

# EXCAVATIONS AT NORTHUMBERLAND WHARF, BRENTFORD

by  
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## 1. Introduction

During the latter part of October 1974, sherds of Roman pottery were found on a building site at Northumberland Wharf, Brentford, by Bob and Sally Lancaster, members of the West London Archaeological Field Group. The initial stage of this development by the London Borough of Hounslow comprising flats and maisonettes was in progress, and had already involved the removal of a considerable amount of topsoil. Due to the co-operation of the site contractors, Fassnidge and Company, and the Borough's site agent, a ten day period was immediately allowed for archaeological investigation to take place in areas where construction work would not be hindered. The excavation was directed by the author on behalf of the former London Museum with members of the West London Archaeological Field Group supported by funds from the Department of the Environment.

## 2. Background: The Brentford Excavations

This discovery follows a series of excavations in the town which were initiated by Roy Canham, Field Officer of the former London Museum, in 1966 as a result of large scale redevelopment. A total of thirteen sites have now been excavated. One of these, a site on the east bank of the River Brent (now the Grand Union Canal) was excavated in 1966 (Fig. 1) but did not reveal any evidence of occupation earlier than *c.* A.D. 1800. The deep stratigraphy on this site suggested that material had been dumped as a result of the dredging of the canal. Below this sludge and capping the natural gravel lay a thick deposit of marshy material suggesting that the area had long been uninhabitable, probably due to flooding.<sup>1</sup> The discovery of Roman material on the west bank of the Canal therefore came as something of a surprise.

## 3. The Site (Fig. 2)

The site known as Northumberland Wharf lies on the west bank of the River Brent some 900m north-west of its confluence with the River Thames. Situated at the junction of land and water routes where the Roman road from London to Silchester would have crossed the tributary, it comprises a small promontory of land at the extreme western end of the possible limits of the main Roman settlement. The area lies in the centre of the Thames Valley Eocene deposits consisting of brickearth resting above the Upper Flood Plain terrace of Pleistocene date.

The contractors had already removed a considerable amount of topsoil and brickearth leaving a section *c.* 2m high running across the site in a NNE-SSW direction for a distance of 110m. Three large ditches showed in this section, two in the area of Site A (Fig. 4), and one at Site B and it is likely that the sherds of pottery found during site

watching derived from Site A. On investigation the feature on Site B proved to be of post-medieval date. Two areas were selected for excavation—Sites A and C (Fig. 2).

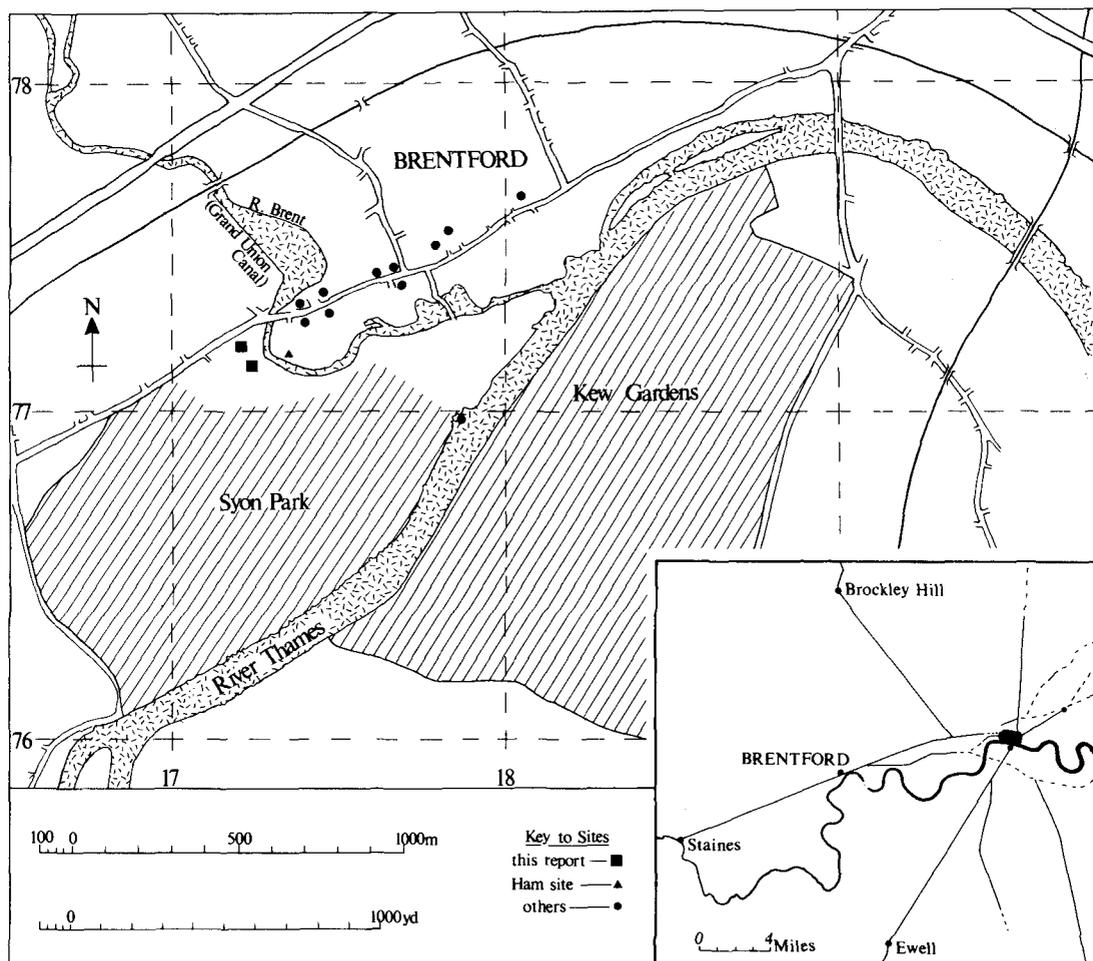


Fig. 1. Northumberland Wharf, Brentford. Location map showing the site in relation to previous excavations in the town. The inset shows the position of Brentford on the line of the Roman road.

#### 4. The Excavation

*(The Features from Sites A and C are numbered in sequence from F1–F11)*

##### SITE A (TQ. 17237722, Fig. 3)

An area c. 8m by 9m on the eastern side of this section (Fig. 4) was cleaned and it was seen that several features of Roman date which had cut into the brickearth and gravel had survived.

##### Phase 1. The earliest occupation on Site A (F1)

The earliest occupation on Site A was represented by a straight sided ditch, (F1), running across the site in an east–west direction. The upper filling had been removed by machine but examination of the section revealed that it was composed mainly of a brown soil, probably building up as a

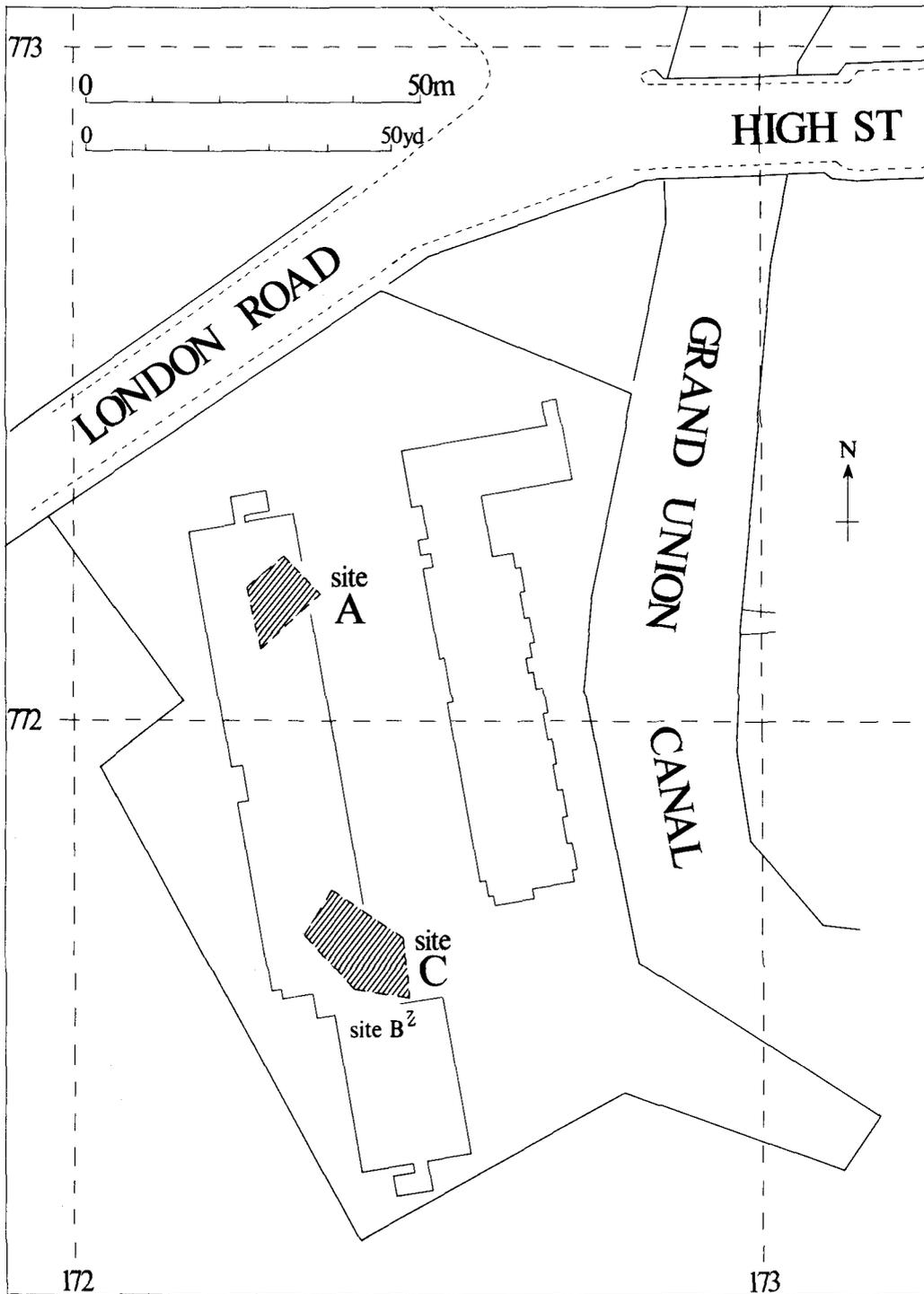


Fig. 2. Northumberland Wharf Site Plan.

silting. The main ditch filling below this consisted of a silty yellow deposit not unlike brickearth and contained a pebbly gravel. A date in the later part of the second century is suggested by the coarse pottery (Fig. 6, Nos. 1–18) and the small amount of samian present is of Antonine date. However, because of the presence of a primary silt layer in the bottom of the feature, it would appear that the ditch was open for some little time before being filled in and it may be that the secondary filling itself is a silting and not a deliberate backfilling. The ditch contained a small amount of daub and tile in addition to bone and pottery refuse. A coin of later third century date (No. 8, p. 202) was found lying on the surface of the filling.

### **Phase 2. The enclosure (F2)**

Subsequent to the backfilling or silting of the ditch, a series of stake-holes were found to cut into its filling and give evidence that the nature of the site changed and some form of enclosure was established. The stake-holes range from 50mm to 150mm in diameter and the structure to which they belonged appears to have been of oval or circular form. If circular, the excavated area indicates that the structure would have had a diameter of c. 18m.

The dating evidence from pottery is sparse (Fig. 7, Nos. 19 and 20), two rim sherds of probable late second century date but a coin (No. 9, p. 202) of third or fourth century date was found in the filling of one of the post-holes which, although in poor condition and illegible is probably of similar date to that found lying on the surface of the ditch sealing the phase I occupation (No. 8, p. 202). No building material was associated with this structure.

