesley Davidson, for onsite GPS and post excavation digital plans and sections: Pat Buchanan for all help and advice throughout the project: Clara González Hernández, site supervisor and excavator.

Our Volunteers: I would like to thank all the 180 volunteers who attended over the six weeks. It is not possible to name every single person, but I would like to thank some of our regulars Maria Gardener, Anne Best, Dick Nesbitt-Dufort, Sarah Foster, Kev Fromings, Pete Miller, Brian Cann, David Lea, Lyn Pease, Ivo Fox-Cooper, Keith & Sue Butler and especially Nick Carter.

Thanks are also due to David Staveley for undertaking the comprehensive magnetometer survey that led to the discovery of the site and David Cunningham for unrestricted access to his metal detecting finds.

Thanks also go to the numerous members of other organisations who have assisted us in metal detecting, field walking, geophysical surveys, finds processing and excavations.

I would also like to give special thanks to the Stroude family, Mark, Harold and Meg for their kind permission to excavate on their land.

I would also like to thank the Head Teachers of the following schools for allowing their pupils to take part in the project Barcombe School, Cooksbridge School, Chailey School, Ringmer School, and Ringmer Academy.

I must also mention Casper Johnson and Greg Chuter, the County Council archaeologists for their advice and support during the planning stage.

And finally the National Lottery for their generous grant via the Heritage Lottery Fund which made this project financially viable.

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Rudling, D. R. 2013: *Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex: Assessment of Coin Finds:* Unpublished.

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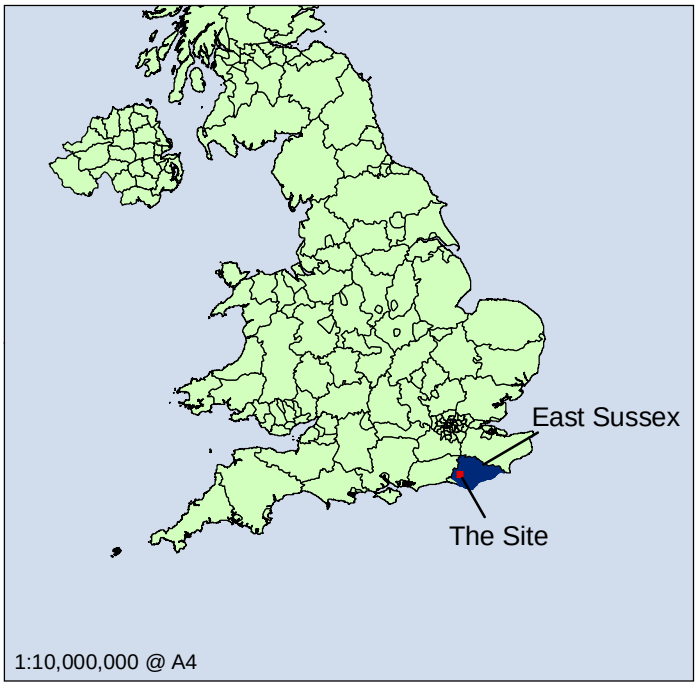


Figure 1: Site Location

NORTH

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

1: 25,000 @ A4

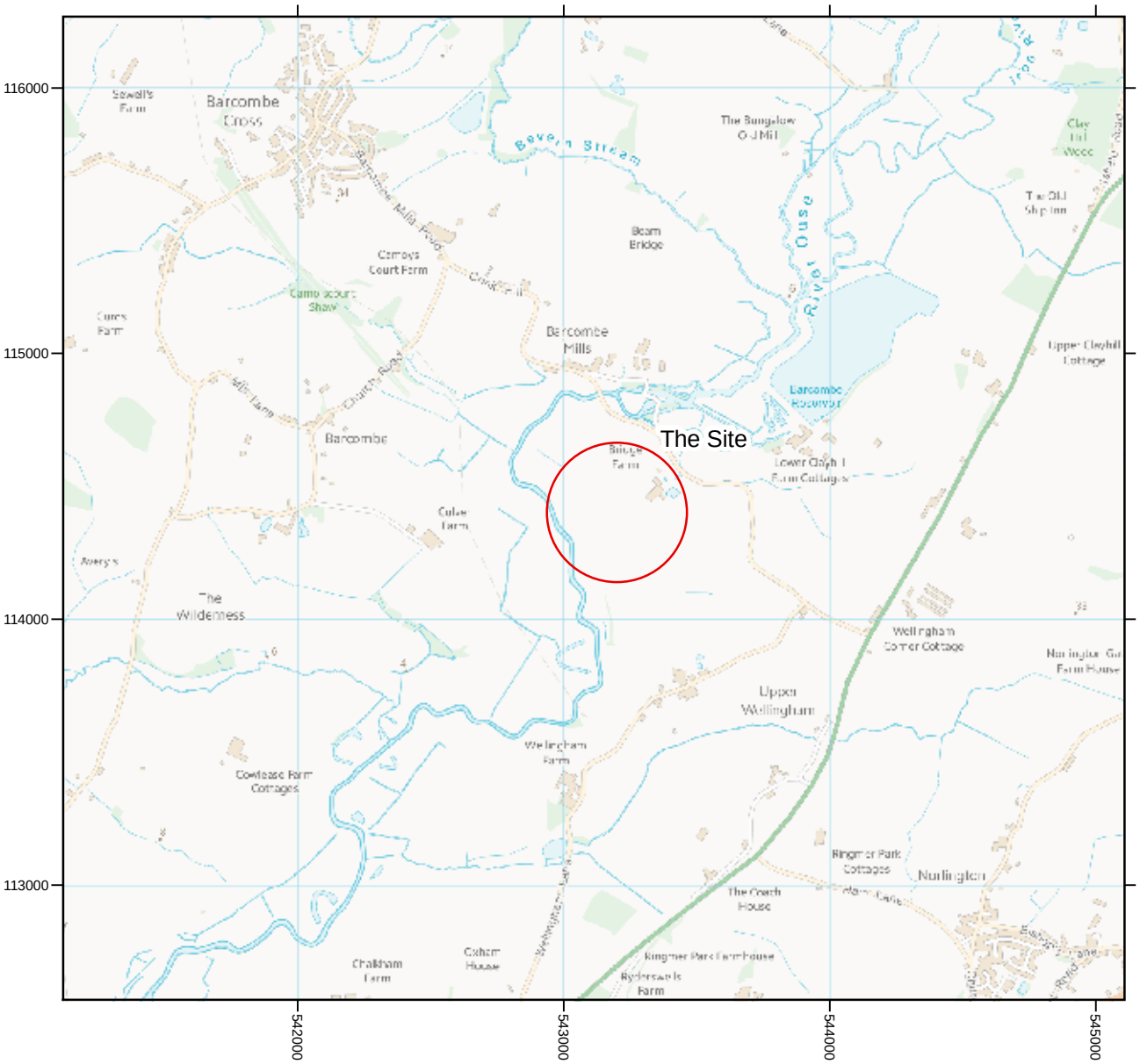


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

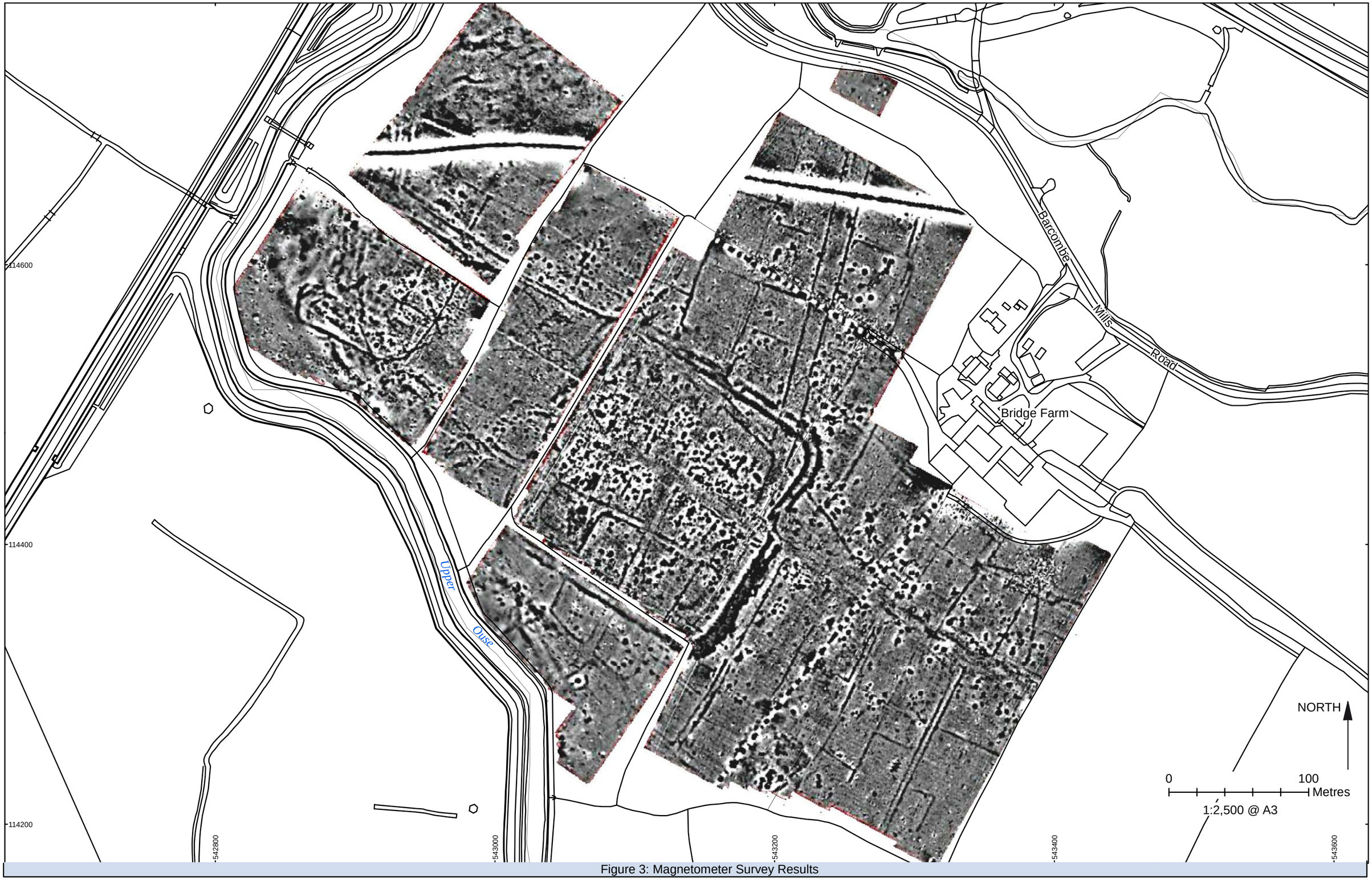


Figure 3: Magnetometer Survey Results

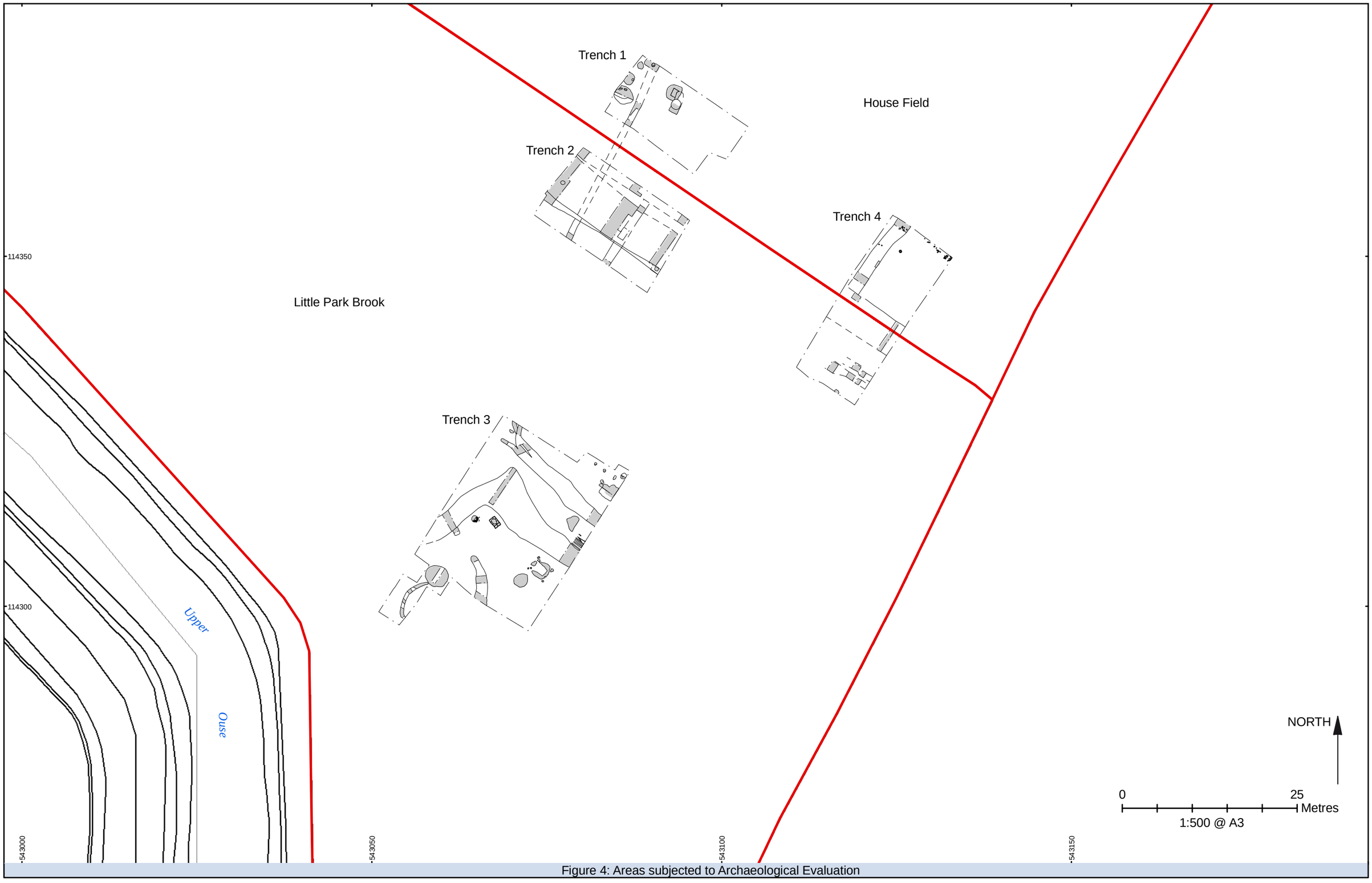


Figure 4: Areas subjected to Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5: Phase Plan Overlaid on Geophysics Results

Figure 6a: Trench 1, 2 and 4 Period 3 AD43 - 70

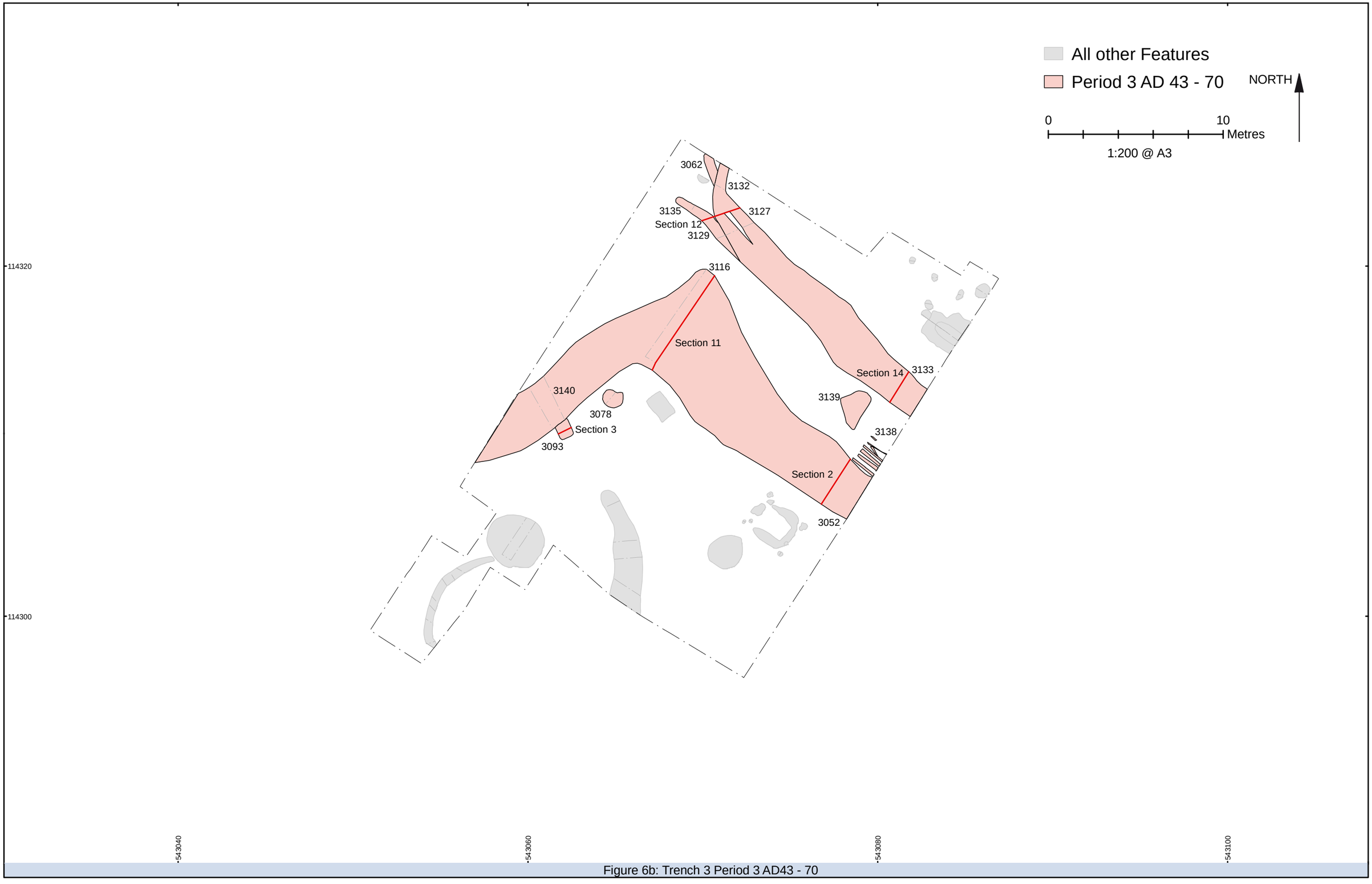
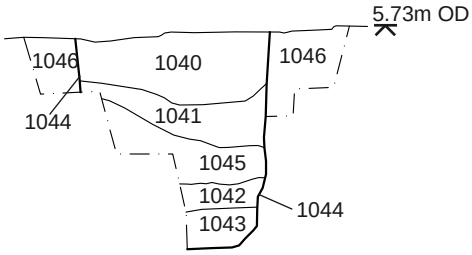


Figure 6b: Trench 3 Period 3 AD43 - 70

Figure 7: Period 3 AD 43 - 70, Road System

Section 1



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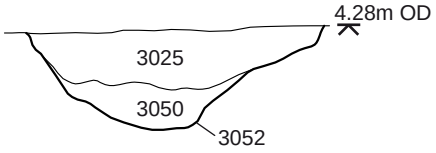

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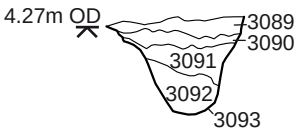


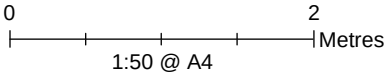


Figure 8: Period 3 Sections

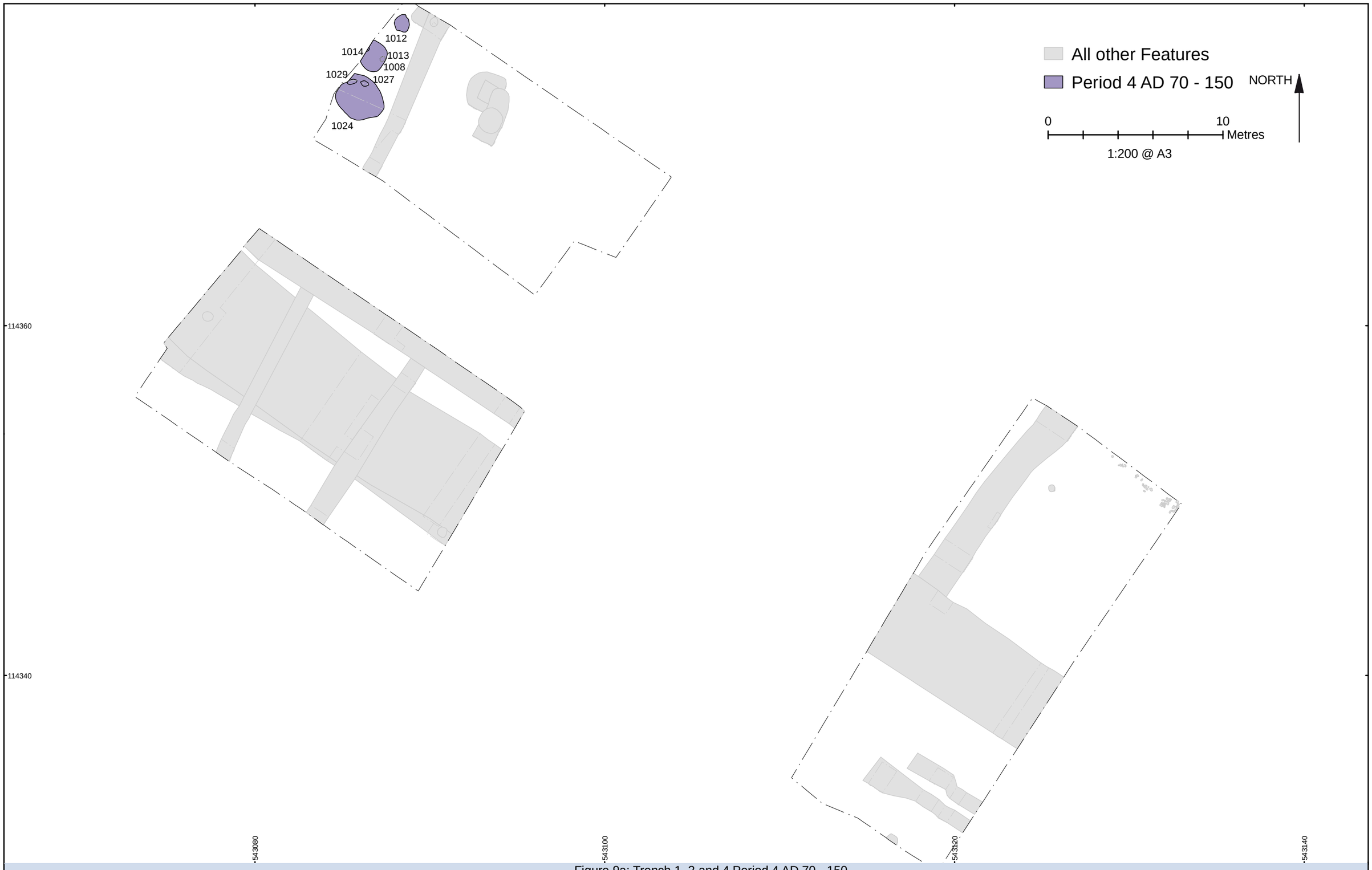


Figure 9a: Trench 1, 2 and 4 Period 4 AD 70 - 150

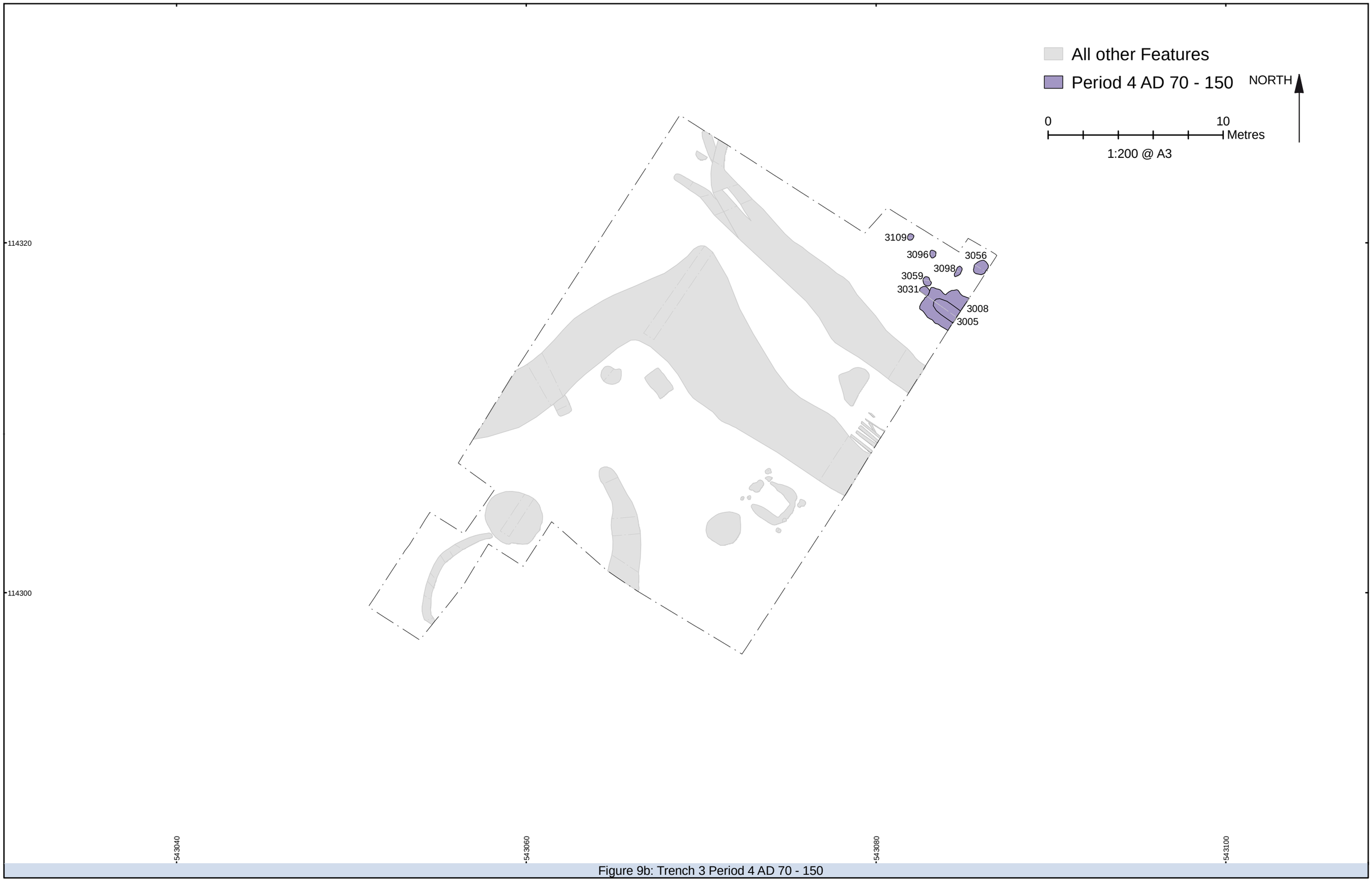


Figure 9b: Trench 3 Period 4 AD 70 - 150

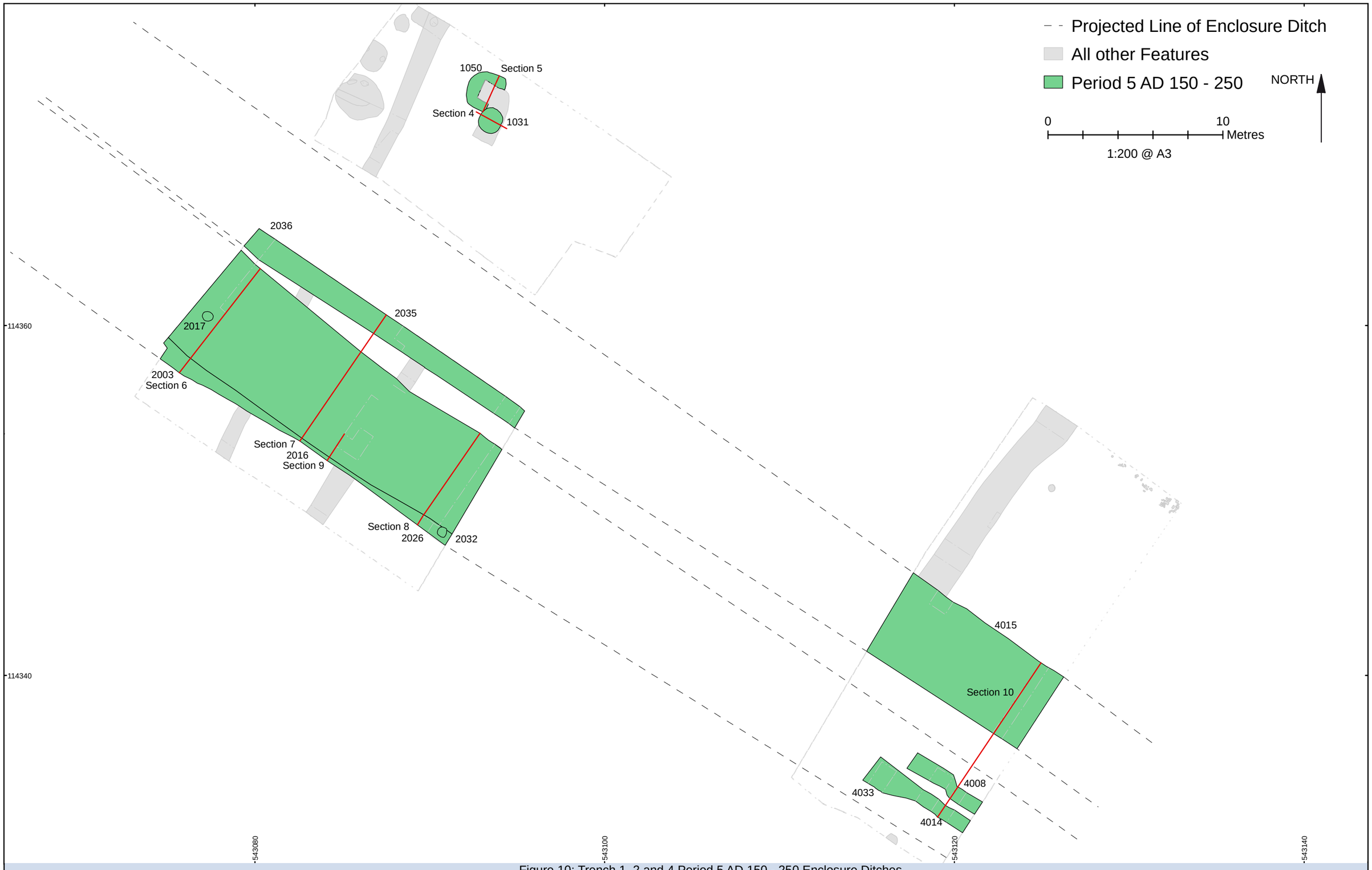
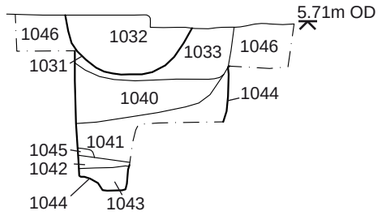


Figure 10: Trench 1, 2 and 4 Period 5 AD 150 - 250 Enclosure Ditches

Section 4



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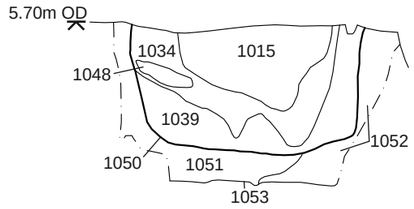

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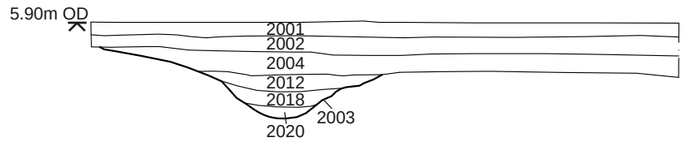

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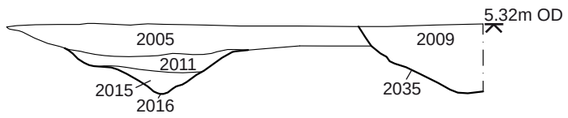

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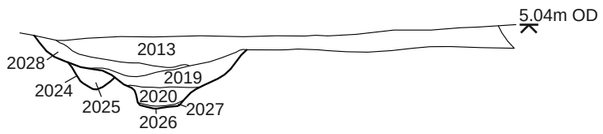
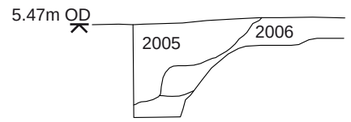
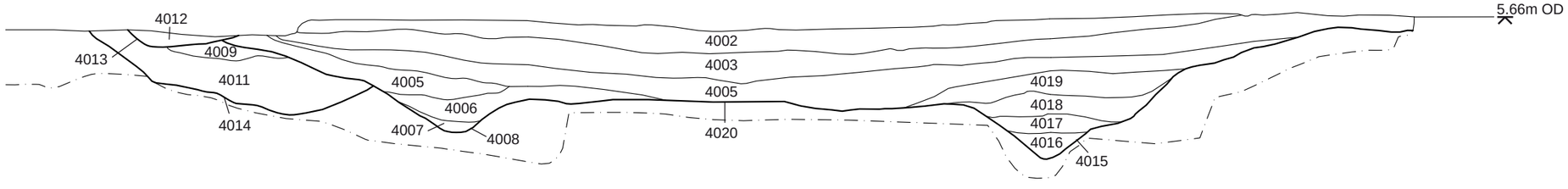


