

A Romano-British Settlement on Stane Street, Ewell, Surrey

by **FRANK PEMBERTON**

ABSTRACT

Rescue excavations in the grounds of the Parish Churchyard revealed two phases of roadside settlement on Stane Street.

A section through Stane Street revealed a highway, consisting of a central agger and side tracks.

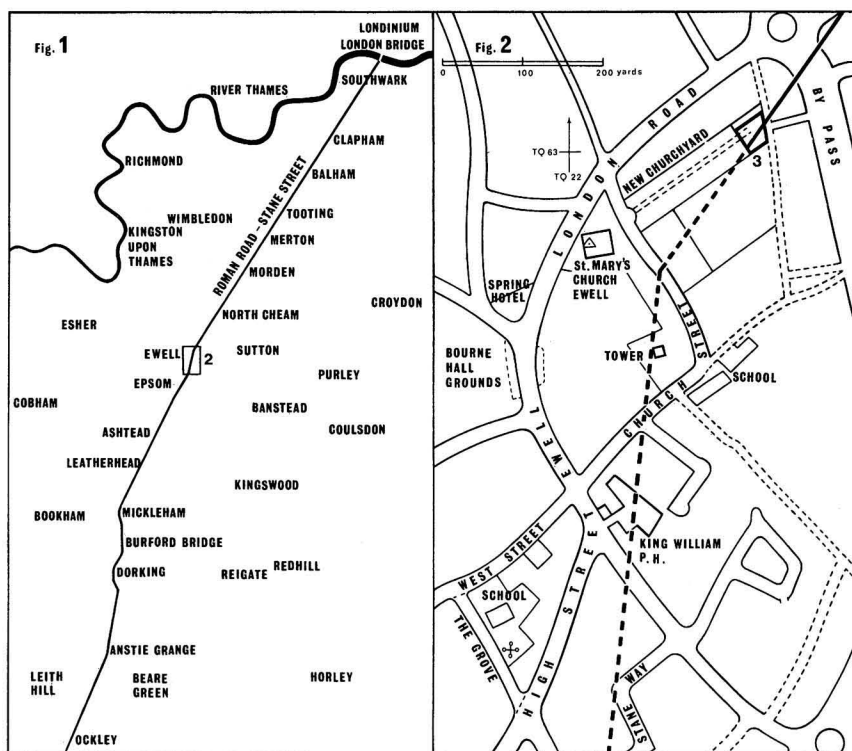
The first phase of settlement, during the Flavian and Antonine periods, is represented by a building, pits and cobbled pavements. Following a third-century abandonment, further occupation occurs in the late fourth century.

INTRODUCTION

The present village of Ewell surrounds the springs at Bourne Hall, where the water rises between the Upper Chalk and the impervious London Clay. The attraction of this watering place seems to be the main reason for almost uninterrupted settlement throughout antiquity, beginning with the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers. Indeed it has been quite rightly argued, on a question of distances alone, that the course of Stane Street was realigned in order to take advantage of the water (see location map, Fig. 1). Furthermore, several wells dug down to the high water level do exist throughout the village area, with at least one well at Purberry Shot dating to the Antonine period.

The site of the excavation lies on gently sloping ground, with a southern aspect (see location map, Fig. 2). In the 1802 Enclosure map, the field was known as Church Meadows. However, in more recent years it has been divided to form a paddock and an extension to the Parish Churchyard.

The published route of Stane Street is shown to pass through the meadow, with a presumed change of alignment near the Old Church Tower (Margary 1965, 75). In the light of this information and the frequent finds recovered by the sexton, the need for an excavation in the corner of the churchyard was obvious. Preliminary excavation was started in the winter of 1970, under the direction of Mr Norman Nail. A full investigation was started by the author in the following year, on behalf of the Nonsuch and Ewell Antiquarian Society with the support of the Bourne Hall Museum, finishing in August 1971. During the project over 60 volunteers helped with the excavation; the writer would like to thank them for all their hard work.



Figs. 1 and 2. Locations Maps.

THE EXCAVATION

It was decided to excavate the north-east corner of the Churchyard, that in imminent danger (see site plan, Fig. 3). Following clearance, a twenty five foot grid was adopted, without baulks, using the corner posts as plotting points.

Initially, trial trenches were sunk in the corner of each grid square. These soundings revealed an occupation layer, several expanses of flint and pebble cobbling and the agger of Stane Street.

As larger areas were opened the main layers on the site were confirmed, and seem to be as follows:

Layer A: Redeposited London Clay, probably dumped along the edge of the field by the sexton during the last decade.

Layer B: A light brown sandy topsoil, sealed by a former turf line.

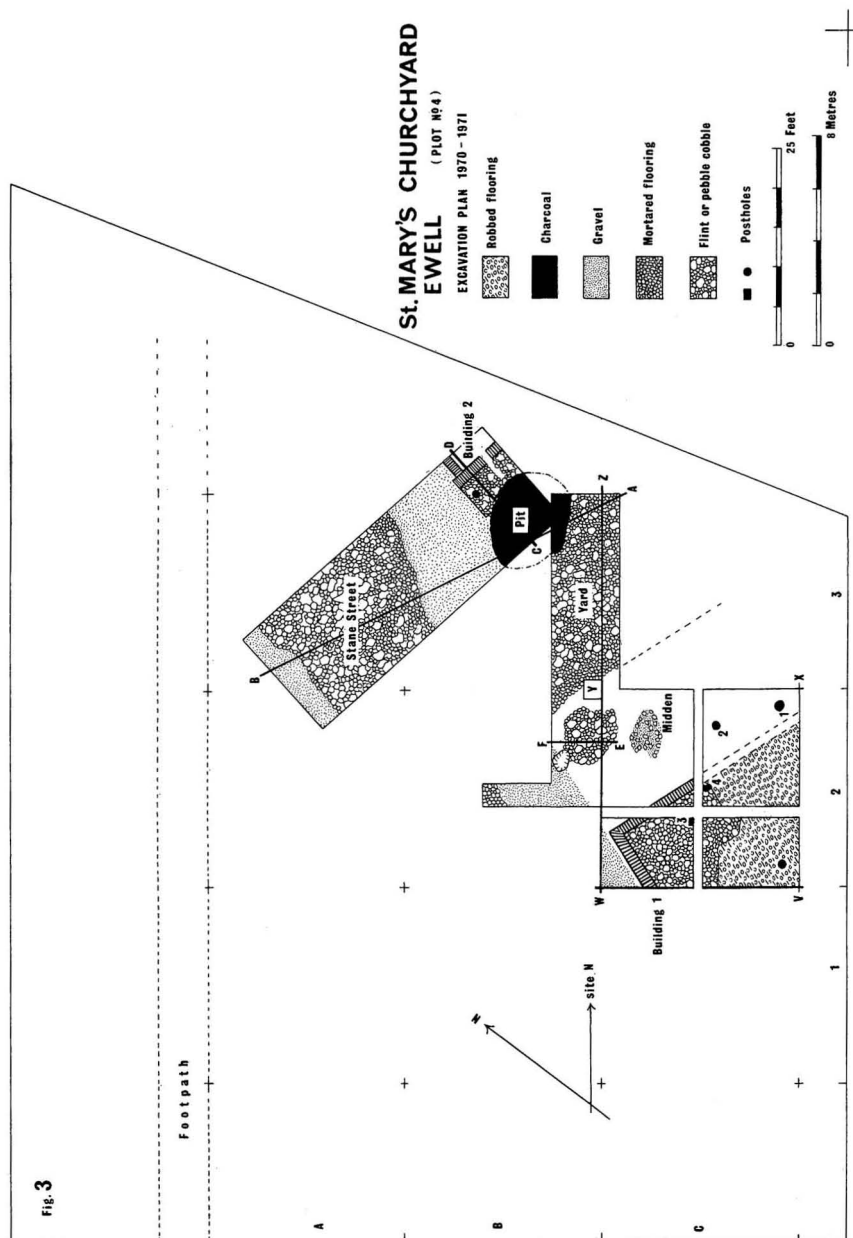


Fig. 3. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Excavation Plan.