### **Phase 3. The fourth century features (F3, F4, F5)**

The enclosure does not appear to have remained in use for very long as the silt of a later ditch (F3) seals some of the stake-holes. This ditch contained a silty yellow filling which probably accumulated over a period of time, though it was, unfortunately, barren.

At a date towards the middle years of the fourth century, this feature was either re-cut or replaced by a further ditch complex (F4). A considerable amount of occupation debris in the form of domestic refuse and building material including fragments of *imbrices*, *tegulae* and building bricks, was present. It would appear the the ditch, (F4) was part of some drainage system or boundary in the vicinity of the settlement. The latest datable coin of A.D. 335–341 and the pottery (Figs. 7–9, Nos. 21–84) would suggest a mid fourth century date for the backfilling.

A gravel surface in the western part of the excavation area is probably contemporary with this ditch although no secure dating evidence was obtained for it, though it was cut by a round pit or post-hole (F5) which yielded pottery of fourth century date and a small amount of building material. It is likely that this feature is associated with the gravel surface and represents the only structural evidence found dating to this late period.

Sealing the site was a brown soil containing sherds of fourth century date which were probably derived from the ditch (F4), though the layer was considerably disturbed and contained nineteenth century material.

### **SITE B (Fig. 2)**

No excavation work took place in the area of Site B as the ditch feature revealed in section was found to be of nineteenth century date. Due to the extreme time pressure it was decided to concentrate on areas where evidence of Roman occupation survived.

### **SITE C (TQ. 17247716, Fig. 5)**

Situated some 40m to the south-west of Site A, the area had been stripped of topsoil but the brickearth remained intact. An area c. 8m by 12m when cleaned, revealed several features of Roman date. However, as the vertical stratigraphy above the brickearth had been destroyed, any stratigraphical association between the features was difficult to establish.

### **Phase 1. Pits and ditches of early Roman date (F6, F7, F8, F9)**

A series of pits and ditches showed occupation of an earlier date than that encountered on Site A. (F6) was a regularly cut ditch feature running across the site in a NE–SW direction and contained a brown soil filling. There was a considerable amount of post-medieval disturbance in

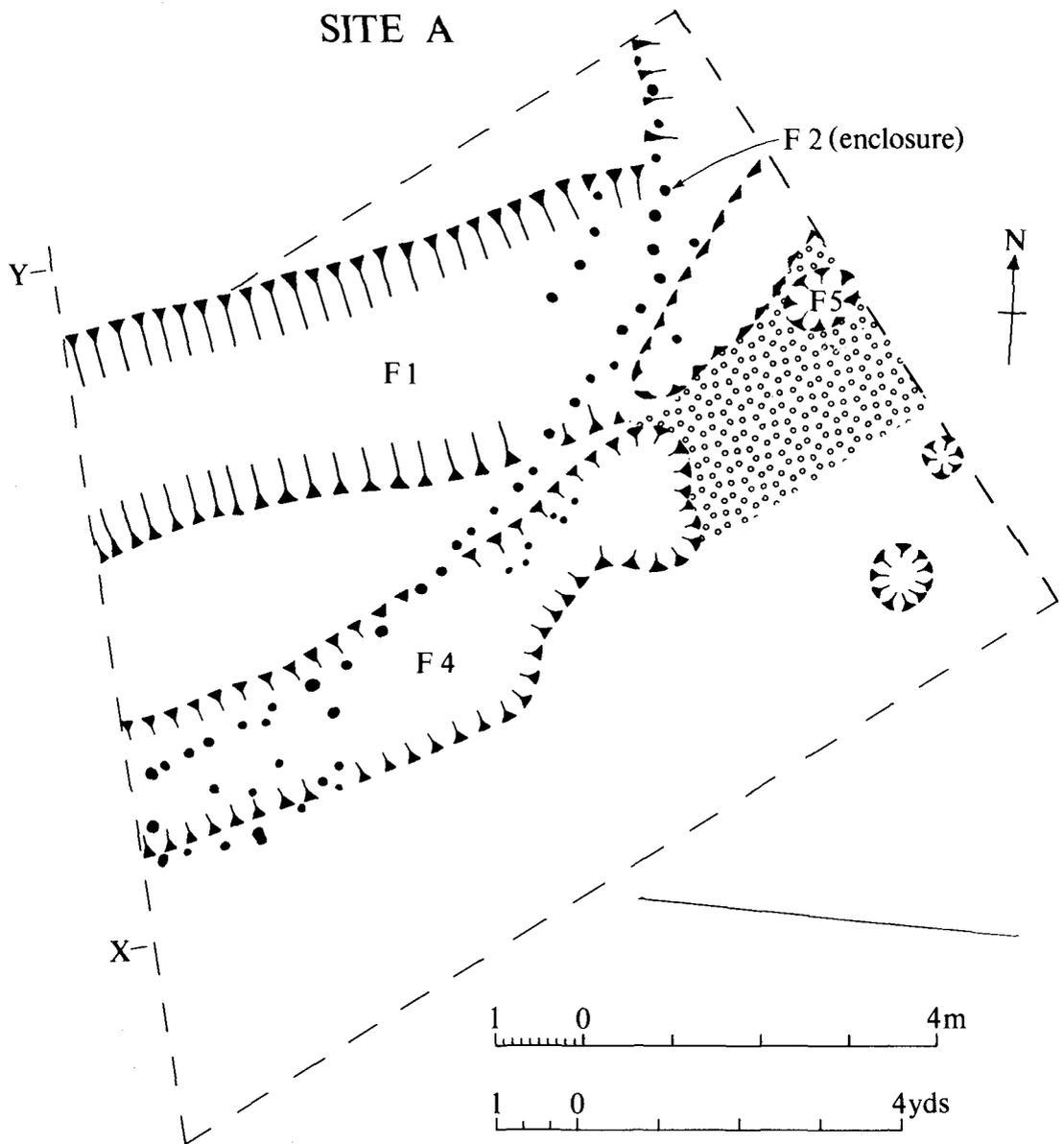


Fig. 3. Northumberland Wharf: plan of Site A.

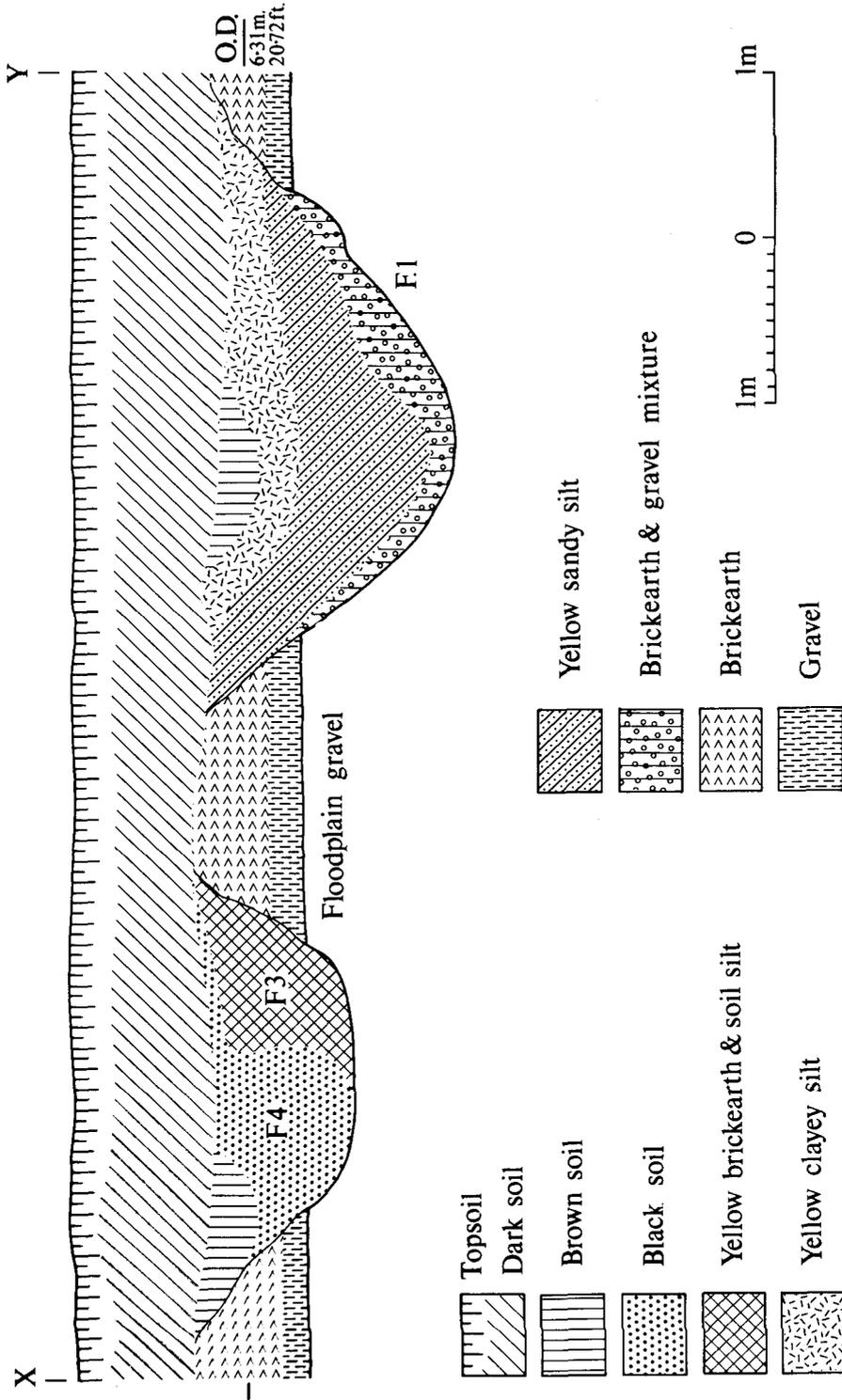


Fig. 4. Northumberland Wharf: section across Site A.

the upper filling. At right angles to the ditch (F6), was a second ditch (F7), which also had a fill of light brown soil. The pottery from both these features appears to belong to the later first or early second centuries (Fig. 10, Nos. 94–104). Cutting the ditch (F7) was a shallow pit (F8) which had a dark brown soil filling and contained pottery dating several decades later than the ditch it cut (Fig. 10, Nos. 108–11). Also dating to the second century was a further large pit (F9) which contained a similar filling to the pit (F8). On the pottery evidence this appears to have been in use in the later first or early second century and to have gone out of use *c.* A.D. 150. A small amount of animal bone was present in these features (p. 203), also fragments of building material.

### Phases 2 and 3. Features of the later Roman period (F10, F11)

The later Roman period contemporary with phases 2 and 3 on Site A was represented on Site C by two features. A circular pit (F10) which cut across the southern end of the ditch (F7) contained five coins of third century date (Nos. 12–16, p. 203) and a date in the later part of the third century is probable for the coarse wares (Fig. 11, Nos. 127–143). Building material present in this feature included fragments of *tegulae*, *imbrices* and building bricks.

A deep, square cut pit (F11) contained a loose mid brown soil filling and a considerable quantity of animal bone and third century pottery (Fig. 11, Nos. 119–126). The feature was regularly cut, almost 1m square, and had a depth of *c.* 2.30m. There was no evidence of any lining and, situated so close to the river, it is unlikely to have been a well.

## 5. Interpretation

Although only a small part of the area of the Northumberland Wharf development was excavated, it is clear that the nature of the settlement in this part of Brentford must relate closely to that found on previous sites in the town. As on other sites in the area there is almost a complete lack of evidence relating to structures and all that survives to be recorded are the pits and ditches of insubstantial settlement.