Section 9



Section 10



0 2
Metres
1:50 @ A4

Figure 11: Period 5 Sections

Figure 12a: Trench 1, 2 and 4 Period 6 AD 250 - 400 Enclosure Ditches

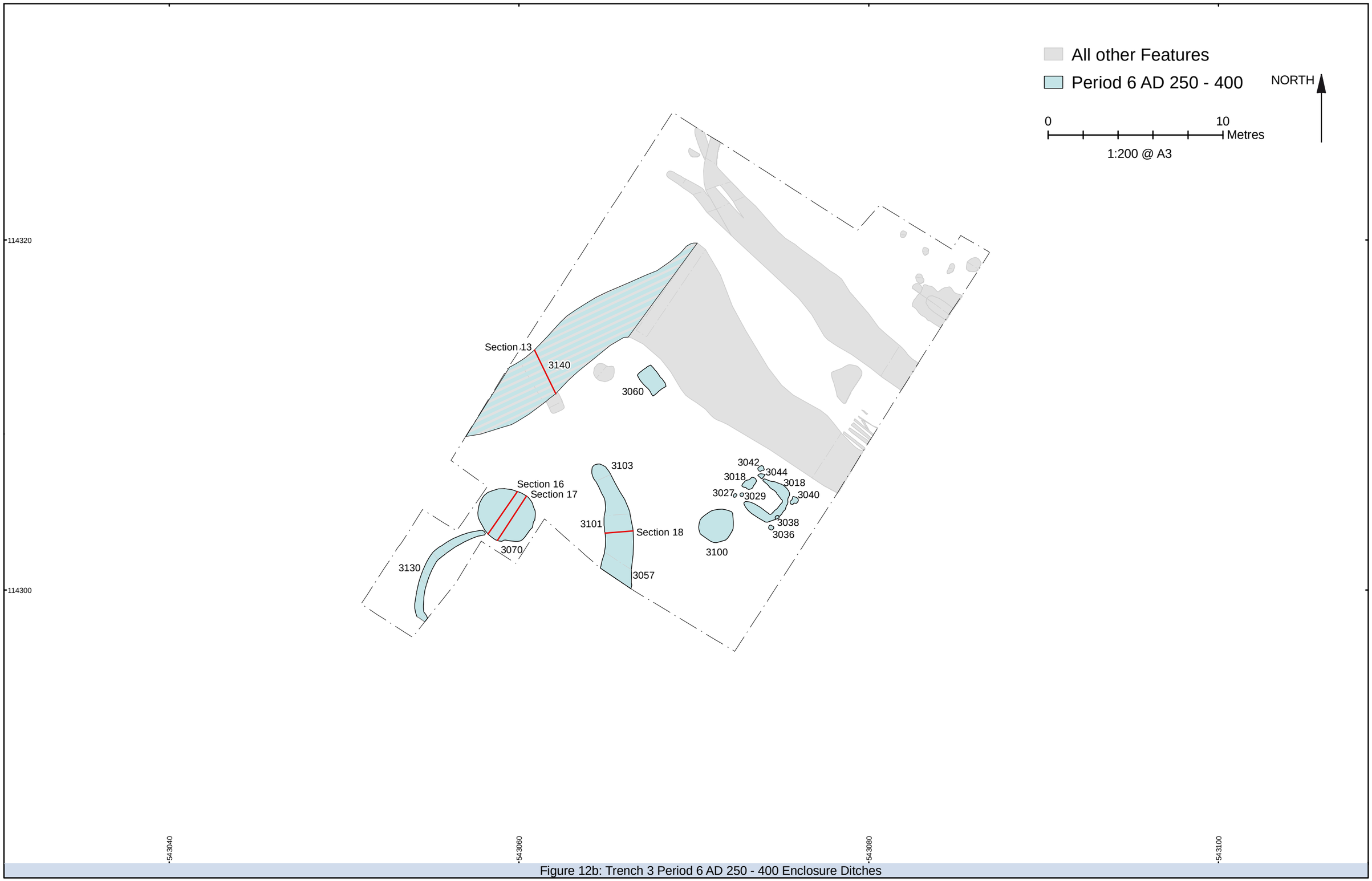


Figure 12b: Trench 3 Period 6 AD 250 - 400 Enclosure Ditches

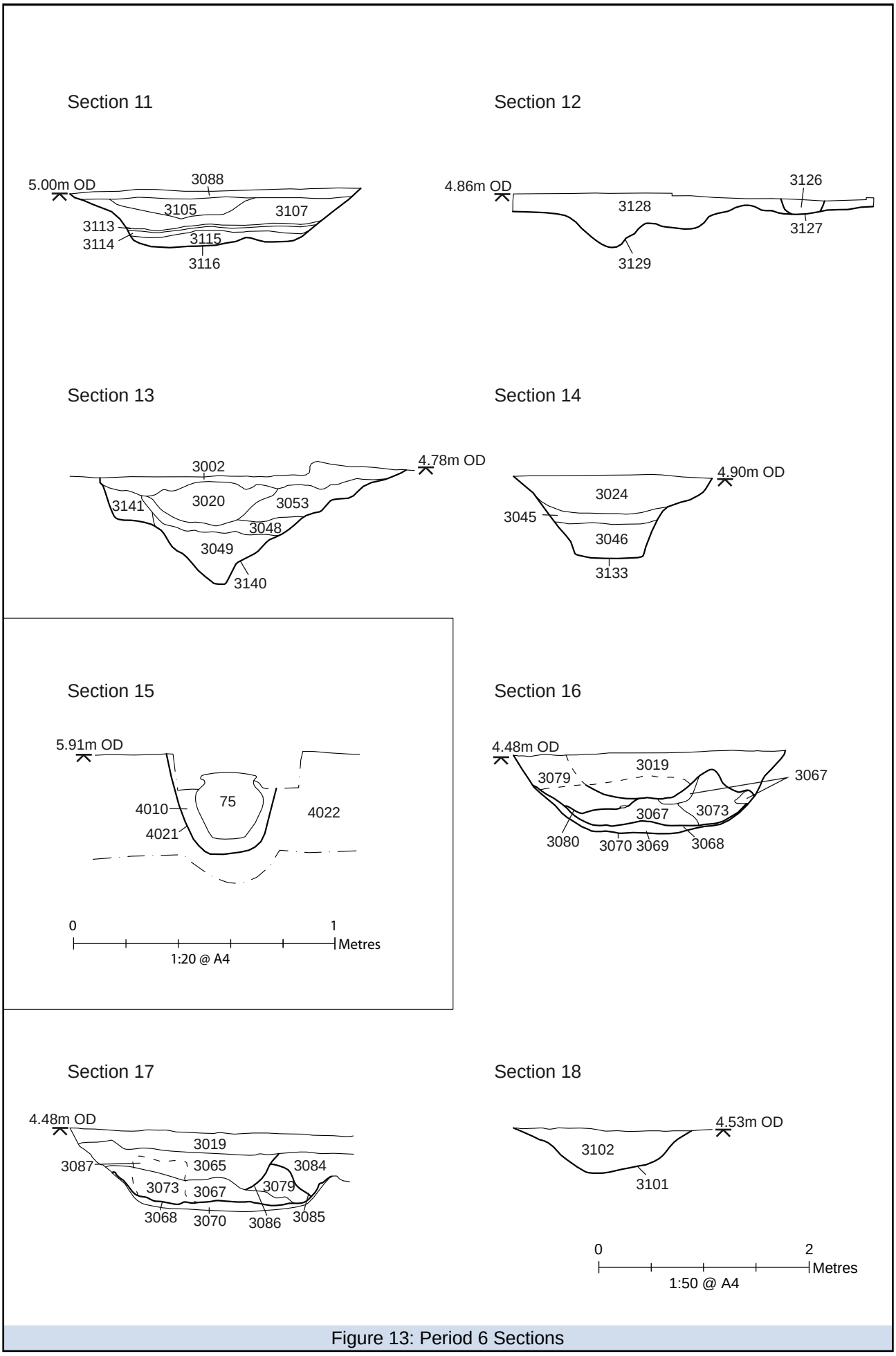


Figure 13: Period 6 Sections

Appendices

AOC Archaeology Group

Appendix A – Context Register

Context Number	Context Description	Dimensions in Metres		
		Length	Width	Depth
1001	Top Soil			
1002	Sub Soil			
1003	Fill of [1004]			
1004	Cut of Ditch			
1005	Fill of [1006]		0.84	0.53
1006	Cut of Ditch		0.84	0.53
1007	Fill of [1008]	1.64	1.23	0.23
1008	Cut of Pit		1.45	0.23
1009	Fill of [1013]	0.37	0.37	
1010	Fill of [1014]		0.28	0.35
1011	Fill of [1012]		1.06	0.30
1012	Cut of Pit		1.06	0.33
1013	Cut of Post Hole		35.00	0.45
1014	Cut of Post Hole		0.28	0.35
1015	Fill of [1016]			
1016	Cut of Pit			
1017	Tree bowl			
1018	Tree bowl			
1019	Tree bowl			
1020	Fill of [1025]	2.23	2.46	0.32
1021	Fill of [1022]	1.00	1.99	0.66
1022	Cut of Ditch	1.00	1.99	0.66
1023	Fill of [1024]	2.62	2.46	0.56
1024	Cut of Pit	2.46	2.60	0.60
1025	Cut of Linear		2.22	0.32
1026	Primary Fill of [1024]	0.17	0.72	
1027	Cut of Post Hole	0.45	0.30	0.15
1028	Fill of [1029]	0.43	0.17	0.05
1029	Cut of Post Hole	0.46	0.36	0.11
1030	Fill of [1029]	0.46	0.21	0.04
1031	Cut of Pit	1.42	1.20	0.50
1032	Fill of [1031]	1.42	1.20	0.50
1033	Fill of [1044]	1.65		0.48
1034	Fill of [1016]			
1035	Fill of [1029]	0.45	0.17	0.10
1036	Fill of [1029]	0.43	0.21	0.07
1037	Fill of [1038]	0.60	0.40	0.14
1038	Cut of Post Hole	0.60	0.40	0.14
1039	Fill of [1016]			
1040	Fill of [1044]	1.30	1.28	0.47
1041	Fill of [1044]	1.30	1.28	0.77
1042	Fill of [1044]	1.30	1.28	0.18
1043	Fill of [1044]	1.30	1.28	
1044	Cut of Pit	1.30	1.28	1.30
1045	Fill of [1044]	1.30	1.28	0.56
1046	Natural	-	-	-
1047	Void	-	-	-

2001	Top Soil			
2002	Sub Soil			
2003	Cut of Ditch			
2004	Layer - Overlying Horizon		7.40	0.38
2005	Fill of [2016]			
2006	Fill of [2007]			0.40
2007	Cut of Linear Ditch	1.20	0.40	
2008	Fill of [2036]	1.50	1.45	0.45
2009	Fill of [2035]	1.50	1.50	0.65
2010	Same as (2004) + (2029)			
2011	Fill of [2016]		1.80	0.57
2012	Fill of [2003]		2.76	0.26
2013	Fill of [2026]	1.50	3.30	0.50
2014	Fill of [2017]			
2015	Fill of [2016]		1.80	0.10
2016	Cut of Ditch		7.00	1.63
2017	Cut of Post Hole			
2018	Fill of [2003]		1.90	0.28
2019	Fill of [2026]	1.50	2.60	0.41
2020	Fill of [2026]	0.32	1.14	1.50
2021	Void	-	-	-
2022	Fill of [2023]		0.65	0.62
2023	Cut of Ditch		0.65	0.62
2024	Cut of Ditch	1.50	0.74	0.40
2025	Fill of [2024]	1.50	0.74	0.40
2026	Cut of Ditch	19.00	3.76	
2027	Fill of [2026]	1.50	0.46	0.02
2028	Fill of [2026]	1.50	2.64	0.20
2029	Same as (2004) + (2029)			
2030	Fill of [2003]		1.20	0.16
2031	Fill of [2032]	36.00	50.00	0.31
2032	Cut of Pit	0.50	0.36	0.31
2033	Fill of [2034]		1.04	0.25
2034	Cut of Ditch		1.04	0.73
2035	Cut of Ditch			
3001	Top Soil			
3002	Sub Soil			
3003	Cut of Pit			
3004	Fill of [3005]	2.00	1.92	0.45
3005	Cut of Pit	1.70	1.28	0.06
3006	Fill of [3008]	2.05	1.75	0.35
3007	Fill of [3003]	2.08	1.17	0.26
3008	Cut of Pit	2.10	2.27	0.44
3009	Fill of [3003]	2.50	0.30	0.09
3010	Fill of [3070] Same as 3019			
3011	Fill of [3070] Same as 3033			
3012	VOID			
3013	VOID			
3014	VOID			
3015	Fill of [3016]			
3016	Superseded by later kiln fill			

3017	Fill of [3018]	3.00	2.30	0.15
3018	Cut of Possible Gullies			
3019	Fill of [3070]			
3020	Fill of [3140]		0.52	0.29
3021	Fill of [3070]			
3022	Fill of [3070]			
3023	Superseded by later kiln fill			
3024	Fill of [3133]	1.45	1.90	0.35
3025	Fill of [3052]			0.39
3026	Fill of [3027]	25.00	20.00	0.18
3027	Cut of Post Hole			
3028	Same as (3026)	25.00	20.00	0.18
3029	Same as [3027]			
3030	Fill of [3031]	0.36	0.62	0.37
3031	Cut of Pit	0.56	0.39	0.44
3032	Fill of [3031]	0.54	0.26	0.13
3033	Natural surrounding the Kiln [3070]			
3034	VOID			
3035	Fill of [3036]			
3036	Cut of Post Hole			
3037	Fill of [3038]			
3038	Cut of Post Hole			
3039	Fill of [3040]			
3040	Cut of Post Hole			
3041	Fill of [3042]			
3042	Cut of Post Hole			
3043	Fill of [3044]	0.23	0.30	0.30
3044	Cut of Post Hole			
3045	Fill of [3133]	1.45	0.90	0.10
3046	Fill of [3133]	1.45	0.85	0.30
3047	Fill of [3057]			0.54
3048	Fill of [3140]		2.32	0.15
3049	Fill of [3140]			
3050	Fill of [3052]			0.29
3051	Fill of [3059]	0.47	0.57	0.20
3052	Cut of Ditch	0.67	2.06	
3053	Fill of [3049]		1.00	0.20
3054	Fill of [3056]	0.87	0.56	0.22
3055	Fill of [3056]	0.23	0.13	0.10
3056	Cut of Pit	0.87	0.56	0.30
3057	Cut of Ditch			1.03
3058	Fill of [3078]		0.40	0.21
3059	Cut of Pit	0.57	0.47	0.20
3060	Cut of Tile-Lined Pit	1.60	1.00	0.40
3061	Fill of [3060]	1.60	1.00	0.40
3062	Cut of Linear Ditch	3.80	0.52	0.23
3063	Fill of [3062]	3.80	0.52	0.24
3064	Void	-	-	-
3065	Fill of [3066]			
3066	Void	-	-	-
3067	Fill of [3070]			
3068	Void	-	-	-
3069	Fill of [3070]			

3070	Cut of Kiln			
3071	Fill of [3070]			
3072	Fill of [3060] (Poss. Opus)			0.15
3073	Fill of [3070]			
3074	Void	-	-	-
3075	Fill of [3078]		0.35	0.21
3076	Fill of [3078]		0.35	0.11
3077	Fill of [3078]	0.90	1.00	
3078	Cut of Post Hole		0.40	0.43
3079	Fill of [3080]			
3080	Cut of Pit into Kiln			
3081	Cut of Pit into Kiln			
3082	Fill of [3100]			
3083	Fill of [3100]			
3084	Fill of [3085]			
3085	Cut of pit in kiln			
3086	Same as [3081]			
3087	Void	-	-	-
3088	Layer - Occupational			0.20
3089	Fill of [3093]		0.90	0.10
3090	Fill of [3093]		0.82	0.12
3091	Fill of [3093]		0.80	0.25
3092	Fill of [3093]		0.60	0.30
3093	Cut of Post Hole	1.20	0.85	0.66
3094	Fill of [3096]	0.30	0.40	0.18
3095	Tegulae Lining of [3060]			
3096	Cut of Post Hole	0.30	0.40	0.18
3097	Fill of [3098]	0.40	0.37	0.08
3098	Cut of Post Hole	0.40	0.37	0.08
3099	Fill of [3060]			
3100	Cut of Pit			
3101	Cut of Ditch	1.70	1.00	0.40
3102	Fill of [3101]	1.70		0.40
3103	Cut of Ditch Terminal		0.84	0.33
3104	Fill of [3103]		0.85	0.84
3105	Fill of [3116]	1.90	0.73	0.32
3106	Fill of [3116]			
3107	Fill of [3116]	4.46	0.73	0.61
3108	Fill of [3109]	0.30	0.45	0.23
3109	Cut of Pit	0.43	0.30	0.16
3110	Fill of [3116]	1.55	0.73	0.30
3111	Fill of [3112]		0.47	0.25
3112	Cut of Pit		0.47	0.25
3113	Fill of [3116]		1.40	0.20
3114	Fill of [3116]	1.60	0.73	0.12
3115	Fill of [3116]	0.65	0.73	0.12
3116	Cut of Ditch		5.02	0.99
3117	Cut of Ditch Same as [3116]		5.40	1.08
3118	Fill of [3130]			
3119	Fill of [3117]		3.40	0.30
3120	Fill of [3117]		3.60	0.18
3121	Fill of [3117]		3.70	0.10
3122	Fill of [3117]		5.40	0.55

3123	Fill of [3117]		2.80	0.38
3124	Fill of [3117]		5.40	0.20
3125	Same as 3118			
3126	Fill of [3127]			
3127	Cut of Gully			
3128	Fill of [3129]			
3129	Cut of Ditch			
3130	Cut of Gully			
3131	Fill of [3132]			
3132	Cut of Ditch			
3133	Cut of Ditch	1.90	1.45	0.78
3134	Fill of [3135]	2.30	0.52	0.24
3135	Cut of Gully	2.30	0.52	0.24
3136	Layer - Track Way			
3137	Fill of [3138]			
3138	Cut of Wheel Ruts			
3139	Layer - Flint Mettled Surface			
3140	Cut of Ditch		1.20	0.45
4001	Top Soil			
4002	Sub Soil			
4003	Fill of [4008]			
4004	Fill of [4008]		8.76	0.42
4005	Fill of [4008]		2.52	0.24
4006	Fill of [4008]		2.60	0.24
4007	Fill of [4008]		0.52	0.12
4008	Cut of Ditch		4.30	0.54
4009	Fill of [4014]			
4010	Fill of Cremation		0.41	0.32
4011	Fill of [4014]			
4012	Fill of [4013]		0.82	0.16
4013	Cut of pit		0.82	0.16
4014	Cut of Ditch			
4015	Cut of Ditch		2.20	0.82
4016	Primary Fill of [4015]		0.54	0.24
4017	Secondary Fill of [4015]		1.08	0.19
4018	Fill of [4015]		1.80	0.28
4019	Fill of [4015]			
4020	Cut of Bank Demolition		2.70	0.40
4021	Cut of Cremation		0.41	0.32
4022	Layer of Colluvium			
4023	Fill - Flints			
4024	Fill of [4033]			
4025	Fill of [4033]			
4026	Fill of [4027] - Same as [4028]		0.70	0.90
4027	Cut of Ditch - Same as [4029]		1.90	0.90
4028	Fill of [4029]		2.05	0.54
4029	Cut of Ditch		2.05	0.54
4030	Same as (4004) (4005) (4031)			
4031	Fill Same as (4004)			0.15
4032	same as 4011			
4033	Cut of Pit	0.90	0.60	0.39

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM BRIDGE FARM, BARCOMBE, EAST SUSSEX (BRF 13)

By

Malcolm Lyne

1. Introduction

The excavations yielded 7382 sherds (64033 g.) of mainly Roman pottery, but also including a few residual and abraded Late Bronze Age-to-Late Iron Age fragments: 801 of these sherds (11101 g.) came from Trench 1, 2460 (23360 g.) from Trench 2, 2163 (16780 g.) from Trench 3 and 1958 (12792 g.) from Trench 4. A further 301 fragments (677 g.) of Roman pottery were retrieved from the sieving of environmental samples.

Most of the Roman pottery is of 3rd and 4th c. date but there are some earlier assemblages as well.

2. Methodology

All of the pottery assemblages, other than those from the topsoil and subsoil, were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric and catalogued in Appendix 2. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built in metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added filler inclusions. The fabric codings (Appendix 1.) are the same as those created by the author for other Barcombe sites, Bardown, Beddingham Roman villa and elsewhere in East Sussex.

Two of the assemblages, from 2004 and 4004, are large enough for further more detailed quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975)

3. Assemblages

3.1. Prehistoric

The 12 prehistoric sherds from the site are all very abraded and probably derived from field-marling before the commencement of Roman occupation. They comprise two coarse calcined-flint tempered sherds of probable Late Bronze Age date, six fragments with finer calcined-flint filler of probable Early-to-Middle Iron Age date and four sherds in glauconitic-sand and sparse calcined-flint tempered fabric C23.

This last-mentioned fabric is of Late Iron Age date and was also found in features of that period beneath the Barcombe bathhouse. Work by the author on pottery from sites in the Maidstone area indicates that the fabric originates in that area and may indicate trade links between the upper reaches of the River Medway and those of the Ouse in East Sussex.

Despite the rarity of sherds in fabric C23 on site, one of them was found in the pit for cremation 4010. Was this mere chance or did its presence have some kind of ritual significance?

3.2. c.AD.43-70

The fill of the very early east-west ditch 1025 cut by Pit 1024 (Context 1020) produced 156 sherds (2018 g.) of pottery, including fragments from a pre-Flavian Dr 33 cup, a chip from a Terra Nigra platter (c.AD.43-70), jar fragments in sandy carbon-soaked Atrebatic 'Overlap' fabric from the Chichester area (c.AD.30-50/60) and, most importantly, seven fresh pieces from a reeded-rim bowl of Fishbourne type 89 in coarse-sanded buff/orange fabric C13 (c.AD.50-80). There is evidence, in the form of kiln wasters, for the production of such bowls and the related type 88 in this fabric at Fishbourne Roman palace, with type 88 being closely paralleled by contemporary caccabi at Rome itself. This raises the possibility that the emperor Claudius sent a potter from Rome to the court of Togidubnus to make pots suitable for cooking in the Roman manner (Lyne 2002,106) and that the Barcombe settlement may have originally been under the control of his client kingdom.

3.3. c.AD.70-150

The fills of Ditch 1006/2023 along the north-west side of the road running through the middle of the west side of the rectangular enclosure yielded 76 sherds (904 g.) of early Roman pottery. The lower fills of Ditch 2024 and its recut Ditch 2027 on the other side of the road were completely lacking in sherds but the lower fills of their continuations into Trench 3, where they turned to the south-east as Ditches 3127 and 3129, yielded a further 40 fragments (333 g.) of c.AD.43/70-150 dated material.

A further 98 sherd (1812 g.) pottery assemblage of c.AD.43-100/150 date came from the fill of Pit 1024 on the north-west side of the road and another larger 152 sherd (1450 g.) one of c.AD.70-130/50 date from Ditch 1022. An absence of Gallo-Belgic imports and very early East Sussex Ware jars decorated with eyebrow motifs from all of the above features suggests they all date to between AD.70 and 100, with the ditches continuing to receive rubbish well into the 2nd c. and probably later.

3.4. c.AD.150-250

It appears that enclosure ditch 4008 was cut during the late 2nd c. and perhaps as late as c.AD.200. Fills 4005, 4006 and 4007 yielded a total of 365 sherds (2680 g.) with nothing which needs to be earlier than c.AD.150, apart from an abraded fragment of Wiggonholt cream fabric F5, and nothing which needs to be much later than AD.270/300.

The fills of Cuts 3020, 3116 and 3052 across the ditch around the north-west and north east sides of the tile kiln enclosure (Contexts 3020, 3025, 3050, 3106 and 3107) yielded 220 sherds (2113 g.) of c.AD.200-400 dated pottery; indicating that the ditch was dug at or near the beginning of the 3rd century.

Occupation layer 3088 in Trench 3 produced 174 sherds (1531 g.) of pottery, which started to accumulate c.AD.200 and continued being added to until the mid-4th century.

3.5. c.AD.250-400+

Rubbish dumping 4003 and 4004 extended over the fills of enclosure ditches 4008, 4014 and 4015 and produced 772 sherds (6920 g.) of pottery, ranging in date between c.AD.250 and 400. These contexts are probably contemporary with and an extension of dumping 2005 over Ditch 2016 and 2004 over the fills of Ditch 2003 in Trench 2: these yielded 210 sherds (2333 g.) and 1350 sherds (11933 g.) of pottery respectively. Most of the pottery from these various rubbish dumps dates to between c.AD.270 and 350, with just a little later material.

The lower fills of Ditch 4015 and its northern extension along the north-eastern edge of Trench 2 were lacking in pottery but its upper fills 2008 and 2009 yielded a small 36 sherd assemblage of c.AD.270-350 date.

The tile-lined pit 3060 within the enclosure Ditch 3020/3116/3052 yielded 15 fragments of post AD.270 pottery. Most of the sherds are abraded and indicate that the feature was in use at a somewhat later date. The tile kiln itself did not yield any pottery but Ditch 3020 draining it to the south-west produced a 193 sherd (1733 g.) pottery assemblage of c.AD.300-370+ date. Pottery continued to accumulate in Ditch 3020/3116/3052 throughout most of the 4th c. with one of only two fragments from horizontally-rilled jars in Overwey/Portchester D fabric from the site being retrieved from fill context 3050. Although such wares first appeared in c.AD.330, they tend to be most common in post AD.370 assemblages.

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Appendix 1

Fabrics

Coarse Roman

C1A. Soapy-textured East Sussex Ware with very-fine camouflaged grog inclusions.
C1D. East Sussex ware with coarse multi-coloured grog inclusions, including sub-angular pellets of buff and grey fired clay, limonite and occasional chert and brown/black ironstone.
C1E. East Sussex Ware with profuse off-white siltstone grog filler.
C1F. East Sussex Ware with profuse sub-angular off-white and orange grog filler.
C1H. Similar to C1D but with additional very-fine sand.
C1K. East Sussex Ware with an off-white core fired black and with profuse grey grog filler.
C1N. East Sussex Ware with grog filler and additional sparse flint inclusions.
C1P. High-fired late East Sussex Ware with hard angular siltstone grog filler.
C1Q. Thundersbarrow storage-jar fabric.
C2. Grog-and-grit tempered ware with quantities of crushed angular black ironstone grit, chert, quartz-sand and siltstone grog filler.
C3. Dorset Black-Burnished ware (BB1)
C4. East Sussex Brown-Burnished ware. Made by a BB1 potter somewhere in East Sussex, this fabric differs from that of BB1 in lacking white quartz-sand filler. The filler comprises profuse colourless quartz-sand, <0.10 mm. subangular red and brown ironstone and chert grit. The forms copy BB1 ones closely (Lyne 1994).
C5A. Coarse Arun Valley greyware
C5B. Fine Arun Valley greyware
C6. Rowlands Castle ware
C7. Thameside greyware.
C8. Pale-grey to white wheel-turned fabric fired blue-grey to black. This fabric comes in varying degrees of coarseness:
C8A. Coarse version with <2.00 mm. black and brown ferrous inclusions and <1.00 mm. quartz-sand. A Wickham Barn kilns fabric.
C8B. Finer version with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler. Also a Wickham Barn kilns product
C8C. Very-fine version with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler.
C8D. Sand-free silty fineware version.
C8E. Very-fine-sanded version without surface greying.
C8F. Pimply high-fired version fired blue-grey with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand and black to brown ferrous inclusions.
C9A, C9B, C9C and C9D. The equivalents of C8A, C8B, C8C and C9D but with orange-to-pink cores.
C10A. Alice Holt/Farnham industry greyware from the Hampshire-Surrey border.
C11. Overwey/Portchester D fabric.
C13. Sandy greyware fired rough buff.
C16. Miscellaneous oxidised sand-tempered wares.
C19. Miscellaneous sand-tempered greywares.
C20. North Kent BB2.
C21. Handmade coarse oxidised briquetage fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. quartz-sand, ironstone and alluvial flint grit inclusions.

C23. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. quartz and glauconitic sand filler, with additional sparse calcined flint. A Late Iron Age fabric from the Maidstone area.

Fine Roman

F1A. South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian
F1C. Martres-de-Veyre Samian.
F1D. Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian
F1E. East Gaulish Samian.
F2D. Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra
F5. Cream Wiggonholt fabric.
F7. Hardham 'London ware'
F9. North Kent Fineware.
F9B. Hoo St Werbergh oxidised equivalent.
F13. Cologne whiteware with black colour-coat over barbotine or roughcast decoration.
F14. Moselkeramik.
F14A. Late Moselkeramik with white-painted decoration.
F15A. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat wares with orange fabric
F15B. Similar but with white fabric.
F17A. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat
F17B. Oxfordshire Whiteware.
F18A. New Forest Purple Colour-coat (Fulford 1975, Fabric 1A reduced)
F18B. New Forest cream fabric with red-to-brown fabric (Ibid. Fabric 1A oxidised)
F18C. New Forest Parchment ware.
F18D. Wickham Barn kilns imitation New Forest Purple Colour-coat
F20. Pevensey ware.
F24. Miscellaneous finewares
F25. Polished silty greyware.
F27. Sandfree pale-grey fabric fired polished yellow-buff externally.

Mortaria

M9. Hard off-white Rhenish mortaria fabric.
M10. Cream G255 mortaria fabric

Amphorae

A1. Baetican Dressel 20 fabric
A2. Late Dressel 20 fabric
A3. Gauloise 4 fabric.
AX. Miscellaneous amphora fabrics.

Appendix 2

The Catalogue

Trench 1

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
u/s	MISC		Mainly 3rd c	54	310g	Abraded
TP 1+	MISC		c.50-300	38	811g	
1001	MISC		Residual	10	69g	Abraded. Topsoil
1002	C1D bl	Necked jars	c.50-150			
		Lid-seated dish	c.50-150			
		Str sided dish	c.150-300+			
	C1E bl	Girth-carinated bowl	c.43-150/200			
	C3	Open form	c.200-300+			
	C5A	Beaker	c.43-250			
	C6	Lid	c.50-300			
	C8D	Biconical	c.50-130			
	C9D	Ev rim jar	c.170-300			
	C20	Cl 5D bowl	c.130-180			
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275			
	MISC					
			c.50-270	114	1102g	Subsoil
1003	C1D bl	Jar		3	17	Abraded
	C1D ox	Jar		4	26	Abraded
	C1N	Jar	L.I.A-AD.50	3	12	
			Mid 1st c. but ? residual	10	55g	Fill of Ditch 1004
1005	C1D	Ev rim jars	c.50-150/200			
	patchy	CAM 114 copy	c.15-60	52	392	Broken up
	C1E	Jar		1	15	
	C1H	Bead-rim jar	c.43-100	10	100	Abraded
	C5A	Butt-beaker	c.43-100	5	43	Abraded
	C19	Jar	c.43-150	5	20	Abraded
			c.43-100/50	73	570g	Fill of Ditch 1006
1009	C1D ox	Jar				Sl abraded
		Jar with burnished chevrons	c.43-100	2	13	Fresh
			c.43-100	2	13g	Fill of PH 1013
1010	C1D bl			1	3	Fresh
	C1D ox	Closed		2	6	Fresh
			Not closely datable	3	9g	Fill of Ph 1014
1011	C1A	Jar	L.I.A -100	1	7	Sl abraded
	C1D			13	109	Abraded
	C1E	Ev rim jar		1	11	Abraded
	C5A	Necked jar	c.43-150	2	16	Sl abraded
	C5B	Closed	c.43-150	1	7	Fresh
	C16	Flagon	c.43-100	2	8	Abraded
	F1A		c.43-110	2	1	V abraded
	F25			1	1	Fresh
			c.43-150	23	160g	Fill of Pit 1012
1015	C1D bl	Jar	c.70-150			
		GB platter copy	c.43-150			Fresh
		Str-sided dish	c.130-300			Fresh
		Lid-seated dish	c.150-300	14	257	Fresh
	C1E	Ev rim jars	c.170-400	28	280	Fresh
	C1F	Jar		1	43	Fresh
	C8D	Biconical	c.70-130/50			Fresh
		Ev rim jar	c.130-200	5	31	Fresh
	C9D	Jar		2	5	Sl abraded
	C10A	Closed	c.200-300	4	7	Fresh
	C16	GB platter copy	c.70-150	2	16	Sl abraded
	C20	Cl 5C bowl	c.150-250			Fresh
		Cl 5D bowl	c.130-180	2	34	Abraded
	F1D	Dr 33	c.120-200			Sl abraded
		Dr 37	c.120-200	5	23	

	F9	Beaker base	c.140-260	1	39	Fresh
	F15A	Beaker	c.160-270	1	9	Fresh
	MISC			3	4	
			c.170-200+	64	748g	Fill of Pit 1016
1017	C1D	Closed	Not closely datable	2	12g	Fill of Pit 1031
1019	C1D bl	Necked jar	c.70-200	16	491	Fresh 1 pot
	C1D ox	Jar		1	8	
	C8D	Closed	c.70-270	4	14	
	A1	DR20		1	104	
	A3	GAUL 4		1	26	
			c.70-200	23	643g	Fill of Pit 1031=1032
1020	C1D bl	Misc jars	c.43-150			
		Jar		60	592	Fresh
	C1D ox	Neck-cordoned store jar	c.70-150	28	538	Fresh
	C1E bl	Small jars	c.43-70/100			
		Neck cordoned jar	c.70-150	15	181	Fresh
	C1E ox			1	3	Fresh
	C5A	Girth carinated bowl	c.50-150			
		Necked jar	c.50-150	6	36	
	C5B	Girth carinated bowl	c,50-150			
		Pedestal base		10	192	Fresh
	C6	2/3C jar	c.70-150	1	53	Fresh
	C13	Fishbourne 89 bowl	c.50-80	7	161	Fresh
	C19		c.0-50/60	9	73	Atrebatic overlap
	F1A	Dr 33	c.43-70	6	25	
	F2D	Platter	c.10-70	1	5	Fresh
	F5	Closed	c.50-120	3	10	
	F7		c.43-150	3	17	Fresh
	F24			3	8	
	A1	Dressel 20		3	124	
			c.43-100/50	156	2018g	Fill of linear 1025
1021	C1D bl	Ev rim jars				Fresh
		Fishbourne 221 copy	c.70-150			Fresh
		Butt beaker	c.43-100	60	577	Fresh
	C1D ox	Ev rim jar				Fresh
		Bead-rim beaker		47	505	
	C1E bl	Lid		13	157	Fresh
	C1E ox	Jar		1	4	
	C5A	Lid boss	c.70-200	14	92	
	C8D		c.70-250	1	1	
	C13	Closed		4	7	
	C16	GB platter copy	c.50-150	2	66	
		Flagon	c.70-130	1	4	Fresh
	F7		c.43-150	3	10	
	F9	Biconical	c.43-130	3	18	Fresh
	F24	Roughcast beaker	c.60-140	1	2	Abraded
		Beaker		2	7	
			c.70-130/50	152	1450g	Fill of Ditch 1022
1023	C1D bl	Jars	c.43-100/150	26	298	Fresh
	C1D ox	Jars	c.43-100	20	326	
	C1E bl	Jars		13	196	Fresh
	C1F bl	Jar		4	26	Fresh
	C1N		L.I.A.-50	1	4	Abraded
	C5B	Pedestal base	c.50-100			Fresh
		Bead-rim beaker	c.50-100			Fresh
		Rilled bowl	c.50-120	4	141	
	C13	Lid	c.50-80	2	110	Fresh with resin
	C16			1	4	Abraded
	C19			1	7	Fresh
	C21	Briquetage		1	1	Fresh
	F1A	Dr 33	c.43-110	1	12	Fresh
	F1A	Ritt 9	c.43-70	2	8	Fresh
	F5		c.50-120	2	3	Fresh
	F7	Dr 37 copy	c.70-150	8	59	Fresh
	M10	G238 mortarium	c.43-80	6	370	Fresh
	A1	DR20		6	247	Fresh
			c.43-100/50	98	1812g	Fill of Ditch 1024
1032	EIA		c.800-200BC	1	5	V abraded
	C1D bl	Jar	c.43-100	4	26	Fresh
	C1H	Jar	c.43-100	3	29	Fresh
	C8D	Beakers	c.70-250	12	67	Fresh
	F1C	Dr 37	c.90-130	1	11	Fresh
	F5	Flagon	c.50-120	1	5	Fresh
	MISC			2	1	Abraded

			c.90-120	24	144g	Fill of Pit 1031
1034	EIA		c.800-200BC	1	4	Abraded
	C1D	Girth-cordoned jar	c.150-270	7	58	
	C1E	Ev rim jar		7	61	Abraded
	C8C	Thameside dish copy	c.130-270	2	14	
	C8D	Ev rim jar	c.130-200	18	107	Fresh 1 pot
	C9D		c.70-250	1	2	Sl abraded
	C19			4	14	Fresh
	F13	Beaker base	c.130-250	1	3	Abraded
			c.130-200	41	263g	Fill of Pit 1016
1039=	C1E	Narrow-neck jar		11	883	Most of 1 pot
1034	C9D	Closed		1	2	Fresh
			2nd c	12	885g	Fill of Pit 1016
1045	C1D	Jar	c.43-70	2	27g	Fill of Pit 1044

Trench 2

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
TP 2 +	Misc			24	123g	
Tr 2 +	MISC		c.200-350	275	1926g	
2001	MISC			2	10g	Topsoil
2002	EIA					
	C1D ox	Jar				
	C1E	Ev rim jars				
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-400			
	C8A/B	Hook-rim jar	c.270-370			
	C10A	Cl 3B jars	c.200-300			
	C20	Cl 5C bowl	c.170-250			
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Walters 80	c.160-200			
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-340			
	F18D	Beaker	c.260-340			
	F25	Dish				
			c.260-350	139	1150g	Subsoil
2004	C1D bl	Ev rim jarx5				
	C1E bl	5C.7 jars	c.270-400			
		5C.8 jar	c.270-400			
		Screw-neck jar				
		5C.18 bowl	c.270-350			
		5C.19 bowl	c.300-400			
		Str-sided dish				
		5C.25 dish	c.150-350			
		5C.26 dish	c.200-370			
	C1F bl	5C.17 bowl	c.270-350			
		5C.18 bowl	c.270-350			
		5C.26 dish	c.200-370	681	7066	
	C3	6/2 bowl	c.210-280			
		6/6 bowl	c.290/300-370			
		7/1 dish	c.150-400			
		8/5 dish	c.220-290/300			
		8/12 dish	c.300-350/70	17	334	
	C4	2A.4 bowl	c.270-350			
		2A.7 dish	c.250-300+	8	59	
	C6	Jar		4	54	
	C7	Pollard 197 jar	c.200-370			
		Pollard 196 jar	c.200-350	3	136	
	C8B	C1.6 Jarx3	c.250-300			
		C2 jar	c.250-300			
		C5.2 indented bkr	c.250-300			
		C6.5 bowl	c.300-350	85	727	
	C8C	C1.7 jar	c.250-300			
		Screw-neck jar				
		Bead-rim beaker		58	425	
	C8D	Indented beaker	c.200-270	36	120	
	C8E	Jar		3	13	
	C9B	Jar	c.250-350	20	138	
	C9C	Jar		13	79	
	C9D	Beaker		9	29	
	C10A	Cl 3C jars	c.200-400			
		Cl 3B jar	c.200-400			
		Storage jar		142	1074	
	C16			17	53	

	C19			122	521	
	F1D	Curle 11	c.120-140			
		Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 45	c.170-200			
		Walters 79	c.160-200	36	304	
	F1E	Dr 32	c.160-230			
		Dr 36	c.140-260	6	224	
	F9	Poppyhead beaker	c.190-270	6	45	
	F13	Roughcast beaker	c.130-250	2	4	
	F14	Beakers	c.200-275	6	11	
	F14A	Beaker	c.275-350	8	21	
	F15A	Bead-rim beaker	c.230-300	10	33	
	F15B	Beaker	c.160-300	7	22	
	F17A	C8 flagon	c.240-400			
		C51 bowl	c.240-400	8	66	
	F18A	Cl 27 beakers	c.260-340			
		w.p flagon	c.300-350	8	29	
	F18B	beaker	c.260-400	2	7	
	F24			6	88	
	F25	necked beaker		7	34	
	F27	closed		2	9	
	A2	DR 20	c.170-300	2	94	
	A3	GAUL 4		1	21	
	MISC			11	93	
			c.270-330/50	1350	11933g	Layer over horizon
2005	C1D	Jar		9	133	
	C1E	Jars				Fresh
		5C.25 dish	c.150-350	25	396	Fresh
	C1F	5C.10 jar	c.370-420			Fresh
		5C.25 dish	c.200-350			Fresh
		5C.26 dish	c.200-370	36	420	Fresh
	C1Q	Store jar	c.350-420	3	55	Fresh
	C5B	Open form		1	20	Fresh
	C8B	C6.6 bowl	c.300-370	4	24	Fresh
	C8C	C1.6 jar	c.270-300	2	10	
	C8D	Beaker		2	10	Sl abraded
	C9C	Poppyhead beaker	c.130-270	64	198	Fresh 1 beaker
	C10A	Closed	c.200-400	11	85	Fresh
	C16	Hook-rim jar	c.200-400	10	44	Abraded
	C19			18	41	
	C23	Ev rim jar		2	36	Fresh
	F1D	Dr 45	c.170-200	4	38	Abraded
	F1E	Dr 31	c.150-230	1	19	Abraded
	F15A	Beaker	c.160-300	1	1	Abraded
	F17A		c.240-400	2	9	Abraded
	F24	Closed		2	16	Sl abraded
	A1	DR 20		2	238	Sl abraded
	A3	GAUL 4		1	62	Sl abraded
	AX			5	458	Fresh
	MISC			5	20	
			c.270-370+	210	2333g	Fill of Ditch 2016
2006	EIA			1	7	Abraded
	C1D			7	73	
	C1E	Ev rim jarsx2				
		Screw-neck jar		24	164	
	C1F			6	56	
	C3	Str sided dish	c.270-350	2	29	Fresh
	C8C	Jar	c.250-300	1	10	Fresh
	C10A	Closed	c.200-400	4	19	Sl abraded
	F15	Hunt cup	c.160-300	2	3	Abraded
	F17	Beaker	c.240-400	3	15	Abraded
	MISC			10	24	
			c.250-350	60	400g	Fill of linear Ditch 2007
2008	C1E bl			1	16	
	C1E ox			2	19	v.abraded
	C1F bl			1	12	
	C20	Ev rim jar	c.130-200	1	7	fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	1	36	fresh
	F9	Jar		1	11	fresh
	A2	DR20		1	47	abraded
				8	148g	Upper fill of ditch along north side of Tr.2

