

EXCAVATIONS AT BROCKLEY HILL, MIDDLESEX SULLONIAE (N.G.R. TQ 174941) 1970

BY STEPHEN A. CASTLE

EXCAVATIONS IN 1968

In 1968 rescue excavations were conducted in Field 157, immediately to the south of the Orthopaedic Hospital, prior to the tipping of soil and rubble. Bulldozing of the topsoil prior to this tipping brought to light considerable quantities of Roman tile and pottery. Limited excavation at the eastern edge of the field disclosed clay-pits, gullies and a well alongside a road with ditches which may be Roman Watling Street. Although this area could not be adequately excavated, a good cross-section of its history was obtained and material recovered includes pottery datable from the first to fourth centuries, coins, a bronze dog ornament, bracelet and Dolphin type brooch.

A kiln and associated clay-pits and ditches was discovered in the central area of the field together with considerable quantities of coarse pottery datable to the period c.A.D. 70-120. Of particular interest are the stamped mortaria, including some of the potters Candidus, Doinus, G. Attius Marinus and Gissus. There seems good reason to believe that other kilns lay nearby; however, the encroaching tip prevented further investigation.

Observation and excavation was particularly useful in confirming that the linear earthwork Grims Ditch ends on the eastern edge of Pear Wood.

All the finds from these excavations have been donated to the London Museum for eventual inclusion in the proposed Museum of London. A large illustrated and costly report has been prepared and whilst it is regretted that it could not appear before this present report it is hoped that funds will be raised to enable its publication in the not too distant future.

Excavations were conducted on this site from January to March of 1970, by members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Stanmore Orthopaedic Hospital kindly permitted excavation on a site north of Brockley Hill House, prior to the laying of a North Sea Gas main.

It was decided to excavate here in order to obtain a clearer picture of the nature of the ribbon development on the west side of modern Watling Street. Trenches were dug to the north and south during 1950-54.¹ Excavation in 1970 was severely limited by the presence of a modern layer of clay in places 2-4 ft. (60cm.-1.2m) thick which was dumped here about 1956.

SITE A (FIGS. 1 AND 2)

Excavation has disclosed the west lip of the eighteenth-century road ditch discovered to the north in 1950-51 and south in 1953-54.² Its clay and silt infill contained a large quantity of eighteenth-century material, including fragments of wine bottles, stems of clay tobacco pipes, brick rubble and much brown glazed pottery. This feature is the west ditch of eighteenth-century Watling Street which seems to have gone out of use in 1800-1820 on the advent of the present road.³