Layer C: A dark brown, sometimes blackish, sandy soil, at an average depth of fourteen inches. This layer is the main occupation layer, and as such covers the greater part of the site, with an average thickness of twelve inches. The top of this layer seems to have suffered a little disturbance, probably a short spell of ploughing.

The site and the field in which it lies rests on a thick bed of Thanet Sand, beneath which the junction of the Chalk and London clay is thought to be located.

Phase One: Stane Street (c. A.D. 70)

The road was examined, in grid squares AB3, B2 and C2, where it was found crossing the site diagonally. In AB3, the area was not laid out at right angles to the alignment, so a section trench was cut through correctly, after trowelling had taken place. Both the plans and the sections drawn of the areas cleared seem to suggest that the site is positioned on the 'London Road' alignment (Margary 1965, Fig. 9).

The sectioning revealed (see Section No. 1, Fig. 4) an agger with a cambered foundation of firm grey sandy soil, Layer R 3, measuring twenty four feet across with a maximum thickness of twelve inches. The following layer was medium pebbles, (6-20mm), in an orange sand, Layer R 2. This pebble and sand layer extended beyond the agger foundation, forming a base to the yellow gravel, Layers R1A and R1B. The crown of the agger consisted of flint nodules and coarse pebbles (20-60mm), firmly embedded in a sandy yellow gravel. This very solid matrix was, however, found to be worn in places, but nevertheless had an approximate width of twenty foot. On either side of the central agger was a single layer of sandy yellow gravel, Layer R1B, resting on the thin layer of pebbles and sand, Layer R2. A further layer of gravel, somewhat soil-contorted, occurs next, covered with a layer of medium pebbles. This pebble metalling was found intact beneath the tumble in front of Building 2. The eastern drainage ditch found close by was two foot wide, nine inches deep and filled with a light grey silt, Layer R4. A further ditch, approximately nine feet wide and eighteen inches deep, ran parallel to the road and was filled with green clay (Section 2, Fig. 4). The absence of any silt in this ditch and the fact that a Flavian rubbish-pit had been cut into the clay fill, suggests a short life. One could explain this ditch as a quarry ditch, but there is no trace of Thanet Sand in the construction of the road.

Discussion. The section through Stane Street, just described, bears resemblance to a highway, with a central agger and two side tracks. The estimated width of forty feet for the entire agger which is suggested falls short of Margary's classification of a major road (Margary 1967, Chap. 12). Examination of the supposed side tracks shows that they were probably half the width of the agger, thus measuring ten feet wide. Other sections through Stane Street, in Ewell (notably Lowther 1935, Fig. 14; Margary 1965, Fig. 12) have revealed a central agger twenty four feet wide.

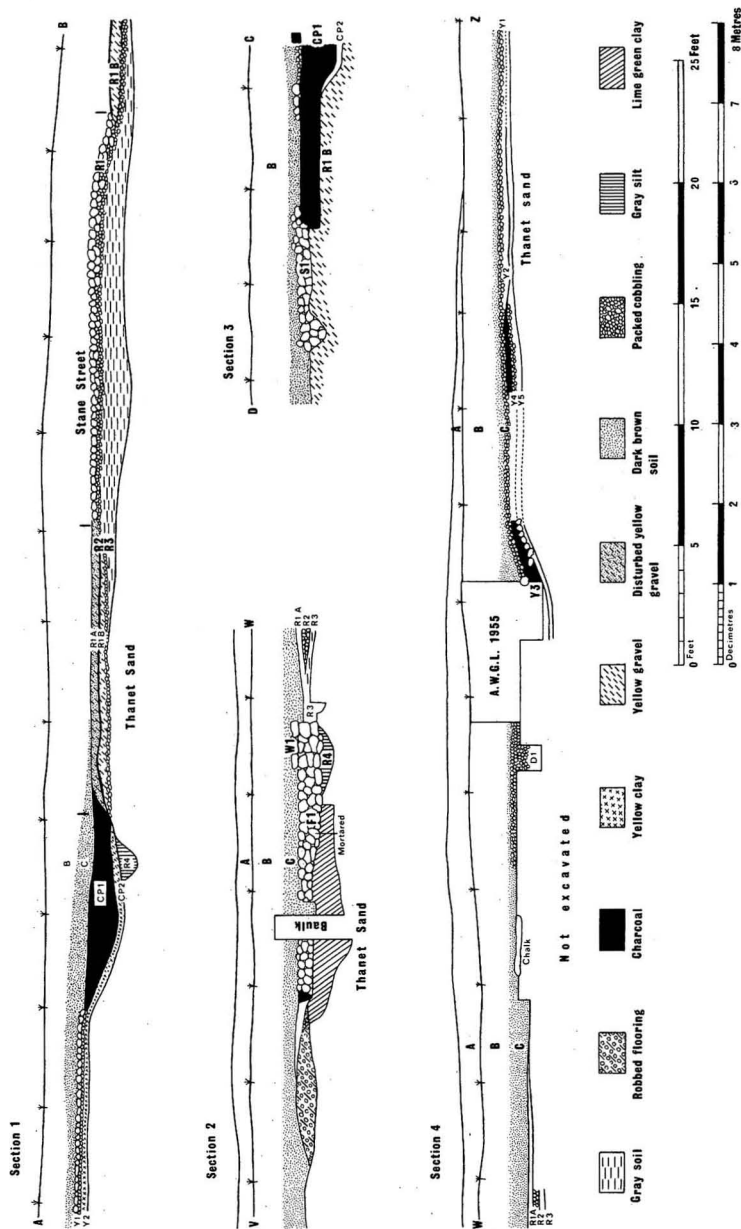


Fig. 4. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Sections 1-4.

The presence of a three-track highway is uncommon on Stane Street, but not unique. At Gumber Corner, Sussex (Margary 1965, Fig. 10) a section revealed a highway some eighty four feet across with side tracks. On Ermine Street, near Ware, an agger twenty four feet wide was found with side tracks measuring twenty feet wide, whilst on the Colchester route at Old Ford (Sheldon 1971, Fig. 3) a highway sixty three feet wide is now known.

It is difficult to draw any significance from one excavated section. There is as much reason to believe that Stane Street was a major road, as there is to disbelieve it. The section obtained at this site corresponds in some measure with those obtained by Lowther in the Ewell district, with the exception of the side tracks and ditches; clearly further sections are needed in this district.

Phase Two: Roadside occupation (c. A.D. 80-160)

The start of this phase follows shortly after the construction of Stane Street. It is represented by a superimposed pavement surface, Layers Y3, Y4 and Y5, (Section No. 4, Fig. 4), and also an oval rubbish pit (Fig. 5).