It has been suggested that the flimsy timber framed structures of a small settlement may well leave little or no trace, especially if constructed on beams which merely rest on the ground.<sup>2</sup> The 1974 excavations at 232 High Street, Brentford (publication forthcoming) produced the marks of burnt timbers lying *in situ* on the ground surface. These only survived because they were sealed by substantial Roman occupation levels. At Northumberland Wharf, even if features of this nature had survived the post-medieval occupation of the site, they had by the time of the excavation been removed by the contractors and only features actually cutting the brickearth had survived.

Building material was found in almost all the features. On Site A only a small amount of daub and tile was present in the earliest feature (F1) (second century), but a substantial amount (some 44%, 14.45 kg.) of the total found during the excavation was recovered from the fourth century ditch and this must have accumulated as a result of the destruction or demolition of nearby buildings. Post-hole (F5) may well have belonged to such a building. The features on Site C also indicated the close proximity of buildings as the pits contained quantities of domestic rubbish and building material but once again no traces of actual structures survived.

## 6. Discussion and conclusions

The discovery of Roman material on the site at Northumberland Wharf continues to add to the picture of the Roman settlement at Brentford. This is the first evidence to come to light that the occupation extended onto the west bank of the Brent. It is perhaps significant that the surface of the natural gravel at Northumberland Wharf had a height of 6.21m O.D., some 3.37m higher than the gravel recorded on the Ham site on the other

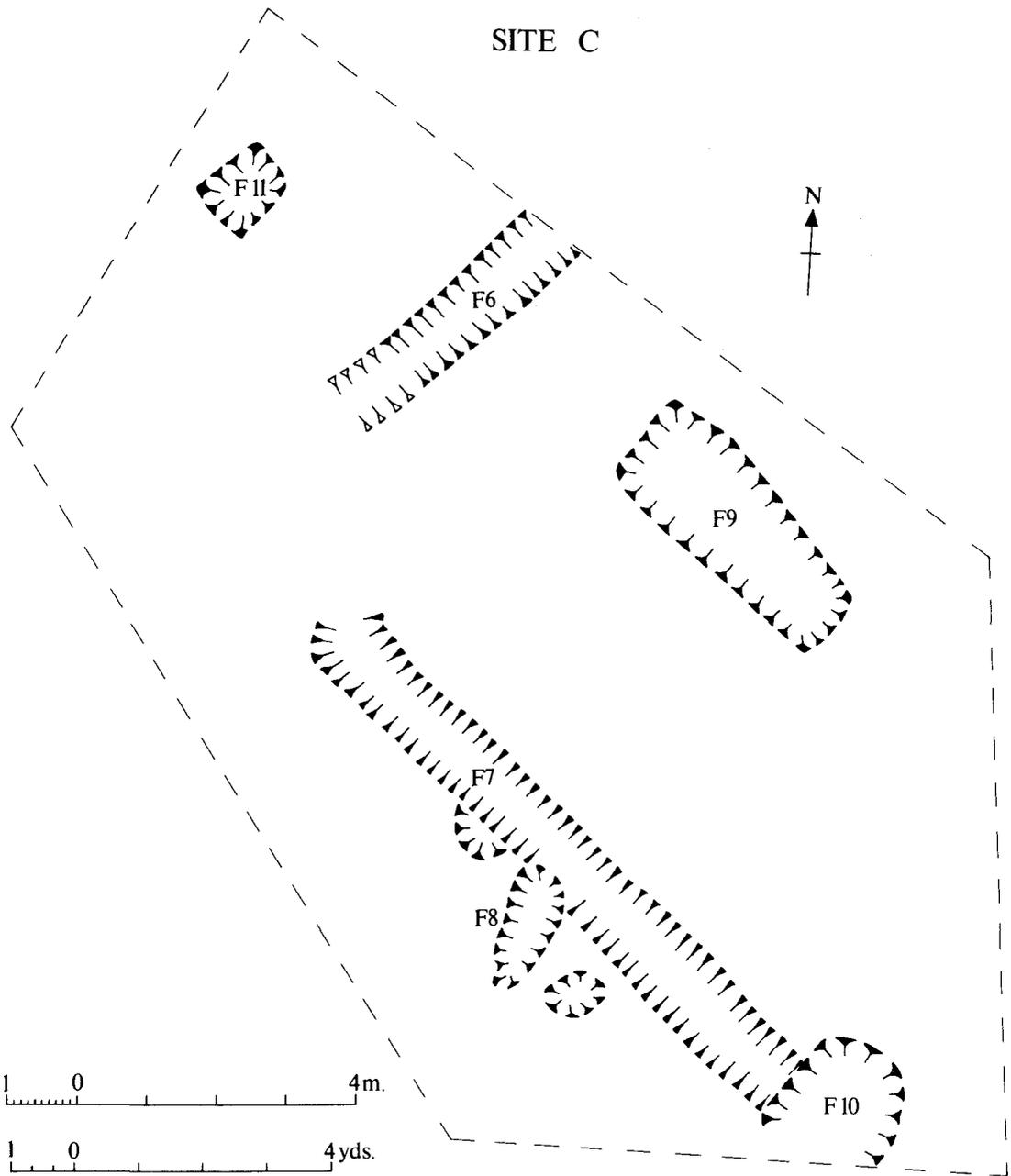


Fig. 5. Northumberland Wharf: plan of Site C.

bank excavated by Roy Canham in 1966. This might account for the preference of this western bank for settlement adjacent to a bridge or ford crossing the Brent where the danger of flooding would be substantially less than on the opposite bank. The material recovered from the site indicates a possible continuity of occupation from the later first century into the fourth century. Its position on the outskirts of the settlement and the presence of the feature thought to be some form of enclosure might perhaps indicate that the area was utilised for stock raising and its peripheral activities.

The origin of the Roman settlement at Brentford is not clear but a tentative hypothesis may be made; that is that it owes its origin to the establishment of an official posting station of the *cursus publicus*. The reasons for suggesting this are as follows: the centre of the settlement at Brentford lies some 10.3 Roman miles from the Roman city of London and 10.2 Roman miles from *Pontes* (Staines) on the main road from the capital city to Silchester and the west of the country. Staines is listed in the seventh journey of the British section of the Antonine Itinerary<sup>3</sup> but there is no mention of a stop on the road between *Pontes* and *Londinium*. It is likely that the inclusion of Staines in one of the journeys of the itinerary indicates that it had at least the status of a *mansio*. Brentford, a roadside settlement lying equidistant between *Londinium* and *Pontes* and also at a natural halt, i.e. the river crossing, would have made an ideal place for the establishment of a *mutatio*, a smaller relay station placed between *mansiones*. It would thus have formed part of the system serving official travellers using the road west from London.<sup>4</sup>

If we are correct in this assumption that the Brentford settlement began as an officially planned station, it is likely that this would act as a nucleus for further expansion and the settlement would develop. The easily worked brickearth soils would have been ideal for agricultural purposes and evidence of plough marks of Roman date were recorded on a site at 233–240 High Street by Roy Canham in 1970. The excavation at Northumberland Wharf has revealed evidence of occupation from the later first century on into the fourth century and extended the area of our knowledge of the settlement by over 200m bringing the total length known of the straggling roadside settlement of Brentford to 650m.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> This site, known as the Ham, was excavated by Roy Canham in 1966 and I am most grateful to Roy Canham for use of this information prior to publication in *Two Thousand Years of Brentford* (H.M.S.O. forthcoming).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> A. L. F. Rivet 'The British Section of the Antonine Itinerary' *Britannia* 1 (1970) 49–50.

<sup>4</sup> I am indebted to Hugh Chapman for the views expressed here.

## 7. The Finds

### THE ROMAN POTTERY

The same method for dating the Roman coarse wares has been used as Canham (1976). Due to the lack of published material in the London region and the difficulties involved in attempting to date Roman pottery, a working method was established which it was hoped would minimise the errors incurred in random parallel quoting. A survey was carried out of published pottery groups, mainly from the south-east, where the internal dating evidence was sufficient to justify comparison and only these references are quoted in the following text. The only exception to this are references to the products of a particular kiln. A framework has now been created for the Brentford pottery sequences and further small groups such as those from Northumberland Wharf can be added. References to pottery groups in the forthcoming report on previous Brentford excavations, Canham (1977), quote the relevant stratified group number which is prefixed by the letter Z.

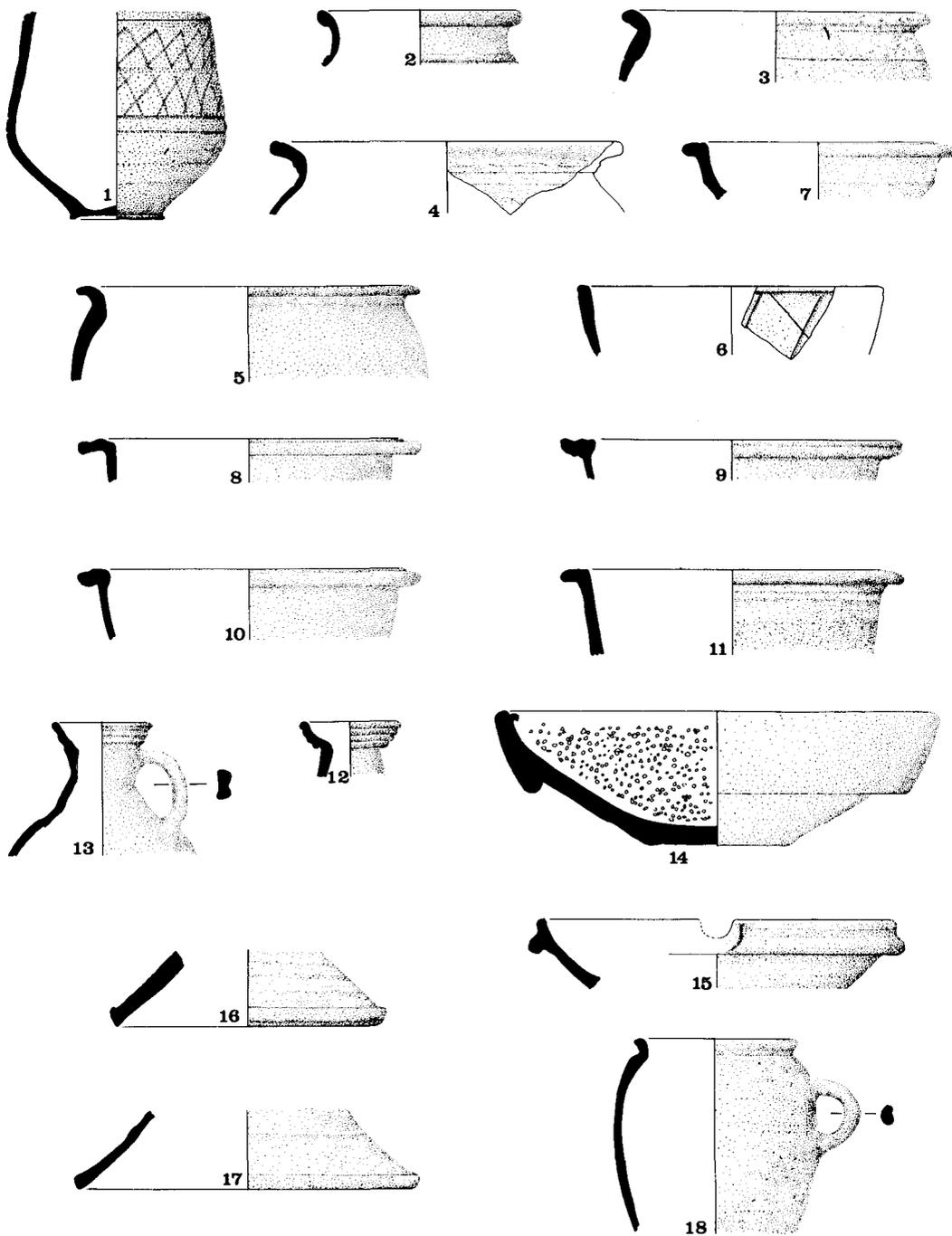


Fig. 6. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 1-18 (1/4).