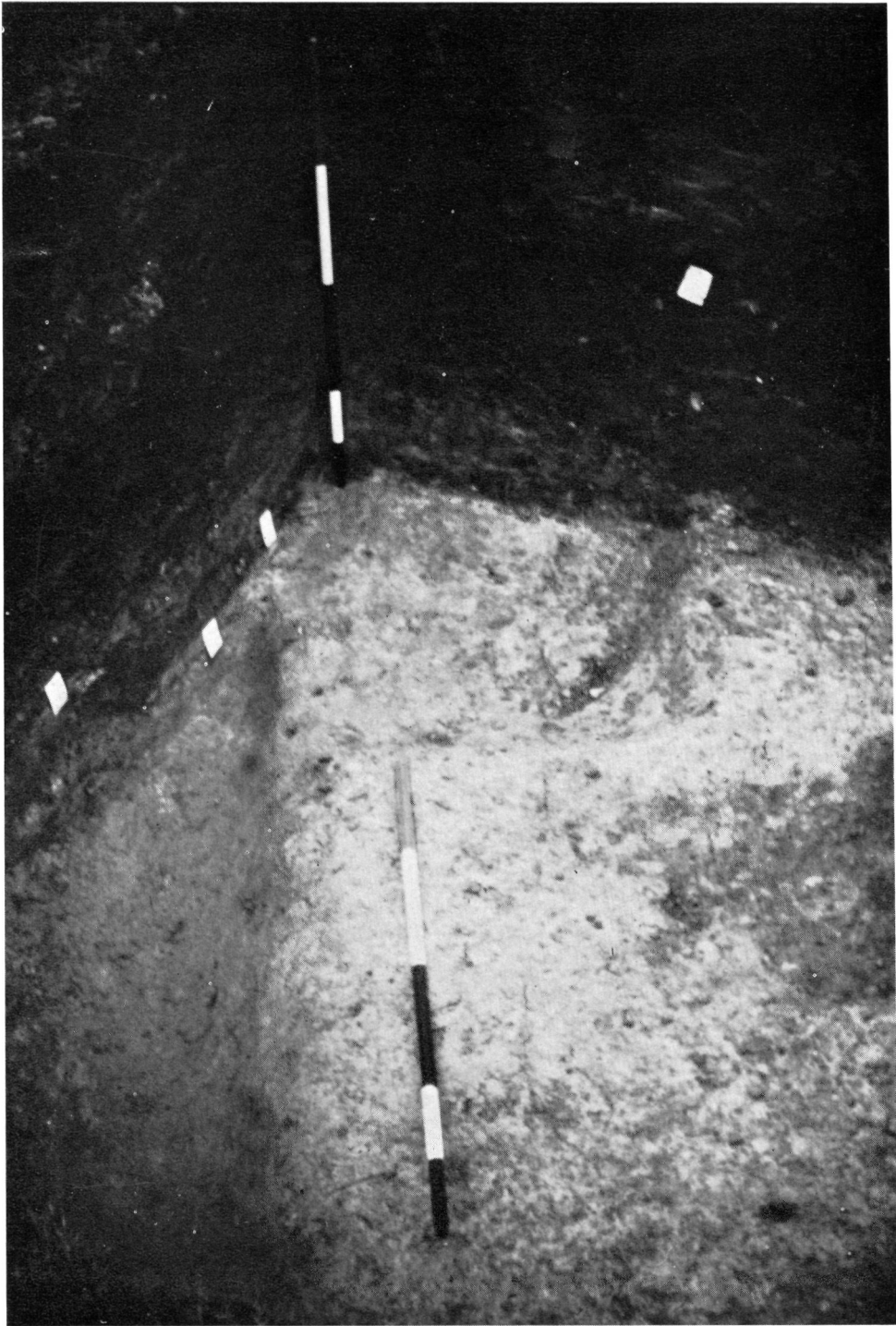


PLATE A. Early ditch and Pit A



PLATE B. Cobbled working area

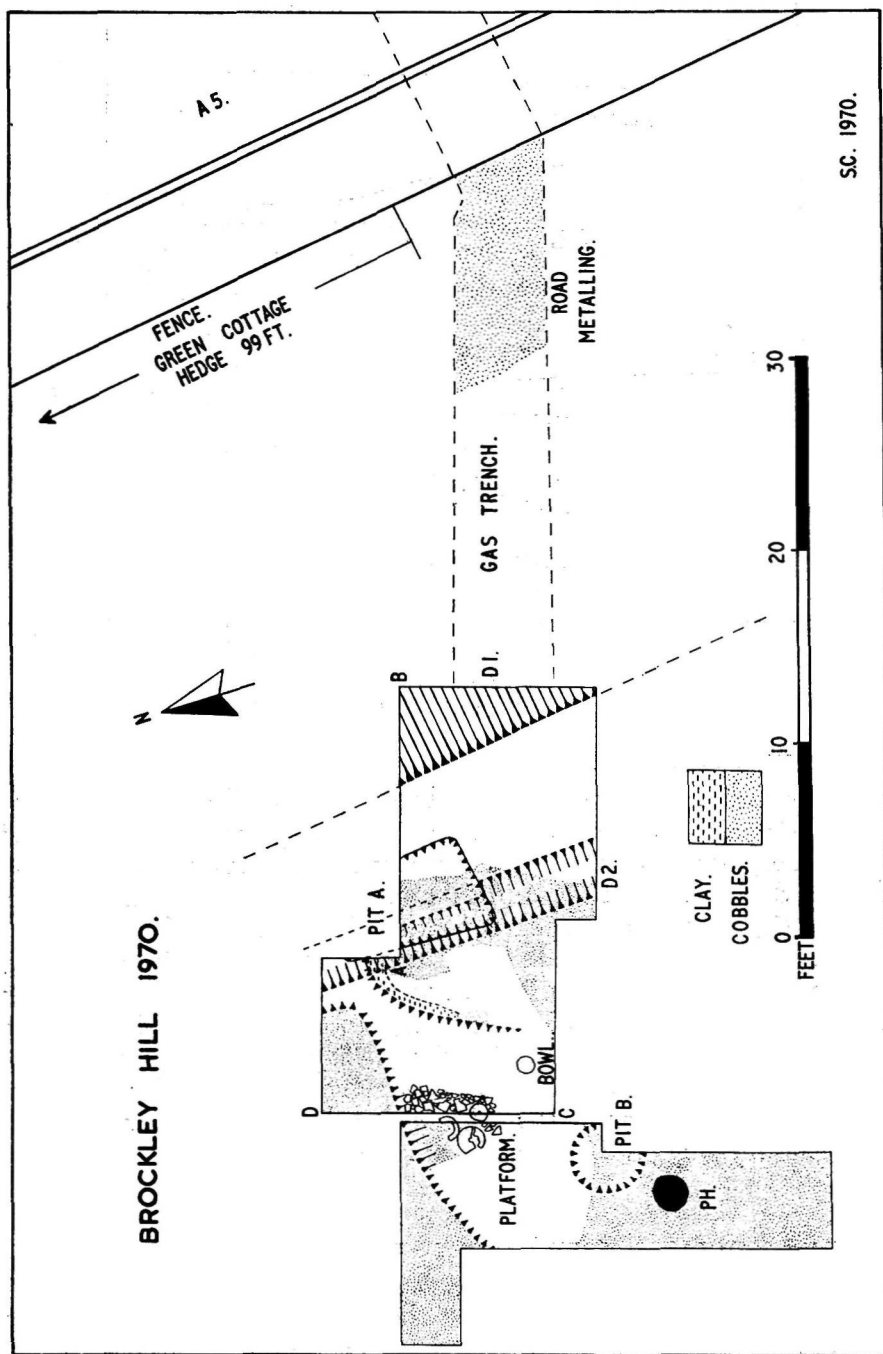


Fig. 1
Plan of Site A

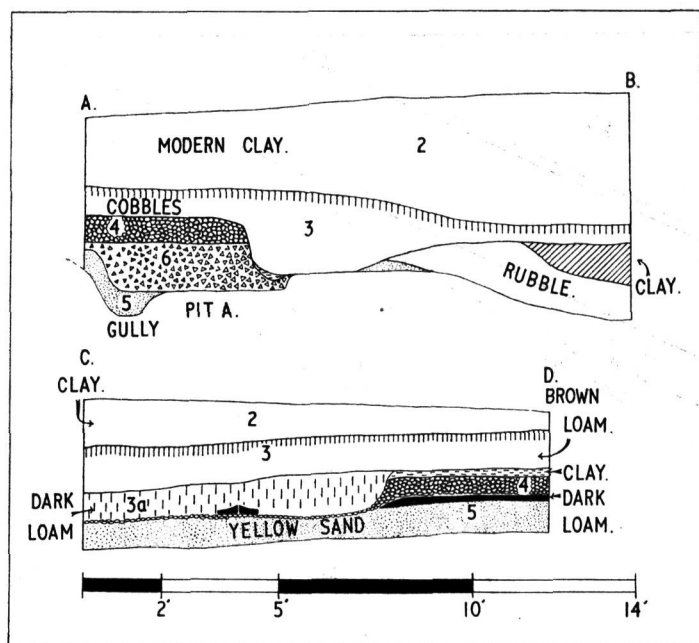


Fig. 2
Sections of Site A

MID-FIRST CENTURY DITCH? *Plate A*

A little to the west and running almost parallel to it was a small U-shaped ditch approximately 2 ft. 3 ins. (68cm.) wide and 1 ft. 6 ins. (45.7cm.) deep. Its infill, which consisted of yellow sand with fine gravel, contained not a single artifact. This layer continued to accumulate long after the ditch had silted up and in the upper levels was a considerable quantity of Flavian pottery (Fig. 3, 1-4) mostly local wares probably produced at the kilns nearby, a bronze dolphin brooch and a dupondius of Vespasian A.D. 69-79 (Fig. 5). This evidence would seem to indicate that the earliest Roman occupation at this part of the settlement is Flavian and that the ditch is mid-first century and, in view of its position, was probably associated with Roman Watling Street. Gravel metalling 9 ins. (23cm.) thick on a clay bank was disclosed between the ditch and modern Watling Street when the trench was cut for the gas main in June 1970. It seems likely that this metalling was part of Roman Watling Street. This metalling had been badly disturbed by the digging of the eighteenth-century ditch.

WORKING AREA ASSOCIATED WITH KILNS TO THE NORTH

More Flavian pottery was found in the upper levels of the yellow sand layer in the two trenches dug to the west, including notably a sherd of yellow glazed St. Remy ware (Fig. 5), of which no closer dating than c.A.D. 70-100 can be offered. Above this layer was a much-disturbed deposit of dark loam, ash and white clay containing a large quantity of Flavian pottery, probably also the products of the nearby kilns. Dug into the yellow sand

and contemporary with this ashy layer, sometime in the late first century were two shallow puddling holes, one circular in plan, the other rectangular. These were filled with a thick deposit of white potters' clay and charcoal which contained a fair quantity of sherds of local coarseware of the period *c.A.D.* 70–120 (Fig. 3, 6–11) and a few very small fragments of samian ware dated *c.A.D.* 55–80. These puddling holes were evidently associated with the nearby kilns. The rectangular puddling hole was dug across the early ditch.

COBBLED WORKING AREA (*Plate B*)