The oval pit was found cut into the junction between the sandy yellow gravel, Layer R1B, and the clay-filled ditch alongside. The vessels found in this feature, were mostly distributed in Layers G and H respectively. It would seem that, following initial tipping, other sherds and animal bones were thrown in making Layers C1, D and E. Finally the top of the pit was sealed

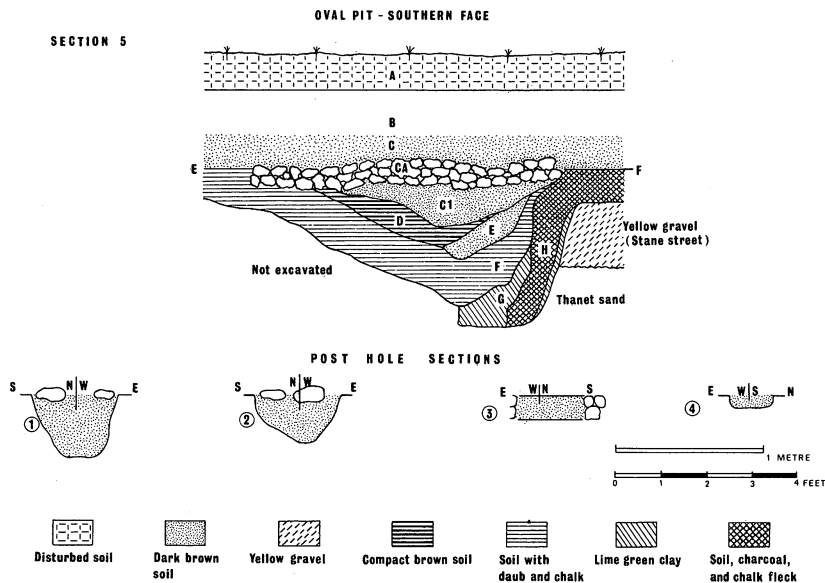


Fig. 5. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Section 5 and post hole sections.

with packed flint nodules and tile, Layer CA. The end of this flint capping had been cut by an excavation in 1952 (Lowther and Laird 1952).

In addition to this pit, a superimposed cobbled pavement was revealed by a section trench, in grid squares B and C3. The cobbled surface consisted of medium pebbles and flint nodules, Layer Y4, embedded in a base of yellow clay, Layer Y5, which rested on the natural subsoil of Thanet Sand. A dark brown occupation soil covering the surface (Layer Y3) produced a few sherds, namely Group Two. The clay base to this structure was traced for fifteen feet and the cobbled surface measured approximately ten feet. A further feature worth noting is the slope.

The function of this cobbled pavement is unknown, but certainly it was used to judge from the spread of sandal studs found.

A Flavian date of c. A.D. 80 is suggested for the beginning of this occupation because the carinated beakers and bead-rimmed pots found show a Belgic influence.

The main part of this phase is represented by the remains of a building (Building 1, in Square C2). Associated with this structure is a rubbish midden, a further cobbled pavement and a pit filled with charcoal (see site plan, Fig. 3).

A date of A.D. 96-160 suggested for the above features, i.e. Trajanic-Early Antonine.

Building 1

The corner of this structure was found built against the edge of Stane Street. A section (No. 2) through the wall and flooring revealed wall footings consisting of flint headers, mostly six inches in length, set in a yellow mortar with a core of ovoid flints and chalk cubes. This wall had been laid in a foundation trench cut into the grey silt of the road ditch (Layer R4). Whilst this western wall was found to be eighteen inches wide, the returning wall was somewhat narrower by some twelve inches with less core.

The mortared flooring inside these walls (Layer F1) was constructed with flint nodules laid smooth side up. Unfortunately wear and robbing of this flooring and the northern wall had taken place in antiquity, but enough was found intact to infer the alignment and plan of these features (see site plan). Two postholes (Nos 1 and 2) were found adjacent to the northern wall, and there is good reason to believe that prior to the construction of the midden base two others may have existed nearby. The profiles and fill of these postholes show that the packing had been disturbed and filled with topsoil, suggesting that the posts had been removed. Inside the building more postholes were located, and, in particular, No 4 had been burnt *in situ*. This posthole and No. 3 had both been cut into the mortared flooring and the green clay layer beneath.

Discussion. Several factors on the site suggest that a fire had taken place inside Building 1. Posthole 4 (burnt *in situ*) and a dish, Type 38A (with one

oxidised side found on the floor of the structure, whilst the remaining half was found near the midden in its original burnished black condition) add to the story of destruction. Many of the nails (see Appendix I) were straight rather than bent or wrenched, again suggestive of fire. However if the building had burnt down there is little trace of this in Postholes 1 and 2. These postholes and two others inferred near the midden may therefore have been part of a free-standing structure, probably a verandah, and thus escaped initial destruction.

The midden

Just north of Building 1 a dense scatter of sherds and animal bones lying on a base of small pebbles and flint nodules has been identified as a midden. Although debris had been scattered over the entire area between Building 1 and the adjacent cobbled pavement it was particularly profuse in this one area. The midden was riddled with patches of charcoal and many bent nails (see Appendix I).

It seems apparent that small fires were therefore lit to dispose of rubbish; this is further suggested by vessels with heat blisters (*viz.* Type 10).

The cobbled pavement (marked Yard on site plan)

The edge of this pavement was found running parallel to, and therefore associated with, the orientation of Building 1. The size was not fully recovered as it ran outside the bounds of the excavation field. Small pebbles packed together with flints formed the surface of this pavement (Layer Y1). This layer rested directly on a base of yellow clay, Layer Y2, or alternatively the occupation layer of the previous pavement, Layer Y3. It seems that the later yard, Layer Y1-3, was constructed up to the edge of Stane Street, indeed covering the drainage ditch, thus providing a continuous surface from the road to Building 1 and its associated features.

Discussion. The vast majority of finds recovered from the occupation layer, Layer C, were abraded sherds and nails with a few bones. Continued use of the area seems to be represented in the pottery group and the abundance of sandal studs from the area (see Appendix I).

On the basis of the evidence available, it seems that the later cobbled pavement was installed as part of the plan of Building 1, but the pottery seems to indicate that it continued in use up to Phase 4 (fourth century) long after the life of Building 1.

Charcoal pit

In Area AB3 a pit containing a fill of solid charcoal was found cut into the corner of the pavement just discussed. It appears to have been cut or designed in at least two stages (see Section 3). Firstly, a shallow pit with a ten foot diameter was cut to a depth of twelve inches into the metalling of Stane Street, specifically Layers R1A and B, and the adjoining yard. Following this operation, a trench/flue, had been cut through the centre on a north-east/south-west axis.

Discussion. The alignment of the flue and the presence of such pure charcoal, suggests that the pit was used for either cooking or charcoal burning, rather than as a kiln of any sort. The animal bones and pottery recovered suggest a cooking function, although these may belong to a later tip. The flue, however, produced two jars, Type 13 and 106, dating to Phase Two of the site, but the upper pit had clearly been disturbed by the later fourth-century occupation containing a different class of pottery.

Phase Three: an hiatus (A.D. 160-370)

During this abandonment it is possible that there was some activity on the site, as evidenced by a scatter of abraded third-century pottery throughout the area, mostly at the junction of Layers B and C.

Phase Four: (c. A.D. 370)

Building 2

In Area AB3 the foundations of structures were found consisting of flint nodules bonded with greenstone blocks (Layer S1, Section No.3). Footings, consisting of drypacked flints, ran along the northern edge, with a 'ghost' return wall indicated by soil-contorted gravel. Due to the lack of time and space, this building was not fully investigated but is shown on the site plane. One posthole was located at the junction of the two walls, and a gully found cut through the flint footings produced an imitation red-coated bowl; Type 109. Debris from this structure was found scattered along the eastern side of Stane Street.

COARSE POTTERY REPORT

References and Abbreviations

Ashtead	Lowther, A. W. G. 'Excavations at Ashtead, Surrey', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , XXXVII (1927), 144-63; Excavations at Ashtead, Surrey. Third Report (1929)', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , XXXVIII (1930), 132-48.
Ashtead Downs	Lowther, A. W. G., 'Romano-British Occupation Site on the Downs at Ashtead, Surrey', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , XXXVIII (1930), 197-202.
Ashley Rails	Sumner, H., <i>Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites</i> (1927).
Brockley Hill	Richardson, K. M. 'Excavations at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, 1947', <i>T. London & Mdsx A.S.</i> , X pt 1 (1948), 1-19.
Camulodunum	Hawkes, C. F. C. and Hull, A. R. <i>Camulodunum</i> (1947).
Farrar	Farrar, R. H. A. 'Black Burnished Ware', <i>Current Archaeology</i> , 31 (1972), 200-2.
Gillam	Gillam, J. P. <i>Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain</i> (1957).