**(F1) The Phase 1 ditch on Site A (Fig. 6, 1-18)****Coin Evidence** (see no. 2, p. 202)

Barbarous radiate, Tetricus II type, found on the surface of the ditch silt.

**Samian**

Undecorated: two sherds, Antonine date.

**Beaker**

1. Fine grey sandy fabric with smoothed grey surface decorated with burnished lattice decoration on body between horizontal incised lines.

**Jars**

2. Cordoned jar in finely granulated grey-black fabric. At Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 124, No. 865), similar vessels are dated A.D. 150-160. Also cf. vessels from the kiln at Verulamium, Corder (1941, Fig. 6) dated A.D. 120-160.
3. Coarse lumpy grey-black fabric containing flint grit. Smoothed band on inside rim. Also represented in groups of mid second century date at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 117, No. 626).
4. Fine hard light grey fabric with horizontal lines of burnished decoration on inner rim and curvilinear decoration on body.
5. Coarse light grey fabric containing flint grits. Traces of whitish slip on rim and outer surface.

**Dish**

6. Bead rimmed dish in grey ware with burnished decoration. At Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 129, No. 999) dated A.D. 150-155/60.

**Bowls**

7. Smooth grey fabric with dark grey surfaces. At Purberry Shot, Lowther (1949, Fig. 29) these bowls are dated to the first half of the second century.
8. Hard coarse reddish-orange fabric with dark grey

surfaces, grit intrusions. Although originating in the first century, this type is common into the second century.

9. Smooth granular orange fabric similar to No. 15. A similar vessel from Verulamium is dated A.D. 150-155/60, Frere (1972, Fig. 127, No. 936).
10. Light grey fabric with smooth darker grey surfaces.
11. Coarse blackish fabric containing flint grit. Traces of burnishing on rim and inner surface. Although present in first century deposits, Boon (1969, Fig. 11, No. 10) where it is dated to the Flavian/Trajanic period at Silchester, the type does continue into the later second and third centuries.

**Flagons**

12. Hard grey granular fabric with orange-red surfaces covered in thick cream slip.
13. Smooth finely granulated white ware.

**Mortaria**

14. Cream ware vessel from the Oxford region. Smooth fabric with traces of brown slip, translucent pink and white grits. Late second to early third century type.
15. Granular orange fabric with thin grey core, heavily tempered with grog, no grits. Reminiscent of Brockley Hill fabric. A.D. 160-230.

**Lids**

16. Coarse dark grey-black fabric similar to No. 11.
17. Grey-black fabric with finely granulated surface.

**Mug**

18. Rather coarse dark grey fabric with reddish tinge towards surfaces which are dark grey with traces of burnishing on rim and outer surface. Cf. vessels from Wroxeter, Atkinson (1942, Fig. 46, No. C7) dated c. A.D. 270; and Fishbourne, Cunliffe (1971, Fig. 76, No. 13) dated A.D. 150-280.

**Summary**

The bowls in this group appear to date to the middle years of the second century. Vessels similar to No. 7 are dated to the first half of the second century at Purberry Shot where they are present in the filling of a pit backfilled c. A.D. 150. Moulded rimmed bowls (No. 11) are common throughout the second century and continue in use into the third century when they develop into the flanged bowl. Two lids are present in this group and evidence from Shakenoak suggests that the type with squared-off rim, dates to the period A.D. 120-250. It is interesting to record the presence of a mug in this group, the first from Brentford. These are common at Wroxeter throughout the period A.D. 150-300 but at Shakenoak are most common during the second century and had gone out of use by the mid third century. Both the mortaria present in this group are given a late second or early third century date by Mrs. Hartley and the two flagons would also appear to date to the later part of the second century. Although an early third century date for the group should not be ruled out, it is more likely that this group dates to the period A.D. 150-200.

**(F2) Phase 2: the Enclosure on Site A (Fig. 7, 19-20)****Jars**

19. Hard grey finely granulated ware. At Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 111, No. 390) a similar vessel is dated A.D. 105.
20. Fine smooth buff fabric with burnished outer surface. Cf. a vessel from Dorchester dated A.D. 135-180, Frere (1962, Fig. 16, No. 122).

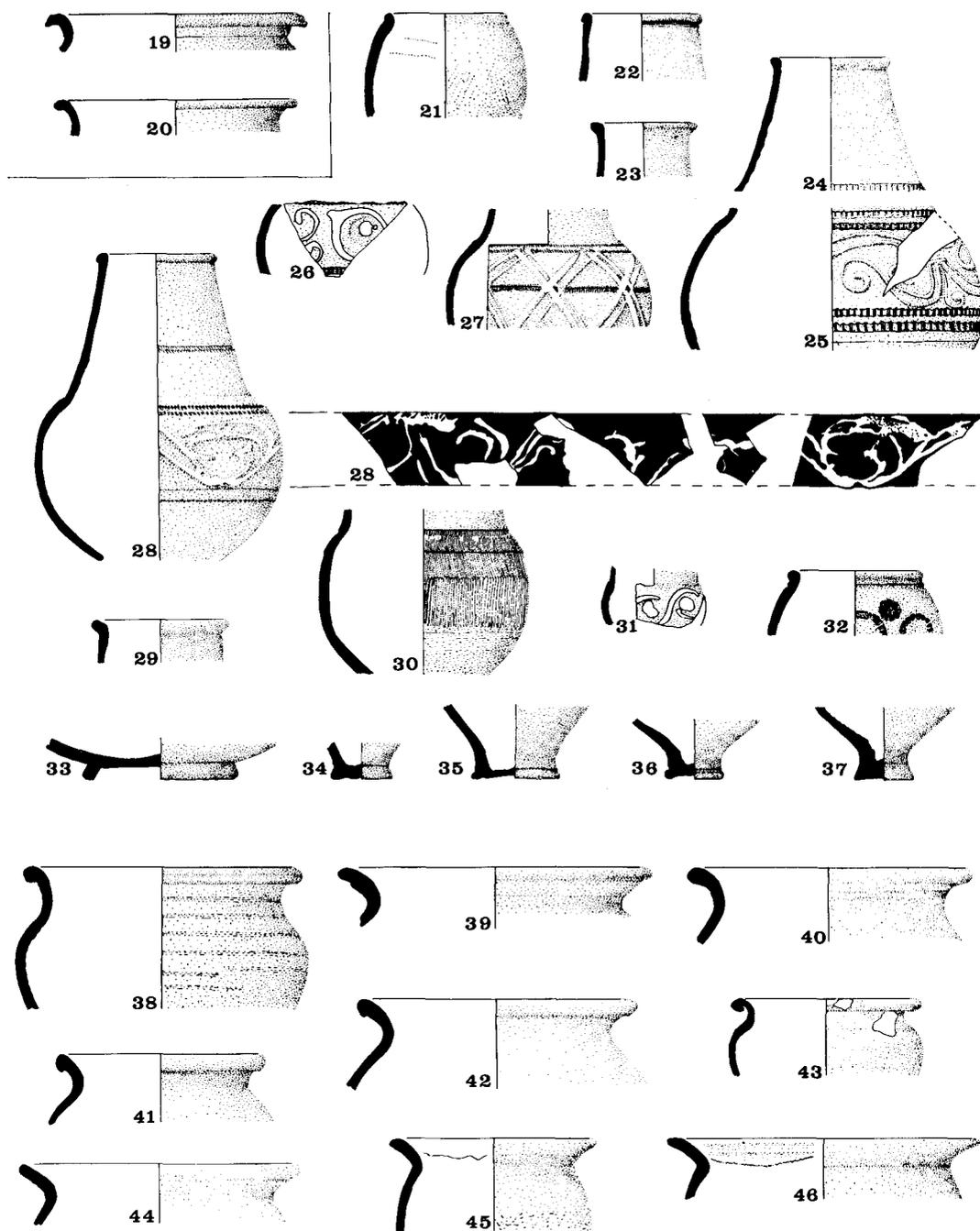


Fig. 7. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 19-46 (1/4).

**Summary**

With only two rims present from this series of stake-holes, only a rough estimate of date can be given. The stake-holes must however be contemporary with or later than the third century coin (Tetricus II type) which was dropped on the surface of the ditch (F1), but earlier than the Phase III evidence which dates to the middle years of the fourth century.

**(F4) The Phase 3 ditch on Site A (Figs. 7-9, 21-84)****Coin Evidence** (see Nos. 4-9, p. 202)

Two barbarous radiates, one of which is Tetricus II type.

Three illegible coins, one of which is possibly of fourth century date. Constantinopolis, A.D. 335-341.

**Samian**

Undecorated, one sherd, Antonine.

**Beakers**

21. Hard grey-black fabric with traces of black burnishing on outer surface and faint burnished lines of decoration.
22. Fine orange fabric, black colour coat.
23. Fine light grey fabric becoming orange towards the surfaces which are covered in smooth black slip, polished on outer surface.
24. Soft orange fabric, smooth chocolate brown slip on both surfaces. Rouletted decoration on outer surface. At Gadebridge, Neal (1974, Fig. 106, No. 306) dated to the late fourth century.
25. Fine grey fabric becoming orange towards the surfaces. Raised barbotine decoration below bands of rouletting. All surfaces and decoration covered in orange-brown slip. A fragment of a similar vessel from Gadebridge, Neal (1974, Fig. 112, No. 410) must date to some time after A.D. 293.
26. Fragment of a beaker in hard cream fabric, orange inner surface, outer surface covered in black slip with raised barbotine decoration. Similar to vessels from the Swanpool kiln in Lincolnshire, Webster and Booth (1972, Fig. 3, No. B6).
27. Fine grey fabric with orange outer surface coated in black slip. Raised white barbotine decoration.
28. Similar vessel to No. 27. Fine grey fabric, orange inner surface, raised pinkish white barbotine decoration. At Old Ford similar vessels are dated to the late fourth century, Sheldon (1972, Fig. 9, Nos. 14 and 15).
29. Fine orange fabric, orange-brown colour coated surface.
30. Rouletted beaker in soft orange fabric, worn orange-brown colour coat on outer surface. At Richborough dated A.D. 260-350, Bushe-Fox (1926, Type 120).
31. Fine orange fabric with black colour coat. White painted decoration.
32. Hard orange fabric with black external colour coat and rosette stamped decoration. M. Fulford writes that only one published parallel is known, this is in Porchester, Fulford (1976, Type 35.11) but is unstratified. The source is as yet unknown but probably British.
33. Soft orange fabric with orange colour coat.
34. Orange fabric with orange colour coat.
35. Orange fabric with brown-orange colour coat.
36. Fine grey fabric, orange surfaces covered in black slip on outer surface. Similar to No. 28.
37. Soft grey fabric with orange surfaces covered in orange-brown slip.

**Jars**

38. Soft grey fabric with grey burnished slip on outer surface.
39. Reddish-brown fabric with whitish grey slip on rim and outer surface. A similar vessel from Old Ford is dated A.D. 395+, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 8, No. 36).
40. Sandy buff fabric with traces of burning around neck.
41. Hard light grey fabric darkening towards surfaces. At Old Ford dated A.D. 395+, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 9, No. 29).
42. Sandy light grey fabric. Also present at Old Ford where it is dated A.D. 395+.
43. Soft orange fabric with red colour coat on rim and outer surface. A vessel of somewhat similar form is dated A.D. 250-400 at Shakenoak, Brodrick *et al.* (1971, Fig. 36, No. 310).
44. Sandy orange fabric blackened on rim. At Lockleys dated A.D. 300-340, Ward Perkins (1938, Fig. 10, No. 23) and at Old Ford, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 8, No. 39) A.D. 395+.
45. Hard grey fabric with black burnished coating on rim and outer surfaces of shoulder. A similar type is dated A.D. 270-350 at Winchester, Cunliffe (1964, Fig. 19, No. 23).
46. Coarse black-grey fabric with black burnished coating on rim and outer surface of shoulder. A similar type is dated A.D. 300-325 at Leicester, Kenyon (1948, Fig. 52, No. 26) and to the end of the fourth century at Old Ford, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 8, Nos. 37-41).