By the late third to early fourth century, pottery dumps associated with the kilns, which were in action during the period *c.A.D.* 70–160, were levelled and cobbling was laid down over the entire area. Dug into the cobbling was a shallow depression, on the floor of which was a tile platform, next to which lay two rotary querns (corn grinding stones). The larger of these stones, which was 16½ ins. in diameter, was of Rhenish Lava, it was badly cracked and could not be lifted in one piece. The smaller stone, 12 ins. in diameter, was of sandstone, as were the fragments of the upper stone of the same quern. This working area was associated with the hut found immediately to the west in 1950.⁴ Its construction appears to have been rather flimsy and the posthole found in 1970 appears to be part of it. Associated with this working area was a fair quantity of fourth-century pottery (Fig. 3, 21–35) sherds of colour-coated ware and other domestic articles including a bronze pin and a silver-plated brooch (Fig. 5). Resting on the cobbling nearby was a coin (Ae 3) of Constantius II *A.D.* 341–346.

Above the working area was a layer of plough-disturbed light brown loam containing a few sherds of fourth-century pottery, a first- or second-century dupondius, two coins (Ae 3s) of Constantine I, dated *A.D.* 330–335 and a large quantity of residual first- and second-century pottery.

CONCLUSIONS

This excavation gives confirmation of pottery production at Brockley Hill in the period *c.A.D.* 70–160. Judging by the pottery from this and the 1950–51 excavations it would seem that the kilns in this area were mainly engaged in the production of smaller vessels: jars, flagons and bowls, rather than mortaria and amphorae-type flagons, though doubtless a few of these were also produced. It is interesting to note that the production of pottery at the workings north of the hospital continued well into the Hadrianic to Antonine period, in contrast to the apparent ending of production in *c.A.D.* 120–130, at both the workings excavated in 1947 and 1968.⁵ At the kiln workings excavated in 1950–51, by *c.A.D.* 110 a new clay fabric had been introduced from which vessels in fine-textured red ware (Fig. 3, 18 and 34) usually coated with cream slip, were produced. The potter Driccius had access to this clay with which he produced mortaria sometime during the period *c.A.D.* 110–150. He had kilns at Radlett and it seems likely that he also had some at Brockley Hill where he was probably also engaged in the production of jars and “short expanding neck type” ring-necked flagons.⁶

Although there is no evidence of pottery production on this site after *c.A.D.* 160, it is clear that occupation of a more domestic nature continued into the third and fourth centuries. Furthermore, a badly worn coin of Valentinian I, *A.D.* 364–375, found resting on the cobbling near the hut in 1950 would seem to indicate that occupation on this site continued almost to the close of the fourth century.