Highgate	Sheldon, H. 'Post Excavation Work on the Pottery from Highgate', <i>London Archaeologist</i> , 3 (1969) and 13 (1971).
Latimer	Branigan, K. <i>Latimer: Belgic, Roman, Dark Age and Early Modern Farm</i> (1971).
Overwey	Clark, A. J. 'The Fourth-century Romano-British Pottery Kilns at Overwey, Tilford', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , LI (1950), 29-56.
Oxfordshire	Sutton, J. E. G. 'A Late Romano-British Site at Wally Corner, Dorchester', <i>Oxoniensia</i> , XXVI/XXVII (1961/2), 7-18.
Purberry Shot	Lowther, A. W. G., 'Excavations at Purberry Shot, Ewell, Surrey', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , L (1949), 9-46.
Rapsley	Hanworth, R. 'The Roman Villa at Rapsley, Ewhurst', <i>Surrey A.C.</i> , LXV (1968), 1-70.
Southwark	Kenyon, K. E. M. <i>Excavations in Southwark</i> (Surrey A.S. Research Volume No. 5, 1959).

Phase Two: Initial occupation of this phase c. A.D. 80 (Fig. 6)

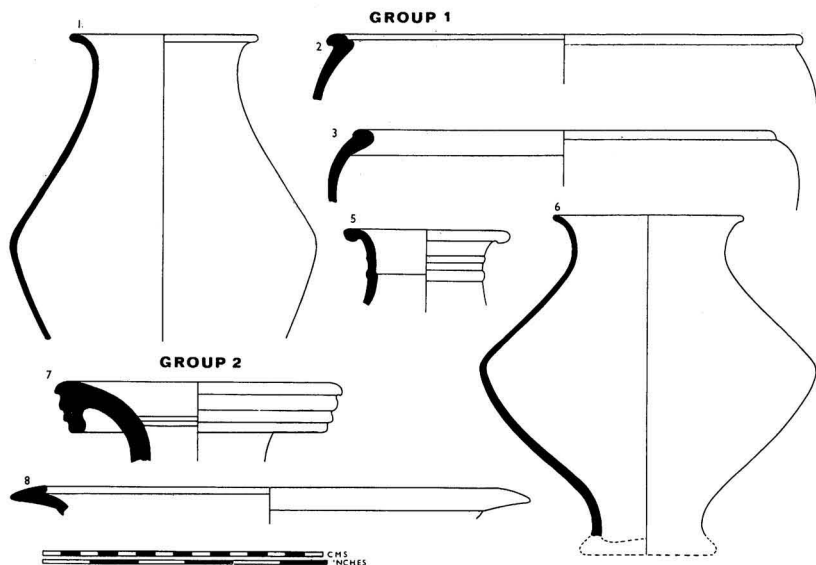


Fig. 6. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Coarse Pottery (1/4).

Group 1. Oval pit

1. Carinated beaker, in light grey sandy ware. A type found locally at Purberry Shot, also at Rapsley, Fig. 17, 1. Flavian. Type 7.
2. Bead rim storage jar, with grooved rim. Burnish black and hand-made. Similar to Purberry Shot Type 2 and Southwark 'Charlton' jars. Late first-century. Type 8A.

3. Similar to the above, but with an internal groove. Type 8B.
4. Twice-grooved rim form, in buff ware, probably a bowl. This type recalls similar bowls at Brockley Hill and Ashted. *Not illustrated*. Type 47.
5. Flagon, with flat undercut rim, in light grey sandy ware. Hadrianic. Type 69.
6. Carinated beaker, burnished black with a white slip inside, *cf* Walton, Fig. 9. Flavian. Type 7B.

Group 2. Superimposed cobbled pavement; Layer Y3

7. Splayed neck of a ringed flagon, in white ware. Colchester 163 B. Claudian. Type 5.
8. Plate, with half round beaded rim. Dark grey fabric with a smooth black granular finish, with some silver mica dust. Type 108.

Phase Two: Main part of occupation A.D. 96-160 (Trajanic-Early Antonine)

Group 4. Cobbled pavement surface, Layer C (Fig. 7)

1. Cavetto rimmed cooking pot, in black ware. Type 23.
2. Dish, in dark grey fabric with a rounded rim. Southwark, Fig. 15. Type 38. Second-third century.
3. Platter, in dark grey ware, decorated with horizontal lines. Type 49.
4. Straight sided platter, in burnished black ware. *cf*. Gillam 329. Type 50.
5. Flagon or flask neck in an orange-grey ware. Type 96.
6. Flagon, in grey-reddish fabric with a black slip. Type 100.

Group 3. Building 1 (Fig. 7).

7. Ring-necked flagon, in buff ware. Second century. Type 1.
8. Poppy-headed beaker, in light bluish-grey ware; *cf*. Highgate, Cat 2 Type 3.
9. A small hand-made pot with everted rim. Black finish with an incised wavy line on shoulder. Probably made locally. Type 4.
10. Cordoned jar with a flattened rim form. Grey brown sandy ware, fabric firing black. Rapsley, Fig. 20, 53. Type 13.
11. Jar, in light grey sandy ware with everted rim. Southwark, Fig. 21. Antonine. Type 20.
12. Cooking pot. Rapsley, Fig. 20, 44; Farnham, R 86 a. Common second-century. Type 25 A.