2009	C1D bl	Jars		5	43	Abraded
	C1D ox			2	8	Abraded
	C1E bl	Open form		5	62	V abraded and fresh
	C1E ox	Jar		1	21	Fresh
	C1F bl	Jar		3	25	Fresh
	C8A	C1.6 jar	c.270-370	1	14	Fresh
	C8C	Jar	c.250-370	3	9	Sl abraded
	C8D	Closed		1	3	Sl abraded
	C10A		c.200-400	2	4	Fresh
	C16			1	8	Sl abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	2	2	Abraded
	F18A	Closed	c.260-400	1	6	Fresh
	F18B	27.1 beaker	c.260-340			Fresh
		w/p closed	c.300-330	3	13	Fresh
			c.270-350	28	218g	Upper fill of ditch along north side of Tr 2
2010	C1D bl	Closed		1	3	Fresh
	C1D ox			1	7	Abraded
	C1F	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	1	3	Sl abraded
	C5A	Beaker		1	1	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	6	16	Abraded
	F7	Beaker	c.50-150	2	3	
				12	33g	=2004,2029
2011	C1E ox			2	48	Abraded
	C1F bl	5C.23 dish	c.200-350	2	53	Fresh
	C10A		c.200-400	1	18	Fresh
	C20	5C bowl	c.170-250/70	5	63	Fresh
			c.170-250	8	182g	Fill of Ditch 2016
2012	C1D bl			2	26	Fresh
	C1F bl			1	18	Fresh
	C1F ox			1	8	Sl abraded
	C9D	Beaker	c.200-270	1	33	Fresh
	F1C	Dr 18/31	c.90-130	1	324	CIII---RAIM
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	2	1	Abraded
			c.200-270	8	410g	Fill of Ditch 2003
2013	EIA			1	8	v.abraded
	C1D	Dish etc		31	219	abraded
	C1E bl	5C.11 jar	c.270-400			Fresh
		5C.16 bowl	c.270-350			Fresh
		5C.27 dish	c.370-400			Fresh
		Ev rim jars		97	1387	Fresh
	C1F	Jar		2	25	Fresh
	C1Q	Storage-jar	c.370-420	3	42	Fresh
	C2			1	8	Sl abraded
	C3	Fish dish	c.270-400	2	50	Fresh
	C8A	Closed	c.270-370	1	3	Abraded
	C8C	Jars	c.250-370	5	100	Abraded
	C8D	Nrck-cordon jars		13	82	Abr and fresh
	C9C			1	5	Fresh
	C9D			1	7	Abraded
	C10A	Cl 3B jar w/s	c.270-420			
		Cl 6A-5 dish b/s	c.270-350			
		Flagon handle	c.270-400			
		Storage jar	c.200-400	47	426	
	C16			1	4	Fresh
	C19	Str-sided dish				Fresh
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.240-400			Fresh
		Ev rim jar	c.200-400	8	152	Fresh
	F1D	Dr 33	c.120-200	6	37	Abraded
	F1E	Dr 33	c.140-260	2	19	Fresh
	F15B	Beaker	c.160-300	1	2	V abraded
	F17A	C97 mortarium	c.240-400			Abraded
		C46 dish	c.340-400	13	48	Abraded
	F17B	P24 bowl	c.240-400	1	10	Abraded
	F24	?Flagon		6	119	
	F25	Str-sided dish		2	43	
	F27	Closed		2	4	
	A2	DR20		6	507	
	MISC			45	124	
			c.270-400	296	3431g	Fill of Ditch 2026
2014	C1D			1	3	Fresh
	C1E	5C.19 bowl	c.300-400	2	26	Fresh
	C1F	Jar		1	18	Fresh
	C8C	Jar	c.250-300	2	14	Fresh

	C8D	Jar		1	3	Fresh
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400	1	1	
			c.300	8	65g	Fill of PH 2017
2018	C1F bl			1	9	Fresh
	A2	DR 20	c.170-300	1	526	Fresh
				2	535g	Fill of Ditch 2003
2021	F19	Flagon	c.250-400	1	21g	Void
2022	C1F	Ev rim jar	c.70-250	2	148	Fresh
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	1	6	Fresh
			c.70-250	3	154g	Fill of Ditch 2023
2029	EIA			1	13	v.abraded
	C1D			8	96	
	C1E	Jar		4	36	
	C1F	Str-sided dish	c.150-400	1	28	fresh
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	3	11	
	C19	Incip b+fl bowl	c.200-300	2	39	fresh
			c.200-400	19	221g	=2004
2031	C1D ox			1	4	V abraded
	F13	Beaker base	c.130-250	1	32	Fresh
				2	36g	Fill of Pit 2032
2033	C1D	Closed		1	22	Sl abraded
	C1E ox	Closed		1	21	Sl abraded
	F9	Beaker		1	4	
	F14B		c.270-350	1	2	
	MISC			1	2	
				5	51g	Fill of Ditch 2034

Trench 3

Context	Fabric	Form-range	Date-range	Number of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
TR3 +	Misc		Residual	314	314g	
u/s	F17A	Indented beaker		1	23g	
3001	Misc		Residual	160	905g	Topsoil
3002	C1D ox	Jars				
		Flagon	c.300-400			
	C1D gr	Jars				
	C1E	Jar				
	C1P	Ev rim jar	c.370-420			
	C2	Ev rim jar	c.350-420			
	C8B	Jar	c.270-370			
	C10A	6A.12 dish	c.300-420			
	F1E	Dr 37				
	F17A	C51 bowl	c.240-400			
	F20	Rouletted bowl	c.370-420			
	MX	Wall-sided mort				
			c.300-400+ but residual	384	3060g	Subsoil
3004	C1D ox	Str sided dish	c.150-400			
		Ev rim jar		5	37	Fresh
	C1D bl	Jar		1	1	Sl abraded
	C1E bl			4	17	Abraded
	C1F	Jar		2	9	Fresh and abraded
	C2	Jar		1	5	Abraded
	C20		c.130-270	2	3	Abraded
	C21	Briquetage		1	2	Very abraded
	F9	Beaker base		1	7	Fresh
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	2	2	Fresh and abraded
	F25	Closed		2	7	Abraded
	MISC			1	4	Abraded
			c.200-275 or later	22	94g	Fill of Pit 3005
3005	C1E	Necked jar	c.43-100			Fresh
	C1F bl	Necked jars	c.43-100			Fresh
		Bead-rim jar	c.43-100			Sl abraded
	C1F ox	Necked jar	c.43-250			Abraded
		Bead-rim jar	c.43-100	56	596	
	C5A	GB platter copy	c.43-70	5	71	Fresh
	C5B	Comb-stabbed jar	c.43-150	1	26	Fresh
	F2D	GB platter	c.43-150	2	23	Fresh
	F7	Beaker	c.50-150			Fresh
		Dr 30 copy	c.50-150	8	131	Fresh
			c.50-70	72g	847g	Pit

3006	C1A gr	Necked jar	c.43-100			Fresh
	C1A ox	Bead-rim jar	c.43-100			Fresh
	C1D bl	Ev rim jar				Fresh
	C1D ox	Jars				Fresh
	C1E bl	Ev rim jar				Fresh
		Hole mouthed jar	c.43-70/100			Fresh
		GB platter copy	c.43-120			Fresh
	C1F	Slack-profile jars	c.43-250			Fresh
	C1P	Jar		91	1330	Fresh
	C8C			1	1	
	C10A	Cl 5 bowl	c.43-120	1	11	Fresh
	C16			3	21	
	F1D	Dr 18/31	c.120-150	3	4	
	F7	Beaker	c.43-150	2	2	Fresh
	F24	Poppyhead beaker	c.130-160	3	8	Fresh
	F25	Rouletted beaker		1	2	Fresh
	F27			1	3	
			c.120-150	106	1382g	Fill of Pit 3008
3007	C1D ox	Necked jar	c.43-150	22	209	Fresh
	C1D bl	Jar		4	35	Abraded
	C1E bl	Slack jar	c.43-150	9	44	Fresh and abr
	C9D	Poppyhead beaker	c.100-200	4	11	Fresh
	F1A	Dr 18	c.43-90	1	1	Abraded
			c.70-150	40	300g	Fill of Pit 3003
3009	C1 bl	Slack jar	c.43-150	26	183	Abraded
	C1 ox			9	50	Abraded
	C5	Bowl	c.43-250	1	3	Abraded
	C19	Lid-seated bowl		3	17	Fresh
	F5	Flagon	c.43-150	1	4	Sl abraded
	F9	Beaker		2	2	Fresh
	F27	Flagon	c.120-140	2	6	Fresh marbled
			c.120-150	44	265g	Fill of Pit 3003
3010	C1E bl	Jar		3	37	
	C1E ox	Jar		1	8	Fresh
	C5A		c.43-250	2	11	Abraded
			N.C.D	6	56g	Burnt deposit s end of site relating to kiln. SW corner
3011	C5A	Jar	c.43-250	8	23	Fresh
	F27	Flagon		1	5	Fresh
				9	28g	Contam natural adj to kiln
3012	C1E bl			3	20	Abraded
	C1P		c.300-400	2	21	Abraded
	C3			1	1	Abraded
	C7	Chamfered base		1	6	Sl abraded
	C10A			5	16	Abraded
	C19	Str-sided dish		2	9	Fresh
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400	2	9	V abraded
	F18D	Beaker	c.260-370	2	9	Fresh
			c.300-400 but prob residual	18	91g	Fill of Pit 3014
3013	C1D bl	Ev rim jarsx2				Abraded
	C1D ox	Jar				Abraded
	C1E bl	Beaded-and fl bowl	c.270-400	42	296	Fresh
	C1P			1	6	Fresh
	C8B	Ev rim beaker	c.270-370	4	16	
	C8D	Poppyhead beaker		1	8	Abraded
	C10A		c.200-400	5	14	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	3	15	Abraded
	F15A	Beaker	c.160-300	1	1	Fresh
	F17A		c.240-400	2	6	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	2	6	Fresh
	MISC			6	12	Abraded
			c.250-370	67	380g	Fill of large grey line
3014	C1bl			4	22	Abraded
	C1P	Jar		1	5	Fresh
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	1	3	Fresh
	F24	Closed		1	2	Abraded
				7	30g	Pit
3017	C1D ox			1	2	Abraded
	C1E bl	Jar		2	15	Fresh
	C1E ox	Jar		2	14	Fresh
	C1P	Jar		1	5	Sl abraded

	C10A		c.200-400	2	5	Abraded
	MISC			1	1	Abraded
				9	42g	Fill of poss gully 3018
3019	C1Dbl	Jar		3	23	Abraded
	C1D ox			1	2	Abraded
	C1E bl			1	3	Abraded
	C1H			1	3	Abraded
	C16	Jar		1	6	Abraded
	C19			1	6	Abraded
	MISC			1	5	Abraded
			Residual	9	48g	Fill of poss gully 3018
3020	C1 bl	jars				Fresh
		5C.25 dish	c.150-350			Fresh
		5C.27 dish	c.370-420	97	905	Fresh
	C1 ox	Jar		18	128	Fresh
	C1P	Jar	c.370-420	2	60	
	C7	Hook-rim jar	c.270-370	1	4	Fresh
	C8B		c.270-370	4	96	
	C8C	Necked jar	c.250-370	1	9	Abraded
	C9B	Jar	c.270-370	1	5	Fresh
	C10A	Ev rim jar	c.200-400			Fresh
		1.30 jar	c.200-350			
		Cl 3C jar	c.200-400			
		5B.6 bowl	c.270-420	23	274	
	C19	Str-sided dish		1	9	Fresh
	C20	Ev rim jar		1	5	Abraded
	F1E	Dr 31	c.150-230	3	33	Abraded
	F9	1B.6 bottle	c.190-230	1	14	Fresh
	F17A	Bowl	c.240-400	2	30	Abraded
	F25	Dr 33 copy		1	19	Fresh
	MISC			37	142	
			c.300-370+	193	1733g	Fill of linear ditch SW corner
3024	C1D bl	Ev rim jarsx3	c.150-300			Fresh
		Str-sided dish	c.150-300			Fresh
	C1D ox	Jar				
	C1F bl	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	55	691	Fresh
	C3	8/13 dish	c.300-350/70	1	25	Sl abraded
	C8B	Cavetto-rim jar	c.270-370	13	74	Fresh
	C8C	Indented beaker				Fresh
		Cavetto-rim	c.250-300	13	102	Fresh
	C8E			1	3	Abraded
	C9B			1	5	Fresh
	C10A	4.38 jar	c.200-300			Fresh
		Everted rim jar	c.200-400	20	220	Abraded
	C16			3	7	
	C19	Flanged bowl	c.130-270	10	39	
	F1D		c.120-200	4	5	Abraded
	F1E	Dr 38 bowl	c.140-230	1	50	
	F9	Beaker		2	7	Abraded
	F15A	Beaker	c.160-270/300	1	2	Abraded
	F18D	Beaker	c.270-370	1	4	Fresh
			c.270-300/350	125	1234g	Fill of Ditch 3133
3025	C1E bl	GB platter copy	c.43-150			Abraded
		Necked jarsx5	c.70-250	29	237	Abraded
	C8C		c.250-300	6	17	Abraded
	C9B	Hook-rim jar	c.270-370	2	15	Abraded
	C9D	Poppyhead beaker	c.130-200	2	10	Sl abraded
	C16	Lid		1	16	Fresh
	C19			10	54	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	3	10	Abraded
			c.120-270+	53	359g	Fill of Ditch 3052
3026	C1D	Ev rim jar		1	9	Fresh
	C1F	Colander jar		15	674	Fresh all one vessel
			Not closely datable	16	683g	Fill of PH 3027
3030	C1 bl			9	65	Fresh
	C1 ox	Ev rim jar		6	65	Fresh
			Not closely datable	15	130g	Fill of Pit 3031
3047	LBA			1	4	Abraded
	C1D bl	Slack jar	c.43-250			Sl abraded
	C1D ox					
	C1E bl	5B.7 Jar	c.150-250			Fresh

		Dish	c.150-250			Fresh
		Waster flake				Fresh
	C1F bl	Ev rim jar		46	418	Fresh
	C8D	Beaker	c.70-270	1	1	Abraded
	C9C	Beaker		2	4	
	C16			5	24	Abraded
	C19			9	65	
	F1D	Dr 30	c.120-200	3	36	Abraded
	F7	Jar		1	6	Abraded
	F18A	Class 27 beaker	c.260-400	5	46	Fresh
			c.150-270	73	604g	Fill of Ditch 3057
3048	C1D bl	Dish	c.150-250			Fresh
		Sl profile jar	c.70-250	18	233	Fresh
	C1D ox			3	9	Abraded
	C1E bl	Jar		2	21	Fresh
	C1P	Jar		4	37	
	C8A/B	Jar	c.270-370	3	33	
	C10A		c.200-400	2	7	Abraded
	F1A	Dr 33	c.43-110	1	18	Abraded.illeg stamp
	F1D		c.120-200	2	5	Abraded
	F1E	Dr 31	c.150-170	1	22	Sl abraded
	MISC			2	19	Abraded
			c.150-300+	38	415g	Fill of Ditch 3049
3049	C1D	Jar		5	61	Fresh
	C3	Str-sided dish	c.200-370	1	78	Fresh
	C5B	Jar	c.43-250	2	30	Sl abraded
	C8C	Pie dish	c.170-250	1	32	Fresh
	C8D	Dr 27 copy	c.70-150			Fresh
		Bag beaker	c.130-250	3	27	Fresh
	C9B	Jar	c.270-370	1	8	Fresh
	F24	Rouletted beaker	c.130-250	2	13	Fresh
			c.130-270+	15	249g	Ditch
3050	C11	Horiz rilled jar	c.330-420	1	4	Sl abraded
	F1D	Walters 79	c.160-200	1	16	Abraded
			c.330-420	2	20g	Fill of Ditch 3052
3051	C1D bl	Jar base	c.43-250	5	59	Fresh
	C1D ox	Jar		7	30	
				12	89g	Fill of Pit 3059
3054	C1D bl	Jar		4	14	Fresh
	C1D ox	Ev rim jat	c.150-400	10	34	
				14	48g	Fill of Pit 3056
3055	C1 ox		Not closely datable	1	2g	Abraded. Fill of Pit 3056
3061	C1E bl	Necked jar		7	116	Abraded
	C1E ox			4	40	Abraded
	C10A	6A.4 dish	c.270-370	1	8	Fresh
	F17A	C8 flagon handle	c.240-400+	2	7	Abraded
	F25	Beaker		1	3	Fresh
			c.270+	15	174g	Fill of tile-lined Pit 3060
3063	C1D ox			2	13	Fresh
	C1E bl	Closed		1	5	Fresh
	C8B	Closed	c.270-370	1	1	Abraded
	C19	Closed		1	2	
		HM jar s/s fir brown		3	6	Fresh ******
				8	27g	Fill of Ditch 3062
3065	C19			1	4g	Abraded. VOID
3077	C1D bl	Jar	Not closely datable	1	30g	Fill of PH 3078
3088	C1D bl	Dish				Fresh
	C1D ox	Necked jar				Abraded
	C1E bl	Str-sided dish	c.150-350			Fresh
		Ev rim jars	c.150-270			Abraded
	C1F bl	Ev rim jars	c.150-270			Fresh
	C1F ox	Jar				Abraded
	C1 ox			87	828	Abraded
	C3	6/2 bowl	c.210-280/90			Fresh
		Str-sided dishesx2	c.200-370	6	64	Fresh
	C5	Closed	c.43-250	4	17	Fresh and abr
	C8B	Mortarium	c.300-370	9	114	Abraded
	C8C	Jar		3	10	
	C8D			4	29	Abraded
	C8F	Ev rim jar	c.250-370	1	6	Fresh
	C9C	Hook-rim jar	c.270-370	1	8	Fresh
	C10A	Cl 5B bowl	c.240-400			Abraded

		Cl 3C jar	c.200-400			Fresh
		Ev rim jar		14	150	Fresh
	C20	Cl 5C bowl	c.170-250	1	6	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	5	77	Abraded
	F9B	1A1.1 bottle	c.180-270/300	1	46	Sl abraded
	F14B	Beaker	c.270-350	2	9	Abraded
	F15A	Rouletted beaker		1	3	
	F17A	Beaker	c.270-400	9	34	Abraded
	F18A	Cl 44 beaker	c.270-350	1	7	Fresh
	F18D	Indented beaker	c.270-370	2	31	Fresh
	F25			1	4	Fresh
	F27	Flagon		3	29	Fresh
	MISC			19	59	
			c.200-350	174	1531g	Occupation layer
3094	C1D ox			1	3	Abraded
	C1E gr			1	3	v.abraded
			Not closely datable	2	6g	Fill of PH 3096
3102	C1D bl			11	66	Fresh and abraded
	C1D ox	Str-sided dish	c.150-300	3	35	Fresh and abraded
	C1E bl			3	36	Abraded
	C10A	Dish base	c.200-400	14	341	Fresh one pot
	C19			2	6	Abraded
	F1D	Bowl	c.120-200	1	41	V abraded
	F9	Beaker		1	2	Sl abraded
			c.200-300	35	527g	Fill of Ditch 3101
3104	LBA			1	28	
	C10A		c.200-400	1	1	Abraded
				2	29g	Fill of Ditch terminal 3108
3106	C1D ox	Ev rim jar		2	46	Abraded
	C1E bl			2	30	Abraded
	C8C	Beaker base	c.250-300	3	17	Sl abraded
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	3	61	Abraded
	A2	DRESSEL 20	c.170-300	1	116	Sl abraded
			c.250-300 or residual	11	270g	Fill of Ditch 3116
3107	C1D bl			1	13	Fresh
	C1D ox			1	15	Fresh
	C1E bl			1	13	Fresh
	C1F bl	Ev rim jar	c.250-400	1	5	Fresh
	C8C	Beaker	c.250-300	1	2	Sl abraded
	C10A	Storage jar	c.200-400	2	25	Fresh and abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	7	17	Abraded
			c.200-300	14	90g	Fill of Ditch 3116
3118	C1	Combed jar	L.I.A-150	1	11	Abraded
	C1D ox			1	10	Abraded
	C1E bl			1	4	Abraded
	C1F bl	Lid	c.70-200	2	40	Fresh
	C1H			3	22	Fresh
	F27	Flagon		1	3	Abraded
			c.70-200	7	79g	Fill of Gulley 3130
3125	C1D bl	Slack jar	c.70-200			Abraded
	C1E bl	Slack jar	c.70-200			Abraded
	C1 ox	Jar		20	161	Abraded
	C5A	Jars	c.50-250	1	7	Abraded
	C5B	Jars	c.50-250	1	9	Abraded
			?residual	22	177g	Flue area adj to kiln S.W. corner
3126	C1D bl	Pedestal base	c.43-150	3	13	Fresh
	C1H bl	Slack profile jar	c.43-150	2	7	Fresh
	C5B	Jar	c.43-150	1	2	Abraded
	C21	Briquetage		1	2	Fresh
	F7	Bottle	c.50-150	1	3	Fresh
			c.43/70-150	8	27g	Fill of Gully 3127
3128	C1E bl	Jar		16	148	Fresh
	C1 ox	Jar		4	50	Abraded
	C5B	Jar	c.43-150	10	48	Fresh
	C16	Flanged flagon neck		1	52	Abraded xxxxxx
	C23		late Iron Age	1	8	Abraded
			c.43-150	32	306g	Fill of Ditch 3129
3132	C1D bl	Jar		3	53	Fresh
	C1D ox			1	4	Abraded
	C1E bl	5C.19 bowl	c.300-400	1	14	Fresh
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	1	1	Fresh
			c.200-400	6	72g	Ditch

Trench 4

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Number of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
T4 +	Misc			19	192g	
4001	Misc			120	812g	Topsoil
4002	C1D	Ev.rim jars				
		Str-sided dish				
	C1E	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-400			
	C9D	Beaker				
	C10A	Ev rim jar	c.200-400			
	C20	5C bowl	c.170-250			
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275			
	F18A	Class 27 beaker	c.260-340			
	F18C	Type 89 bowl	c.270-400			
	A1	DR 20				
				454	3831 g	Subsoil
4003	C1D	Ev rim jars x2		55	415	Fresh and abraded
	C1E	Ev rim jars x2		8	85	
	C1K	Jar		1	29	
	C8B	Beaker base	c.270-370	3	58	v.abraded
	C8C	Jar		1	6	sl abraded
	C9C	Beaker		1	6	
	C10A	Cl 3B.10 jar	c.270-420	9	84	Abraded
	C16			5	42	
	C19			6	19	Abraded
	F1A			1	1	V abraded
	F1D	Dr 31 dish	c.150-200	2	3	V abraded
	F7	Closed		1	4	Sl abraded
	F9	Beaker		2	4	Fresh
	F18A	Beaker	c.260-400	1	1	Fresh
	F18B	Closed	c.260-400	1	1	Sl abraded
	F18D	27.18 beaker	c.350-370	1	4	Fresh
	Misc			20	38	Abraded
			c.270-370 but residual	118	795g	Fill of Ditch 4008
4004	C1B	Jar		1	36	
	C1D	Jars		156	1128	
	C1E	5C.10 jar	c.370-400+			
		5C.11 jar	c.270-400+			
		Misc jars				
		5C.16 bowl	c.270-350			
		5C.20 bowl	c.370-400+			
		7A.9 bowl	c.270-350	134	1323	
	C1F	5C.10 jar	c.370-400+	2	17	
	C1P	Ev rim jars	c.370-420	18	245	
	C1Q	5C.35 store-jar	c.370-420	4	220	Fresh
	C3	6/2 bowl	c.210-280	4	47	Fresh
	C7	Pollard 203 jar	c.270-370			Abraded
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-370	3	44	Abraded
	C8B	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-370	1	12	
	C8C			1	8	Abraded
	C8D			1	4	
	C9D	Beaker		8	19	
	C10A	3B.10 jarsx8	c.270-420			Fresh
		Cl 3C jar	c.270-400			Fresh
		5B.10 bowl	c.350-400			Fresh
		6A.4 dish	c.270-400			Fresh
		6A.13 dish	c.300-420	183	2333	Fresh
	C11	Hook-rim jar	c.330-420	1	10	
	C19			13	86	abraded
	F1D			8	22	Abraded
		Flagon	c.150-200	2	12	
	F9	Beaker		1	2	
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	3	4	Abraded
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400			Abraded
		Bowl	c.300-400			Abraded
		C51 bowl	c.240-400	27	134	
	F17B	M18 mortarium	c.240-300	1	105	Sl abraded
	F18A	Cl 27 beaker	c.260-340	5	46	Fresh
	F18D	Beaker	c.270-370	2	10	
	F20	Rouletted bowl	c.370-420	3	13	

	F24	Beaker		1	1	Fresh
	F25	Rouletted beaker		1	11	
	A1	DR 20		1	18	Abraded
	MISC			69	215	Abraded
			c.350-400+	654	6125 g	Fill of Ditch 4008
4005	C1D	Ev rim jars		25	200	Abraded and fresh
	C1E	Ev rim jars				Fresh
		Str sided dish	c.150-350	49	345	Fresh
	C1F			2	7	Fresh
	C2	Beaded+fl bowl	c.300-400	1	15	V abraded
	C5B	Ev rim jar	c.130-250	3	13	
	C6	Jar	c.180-300	2	22	Fresh
	C7	Pollard 196 jar	c.170-350	3	191	Fresh joining
	C8A	Jar	c.270-370	1	4	Fresh
	C8C	Jar	c.250-300	7	46	Fresh
	C8D	Indented beaker	c.200-270	21	64	
	C9D	Indented beaker	c.200-270			Fresh
		Bowl		74	341	Fresh
	C10A	1.25 jar	c.200-270	25	168	Fresh and abraded
	C16			4	39	Abraded
	C19	Jar		15	88	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	10	25	Abraded
	F5	Closed	c.50-150	2	10	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300	2	9	Abraded
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	5	8	Abraded
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400	1	3	Abraded
	F18A	Class 27 beaker	c.260-340	9	26	Fresh
	F18D	Beaker	c.270-370	7	163	Fresh
	F24			2	1	
	M9	Symonds 237x2	c.200-300	2	115	Abraded
			c.200-300+	272	1903g	Fill of Ditch 4008
4006	C1D bl	Ev rim jar		9	48	Abraded
	C1D ox			1	2	Abraded
	C1E bl	Jar	c.150-250	42	274	Fresh and abraded
	C1F			1	4	Abraded
	C5B	Closed	c.43-250	2	9	Sl abraded
	C10A	Dish				
		4.40 jar	c.220-270	13	229	Fresh
	C19			6	63	Abraded
	F1D	Closed	c.120-200	5	6	
	F7	Beaker	c.50-150	1	1	Fresh
	F9			1	1	Fresh
	A1	DR20		1	47	Abraded
			c.100-250	82	684g	Fill of Ditch 4008
4007	C1D bl	Jar		3	33	Abraded
	C1E bl			5	20	Abraded
	C9D	Closed	c.70-270	1	2	Fresh
			Not closely datable	9	55g	Fill of Ditch 4008
4008	C1E bl	Necked bowl	Not closely datable	2	38g	Fresh. Cut of ditch
4009	C1D bl	Jar		8	56	Abraded
	C1E bl	Jar		1	13	Fresh
	C3	Str-sided dish	c.200-300	1	4	Fresh
	C8D	Beaker		1	4	Abraded
	C9D	Rouletted beaker	c.200-270	13	55	Fresh
	C19	Ev rim jar	c.170-300	1	4	Fresh
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-270	2	5	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	2	6	Fresh
	F18D	Beaker	c.260-370	3	44	Fresh
	MISC			2	11	Abraded
			c.200-270/300	34	202g	Fill of Ditch 4014
4010	C1E	Cremation jar	c.200-300	29	203	Fresh 1 jar **
	C23		L.I.A	1	6	Abraded
			c.200-300	30	209g	Fill of cremation
4022	C1E bl	Necked jar		5	58	Fresh and abraded
	C9D		c.70-270	2	6	Abraded
				7	64g	Fill-flint
4024	C1D bl	5C.10 jar	c.370-400	23	311	Fresh
	C1E			2	41	Fresh
	F17A	Closed	c.240-400	3	14	
	MISC			3	3	
			c.370-400	31	369g	Fill of Pit 4033
4025	C1E bl		Not closely datable	3	6g	Fill of Pit 4033
4026	C1D ox	Jar		3	19	Abraded
	C1E	Ev rim jarsx2	c.150-250	25	252	Abraded

	MISC			1	3	Abraded
				29	274g	Fill of Ditch 4027= 4028
4028	C1D bl			7	41	
	C1D ox			1	7	Abraded
	C1E bl	Jars		7	61	Fresh
	C10A	Closed	c.70-250	1	2	Abraded
	C19	Beaker basal		1	5	Abraded
	C20?			1	3	Abraded
	C23		L.I.A	2	7	Very abraded
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	2	33	
	F9B	Rouletted beaker		1	10	Sl abraded
	A1	DR20		1	4	Abraded burnt
			c.150-250	24	173g	=4026
4030	C1D ox	Necked jar		2	48	Sl abraded
	C1E bl	Necked jar	c.200-300	12	148	Fresh
	C8B	Screw neck jar	c.270-350			Fresh
		Ev rim jar	c.270-370	13	113	Fresh
	C9B	Jar	c.270-370	1	2	Abraded
	C9D	Closed		1	4	Abraded
	C19			12	115	Abraded
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300	1	2	Abraded
	F18A	Beaker	c.260-300	5	47	Fresh
	F24	Beaker		3	10	Abraded
	A2	DR 20		1	53	Fresh
	MISC			3	8	Abraded
			c.270-370	54	550g	=4004.4005, 4031
4031	C1E	Jar		1	8	Abraded
	C1F	Jar		3	57	Sl abraded
	C5		c.43-250	1	2	
	C19			4	9	Abraded
	F5	Flagon	c.50-120	4	34	Abraded
	F7		c.50-150	1	13	Fresh
	F9	Poppyhead beaker	c.130-200	1	5	Fresh
	AX	Amphora		1	213	Abraded
			c.50-250	16	341g	Fill ?4004

From Environmental samples

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	Number of sherds	Weight in gm.	Context
1023	LBA			1	2	
<25>	C1D			3	23	
	C1E			1	1	
	C25			2	2	
	C27	Girth carination	c.50-150	2	12	
	MISC			2	1	
				11	41g	
1025	C16	GB platter copy	c.50-120	1	12	Fresh
<30>	MISC			25	8	
				26	20g	
2004 <1>	C1E	Ev rim jar				
	C8C	Screw-neck beaker	c.270-350			
				45	107g	
2012	MISC			5	1g	
<11>						
2013 <9>	C1E			14	49	
	C1Q	Store jar	c.370-420	1	14	
	C10A	6A.13 dish	c.300-400	8	28	
	MISC			10	7	
			c.300-420	33	98g	
3005 <2>	C1E	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	2	14	Sl abraded
	MISC			4	6	
				6	20g	
3006 <2>	Misc			6	7g	
3007 <3>	C1D	Jar		10	38	Fresh
	C1E	Str-sided dish	c.150-400	3	6	Fresh
	C10A	Beaker	c.200-400	1	1	Fresh
	C16			2	2	
				16	47g	
3020	Misc		Not closely datable	12	37g	
<10>						

3020 <14>	C9C MISC			1 20	1 5	Fresh
			Not closely datable	21	6g	
3032 <7>	F25	Closed	Not closely datable	1	1g	
4004 <8>	C1E C1Q C10A MISC		c.270-420 c.200-400			
				115	283g	Comminuted
4010 <35>	MISC		Not closely datable	5	9g	Abraded and comminuted

Barcombe Bridge Farm BRF 13 CBM pxa

The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

Introduction

The excavations recovered 6847 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 213,546g, from 86 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 1475 pieces, weighing 2361g, recovered from one of 14 environmental residues. Most deposits produced some ceramic building material in small to medium quantities but several contained significantly larger groups: subsoil [3002] (335/8522g), pit [3008], fill [3006] (607/3585g), ditch slot [3057], fill [3047] (650/23,110g), ditch slot [3101], fill [3102] (1191/22,163g), gully slot [3130], fill [3118] (356/12,264g) and ditch slot [4008], fill [4004] (328/11,970g). These are fairly typical for the feature types producing the assemblage, with ditches and layers accounting for the majority. The condition of the assemblage is very variable. Although there are some notably large pieces, including a complete tegula tile from tile-lined pit [3060], the vast majority consist of small somewhat abraded fragments that are frequently too small to be diagnostic of form. The abrasion on these suggests most have been reworked, however, the variability in hardness due to firing is great and many low-fired pieces would need very little to make them appear abraded.

The assemblage has been fully listed for each context on pro forma for the archive during the assessment. A site fabric series has been established with the aid of a hand-lens at x10 magnification. Key pieces and fabric samples have been retained for long-term curation and reference during future ceramic building recording at the site. The archive data has also been entered into an excel database as part of the assessment.

The Assemblage

Nearly the whole assemblage is of Roman date, being recovered from a number of contexts spanning the 1st to 4th centuries. However, there is also a very small quantity of post-medieval material from unstratified/topsoil deposits. The two assemblages are considered separately here.

Romano-British

The vast majority of the assemblage is of this period (6840 pieces weighing 213,234g). Even when these pieces are too small to be certain of form they are in definite Roman fabrics, though a few pieces are too small to be absolutely certain of this. Seventeen Roman 'fabrics' were identified covering tile and 'burnt clay' and these are summarised in Table 1.

Fabric	Description	Comments
RB1	Sparse sand, moderate/abundant iron oxides to 1mm with occasional rare flint to 0.5mm and marl	Usually a well fired fabric
RB2	Sparse sand, rare/common iron oxides to 1mm. occasionally very rare flint/marl to 0.5mm	A finer version of RB1
RB3	Silty fabric with rare/common marl streaks and rare/sparse iron oxides to 0.5mm	
RB4	Silty fabric with common black iron streaks/patches and rare iron oxide and marl to 0.25mm	Usually low-fired
RB3/4	Silty fabric with common/abundant black iron streaks/patches and common/abundant marl streaks and patches	A transitional RB3/4 fabric

RB5	Silty burnt clay with rare/moderate iron oxides to 0.5mm	Burnt clay/daub – usually amorphous
RB6	Silty burnt clay with grey unburnt silty seams.	Low fired local alluvium
RB7	Sillty fabric with rare fine sand and very occasional calcareous pieces to 1mm	A notably 'clean' fabric
RB8	Silty burnt clay with common/moderate grass tempering	Burnt clay/daub
RB9	Silty fabric with moderate/abundant iron oxides to 1mm and marl streaks/pellets to 3mm	A coarser version of RB3
RB10	Abundant fine sandy clay with rare iron oxides to 0.25mm	Hearth lining – usually vitrified
RB1/3	Rare fine sand/silty fabric with moderate/abundant marl streaks and common/moderate iron oxides to 1mm	A cross between RB1, RB3 and RB9
RB11	Sparse sand tempered with moderate iron oxides to 1mm and common flint grits to 1mm	Flint throughout fabric
RB12	Silty fabric with common/moderate sub-rounded red and grey flint grits	A briquetage fabric
RB13	Pale buff marl-rich silty clay with common red (iron) mottling	Burnt clay/hearth lining
RB14	Dark blue grey very hard fired 'fabric' tempered with sand and rare iron oxides to 0.mm	Overfired wasters and kiln debris
RB15	Common to moderate medium sand	Distinctly sandy throughout

Table 1: Roman Ceramic Building Material fabrics

Chronologically these fabrics are widely mixed: most appearing in 1st/2nd- century deposits as well as those of the 3rd to 4th centuries. Initially it would appear that there has either been a lot of reworking/residuality or, perhaps more likely, the fabrics are long-lived. Only fabric R15 does not appear in the 1st/2nd- century deposits, but as it is a relatively rare fabric the sample size is not considered large enough to be conclusive. The situation is not helped by the undiagnostic nature of the pottery in many contexts only allowing wide date brackets to be allocated. Fresher less-fragmented assemblages with tight ceramic dating will be needed to confirm any chronological progression of these fabrics. However, the most common fabrics could easily have been made at the site as all the tempering agents are within easy reach and many are clearly using similar materials albeit in different quantities.

A range of typical Roman ceramic building material forms are present within the assemblage and the quantities of these, by fabric, are shown in Tables 2 and 3. As can be seen from Table 2 the vast majority of ceramic building material was recovered from Trench 3, though significant quantities were also recovered from Trenches 2 and 4. Only Trench 1 produced a notably small quantity.