Of special interest is the small quantity of worked flints (Fig. 5), four from Layer 5, stratigraphically the earliest layer on the site. Dr. Andree Rosenfeld, of the British Museum, is of the opinion that one of these is a core tool of Mesolithic type (Fig. 5, F5). It is possible, therefore, that this area was subject to Mesolithic activity but it must be stressed, however, that flint tools were used as late as the Belgic Iron Age; therefore the evidence is at present insufficient to establish this.

An interesting surface find made while excavations were in progress was a barbarous radiate coin of Victorinus A.D. 268–270. It was found by Mr. G. Robinson, in the hospital grounds to the south-west of the site. This is the first recorded third-century coin from the Brockley Hill settlement.

OBSERVATIONS DURING THE CUTTING OF THE TRENCH FOR THE GAS MAIN, JUNE 1970

SITE B

Following the excavation of Site A, watch was kept when trench digging operations were in progress. A shallow pit was disclosed immediately to the west of Site A, containing a considerable quantity of potsherds, including wasters and samian ware of first- and second-century date (Fig. 3, 39–44). Doubtless this pit was associated with the nearby kiln workings.

SITE C

Observations of the trench, where cut on the eastern side of modern Watling Street, showed that this area had been much disturbed by the track leading to Brockley Grange Farm. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century material was found at a depth of 2 ft. (61cm.) resting on the natural clay subsoil. East of the farm, TQ 176941, the trench turned southwards in the direction of the Pipers Green Lane and Watling Street road junction. Stopping at a point some 100 yards north of the junction it turned due west across modern Watling Street, c. TQ 179933. A small quantity of pottery of first to fourth-century date was found at this point, on the east side of modern Watling Street (Fig. 3, 45). Nothing structural was revealed and it seems likely that this material represents roadside rubbish. In 1955, Roman cremation burials apparently of first-century date were discovered a little to the south on the north side of Pipers Green Lane.⁷

DATING EVIDENCE I

The Coins

- Trench 1, layer 5, grey to yellow sand.
- 1. Ae dupondius of Vespasian A.D. 69–79. Obverse, head of Vespasian right, IMP CAES . . . Reverse, illegible.
- Trench 2, layer 3, brown loam.
- 2. Ae dupondius, obverse, unidentifiable head right, reverse illegible, c. first or second century.
- 3. Ae 3 of Constantine I, Urbs Roma type, mintmark illegible, c. A.D. 330–335.
- 4. Ae 3 of Constantine I, Constantinopolis type, mintmark illegible, c. A.D. 330–335.
- Trench 3, layer 3, resting on cobbles.
- 5. Ae 3 of Constantius II. Obv, CONSTANTIVS PF AVG. Rev, VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Mint of Trier. L.R.B.C. 139/140. A.D. 341–346.
- South-west of Site near Greenhouses.
- 6. Barbarous radiate of Victorinus A.D. 268–270.

DATING EVIDENCE II

POTTERY (Fig. 3)

Trenches 1-3, layer 5, yellow sand.

1. Jar with beaded rim in orange ware.
2. Base of jar in sandy cream ware.
3. Shouldered jar in hard grey to red ware.
4. Rim of an amphora in hard sandy cream ware. Cf. Brockley Hill 1947, p. 15, 85, but rim more rounded.
5. (Fig. 5). Shard of yellow glazed St. Remy ware in orange to buff ware with scale decoration on the exterior.

Only the top of this layer contained Roman material, intermixed with which and below was a small quantity of worked flints (Fig. 5). The infill of the ditch contained not a single artifact. The pottery in this layer is of Flavian type and date and this is confirmed by the presence of a dupondius of Vespasian and a "Dolphin" type brooch typical of the period c. A.D. 50-100. A few small sherds of native ware were also present.

Trenches 1-2, Pit A, white clay and charcoal (Puddling Hole).

6. Rim of a narrow-necked jar or flagon in overfired blue ware, probably a waster.
7. Large rectangular rimmed bowl in buff sandy ware.
8. Shouldered jar in hard grey ware with burnished surface. Part of this vessel was also in Pit B.
9. Ring-necked flagon in buff ware. Cf. Brockley Hill 1947, p. 10, 35 and 37 which are c. A.D. 70-120. Samian Ware.
- S1. South Gaulish, Dr 18, c. A.D. 60-80.
- S2. S.G. Dr 27, fine ware and flat-topped rim, c. A.D. 55-80.
- S3-4. S.G. Dr 27, two sherds from different cups, c. A.D. 70-80.

The coarseware sherds from this pit which are in local ware, and the samian ware suggest a date of after c.A.D. 80 for its use as a puddling hole. The samian sherds are in remarkably good condition. Trench 3, Pit B, white clay and charcoal (Puddling Hole).

Native Ware.