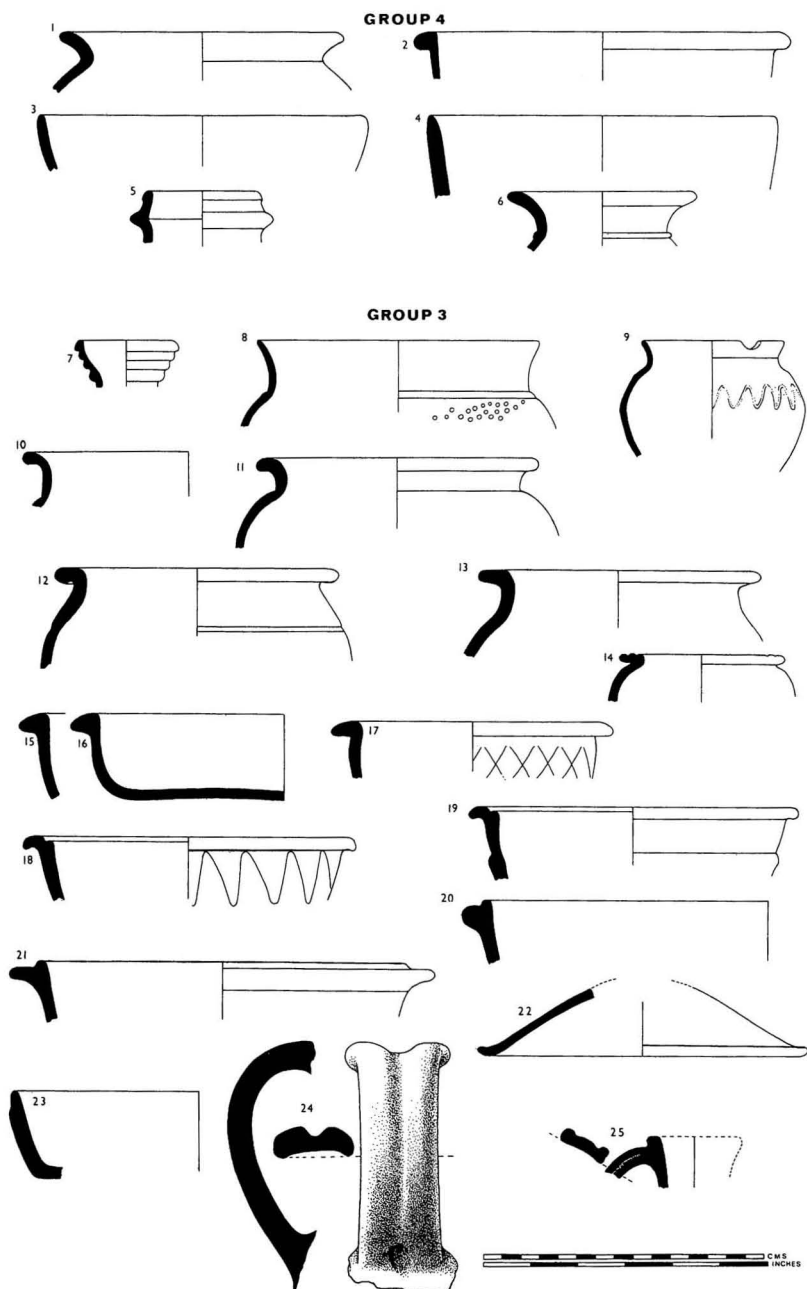


Fig. 7. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Coarse Pottery (1/4).

13. Storage jar, Farnham, R 80, a. Hard grey fabric with a flat rim. This type is common in the Ewell area, in second-century contexts. Type 25 C.
14. A small pot, in burnished black ware. Hand-made and heavily gritted. This vessel has a flattish, twice-grooved bead rim. Type 34.
15. Pie dish, in Category 2 black burnished ware, with a triangular rim. Gillam Type 222. Type 38 A.
16. Pie dish in light grey sandy ware. Type 38 B.
17. A dish, decorated with obtuse lattice in burnished black ware. Type 40.
18. Incipient flanged bowl, in Cat. 2 black burnished ware (after Farrar), decorated with arcading. *cf.* Gillam 226 and Southwark, Fig. 26. Type 42 A.
19. A moulded dish with an incipient flange, rather oxidised. A local type. see Ashted 1st Report; also Purberry Shot, Type 3. Type 42.
20. Incipient flanged bowl in Cat. 1 black burnished ware, wheel-thrown. Ashted Downs, Fig. 3. Type 44.
21. A flanged bowl in grey ware, with a burnished rim. Type 45.
22. Lid in grey ware, fabric firing brown. Southwark, Lid E. Type 48.
23. Dish or platter with groove under rim, in a grey sandy ware. Type 50 A.
24. A large flagon strap handle in pink-buff ware. Type 57.
25. Plain necked flagon in grey ware with a strap handle. Type 58.
26. A flagon strap handle in grey ware firing red; *not illustrated*. *Cf.* Ashted 3rd Report. Second century. Type 58 A.

Group 5. The midden (Fig. 8)

1. Flanged bowl, in grey-reddish ware, with a burnished rim. Type 43.
2. Jar, with an everted rim in light grey ware. Type 9.
3. Carinated dish with under-cut roll rim, grey fabric; *cf.* Purberry Shot, Type 36.
4. Square rim storage jar, with impressed cordon. Farnham product. Hadrianic and later. Type 54.
5. Carinated bowl, with upright rim in burnished black ware, brown-red fabric. Farnham, R 62. Late first-century. Type 10.

Group 6. Area adjacent to Building 1 (Fig. 8)

6. Wide-mouthed cordoned pot in grey fabric; *viz.* Purberry Shot, Type 1. Hadrianic-Antonine. Type 11.

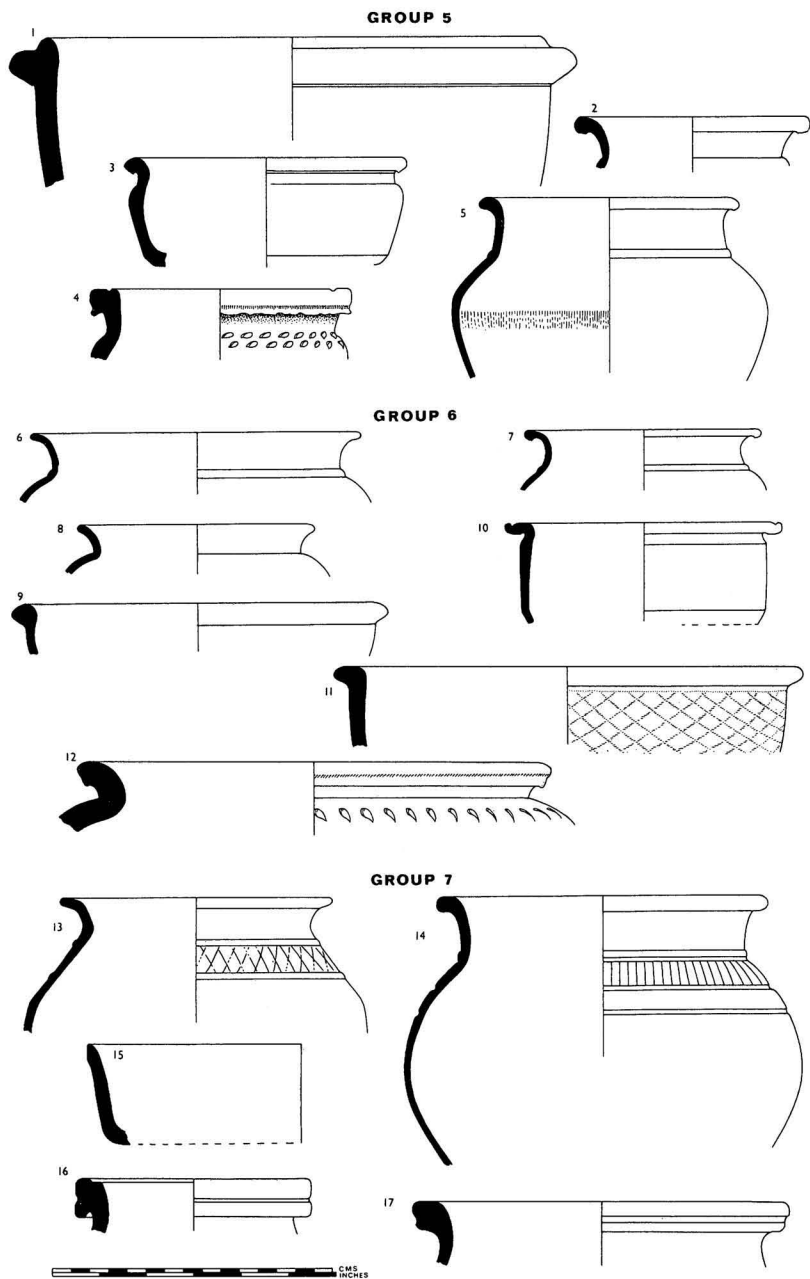


Fig. 8. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Coarse Pottery (1/4).

7. Cordoned jar, in light grey fabric with a flattened rim. Jars of this type were common during Phase Two of the site. Type 13.
8. Cavetto rim jar, in black-burnished Cat 2 ware; *cf.* Rapsley, Fig. 21, 78. Type 22.
9. Rounded rim bowl, red-greyish fabric. This vessel was coated with a smooth black slip, and incised with diagonal strokes. Type 38 D.
10. Straight-sided bowl, with a flat undercut rim having a lid groove. Made in a light grey 'grog' ware, firing dark grey. Type 32.
11. A very large dish in 'grog' ware, decorated with acute latticing. Vessels in grog ware appear at a number of local sites and are also present at points around the site, including Building 1. Type 41.
12. Storage jar in a reddish shell-tempered ware. Vessels of this quality are known from Purberry Shot and Southwark, where they are identified as 'Patch Grove' ware. Type 105.