Area/ Form	Brick	Tegula	Imbrex	Box Flue	Hearth lining	Other	Miscellaneous (not diagnostic)	Totals
Trench 1	3/254g	-	-	1/114g	2/24g	-	62/491g	**70/883g**
Trench 2	36/6316g	13/2734g	84/11,872g	15/1224g	35/834g	Voussoir 1/8000g	426/6440g	**610/37,420g**
Trench 3	141/25,758g	182/22,773g	30/2212g	74/7002g	341/17,317g	Briquetage 1/1g Daub 1/62g	4649/69,974g	**5419/ 145,099g-**
Trench 4	59/9470g	36/5056g	25/1810g	13/1188g	-	Whorl 1/22g	557/12,096g	**691/29,642g-**
TPs	-	-	-	1/32g	-	-	6/158g	**7/190g**

Table 2: Breakdown of Roman CBM forms by area (excludes post-Roman material)

Fabric/ Form	Brick	Tegula	Imbrex	Box Flue	Hearth	Other	Miscellaneous (not diagnostic)	Totals
RB1	50/8156g	11/1532g	11/700g	-	-	Voussoir 1/8000g	80/3030g	**153/ 21,418g**
RB2	66/ 13,046g	99/ 5654g	23/ 1938g	33/ 2252g	-	Whorl 1/22g	320/13,928g	**542/ 36,840g**
RB3	64/ 8612g	48/ 13,885g	16/ 3044g	35/ 3552g	-	-	362/9928g	**525/ 39,021g**
RB4	12/ 1370g	9/ 1710g	68/ 7582g	20/ 1532g	-	-	238/7112g	**347/ 19,306g**
RB3/4	6/1702g	22/3408g	-	2/184g	-	-	65/3872g	**95/ 9166g**
RB5	-	-	-	-	-	Daub 1/5g	3930/26,757g	**3931/ 26,819g**
RB6	-	-	-	-	85/4802g	-	304/6858g	**389/ 11,660g**
RB7	-	1/58g	2/226g	-	-	-	2/108g	**5/ 392g**
RB8	-	--	-	-	-	-	5/72g	**5/ 72g**
RB9	28/3870g	22/3104g	12/1678g	4/180g			58/4044g	**124/ 12,876g**
RB10	-	-	-	-	86/3784g	-	42/497g	**128/ 4281g**
RB1/3	7/1370g	9/672g	3/216g	10/1860g	-	-	32/2560g	61/ 6678g
RB11	5/2732g	9/464g	-	-	-	-	6/97g	**20/ 3293g**
RB12	-	-	-	-	-	Briquetage 1/1g	1/12g	**2/ 13g**
RB13	-	-	-	-	95/5262g	-	127/4666g	**222/ 9928g**
RB14	1/940g	-	3/480g	-	112/4327g	-	163/5344g	**279/ 11,091g**
RB15	-	1/76g	1/30g	-	-	-	10/274g	**12/ 380g**
Totals	**239/ 41,856g**	**231/ 30,563g**	**139/ 15,894g**	**104/ 9560g**	**378/ 18,175g**	**4/ 8028g**	**5745/ 89,159g**	

Table 3: Breakdown of Roman CBM forms by fabric

The brick fragments all fit within a 29 to 55mm thickness range essentially, though there is a single 60mm thick piece from subsoil [4002]. The latter may just be of post-medieval date as the RB1 fabric is not dissimilar to many local post-medieval types. There are a number of over-fired examples in this group, some with surface vitrification. Although no definite wasters are present it is likely some of these pieces are from wasters, or at least seconds. Markings are rare but include three examples with a U-shaped batch-mark (subsoil [3002], gully fill [3019] and ditch fill [3047]). There is an example with straight combing from subsoil [3002] and wavy combing from ditch fill [4004] and an example from ditch fill [3048] has a large incised 'X'.

Tegula tile fragments are also common in the assemblage and it is likely many of the undiagnostic miscellaneous pieces are from this type. As noted for the brick, there are a number of over-fired examples in the assemblage and at least a few possible wasters

(eg an RB3 piece from flue cut [3085] and a warped piece from ditch [3101]). Some 64 examples of flanges are present though a number do not have their full profiles surviving. The complete flanges are mainly of upright squared type though some have chamfered internal edges and there are several upright examples with rounded tops. There is no patterning between the form of flange and fabric type. Considering the size of the assemblage there is not a great variation in form though flange heights (from the base of the tile) range between 30 and 58mm (the tallest always being the round-topped type). Several flanges have either the upper or lower cutaway, the latter always being the simple chamfered type. Thicknesses from definite tegulae range widely between 16 and 30mm and there are sometimes notable ranges on individual tiles. The absence of 'batch' marks is notable but there are examples with animal prints: a dog paw on an RB3 tile from tile pit [3060] and a cat paw from an F2 tile in ditch fill [3104]. A couple of examples have neatly made nail holes. The only complete dimensions relate to an essentially complete RB3 tile (6kg) removed from the tile-lined pit [3060]. This measures 467mm long with width varying from 340mm (upper end) to 320mm (lower end) and has a nail hole 50mm down from its upper edge.

The fragments of imbrex tile range greatly in thickness from 10 to 26mm, but these tiles are notorious for their variable thicknesses depending on which part of the tile is measured. As with other types, there is a range of firing represented, including under-fired examples and, more commonly over-fired pieces. Some of the latter are almost certainly from wasters considering the degree of warping present (eg an F14 examples from layer [2029] and ditch [3057]).

The presence of significant quantities of box flue tile fragments is quite notable, particularly in the absence of a building with heating system within the trenches. Whether such a building lays closeby or the material is all waste from manufacture remains to be seen. Thicknesses are as variable as noted for the imbex tiles: 14-27mm, though corner fragments admittedly gave the thicker measurements. Both under-fired and over-fired examples are present but no definite wasters. Most pieces have been combed with five- and six-toothed combs (four- and seven-toothed examples being much rarer). The combing is typically vertical/parallel and in V-patterns, though criss-cross and wavy patterns are also present as well as a few more geometric designs. At least one RB3 example has straight and wavy combing on adjacent faces (ditch [3052]).

There is a notable quantity of burnt clay pieces from hearth or kiln lining. These are usually amorphous in form but many have flattened faces that are vitrified through intense heat. All of the examples included here are solely vitrified and do not have any adhering metalworking slag. As such they could easily be from hearths of various sorts or indeed kilns.

Other forms of note include a single definite example of a T-shaped solid voussoir of Brodribb's type 1 (Brodribb 1987, 46), from pit [2032], fill [2031]. At 65-70mm thick this RB1 tile is notably substantial and must have been intended for a prestigious building. Ditch [4008], fill [4004] produced a 40mm diameter spindle whorl fashioned from a piece of F2 tile. The single chip of briquetage from pit [3008] suggests some contact with salt-production, probably in the lower Ouse valley.

Although pieces undiagnostic of form make up 84.0% of the overall Roman assemblage by fragment count, they only constitute 41.8% by weight. These figures demonstrate the small size of the miscellaneous pieces but also how common they are. A good proportion of the pieces with no diagnostic form consist of amorphous pieces of burnt clay (notably RB5), only some of which have flat faces and, somewhat surprisingly, only two exhibit wattle impressions. As such, although some must derive from oven structures much of this material may simple relate to the burning of the natural subsoil by hearths/ovens built directly on its surface.

Post-Roman

The assemblage includes just seven pieces of definite post-Roman ceramic building material, all derived from topsoil/unstratified deposits. Three fabrics were identified all of which are of post-medieval type (Table 3). The pieces consist of a single brick and six peg tile fragments of 17th- to 19th- century date range. These almost certainly were spread on the fields during post-medieval manuring.

Fabric	Description	Comments
PM1	Sparse very fine quartz sand with rare/common calcareous inclusions	Quite well made and fired peg tile. Probably C17th to mid 18th (Trench 3 u/s: 1/46g)
PM2	Sparse fine sand with rare iron oxide inclusions to 0.25mm and occasional marl streaks	Quite well made and fired peg tile. Probably C18th to 19th (Unstratified deposits Trenches 1, 2, 3 and TP6: 5/208g)
PM3	Silty fabric with rare/common iron oxides to 3mm and flint to 1mm	Quite crudely formed and low/medium fired brick. Probably C17th – 18th . (TP6 unstratified: 1/58g)

Table 4: Post-Roman Ceramic Building Material fabrics

Potential

The post-Roman ceramic building material assemblage is small, late and from unstratified deposits. As such it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Roman assemblage is of more interest as it directly relates to the main phases of activity at the site. Despite its relatively large size the majority of the Roman assemblage consists of amorphous pieces of burnt clay and tile fragments undiagnostic of form. These generally hold little potential for further analysis. However, there are a good number of larger diagnostic pieces, some of which appear to be from wasters/seconds and thus in line with current thinking in regard to on-site tile manufacture. The assemblage may therefore shed light on the products of such an industry, both in fabric, form and finish, although this probably only relates to the most common fabrics. Further stratigraphic and distributional analysis offers some potential to strengthen the hypothesis that certain fabrics were made on site. These then can be compared with the fabrics from the Culver Farm and Barcombe villa excavations to begin to establish if the current site was the source for the area. The presence of the spindle whorl and briquetage fragment also shed light on other activities being undertaken at the site.

Further Work

A limited amount of further work is suggested on the ceramic building material assemblage:

1) Additional stratigraphic analysis combined with manipulation of the CBM database in an attempt to narrow down products that may relate to on-site production.
2) Comparison with the CBM series from Barcombe villa and Culver Farm
3) Production of a summary report, drawing largely from the factual text of this assessment, for publication together with the creation of a catalogue of illustrated pieces.
4) Up to 10 items are recommended for illustration (flange types x3, box flue combing patterns x5, large/complete tiles x2).
5) A note on the spindle whorl and briquetage (x1 illustration of whorl)

Resources

3 days (excluding illustration work)

NB. If further fieldwork is to be undertaken at the site in the near future it is recommended that this further work is delayed and the whole reassessed when excavations are finished.

Reference

Brodribb, G. 1987. *Roman Brick and Tile*. Stroud: Gloucester.

Context	Trench	Parent	Date	Fabric	Type	No.	Weight (gms)	Thickness (mm)	Complete dimens	Teg flange height	Comments	Retained
1002	1	Subsoil	2 RB general	F10	Misc	4	30					
1002	1	Subsoil	2 RB general	F2	Brick	1	66	39				
1002	1	Subsoil	2 RB general	F2	Misc	1	34	14			worn	
1002	1	Subsoil	2 RB general	F5	Misc	2	30				Amorphous	
1011	1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	3	22				Amorphous	
1011	1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	1	102	17				
1015	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Brick	1	30	29				
1015	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	1	10				Amorphous	
1015	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	3	5				Amorphous	
1015	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	3	10				Amorphous	
1015	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Brick	1	158	32				
1020	1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Misc	3	16				Amorphous	
1020	1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	1	10				Amorphous	
1020	1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	3	38					
1021	1	Ditch 1022	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	3	38				Amorphous	
1021	1	Ditch 1022	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	12	60				Amorphous	
1023	1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Misc	4	26				x1 burnt flat face	
1023	1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	F11	Misc	1	1				Amorphous	
1023	1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	11	8				Amorphous	
1032	1	Pit 1031	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Misc	2	14				x1 burnt face	
1034	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Misc	1	26				Amorphous	
1034	1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	2	8				Amorphous	
1041	1	Pit 1044	5 undated	F5	Misc	1	3				Flat face	
2001	2	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	1	8				Amorphous	
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	4	96	24				
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	4	740	32-41			x1 overfired	
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	2	24				Amorphous	
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	6	132	15-18				
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	2	92	17			x1 overfired	
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	3	132	?				
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	68	36			overfired	
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Tegula	1	86	?		? Squared		
2002	2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	10	118				Amorphous	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	5	386	22-28				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	3	666	32-48				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	36	28			overfired	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Misc	1	30	18				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	16	824	16-29				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	176	25				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	18	19			combing	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	2	224	15-21			thick piece - close to edge	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	482	40			overfired	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	100	21				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	38					
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	7	198	16-19				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	4	490	16-24			x1 corner with strigaht combing, x1 6-toothed straight combing, x1 straight & arced combing	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Imbrex	2	100	17-19			x1 overfired	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	20					
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Brick	1	148	33+				
2004	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	3	124					

2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Tegula	1	148	20	41mm Squared
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	1	22	?	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Brick	2	160	34	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	88	810		Amorphous
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	5	32		Amorphous
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	50	38		Amorphous
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F6	Hearth	1	154	22	pressed lining with obtuse corner
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	4	192	17-20	
2004	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	126	50	
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F1/3	Imbrex	1	84	21	
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	22		
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	8	20	traces of combing (straight)
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	7	198	20	
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	62	31	
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	4	146	22	
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	1	8		
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	6	24		Amorphous
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	1	14		round-topped
2005	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	72	37+	
2006	2	Ditch 2007	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	40		
2006	2	Ditch 2007	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	2	126	16	Straight combing. 6-toothed. X1 overfired
2006	2	Ditch 2007	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	6	22		Amorphous
2006	2	Ditch 2007	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	2	150	35	
2008	2	Feature?	3	C1st-2nd	F1/3	Misc	1	4		
2008	2	Feature?	3	C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	2	18		Amorphous
2010	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	142		Irreg lump
2010	2	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	1	10		
2011	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	1	4		Amorphous
2011	2	Ditch 2016	4	C3rd-4th	F6	Hearth	1	76		Amorphous black vitrified surface
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	72	22	
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	1	4		vitrified surface
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	20	18	part combed
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	26	20	
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	4	330	40	
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	13	88		Amorphous
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Box Flue	1	30	16	part combed
2012	2	Ditch 2003	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	62	22	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	3	656	55	x2 overfired
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F15	Misc	2	90	21	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	58	23	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	3	222	19	V combing (5+ toothed)
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	14		Flat face
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	2	46		
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	136	16	Straight 6-toothed
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	2	110	31	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	62	33	worn
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	76	19	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	1	32		
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	21	142		Amorphous
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	9	8		Amorphous
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	96	25	
2013	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	F9	Imbrex	1	42	10	worn

2013	2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	68		33		worn	
2014	2	PH 2017	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	20		20			
2020	2	Ditch 2026	5 undated	F6	Misc	47	30				Amorphous	
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	146		20		overfired	
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Hearth	30	584				Amorphous	
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	11	394				overfired/warped	
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Imbrex	1	130		20		waster/warped	1
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	84		32			
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	90		23			
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	7	38				Amorphous	
2029	2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	9	102				Amorphous	
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Voussoir	1	8000	65-70	265 across top		T-shaped solid voussoir cf Brodribb, p46, Type 1. 265mm across top of 'T' with cross bar 68mm wide, then stepping in by 20mm each side to stem of 'T' after which sides slowly flare back out. Fractured in firing	1
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F11	Brick	1	1934		51		hard-fired	1
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Imbrex	9	2754	17-19			All one tile. Well fired	2
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Tegula	1	992		21	41mm upright squared	Ext flange cutaway. Finger groove down flange edge	1
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Imbrex	59	7120	19-21			All one tile. Low-fired	2
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Tegula	5	1080	21-24		35mm chamfered inner face, square-	All one tile. Finger groove down flange edge	
2031	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Imbrex	6	1304	19-21			All one tile	1
2032	2	Pit 2032	3 C1st-2nd	F3/4	Misc	18	142				Flat face	
2033	2	Ditch 2034	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	24		21			
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F1	Misc	5	252	17-25				
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F1	Imbrex	1	34		17			
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F1	Brick	1	154		38			
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F13	Misc	3	26				Amorphous	
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F14	Hearth	1	20				Amorphous	
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F2	Misc	9	262	15-25				
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F2	Box Flue	1	8					
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3	Misc	12	356		21			
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3	Tegula	1	90		30		Finger-line	
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3	Box Flue	2	72	15-20			part combing (straight)	
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3/4	Misc	4	54					
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3/4	Brick	1	150		42			
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F4	Misc	2	30					
3001	3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	79	322				Amorphous	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	1	94		21		Finger-line	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	98		38			
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	3	52					
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	34				overfired	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	2	34					
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	2	234	70+			x1 flat burnt face	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F11	Misc	1	12					
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Hearth	5	122				Amorphous	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	1	112				Amorphous	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Hearth	4	80				Amorphous	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	726	21-25		45mm upright	x1 overfired	

3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	2	1360	38, 46			x1 overfired, x1 U batchmark
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	3	160	14-18			V combing 6-toothed. Over 7 under fired
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	2	134	17-20			
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	13	324		20		
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	32		16		
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	3	76				
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	2	118	?		35mm+	
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	6	872	28-42			x1 overfired
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	3	176	17-19			straight 6-toothed. Worn
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	15	412	15-21			some overfired
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	4	18				Amorphous
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	12	146				Amorphous
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	26		38		worn
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	30				
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Box Flue	2	184		20		V combing. 6-toothed
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Brick	1	246		40		part straight combing
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	10	622	22-24			x1 double U batchmark. ?Tegula
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	3	76		19		underfired
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	175	1558				Amorphous, rare flat faces
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	16	68				Amorphous
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	35	202				Amorphous b cly
3002	3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Imbrex	1	84		20		
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	1	28				Amorphous
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	1	24		15		
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	50		22		
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	3	60		27		
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	12				Amorphous
3004	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	11	82				Amorphous
3005	3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	3				Amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	1	16				tile
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Misc	1	568		28		
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F12	Briquetag	1	1				tiny frag
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	1	26				
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Box Flue	1	46		18		vertical combing. 6-toothed
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	5	136				Amorphous b clay
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	20	640				Amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Daub	1	62		16		vertical furrowed lines on face
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	242	394				some poss F6. Amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	153	116				Amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	111	822				x1 with square wattle impression. Rest amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	1	10				Amorphous b clay
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F6	Misc	6	140				Amorphous
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F6	Misc	60	592				Amorphous b clay
3006	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	F8	Misc	3	16				Amorphous. Smoothed faces?
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	190		25		prob tegula
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	3	76				Amorphous b clay

3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	232	582			Amorphous	
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	1	1				
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	7	54			Amorphous b clay	
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F8	Misc	1	10			Amorphous	
3007	3	Pit 3003	4 C3rd-4th	F8	Misc	1	46			Amorphous b clay	
3009	3	Pit 3003	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	1	86			Amorphous b clay	
3009	3	Pit 3003	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	5	62			Amorphous b clay	
3010	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F10	Misc	1	8			Amorphous	
3010	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F2	Tegula	1	806	22	40mm chamfered inner edge	medium fired	1
3010	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F3	Misc	4	180			Amorphous	
3010	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F5	Misc	181	224			Amorphous	
3010	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F5	Misc	1	16			Amorphous b clay	
3011	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F3	Misc	3	64			Amorphous b clay	
3012	3	Pit 3014	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	4	330	37		x1 underfired, x1 overfired	
3012	3	Pit 3014	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	8	128			Amorphous	
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	4	110	22			
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	6	350	22-25			
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Box Flue	1	42	18		Wavy combing. Underfired	
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Brick	2	326	32-33			
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	13	250			Amorphous	
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	11	306			V combing. Underfires/worn	
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Box Flue	1	32	16		overfired	
3013	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	35	168			Amorphous b clay	
3014	3	Pit 3014	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	2	32	30+			
3014	3	Pit 3014	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	6	28			Amorphous	
3015	3	Feature?	5 undated	F3	Brick	1	194	38			
3015	3	Feature?	5 undated	F5	Misc	126	50				
3017	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	3	20			Amorphous. Vitrified	
3017	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	8	332	39+		Overfired	
3017	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	3	74	24			
3017	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	3	12				
3017	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	2	98				
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	6	674	21-22		pron tegula	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Tegula	1	134	20	51mm upright round-topped		
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Misc	14	241			Hearth lining. Vitrified	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	5	1690	19-27		pron tegula	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	8	240				
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	4	850	32-45		x1 U batch mark. X2 overfired	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	482	27	41mm upright		1
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	1	94	?	?	part flange	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	6	126			Amorphous	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Tegula	9	918	20-25	?	underfired	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	102			underfired	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	5	76			Amorphous	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	48	456			Amorphous b clay	
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	4	662	37-41			
3019	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	2	78				
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	72	38			
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	286				

3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	2	178		16	33mm chamfered inside edge, flat-		1
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	7	68					
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	162					
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	62	326				Amorphous b clay	
3020	3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	3	418		43			
3021	3	Feature?	5 undated	F1	Misc	1	96		22		overfired	
3021	3	Feature?	5 undated	F2	Tegula	1	26	?		upright round-topped	flange frag	
3021	3	Feature?	5 undated	F3	Box Flue	2	130		19		straight vertical combing down edge corner	
3021	3	Feature?	5 undated	F3/4	Tegula	2	526		22	45mm upright round-topped		
3021	3	Feature?	5 undated	F9	Misc	1	164		24			
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	1	124		22		overfired	
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	42	?		upright squared	flange top	
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	2	140	15-19			Oblique combing 4-toothed. Part of cutaway	1
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	6	198	?			Amorphous	
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	212		26		v worn	
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	24	?				
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	9	92				Amorphous	
3024	3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	F7	Misc	1	88		18		worn	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	290		45		overfired, vitrified	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	46		34			
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	190		21		overfired	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	2	192		43			
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	12	340		22			
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	130		20		flange scar	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	11	440	15-22				
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	30		35			
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	64		20		vertical straigt combing. 5-toothed comb	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	1	162		22	41mm outward sloping flat-topped	part flange cutaway	1
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	48		24			
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Brick	1	196		37		overfired	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	37	230				tile/b clay amorphous	
3025	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	142		19			
3039	3	PH 3040	5 undated	F5	Misc	89	18				Amorphous	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	26	15+				
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Box Flue	5	1174	20-23			V combed 6-toothed. Part cutaway	1
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	42					
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Imbrex	1	56		19			
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Box Flue	3	472		27		straight. 6-toothed. Overfired	1
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	1	170				x1 vitrified face	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	70	2710				Amorphous but x1 with ?wattle impression	1
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	31	1510				Amorphous	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	12	158				Amorphous overfired	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	44	2010				Amorphous. Overfired	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Imbrex	2	350		20		Warped/overfired	1
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Brick	1	940		42		x2 melted together	1
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	42	876				Amorphous - some from tile?	

3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	9	472	16-28			
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	4	284		20		part combing. Worn
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	1	148		19		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	5	1478	32, 39, 42			overfired x1 U batch mark
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	5	254	15-23			x1 overfired (as F14)
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	1	122		17		well fired
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	84		21		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	38		19		Corner: x1 face straight combing, adjoining face wavy combing
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	3	434		38		x1 overfired
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	6	412	22-26			
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	48		19		part combing
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Imbrex	1	64		17		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	2	350		25	42mm chamfered inside edge, square	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	1	82		22		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Imbrex	1	24				
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	3	886		41		x2 overfired
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	5	430	21-27			
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Tegula	3	222		23	50mm Square	
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Brick	1	406		31		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	74				
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	15	834	25-28			
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Box Flue	2	234		22		low-fired. Worn
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	1	30		17		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Brick	1	128		30		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Box Flue	1	84		17		V combing. 5-toothed
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	259	3472				Amorphous, occ. flat surfaces
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	99	1240				Amorphous
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	2	222		23		
3047	3	Ditch 3057	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	60		21		
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	4	282		53		
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	104		19		V 6-toothed combe. Hard-fired
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	54		16		X combing. 6-toothed. Low fired
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Brick	1	562		30		large incised X
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	5	78				Amorphous
3048	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	2	230	19-21			
3049	3	Ditch 3049	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	1	56		15		vitrified/slagged surface
3050	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	250		22		mix straight & wavy combing
3050	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	1	10				
3050	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	2	36				Amorphous
3050	3	Ditch 3052	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Imbrex	1	22	?			
3051	3	Pit 3059	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Misc	5	72				x1 flat face
3051	3	Pit 3059	3 C1st-2nd	F6	Hearth	77	3868		42		Most amorphous but some flat faces
3058	3	PH 3078	5 undated	F3	Misc	1	3				
3061	3	Tile pit 3060	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	120		38		
3061	3	Tile pit 3060	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	66	20-26			
3061	3	Tile pit 3060	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	2	52				
3061	3	Tile pit 3060	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	5	22				Amorphous

3061	3	Tile pit 3060	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	3	120	19-21				
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F1	Tegula	1	52				upright squared	overfired
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F1/3	Tegula	2	132		21		upright round-topped	x1 overfired (rounded top), x1 low fired ext cutaway
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F10	Hearth	10	222					vitrified faces
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F2	Brick	5	1184	36, 47				overfired
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F3	Brick	1	522		34			worn
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F3/4	Misc	7	966	20-21				low-fired
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F3/4	Misc	1	132		23			
3065	3	Feature?	2 RB general	F5	Misc	5	34					Amorphous
3068	3	Feature?	5 undated	F5	Misc	2	10					Amorphous
3069	3	Kiln 3070	5 undated	F3	Misc	1	86		27			overfired/vitrified
3069	3	Kiln 3070	5 undated	F4	Misc	1	2					
3073	3	Kiln 3070	5 undated	F6	Misc	17	272					Amorphous
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F1/3	Misc	2	116	18-20				
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F10	Hearth	12	430					one with impresses'funnell'. Some vitrified faces
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F11	Tegula	9	464					overfired
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F11	Brick	2	330		48			overfired
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F2	Misc	1	30		21			
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F3	Tegula	3	406		27		43mm upright	x1 waster? Cutaway
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F3	Brick	1	76		39			overfired
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F4	Misc	4	76					
3084	3	Flue cut 3085	5 undated	F5	Misc	9	130					Amorphous
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	2	42		23			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	44		21			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	40		18			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F11	Misc	2	30					
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	3	46					Amorphous
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	7	306		16			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	92				upright round-topped	
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	2	204	15, 20				
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	2	124		19			part combing
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	100		22			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	62		25			worn
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	8	296	21-25				
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	154		45			
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	4	114					
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	61	434					Amorphous
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	1	10					Amorphous
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	5	14					Amorphous
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	2	92				upright squared	
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	92	30+				
3088	3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	92					Flat face
3095	3	Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F2	Tegula	1	92		22			x1 nail hole 6mm di
3095	3	Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F3	Tegula	1	6000	21-22		467mm long, width	45-48mm Squared	5mm di nail hole 50mm down from top edge. Top cutaway 60mm long, Lower cutaway 70mm long (Brodribb Type 1)
3095	3	Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F3	Tegula	29	4925		28		44-51mm upright squared	All one tile? Top flange cutaway. Traces of dog paw print

3095	3 Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F3	Brick	1	196		36		
3095	3 Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F3/4	Tegula	4	340		27	Upright squared chamfered inner edge	As F14 really. Overfired/warped	2
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	3	692		21			
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	220	30+				
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	2	200		24		scar of flange. Underfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	2	78				vitrified	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Misc	5	100				Amorphous	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F13	Hearth	10	690				Amorphous	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	28	838				Amorphous overfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	20	968				overfired incl part of Box Flue tile so def wasters	2
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Hearth	102	3701				Very hard-fired. Most amorphous, some flat faces. Some hearth lining but others prob overfired/warped tile wasters	4
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	368		19	30mm upright	top cutaway straight combing.	1
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	48	?			Underfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	48					
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	2	360	38+			surface overfired, base underfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	5	204					
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	3	914		50		surface overfired, base underfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	70	1356				Amorphous - no original surfaces	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	3	224		19		straight vertical combing 7-toothed comb	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	16	518				Definite tile frags	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	2	184		19		underfired	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Box Flue	4	560	18-19			x1 arrow combing 6-toothed; x1 wavy combed underfired	2
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	3	146					
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	28	474				Amorphous - no original surfaces	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	119	1252				Most amorphous, a few flat/curved faces	1
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	571	6482				Most amorphous, some with flay surfaces. Some could be underfired tile but most just burnt clay	2
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	181	1084				Amorphous - no original surfaces	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Misc	5	342				Amorphous	
3102	3 Ditch 3101	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Misc	1	112				Amorphous	
3104	3 Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	686		40		vitrified surface	
3104	3 Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	3	638		40		Overfired	
3104	3 Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Brick	2	582		31		x1 overfired	

3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	28	1510				Most amorphous with vitrification. Some flat vitrified surfaces
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F10	Hearth	3	558				x1 flat face. Vitrified in places. X1 corner
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F14	Misc	6	100				Amorphous overfired
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	518		25	47mm chamfered interior edge, flat-topped	underside oblique cutaway. Overfired. ?cat paw print?	1
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	34	874				Amorphous. X1 vitrified
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	4	246				with flat surfaces
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	3	416	38+			underfired
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	136		15		underfired
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	3	14				Amorphous
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Misc	2	846				Amorphous
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Misc	149	4254				Amorphous - no original surfaces
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Hearth	6	704				some vitrification on surfaces
3104	3	Ditch 3103	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	344	31+			
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	1	612		45		
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	190		40		
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	58		23		
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	152		26		
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	2	586	20-21			X combing. 5-toothed. X1 worn, x1 overfired	1
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	2	44		22		
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	4	564	19-21			overfired. X1 tile
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	314	18-24			
3106	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Tegula	3	106		20	38mm chamfered inner edge, flat	Part of cutaway
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	1	48		24		
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	144		35		
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	5	250	18-21			
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	3	176	15-16			Wavy combing. 6-toothed	1
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Imbrex	1	34		15		
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	8	166				Amorphous
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	4	142	15-16			
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	5	82				Amorphous
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F6	Misc	16	264				Amorphous
3107	3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	F7	Imbrex	1	120		18		
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	1	40				overfired
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Brick	1	192	44+			Overfired
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	6	292	18-24			well fired & overfired
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Brick	11	758		45		some overfired
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Tegula	1	144		18	48mm upright round-topped	
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Misc	4	194	20-23			
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Imbrex	1	76		18		
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Tegula	2	108	?		37mm+ upright	
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Hearth	9	240				Hearth lining. Flat vitrified surfaces
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Misc	8	88				some vitrified. X1 with 8mm di wattle	1
3118	3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F11	Brick	1	72		34		

3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Hearth	11	1876	70+			x1 with 15mm di wattle. X1 imprints of ?kiln bars	1
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Hearth	10	484				Amorphous	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Hearth	12	1072				Hearth lining - many with flat faces. X1 with imprint of a corner of tile	1
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Brick	1	52		33			
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Tegula	1	30			upright squared		
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Brick	3	738	39-42			x1 some surface vitrification inc well fired. X1 double U batchmarks 75mm wide.	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	13	846	18-24			Tegula	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Tegula	2	202		21	40mm upright		
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	6	972	20-26			prob Tegula	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Tegula	1	92		30	45mm upright		1
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	1	212		23		overfired	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	8	284	19-23				
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Tegula	1	52		21	42mm upright	underside cutaway	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Tegula	1	134		29	44mm upright		1
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Tegula	1	508		30	45mm upright squared	deep finger groove down flange edge	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	5	150					
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3/4	Misc	11	706	22-25				
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F3/4	Misc	2	130	20-21				
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	1	40					
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Brick	1	144		55		low-fired	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	2	36		20			
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Box Flue	3	94		18		straight combing incl corner	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	4	192		25			
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Tegula	1	186		22	58mm upright round-topped		1
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	183	200				most amorphous. Some flat faces	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	6	226	40+			most amorphous	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	4	38				Amorphous	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	14	196				Amorphous	
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	1	114		21			
3118	3 Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	1	54		22			
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	5	70					
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F1	Misc	1	90		15		well fired	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Box Flue	2	214		18		V combing. 6-toothed	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Hearth	1	14				Amorphous. Vitrified surface	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Hearth	1	20				Amorphous. Vitrified surface	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F10	Hearth	8	188				Amorphous. X1 vitrified	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Hearth	3	80				Amorphous	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Misc	7	12				Amorphous	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F13	Hearth	14	354				Amorphous	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F14	Hearth	4	474				Overfired/vitrified	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	1	6	?			overfired. Vitrified surface	
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	2	72		22			
3125	3 Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Box Flue	1	24	15-17			corner	

3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	7	182		16		
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Brick	4	1196	31-43			x1 overfired/vitrified
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	9	106				
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Brick	1	48	31+			
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F3/4	Misc	3	106				
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Box Flue	3	134	18-19			part combing
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Misc	42	606				Amorphous
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F4	Brick	6	548	41-54			
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	3	62				Amorphous
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	61	52				Amorphous
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	13	372				some v. burnt/hard-fired
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	2	328	20-25			
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Tegula	1	114		25	40mm chamfered inner edge, flat-	
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	2	70				
3125	3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Brick	2	236		44		x1 some surface vitrification
3132	3	Ditch 3132	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	1	24				Flat face
4001	4	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F1	Brick	1	100		30		
4001	4	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F1/3	Brick	1	330		33		
4001	4	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F2	Misc	6	158				
4001	4	Topsoil	1 unstrat	F3	Brick	1	152		55		
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	3	92		21		
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	2	146		23	46mm upright	
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	3	668	48, 60			Hard-fired
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Tegula	1	64		21	36mm upright	
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	8	166				
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	72	?		upright squared	V combing. 5-toothed.
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	158		19		Corner
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	5	136				x1 overfired
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	1	182		16		X combing. 6-toothed 1
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	202		46		
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Tegula	1	254		21	47mm upright round-topped	
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Brick	1	240		34		
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	65	460				Amorphous
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	2	54				
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	2	238		18		x1 top flange cutaway
4002	4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	3	290		42		
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	4	142	18-25			
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	1	62		17		overfired
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	1	50			upright squared	
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	2	110		35		
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	2	46				
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Misc	2	66				
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Imbrex	1	30				
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Tegula	1	76				
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	16	590	16-24			x4 overfired
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	1	114		16		
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	2	148		17		V combing. X1 overfired
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	3	400		23	44mm upright	
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	5	200		18		
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	108				
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	1	24		16		
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Box Flue	1	18		21		

4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Brick	1	144	31+					
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	39	508					Amorphous	
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F7	Imbrex	1	106						
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	3	140		26				
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Box Flue	1	84		19			straight combing	
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	3	412	22-24			53mm upright rounded interior edge		
4003	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	2	420		46				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Misc	9	234	20-25					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	2	66		14				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	1	66		22			overfired/waster?	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Tegula	1	298		24		37mm chamfered inner edge, flat top	warped/overfired	1
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	4	240	41+					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	2	132	29-34				overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	1	112		21			overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	3	92		22				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Tegula	1	56		21		?		
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Brick	4	458	32-42					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Misc	3	80		21				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Whorl	1	22		11	40mm di		8mm di central (ish) hole (drilled)	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	57	1772	16-21					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	110		18			straight combing. Overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	4	524	14-19				x1 overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	52		18		?		
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	7	900	34-42					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	102		51			Wavy combing. 5-toothed	1
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	28						
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Box Flue	1	60		21			part combing	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	158		18		36mm upright		
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	12	440	18-20				some overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	3	202	32-35					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	2	96		20			x1 overfired	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	19	674	15-22					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	2	880	32-34				worn	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	118	42+					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	40		36				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	4	200						
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	10	246		22				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Box Flue	1	234		20			Triangular with central vertical stroke combing 5-tooted	1
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	2	72		14				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	158		25				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	105	806					Amorphous	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	1	14					Amorphous	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	29	138					Tile/B. clay	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	10	440	19-25					
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Box Flue	1	34	?				Wavy combing	
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Imbrex	1	96		17				
4004	4 Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	5	728	25-26			34mm upright squared, x1 chamfered inner		1

4004	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	3	330	35-41				
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	66		26			
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	1	102		22	40mm upright		
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	5	224	16-20				
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	70		36			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Brick	2	174		51			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1	Imbrex	1	32		20		overfired	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F11	Misc	2	54					
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F11	Brick	1	396		51		overfired	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F15	Misc	2	8				Amorphous	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	8	168		20			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	38	?		? Squared		
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Imbrex	3	180		22		warped/overfired	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	3	830	39, 45, 51			x1 overfired	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	3	236	19-25				
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	188		18		Flange cutaway	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	3	86		22			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Tegula	1	100		22	37mm squared		
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Box Flue	2	138		22		V combing. 5-toothed	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	1	156		36			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Misc	1	120		20			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	4	58					
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Imbrex	2	130		22			
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	38	300				Amorphous	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	224		20			
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Misc	3	80	20-26			x1 overfired	
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F2	Brick	1	638		36			
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Misc	1	72		25		overfired	
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Brick	1	378		38		overfired	
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	5	46				Amorphous	
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Misc	1	134		24			
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F9	Imbrex	2	130		18			
4007	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F3	Box Flue	1	22		19		part of combing	
4007	4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	F5	Misc	2	10				Amorphous	
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Tegula	1	36	?		33mm partial		
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Brick	1	208		35			
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	2	312	20-24				
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	2	34		14			
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	5	260		18			
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	4	42				Amorphous	
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	318		38		overfired	
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	1	22					
4009	4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Brick	1	116		37		overfired	
4024	4	Pit 4033	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	2	20				Amorphous	
4026	4	Ditch 4027	3 C1st-2nd	F1/3	Misc	1	40		20			
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	1	32					
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	46		15			
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Misc	2	30		22			
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3	Brick	2	128	32+				
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	2	24					
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	8	58				Amorphous	
4031	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F1/3	Misc	2	374		22		prob tegula	
4031	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F2	Misc	1	20					
4031	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F3/4	Tegula	3	1148		21	55mm Upright round-topped	sanded upper surface	1
4031	4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F4	Misc	6	274	18-22				

	4031		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F5	Misc	5	38		Amorphous
	4031		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F7	Tegula	1	58	22	48mm Upright internally undercut, worn prob Tegula
	4031		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Misc	5	396	21-22	
	4031		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	F9	Tegula	1	286	21	42mm upright worn
TP1 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Misc	1	20	16	
TP1 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	1	20		Amorphous
TP1 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F6	Misc	1	6		Amorphous
TP1 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F9	Box Flue	1	32	20	corner
TP6 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	2	110		Amorphous
TP6 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	PM2	Peg	1	130	11	
TP6 u/s		TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	PM3	Brick	1	58		Amorphous
TR 1 u/s			1	Mixed	1 unstrat	F10	Hearth	2	24		vitrified surfaces
TR 1 u/s			1	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Box Flue	1	114	17	V combing 6-toothed comb
TR 1 u/s			1	Mixed	1 unstrat	PM2	Peg	2	22	11	mid C18-19th
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1	Misc	4	98	15	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1/3	Misc	1	42	23	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1/3	Tegula	1	34	?	? Slight sloped flange
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F10	Hearth	1	12		vitrified surface
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Misc	5	154	15-17	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Box Flue	1	174	21	straight. 6-toothed comb
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Tegula	1	166	17	35mm slight sloped flange top
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Brick	2	166	37	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Misc	3	300	22-23	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Brick	1	100	40	
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3/4	Misc	1	48		
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	23	200		Amorphous
Tr 2 u/s			2	Mixed	1 unstrat	PM2	Peg	1	10	12	mid C18th-19th
Tr 3 below			3	Tile pit 3060	5 undated	F2	Tegula	63	336		x1 nail hole 10mm di
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1	Misc	15	354	17-21	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1	Brick	3	904	31-46	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1	Imbrex	3	204	19-26	overfired/warped
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F1/3	Misc	1	22	?	overfired with smooth surface & marl streaks showing - not wall plaster
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F12	Misc	1	12		Amorphous
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F13	Misc	3	72		Amorphous
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F14	Hearth	1	52		Amorphous
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Misc	30	742	16-25	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Brick	3	626	43	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Imbrex	3	106	14	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Tegula	2	208	22-30	45mm squared/outward
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Box Flue	3	316	19	x1 straight 5-toothed worn, x1 V cpmbed hard-fired
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Misc	28	714	21	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Brick	5	472	40	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Imbrex	2	68	21	
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Tegula	1	196	19	51mm upright round-topped
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3	Tegula	1	572	29	46mm upright
Tr 3 u/s			3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F3/4	Misc	2	256	21	

Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F4	Misc	13	330			
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F4	Tegula	2	192	22	35-44mm internally	
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F4	Box Flue	4	142			worn corner, part combing
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F5	Misc	44	392			Amorphous
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F7	Misc	1	20			
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F9	Misc	1	120	21		
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	F9	Tegula	1	38 ?		squared	
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	PM1	Peg	1	46	15		C17th - 18th
Tr 3 u/s		3	Mixed	1 unstrat	PM2	Peg	1	46	11		Mid C18th - 19th
Tr 4 u/s		4	Mixed	1 unstrat	F2	Imbrex	1	66	12		hard-fired
u/s	TP		Mixed	1 unstrat	F10	Misc	1	2			Amorphous

Barcombe Bridge Farm BRF 13 Glass pxa

Post-excavation Assessment

The Glass by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 73 pieces of glass, weighing 138g, from 21 individually numbered contexts. These totals include five pieces (2g) from two environmental residues. On the whole the material is in good condition, exhibiting no or negligible surface corrosion. This is almost certainly the result of the fact that the whole assemblage appears to be of Roman date and thus of good quality manufacture. Although most pieces are quite fresh in appearance, a few are slightly abraded, suggesting some at least have been subjected to reworking. Typically for a Roman assemblage, at 1.9g, the average size of glass shard is very small. The assemblage can therefore be viewed as a scatter of insignificant pieces that were missed for recycling. With the exception of a single 1g piece from topsoil [3001], the assemblage was derived from a range of contexts dated to the Roman period spread across all four trenches.