10. Base of a platter in black to brown gritty ware without a stamp.
11. Bead rim jar in black gritty ware, hand made then probably finished on a wheel. Cf. Park Street, 1945, p. 83, No. 2, Claudian. Romano-British Ware.
8. Jar, part of which was found in Pit A.
Pit B is more or less contemporary with Pit A.
Trenches 2-3, layer 4a, dark loam with ash and a little white clay.
Much disturbed by cobbling of layer 4 above.
12. Reed-rimmed bowl in hard light grey ware, rectangular shaped rim. Found resting on layer 5 and containing white clay (Fig. 1). Cf. Brockley Hill 1947, p. 9, Nos. 11-19, Flavian.
13. Reed-rimmed bowl in hard orange ware, rectangular shaped rim and similar to No. 12.
14. Jar in grey sandy ware with black exterior.
Samian Ware.
- S5. S.G. Dr 15/17, ware badly burnt, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S6. S.G. Dr 27, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S7. S.G. Dr 18, c. A.D. 70-100.

This layer which is contemporary with Pits A and B contained a few sherds of native ware and fragments of a large amphora in non-local ware.

Trenches 1-3, layer 4, cobbles.

Native Ware.

15. Hand made jar in dark brown to black gritty ware with burnished surface. An Iron Age form with everted rim, c. first century A.D. Similar to R.E.M. Wheeler, Maiden Castle, 1943, p. 200, 42 and 47. Romano-British Ware.
16. Small jar in pink to buff ware. Cf. Brockley Hill 1950, p. 221, 40, first half of the second century.
17. Shouldered jar or beaker in hard light grey ware with milk white slip. Cf. B. Cunliffe, Winchester Excavations 1949-60, vol. 1, p. 75, 3, first century.