**Storage Jars**

47. Reddish brown sandy fabric, thin core which is light grey in colour. Black burnished slip on rim and outer surface, combed decoration on shoulder. At Old Ford the type is present in a group dated A.D. 395+, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 9, No. 10).
48. Sandy grey fabric with black slip coating on rim and outer surface. Similar in fabric to No. 47.
49. Sandy grey-buff fabric, inner surface oxidised orange. At Cobham a similar vessel is dated A.D. 320-360, Frere (1942, Fig. 137, No. 41).

**Dishes**

50. Hard light grey fabric, dark grey-black smooth surface with traces of burnishing.
51. Smooth buff fabric with creamy pale orange slip on inner surface and rim.
52. Coarse grey fabric, black granular outer surface. Inner surface covered with black burnished slip.
53. Hard reddish-grey fabric with black burnished surfaces, burnished decoration on body.
54. Light grey fabric, black burnished slip on inner surface.

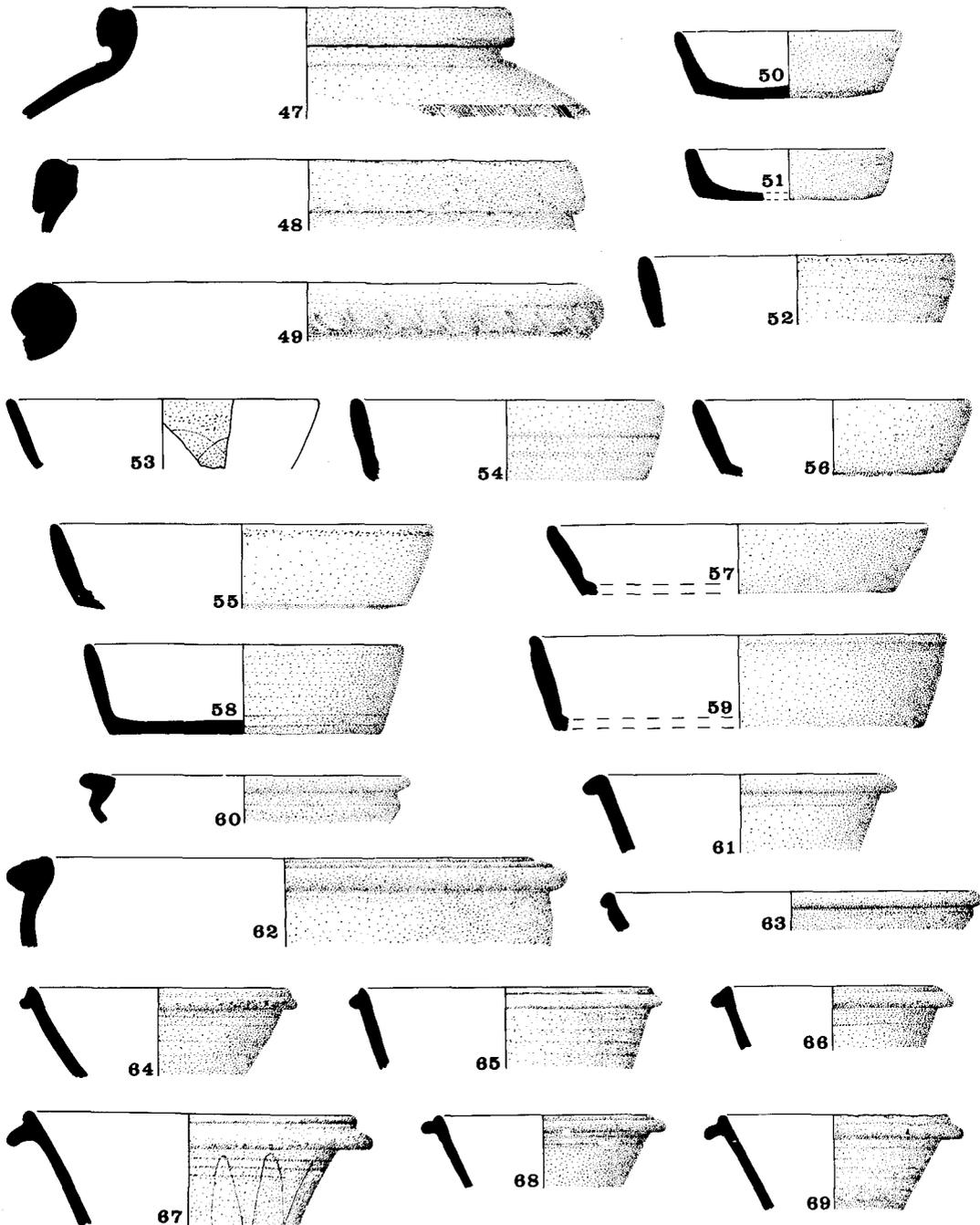


Fig. 8. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 47-69 (1/4).

55. Reddish-brown fabric, black burnished slip on inner surface.
56. Grey fabric containing quartz grits. Black burnished slip.
57. Brown-grey fabric, black burnished surface inside, smoothed outer surface.
58. Smooth grey fabric, black burnished outer surface. This type is dated A.D. 350+ at Winchester, Cunliffe (1964, Fig. 21, No. 27).
59. Hard grey fabric with black burnished surface on rim and inner surface. At Gadebridge, Neal (1974, Fig. 105, No. 276) dated mid-late fourth century.

#### Bowls

60. Hard sandy grey ware with smooth black slip burnished on rim.
61. Coarse black fabric with smoothed horizontal band beneath rim on outer surface.
62. Hard grey sandy fabric with smooth dark grey surfaces, black slip on upper part of rim.
63. Hard orange fabric with smoothed outer surface. Similar to a vessel from Shakenoak, Brodrigg *et al.* (1973, Fig. 40, No. 727) dated A.D. 365-390.
64. Sandy light grey fabric, white slip on rim and inner surface. Similar vessels present at Verulamium, Frere (1971, Fig. 135) dated A.D. 310-315.
65. Hard grey-brown fabric, black burnished slip on all surfaces. At Darenth, Philp (1973, Fig. 44, No. 400) dated to the end of the fourth century.
66. Hard grey-brown fabric, black burnished slip on all surfaces. Similar fabric to No. 65.
67. Hard grey fabric with dark grey surfaces coated in black slip on rim and inner surface. Traces of burnishing remain on rim. A similar vessel dated A.D. 310-315 at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 135, No. 1173) and to the late fourth century at Old Ford, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 7, No. 10).
68. Grey fabric, black burnished slip on all surfaces. Similar to Nos. 65 and 66 in fabric. At Latimer dated A.D. 290-310, Branigan (1971, Fig. 29, No. 156).
69. Coarse gritty grey-black fabric with black slip on all surfaces.
70. Sandy grey fabric with smoothed surface finish. At Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 133, No. 1126) dated A.D. 300-315.
71. Hard grey finely granulated fabric with pinkish tinge towards the surface. Black burnished finish on upper part of flange and inner surface.
72. Coarse light grey fabric with whitish-grey slip on upper flange and inner surface. At Old Ford a similar vessel without decoration is dated A.D. 379-408, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 11, No. 3).
73. Coarse grey-brown fabric with black burnished surface.
74. Hard sandy grey fabric darkening towards surfaces. Upper part of rim and inner surface covered in thick white slip. Probably a product of the Farnham kiln.
75. Hard grey fabric with black burnished surface on rim and inside surface.
76. Hard grey fabric with burnished surfaces as above. At Richborough, Bushe-Fox (1928, Type 121) and Winchester, Cunliffe (1964, Fig. 20, Nos. 1 and 16), the type is dated to the mid fourth century.
77. Light grey sandy fabric with whitish-grey slip on upper flange and inside surface. Smoothed lines on outer body.
78. Light grey fabric as above. Black burnished slip on rim and inner surface.
79. Hard dark grey micaceous fabric, whitish-grey slip on rim and inner surface. At Lockleys, Ward Perkins (1938, Fig. 9, Nos. 8, 9 and 11) similar vessels are dated A.D. 300-340.
80. Hard grey fabric, black burnished slip on rim and inner surface.
81. Hard grey ware with black burnished slip on flange and inner surface.
82. Hard grey fabric. Black burnished slip on top of flange and inner surface almost to base. Similar vessels present at Latimer in a group dated A.D. 290-310, Branigan (1971, Fig. 29, No. 161).

#### Flagon

83. Hard light grey fabric with whitish-grey slip on rim and outer surface.

#### Mortaria

84. Cream ware mortarium from the Oxford region. Sandy fabric with translucent pink and white grits. A.D. 250-400.

#### Summary

On coin evidence the group must date to the period A.D. 335+. Only one of the pie dishes present is decorated and it has been noticed that in Brentford as on other sites, the trend for decoration appears to diminish towards the later part of the fourth century. The storage jars were probably made at the Farnham kiln and are of the type being produced by that kiln in the fourth century. The bead rim bowl (No. 63) is similar to vessels from the Much Hadham kiln in Hertfordshire, products which were probably made at this kiln have been recognised in other Brentford groups where they have been dated to the second half of the fourth century. The jars present show many similarities with groups of later fourth century date at Old Ford as do several of the flanged bowls. There are present, however, several bowls with small flanges (notably Nos. 64, 65 and 66), these have been given a third century date in previous Brentford groups. The large reeded rim bowl is of a type found in Brentford before (Z/12) and given a third century date.

The group of beakers shows great variety and probably represents more than one production centre. All the types are of late third or fourth century date and comparison must again be made with the Bow groups of late fourth century date. Comparison with other Brentford groups shows similarities with Z/2, thought to be of mid fourth century date.