The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma during this assessment with this data being used to create an excel database. Due to the lack of large pieces most fragments can only be allocated a very general form and close dating is virtually impossible. The assemblage has been characterised in Table 1.

Context period/ type	**Unstratified**	**Roman (C1st-2nd)**	**Roman (C3rd – 4th)**	**Totals**
No. contexts	*1*	*4*	*16*	*21*
Uncertain form	-	1/1g (colourless)	1/1g (colourless) 1/1g (aqua) 1/1g (blue-green) 1/1g (cobalt blue)	**5/5g**
Uncertain form (cylindrical)	-	1/1g (colourless) 1/2g (aqua)	29/13g (colourless) 5/4g (aqua) 1/1g (blue-green) 1/2g (cobalt blue)	**38/23g**
Bead	-	-	1/1g (aqua) 2/5g (blue)	**3/6g**
Bottle (square/cylindrical)	1/1g (aqua)	1/3g (blue-green)	2/15g (aqua) 7/35g (blue-green)	**11/54g**
Bowl	-	-	1/2g (colourless) 4/12g (aqua)	**5/14g**
Window	-	2/6g (colourless/pale green)	2/7g (aqua) 7/23g (colourless/pale green)	**11/36g**
Totals	**1/1g**	**6/13g**	**66/124g**	**73/138g**

Table 1: Characterisation of glass assemblage by spot dated context, form and colour.

The range of colour shades and forms is not unusual for the Roman period and there is clearly both earlier and later vessels represented. For example the strong cobalt blue is more typical of the earlier Roman period whereas the colourless examples, particularly those with notable air-bubbles, tend to be more common later in the period. Looking at the chronological distribution of the material it is clear residual pieces are present in context groups. Very few feature shards are present. For example, there is a body fragment in colourless glass from a cylindrical vessel that

has a single applied trail and a simple everted bowl rim (both occupation layer [2004]). Simple out-turned bowl rim fragments in aqua-coloured glass were recovered from occupation layer [2004] and ditch [2003], probably from the same 220mm diameter vessel.

The three beads from the site suggest the presence of women, as two are complete with no obvious reason for having been collected for recycling. The pieces consist of a 2.7 x 2.8 x 3.7mm squared bead in opaque deep blue glass with 1mm diameter suspension hole (occupation layer [2004] SF 12), a 16.3mm diameter, 14mm tall vertically ribbed bead with 5mm suspension hole in opaque mid blue (also [2004]. SF 28) and a spherical 5.5mm diameter aqua coloured example with 1mm diameter suspension hole (ditch [4008], SF 83).

Although glass is a frequent find on Roman sites of all levels of society the presence of window fragments (all gloss-matt type) clearly indicates the presence of a building of some standing. This may have stood quite close-by, however, it is possible the current settlement acted as a collection point for cullet, either to be re-melted on-site or, transported elsewhere for recycling. Although glass was found in all the trenches, Trench 1 contained the least (2/5g) and Trench 2 the most (38/60g). Trench 4 produced 19 shards (36g) with Trench 3 a mere 14 (37g) despite its larger size. Occupation layer [2004], at 21 pieces weighing 30g, produced by far the largest context assemblage, but considering this deposit also produced high quantities of numerous other artefact classes there is no particular significance in relation to the glass.

Potential

The glass assemblage is not considered to hold significant potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. The presence of a low-level scatter of glass is not unusual on Roman sites and, in the absence of definite part-processed recycled material, does not offer any particular insights into the activities or status of the site's occupants. All pieces are very small with the vast majority not diagnostic of exact form. The presence of the beads and window glass is of a little more interest as they suggest something of the population and presence of a high-status building in the area.

As such it is proposed to produce a summary of the glass for publication without undertaking any further detailed analysis work. The majority of this summary will be extracted from the above assessment text and no pieces are proposed for illustration.

Time – 0.5 day

Context	RF No	Sample No	Trench	Parent	Date	Form	Colour	No	Weight	Thickness	Corrosion	Dimensions	Markings/embossing	Notes	Period
1034	94		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	Cylindrical	Aqua	1	2	1.7mm	None			Many air bubbles	RB
1034	93		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	Bottle	Blue/green	1	3	3mm	None		squared U-sectioned ha	Find parallel	RB
2002	130		2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Bowl	Colourless	1	2	1.6mm	None	shallow profile simple everted rim		Find parallel	RB
2002	5		2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	1	1	1.2mm	None			Body shard (Bs)	RB
2004	12		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bead	Blue	1	1	n/a	None	2.7 x 2.8 x 3.7mm with 1mm di hole		Opaque deep blue square bead	RB
2004	28		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bead	Blue	1	4	n/a	None	16.3mm across, 14mm tall with 5mm di hole	Vertically ribbed	Pale blue melon bead	RB
2004	132		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	2	7	to 9mm	None			Base frag - square bottle?	RB
2004	135		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	?	Colourless	1	1	1.4mm	None			Flat - square bottle or window	RB
2004	139		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	9	3	1.2mm	None		x1 with applied trail		RB
2004	139		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Aqua	1	1	1.2mm	None				RB
2004	139		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	1	2	to 5.3mm	None			Corner of square bottle	RB
2004	139		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Aqua	2	2	1.2 & 2.5mm	None			Bss	RB
2004	139		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bowl	Aqua	1	3	3.6mm	None	Rim c. 220mm di	Simple out-turned		RB
2004	14		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bowl	Aqua	1	3	0.9mm	None	Rim c. 220mm di	Simple out-turned	same vessel as RF 139	RB
2004	45		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bowl	Aqua	1	3	0.6mm	None	Rim c. 220mm di	Simple out-turned	Prob same vessel as RF 139	RB
2012	40		2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	Bowl	Aqua	1	3	0.8mm	None	Rim c. 220mm di	Simple out-turned	Poss same vessel as RF 139	RB
2012	40		2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	1	15	to 5.2mm	None			Square bottle shoulder	RB
2013	126		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	2	1	to 2.6mm	None			Bss	RB
2013	127		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	?	Cobalt blue	1	1	?	None			tiny chip	RB
2013	128		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	2	1	to 1.6mm	None			Bss	RB
2013	134		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	2	1	1.2mm	None			Bss	RB
2013	116		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	1	1	1mm	None			Bs	RB
2013	140	9	2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	4	1	0.8mm	None			Bss	RB
2029	84		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	1	3	to 7.5mm	None			Base square/cylindrical bottle	RB
3001	124		3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	Bottle	Aqua	1	1	to 6.2mm	None		Simple horizontal rim?	possible handle	RB
3002	129		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Window	Aqua	2	7	3.2mm	None		Matt-gloss	x1 curved/warped	RB
3002	20		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Aqua	2	15	to 7.6mm	None			Base of square/round bottle with slight kick	RB
3002	108		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Cobalt blue	1	2	to 3mm	None		carination/neck		RB
3006	136	2	3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	?	Colourless	1	1	?	None			chip	RB
3020	32		3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Blue/green	1	1	1.8mm	None		Ribbed	Bs	RB
3024	133		3	Ditch 3133	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	1	1	1.6mm	None			Bs	RB
3088	109		3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	1	1	1.6mm	None			Bs	RB
3088	109		3	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	?	Blue/green	1	1	2.4mm	None			poss handle?	RB
3118	90		3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	Window	Colourless	1	1	1.9mm	None		Matt-gloss	slightly greenish	RB
3125	97		3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	Cylindrical	Colourless	1	1	0.9mm	None			Notable air bubbles	RB
3125	96		3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	Window	Colourless	1	5	2.2mm	None		Matt-gloss	slightly greenish	RB
4002	131		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Aqua	2	1	to 3.5mm	None			prob bottle	RB
4002	138		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	Window	Colourless	3	5	2.6mm	None		Matt-gloss	slightly greenish	RB
4003	137		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	1	2	to 5.2mm	None			square or cylindrical bottle	RB
4004	123		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	?	Aqua	1	1	n/a	None		simple soild foot-ring		RB
4004	125		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Bottle	Blue/green	1	6	to 8.8mm	None			Base of square/round bottle	RB
4004	83		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Bead	Aqua	1	1	n/a	None	Sperical 5.5mm di with 1mm di hole		50% of bead	RB
4009	112		4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	3	1	1.4mm	None			Bss	RB
4011	113		4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	Cylindrical	Colourless	3	1	1.8mm	None			Bss	RB
4030	106		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Window	Colourless	2	14	4.1mm	None		Matt-gloss	slightly greenish	RB
4031	115		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Window	Colourless	1	1	2mm	None		Matt-gloss		RB
4031	117		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Window	Colourless	1	3	2.4mm	None		Matt-gloss	slightly greenish	RB

Barcombe Bridge Farm BRF 13 Metalwork pxa

The Metalwork by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological excavations recovered 462 pieces of metalwork, weighing 6473g, from 51 individually numbered contexts. This total includes 74 pieces, weighing 485g, from seven of the environmental residues. All four trenches produced reasonable assemblages and the above totals also include a few isolated unstratified finds from around the excavation areas as well as all metallic finds that have to date been allocated a small find number.

The entire assemblage has been listed for archive on pro forma during assessment with that data being used to create an excel database. Each artefact was also allocated an estimated period and general functional group where possible (eg Roman, Medieval, Early Post-medieval and Dress accessories, nail, household, waste etc). The majority of ironwork is not intrinsically datable to a particular period (notably the nails), however, where such material has been recovered from an uncontaminated dated Roman context the ceramic date has been allocated to such metalwork. A notable proportion of the ironwork was not attributable to function at this stage due to the presence of heavy adhering corrosion products. It is therefore acknowledged that after additional work (see below) it should be possible to move a number of these pieces from the 'miscellaneous' attribution to a more specific functional category. However, the current groupings are considered appropriate at assessment stage and give a good overview of the assemblage.

A range of metal types and periods are represented and the combined assemblage is characterised in Table 1. The vast majority is, or is strongly suspected of being, Roman in date. This material is generally in a poor state of preservation, with the few post-Roman pieces being in notably better condition. The ironwork has not survived particularly well, suggesting a slightly acidic burial environment, probably a result of both the natural geology and farm chemical agents. On the whole the iron is quite corroded with notable adhering corrosion products. Typically the lead is in fairly good condition, though with notable coatings of white corrosion products, but the copper alloy items are very poorly preserved/fragmented. This poor condition was also noted during the assessment of the few Roman copper alloy objects from the metal detector survey.

Period/ type	**Unstratified**	**Roman (General)**	**Roman (C1st-2nd)**	**Roman (C3rd – 4th)**	**Totals**
No. contexts	*12*	*2*	*13*	*24*	*51*
Iron	30/671g	4/36g	60/757g	314/3921g	**408/5385g**
Copper Alloy	9/39g	-	1/1g	5/17g	**15/57g**
Lead	14/168g	-	-	24/861g	**38/1029g**
Aluminium	1/2g	-	-	-	1/2g
Totals	**54/880g**	**4/36g**	**61/758g**	**343/4799g**	**462/6473g**

Table 1: Characterisation of metalwork assemblage by spot dated context.

Roman

As the generally 'Roman' and 1st- to 2nd- century assemblages are small and not dissimilar to the later Roman assemblage in general functionality all are considered together for the current assessment.

The Roman ironwork is totally dominated by nails and fragments thereof. These account for 273 items (3186g) and on the whole consist of general-purpose types with circular low-domed heads of around 14mm diameter. Most are broken but where complete, lengths range between 43 and 80mm. There is no notable difference between the 52 early Roman examples and the 220 late Roman examples. Nails were recovered from all four trenches with the only notable concentration being recovered from occupation layer [2004], which produced 112 pieces, including six heavy-duty examples. Other ironwork associated with construction consists of a joiner's dog from subsoil [2002] and a large nail/bolt from gully [3018], both late Roman deposits.

The Roman assemblage also contains 59 (145g) hobnails, the only diagnostically Roman ironwork in its own right. Three of these have small find numbers; the remainder do not. All have 10 to 17mm diameter heads with high domes (typically 6 to 7mm tall), with overall lengths typically of 20mm. Hobnails were recovered from unstratified (x1) and early Roman (x2) deposits, with the remainder being recovered from late Roman contexts. They were recovered from Trenches 2 to 4, but only occupation layer [2004] produced a notable quantity (36//91g).

Other Roman ironwork includes what appears to be (prior to x-ray) part of a key (ditch [2003]) and a 115mm long stylus (occupation layer [2004]. RF 16). Some 43 iron objects from Roman deposits have been temporarily ascribed a 'miscellaneous' function as the adhering corrosion products do not allow a satisfactory view of the form, but they do not appear to be nails. These pieces are usually represented by amorphous lumps or linear pieces/strips that could be from either large nails or tool blades. These pieces are spread between all trenches and Roman periods.

All of the lead from Roman deposits was recovered from the later half of the period (24/861g). Occupation layer [2010] produced a 137g biconical plum-bob/weight (SF 60) with iron corrosion at either end (probably for suspension loop and possible point). A rolled cylindrical weight (RF 74. 57g) was recovered from subsoil [3002] which although not strictly representing a secure context, produced only late Roman material. A further very small conical weight (SF 66. 7g) was recovered from occupation layer [3088]. The presence of these, together with notable quantities of weights during the metal-detecting survey, does suggest they were an integral part of the site's economy. This need not be commerce-linked however, as the rolled weight is more likely to have been used in fishing. Two lead items of interest were recovered from occupation layer [2010] (SFs 53 and 54). These appear to be pot repairs of fairly crude but typical form, one of which (SF 54) still has part of the body of a reduced fine sandy ware vessel sandwiched between the lead. At least 19 of the pieces of Roman lead are from waste, either sheet off-cuts, or more commonly solidified droplets. Pieces were recovered from Trenches 2 to 4 and their presence clearly indicates that lead was being re-melted at the site.

Copper ally items are notably rare from Roman deposits and, with the exception of a sheeting fragment from ditch [2016], all relate to dress. The only early Roman context

to produce a bronze item was ditch [1006], which contained a probable bow brooch fragment (SF 118). Late Roman deposits produced poorly preserved fragments of three other bow brooches from the subsoil [3002] and [4002] (SFs 1, 22 and 88), one of late type with notably stubby arms. The only other item is part of a 2nd- century disc brooch from occupation layer [2004].

Post-Roman

A very small assemblage of post-Roman metalwork was recovered from the site. All was from unstratified or topsoil deposits and shows a similar chronological spread to the much larger sample recovered during the metal-detector survey. The earliest piece appears to be of medieval or early post-medieval date, and consists of part of a 42mm diameter horse bridle (or strap connector) ring in copper alloy (unstratified Trench 1: SF 81). Other agriculturally related items are of late post-medieval date and include eight items ranging from wire, to chain links to tent pegs. The single small calibre lead bullet (topsoil [1001]), of later 19th- to early 20th- century date, is more in keeping with agricultural pest-control than military activity.

The 18 unstratified nails appear to be a mixture of a few that could be of Roman date and a number that are definitely of post-medieval type. The 11 pieces of waste lead sheeting and solidified droplets, together with the single piece of molten copper alloy waste could be of any date as could the two cylindrical lead weight fragments that were surface finds outside the trench areas (SF 99 and 100).

Post-Roman dress accessories consist of just two items, both of 18th- century date. These consist of a 22mm diameter button from [3001] and part of the frame of a shoe buckle from [1001]. The most recent metalwork from the site appears to consist of an aluminium screw cap and an iron crown cap from a beer bottle (topsoil [3001] and u/s in Trench 4). Both are of late 20th- to early 21st- century date.

Potential of the Assemblage

The metalwork assemblage from the site is considered to hold a mixed potential for further analysis. The post-Roman assemblage, all recovered from unstratified deposits, closely mirrors the periods and activities suggested by the larger group from the metal detecting survey. This essentially equates to low-intensity agricultural activity from the medieval period onward, which intensification from the 18th century to the present day. As such the post-Roman assemblage, including items of uncertain date from unstratified deposits, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Roman assemblage is much larger and relates directly to the activity associated with the excavated features. As such it sheds some light on the activities and social make-up of the inhabitants of the site. Despite the somewhat limited nature of the material, the assemblage relates to a number of topics: construction, lead-working (including repair work), dress, potential literacy and fishing. These can be amalgamated with the small assemblage from the metal detecting survey to increase the sample size. There are also a notable number of iron items that are yet to be satisfactorily categorised due to extensive corrosion products obscuring their form. These pieces are much more likely to produce evidence of tools and other diagnostic pieces that should shed light on other craft/industries being practised at the site.

Proposed Tasks

1) Selected metalwork to be x-rayed, stabilized and/or cleaned by a conservator. At present 1 copper alloy and 79 iron items have been selected for x-ray. The latter include nine nail/bolt fragments, 36 hobnails, the possible key and stylus, with the remainder being amorphous lumps. (Conservator ? days)
2) Update archive and excel database with information post-x-ray (Metalwork specialist 1 day)
3) Go through the assemblage splitting it between items for retention/further analysis and repackaging these accordingly. At the same time the remainder of pieces not requiring further analysis should be split between material for handling/teaching collections for the local schools and material to discard. Recommendations for retention/discard have been added to the archive sheets accordingly. (Time: Metalwork specialist 0.75 days).
4) Production of a summary report on the metalwork from the excavations outlining the size and range of assemblage and what light it sheds on the site's population and economy. Much of this will be extracted from the above factual statement but further work will be needed on the x-rayed material and seeking parallels for some items. Probably no more than 10 items to be illustrated (Metalwork specialist – 1 day).

Estimates:
Metalwork specialist – 2.75 days
Conservator - ? day
Illustrator – 1-2 days

Context	RF No	Sample No	Trench	Parent	Date	Metal	No	Weight (g)	Description	Category	Recommendation	Period
1015			1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	Fe	1	20	Rod frag/poss tool blade. 78mm long. Too corroded	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
1017			1	Feature?	2 RB general	Fe	3	26	Amorphous - too corroded	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
1023			1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	Fe	1	169	Rod frag. 85mm+ long, 28mm di. Too much adhering corrosion	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2001			2	Topsoil	1 unstrat	Fe	1	36	Amorphous - too corroded	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2004	119		2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Cu al	1	4	Frag disc brooch. C2nd	Dress	X-ray	RB
2004		1	2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	48	Amorphous - too corroded	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2004		1	2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	36	91	Hobnails. Heads 10-13mm di, 6-7mm tall	Dress	X-ray	RB
2004		1	2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	10	210	Sheet frags?	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2004			2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	6	404	Large nail frags. Some possible bolts/rods	Nail	X-ray	?
2004			2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	4	127	Amorphous - too corroded	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2004	16		2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	15	Stylus? 115mm long with 12mm wide eraser end	House	X-ray	RB
2010			2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	7	Ring/chain frag	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2010	58		2	Layer occupat	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	117	Amorphous lump	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
2012		11	2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	18	Nail frag? Or possible tool tang	Nail	X-ray	?
2012			2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	15	Key? Frag. Tapering rectangular sectioned rod with 90 degree turn on end	House	X-ray	RB
2013		9	2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	29	Nail frag. Poss tool frag	Nail	X-ray	RB
3005			3	Pit 3005	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	26	Tapering strip frag 50mm+ long (17-28mm wide) Tool blade?	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
3006			3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	Fe	1	37	Rod frag or large nail shank	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
3006			3	Pit 3008	3 C1st-2nd	Fe	1	15	Tapering curved item. Possibly nail or brooch	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
3017	33		3	Gully 3018	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	146	Bolt/large nail. 95mm+ long. 40mm di head	Construction	X-ray	?
3063			3	Ditch 3062	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	1	18	Amorphous strip. 50mm+ long	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
4004			4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	2	59	Amorphous lump	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?
4004			4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	Fe	3	132	Large nail/rod frag. Too much corrosion	Miscellaneous	X-ray	?

BRIDGE FARM, WELLINGHAM, EAST SUSSEX

ASSESSMENT OF COIN FINDS RESULTING FROM VARIOUS METAL DETECTING SURVEYS revised 15.8.2013

by David Rudling

Introduction

As part of the Culver Archaeological Project, extensive geophysical survey revealed substantial archaeological remains at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex. Subsequently a systematic surface artefact collecting survey (' field walking') was undertaken, followed in December 2012 by a systematic metal detecting survey. Whilst the surface artefact collecting survey failed to locate any coins, the metal detecting survey yielded a total of 36 coins. In addition, the same area, together with adjacent fields (Figure 1), had for many years been detected by Mr David Cunningham, a local metal detector user. David's searches had revealed much metalwork of all periods and included many coins. The purpose of this report is to assess in advance of further fieldwork both the coins from the December 2012 survey and also all those found by David Cunningham in both the same and adjacent fields. By including the Cunningham examples it is aimed to set the Bridge Farm site finds into a wider context. A key aim of the coin assessment is to assist in dating periods of activity at Bridge Farm, and to give some indications as to the intensity of that activity in different fields/areas and the archaeological potential and importance of these areas.

Methodology

All of the coins have, where possible, been identified (a few coins are awaiting a second opinion) and described, adding to the Culver Archaeological Project's existing catalogue (brief initial descriptions and some identifications, weights, diameters and photographs). Although some of the copper and copper-alloy coins (both Roman and Post-medieval) were extremely corroded, few required additional cleaning, but where this was necessary this was undertaken carefully using a glass fibred brush. In terms of soil conditions, the main site is on Weald Clay whilst some other areas are on alluvium. Unfortunately some of the Cunningham coins had been varnished / coated and this sometimes hampered identification of lettering/detail.

The Metal Detecting Survey, December 2012

The survey was undertaken in linear transects based on the National Grid, with all artefacts (including coins) collected in 20m stints or sections along the transects. A strip 1m each side of each transect was investigated at 20m intervals, thus providing a 20% sample of the field

surface. Each coin was individually bagged and the bags marked with the survey transect and section details.

The survey yielded a total of 35 coins. These comprised:

Roman: 18 coins

Post-medieval (17-19th centuries): 12 coins

Modern (20th century): 4 coins

Uncertain: 1 possible coin

Although the majority (examples) of Roman coins recovered were extremely corroded copper-alloy asses, dupondii and sestertii of the general period 1st-early 3rd century AD, the identified Roman coins range in date order from two coins (a denarius and a sestertius respectively) of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), an As of Gordian III (AD 238-242), a single antoninianus of both Salonina (c. AD 253-268) and Quintillus (AD 270) and four barbarous radiates of the period c. AD 260-290. Missing are any coins issued in the 4th century, those of the period c. AD 330-340 being extremely common, and also any which definitely belong to the 1st AD. The coins found thus indicate occupation of the site at Bridge Farm during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Brief details of the Roman coins from the December 2012 survey are attached (Appendix 1) and their positions indicated in relation to the site in Figure 2. It will be noted that whilst 7 Roman coins were found within the double ditched enclosure, others were found outside, sometimes perhaps relating to remains in these areas, and in other cases perhaps due to the spreading of rubbish/manure on nearby fields.

David Cunningham's Coins

Mr Cunningham's coins were found over many years and were collected by field (*see* Figure 1 for locations. Some of these field collection areas correspond to the area of the December 2012 systematic survey reported above, ie DC Fields: 1; 5, 6 and 8).

A summary report and assessment of each of David Cunningham's surveyed fields follows.

Field DC 1

Six coins were found in this field. The 5 Roman coins comprise an illegible silver denarius of the first century with a right-facing horseman reverse type which is common for Galba and the Flavian emperors, 3 illegible bronzes (asses/dupondii/sestertii) of the 1st ,-early 3rd centuries, and one later coin, probably a late 3rd century antoninianus, but possibly 4th century. The single medieval coin is an Edward 1st or 2nd (c. 1279-1327) silver penny of London. The Roman coins thus provide a similar profile to those collected in the 2012 survey.

Field DC 2

Eight coins were found in this field. The 4 Roman coins comprise a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius minted in AD 140-144 and three illegible bronzes (two are asses or dupondii, the other a sestertius) all dating to c. 1st-early 3rd century. The late medieval/early post-medieval periods are represented by a silver Venetian 'Galley Halfpenny' (probably 16th century), a silver halfpenny c. AD 1582-1600 of Elizabeth 1st, and two late 17th century silver sixpences (one is of William III, c. 1695-1700) bent as 'love tokens'. Again the Roman coins are following the pattern of the previous assemblages.

Field DC 3

No finds have been detected in Field DC 3 as yet.

Field DC 4

Nineteen coins were found in this field. The 12 Roman coins comprise a denarius of Galba (AD 68-9), a sestertius of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), a sestertius of Gordian III (AD 238-244), an illegible 1st-early 3rd century sestertius, three 1st-early 3rd century asses/dupondii, an antoninianus of Gallienus (sole reign: AD 260-268), bronze coins of Constantine II as Caesar (Gloria Exercitvs type, 2 standards: AD 330-335), Constans (Victoriae DD AVGG Q NN, two Victories type: AD 347-348) and the House of Valentinian (SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, Victory walking left type: AD 364-378), and an unclipped silver siliqua of Gratian (VOT/VX/MVLT/XX in wreath type: AD 375-383). This group of coins, from due west of the 2012 survey but in an area with intense geophysical survey anomalies, thus considerably increases the overall date range for the wider site at Bridge Farm, starting with an issue of Galba in the 1st century and ending with a coin of Gratian in the late 4th century. The fact that the siliqua of Gratian is unclipped and also in very good condition with few signs of wear, shows that it was probably lost before c. AD 390.

Field DC 4 has also yielded six medieval/early post-medieval coins: an Edward I/II (1279-1327) silver penny of Canterbury; part of another, but probably later, silver penny; a silver groat of London issued by Edward IV (first reign 1461-1470); a silver halfgroat of Elizabeth I (fifth issue 1582-1600); and two silver halfgroats of James I (1604-1619). The reason for this concentration of medieval and early post-medieval coinage is unknown, perhaps a previously unrecorded site or a river crossing? Another find was a copper penny of George III dated 1806.

Field DC 5

Nine coins, all Roman, were found in this field. The earliest coin is an As or dupondius of Vespasian (AD 69-79). The others include: an illegible 1st-early 3rd century sestertius, three illegible 1st-early 3rd century asses or dupondii, a denarius of Trajan (c. AD 114-117), a

sestertius and an As of Faustina Junior (AD 161-175), and a denarius of Septimius Severus (c. AD 201-210). This field is the north-western edge of the area surveyed in December 2012.

Field DC 6

Seven coins were found in this field. The earliest find is a small broken fragment from a possible Late Iron Age silver coin.The full identification of this find is uncertain and awaiting further research. The earliest Roman coin is a first century denarius of Nero or one of the Flavian emperors. Other coins include: two antoniniani of Claudius II (AD 268-270), an antonianus (mint of London) of Carausius (AD 287-293), and two bronze issues of the House of Constantine (both are: Gloria Exercitvs, 2 soldiers, 1 standard type: c. AD 335-341). Field DC 6 includes the area of the double ditched enclosure as revealed by geophysics. These coin finds may therefore indicate that the occupation of the area of the enclosure might span the period Late Iron Age to early 4th century. Precise find-spots for these coins are however lacking.

Field DC 7

No finds have been detected in Field DC 7 as yet.

Field DC 8

Eight coins were found in this field. The earliest Roman coin is a worn Republican denarius of Pompey the Great issued in 42-40 BC. The other Roman coins include: an As of Faustina Senior (Died in AD 141), a sestertius of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar (AD 139-161), a 1st-early 3rd century illegible sestertius, a denarius of Julia Maesa (Died in AD 223), a barbarous radiate of the period c. AD 260-296, and a bronze issue (possibly barbarous) of Magnentius (Two victories and shield type: AD 350-353). These finds, from the area just to the east of the double ditched enclosure, thus provide another Roman Republican coin, which given its worn condition might still have been in circulation at the time to Claudius' invasion in AD 43, or even later.

Representing the Late Anglo-Saxon period is a silver penny of King Aethelred II ('The Unready': AD 978-1016). This is an issue (CRUX type) of the London mint; moneyer: Godwine. The coin is in almost 'mint' condition with few signs of wear.

Field DC 9

Eleven coins were found in this field. One is another Late Iron Age coin: a silver unit with on one side a distinctive right facing head with thick curls and the separation of the mouth; the other side is illegible. Ian Leins, Keeper of Iron Age and Roman coins at the British Museum, suggests that this coin is probably an uninscribed example of the so-called 'Sussex Lyre' type which dates to c. 50-30 BC. Ref. *Ancient British Coins* (Cottam et al. 2010) 647.

This field also yielded two more Roman Republican denarii. The earliest of these coins is an issue of Q. Titus c. 90 BC. (Titia 1 type). The other denarius was struck for M. Aemilius Scaurus and Pub. Platius Hypsaeus in 58 BC. (Aemilia 8 type). Both of these coins are worn and may well have survived in circulation into the late 1st century AD. Alternatively they and the other Republican denarii from Bridge Farm may have reached Britain before the Roman invasion, perhaps by way of trade. The other Roman coins comprise: a denarius of Trajan (c. AD 103-112), an illegible 1st-early 3rd century As/dupondius, an antoninianus of Postumus (AD 259-268), and a bronze issue of the House of Constantine (Gloria Exercitvs type, 2 soldiers, 1 standard: AD 335-341). These finds from Field DC 9 demonstrate the spread of such coinage to the south-east of the double ditched enclosure.

Coin finds of other periods includes: a 17th century trade token (dated 1667) of Mary Akehurst of Cliff near Lewes, one (possibly two) 18th/19th century halfpenny, and a fragment of a 17th or 18th century lead token.

Field DC 10

Three coins were found in this field. The only Roman coin is a denarius of Faustina Junior (AD 156-175). The other two coins were both post-medieval: a silver sixpence (dated 1817) of George III, and an illegible 17th/18th century sixpence, bent twice to form a 'love token'.

Field DC 27

This field is at some distance to the north-east of Bridge Farm (*see* Figure 1). It is included here as it demonstrates the nature of coin finds in the general vicinity of Bridge Farm.

Six coins were found in this field. The earliest coin is a Roman Republican denarius of L. Scipio Asiagenus (Cornelia 24 type: c. 106 BC). This coin, which is in worn/very worn condition, is thus the oldest of the Roman Republican coins documented in this report. It may have still been in circulation in the mid 1st century AD, or even later. This field has also yielded a definite Late Iron Age coin: a silver unit issued by Verica, King of the Atrebates. This coin is of Verica's First Coinage, c. AD 10-20. On the obverse of the coin are the letters COMF in a tablet; reverse: an eagle with wings spread. Ref. Van Arsdell (1989) 471-1. There were no Roman Imperial coins from this field.

Representing the early medieval (Saxon) period is a very rare and important Merovingian gold tremissis of the 'National gold' series, with a right-facing bust on the obverse and the mint name SAL[ ]EV(or A), and the reverse showing a cross and the moneyer's name: VVAZInILEV (possibly). Stylistically this coin probably fits best with types from Neustria (North France) and dates to c. AD 580-670. [N.B. Information provided by Dr John Naylor of the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology].

There are also 3 post-medieval coins: A silver halfcrown and a silver sixpence of George III, both dated 1818 and in very good condition, and a copper penny (dated 1826) of George IV.

Conclusions

The two metal detecting surveys reported above provide a guide to the dating of archaeological activity areas and remains in the vicinity of Bridge Farm. Whilst the span of Roman coins indicates a potential date range for Roman activity in these areas from the late 1st century AD to the end of the 4th century AD, the general lack of definite 1st century coins and the relatively low numbers of both late 3rd century radiate coins and mid 4th century bronze coins may indicate that occupation, and/or coin loss was not continuous, and may have focussed on the period 2nd-mid 3rd century .The discovery of a total of four Roman Republican silver denarii and three Late Iron Age coins is very interesting, however, and may indicate that some settlement in the area could date to the period before the Conquest in AD 43.

Appendix 1.

Brief details of the Roman Coins recovered from the 2012 Metal detecting Survey (*see* Figure 2):

1. Gordian III. As.

3; 10; 15; 36; 41; 43; 46; 55; 58. First-early third century: Asses/dupondii/sestertii.

16. Probably Antoninus Pius. Sestertius.

17. Salonina. Antoninianus.

32. Antoninus Pius. Denarius.

33. Quintillus. Antoninianus.

34; 35; 45; 47. Barbarous radiates.

Captions

Figure 1. Map showing David Cunningham's field numbering in the vicinity of Bridge Farm.

Figure 2. Map of Roman coins collected by the metal detecting survey in December 2012 at Bridge Farm.

BRIDGE FARM, WELLINGHAM, EAST SUSSEX

ASSESSMENT OF COIN FINDS RESULTING FROM EXCAVATIONS AND FURTHER METAL DETECTING IN 2013

by David Rudling

Introduction

As part of the Culver Archaeological Project, a first season of excavations and associated metal detecting at Bridge Farm in 2013 yielded 21 Roman, one medieval and three modern coins. All of the coins have, where possible, been identified and described, and a brief catalogue is provided below with fuller details of some of the more interesting and better preserved coins. As with the earlier metal detecting surveys on the site,[1] many of the Roman copper and copper-alloy coins were extremely corroded and/or just fragments, and most required some basic cleaning, including the use of a glass fibred brush. Several such coins need more specialist attention/conservation.

The Catalogue

Roman

1. Republican silver denarius issued by Mn. Fonteius C.F. (*c*. 85 BC)

Obverse: Laureate head of Vejovis right, [MN. FONTEI], C.F. below chin.

Reverse: Infant winged Genius seated on goat right, caps of the Dioscuri above, thyrsus below, all within a laurel wreath.

Reference: *British Museum Catalogue* (*BMC*) 2481.

Context: Surface Find. TQ 43067 14462.

2. Nero, AD 54-68. Ae as.

Obverse: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P.P.P., Laureate head right.

Reverse: S.C., to left and right in field, Victory flying left, holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.

Reference: *Roman Imperial Coinage* (*RIC*) 543

Context: 4002, Special Find 86.

3. Galba, AD 68-69. Silver denarius.

Obverse: Laureate head right, [GALBA] IMPER[ATOR]

[1] Rudling, D. 2013. Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex, Assessment of coin finds resulting from various metal detecting surveys.

Reverse: Left facing standing figure.

Context: 3020, SF 72.

4. Nerva, AD 96-98. Ae as.

Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Left facing standing figure.

Context: 3020, SF 73.

5. Ist/2nd century. Ae as or dupondius. Illegible.

Context: 2004, SF 24.

6. Possibly 1st-2nd century, as or dupondius. Ae 25 mm (fragment).

Context: 3020, SF 71.

7. Possibly 1st-2nd century, as or dupondius. Ae 21+ (flake). Small area of surviving surface on one side.

Context: 2004, SF 25.

8. Ist-early 3rd century. Ae sestertius. Illegible. Needs cleaning/conservation.

Context: 1019, SF 89.

9. 1st-early 3rd century. Ae sestertius. Illegible. Needs cleaning/conservation.

Context: 1034, SF 105.

10. Probably Septimius Severus, AD 193-211. Silver denarius. Illegible. Needs specialist cleaning.

Obverse: Laureate head right. Reverse: Figure standing left by ?altar.

Context: Trench 4, SF 80.

10. Severus Alexander, AD 222-235. Large fragment of a silver denarius. *Circa*. 222-228.

Obverse: Laureate bust right,]M AVR S[

Reverse: Female figure standing front, holding cornucopiae, [P M TR P etc] COS P P

Context: 4004, SF 38.

12. Gallienus, Sole Reign, AD 260-268. Ae antoninianus. Fragmented.

Obverse: [Radiate bust], illegible legends

Reverse: [DIANAE CONS AVG], Antelope walking right, in ex., XI or XI[I]

Reference: As *RIC* S181.

Context: 2002, SF 37

13. Claudius II, AD 268-270. Ae antoninianus.

Obverse: I]MP C [CLAVDIV]S AV[G, Radiate and draped bust right.