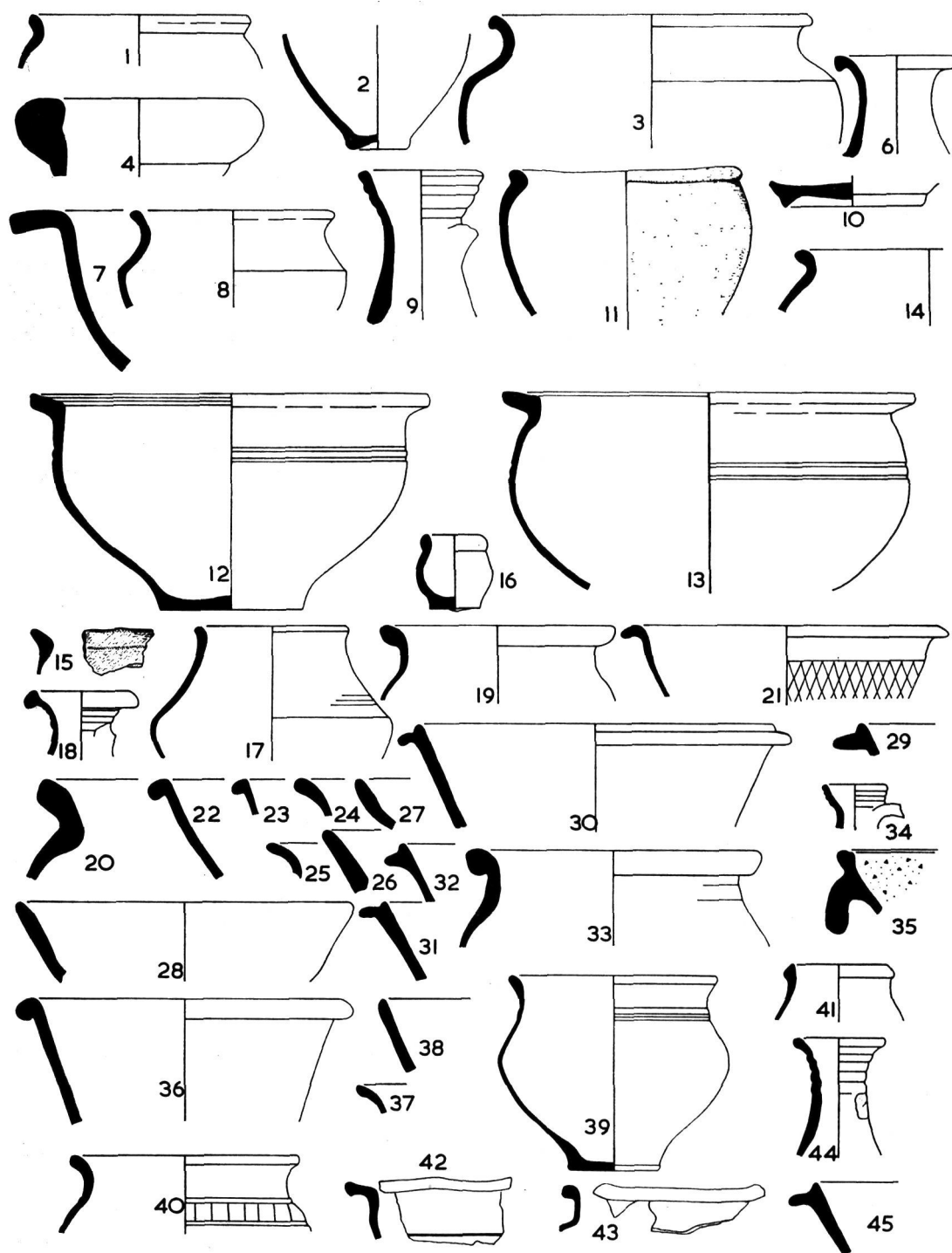


Fig. 3
The Pottery

18. Ring-necked flagon in grey to red fine textured ware with cream slip.
19. Jar in pink sandy ware slightly blackened and without cordon. Cf. P. Corder. Roman Pottery at Verulamium, p. 288, B, "Antiquaries' Journal", 1941, third century.
Samian Ware.
- S8. S.G. Dr 27, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S9. S.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S10. S.G. Dr 18/31, edge of stamp, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S11. Central Gaulish, Curle II, orange ware, dull slip and traces of burning, c. A.D. 100-140.
- S12. C.G. Dr 27, A.D. 100-120.
This layer was laid down by the late third to early fourth century and consists of rammed pebbles mixed with a considerable quantity of first and second century potsherds many of which are wasters. Resting on this layer at the south end of Trench 3 was a coin of Constantius II, A.D. 341-346.
Trench 2, cobbles below tile platform.
Native Ware.
20. Large jar in brown gritty ware with smooth exterior.
Samian Ware.
- S13. C.G. Dr 18/31, extremely micaceous ware with remains of light orange slip and traces of burning, c. A.D. 150-200.
Trench 2 and 3. Layer 3a, dark brown loam with charcoal.
Romano-British Ware.
21. Roll-rimmed bowl in black burnished ware with angled-trellis decoration. Cf. Leicester, p. 206, No. 1, fourth century.
22. Roll-rimmed bowl in buff to grey ware.
23. Roll-rimmed bowl in black burnished ware.
- 24-25. Cavetto-rimmed jars in black burnished ware, fourth century.
- 26-27. Straight-sided dishes in black burnished ware.
28. Straight-sided dish in grey ware with black burnished exterior.
- 29-32. Flanged bowls in black burnished ware. Cf. Park Street 1945, p. 86, 11-12, fourth century.
33. Jar in hard orange ware without cordon. Cf. P. Corder, Roman Pottery at Verulamium, p. 288, B, third century, "Antiquaries Journal", 1941.
34. Ring-necked flagon of short expanding neck type in grey to red fine-textured ware with cream slip. Cf. Verulamium 1963-64, "Hertfordshire Archaeology", vol. 1, p. 32, 2-4, 1968, c. A.D. 130-165.
35. Mortarium in cream ware with pink core. Cf. Brockley Hill 1951, p. 181, M6, early second century, but this rim-form persists into the fourth century.
Samian Ware.
- S14. S.G. Dr 37, c. A.D. 70-80. Medallion with animal apparently a crouching griffin, which was used by CRESTIO (Knorr 1919, Taf 27, 6).
- S15. S.G. Dr 37. Ware badly burnt and ovolo unidentifiable, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S16. S.G. Dr 30, two sherds, one showing part of an arrow head panel and a blurred rosette, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S17. S.G. Dr 37, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S18. S.G. Dr 33, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S19. S.G. Dr 37, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S20. S.G. Dr 18/31, sherds representing a number of vessels, c. A.D. 70-100.
- S21. C.G. Dr 18/31, unusual low footring, ring with fine rouletting, c. A.D. 100-140.
- S22. C.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 100-140.
- S23. C.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 120-160.
- S24. C.G. Dr 36, c. A.D. 120-140.
- S25. C.G. Dr 33, c. A.D. 120-140.
- S26. C.G. Dr 37, ovolo blurred but probably ADVOCISUS ovolo I (C.G.P. pl. 112, I), c. A.D. 140-160.
- S27. C.G. Rim fragment of a vase, c. A.D. 140-160.
- S28. C.G. Dr 45, lion spout very pale ware with brownish slip, c. A.D. 150-200.
- S29. C.G. Dr 45, sherds of vessel larger than that previous, c. A.D. 150-200.
- S30. C.G. Dr 27, c. A.D. 150-200.
- S31. Vase with rouletted decoration, either East Gaulish c. A.D. 140-160 or not true samian ware.
- S32. East Gaulish, Dr 38? c. A.D. 150-200.

- Trenches 1-3, layer 3, light brown sandy loam.
Romano-British Ware.
36. Roll-rimmed bowl in buff ware with blackened exterior.
 37. Cavetto-rim jar in black burnished ware. *Cf.* Park Street, p. 86, 9, fourth century.
 38. Straight-sided black burnished dish.
Samian Ware.
 - S33. C.G. Dr 38? c. A.D. 120-160.
 - S34. C.G. Dr 36, c. A.D. 120-160.
 - S35. C.G. Walters 79, pink ware with brownish gloss, c. A.D. 140-160.
 - S36. C.G. Dr 33, six sherds, c. A.D. 140-160.
 - S37. C.G. Dr 18/31, ware very yellow, c. A.D. 140-160.
 - S38. C.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 140-160.
 - S39. C.G. Dr 27, ware badly burnt.
Site B, Gas Main Trench, Pit C.
Native Ware.
 39. Cordoned beaker or bowl in grey gritty ware with an everted rim and brownish-black burnished exterior. *Cf.* Camulodunum, No. 217. First century A.D.
Romano-British Ware.
 40. Cordoned jar in grey ware with red core and milk white slip. *Cf.* Verulamium 1949, p. 70, No. 23, late first century.
 41. Small jar in cream sandy ware. *Cf.* Verulamium 1963-64, p. 32, 6. c. A.D. 130-165, "Hertfordshire Archaeology", vol. 1, 1968.
 42. Bowl with rectangular shaped rim in buff ware, a waster.
 43. Jar in overfired blue ware which is badly distorted and therefore a waster.
 44. Ring-necked flagon in cream ware. *Cf.* Brockley Hill 1947, p. 10, 39. c. A.D. 70-120.
Samian Ware.
 - S40. S.G. Dr 37, leaf-tuft and an animal probably a hound which cannot be matched with any in Oswald. Figures above also unidentifiable. c. A.D. 80-100.
 - S41. S.G. Dr 37, c. A.D. 80-100.
 - S42. S.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 80-100.
 - S43. C.G. Dr 18/31, c. A.D. 100-140.
 - S44. C.G. Dr 36, c. A.D. 120-160.
 - S45. C.G. Dr 33, c. A.D. 120-160.
 - S46. C.G. Dr 33, base with stamp RVFFLM (Ruffius) Lezoux, c. A.D. 140-160, stamp badly weathered.
Gas Trench north of Pipers Green Lane on east side of modern Watling Street.
Romano-British Ware.
 45. Flanged bowl in grey sandy ware and exterior much blackened. *Cf.* Park Street 1945, p. 86, 11-12, fourth century.