Group 7. The charcoal pit (Fig. 8)

(Flue/Trench)

13. Cordoned jar with a latticed shoulder. Grey fabric severely oxidised. Type 13.
14. Large cordoned jar, in a badly-fired brown fabric, with a light bluish-grey slip applied to the upper body and rim. Highgate, Cat. 1. Type 106.

(Pit)

15. A platter in black burnished ware; *cf.* Gillam 329. Antonine. Type 50.
16. Storage jar, with a club-shaped rim. Farnham, third century onwards. Type 54.
17. Square-rim jar, in a dark grey fabric with a self-coloured slip. Type 95.

Group 8. Stane Street surface (Fig. 9)

1. Black-coated moulded dish, in a light grey fabric. Type 42.
2. Globular amphora in a pinkish grey fabric; Latimer, Type 67. Early first-century to mid second-century. Type 107.
3. Small curve sided dish, with rim groove. This type is in a pinkish fabric, which together with the shape recalls Overwey, Type 66; Type 46.

Phase Four

Group 9. Building 2 (Fig. 9)

4. Flanged bowl in black sandy ware; Ashted Downs, Fig. 3. Type 43.

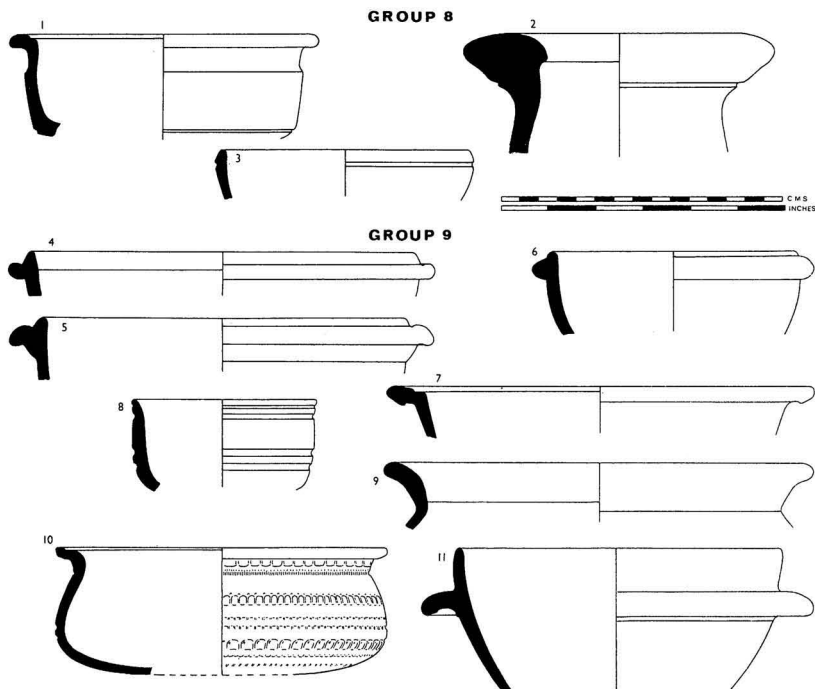


Fig. 9. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Coarse pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

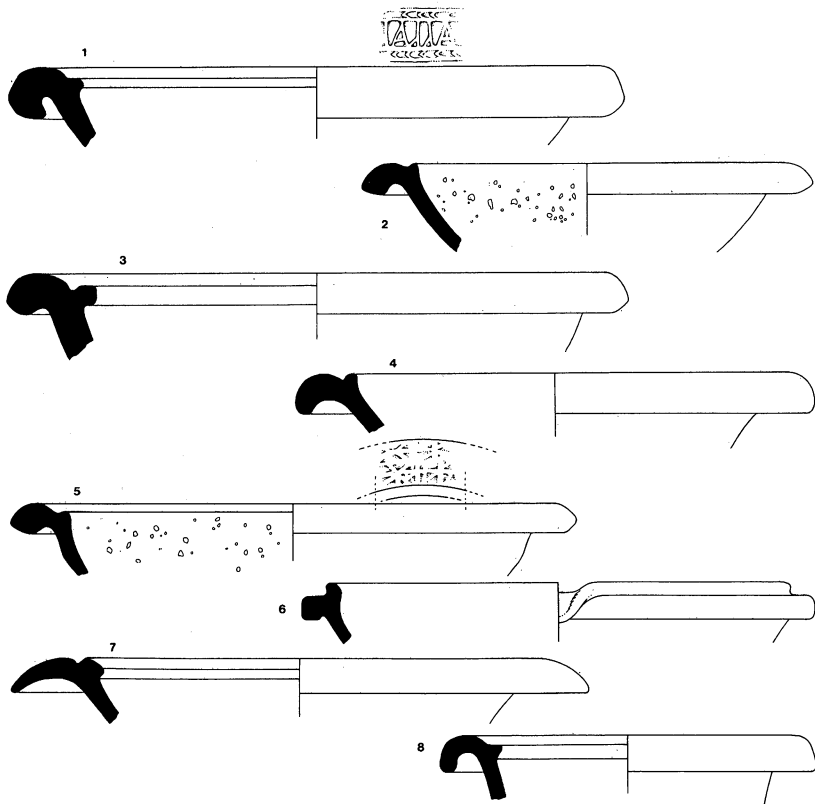
5. Flanged bowl, similar to the above, but with a groove under rim. Type 44 A.
6. Bowl with a flange rim, in dark grey ware, Gillam Type 228. Type 44 B.
7. Flanged bowl, in a light grey sandy ware, with a dark-slipped upper body and rim, viz. Southwark, Fig. 26.
8. A small bowl, with horizontal grooves. Grey fabric with a black glossy slip. Type 93.
9. Jar, with everted rim in a grey sandy fabric. Exterior coated with a black slip; an Overwey type. Type 94.
10. Red-coated imitation Samian bowl; Dr. 29/37. This vessel is decorated with horizontal bands of rouletting. Oxfordshire ware, late fourth-century. Type 109.
11. An imitation Samian flanged bowl, Dr. 38, coated with a brown or tan coloured slip. Late fourth-century. Type 110.

MORTARIA REPORT by Mrs Katherine F. Hartley.**References**

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- Oxfordshire, 1936 Harden, D. B. 'Two Romano-British Potters' Fields near Oxford', *Oxoniensia*, I.
- Oxfordshire, 1953 Case, H. and Kirk, Joan R., *Oxoniensia*, XVII/XVIII, 225.
- Wroxeter I, 1913 Bushe-Fox, J. P. *Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town of Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912*. Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. I.

Fig. 10:

1. Cream fabric mostly blackened by burning. The incomplete, retrograde stamp, is from the single die used by a potter whose name was probably

**Fig. 10.** St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Mortaria ($\frac{1}{4}$).

Lallans. Over fifty stamps are known from England and Wales including sixteen from the kilns at Brockley Hill, Middx, where he undoubtedly worked. A stamp from Heronbridge is dated to the early second century, and his rim-types suggest a date within the period A.D. 90-130. Oval pit layer CA. Type 81.