Reverse: ANNONA [AVG], Annona standing left, holding ears of corn and cornucopiae. Mint-mark: Δ

Reference: *RIC* (Rome) 18.

Context: 2004, SF 11.

14. *Circa*. AD 270-285. Ae barbarous radiate.

Obverse: Radiate bust right,]S ??[. Reverse: Illegible.

Context: Trench 2, SF 4.

15. *Circa*. AD 270-285. Ae barbarous radiate.

Obverse: Radiate bust right. Reverse: Figure standing left.

Context: 2004, SF 15.

16. *Circa*. AD 270-285. Ae barbarous radiate.

Obverse: Radiate bust right,]A[VG . Reverse: Uncertain figure standing left. No lettering.

Context: 2010, SF 59.

17. Barbarous. Probably *c.* AD 270-285 or Fourth century. Ae 9. Illegible.

Context: 2004, SF 13.

18. Barbarous. Probably *c*. AD 270-285 or Fourth century. Ae 10. Illegible.

Context Trench 3, 3002, SF 47 (metal detected). 51E 56N.

19. House of Constantine, perhaps barbarous, *c.* AD 330-340. Ae: small broken fragments.

Obverse: Illegible. Reverse: GLOR[IA EXERCITVS], 2 soldiers, 1 or 2 standards.

Context: 2005, SF 43.

20. First-fourth century, but probably 1st-2nd century as or dupondius. Ae fragment/flake.

Context: 2013, SF 35.

21. Ist-4th century. Possible coin, Ae 9 (flake), probably 1st-4th century.

Context 4002, SF 87.

Medieval England

Kings of England, Edward 1st or 2nd, *c*. 1279-1327. Large fragment from of a silver farthing of the London mint, Class 10 or 11. Reverse: CI[VITAS LO]NDON].

Context: Trench 3, SF 3 (spoil).

Modern England (all from Context 3001)

George V: penny of 1929; halfpenny 1916

Elizabeth II shilling of 1958, 'Scottish type).

Discussion

The discovery of another Republican denarius in the vicinity of the site is very interesting and indicates activity either prior to the Roman conquest of AD 43 or during the late first or second centuries AD. Of the identifiable Roman Imperial coins, the earliest is an as of Nero (AD 54-68), a denarius of Galba (AD 68-69) and an as of Nerva (AD 96-98), thus also indicating possible occupation at the site during the late first century. A further three, and possibly as many as four or five, illegible asses or dupondii are also of first or second century date. In addition, two sestertii date to the first to early third century. Two silver denarii represent the early third century. The twelve possible coins representing the first to early third century, plus the Republican denarius, is a relatively large number from the total of 21 Roman coins and indicates occupation/activity at this time. Two antoniniani and at least three, possibly five, barbarous radiates indicate coin losses during the normally prolific period for coin losses of AD 260-285. In contrast, just one coin of the House of Constantine, *c*. AD 330-340, represents the early fourth century which is also normally a period of prolific coin losses. The lack of other definite fourth century coins may indicate that this part of the site was by now either much less intensively used or perhaps abandoned. Generally, the coin finds reported upon here support the conclusion of the previous report which indicated that occupation and/or coin loss was not continuous at this site, with a focus on the period second century-mid third century,[2] perhaps now extended to late first-mid/late third century.

[2] Ibid

Barcombe Bridge Farm BRF 13 Slag pxa

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

Factual
The excavations recovered 264 pieces of slag, weighing 9767g, from 36 individually numbered contexts. These totals include a mere three pieces (5g) from one of two environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. This data has also been used to create an excel database as part of the assessment. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1.

Period	**Unstratified/ mixed**	**Undated (probably RB)**	**General RB**	**RB: C1st – 2nd**	**RB: C3rd – 4th**	**Totals**
No. contexts	*6*	*3*	*2*	*11*	*14*	***36***
Fuel ash slag	3/16g	2/4g	2/4g	4/20g	14/136g	**25/180g**
Furnace Lining	10/424g	3/16g	2/16g	5/264g	18/344g	**38/1064g**
Smelting slag	3/582g	-	6/116g	40/750g	53/2288g	**102/3736g**
Smithing slag	1/196g	-	1/8g	5/244g	12/1850g	**19/2298g**
Hammerscale	-	1/1g	-	-	-	**1/1g**
Undiagnostic iron slag	18/500g	-	1/20g	24/626g	34/1320g	**77/2466g**
Blast Furnace slag	1/8g	-	-	-	-	**1/8g**
Clinker	1/14g	-	-	-	-	**1/14g**
Totals	**37/1740g**	**6/21g**	**12/164g**	**78/1904g**	**131/5938g**	**264/9767g**

Table 1: Characterisation of slag assemblage.

A number of different slag types are present in the assemblage, most of which are associated with iron-working. One of the exceptions is the fuel ash slag, a lightweight waste that can be the result of any high temperature process, including ceramic kilns and domestic hearths. Many of the current pieces have glassy self-vitrified faces but all are of amorphous form. Fuel ash slag was widely distributed across the site – occurring in all trenches, in all periods.

The 38 pieces of hearth/furnace lining usually have heavy vitrification on at least one of their surfaces, frequently in association with undiagnostic iron slag. As such, although some pieces may have derived from kilns (eg for ceramics), most appear to be associated with iron-working. The linings are either of oxidised or reduced silty or sandy clay, all materials local to the site. Once again the material was found in all trenches, in all periods, with no obvious concentrations. Most was however recovered from Trenches 3 and 4 (19 and 12 pieces respectively).

Interestingly there is a significant quantity of smelting slag in the assemblage. Most of this is dense grey tap slag with solidified flow structure, though a few amorphous dense grey blocks were also uncovered. Most of the material is notably fresh with no/little signs of erosion/weathering and as such does not appear to have been subjected to repeated reworking, or indeed exposure to the elements. However, other pieces do show signs of extensive wear. Although many of these more worn pieces are from ‘open’ contexts such as occupation layers, subsoil and topsoil, some are also from features (eg ditch [2016], fill [2011] produced a 448g worn block and 3 pieces of

worn tap slag weighing 196g). Conversely some fresh pieces were recovered from 'open' contexts and the whole suggests a very uneven post-depositional history. Interestingly the only smelting slag from Trench 3 consists of worn pieces (four) from the topsoil and subsoil and Trench 2 only produced five pieces (1314g), mainly worn, from a variety of deposits. Most smelting slag was recovered from Trenches 1 and 4 that produced 43 (848g) and 46 (852g) pieces of, usually fresh, tap slag respectively. Overall tap slag was located evenly spread between early and later Roman contexts, though the degree to which the later material is residual is uncertain. The presence of this quantity of smelting slag may be the result of material being brought down-river from the main Wealden iron-working area for use as road/yard metalling. This may have been easier than bringing chalk and flint upriver. However, this material may also have been created by smelting on-site and future excavations may well find such furnaces or dense concentrations of associated slag.

Smithing slag is, unusually, much less common than smelting waste although much of the iron slag that is undiagnostic of process probably also derives from smithing (Table 1). Typically the slag is dark grey to rust brown and well aerated, sometimes containing charcoal fragments. Smithing waste was found in all trenches and in both early and late Roman deposits. Of note are the remains of four plano-convex forge bottoms ranging in diameter from 70 to 125mm and in thickness from 32 to 40mm. The only securely stratified forge bottoms were recovered from ditches [3116] and [4008], both of the late Roman period. In addition there was a single 3mm diameter hammerscale sphere from undated post-hole [3040] (residue 34). The absence of hammerscale from the other residues is quite notable and suggests the excavated area was not located close to the area of forging or residues were not checked with a magnet. Whatever the case, low levels of smithing are quite common at Roman sites and the presence of smithing slag in the current assemblage is not unexpected.

The last two types of 'slag' are clearly of post-medieval date. These consist of a dark olive green fragment of blast furnace slag from topsoil [3001] and a matt black aerated piece of clinker (waste from coal burning) from topsoil [1001]. Although the blast furnace slag is likely to be of 16^{th-} to early 18^{th-} century date this material was extensively transported away from the iron-working areas from the 18th century on for use as road/track metalling. The clinker is likely to be of 19th- century date and could derive from the agricultural or domestic use of coal.

Potential

The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further detailed analysis. Low quantities of iron smithing and fuel ash slag are frequently found on Roman rural/industrial sites and simply represent sporadic domestic iron-smithing work and/or the presence of hearths and ovens. The smelting slag is a little more unusual but although hinting at on-site production further evidence would be needed to confirm this. Certainly the current site has not produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on any 'industrial' scale as a significant part of the site's economy. Despite this the presence of Roman smelting and smithing slag does shed light on minor aspects of the site's economy and as such it should be noted in the final report. The post-Roman slag has no potential for further analysis.

Methodology

The full slag archive was completed during this post-excavation assessment and samples of all the different types, together with pieces of more interest, retained for long-term curation in a museum. A summary report should be included in the final publication outlining the slag assemblage and thus the evidence for metalworking in different periods. The vast majority of this publication text can be extracted from the above factual statement though the Culver Farm and Barcombe villa slag assemblages should be checked for the presence of smelting slag and the results of this fed into the publication report. .

Time: 0.75 day – check Culver/Barcombe archives (if available) and edit factual statement for publication.

Context	Sample	Trench	Parent	Date	Slag type	Process	No	Weight	Comments	Retained
u/s		TP	unstrat	1 unstrat	1a Fuel ash		1	8	Grey, lightweight, aerated	
u/s		TP	unstrat	1 unstrat	2a Undiagnostic iron		4	64	Aerated, slight vitrification	
u/s		TP	unstrat	1 unstrat	3a Smithing		1	196	Forge bottom. 77mm di, 34mm thick	
Tr 1 u/s		1	unstrat	1 unstrat	1a Fuel ash		1	4		
Tr 1 u/s		1	unstrat	1 unstrat	2a Undiagnostic iron		4	54	Quite dense but aerated	
Tr 1 u/s		1	unstrat	1 unstrat	4a Hearth lining		3	46	Orange silt clay with adhering glassy undiag fe slag	
1001		1	Topsoil	1 unstrat	6a Clinker		1	14	matt black, aerated	
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	1a Fuel ash		2	4		
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	5a Tap slag		6	116	Quite fresh	
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	3a Smithing		1	8	Rusty, aerated	
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	2a Undiagnostic iron		1	20		
1011		1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	1a Fuel ash		1	2		
1011		1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron		5	50		
1011		1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	3a Smithing		2	26	Dark grey, aerated, rusty	
1011		1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		4	66	Quite fresh	
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	1a Fuel ash		1	4		
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron		1	100	Quite dense, rusty. Worn	
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		18	406	Quite fresh	
1019		1	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		2	14		
1019		1	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	1a Fuel ash		2	14	x1 glassy	
1020		1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		1	14	very worn	
1032		1	Pit 1031	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron		5	42	some flow	
1032		1	Pit 1031	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		5	90	Quite fresh	
1034		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron		2	40	Aerated, purple - poss smithing	
1034		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag		7	142		
Tr 2 u/s		2	unstrat	1 unstrat	2a Undiagnostic iron		6	72	Grey, aerated	
Tr 2 u/s		2	unstrat	1 unstrat	1a Fuel ash		1	4	blob	
Tr 2 u/s		2	unstrat	1 unstrat	5b Smelting		2	178	Dense grey, slightly aerated with some flow. Poss smelting	
Tr 2 u/s		2	unstrat	1 unstrat	4a Hearth lining		2	90	undiag glassy slag adhering	
2002		2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	1a Fuel ash		1	42	bubbled, glassy	
2002		2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	5b Smelting		1	26	worn	
2004		2	Layer occupatic	4 C3rd-4th	1a Fuel ash		1	4		
2004		2	Layer occupatic	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing		2	50	Rusty, aerated	
2004		2	Layer occupatic	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining		1	4	self-glazed green	
2004		2	Layer occupatic	4 C3rd-4th	5a Tap slag		1	400	Fresh	
2004		2	Layer occupatic	4 C3rd-4th	5b Smelting		1	66	Worn	
2005		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron		1	14		
2006		2	Ditch 2007	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron		1	124	Quite dense, some ?hearth lining	
2008		2	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron		2	124	Quite dense, grey but aerated	
2009		2	Feature?	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining		1	12	Brick red silt clay with undiag fe slag adhering. Worn	
2011		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron		1	140	slightly glassy, bubbled	
2011		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	5a Tap slag		3	196	worn	
2011		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	5b Smelting		1	448	worn	
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing		1	26		
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron		2	34		

	2020	17	2	Ditch 2026	5 undated	1a Fuel ash	2	4	
Tr 3 u/s			3	unstrat	1 unstrat	2a Undiagnostic iron	4	310	worn
Tr 3 u/s			3	unstrat	1 unstrat	4a Hearth lining	5	288	Vitrified grey (poss fused tile)
	3001		3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	5b Smelting	1	404	Very worn
	3001		3	Topsoil	1 unstrat	7a Blast furnace	1	8	Dark grey green
	3002		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	5b Smelting	3	318	Grey, dense
	3002		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	1a Fuel ash	2	32	some flow
	3002		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing	3	566	Forge bottom (concave/convex) 60% 120mm di 32mm thick	Y
	3002		3	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining	5	136	Grey, very burnt sandy clay
	3010		3	Feature?	2 RB general	4a Hearth lining	2	16	Red purple sandy clay with undiag iron slag
	3039	34	3	PH 3040	5 undated	3b Hammerscale	1	1	Sphere 3mm di
	3106		3	Ditch 3116	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing	2	478	Forge bottom (90% complete)c. 100mm di by 40mm thick	Y
	3110		3	Ditch 3116	5 undated	4a Hearth lining	3	16	Grey silt clay. Burnt
	3118		3	Gully 3130	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron	1	28	with clay/sand. Worn
	3125		3	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	4a Hearth lining	4	228	Grey/red sandy clay - amorphous
	4002		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	1a Fuel ash	9	42	
	4002		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron	24	910	some quite dense, some with flow. All aerated
	4002		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing	2	210	Aerated, rusty
	4002		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining	7	124	Brick red with adhering glassy slag
	4002		4	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	5a Tap slag	41	788	Quite fresh
	4003		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron	1	20	Worn
	4003		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining	3	16	Brick red with adhering glassy slag. Worn
	4004		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	2a Undiagnostic iron	4	78	Bubbled. Quite light
	4004		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	5a Tap slag	1	32	Quite fresh
	4005		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	1a Fuel ash	1	16	
	4005		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	3a Smithing	2	520	Forge bottom (70% complete) c. 125mm di by 35mm thick
	4005		4	Ditch 4008	4 C3rd-4th	4a Hearth lining	1	52	Hard, burnt grey (poss tile)
	4006		4	Ditch 4008	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag	1	6	
	4009		4	Ditch 4014	4 C3rd-4th	5a Tap slag	1	14	
	4028		4	Ditch 4029	3 C1st-2nd	2a Undiagnostic iron	8	242	some bubbled, glassy
	4028		4	Ditch 4029	3 C1st-2nd	3a Smithing	3	218	Rusty/purple
	4028		4	Ditch 4029	3 C1st-2nd	4a Hearth lining	1	36	Orange silt clay with adhering glassy undiag fe slag
	4028		4	Ditch 4029	3 C1st-2nd	5a Tap slag	2	12	Fresh

Barcombe Bridge Farm BRF 13 Stone pxa

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

Factual

The excavations at the site produced 530 pieces of stone, weighing just over 26kg, from 52 individual contexts. These totals include 31 pieces (53g) from one of five environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant data being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1 by type and approximate source.

Period/Type	Unstrat/ mixed	Roman: general	RB: C1st-2nd	RB: C3rd-4th	Totals
No. contexts	*7*	*2*	*18*	*25*	***52***
On-site					
1a Ferruginous fine sandstone	39/286g	4/14g	100/529g	100/620g	**243/1449g**
5a Silty iron concretion	19/166g	-	23/742g	123/1016g	**165/1924g**
11a Quartz	-	-	1/2g	-	**1/2g**
Chalk Downs (to south)					
6a Iron Pyrites	1/12g	-	-	1/28g	**2/40g**
7a Fire-cracked flint	-	1/166g	-	2/48g	**3/214g**
7b Downland flint	-	-	1/28g	-	**1/28g**
9a Ferruginous fissure fill	1/50g	-	-	4/686g	**5/736g**
9b Fissure fill?		-	-	1/1196g	**1/1196g**
Local Wealden (to north)					
2a Wealden Clay Ironstone	3/200g	-	4/5811g	31/2166g	**38/8177g**
3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	3/74g	2/20g	3/1570g	-	**8/1664g**
4a Coarse ferruginous sandstone	-	--	1/8g	1/92g	**2/100g**
10a Tunbridge Wells Sandstone	3/54g	-	-	4/540g	**7/594g**
14a Wealden sandstone	-	-	1/208g	4/84g	**5/292g**
15a Wealden siltstone	-	-	-	1/50g	**1/50g**
Other Wealden (W Sussex)					
13a Lodsworth Lower Greensand	-	-	-	2/8396g (Q)	**2/8396g**
13b Lower Greensand	-	-	-	3/794g (Q)	**3/794g**
Regional English					
12a Coarse quartzitic sandstone	-	-	-	1/504g (Q)	**1/504g**
16a Kimmeridge shale	-	-	-	1/3g	**1/3g**
Imported					
8a German lava	-	-	-	41/220g (Q)	**41/220g**
Totals	**69/842g**	**7/200g**	**134/8898g**	**320/16,443g**	**530/26,383g**

Table 1: Characterisation of the geological material by type/source area (Q = quern).

A significant proportion of the assemblage is composed of unmodified pieces of stone that occur naturally on the site. The most common of these is the ferruginous fine sandstone that is very well represented by heavily water-worn small flat pebbles that have been worked down from the Weald by alluvial action. These are common within

the natural Head deposits at the Barcombe villa site and an unsurprising addition to the alluvium of the valley. The silty iron concretions may actually represent iron-panning on the site itself as such deposits are not uncommon in the Head and alluvial deposits of the area.

Material from the chalk downs, that must have been brought up-river by man, is also present. The most common material brought in from this source at the Barcombe villa was chalk and flint, used for both wall construction and surfacing. The absence of these materials in the collected stone assemblage is due to collecting policies but these types were undoubtedly deliberately imported to the site for similar tasks. The collected stone represents other downland types that may have been inadvertently included with the chalk and flint.

Some 61 pieces of stone can be sourced to the Wealden Beds up-river. Some of these may well have been washed downstream naturally though instances of water-rounding are sporadic and most were probably deliberate brought in for construction. None show signs of having been worked but several of the clay ironstone pieces may have been faced. Indeed this is the most common type of Wealden stone (38/8177g) and the type is well represented at the Barcombe villa where it was used in walling, particularly for quoins. The current assemblage was located in all trenches and in deposits of both early and later Roman date. Interestingly a shelly variant of the clay ironstone was also recovered, but only from early Roman or undated contexts. All of this material would have easily been available from the Weald Clay a little way to the north of the site. The remaining Wealden stones consist of a mix of fresh and water-worn pieces that probably derive from the Tunbridge Wells Sands though some were probably naturally moved further south. None are worked or modified but similar types were used at Barcombe villa for some of the roughly squared walling blocks.

There are two different types of Lower Greensand in the assemblage, both of which appear to have been used solely for rotary hand-querns. One is the typical Lodsworth type with grey stringers from the West Sussex quarries (Peacock 1987), the other a slightly softer type with no stringers but denser glauconitic grains. The latter's source is unknown and although a West Sussex source is probable, a closer one cannot be ruled out. All of the Lower Greensand querns are from late Roman deposits, with part of the lower stone from a c. 400mm diameter quern and 95% of another lower stone (360mm diameter) coming from ditch [2026]. Both of these are of Lodsworth type, the former having been re-used to make a grinding stone following breakage, the latter with only slight wear. Why the latter was discarded is uncertain as it would still have been useful for grinding. The remaining three quern fragments are in the non-Lodsworth type greensand, two featureless pieces coming from occupation layer [2004] and ditch [3057], with the final piece coming from subsoil [3002]. The latter consists of part of an 80mm thick upper stone that, judging from deep dishing on its grinding face, has again been re-used as a grinding stone following breakage.

The remaining quern fragments are from either imported or uncertain sources. A 504g fragment from a 55mm+ thick quern in a ferruginous coarse-grained quartz sandstone was recovered from late Roman ditch [2026] (the third quern fragment from this deposit). Although this type has some similarities to Millstone Grit it is not an exact match and it could derive from one of a number of carstone/Tertiary deposits in the general south-east catchment area. In addition there are 41 small friable pieces from

German lava querns, none of which have any features. All were recovered from late Roman deposits (occupation layer [2004], ditch [2016] and ditch [4008]). With the exception of Trench 1 quern fragments were recovered from late Roman deposits in all other excavation areas. However, most were recovered from Trench 2, with Trench 3 notably producing a single piece from the subsoil.

The remaining stone consists of a single small fragment from a c. 80mm diameter Kimmeridge shale bracelet from late Roman subsoil [4002] (SF 31). The piece has a 9 x 7mm rounded profile with an external double central ridge with toothing either side. The presence of Kimmeridge shale is not uncommon on Late Iron Age and Roman sites in Sussex and is a good indicator of coastal trade with Dorset.

Potential

The geological material from the site is only considered to hold limited potential for further study. This is due to the relatively small size of the assemblage, the low numbers of worked pieces and to a lesser extent, the uncertainty about residuality. The material natural to the site is unmodified and not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The material derived from the downs and the Weald is also essentially unmodified and, beyond demonstrating sourcing of materials both up and down the river valley, offers little potential for further study. This is particularly the case as most of this material cannot be specifically associated with a particular use of chronological phase.

The quern stones are of more interest in not only do they demonstrate on-site processing, they show the sources of choice for the stones and will allow direct comparison with the much larger assemblage from Barcombe villa. The re-use of broken stones is something noted at many other Roman sites in Sussex, including Barcombe villa, and demonstrates the value of suitable grinding stones in an area where they are not easily obtainable from local sources. The Kimmeridge shale demonstrates coastal trade reached significantly upriver.

Methodology

The stone has already been quantified on pro forma by context and stone type for archive. Further work will be limited to the comparison, even if provisionally, with the assemblage from Barcombe villa (whose archive is not yet completed) and the creation of a catalogue of illustrated pieces for full publication. The latter will include a little additional work on parallels, but is likely to be confined to no more than four items (querns and bracelet). A summary report will be complied for publication, drawing heavily on the above factual statement.

Ref:

Peacock, D. 1987. 'Iron Age and Roman Quern production at Lodsworth, West Sussex' *Antiquaries Journal* **67**, 61-85.

Additional Resources:

Summary Report with catalogue	0.75 day

Context	Sample	Trench	Parent	Date	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments	Use	Retained	
1001		1	Topsoil	1 unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	3	10				
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	2				
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	1a Ferruginous fine sast	3	12				
1002		1	Subsoil	2 RB general	3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	2	20				
1011		1	Pit 1012	3 C1st-2nd	4a Coarse ferruginous sandstone	1	8	Medium-grained. Purple			
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	11a Quartz	1	2	white pebble			
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	4	34				
1015		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	28	140				
1019		1	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	8	14				
1019		1	Feature?	3 C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	1	8	siltstone pellets in fe concretion			
1020		1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	8				
1020		1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	30				
1021		1	Ditch 1022	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	11	42				
1021		1	Ditch 1022	3 C1st-2nd	2a Wealden clay ironstone	2	5800	prob used in building			
1021		1	Ditch 1022	3 C1st-2nd	3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	2	1546	with areas of 2a - so part of same formation			
1023		1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	18	worn			
1023		1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	18				
1023	23	1	Ditch 1024	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	1				
1025	30	1	Ditch 1025	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	10	8				
1032		1	Pit 1031	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	18				
1032		1	Pit 1031	3 C1st-2nd	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	6				
1034		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	6	32				
1034		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	5				
1034		1	Pit 1016	3 C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	1	8				
2002		2	Subsoil	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	6				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	13b Lower greensand	1	96				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	8	64				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	2	192				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	5	98				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	6a iron pyrites	1	28				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	7a FCF	1	46				
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	8a German lava	1	20	Quern frag - no details	Q		
2004		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	8a German lava	7	48		Q		
2005		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	10				
2005		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	9a Ferruginous fissure fill	3	394				
2006		2	Ditch 2007	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	4	24				
2006		2	Ditch 2007	4 C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	8	grey			
2006		2	Ditch 2007	4 C3rd-4th	9a Ferruginous fissure fill	1	292	with flint inclusiond			
2009		2	Feature?	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	8				
2010		2	Layer occupation	4 C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	212				
2011		2	Ditch 2016	4 C3rd-4th	8a German lava	7	42	Quern frags. Friable	Q		
2012	11	2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	2				
2012	11	2	Ditch 2003	4 C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	2	2				
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	12a Coarse quartzitic sandstone	1	504	Rotary quern frag - x1 part of worn grinding face. 55mm+ thick. Brown/grey with white quartz grains to 6mm	Q	1	
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4 C3rd-4th	13a Lodsworth lower greensand	1	1396	Rotary quern frag - part of lower stone. C. 400mm di. Re-used as grinding mortar - very smooth deeper wear towards middle of stone	Q	1	Draw?

2013	RF 42	2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	13a Lodsworth lower greensand	1	7000	Rotary quern. 95% complete lower stone 360mm diameter. Edge tapers from 60mm max down to 26mm on opposite site in order to put a slope on the grinding gace. 55mm di full central perforation for spindle. Surface not that worn	Q	1 Draw?
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	14a Wealden sandstone	2	26			
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	2	30			
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	3	32			
2013		2	Ditch 2026	4	C3rd-4th	9b Fissure fill?	1	1196	Purple, sandy with fe silty seams		
2031		2	Pit 2032	3	C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	17	124			
2032		2	Pit 2032	3	C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	12			
3001		3	Topsoil	1	unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	10	66			
3001		3	Topsoil	1	unstrat	5a Silty iron concretion	5	36			
3001		3	Topsoil	1	unstrat	9a Ferruginous fissure fill	1	50	with flint inclusiond		
3002		3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	1	20	yellow/orange		
3002		3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	13b Lower greensand	1	644	Rotary quern. 80mm thick at edge (prob upper stone) Deep dishing internally suggests it has been re-used as a grinding mortar	Q	1
3002		3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	5	58			
3002		3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	7	60			
3002	RF 30	3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	28	NOT whetstone - just odd natural shape		
3002		3	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	86	534			
3005		3	Pit 3005	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	22			
3006		3	Pit 3008	3	C1st-2nd	3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	1	24			
3006		3	Pit 3008	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	3	34			
3007	3	3	Pit 3003	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	3	24			
3009		3	Pit 3003	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	1	26			
3017		3	Gully 3018	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	1	6			
3020		3	Gully 3018	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	1	26			
3024		3	Ditch 3133	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	2	38			
3047		3	Ditch 3057	4	C3rd-4th	13b Lower greensand	1	54			
3065		3	Feature?	2	RB general	7a FCF	1	166	burnt downland nodule		
3088		3	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	14a Wealden sandstone	1	16	pebble frag. Mid grey. Not calcareous		
3088		3	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	15a Wealden siltstone	1	50	worn		
3088		3	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	16			
3088		3	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	512			
3088		3	Layer occupation	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	3	24			
3104		3	Ditch 3103	4	C3rd-4th	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	1	134	worn		
3106		3	Ditch 3116	4	C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	20	254	fragmented/worn		
3106		3	Ditch 3116	4	C3rd-4th	4a Coarse ferruginous sandstone	1	92			
3118		3	Gully 3130	3	C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	2	12			
3118		3	Gully 3130	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	2	546	siltstone pieces		
3125		3	Feature?	3	C1st-2nd	14a Wealden sandstone	1	208	water-worn		
3125		3	Feature?	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	1	90			
3125	26	3	Feature?	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	13	16			
3128		3	Ditch 3129	3	C1st-2nd	1a Ferruginous fine sast	4	18			
4001		4	Topsoil	1	unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	3	8			
4002	RF 31	4	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	16a Kimmeridge shale	1	3	Part of a c. 80mm di bracelet with rounded 9 x 7mm cross-section, an external double central ridge and toothing either side	J	1 Draw?

4002	4	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	3	18	
4002	4	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	52	222	
4002	4	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	14	170	
4002	4	Subsoil	4	C3rd-4th	7a FCF	1	2	
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	3	270	
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	2	28	
4003	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	8a German lava	7	20	Quern frags. Friable	Q
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	1	56	NB. With seam of 1a within it	
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	14a Wealden sandstone	1	42	pinkish (not burnt)	
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	3	52		
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	5a Silty iron concretion	1	34		
4004	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	8a German lava	19	90	Quern frags. Friable	Q
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	1	330	pinkish grey	
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	12		
4005	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	1	2		
4006	4	Ditch 4008	3	C1st-2nd	7b Downland flint	1	28	spherical nodule with cortex	
4028	4	Ditch 4029	3	C1st-2nd	5a Silty iron concretion	1	14		
4030	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	1a Ferruginous fine sast	4	16	poss quern frag	Q
4031	4	Ditch 4008	4	C3rd-4th	2a Wealden clay ironstone	1	688		
Tr 1 u/s	1	Mixed	1	unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	4	30	all 1a are water-worn	
Tr 1 u/s	1	Mixed	1	unstrat	2a Wealden clay ironstone	3	200		
Tr 1 u/s	1	Mixed	1	unstrat	3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	2	54		
Tr 2 u/s	2	Mixed	1	unstrat	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	2	48		
Tr 2 u/s	2	Mixed	1	unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	11	120		
Tr 2 u/s	2	Mixed	1	unstrat	3a Wealden shelly clay ironstone	1	20		
Tr 2 u/s	2	Mixed	1	unstrat	5a Silty iron concretion	3	20		
Tr 2 u/s	2	Mixed	1	unstrat	6a iron pyrites	1	12	part of rounded nodule	
Tr 3 u/s	3	Mixed	1	unstrat	5a Silty iron concretion	11	110		
u/s	TP	Mixed	1	unstrat	10a Tunbridge Wells sandstone	1	6		
u/s	TP	Mixed	1	unstrat	1a Ferruginous fine sast	8	52		

Bridge Farm, Barcombe 2013 Excavation – Prehistoric flintwork

An assemblage of 728 pieces of worked flint weighing 4.908kg was recovered during the 2013 excavations, and is summarised in Table 1. In addition, 1,131 pieces of unworked fire-fractured flint weighing 12.727g were recovered during the excavation.

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. A hand written archive of the assemblage and an excel spreadsheet was produced at this stage. Classification follows Butler (2005). Any pieces of natural flint were discarded.

Table 1 The Flintwork

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	170
Soft hammer-struck flakes	193
Hard hammer-struck blade	1
Soft hammer-struck blades	28
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	14
Axe thinning flakes	2
Bladelet fragment	23
Flake/blade fragments	223
Chips	16
Shattered pieces	14
Microburin	1
Crested blades	1
Core rejuvenation pieces	4
Core tablets	2
Core	7
Core fragments	7
Scrapers	18
Misc. retouched piece	1
Microlith	1
Arrowheads	2
Total	*728*

The raw material was typical of types derived from the South Downs. Most was coloured a mid grey to black, or a mottled grey, some pieces had a light blue-grey patination or white to grey patination. A small proportion of the assemblage had an orange-buff staining, and probably derived from the nearby river gravels. Two pieces were Bullhead flint.

The debitage comprised a roughly equal mix of both hard and soft hammer-struck pieces, predominantly flakes, but also including a few blades and a number of blade-like long flakes, and a small number of soft hammer-struck bladelets. Two soft hammer-struck axe-thinning flakes were also found. Only a small proportion (c.24%)

of the debitage had any evidence for platform preparation. In addition to the formal debitage, there were also 223 flake and blade fragments, 23 bladelet fragments, 16 chips and 14 shattered pieces. The majority of the debitage could fit a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, with predominantly soft hammer-struck pieces, a predominance of blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes and platform preparation, although it is likely that many of the larger hard hammer-struck flakes date to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Only seven cores were found, comprising three single-platform, three two-platform and one multiple-platform flake cores. Some exhibit a small amount of platform preparation, and a couple are well worked-out. Seven core fragments were also found. Although the core evidence was not extensive, there were a number of core rejuvenation pieces, including four core rejuvenation pieces (including a piece from a bladelet core), two core tablets and a single crested blade. These core rejuvenation pieces are all typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic core reduction processes.

Implements were also rare, making up just 3% of the assemblage. The predominant type was the scraper, of which 14 end scrapers, three end & side scrapers, and a single hollow scraper were found. Many of the scrapers were on larger semi-abruptly retouched hard hammer-struck flakes of flake fragments, and date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. A small expedient button-scraper and three end scrapers on blades are likely to date from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

Evidence for microlith production was also found, with a single microburin, and a number of bladelet fragments, one or two of which had notches or retouch suggestive of microlith production. A single broken straight-backed microlith was also found. Also found was a single broken barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and another possible unfinished arrowhead, both probably of later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date.

The presence of a significant assemblage of flintwork from the Mesolithic period hints at the presence of a potential Mesolithic camp site on the slightly higher ground adjacent to the river. Although few implements and little evidence for in-situ knapping was found, it would normally be expected that a riverside site located here would be a longer stay camp site; however, it could be that the excavation has only encountered the edges of a much larger site, or that this location was associated with hunting and short stay activities.

During the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age, hunting is still being practiced along the river side, but it is also likely that field systems and settlement may be close by. The limited range of implement types and lack of knapping debris suggests that any settlement is not immediately adjacent to the excavation site.

This would be a similar pattern to that found further downstream at Barcombe Villa (Rudling et al 2004) and Culver Farm, and elsewhere in the Ouse valley (Barcombe & Hamsey Project).

It is assumed that much of the assemblage is residual, and therefore at this stage due to its mixed nature it has no potential for further study. A small number of representative pieces could be illustrated. However it is recommended that the worked

flint should be retained for possible further study in conjunction with the flintwork that is found from any further excavation.

Chris Butler
November 2013

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Project 32227: The animal bone

Introduction

A small assemblage of bone was submitted for assessment from the archaeological excavation undertaken at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills, East Sussex. A total of 927 fragments were collected from a series of features dated to the Roman period. The overall preservation of the bone was poor mostly as a consequence of burning. Given the poor condition and small size of the assemblage no attempt was made to address issues such as carcass utilisation, age group and the dominant major domesticates present. Instead this assessment focused on quantifying the assemblage by weight, size and charring condition.

Methodology

The assemblage was identified to element and species with the aid of skeletal atlases (Hillson 1986; Schmid 1972) and the reference collection stored at AOC Archaeology Group (Edinburgh). Where an element could not be identified to species, it was instead described as large mammal (cattle / horse / deer/ sheep/goat/ pig) or indeterminate. The fragments were categorized as burnt or unburnt and then quantified by weight.

Results

The full results are presented in catalogue 1.

The species and the number of fragments identified within the assemblage were horse (2), cattle (82), sheep/goat (1), rodent (3), Large mammal (7) and indeterminate (832). There was no evidence of butchery or pathology on any of the bone fragments. A total of 902 fragments were modified by burning; most of these were smaller than 10 mm and none exceeded 80 mm in size. Most of the fragments were completely calcified, indicating they were burnt at a high temperature or for a longer period of time than those fragments which were only partly charred or retained black, grey patches of discoloration. The elements which tended to survive within this assemblage were teeth, particularly cattle molars but even these were highly fragmented.

Conclusion

The small bone assemblage from Bridge Farm represents domestic refuse deriving from activities such as cooking and food preparation. The animal species identified are typical finds from both domestic and military Roman settlements. It is unclear if the horse and rodent derived from food waste or were simply accidental inclusions within the domestic refuse. However there is evidence that horse flesh was consumed during the Roman period and certain species of rodents were regarded as a delicacy. Given the small size and poor condition of this bone assemblage no further work is recommended. The potential future uses for this material will be for comparisons with other sites.

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Hillson, S 1986 *Teeth*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones*. London Elsevier

Catalogue 1. The animal bone (size given in mm A=<10, B=10-50, C=50-100)

Ctxt. No.	Find No	Element	Species	Number	Burnt	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
1023	25	Indet	L/M	1	Yes	B		Mandible frag?
1023	25	Indet	Indet	7	Yes	A	0.9	
1025	30	Indet	Indet	15	Yes	A	0.3	
2004	1	Indet	Indet	12	Yes	A	0.3	
2013	bulk	Molar	Cattle	29	Yes	B		Fragments/partly calcified
2013	bulk	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B		
2013	9	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B		
2013	9	Indet	Indet	24	Yes	B	13.8	
3006	bulk	Indet	Indet	24	Yes	A		
3006	bulk	Indet	Indet	87	Yes	B		
3006	2	Indet	Indet	8	No	B		
3006	2	Indet	Rodent	2	No	A		
3006	2	Indet	Rodent	1	Yes	A		
3006	2	Indet	Indet	15	Yes	B		
3006	2	Indet	Indet	377	Yes	A		
3006	bulk	Vertebrae	L/M	1	Yes	B	54.2	
3007	bulk	Skull frag	L/M	1	Yes	C		
3007	bulk	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B	29.8	
3009	bulk	Long bone	L/M	1	Yes	B		Sheep/goat sized
3009	bulk	Vertebrae	L/M	1	Yes	C		Cattle sized
3009	bulk	Rib	L/M	1	Yes	B		
3009	bulk	Phalanx	L/M	1	Yes	B		Sheep/goat sized
3009	bulk	Indet	Indet	17	Yes	B		
3009	bulk	Indet	Indet	136	Yes	A	46.6	
3015	5	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	A	0.02	
3020	14	Indet	Indet	66	Yes	A		
3020	10	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B		
3020	10	Indet	Indet	17	Yes	A	3.3	
3032	7	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B	0.1	
3046	bulk	L/Molar	Horse	1	Yes	C		Partly calcified
3046	bulk	L/Molar	Horse	1	Yes	C		Partly calcified
3046	bulk	L/M1/2	Sheep/goat	1	Yes	B	65.5	
3051	bulk	Indet	Indet	3	Yes	A	0.2	
3069	18	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	A	0.2	Partly calcified
4004	bulk	Indet	Indet	2	Yes	B	1.3	Partly calcified
4004	bulk	Molar	Cattle	14	No	B		Fragmented
4004	8	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B		
4004	8	Indet	Indet	12	Yes	A	11.1	
4006	bulk	U/M	Cattle	1	Yes	C		Intact/partly calcified
4006	bulk	U/M	Cattle	17	Yes	C	35.6	Fragments/partly calcified
4009	bulk	U/M	Cattle	1	No	C		Intact
4009	bulk	U/M	Cattle	20	Yes	B	20.6	Fragments/partly calcified
4010	bulk	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	A	0.1	
TR2 +	bulk	Indet	Indet	1	Yes	B	0.8	

Key: L/M=Large mammal, L/Molar= lower molar, L/M1/2=lower molar 1/2, UM=Upper Molar

BRF13; ASSESSMENT OF THE WATERLOGGED AND CHARRED WOOD

SUMMARY

A small assemblage of waterlogged wood and charcoal fragments from five contexts from the excavation undertaken at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills, East Sussex were submitted for assessment. This wood assemblage consisted of both large and small offcuts and unworked roundwood.