STAMPED MORTARIA (FIG. 4)

BY MRS. K. F. HARTLEY

- MS1. Trench 2, Tile Platform. The stamp on this fragment reads EECIT for *fecit* or perhaps even L. (Lugdunum) *fecit*, a type of counter-stamp in particularly common use in the potteries south of Verulamium (including those at Brockley Hill and Radlett) in the Flavian and Trajanic periods. The die used for this example belonged to Doinus and is of special interest because he used it not only in conjunction with one of his name-dies (Die B) but also alone, so that some of his mortaria are stamped FECIT//FECIT instead of DOINUS//FECIT. In spite of this practice it is uncommon compared to the name-stamp B, surviving in the proportion of ten to twenty-six, which suggests that it had a short life. Ware buff to cream with pink core.
- Die B is one of his earlier dies and should be dated within the period A.D. 70-100.
- MS2. (Not illustrated). Trench 2, Tile Platform. It is not possible to identify this very poorly impressed stamp. The buff to cream fabric and form indicate local manufacture within the period A.D. 90-140.
- MS3. Trench 3, Layer 3a. The most likely reading for this fragmentary stamp is)BTOD(retrograde, but only the discovery of further examples will allow a certain reading. The sandy pink fabric is typical of mortaria made in this area and should be dated A.D. 110-150.

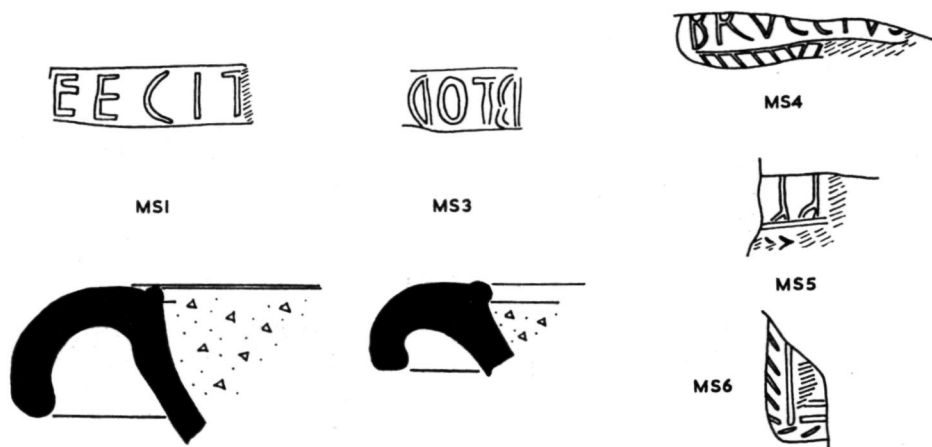


Fig. 4
Stamped Mortaria

- MS4. Trench 1, Layer 4. This broken buff ware fragment has the lower half of a stamp of Bruccius. His overall activity can be dated *c.* A.D. 80–110/115. There is sufficient alteration in his rim-forms to suggest that this is the earlier of his two dies.
- MS5. Trench 2, Layer 4. Fragment in cream ware with stamp reading)LL(retrograde. A broken stamp of Lallans of the period *c.* A.D. 90–125.
- MS6. Stamp found by Dr. John Scales in 1968 near Kiln Site in Field 157. This fragmentary stamp cannot be identified with certainty. It could perhaps be from the same die as a FECIT counterstamp found at Leicester but only more complete examples of this stamp will permit full identification. It is closely similar to another fragmentary stamp found in 1968 at Brockley Hill (M13). It is undoubtedly to be dated within the period A.D. 80–130.