2. A sandy, pale brownish cream fabric with slightly greyer core; the few grits which survive are translucent reddish brown and an opaque blackish material. The fabric and the rim form would fit well with manufacture in the south, probably in the Surrey-Sussex area, in the second century, within the period A.D. 120-170. The midden. Type 82.
3. Fine-textured cream fabric. The form and fabric are related to the mortaria probably made in the south and south-east of England in the Flavian-Trajanic period (for the form see Wroxeter 1, 19, 26-30). I would expect this sample to belong to the early second century. Type 83.
4. Granular cream fabric with pink core and red-brown (some translucent) white and grey flint grit. There are many tiny transverse cracks across the flange. This vessel is likely to have been made in the south of England though the fabric argues a different source to Types 82 and 85. Type 84.
5. Similar to Type 82 above, but with a small potter's stamp, impressed several times. The stamp is probably a trademark rather than a name-stamp. No other example of this stamp is known. Second century, within the period A.D. 120-170. Type 85.
6. Slightly sandy cream fabric with a pink core and translucent white, pink and red brown grit. The bead is burnt. The fabric grit and rim-form indicate manufacture at or near Oxford. The rim can be most closely to types from the Headington kiln (Oxfordshire 1953, Fig. 45) which are believed to be fourth-century in date. Type 86.
7. Slightly sandy cream fabric with grey-cored flange. This rim-form with its curiously flattened bead and large but thin flange is a characteristic type produced in the kilns at or near Oxford, in the second century, *circa* A.D. 130-170. It can be closely matched in rims found at the Cowley kilns, (Oxfordshire 1936, 101, Fig. 20, No. 3., 1941, Fig. 5, Nos 48, 53 and 56). Type 87.
8. Orange brown fabric with a thick blue-grey core. The mortarium is not from any of the major potteries and is likely to have been made in the south. Type 88. Types 83-88 from the floor of Building 1.

SAMIAN WARE by Brian R. Hartley, F.S.A.

Fig. 11:

1. Form 36, Central Gaulish, probably from Les Martres-de-Veyre. Trajanic/Hadrianic. Charcoal Pit, Layer CP1.

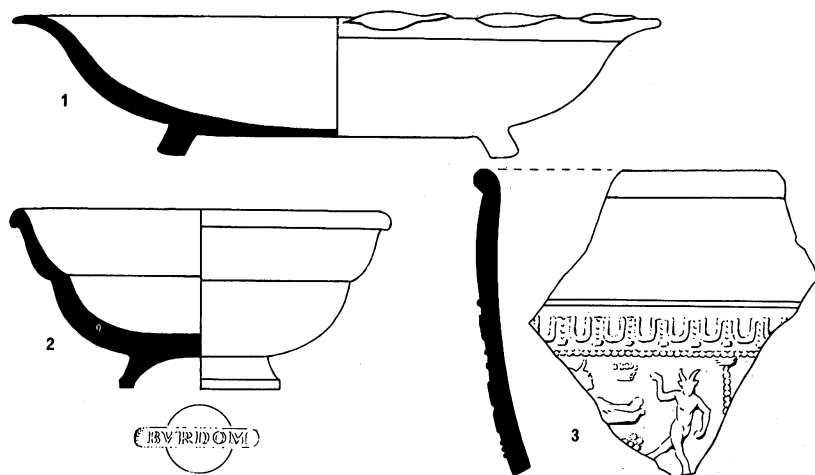


Fig. 11. St Mary's Churchyard, Ewell. Samian Ware ($\frac{1}{2}$).

2. Form 27, with a somewhat eroded stamp BVRDOM. This stamp is not known from any closely dated contexts, but the form, as well as the general record for Burdo, suggests a date *circa* A.D. 140-160. Burdo worked at Lezoux. Midden.
3. Form 37, in the style of Drusus I of Les Martres-de-Veyre, (ref. J. R. Terrisse, 'Les céramiques sigillées gallo-romaines des Martres-de-Veyre', *Gallia*, Suppl. XIX, Pl. I), *circa* A.D. 100-120. Stane Street, Layer RIA.

Not illustrated:

A stamp of Malliacus, on the base of a cup, almost certainly Form 27. This is one of the earlier stamps of Malliacus of Lezoux, previously noted on form 27 at London and Colchester; (Hawkes C.F.C. and Hull M. R., *Camulodunum* (1947). Layer C area adjacent to Building 1.

Building 1. Form 27 in Lezoux fabric, a late example typical of the period, *circa* A.D. 130-160.

The fragments of a Curle 11 bowl, a Hadrianic date is more likely than Early Antonine.

Midden. A Form 33, Central Gaulish, probably early Antonine. Form 18/31 or, more probably, judging by the angle of the wall, 18/31 R. Central Gaulish, the precise form and fabric being suggestive of early Antonine. A form 36, with the barbotine leaves in a different clay from the body, Central Gaulish. This form is rarely datable, but the general characteristics suggest a mid second-century A.D. date.

Stane Street Layer RIA. Form 27 in one of the characteristic fabrics of Les Martres-de-Veyre, Trajanic or early Hadrianic.

APPENDIX I

Distribution of Sandal Studs and Nails by Frank Pemberton and Ina Godman

Sandal Stud and Nail count			S straight B Bent											
Context	Studs	1/2 inch	1 inch		1 1/2 inches		2 inch		2 1/2 inches		3 inch		Total	
		S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	
Building 1	22	8	—	5	1	11	5	8	—	35	2	—	5	67 13
Midden area	116	19	—	28	12	26	6	11	10	2	2	1	3	87 33
Oval Pit	2	1	—	3	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	9 4
Stane Street	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4 1
Yard	31	1	—	2	1	6	3	8	3	3	2	—	—	20 9
Total	176	29	—	40	15	47	15	30	15	40	7	1	8	187 60

This analysis only shows complete studs or nails and omits any fragments. So few examples were found in the charcoal pit and Building 2, that it was felt best to omit.

From the figures tabulated above, several observations could be made. Firstly, it is interesting to note that the bulk of the sandal studs, as almost expected in the midden and yard areas, where there was presumably plenty of activity. The midden area in fact, produced also a dense cluster of bent and twisted nails, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This concentration could reflect dismantling and breaking of composite wooden objects, prior to burning.

In contrast, Building 1 has a high percentage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch nails, and curiously enough mostly straight. Although the count is small and perhaps biased, the presence of straight as distinct from twisted nails, corresponds with other evidence on the site that Building 1 was destroyed by fire

APPENDIX II:

The Animal Bones by Mrs G. Done, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

The bone recovered consisted of some 2000 pieces, including 240 loose teeth. Much of it was fragmentary due mainly to butchering and cooking; complete bones accounted for only 2% of the total. The 654 pieces identified showed the presence of the following animals:- horse, ox, sheep, pig, rabbit, fowl.

Table I *Complete Bones*

<i>Horse</i>	<i>Ox</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pig</i>
carpal 1	patella 1	astragalus 5	1st phalanx 2
	carpals 9	os calcis 3	2nd " 3
	metacarpal 1	metapodial 1	accessory 1
	1st phalanx 6	1st phalanx 5	metapodial
	2nd " 6		
	3rd " 1		

The complete bones, with the exception of one ox bone (patella), were from the distal ends of legs, below humerus and tibia, which would be discarded by the butcher as valueless for food.

Table II *Proportions of Bones by Species*

<i>Horse</i>	10.1%
<i>Ox</i>	35.1%
<i>Sheep</i>	46.6%
<i>Pig</i>	8.2%

Table III *Distribution of Bone on Site*

	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Ox</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pig</i>
Building 1	4.0%	34.8%	54.9%	6.4%
Oval Pit	4.0	55.0	35.9	5.1
Charcoal Pit	0.0	31.3	53.1	12.6
Cobbled Yard	14.0	22.0	58.0	6.0
Building 2	56.0	26.5	17.5	0.0
Stane Street	13.8	34.7	44.5	7.0

Most of the bone (70%) came from Building 1 and was very fragmentary. About 12% of this material was accurately identified as opposed to 50% of material from other areas. Broken bones without epiphysis or other diagnostic features were divided into ox-sized and sheep-sized pieces in case some pattern should emerge. However, over the whole area, the numbers of sheep and ox pieces were found to be roughly equal.