METHODOLOGY

The wood assemblage was extracted from five bulk samples. Four of the samples were gently hand sieved to extract the waterlogged wood and minimise any damage to the environmental finds. The fifth sample which derived from a kiln deposit was dry sieved to extract the charcoal. The waterlogged wood fragments were washed and then kept damp, whereas the charcoal was dried prior to identification. The finds from the five samples were subsequently sub-sampled and a total of 40 species identifications completed.

RESULTS

The results are recorded below in Table 1.

Contexts (2020), (3046), (3049) and (4006) contained a mixture of both roundwood and offcuts. The roundwood was identified as birch, hazel and alder. These fragments varied in diameter and occasionally displayed chop marks at one end. Many of the roundwood fragments still contained residual fragments of bark. The offcuts were dominated by oak with only one small triangular-shaped piece identified as birch. Two oak offcuts from (3049) were fully recorded; these represent the woodworking of large oak timbers. The three larger oak offcuts from (3049) were either completely or partially charred.

The kiln deposit (3069) produced a large quantity of charcoal from which 15 fragments were identified to species. These were 12 large splinter like fragments of oak along with three smaller birch roundwood fragments. A rapid visual scan of the remaining fragments revealed that the majority of the remaining fragments are probably oak.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the small size of this wood assemblage no further work is required. These finds are unsuitable for long term storage and it is recommended that they be disposed of.

Jackaline Robertson
Dec 2013

Table 1. Wood Assemblage

Context	Species	Common	No. IDs	Description	Record (cm)	Comments
2020	*Betula* sp	Birch	6	Waterlogged offcut		3 large and 3 small fragments
3046	*Betula* sp	Birch	3	Waterlogged roundwood		Small round wood fragments
3049	*Betula* sp	Birch	1	Waterlogged offcut		Triangular offcut
3049	*Corylus* sp	Hazel	5	Waterlogged roundwood		Evidence of cut marks
3049	*Alnus glutinosa*	Alder	1	Waterlogged roundwood		
3049	*Quercus* sp	Oak	1	Waterlogged offcut		Triangular offcut
3049	*Quercus* sp	Oak	2	Waterlogged offcut		Small offcuts
3049	*Quercus* sp	Oak	1	Charred offcut		Triangular offcut but partly misshapen probably due to charring
3049	*Quercus* sp	Oak	1	Waterlogged/charred offcut	ML 14.3, SL 8.5, B 7, D 3.5	Flat surfaces, cut at 45 degree angle at bottom, partly charring
3049	*Quercus* sp	Oak	1	Waterlogged/charred offcut	L 16, B 4.4, D 3	Flat & wedge-shaped, half of surface charred
3069	*Quercus* sp	Oak	12	Large charred splinter fragments		Large splinter-like fragments
3069	*Betula* sp	Birch	3	Charred roundwood		Small fragments
4006	*Quercus* sp	Oak	3	Waterlogged offcut		Small offcuts

Key: ML=Maximum length, SL=Shortest length, B=Breadth, D=depth

Report on the Cremated Human Bone from Culver

Rachel Ives. AOC Archaeology. August 2013.

Introduction

A vessel (4010) containing flecks of charcoal and burnt bone was identified during the excavation of Roman settlement remains at Culver Farm. The vessel was thought likely to represent a cremation burial. The fill of the vessel was hand-excavated in 5cm spits in order to identify the quantity of burnt bone in the pot, to identify possible patterns of deposition of the bone in the pot and to allow osteological analysis to determine if the burnt bone was of human or animal origin.

Methods

The fill of the vessel was excavated in five spits and the fill of each spit was processed by floatation, through a 1mm mesh, which allowed the recovery of charcoal, botanical remains and burnt bone. Residues were subsequently hand-sorted and the flots retained for possible future study. Osteological analysis of the human bone from the cremated burial deposits followed the guidance and methods presented by McKinley (1994, 2000, 2004).

The total weight of the cremated human bone present was determined prior to being passed through three sieves with 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm sized mesh and the weight at each fraction recorded. The cremated bone was subsequently hand sorted and by regions of the skeleton such as bones of the cranium, axial skeleton, upper or lower limb, as well as identified to individual features where possible. An inventory of the human bone present enables determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present. The weight of each grouped unit was compared to the total weight of the cremation deposit to gauge an indication of the fragmentation and preservation of the skeleton following cremation and burial. McKinley (1994) has previously outlined the percentage weight of each grouped skeletal region, and these estimates are shown in Table 1. Identification of the bones present enables identification of potential patterns of preferential selection of bone elements for burial. The maximum size of human bone fragment was also recorded. The total weight of the cremated human bone recovered from a deposit can vary substantially. Previous studies have noted variation of adult cremated burial contexts between 200g and to almost 2000g with an average of approximately 800g (McKinley 1994, 69).

Table 1. Estimated percentage weight of grouped skeletal regions from an adult individual (McKinley 1994, 68).

Bone Group	Weight (%)	Bone Group	Weight (%)
Skull	18.2	Upper limbs	23.1
Axial	20.6	Lower limbs	38.1

Results

The vessel contained tightly compacted burnt bone fragments that were found particularly densely packed into layers 4 and 5 at depths of 15 to 20cm into the vessel. Fragments of long bones were particularly visible but small fragments of cranial bone and torso remains were also noted during excavation of the vessel. There did not appear to be any deliberate pattern of deposition of the remains in the vessel.

A total weight of 652g of burnt bone was recovered from the fill of (4010) and this represents quite a large assemblage of bone that is only slightly smaller than the average burnt bone retrieved from adult human cremation burials as noted above. Fractionation of the burnt bone revealed a large proportion of bone surviving in large fragments despite the dense compaction with the fill in the vessel. There was 227g of burnt bone recovered in the 10mm fraction and 286g recovered from the 5mm fraction compared to only 125g recovered from the 2mm fraction. This indicates the bone did not break up into small fragments despite the high temperature reached during the cremation (see below). Post-cremation gathering of the remains did not appear to add to the breakage of the fragments. The level of fragmentation of the cremated bone within a deposit is related to the pyre conditions, as well as any ritual activity related to burials and additional taphonomic variables acting on the burial environment.

Identified Human Bone

Clearly identifiable fragments of burnt human bone were recovered from vessel (4010). The majority of the identified fragments of bone came from the lowest spit of the vessel (spit 5). The identified human bone is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of identified bone fragments in cremation burial deposit (3501).

Bone elements	**Number of fragments**		**Bone elements**	**Number of fragments**	
Cranial	**28+**	One petrous portion of the temporal bone, fragment of maxilla alveolar bone	Feet	**-**	
Teeth	6	Six tooth roots	**Axial**	**20**	
Upper limb	**30+**		Ribs	2	
Humeri	-3	Proximal articular surface and fragment of distal articular surface	Vertebrae (total)	7	Total 5 pedicles, one apophyseal joint fragment, one endplate
Ulnae	2	Left and right trochlea notch proximal ulnae	Cervical vertebrae	4	One endplate, three pedicles
Radii	5	Fragments of proximal joint surface, an almost complete distal joint surface, fragments of radial tuberosity	Thoracic vertebrae	-	
Scapulae	-		Lumbar vertebrae	-	
Clavicles	-		Sacrum	1	
Hands	-		Pelves	-	
Lower limb	**20+**		Sternum	-	
Femora	1	Fragment of posterior shaft with linea aspera	**Unidentified**	**100+**	
Tibiae	-				
Fibulae	1	Shaft fragment			

The identified human bone included fragments from the skull including the maxilla of the upper jaw and a total of six tooth roots. The teeth were single-rooted roots represented

only by the dentine of the root as the enamel had not survived the cremation. The teeth may be a maxillary first premolar as well as several smaller rounded roots which may represent mandibular premolars but several roots were only present as very small fragments so the identification is not definite. Two fragments of flat cranial bone showed irregular patches of red-brown staining that most likely indicate contact with iron during the cremation. It was not possible to match the pattern of staining to the shape of the metal fragments recovered from the vessel (see below). Identified human bone also included fragments of cervical vertebrae from the top of the spine in the neck, rib fragments and a small piece of bone from the sacral ala.

Identifiable fragments from the arm bones included articular fragments from the trochlea notch of both the left and right ulna which form part of the elbow joint, two fragments of the proximal radius head which also forms part of the elbow, two parts of the radial tuberosity, a muscle attachment site in the proximal shaft of the radius and a fragment of distal radius articular surface including the lunate, scaphoid and distal ulna joint surface which forms part of the wrist joint. There were also fragments of adult fibula which is the long bone partnering the much larger tibia in the lower leg. The percentage weights of identified bone relative to the total weight of the sample are shown in Appendix A, Table 1. There was no evidence to indicate there was deliberate selection or exclusion of particular bone elements deposited in the vessel

All of the identifiable bones were fully formed and are likely to represent an adult individual. There was no duplication of any of the identified bone fragments so it can be suggested that only one adult individual was buried in the cremation vessel. It was not possible to provide a more definite individual age-at-death or estimate of the sex of the individual from the surviving remains. There were no clear pathological changes present on any of the bone fragments.

Cremation Process

The burnt bone was largely white in colour indicating a high temperature, most likely over 600° was reached (Table 3), and full oxidation of the bone had occurred during the cremation. This indicates the pyre was well constructed and allowed sufficient oxygen for the temperature to be reached and sustained (McKinley 1989; Walker & Miller 2005). There were only a small number of fragments (<10) with evidence of a darker blue-grey colours, suggestive of a slightly lower burning temperature. These fragments included larger fragments of long bone shaft and were not limited to the extremities or the articular surfaces as sometimes occur if hands and feet are placed slightly further away from the centre of the pyre at the highest temperature. This could indicate that the cremation took some time to reach the highest temperature and the body was burning for a while before becoming fully oxidised, which may have also contributed to the larger fragment size of some of the recovered bone. Other factors may have also influenced the pattern of burning of the remains, including the type of fuel used and the degree of clothing wrapped around the body, or position of the body on the pyre relative to other funerary goods for example possible food offerings.

Table 3. Colour variation of cremated human bone (following McKinley 2004, 11)

Colour	Implication
Brown/orange	Unburnt
Black	Charred c.300 degrees C.
Blue/grey	Incompletely oxidised, up to c.600 degrees C.
White	Fully oxidised, over 600 degrees C.

Additional Finds

Six fragments of corroded metal were found during the excavation of the vessel. The metal fragments were made of iron represented by a deep brown-red colour and had fused via corrosion to bone fragments in at least three instances. Several non-identifiable bone fragments had irregular staining over the bone surfaces matching the corrosion colour and were likely in contact with the iron at some point, whether during the cremation or following deposition in the vessel. Several of the metal fragments were blackened and appear likely to have been heat-affected indicating that the metal had been part of the cremation process prior to deposition in the vessel rather than a separate un-altered addition. It is possible that the fragments may have formed a buckle or clothing fixture worn by the deceased on the cremation pyre.

A very small quantity of charcoal (<1g) was recovered from the fill of (4010). Such a small recovery of charcoal is surprising as this suggests some separation of the pyre debris from the cremated bone prior to deposition in the vessel.

A very small quantity of botanical remains (<1g) were found from the fill and may represent grass seeds. These were found from the upper layers of the vessel and there is potential for secondary inclusion in the fill rather than representing pyre fuel or food remains, although interpretations await specialist identification of the remains.

Conclusions

A large quantity of burnt bone was recovered from the fill of vessel (4010). Several fragments of burnt bone were identifiable as of human origin demonstrating the vessel represented a deliberate cremation burial at the site. The remains appear to represent burial of an adult individual. Only one cremation burial was identified from the site (to date) and the significance of the burial in the wider understanding of the function of the site is not yet clear and awaits contextualisation of other burials known from the surrounding area pending dating of the vessel.

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APPENDIX A

Table 1:Culver Human Bone: Cremated bone weights and percentage distribution by fraction Size, skeletal area and maximum fragment size

Context number	Total	10mm	% total	5mm	% total	2mm	% total	max frag	id. wt.	% total	skull	% id.	axial	% id.	u.limb	% id.	l.limb	% id.
	wt. (g)	wt. (g)	wt.	wt (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	mm.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.
4010	652	227	34.8	286	43.8	125	19.2	54.09	155	23.7	32	20.6	23	14.8	46	29.6	54	34.8

Total weight (wt) in grams (g) of the burnt bone from Culver and weights of the 10mm, 5mm, 2mm sieve fractionation. The weight of the identified bone of the skull, axial bone, and upper and lower limb bones are shown relative to the percentage total weight of bone recovered.

Conservation Assessment of finds from Culver Archaeological Project (BRF13)

On Behalf of:	**AOC Archaeology (London0**
AOC Project No:	**22668**
Prepared by:	**Stefka Bargazova**
Date of Report:	**03/02/2014**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Conservation Assessment of Finds from Culver Archaeological Project (BRF13)

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Summary

An assemblage of finds (one ceramic urn, copper alloy and iron artefacts) from the excavations at Culver (BRF13) was received by AOC Edinburgh for conservation assessment.
Xrays were carried out on all metal objects (copper alloys and iron) of the assemblage.

Work requested

- Conservation assesment for all finds in the assemblage
- X-radiography of metal artefacts
- Stabilisation and cleaning of ceramic

Description

The assemblage comprises:

- Ceramic cremation urn, previously excavated by Rachel Ives (AOC Archaeology London osteologist)
- Copper alloy artefacts including coins, and possible Roman brooch fragments
- Iron artefacts including a possible stylus, nails, hobnails and a number of unidentified objects

Condition

Copper alloy

- Surface soiling due to burial environment
- Corrosion products obscure surface detail
- Many of the artefacts appear to be totally mineralized with no copper alloy core remaining

Iron

- Surface soiling due to burial environment
- Bulky corrosion products obscure the form of the artefacts

Ceramic urn

- Surface soiling due to burial environment; large solid deposits of earth adhere to exterior of ceramic

- Large area of loss at the rim area
- Several fragments detached from the area right below the rim
- Multiple unstable running cracks/ fractures at one side of the vessel

List of artefacts:

Bags	Ctxt. No.	Material	Object Name	Period	Reg. Find No.
	Tr1+	?Copper	Ring	Post-med	81
	1005	Copper	Unassigned	Roman	118
	1019	Copper	Coin	Roman	89
	1034	Copper	Coin	Roman	105
	2004	Copper	Unassigned	Roman	119
	2005	Copper	Unassigned		44
	3002	Copper	Brooch frags?	Roman	1
	4002	Copper	Brooch?	Roman	22
	4002	Copper	Brooch?	Roman	88
5	2004	Iron	Unassigned	Roman	bulk
	2004	Iron	Stylus	Roman	16
	2010	Iron	Unassigned	Roman	bulk
	2010	Iron	Unassigned		58
	2013	Iron	Nail	Roman	bulk
	2033	Iron	Unassigned	Roman	bulk
	3005	Iron	Unassigned	Roman	bulk
	3006	Iron	Unassigned	Roman	bulk
	3017	Iron	Bolt/nail	Roman	33
	3063	Iron			bulk
	4004	Iron	Nail	Roman	bulk
	1015	Iron			
	1017	Iron			
	1023	Iron			
	1034	Iron			

NB List of artefacts supplied by AOC Archaeology London

Owing to lack of individual find numbers for artefacts, 5 bags from context 2004 have been numbered 1-5 to allow identification during x-radiography.

X-ray catalogue:

X-ray No.	Volts (KeV)	Time (mins)	Description
1	80	4	2004 bag1; 2004 bag2
2	80	4	3017 SF33; 1023; 2004 bag4; 2004 bag5; 4004; 2010 SF58
3	80	3.5	2004 bag3; 3063; 1036; 3006; 3005; 2010; 2033
4	80	3.5	1015; 2004 SF16; 2013; 1017
5	70	3	2004 SF119; 1005 SF118; 4002 SF22; 4002 SF88; 2005; 3002 SF1; TR I+; SF81
6	80	3	1019 SF89; 1034 SF105
6a	80	4	

Recommended treatment

Copper alloy artefacts

The following have been selected for conservation as detailed below: 2004 SF.119, 4002 SF.88, 4002 SF.22, 3002 SF.1, TR I+ SF.81 and two coins 1019 SF.89 and 1034 SF.105

- Mechanical clean under magnification to reveal aspects of the morphology
- Stabilisation using benzotriazole; lacquer
- Re-pack for transport and long term storage using silica gel and relative humidity strip

Iron artefacts

The following have been selected for investigative cleaning of the metal assamblage to reveal aspects of their morphology, as detailed below: 2004 bag1 (1 fragment), 2004 bag2 (5 fragments), 4004 (3 fragments), 3005, 2033 (1fragment), 2013 (1 fragment)

Full cleaning is recommended for 2004 SF.16.

- Airbrasive cleaning to remove corrosion products
- Re-pack for transport and long term storage using silica gel and relative humidity strip

Ceramic urn

- Clean of surface soiling
- Stabilisation of unstable cracks/fractures
- Re-adhesion of detached fragments
- Re-pack for transport and storage

Estimated costs

The above conservation treatments, together with digital images before and after conservation, and conservation report is estimated at £2750.

Once client approval has been received the conservation work can be scheduled from April 2014 onwards.

AEA: Allen Environmental Archaeology
Redroof, Green Road, Codford St. Peter, WARMINSTER, Wiltshire, BA12 0NW (Tel: 07828 103454)

BRIDGE FARM, RINGMER (BRF 13): *Palaeo-environmental (charred plant and charcoal remains) assessment*

A series of 31 bulk samples taken from all four trenches (Fig. 1) by the excavators were processed, and 30 were presented for assessment, along with 11 samples of charcoal recovered during excavation. Sample 16 was supplied by Rob Wallace with the unsorted residue. Samples were principally from Roman contexts.

PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Samples varied from 0.5 litres to 120 litres (Table 1) and were processed by AOC Archaeology Group on site, or Rob Wallace at Culver Farm, in a Siraf-type flotation tank, with flots were retained on 300µm mesh and residues on 1mm mesh. Some sorting of the flots and residues was undertaken as material was presented as flots, and crudely sorted material including charcoal and 'seeds'. The sample (16) provided by Rob Wallace provides a control being supplied as unsorted flot and residue.

It is apparent that some deposits were waterlogged and large bulk samples of these were processed, and the flots were dried and retained as charred remains. Some of the larger flots were not fully dried and remain damp. Some loss of invaluable waterlogged palaeo-environmental evidence may be inevitable.

Sorting of flots and residues

Dried coarse and fine residues were sorted by eye on site and by volunteers supervised by Tara Fidler; the sorted residues were discarded. Some preliminary sorting of the flots was also undertaken by eye on site, principally separating larger charcoal fragments, and clearly recognisable caryopses and weed seeds. This was done by eye using tweezers. In most cases the sorted flot was retained, and has been fully assessed, along with the material sorted from it. Some samples did not have a flot, but others have materials sorted from a flot but the sorted flot was not present in all cases.

The sorting of the flots by volunteers was, typically, variable and not all flots were sorted. Some samples had no flots (T. Fidler; Cat Edwards pers. comm.). Nevertheless the presence of most flots enabled a full assessment to be made, though some loss and winnowing by sorting on site may have occurred. Previous experimental work has shown that flots sorted in the open air, even under a stereo-binocular microscope, can be subject to winnowing. Much of the chaff (glumes and lemma especially) were winnowed from exposed samples, and from exposed petri dishes. Consequently this factor needs to be borne in mind as a potential biasing element (but see Appendix 1). Although some samples were reported to have no flots, some material clearly recovered from flots was present. As their accompanying flots were absent, this suggests perhaps the incidental discard of a few flots which had not be subjected to more rigorous microscopic assessment at magnifications up to x45. For assessment purposes here, all the separated material from each sample was considered

together (Table 1). The analysis of one 'control' sample (sample 16; Appendix 1) suggests, however, no series recovery bias.

Aims and requirements

Each sample flot was assessed for charcoal and charred plant remains (Tables 1 and 2), and waterlogged remains (Tables 3 and 4). The aims of assessment were to : -

- determine the presence, quantity, quality and diversity of palaeo-environmental remains to aid in the understanding and interpreting the features, the activity and economy of the site, and indicate the archaeological and palaeo-environmental significant of the assessed remains
- determine samples suitable for analysis of charred and waterlogged plant remains and charcoal analysis.
- make recommendations for suitable analyses as, and if, necessary

Full proposals for analysis are suggested.

Assessment methods

All flots and any elements provided sorted from flots or residues samples provided for assessment were examined.

All dry flots (and some of the sorted charcoal) were sieved to separate the >4mm charcoal and both the recovered charcoal and remaining flots were, were scanned under a ×7 - ×45 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred plant and charcoal remains recorded in table 1. The volume of flot is the charred remains plus modern rooty material, and the presence of charred remains and charcoal were recorded. None of the flots were sorted. Waterlogged samples inadvertently processed by standard methods and dried were reviewed in table 2. For sample 16 residue >4mm was sorted and re-floated (Appendix 1).

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The Bridge Farm site is situated on a shallow meander core in a large meaner of the River Ouse on typical brown earths, pelo-alluvial gley soils (Jarvis *et al.* 1984) and pelo-alluvial brown earths over river terrace deposits, and adjacent to deeply stratified alluvium (cf. Scaife & Burrin 1983). Seasonally high ground water tables gave rise to occasional locally waterlogged contexts in deeper features and those at lower altitudes nearer the current river course.

Charred plant and charcoal remains

In general the flots were mainly small (<55ml) with only a small proportion (10%, n=3) being larger (≥140-700ml); the largest of these (sample 13 from ditch 3133) was waterlogged plant remains. The flots are characterised throughout by the presence of varying amounts of charcoal, predominantly large wood fragments, and very few charred plant remains.

Charred grain was only noted in two samples; pits 3003 (context 3007) and 3008 (context 3006); both from Trench 3 and both in the earlier Roman-British phases. Both weed seeds and chaff were also present. Apart from these two samples charred weed seeds were only noted in three other samples; ditch 1025 (context 1025) in Trench 1, kiln 3070 (context 3010) in Trench 3, and ditch 4008 (context 404) in Trench 4. In all cases these were low quantities

of weed seeds, some of them questionable. Apart from the two grain-rich contexts, chaff was not recorded in any other sample (but see comments on sorting above). No fruit stones, peas, or legumes, which are often present on rich Romano-British site, were present.

Whilst charred plant remains were sparse, charcoal >4mm was present in most samples (69%, n=20). Overall the majority of wood charcoal was large wood fragments, but some branchwood, roundwood and twigs were present. A number of features contained over 100 charcoal fragments (pits 3003 and 3008, ditch 3140, layer 3083). Notable charcoal >4mm was abscent from all five samples contexts of Kiln 3070, suggesting that this was well-cleaned out. Notably too, the two contexts with grain also contained appreciable quantities (over 200 pieces >4mm) of charcoal. Charcoal is distributed through features in all four areas and in both earlier and later Romano-British phases.

Cremation-related features
One sample from cremation burial 4010 (Trench 4) contained some charcoal in addition to larger quantities of hand collected charcoal. Burnt bone was largely absent from the flots, but if these are cremation-related deposits, it should be present in large quantities in the >5.6m/4mm and >2mm residues, and would not have been presented for assessment here.

Waterlogged plant remains
Three samples were processed in the Siraf-type floatation tank for charred plant remains, which seem to contain dried waterlogged plant remains. These were processed as large bulk samples (10, 20 and 110 litres), and have been dried, but some possible waterlogged plant remains are still present. The samples were from ditches 2024 and 3133 and pit 3002 (Trenches 2 and 3). The sample from ditch 2024 contains fine wood which now dried is hard to determine from cursory assessment if this is modern detritus or *in situ* contemporaneous waterlogged remains.

Trench	Feature	context	sample	Vol proc. (L)	Flot (ml)	waterlogged plants	wood	analysis
Earlier Romano-British (AD 50-200)								
3	Pit 3003	3007	3	110	650	Fine waterlogged plants	-	
Later Romano-British (AD 200-400)								
2	Ditch 2024	2025	28	10	25	Some ?waterlogged fine wood and ?plant matter	Some fine wood	P
Unphased Romano-British								
3	Ditch 3133	3046	13	20	700	Waterlogged plant detritus	-	

Table 2. Rapid appraisal of the dried waterlogged remains from bulk samples (Analysis: P = plant remains; w = wood)

Opus Signinum
One piece of amorphous *Opus Signinum* was present in the tile-line pit 3060 (context 3072). It was examined for obvious plant impressions but none were evident on the exposed breaks or surfaces. No destructive examination was undertaken.

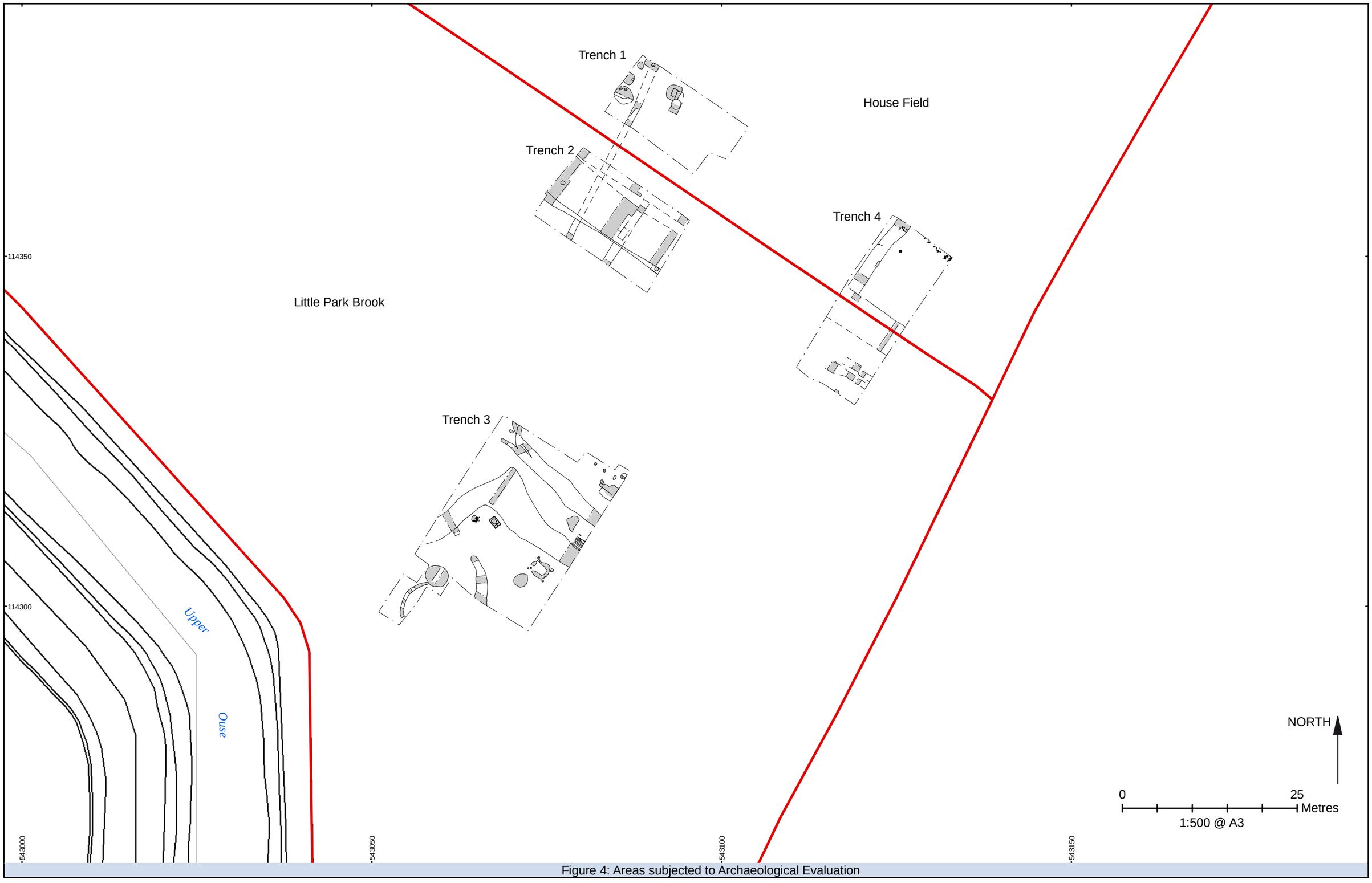

Figure 4: Areas subjected to Archaeological Evaluation

Bridge Farm (BRF 13)

Feature	*Context*	*Sample*	*Sample vol (litres)*	*Flot vol (ml)* *Total inc roots / charred*	*grain*	*weed seeds/ chaff*	*charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Earlier Roman-British (AD 50-200)									
Trench 1									
Pit 1024	1023	25	40	50 / 40	-	- / -	*c.* 30	Mainly >2mm charcoal	C
Pit 1024	1023	31	10	5 / >1	-	- / -	-	Rare fine charcoal	
Pit 1024	1023	33	0.5	5 / 5	-	- / -	15	Charcoal only, mainly lw	
Ditch 1025	1020	-	-	-	-	-	6	Hand-picked charcoal	
Ditch 1025	1020	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hand-picked charcoal	
Ditch 1025	1025	30	10	6 / 5	-	?C/ -	*c.* 30	Large wood charcoal	P C
Trench 3									
Pit 3008	3006	-	-	-	-	-	10	Hand-picked charcoal	
Kiln 3070	3010	4	20	60 / <1	-	C / -	-	Rare v fine charcoal	P
Kiln 3070	3015	5	10	30 / 2	-	- / -	-	Rare v fine charcoal	
Kiln 3070	3069	18	20	100 / 95	-	- / -	-	Mass fine charcoal detritus	
Kiln 3070	3073	20	10	5 / >1	-	- / -	-	Burnt flint	
Kiln 3070	3015	-	-					60ml stone residue only	
Pit 3003	3007	3	110	675 / 650	50 +	B / C	*c.* 250	[WL] grain inc wheat/barley, charcoal mainly lw (waterlogged)	P C
Pit 3008	3006	2	120	150 / 145	*c.* 400	C / A	200+	Cereal inc oat/rye and barley/wheat, charcoal mainly lw, 5 frags burnt bone	P C
Pit 3008	3006	-	-	-	-	-	1	V large charcoal lump c 80mm x 38mm	
Ditch 3116	3118	27	30	60 / 40	-	- / -	*c.* 70	Some rw, but mainly lw charcoal	C
Layer	3125	26	10	20 / 15	-	- / -	*c.* 10	Some rw, but mainly lw charcoal	
Later Romano-British (AD 200-400)									
Trench 2									
Ditch 2003	2012	11	20	50 / 1	-	- / -	1	Charcoal frag	
Ditch 2024	2025	28	10	25 / 10	-	- / -	-	[WL] Waterlogged wood branches and fine wood frags	
Ditch 2026	2013	9	80	60 / 15	-	- / -	65	Lw charcoal	C
Ditch 2035	2009	6	10	20 / 1	-	- / -	-	Fine comminuted charcoal only	
layer	2004	1	40	70 / 20	-	- / -	53	Mainly stones – but charcoal inc lw, 1 thorn/ twig and roundwood, and cremated bone	C b
Trench 3									
Ditch 3116	3107	-	-	-	-	-	12	Hand-picked charcoal	
Ditch 3140	3020	10	20	60 / 1	-	- / -	-	Some fine charcoal 200-400	
Ditch 3140	3020	14	10	60 / 55	-	- / -	200+	Fine comminuted charcoal, mainly lw and worn	C
Trench 4									

Feature	*Context*	*Sample*	*Sample vol (litres)*	*Flot vol (ml)* *Total inc roots / charred*	*grain*	*weed seeds/ chaff*	*charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Cremation burial 4010	4010	35	-	1 /1	-	- / -	36	Top layer – only charcoal, lw charcoal, inc ? slag	C
Cremation burial 4010	4010	-	-				1	Hand-picked charcoal Layer 2 cremation – fine charcoal pieces lw	
Ditch 4008	4004	8	40	125 / 10	-	?C / -	*c.* 25	Fine comminuted lw charcoal	P
Unphased Romano-British									
Trench 1									
Pit 1008	1007	22	0.5	20 / >1	-	- / -	1	1 lw charcoal, fine chalky frags	
Pit 1016	1015	-	-	-	-	-	2	Hand-picked charcoal	
Pit 1031	1032	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hand-picked charcoal	
Pit 1044	1043	29	10	30 / >1	-	- / -	10	Lw, some probably modern / contamination	
Trench 2									
Ditch 2026	2020	17	40	100 / 5	-	- / -	-	[WL] Mass fine charcoal, some fine >4mm lw charcoal	
Trench 3									
Tile-lined pit 3060	3099	23	10	4 / 2	-	- / -	*c.* 10	Charcoal only mainly lw	
Tile-lined pit 3060	3061	16	20	10 / >3	-	- / -	c. 15	Fine comminuted charcoal, possible thorn	
Pit 3031	3032	7	10	5 / 4	-	- / -	*c.* 30	Mainly lw and some rw charcoal	
Ditch 3133	3046	13	20	700	-	- / -	-	Mainly waterlogged detritus -	
Posthole 3040	3039	34	10	25 / 5	-	- / -	4	Rare charcoal mainly roots	
Layer	3083	21	0.5	5 / -	-	- / -	200+	Mainly lw and rare and fine charcoal	C
Undated, unstratified									
	u/s	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hand-picked charcoal	
	u/s	-	-	-	-	-	2	Hand-picked charcoal	
Subsoil	3002	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hand-picked charcoal	
Opus Signinum									
Tile-lined pit 3060	3072	-	-	-	-	-		*Opus Signinum* 500ml	

KEY: A*** = > 75; A**= >20; A=10-20; B= 5-9; C= 1-5. RW = ROUNDWOOD; LW = LARGE WOOD ANALYSIS C = CHARCOAL; P = CHARRED PLANT REMAINS; b = BONE

Table 1. Assessment of charred plant and charcoal remains from Bridge Farm (BRF 13)

POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

Charred plant remains

The charred plants remains are characterised by their almost total absence from the flots of the sampled and assessed contexts. The fact that residues are reported to have been totally sorted confirms a real absence of cereal caryopses rather than lack of floating. This was confirmed by the 'control' sample 16 (Appendix 1). This being the case, and being generally consistent across all 4 areas of sampled excavation, is suggestive of the lack of crop processing practices associated within the excavated areas. This may even suggest that the majority of the site activities were not typically domestic, and if domestic and crop processing activities were present, they did not occur within, or adjacent to, the excavated areas. All the cereal caryopses remains were from pits, and both were in Trench 3, associated with the main concentration of features. Some possible chaff was present in single samples in Trenches 1 and 4, as well as isolated price/s in kiln 3070 (Trench 3).

The cereal remains, together with chaff and weed seeds from these two pits have the potential for examining the crop (barley, wheat, oats rye) economy and the soils upon which they were grown (gravels of the river terrace, sandy soils of the greensand bench or calcareous from the Downs), and potentially the time of year of harvest (i.e., spring or winter sown). In addition the presence of chaff may enable some indications of crop processing activities and assist in determining functions and activities relating to the site.

Charcoal

Charcoal >4mm is present in most of the sampled contexts (69%, n=20), and a proportion are clearly charcoal-rich, especially contexts from pits 303 and 3008, ditch 3140, and layer 3083 (Table 1). The majority of the wood charcoal is large wood fragments with a relatively small proportion of roundwood, branchwood or twigs. Again this may indicate large timbers being selected for specific burning or firing purposes. The identification of the species will indicate if these are indeed timbers specifically selected for their high-temperature burning properties, or if the species represent a more general collection practice from local woodlands.

There is the potential to examine, therefore, the selection of wood for kilns, ovens or furnaces, as opposed to more general (domestic) fires. The range of species may indicate the nature of local woodland, the woody element has the potential to assist in determining woodland management practices such as coppicing and pollarding etc. Overall this information will help in defining the character, function and role of the site as a whole, and its economy. In particular the location of the woodland, i.e. floodplain, drier river terraces, the Weald or the Chalk may potentially be determined, and assist in determining the wider landscape exploitation and management relating to the activities here.

Waterlogged plant remains

The waterlogged plant remains may represent vegetation growing in ditches (Table 2). The plant remains in ditches 2024, 2133 and pit 3003 have the potential to define the nature of the onsite and lived-in environment. Such deposits may also preserve uncharred cereal remains or chaff, and the absence here too, might confirm this lack of 'domestic' activities on site, and assist in determining the function and role of the site.

Cremated Bone
Cremated bone >4m was present not present in samples from cremation burial 4010 or amongst the material recovered from the residues. Cremated bone was present, however, in very small quantities in the flots from pit 3008 (context 3006), and layer 2004. A few fragments of bone >4mm were present in layer 2004 and might represent human or burnt animal bone.

Pollen
A series of 12 pollen subsamples were removed from two sequences samples in monolith tins fully described in the geoarchaeology report (Allen 2103a). These were 6 subsamples from the 'occupation' layer over the road (monolith 3) and 6 subsamples from the road side ditch 30523 (monolith 2).