SMALL FINDS (FIG. 5)

1. Trench 1, Layer 5. Bronze "Dolphin"-type brooch. The pin is missing. In view of its association with the dupondius of Vespasian and the sherds of Flavian pottery, this brooch is almost certainly of the period A.D. 70–100. (Collingwood Group H).
2. Trench 3, Layer 3a. Bronze silver-plated "Disc"-type brooch consisting of three circles in which there is green glass inlay and silver dots. Almost certainly of the period *c.* A.D. 300–350.
3. Trench 3, Layer 3a. Fragments of a bronze pin.
4. Trench 3, Layer 3a. Bronze pin with spherical head and rings below. Similar to bone pin head, Leicester, P 265, No. 9.
5. Trench 2, Layer 4. Small bronze pin or tack.
6. Bronze pin head in the form of a ram's head.
7. Disc-headed fastener in cast bronze; having a flat disc head inscribed with a criss-cross pattern which may represent part of a chi-rho monogram, *c.* fourth century. Cf. J. P. Wild, "Button-and-loop Fasteners in the Roman Provinces", pp. 137–155, type Vc. *Britannia*, vol. I, 1970.
8. Melon Glass Bead, light green glass. Cf. Leicester, p. 269, nos. 7–9.

WORKED FLINTS (FIG. 5)

As in previous excavations at Brockley Hill a small quantity of worked flints was found in the Roman stratification.

Fr-4. From Layer 5. F5. A Mesolithic type core tool in brown flint from Layer 3a. F6 in brown flint from the posthole in Trench 3.

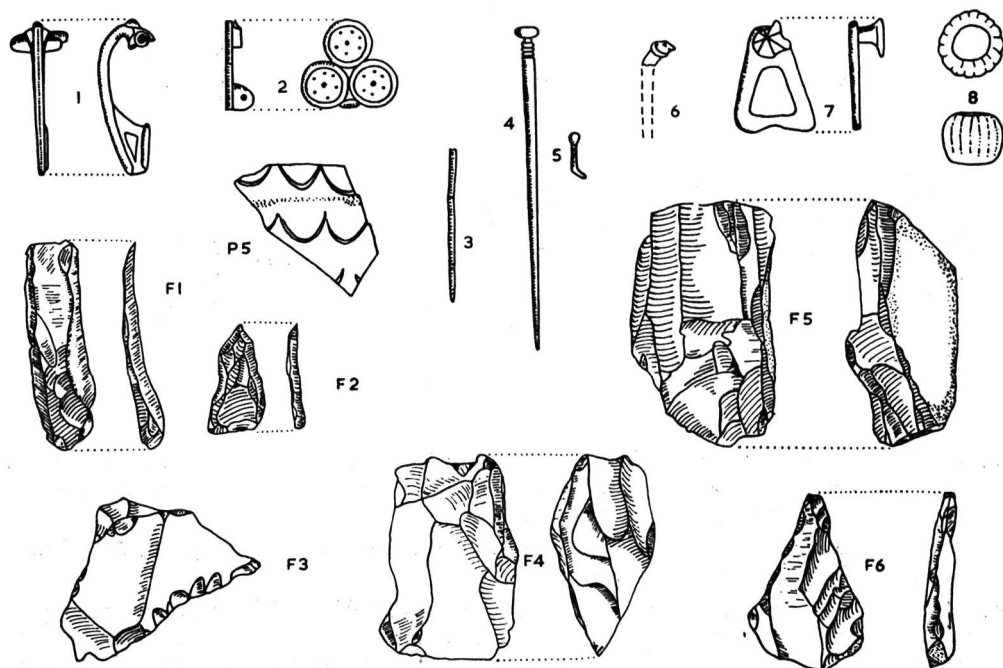


Fig. 5
Small finds and worked flints

ANIMAL REMAINS (TEETH)

BY A. W. GENTRY, BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Few animal remains were found during these excavations and with the exception of two specimens all were so badly decomposed that examination was impossible.

The two specimens examined were:

1. Trench 1, Layer 5. Left lower third molar from a cow or ox.
2. Trench 2, Layer 5. Left lower molar or premolar of a horse.

CHARCOAL FRAGMENTS

BY DR. D. F. CUTLER, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

1. Trench 1, Layer 4. Fragments of maple (*Acer campestre*).
2. Trench 2, Layer 3. Fragment of oak (*quercus* of *robur* type).

NOTES

1. Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1951, 1953 and 1956.
2. Ditto.
3. S. A. Castle and J. H. Warbis: "Rescue Excavations at Brockley Hill, Sulloniaceae, 1968". Report forthcoming.
4. Trans. L.M.A.S., 1951, S. H. Applebaum, Sulloniaceae 1950, pp. 203-205.
5. Trans. L.M.A.S., 1948, K. M. Richardson, "Excavations at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, August to September, 1947".
6. Information from Mrs. K. F. Hartley. The stamped mortaria of Driccus were found in a pit at Radlett in 1959 (N.G.R. c.TQ 163989) and are in Verulamium Museum, St. Albans.
7. Trans. L.M.A.S., 1956, P. G. Suggett, "Excavations at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, 1953-54, p. 68.

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BOOK REVIEW

MARTIN NAIL: *The Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks*. vi-30 pp.

Two line drawings and one map. Pub. by the author from 123 Hookfield, Epsom, Surrey, at 50p., post free.

Contains a useful historical introduction and a list of surviving examples of the boundary marks set up by the Corporation of the City of London under the various Coal Duties Acts.

STEPHENS, W. B., *Sources for English Local History*. Manchester U.P., 272 pp. £3.60, or paperback £1.80.

A useful guide on how to approach English local history for those who may be studying it for the first time.

SNELL, LAWRENCE S. (ed.). *Essays Towards a History of Bewdley*. Pub. Corporation of Bewdley, July 1972. 122 pp. One illus. £1.

A history of Bewdley from original MSS sources is anticipated in this useful volume of essays.

L.S.S.