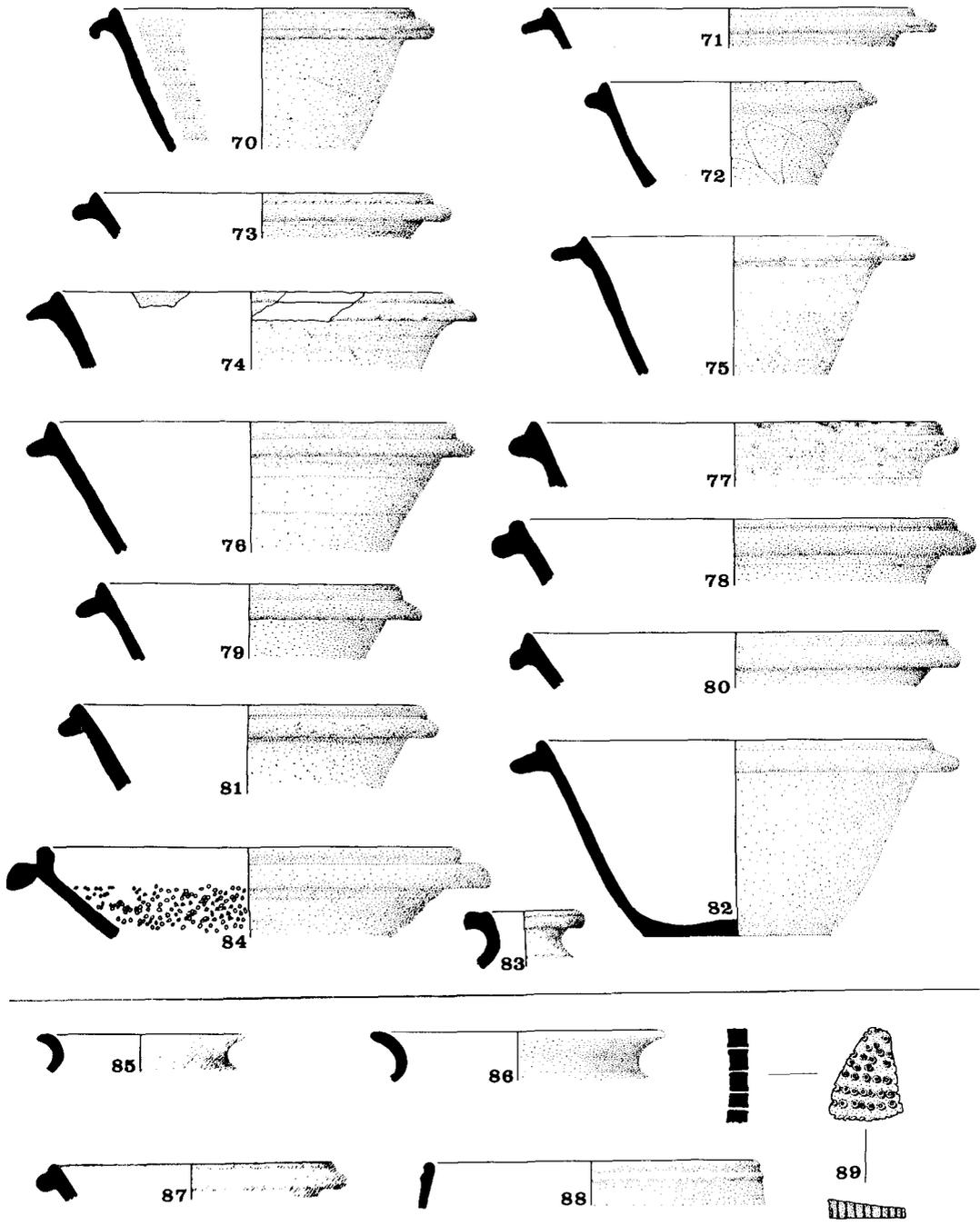


Fig. 9. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 70-89 (1/4).

Also present in this group was a rim sherd of a flanged mortarium in red colour coated fabric, from the Oxford region, body sherds of Oxfordshire cream ware and a sherd of mortarium from the Mancetter/Hartshill potteries dated to the third or fourth centuries.

### (F5) The round pit or post-hole on Site A (Fig. 9, 85–89)

#### Jars

85. Hard light grey fabric with dark grey burnished outer surface.
86. Hard grey fabric similar to 85. Dark grey matt surface with black burnished finish on inner rim. At Jewry Wall, Leicester, this type appears in the first half of the third century, Kenyon (1948, Fig. 50, No. 32) but continues into the late fourth century, Sheldon (1972, Fig. 11, No. 27) at Old Ford.

black burnished slip on rim and inner surface. Similar vessels present in late fourth century groups at Old Ford, Sheldon (1972, Fig. 5, Nos. 16 and 20).

88. Double bead rim bowl from the Oxford region. Fine pale orange fabric with darker orange colour coat. A.D. 250–350.

#### Bowls

87. Coarse grey fabric with translucent grit tempering,

#### Strainer

89. Fragment of a strainer in hard light grey fabric containing holes *c.* 2mm in diameter.

### Summary

The presence of a flanged bowl of fourth century type and mortarium body sherds from the Oxford region dated A.D. 250+ indicate a late third or fourth century date for the group. A fragment of a similar strainer was present in another Brentford group—Z/1 which was dated to the mid-late fourth century.

### From the base of the topsoil on Site A (Fig. 10, 90–93)

#### Coin Evidence (see No. 1, p. 202)

Barbarous radiate, third century.

vessels at Latimer, Branigan (1971, Fig. 30, No. 229) dated A.D. 290–310 and at Old Ford, Sheldon (1972, Fig. 11, No. 15) where it is dated A.D. 379–408.

#### Samian

Undecorated: one sherd, Hadrianic–Antonine.

#### Jars

90. Hard reddish-brown micaceous fabric, dark grey surfaces with traces of burnishing on inside rim, at Darenth a similar type is dated A.D. 250–300, Philp (1973, Fig. 42, No. 327).
91. Hard grey fabric with matt grey surfaces. Similar to

#### Bowls

92. Hard grey fabric, black burnished surface on rim and inner surface. Dated A.D. 395+ at Bow, Sheldon (1971, Fig. 7, No. 20).
93. Coarse black fabric, black burnishing on rim and inner surface. At Winchester dated A.D. 270–350, Cunliffe (1964, Fig. 19, Nos. 10–12).

### Summary

This small group of sherds was recovered from the base of the topsoil sealing Site A and is likely to be derived from or contemporary with the latest features on the site (F3, F4 and F5).

### (F6) Phase 1 ditch on Site C (Fig. 10, 94–96)

#### Jars

94. Coarse black grass tempered fabric. The body is hand-made and the rim wheel finished. A first century type, comparison may be made with a vessel dated A.D. 60–75 at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 105, No. 191), and the type was also found in pre-Flavian levels at Silchester, Boon (1969, Fig. 12, Nos. 57–69).

95. Hard grey core with orange surfaces. Brown slip on outer surface.

#### Dish

96. Hard sandy finely granulated fabric, pale orange in colour. A similar vessel is dated A.D. 85–105 at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 108, No. 315).

### Summary

This group probably dates to the first century. There was present a small fragment of an Oxfordshire rouletted beaker dated A.D. 250+ but as the upper levels of this ditch contained post-medieval disturbance, it is likely that this sherd is not contemporary with the filling of the feature.

### (F7) Phase 1 ditch on Site C (Fig. 10, 97–107)

#### Samian

Undecorated: one sherd, Neronian.

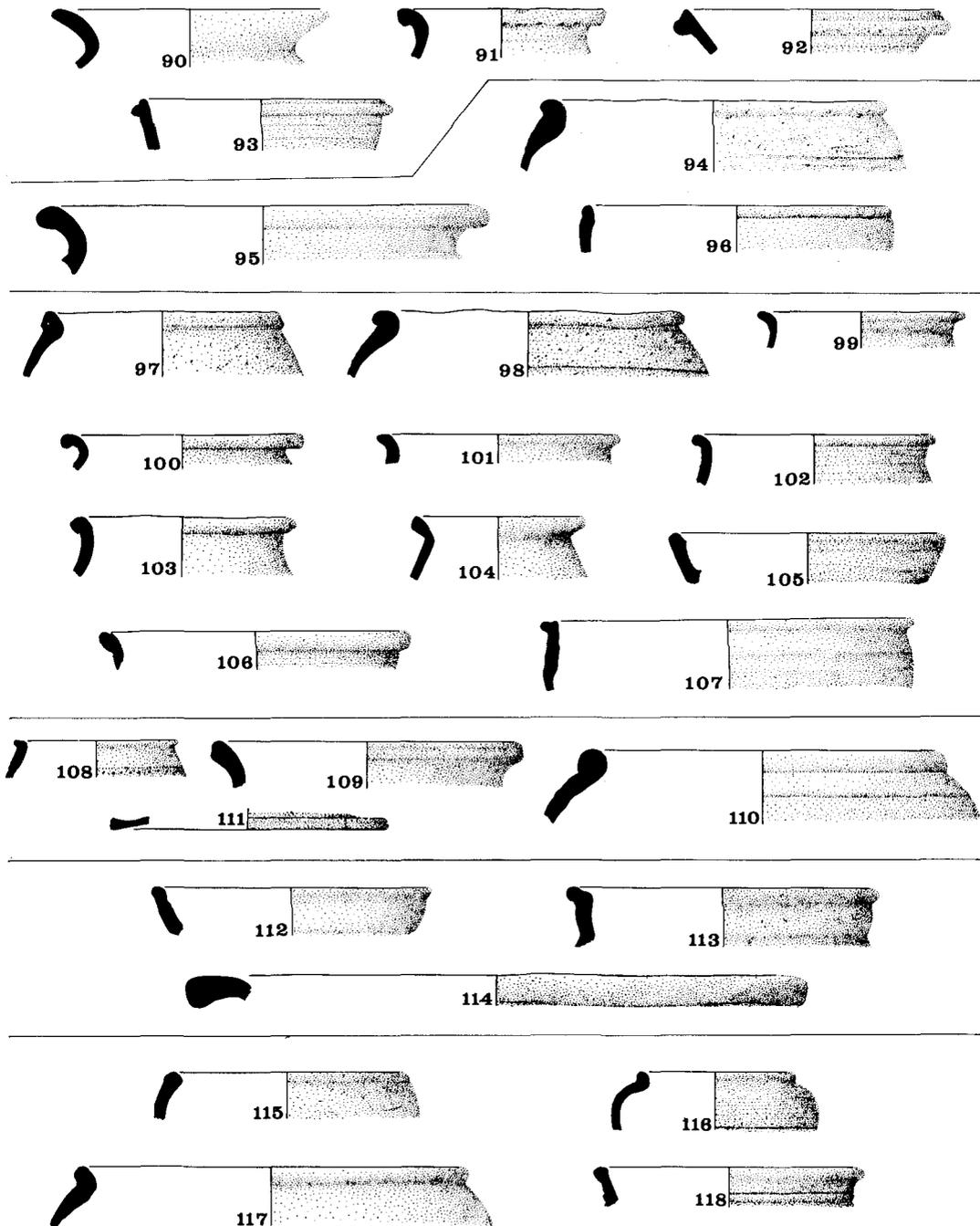


Fig. 10. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 90-118 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

**Jars**

97. Coarse porridge-like grey fabric with black surfaces.  
 98. Coarse grass tempered ware, blackish-brown in colour. At Eastwood, Philp (1963, Fig. 5, No. 12), a similar vessel is dated to the pre-Flavian period.  
 99. Fine smooth light grey fabric with dark grey slip coated surfaces. A similar vessel present in a previous Brentford group (Z9B) which was dated to the Flavian period.  
 100. Granular grey-brown fabric with dark grey surfaces. A similar form is dated A.D. 100–150 at Brentford (Z37).  
 101. Coarse gritty black fabric with black burnished rim and outer surface.  
 102. Hard grey fabric with smooth surfaces.  
 103. Grey sandy fabric with grey-brown surfaces. At Fishbourne dated A.D. 43–75, Cunliffe (1971, Fig.

103, No. 181.6).

104. Smooth reddish sandy fabric with grey surfaces.

**Dish**

105. Coarse gritty grey fabric with smooth buff coloured surfaces.

**Bowls**

106. Hard light grey fabric with black surfaces, internal groove on rim. At Chichester a similar form is dated A.D. 80–100, Down and Rule (1971, Fig. 5.20, No. 26C). The form is also present in Z6A, dated to the Flavian–Trajanic period.  
 107. Hard light grey fabric with smooth dark grey surfaces. Also present in Z6A and dated A.D. 75–105 at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 109, No. 345).

**Summary**

This group has many similar traits to other Brentford groups of late first or early second century date. Although some of the types, i.e. the bead rim jar (No. 4) so characteristic of the native forms of the first century, continue in use well into the second century, other forms would appear to continue in use certainly no longer than the Hadrianic period, for example Nos. 106 and 107. Similar vessels to these are present in Z6A which is dated to the late first or early second century.

**(F8) Phase 1 pit on Site C (Fig. 10, 108–111).****Beaker**

108. Fine grey-buff fabric with smooth dull grey surfaces. Incised line decoration on shoulder.

110. Hard grey granular fabric with grey-black surfaces. At Purberry Shot a group of similar vessels is dated A.D. 150, Lowther (1949, Fig. 28).

**Jar**

109. Light grey sandy fabric with darker grey surfaces.

**Lid**

111. Hard granular orange fabric.

**Summary**

Vessels similar to No. 108 are found at Verulamium in groups dated A.D. 150–160 and the bead rimmed jars found continue in use throughout the second century on sites in Brentford and compare with other second century jars.