Pollen from the road-side ditch 3052 (monolith 2) has the potential to provide an indication of the road-side environment and nature of the droveway, but also of evidence of the history nature of the floodplain and its pastoral (grazed grassland) or agricultural (cereals) use. It also has the potential to assist in determining some of the local activities on site (i.e. crop processing).

That from the 'occupation' soil over the road (kubiena 3) has the potential in conjunction with the soil micromorphology to determine the nature and use of the road, and the environment, landscape and vegetation history associated with the development of this deposit. This will complement the pollen evidence from the road-side ditch 3052.

Soil Micromorphology
One sample was taken through the occupation deposit above the road (kubena 3) see Allen (2103a). Soil micromorphology has the potential to determine the origin and nature of this deposit; i.e.

Is it a soil?; did it develop during the use of the road or after its disuse?;
Is it a deposit created by the use and traffic on the road?
If it developed during the use of the road ....
    is there evidence of the traffic (animal, human foot fall or wheeled vehicles)?;
    is there evidence of animal waste (and thus its use a droveway)?
If it developed after the main use of the road ...
    what is the main process of formation, and why?
    why is it charcoal- and artefact-rich?

SUMMARY
The materail from this site is almost entirely restricted to wood charcoal, and this combined with sparse nature of the cereal remains and other charred plants (except pits 3003 and 3008 in Trench 3) may indicate a largely non-domestic function for the most of the areas excavated. The two rich charred plant samples have the potential to examine the farming economy and site function and activities. The wood charcoal can provide information on the use of timber and of woodland management. The waterlogged remains have the potential to provide some information about the local lived-in environments, and this could be complemented by pollen analyses occupation deposit and road side ditch.

The lack of charred plant remains from Trenches 1, 2 and 4, may hint at non-domestic activities and assist in defining the role and function of this part of the site. The greasy deposit (3067) from pit 3070 was examined by M. Canti of English Heritage with little conclusion (Allen 2103b), and is currently being analysed by Dr Oliver Craig at York University. It is suspect that this is tallow; a material used for fuel (i.e. for lamps), candles, lubrication and shaving soaps or even 'soaps', and lubrication, but the quantity present in pit 3070 seems to exceed this and point to a more industrial use. Interestingly, prehistoric boast such as the Dover boat, were caulked with moss and vegetable matter set in tallow, and this is a real possibility for its use here, being located on a meander core of the River Ouse. This potential 'industrial use' may also hint at some of the principal actives of the site.

Cremated burnt bone >4mm exists layer 2004 and will be returned to AOC Archaeology and should be amalgamated with additional material sorted from the residues and hand excavation.

The *opus signinum* will also be returned to AOC Archaeology.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A series of samples are suggested for analysis of charred plan and charcoal remains and these are identified on Tables 1 to 2. Recommendations for these and other elements are outlined below.

These recommendations may change on confirmation of feature type and phase/date of the sampled contexts (Tables 1, 2 and 3)

1. Charred Plants and Charcoal (Table 1)

1.1 Charred plant remains should be analysed from pits 3003 and 3008 (samples 3 and 2 respectively),

1.2 Charred plant remains should be scanned from ditches 1025 and 4008 (samples 30 8), and kiln 3070 (sample 4)

1.3 Charcoal should be identified, analysed rom a range of samples (Table 1); cremation burial 4010 (sample 35), pits 1024, 3003, 3008 (samples 25, 3, 2), ditches 1025, 2026, 3116 and 3140 (samples 30, 27, 14), and layers 2004 and 3083 (samples 1 and 21).

	Earlier Roman	Later Roman	Romano-British	totals
Trench 1	2	-	-	2
Trench 2	-	2	-	2
Trench 3	3	1	1	5
Trench 4	-	1	-	1
total	5	4	1	10

Table 3. Charcoal samples selected for analysis by trench and phase

2. Waterlogged Plants and Wood (Table 2)

2.1 The waterlogged plant remains should be formally assessed, and progress to analysis if found suitable. Samples should include pit 3003 (sample 3), and ditches 2024 and 3133 (samples 28 and 13)

3. Cremated bone

3.1 Cremated bone is not present in the flots from cremation 4010 but may have been sorted from the residue. Burnt bone was present in small quantities from context 2004 (sample 1) and should be reunited with material from the context recovered from both the sorted residues and hand excavation.

4. Pollen

4.1 A total of six pollen subsamples have been taken 'occupation' layer over the road (monolith 3) and a further 6 from the roadside ditch 3052 (monolith 2) (see Allen 2103a). A selection of these should be formally assessed (see Allen 2103a).

5. Soil micromorphology

5.1 The 'occupation' soil above the road sampled in kubiena sample 3 should be dispatched for impregnation and soil thin section manufacture, and analysed. AEA can undertake this and have two soil thin section manufactures we use regularly. We can undertake the commissioning of the analysis, we would propose Dr Richard Macphail, but use other experts such as Prof. Charly French.
Note: soil tin section manufacture takes 3-4 months

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Cat Edwards for providing basic sample information and Tara Fidler for providing detailed information sample processing and sorting. Thanks too to Rob Wallace, for support, information and supplying an extra sample.

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APPENDIX 1

Residue Record

Sample 16 (context 3061)

The unsorted residue was supplied with this sample. Sample was fractionated into >4mm fraction (2153g) and sorting under illuminated magnification commenced. However, many cohesive dried soil clods were present, some contained charred matter. Consequently both the >4mm and the <4mm fractions were soaked in warm water, the sediment disaggregated with hydrogen peroxide, and the residues refloated onto a 250µm sieve.

The residues were dried and coarse reside (>4mm) reweighed. A total of 412g were removed (i.e. nearly 20%). The fine fraction was not weighed but its volume was similarly reduced by just over 25% (i.e. soil material <0.5mm was flushed away).

The >4mm residue was sorted under illuminated magnification and charcoal removed and added to the assessment (Table 1). Artefacts were removed and weighed (table 2). Burnt flit and the sorted >4mm residue was discarded; the artefacts will be returned to AOC Archaeology. The unsorted 2mm residue is retained at AEA, and will be sorted or discarded as appropriate.

Sample	Feature	Context	>4mm residue wts (g)				
			Residue Total	Reflloated residue total	Burnt flint	Struck flint	Pot / cbm
16	Tile-lined pit	3061	2153	1741	33	8	98

Table 2. Details of the >4mm residue

The original flot contain >0.5ml of very fine charred material 2 pieces of charcoal >4mm. The refloated material contained nearly 3ml of charred material (600% more) plus 14 fragments of charcoal >4mm (700% more) from the flot or coarse residue fraction.

The small portion of the <4mm and >1mm fraction was scanned under a stereo-binocular microscope to assess the presence of unfloated material. Some small charcoal fragments were present. No grain was noted.

This ‘control’ sample is not uncharacteristically different from those entirely processed and sorted by volunteers. Although some loss of charcoal and smaller elements might be expected, what is important is that there seems to be no biasing loss of chaff or cereal remains as a consequence of either on-site flotation, nor more significantly, sorting by untrained personnel without magnification. Thus the absence of chaff, in particular, seems to be a real absence rather than a bias introduced via the on-site sorting programme

Appendix C – Pill Box HBR Report

Culver Archaeological Project:

Pill Box, Crink Hill, Barcombe Mills, East Sussex:

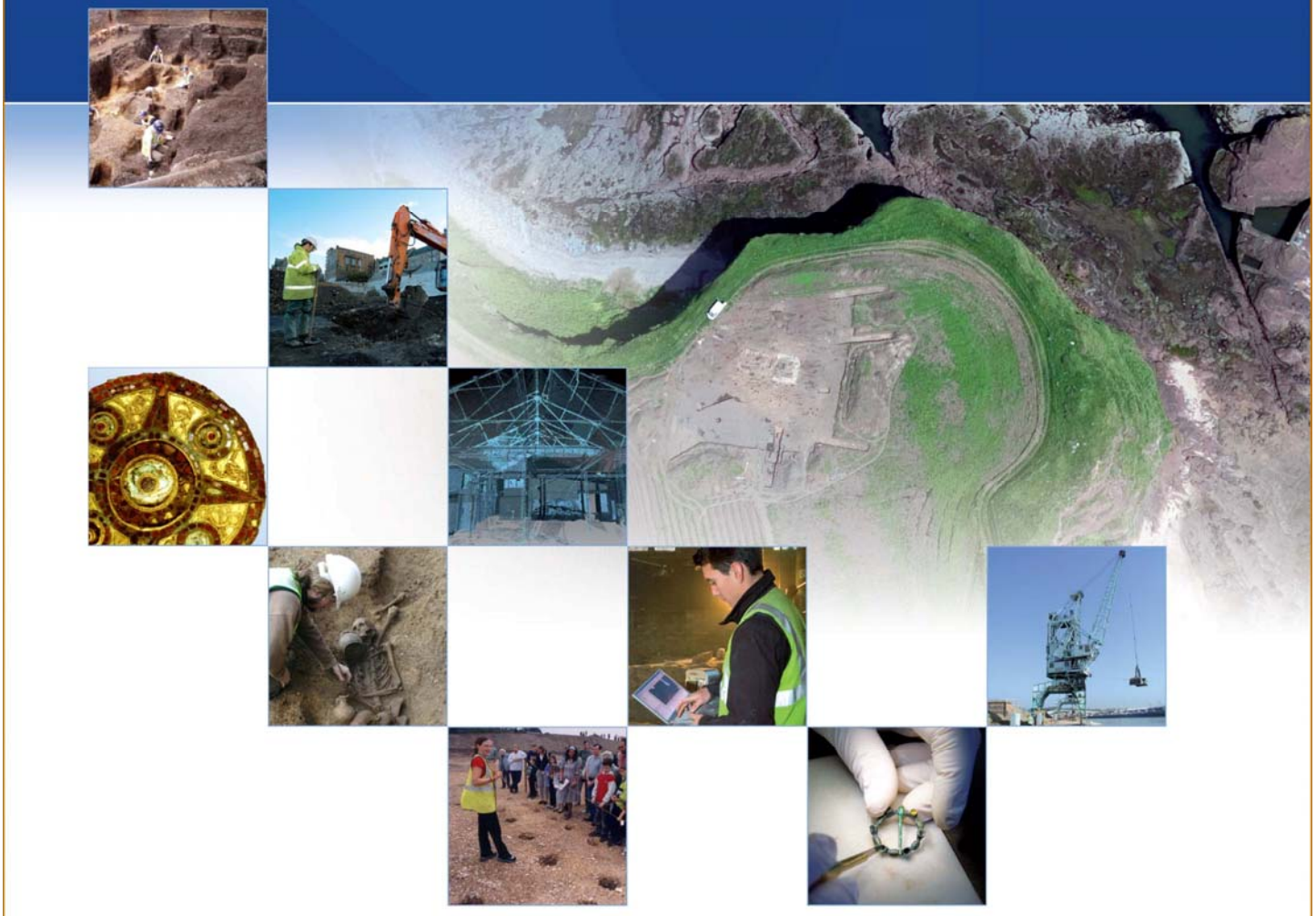
Historic Building Record

National Grid Reference: TQ 42837 14982

AOC Project No: 32227

Site Code: BRF 13

Date: August 2013



AOC Archaeology Group

ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | CONSERVATION

Culver Archaeological Project:
Pill Box, Crink Hill, Barcombe Mills, East Sussex:
Historic Building Record

On Behalf of:	**Culver Archaeological Project**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**TQ 42837 14982**
AOC Project No:	**32227**
Date of Fieldwork:	**9th – 10th August 2013**
Prepared by:	**Les Capon**
Illustration by:	**Lesley Davidson**
Date:	**August 2013**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Les Capon	**Date: August 2013**
Approved by: Tony Walsh	**Date: August 2013**
Report Stage: Draft	**Date: August 2013**

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Summary

A programme of Historic Building Recording was carried out at a Type 24 pillbox at Crink Hill near Barcombe, East Sussex, as part of a programme of archaeological work associated with the Culver Archaeology Project. A group of 21 volunteers participated in an introduction to Building Recording, and compiled a record of the pillbox.

This record will contribute to any record of standing defensive structures in this section of the Ouse valley, and could potentially mark a beginning of a comprehensive record, to be added to when other pillboxes are clear of undergrowth, or access can be obtained.

The pillbox contains no unexpected features or significant graffiti, but is a good example of a wartime structure that is still in good condition. Its location in the landscape provides strategic views overlooking the river valley and a local railway station (now closed).

No further building recording is recommended for this property. The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website and copies of the report available at the local studies library.

1. Introduction

1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out to Level 2 standard of a Type 24 Second World War pillbox at Crink Hill, Barcombe, in East Sussex. (Figure 1). This was carried out as part of a community workshop, during a programme of community archaeology for the Culver Archaeological Project.

1.2 The building lies west of the corner of Crink Hill with Barcombe Mills Road. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 42837 14982.

2. Project Background

2.1 The Culver Archaeological Project (CAP) is a local archaeological group investigating the historic landscape of the Upper Ouse Valley. CAP aims to produce a high standard of archaeological research coupled with actively involving the local community in the discovery and interpretation of their local history and archaeology. CAP is a not-for-profit organisation run by a committee of six members (including a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer).

2.2 In order to bring the widest range of archaeological techniques to the project, training workshops on various aspects of archaeological practices were carried out. Four of these sessions comprised an introduction to Historic Building Recording (HBR). A local Second World War defensive 'pill box' was chosen as a suitably sized building to be recorded by members of CAP, as an introduction to practical fieldwork. This report describes the building, based on the survey and record made by 21 attendees to the training workshop.

2.3 The building recording methodology also carried out in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (EH 2006).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (IfA 2008).

3. Geology and Topography

3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 2013) indicates that the solid geology underlying the site and surrounding area is the Weald Clay formation. Laid down 120-130 million years ago. This is overlain by a superficial geology of silty, peaty sand clay alluvium associated with the River Ouse.

3.2 The pillbox lies on a southeast-facing slope of the river valley at around 20mOD. The position gives clear views along the valley, to other contemporary pillboxes, and to the railway station. The building is part-concealed in a hedgerow, which is likely to have been present when the pillbox was constructed. The hill rises to the north to c.30mOD, keeping the pillbox concealed below the horizon.

4. Historical Background

4.1. The concrete structures commonly referred to as pill boxes are more properly defined as 'British hardened field defences of World War II'. Over 18,000 of these small fortified structures were constructed in 1940 across the British Isles as part of British anti-invasion preparations to resist Hitler's proposed 'Operation Sealion'. The following information is drawn from the Pill Box study group website (PSG 2013)

4.2. During May 1940, the branch of the Directorate of Fortifications and Works at the War office was set up. Its purpose was to provide specifications for pillbox designs that would be constructed throughout the countryside. This was carried out under the directorship of Major-General GBO Taylor. Seven basic designs of pillbox were issued during June and July of 1940. There would be localised changes, but most pill boxes falls into one of these designs. Most designs included some of the following:

- Protection from bullets/ splinters
- Blast walls to protect entrances
- A polygonal shape with flat walls
- No living accommodation

4.3. The use of seven common designs with standardised doors, loopholes and flat sides made mass production easy: pill boxes would be formed of concrete with wooden shuttering, although bricks were common.

4.4. The seven types of pill box were identified as Types 22 to 28. The pillbox at Crink Hill is as Type 24. Its official designation is FW3/24, and has an irregular hexagonal ground plan. A Type 24 has typically five faces 2.4m in length and a rear face 3.96m long, with a 0.61m wide entrance. This pill box is the thicker-walled, shellproof type, with pre-formed embrasures designed to hold light machine guns.

4.5. Many were dug into the ground or inserted into a hedgerow or hillside to provide the lowest possible profile; others had soil piled up on the roof and sides. Camouflage paint schemes and camouflage netting would be used to help break up the outline

5. Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

5.1. The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:

- To provide a written account of the buildings form, function, date and sequence of development.
- To photograph the exterior of the buildings to create a permanent archive record.
- To photograph the overall appearance of the principle rooms and circulation areas.
- To create measured and sketched plans and sections, as appropriate, in line with Level 2 standards.
- To make a Level 2 drawing of any pieces of architectural decorations, structural features and details.

5.2 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

Methodology

5.3 Site procedures were carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008a-c, IfA 2000).

5.4 The historic building record conformed to published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

5.5 The unique site code from the CAP excavations was used (BRF 13) as the site identifier.

5.6 The recording work was carried out on 9th and 10th August 2013.

5.7 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the management of Paul Mason, Project Manager.

6. Historic Building Record

6.1 The pillbox is a Type 24 as designated by the Directorate of Fortifications and Works, but is a little larger than the typical form. It forms an irregular hexagon in plan, which has east-west symmetry. The doorway is in the north side, facing the slope of Crink Hill, while the five loopholes face across the valley of the Rover Ouse.

Plate 1: View South From Location of Pillbox

6.2 The pillbox is constructed with external red brick shuttering generally laid in header courses, but with occasional use of half bricks. To the west of the main door, the brickwork is irregular, and may indicate that the return of the coursing may not have fitted perfectly. The use of square-ended bricks in a polygonal structure, has resulted in alternate courses projecting beyond the corners of the walls. The bricks are bonded with cement mortar. Measurement of the bricks indicates varied dimensions of 220mm x 100mm x 66mm to 230mm x 105mm x 65mm, perhaps indicative of a varied source, or that second-hand bricks were used. The loopholes and door each have a concrete lintel with the structures roof also formed of concrete.

6.3 The rear face is 5.40m long, the rear two angled walls 3.35m long; the front pair 2.65m long, and the front face 3.65m long. The front doorway is 0.75m wide, with flanking loophole windows. In the other five walls, the loophole is central, with 45º splays. Each wall is at least 1.15m thick, and the roof just 0.50m thick.

Plate 2: Pillbox Looking East

6.4 Internally, the pillbox shows its external hexagonal form and each concrete face including the roof shows the imprint of sawn softwood boards that formed the internal shuttering. Most boards were 4" wide, with occasional batons added to fully enclose the space. The room has a central structural reinforced concrete blast screen, which is Y-shaped in plan. The top of the Y faces the doorway. This provides blast protection, but also helps support the roof.

6.5 Each of the five loopholes that face onto the valley have settings for the mounting of light machine guns. The settings are on a concrete shelf within the reveal, 0.67m deep and 1.10m above the concrete floor. This does not prove that the pillbox was served by five guns: one or two could be moved from each mounting as required. The mounting were fixed in a cast, vertical hollow 0.22m deep and 0.16m square. No mountings were left *in situ*. A semicircular conical hollow in the back of the reveal, would have housed the monopod for the gun. The reveal itself has a 60º angle on each side. In front of each loophole is a pair of narrow concrete supports 0.70m high. These were either for benches or are the supports for an ammunition box.

Plate 3: Internal View of Loopholes

6.6 The internal walls are white and have been covered with graffiti, most of which is modern. Scratched graffiti is also present, specifically games of noughts and crosses, but this is undatable and cannot be proven to date to the Second World War. On the face of the blast screen, however, is the stencilled lettering 'A2'. This may indicate either the code of the pillbox, perhaps the second in a chain, or the number of the company who manned it. Other local pillboxes could be studied, to understand the lettering.

6.7 Above the door, in red lettering is the cryptic phrase 'Doans Pill'. This does not relate to the pillbox, but a medication related to aspirin, comprising magnesium salicylate.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The pillbox overlooking the River Ouse on Crink Hilll is a well-preserved example of a mass produced defensive structure, which was considered essential to the defence of Britain in the event of invasion in the 1940s. Despite never being used, since there was no invasion, pillboxes are scheduled monuments, which are a remnant of 20th century military history.

7.2 This pillbox is slightly larger than the regulation Type 24, but contains much of its original fabric. No fixtures are present, but its use is clear from known specifications and comparable structures. As part of a chain of defensive posts along the Ouse, it forms part of the historic landscape.

Further Work

7.3 No further work on the fabric of the pillbox is recommended. It has statutory protection, and is in good condition. Further recording of the other pillboxes in the local valley would enhance the record and make a local vignette of Second World War features. The record could be enhanced by oral history reports from local defence volunteers, and army engineers build contractors.

8 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

8.1 The building record will be compiled with reports from the Culver Archaeological Project, to be deposited with the local receiving museum at the completion of the project. The full photographic record will be deposited with the archive.

8.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

9 Bibliography

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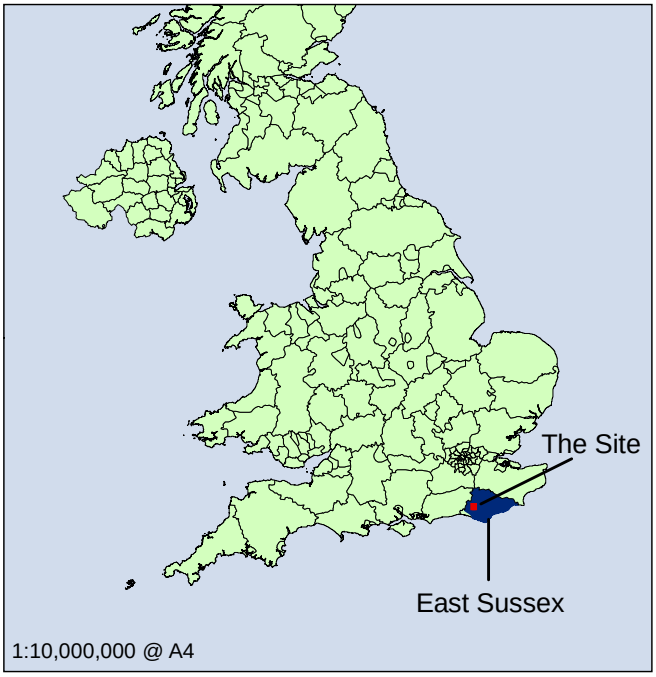

Figure 1: Site Location

NORTH

0 0.5 1

km

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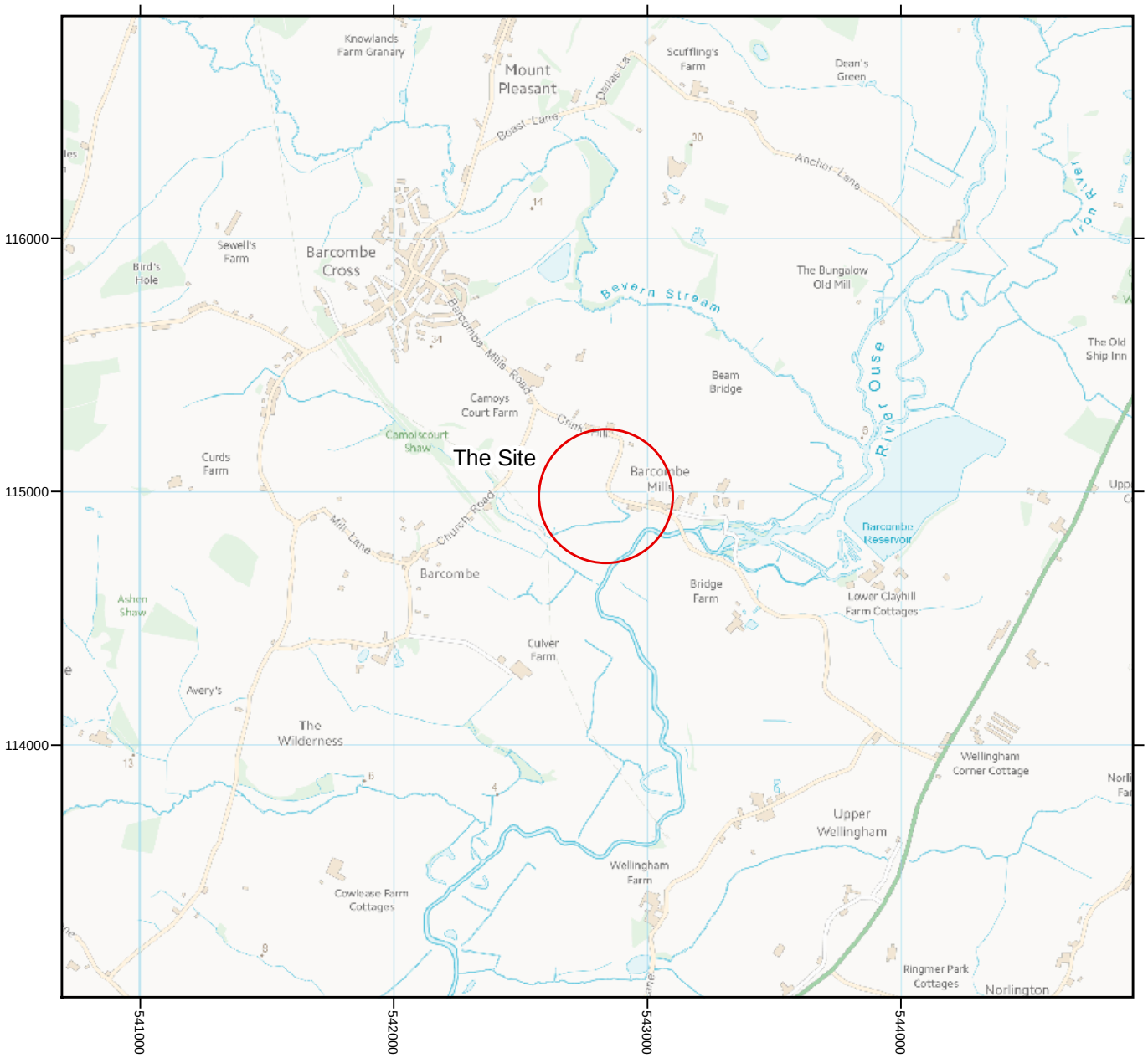


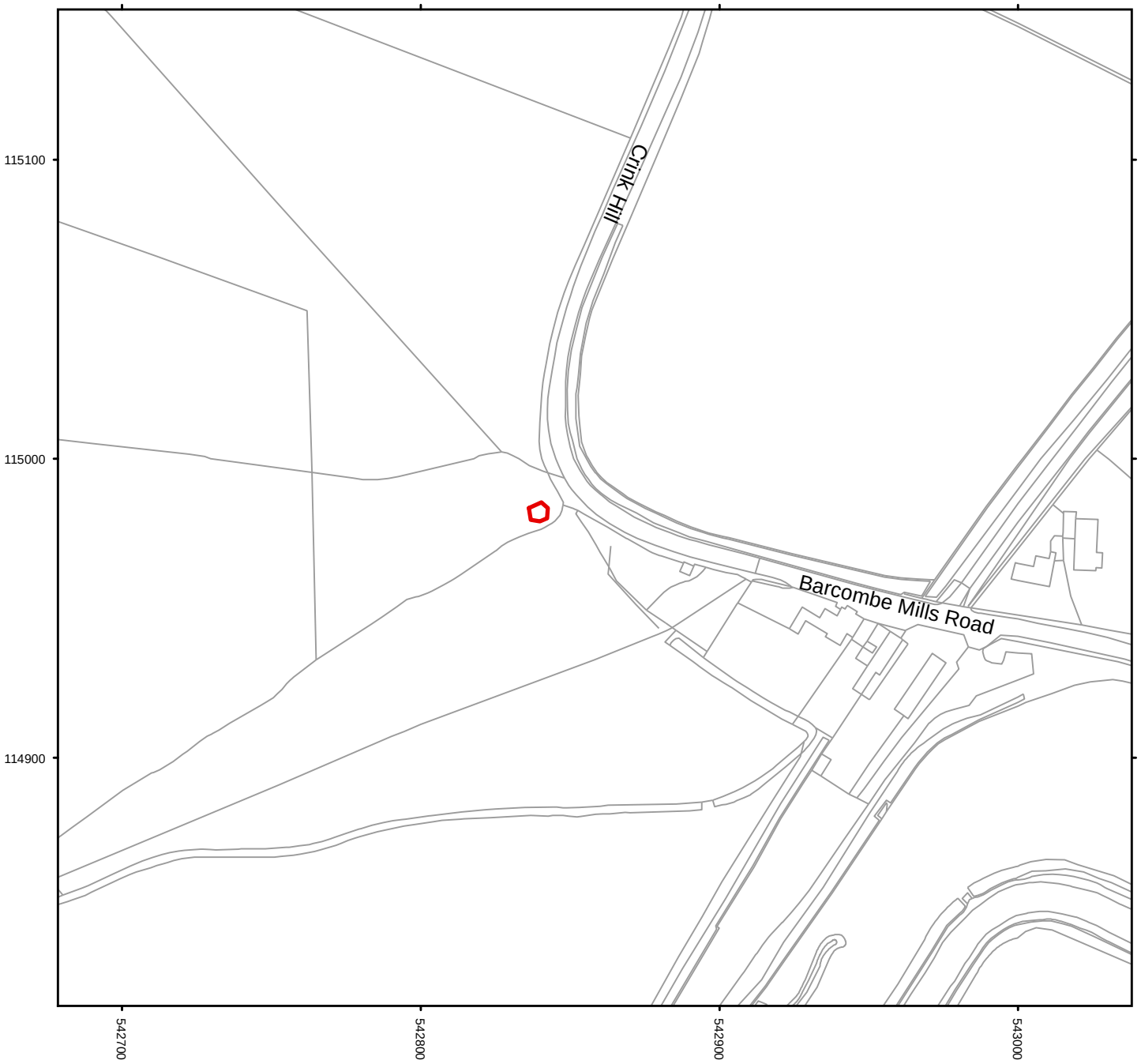


Figure 2:
Detailed Site Location

Site Location

NORTH

0 100 Metres

1:5,000 @ A4

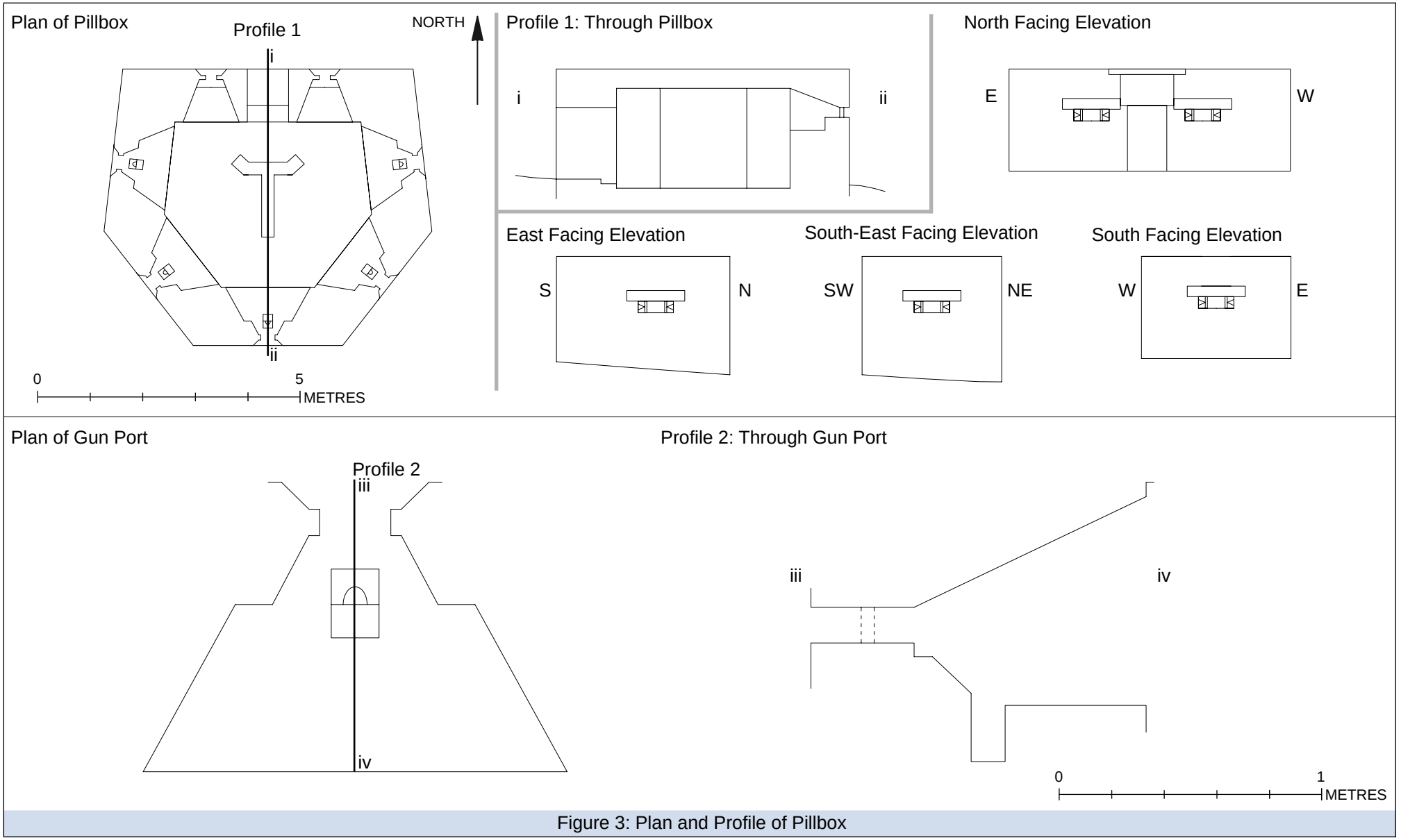


Figure 3: Plan and Profile of Pillbox

Appendix D – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-153206

Project details	
Project name	Culver Archaeological Project
Short description of the project	Community Archaeology Investigation at the site of Bridge Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex. This project supported by The National Lottery through the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) . The investigation took the form of a four trench evaluation, geophysical survey and HBR survey. The results indicate a large Roman settlement on site dating from early 1st century through to the 4th century.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BRF13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	KILN Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	BUILDING Roman

Monument type	BURIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Fieldwalking","Geophysical Survey","Metal Detectors","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Community Investigation
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES RINGMER Bridge Farm
Postcode	BN8 5BX
Study area	1250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5432 1144 50.8812345841 0.19396884075 50 52 52 N 000 11 38 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.00m Max: 10.00m

Project creators

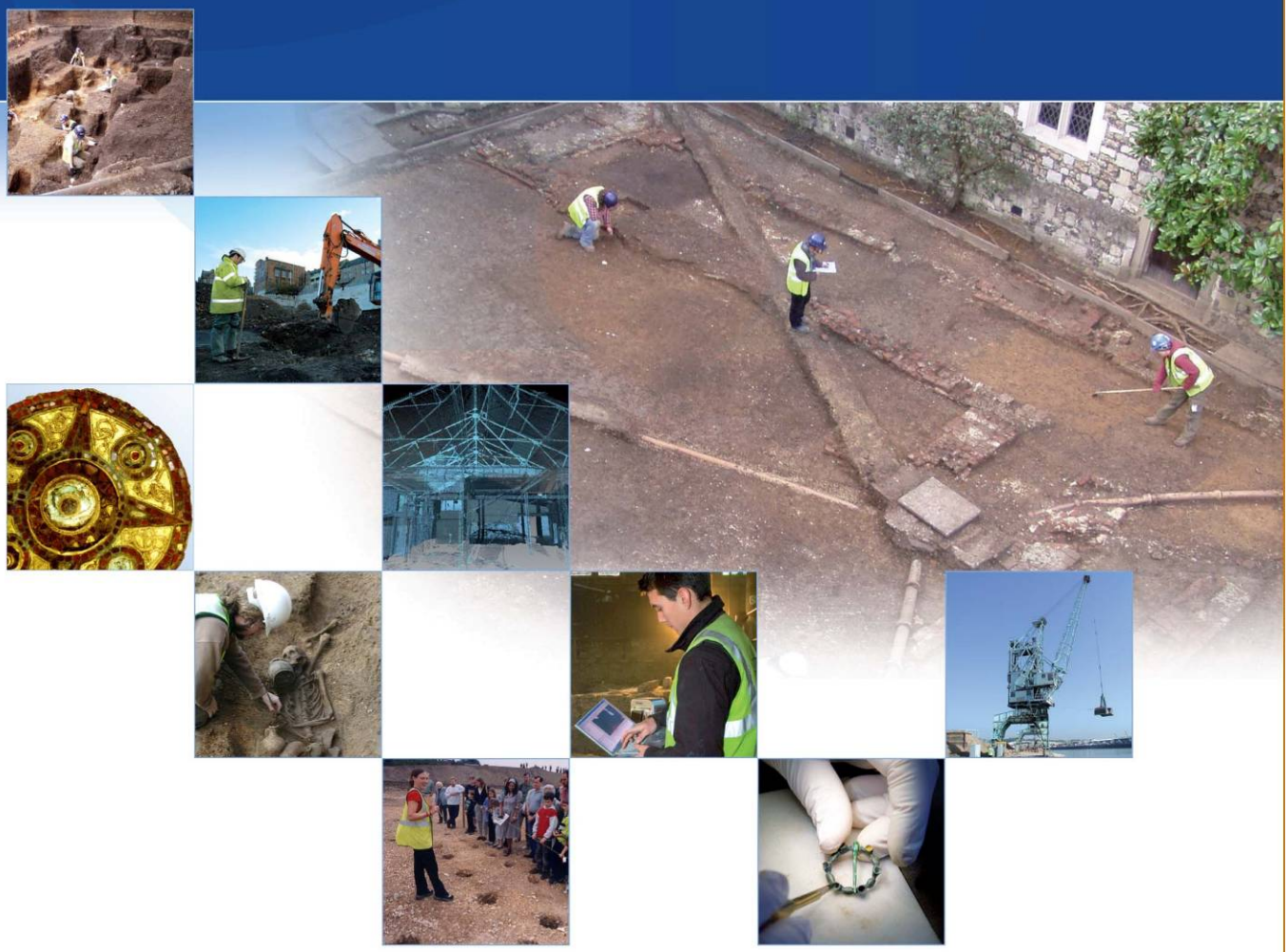
Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Culver Archaeological Project
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob Wallace
Project supervisor	Catherine Edwards
Type of sponsor/funding body	various grant giving bodies
Name of sponsor/funding body	HLF

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Culver Farm
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Culver Farm
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Culver Farm
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Microfilm","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	BRIDGE FARM, UPPER WELLINGHAM, BARCOMBE MILLS, EAST SUSSEX ROADS, RIVERS AND ROMANS: A ROMAN TOWN ON THE UPPER OUSE? A POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wallace R, Edwards C
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Bound document with illustrations, photographs, specialist reports



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