Horse

The horse bones derived mainly from Building 2 and Stane Street, an occasional tooth being found elsewhere. Upper and lower jaw fragments, some teeth, and parts of metapodials were the most numerous. Teeth indicating ages of 8-9 years and about 20 years, were found in Building 1. One metatarsal proximal end showed chop marks.

Ox

Among the identifiable bones, in addition to those of the lower limbs already mentioned, were fragments of a rib, mandible and scapula, including 9 glenoid cavities. A few fragments of the meat-yielding long bones were noted but most of them seem to have undergone thorough processing by butcher and cook. Chop marks were noted on ribs, scapula neck, mandible below articular condyle, olecranon process of ulna and fragments of shaft of humerus. No jaw fragments gave information as to age. One metapodial with an unfused distal epiphysis was present. Fusion takes place at 2-2½ years.

Comparison of metapodials indicating some range in size which might be due not only to type or breed but to age and sex also.

Sheep

Of the 240 loose teeth found, 150 belonged to sheep. There were also teeth embedded in some of the mandibular fragments found. Ribs, scapulae, pelves and long bones were well represented, as opposed to vertebrae, of which there was only one, an atlas.

Eleven distal ends of tibia were found, some bearing several chop marks. The tibia is prone to lose its distal end as the shaft in that region is very slender but it is possible that the leg of lamb of this period was taken from above the hock rather than from below which is the modern convention.

There is evidence of sheep aged from one to three years, and the owner of an immature first phalanx was probably a new born lamb.

Pig

Few pig bones were found. Rib, maxillary and mandibular fragments predominated. Two jaws can be aged at less than one year.

Others

A rabbit tibia and part of scapula and mandible were found in Building 1. As were four chicken bones. Three bird bones were also found in the oval pit.

Comment

Ox and sheep are clearly the main food animals, pig being present but of little consequence. Possibly, if good grass was available, sheep were considered a more useful crop, producing wool as well as meat. Jaws of several ages between 1 and 3 years suggest the possibility of an over-wintered flock. If this was so, the healthy conditions of the many teeth found (both in and out of jaws) would be an indication of a good standard of shepherding with careful culling.

It is unfortunate that there is so little evidence as to ox ages. As in the case of the pig, the material does not allow conclusions to be drawn about the age of slaughter, or whether cattle were kept and over-wintered, or if beef was brought in.

The chop marks in the horse metapodial raises the question of butchering for meat, though skinning is perhaps a more likely explanation.

No dog bones were found.

There was no evidence of disease.

APPENDIX III

The Small Finds: by Frank Pemberton (Fig. 12)

1. Grey whetstone, broken.
2. Sandstone whetstone
3. Sandstone whetstone, worn.
4. Bone pin or needle, broken.
5. Bone counter or disc, with two incised circles, but with a plain back.
6. Top half of a bodkin.
7. Bone hair pin with turned head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.
8. Lead ring, dia $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
9. Lead weight or counter.

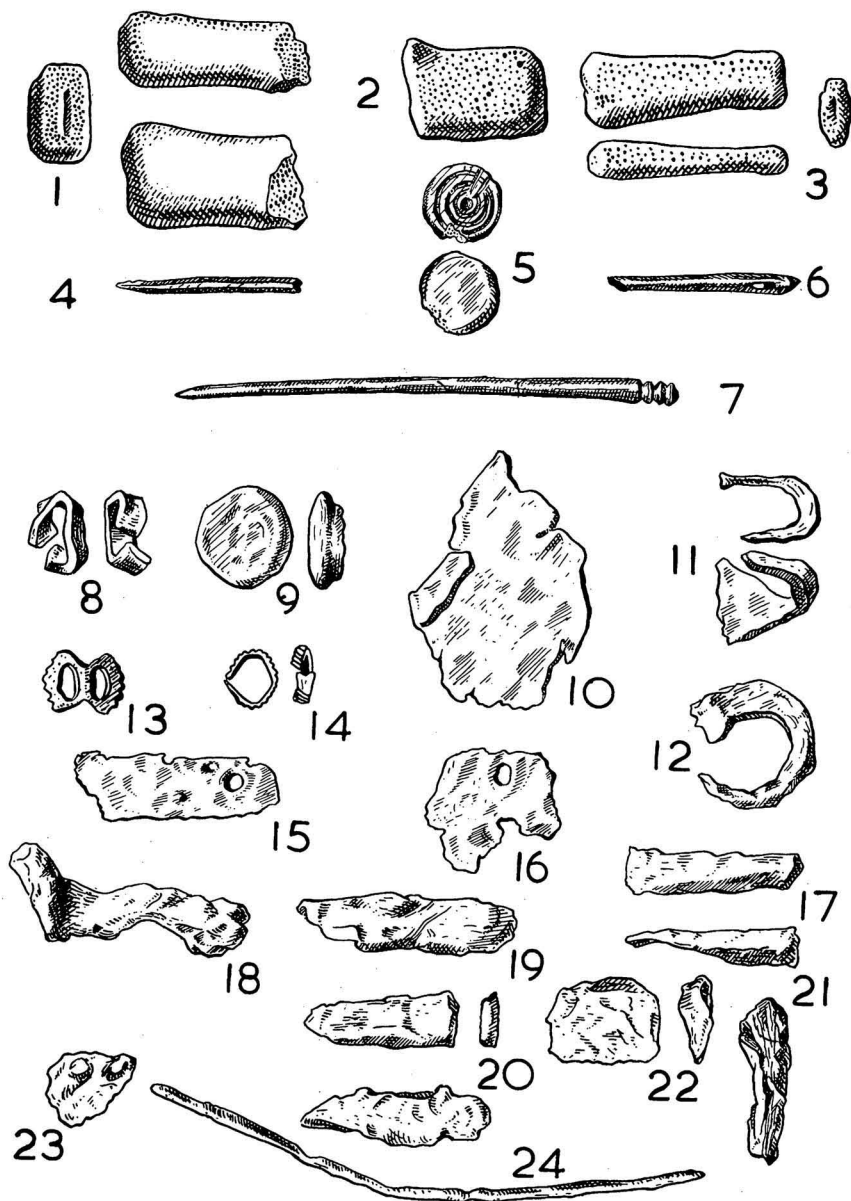


Fig.12. Small Finds. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

10. Lead sheet with irregular edges.
11. Iron hook, 1 inch deep.
12. Iron ring with an open end.
13. Bronze butterfly buckle.
14. Very small ringer ring with rouletting.
15. Pieced iron blade.
16. Flat iron sheet with two punched holes.
17. Tapered chisel or punch.
18. Iron foot or pedestal (sideways on).
19. Pointed Iron Blade.
20. Rounded end blade.
21. A blade or punch.
22. Thick iron blade.
23. Triangular piece with two rivets along the edge.
24. A long thin rod, together with a rod, possibly a latch lifter assembly.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, from the floor of Building 1.

Nos. 2, 9, 11, 12 and 22 from the yard surface, Phase 2.

Nos. 5 and 8—Charcoal pit; Nos. 6 and 7 Midden area, whilst associated with Building 2 are Nos. 14, 23 and 24. Also found but not illustrated were a fibula, Collingwood Group K, pre-Flavian and a snake ring of first-second century character, from the floor of Building 1.

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The post-excavation work was carried out at the Upper Mill, Ewell, by the same team. Mr C. Williams drew nearly all the final sections and plans, for publication, and was also responsible for the final pottery line drawings. The small finds were drawn by Mrs Olive Temple, A.R.C.A., including the Samian and Mortaria. The animal bones were most willingly studied and a report issued by Mrs Geraldine Done., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

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The finds from the site have been accessioned by The Bourne Hall Museum, Spring Street, Ewell, and were at the time of writing stored in twelve oblong cardboard boxes. The pottery types and small finds have been packed separately and kept in the museum office.

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