**(F9) The lower filling of the second century pit on Site C (Fig. 10, 112–114)****Dish**

112. Coarse grog tempered fabric with smooth grey burnished surfaces. Internal groove below rim.

century, Lowther (1949, Fig. 29, Nos. 1–5).

**Bowl**

113. Hard granulated whitish-grey fabric. Possibly part of a vessel similar to those found at Purberry Shot in Surrey and dated to the first half of the second

**Storage Jar**

114. Coarse porridge-like reddish-brown fabric with black surfaces. At Silchester, Boon (1969, Fig. 12, No. 76) dated A.D. 45–65 and at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 105, No. 201) dated A.D. 60–75.

**Summary**

These three vessels from the lower filling of pit (F9) are likely to be of late first to early second century date. Similar types have already been found in other Brentford groups of comparable date.

**(F9) The upper filling of the second century pit on Site C (Fig. 10, 115–118)****Jars**

115. Hard brown fabric similar to No. 118 with grey-brown surfaces. A similar vessel dated A.D. 130–150 at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 119, No. 700).  
 116. Sandy smooth light grey fabric, similar to a group of

bead rim jars found at Winchester dated A.D. 54–79 but the type does continue in use into the second century. At Fishbourne, Cunliffe (1971, Fig. 74, No. 10) dated A.D. 100–200.

117. Coarse grey-brown fabric with grit intrusion, darker grey-brown surfaces. At Chichester a similar type is dated A.D. 43–70, Down and Rule (1971, Fig. 3.7, No. 2) and also to the second half of the first century at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 108, No. 304).

**Bowl**

118. Hard brown fabric with grey-brown surfaces. Bowls of similar form are present at Verulamium dated A.D. 150–155, Frere (1972, Fig. 127, Nos. 946–950).

**Summary**

The bead rim jar represents a type which is common in the first century but as stated previously does continue well into the second century and the dating of this group must rely on the bowl No. 118. Present in the Flavian period at Verulamium, these open bowls are probably imitations of samian vessels. The closest parallel is however of mid second century date and a similar date is given to this group which is from the upper filling of pit (F9) on that basis, the lower filling, containing sherds of late first to early second century date.

**(F11) The square pit on Site C (Fig. 11, 119–126)****Samian**

Undecorated: one sherd, Antonine.  
Two sherds, mid-late Antonine (both burnt).

**Jars**

119. Coarse dark grey-black fabric containing large white flint grits. Black burnished rim and outer surface above shoulder. Burnished lattice work below shoulder.
120. Fine grey fabric with orange core. Probably residual, cf. Hull (1958, Fig. 54) where similar types are dated A.D. 10–65 at Colchester.
121. Hard coarse grey ware with dark grey burnished slip on rim and outer surface of neck.
122. Coarse grey ware with lumpy surface, contains large grits in fabric and incised groove around shoulder.
123. Coarse pinkish buff finely granulated fabric, pale grey at core.

**Dish**

124. Coarse dark grey-black fabric with black burnished rim and interior surface, burnished interlacing arcs on outer surface and on base.

**Bowl**

125. Hard rather finely granulated buff ware, a type characteristic of the later second and early third centuries. At Latimer the type is present in a group dated A.D. 290–310, Branigan (1971, Fig. 29, Nos. 173, 175 and 177).

**Mortaria**

126. Hard rather sandy cream ware. Found in third century groups at Verulamium, Frere (1972, Fig. 132, Nos. 1095 and 1098) and at Colchester, Hull (1958, Fig. 66, No. 73) from c. A.D. 190 onwards.

**Summary**

Although a third century date is likely for some of these vessels (i.e. Nos. 119, 124, 125 and 126) it appears that the material covers a rather wide period of time, vessels 120, 123 and the samian being of early date. This rather wide date range is however, explained by the nature of the feature which was a deep pit in which rubbish deposits appear to have built up over a period of time.

**(F10) The circular pit of third century date on Site C (Fig. 11, 127–143)****Coin Evidence (see p. 203)**

Septimius Severus, A.D. 202–210.  
Gallienus, A.D. 260–268.  
Barbarous radiate, later third century.  
Two illegible barbarous radiates, third century.

**Samian (see p. 200)**

Undecorated: three sherds, Antonine.  
Four sherds, second century.  
One sherd, later second century.  
Decorated: Form 37, c. A.D. 150–170.

**Beakers**

127. Pale orange-buff fabric with dark grey-brown metallic coating and barbotine decoration. At Verulamium a similar vessel is present in an early fourth century group, Frere (1972, Fig. 134, No. 1144).
128. Fine hard orange fabric with brown colour coat.

**Jars**

129. Hard coarse light grey fabric containing a few small grits.
130. Hard sandy light grey ware, matt black slip on top and inside of rim, also around outer surface of neck.
131. Hard finely granulated buff ware with squared-off rim.
132. Fine light grey fabric with dark matt slip on surfaces.

**Storage Jar**

133. Hard fine pale grey-buff fabric with paler grey core.

**Dishes**

134. Shallow dish or platter in sandy red-brown fabric with black surfaces. Burnishing on outer surface.
135. Sandy grey-brown fabric. Inner surface and upper part of outer surface coated with burnished grey slip. Traces of burnished linear pattern on outer surface.

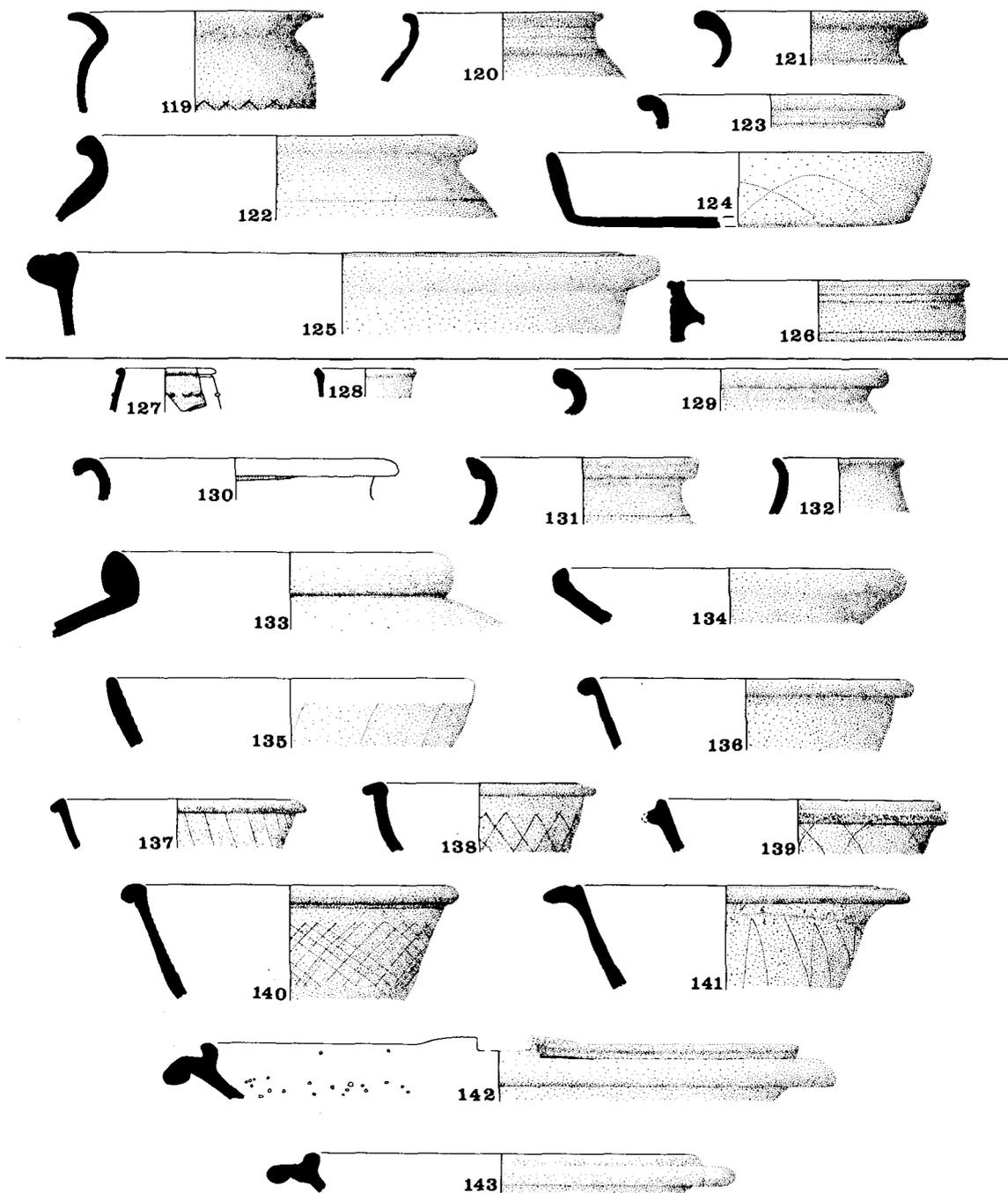


Fig. 11. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman pottery Nos. 119-143 (1/4).

**Bowls**

136. Fine grey fabric with matt dark grey slip coated surfaces. At Darenth, Philp (1973, Fig. 42, No. 336) dated to the late third to fourth century.
137. Fine smooth grey-black fabric covered in cream-red slip. Traces of burnished lines on outer surface.
138. Coarse dark grey-black fabric with burnished lattice work on body. The type is present in a group from Verulamium dated A.D. 150-160, Frere (1972, Fig. 128, No. 976).
139. Coarse dark grey-brown fabric with many small white grits. Burnished on inner and outer surfaces.
140. Hard grey ware with black burnished interior rim and outer body surface. Burnished lattice work on outer surface.

141. Fine hard grey ware with bands of burnishing on interior of rim and outer surface. The type appears in third century groups in Brentford and is also present in a group from Colchester, Hull (1958, Fig. 67, No. 102) dated A.D. 98-217, also at Leicester, Kenyon (1948, Fig. 50, No. 11), a similar type is dated A.D. 200-250.

**Mortaria**

142. Cream ware mortarium from the Oxford region, translucent pink and white grits.
143. Cream ware mortarium from the Oxford region, fabric as above. Both vessels probably date to the period A.D. 250-350.

**Summary**

The coin evidence from this pit group indicates a date after *c.* A.D. 260, and the presence of Oxfordshire mortaria dated A.D. 250+ substantiates a date in the later third or fourth centuries for the group. Also present was a sherd of an Oxfordshire red colour coated mortarium and three sherds of Pompeian red-ware. However, certain traits indicate a date no later than A.D. 260-350. The bowl, No. 141 is of a type normally found in third century deposits in Brentford, and four moulded rim bowls, not normally common in fourth century groups are present and unlikely to be derived from the ditch (F7).

**THE SAMIAN WARE**

by

*Geoff Marsh***The Decorated Samian**

1. Unstratified. This vessel was found in the area between Sites A and C.

Form Drag. 29, South Gaul. The upper frieze consists of pendants and wreaths containing spurred buds. The lower frieze is decorated with a winding scroll ending in frilled leaves and lanceolate buds. A goose, Oswald (1937, No. 2244) has been stamped twice on the scroll. The area beneath the loops of the scroll has been divided horizontally by wavy lines with a griffin, Oswald (1937, No. 881) and a lion, Oswald (1937, No. 1417) above S-shaped gadroons. A close parallel occurs at Fishbourne, Dannell (1971, Fig. 128, No. 20) attributed to Passienus but it is suggested that this design has been 'lifted', Dannell (1971, 269). Passienus also used the lion, Knorr (1952, Taf. 62, 32). The vessel has been mended with a lead rivet. A.D. 65-80.

2. Unstratified, from the surface of Site C. (Nos. 2-4 not illustrated.)

Form Drag. 37, Central Gaul. Abraded sherd with part of a double bordered ovolo ending in a blurred rosette. Below a border of medium sized beads is a demi-medallion containing a rabbit, Oswald (1937, No. 2116) used by many of the Lezoux potters. A.D. 125-150.

3. Pit (F10)

Form Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. Below his ovolo 3 is a border of medium sized beads and beneath is a typical scroll with a bird, Oswald (1937, No. 2228), cf. Stanfield and Simpson (1958, Pl. 162, No. 57). Burnt. A.D. 150-170.

4. Pit (F10)

Form Drag. 37, Central Gaul, in the style of Cinnamus. This small fragment shows an identical scheme to that above (No. 3), but it is thinner and seems to be from a different vessel. A.D. 150-170.

(The plain samian has been used to date the coarse wares but this information will be found incorporated in the Roman pottery report.)

**THE ROMAN SMALL FINDS (Fig. 12)**

by

*Hugh Chapman***Copper Alloy**

1. (From the topsoil on Site C.)

Brooch. Camulodunum Type IV. Main head twisted from the bow; pin missing and half of the eight-turn spring (held by a pin through a perforated cast lug) is lacking. Apart from the 'rat-tail' trailing up the bow

from the extension of this lug on the head of the brooch, there is no decoration. The catch-plate is not perforated. Flashing from the casting visible running along the underside of the bow. Second half of the first century A.D.

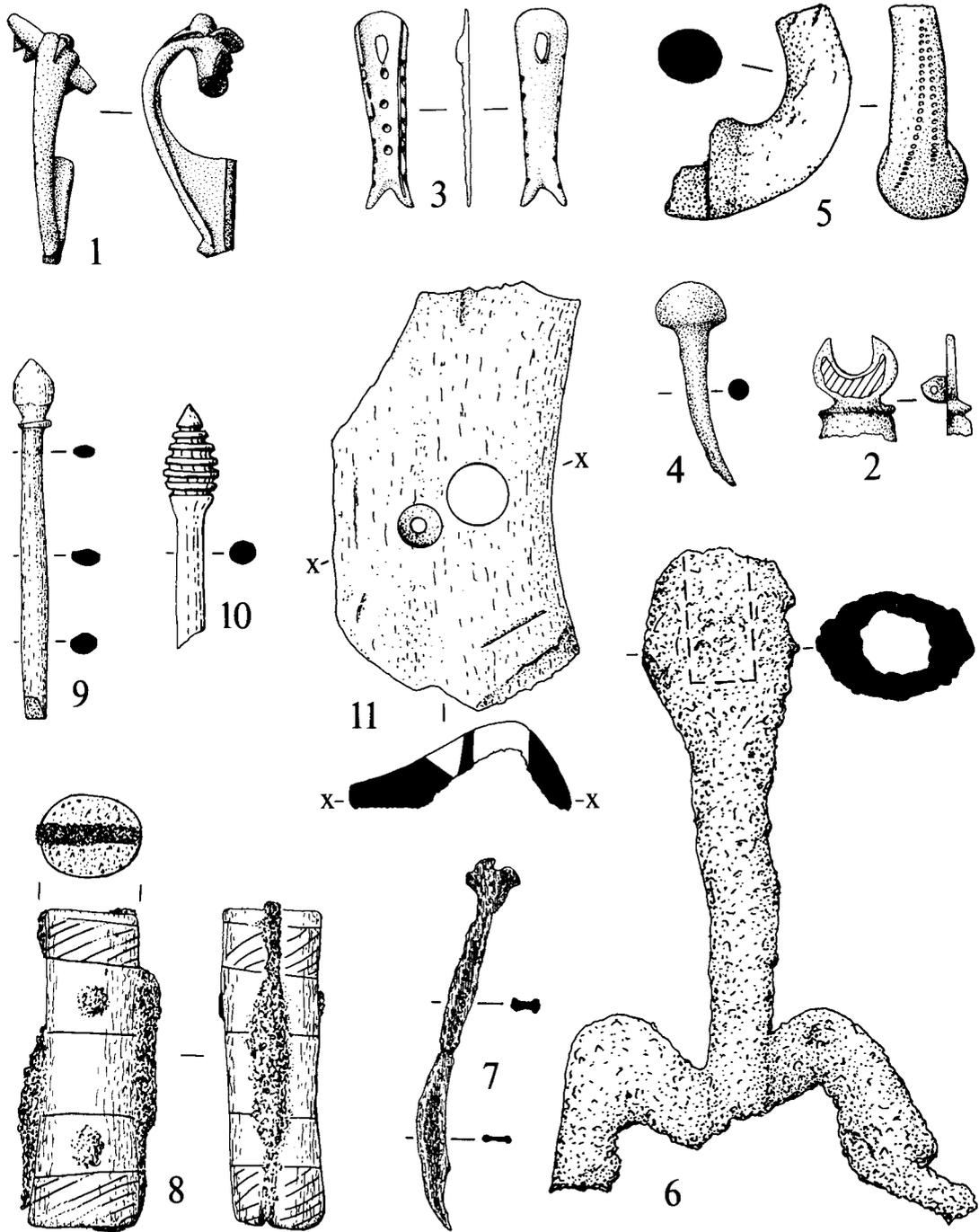


Fig. 12. Northumberland Wharf: The Roman Small Finds ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

2. (From the ditch (F7) on Site C. Late first to early second century.)

Mr. Don Mackreth writes:

"Only the head end of this brooch survives, with the mounting for a hinged pin. This is behind a crescent, inlaid with red enamel, which lies above a cross-mounting with a series of cross cuts along it. The rest of the brooch is missing.

Although so little survives, the use of the crescent is not common and parallels for it place the brooch securely in a particular class, *v.* Cologne (1939, 86, Taf. 5.1.46), Saalburg (1972, 104, Taf. 961 and 962) in which there is a great eclecticism in the use of a relatively narrow range of motifs. It is clear that such brooches were made on the continent and imported into Britain where they are not very common. Dated specimens are rare and those which seem to have relatively reliable contexts suggest that the *floruit* is the second century with, perhaps, an emphasis on the first half; at Camerton before *c.* A.D. 180, Wedlake (1958, 230, Fig. 53, No. 48); at Verulamium *c.* A.D. 155-160, Waugh and Goodburn (1972, 118 and Fig. 31, No. 23) and at Winchester (Cathedral Green excavations, unpublished) mid to late second century".

3. (From the ditch (F6) on Site C. Late first century.)  
Nail cleaner from pocket toilet instrument set.

4. (From pit (F10) on Site C. Late third century.)  
Stud with globular head and round shank.

5. (From pit (F9) on Site C. Late first to early second century.)

Fragment of terret ring; about one quarter of the hoop with moulded oblique collar and one stub end of the bar remains. Two lines of punched dots run along the top of the hoop joining into a single one towards the centre. For a similar terret ring of mid first century A.D. date *v.* Brailsford (1975, 223, Pl. 17, d and Fig. 4, e).

## Iron

6. (From pit (F9) on Site C. Late first to early second century.)

Socketed candlestick, badly corroded; tripod legs, one complete, one and part of the third missing. The 'knees' are typically Roman. For other similar examples, Wheeler (1932, 93 and Fig. 23, Nos. 191 and 192); Richardson (1959, 74 and Fig. 13, No. 4); Manning (1972, 178 and Fig. 65, No. 51). For the characteristic shape of the legs developed from stylised animal legs see the (imported) lamp stand from London, London Museum (1930, 60 and Fig. 12, No. 1).

7. (From pit (F8) on Site C. Second century.)

Small bar, curved, hammered flat; one end pointed, the other splayed. Perhaps tongue of buckle.

## Bone

8. (From ditch (F1) on Site A. Second half of the second century.)

Knife handle with incised decoration. The corroded tang of the iron blade and the fixing rivets remain between the bone plates.

9. (From ditch (F4) on Site A. Mid to late fourth century.)

Pin, hand cut shaft and plain cone-shaped head with single collar moulding at base.

10. (From ditch (F4) on Site A. Mid to late fourth century.)

Pin, hand cut shaft and cone-shaped head with transverse grooves.

11. (From ditch (F4) on Site A. Mid to late fourth century.)

Fragment of (animal) bone drilled with two holes, one tapering.

## THE COINS

by

Ralph Merrifield

### From the base of the topsoil on Site A

1. Barbarous radiate, AE 23mm, oval flan;  
O. Garbled inscription, radiate bust r.  
R. Garbled inscription. Pax (A) type.

### (F1) The early ditch on Site A

2. Barbarous radiate, fragmentary, AE *c.* 17mm.  
Tetricus II type.  
O. Radiate bust r., beardless.  
R. Garbled inscription. Pontifical instruments.

### (F2) The Enclosure on Site A

3. Illegible through corrosion. AE 17mm. Late third to fourth century.

### (F4) The Phase 3 ditch on Site A

4. Barbarous radiate, broken, AE *c.* 18mm.  
O. Illegible, radiate bust r.  
R. Illegible.

5. Barbarous radiate, Tetricus II type, AE 18mm.

O. [ . . . ] C. TETRIC[VS] . . . . . Youthful radiate bust r.  
R. PAX[ . . . . . ] Pax (A) type.  
Irregular die axis.

6. Illegible through corrosion. AE *c.* 20mm.

Indeterminate figure on R. in late third century style.

7. Illegible through corrosion. AE *c.* 19mm.

8. Constantinopolis, AE 12mm.

O. CONSTAN[TINOPOLIS]. Helmeted bust of Constantinople I.

R. Victory standing l. on prow of ship, holding transverse spear and resting on shield.

Mm. illegible. A.D. 335-341.

9. Illegible through corrosion. AE 17mm.

? Fourth century.

## From the base of the topsoil on Site C

10. Claudius II, antoninianus, (R.I.C. *Claudius Gothicus* 145-7).

Mint of Mediolanum.

11. Barbarous minim, fourth century. AE 11mm.

O. Diademed bust r.

R. ? type.

## (F10) The circular pit on Site C

12. Septimius Severus, forged denarius, cast in AE, (as R.I.C. *Septimius Severus* 266, of A.D. 202-210). No trace of silvering remains.

13. Gallienus, antoninianus, (as R.I.C. *Gallienus, Sole Reign*, 207, but bust r.). Mint of Rome, A.D. 260-268.

14. Barbarous radiate, Tetricus II type, AE 16mm.

O. [ . . . ]RICVS C. Radiate beardless bust r.

R. [ . . . ]AVG. Spes type, with drapery in l. hand detached from skirt.

15. Barbarous radiate, AE 15mm.

O. Radiate bust r. Illegible inscription.

R. Pax (A) type with vertical sceptre.

16. Barbarous radiate, AE 17mm.

O. Radiate bust r. Illegible inscription.

R. ? type.

## Unstratified

17. Fourth century, illegible, AE 16mm.

O. Diademed bust r.

R. ? Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. If so, from size probably an issue of A.D. 337-346, rather than later.

## THE ANIMAL BONES

by

Margaret Sutton

FEATURE NUMBER	<i>Bos</i> Cow	<i>Equus</i> Horse	<i>Sus</i> Pig	<i>Ovis</i> Sheep	<i>Oryctolagus Cuniculus</i> Rabbit	<i>Gallus</i> Chicken	<i>Canis</i> Dog
(F1) Site A ditch	1 (3)						
(F4) Site A ditch	4 (15)		2 (4)	2 (4)			
(F7) Site C ditch	1 (4)			1 (1)			
(F9) Site C pit	2 (4)						1 (1)
(F10) Site C pit	2 (6)		1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (3)		1 (1)
(F11) Site C pit	4 (12)	2 (4)		3 (4)		1 (1)	

The animal bones from Northumberland Wharf as represented by the minimum number of animals present within each feature. The figures in brackets represent the total number of bones found.

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