

EXCAVATIONS AT LINCOLN ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD, NOVEMBER 1974—MARCH 1976

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Summary

Part of what appears to be the perimeter of a Romano-British ditched enclosure was revealed at Lincoln Road, Enfield. Occupation ranged in date from the late 1st century to the end of the 4th century, and perhaps beyond. Evidence has been gathered by a combination of part-time digging by the Enfield Archaeological Society, three months' full-time excavation, and site watching during the subsequent redevelopment of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

The site lies within the London Borough of Enfield, approx. 14.8 Km north of the City of London, situated on the brickearth and gravel at the western side of the Lea Valley, at 22.1 m O.D. It is bounded by Lincoln Road, Seventh Avenue and Bush Hill Park School (TQ 341959) (Fig. 1). Ermine Street, the main Roman road north from Bishopsgate, in the City, to Lincoln and beyond has been located to the south of the borough at Snell's Park, Lower Edmonton¹, and to the north at Ware, Hertfordshire². Its course between these points has not yet been ascertained, although it has been conjectured to cross Lincoln Road near its junction with Main Avenue and Carterhatch Lane to the east of the bridge over the New River, and thence to be preserved in a minor road to the north of Enfield at Bulls Cross³. This projected course for Ermine Street ran across the site available for excavation in Lincoln Road. Other Roman finds had been made in the vicinity, notably occupation material ranging from the 1st to 4th centuries detected at Landseer Road (TO 340956), and a possible cremation group found under the former Price's Bakery Yard on the west side of Seventh Avenue (TQ 340959), plus several other burials, including a lead coffin, and isolated Roman finds in the borough⁴.

Thus, when the terraced houses fronting onto the south side of Lincoln Road and Seventh Avenue became due for demolition, and the site cleared prior to redevelopment a very keen interest was taken in the investigation of the site by the Romano-British Research Group of the Enfield Archaeological Society under the supervision of Mr. John Ivens. Preliminary

work was undertaken by the group in trial trenching the gardens of several houses prior to their demolition. Excavation was, of necessity, part time, conducted mainly at weekends. The nature of the finds discovered at this time convinced Mr. Ivens that more intensive work was necessary, and funds were raised initially from local resources, sponsored by donations from the London Borough of Enfield, the site contractors, and many residents of Enfield, to finance this work.

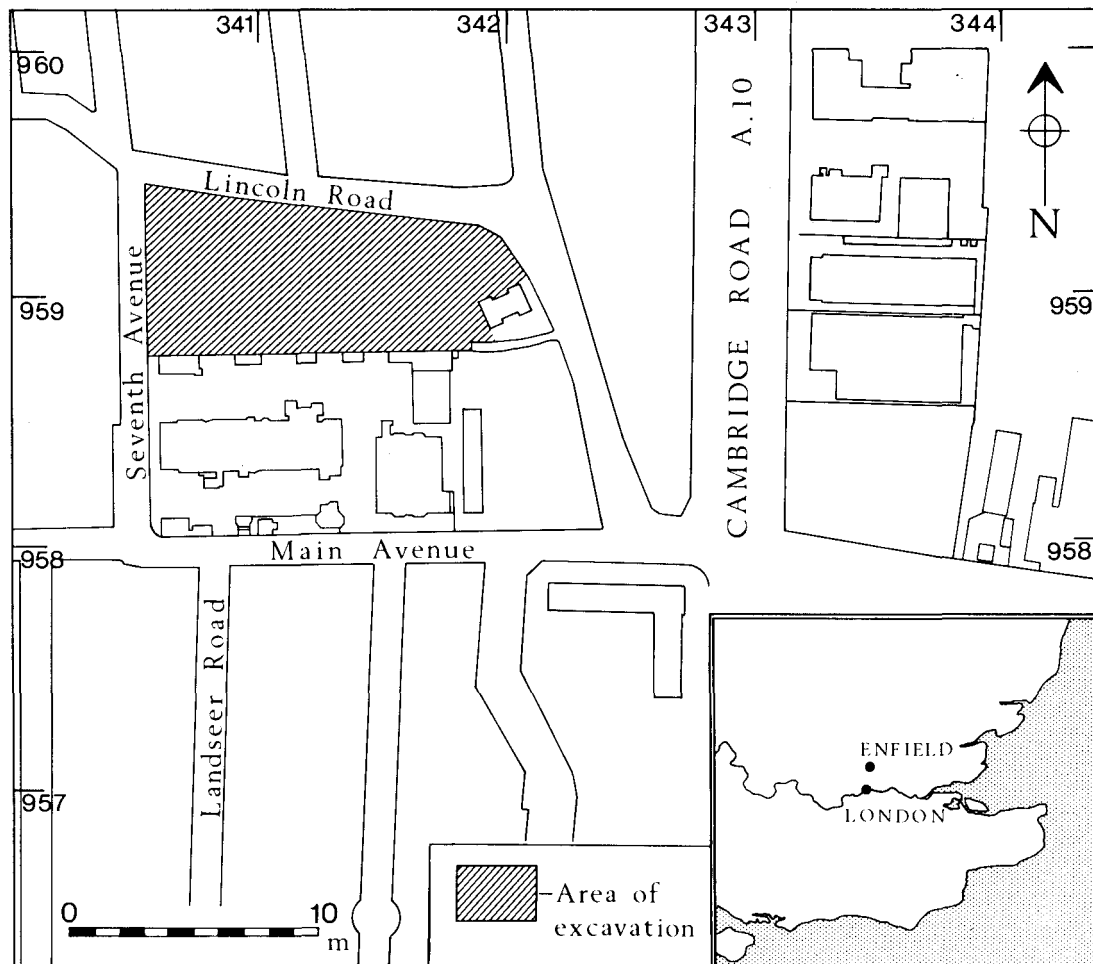


Fig. 1. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Location map

Having contacted Alison Laws, Harvey Sheldon and Ralph Merrifield of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and the Department of the Environment funds were made available for a full time excavation team which conducted an excavation of 13 weeks' duration between July and October 1975, under the direction of Anne Gentry. Subsequently Heather McClean of the Inner London Archaeological Unit was appointed to watch the site during the initial clearance and foundation digging by the contractors. Thus the examination of the site took place in three parts, and are described below by the individuals responsible; the finds have been dealt with together.

The path of Ermine Street was not located during the excavation. However, an aerial photograph (Plate 6), taken at the height of the drought in the summer of 1975 shows the line of what is possibly Ermine Street running north-south across the playing fields to the north of the site, and to the west of the Cambridge arterial road (p. 122).

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Work was started on the terraced houses in Lincoln Road in 1903-4, and they were ready for occupation by 1904-5⁵. Prior to this building the site had been an area of open fields, and as such there is very little documentation referring to it. The western section of Lincoln Road, which ran between Enfield town and Hertford Road, was known in 1572 as Bungeys or Bungers Lane⁶. A map of Enfield *c.* 1800⁷ depicts it as Joan Potter's Lane, running between open fields, but by 1823 it was more generally known as Brick or Red Lane when it served as a private road for the landowner, William Mellish⁸. Between the publication of the 1868 and 1897 editions of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of the area this lane had been renamed Lincoln Road.

Exploitation of the brickearth subsoil led to an expansion of brickmaking in the Lea Valley during the 19th century⁹. In 1823 a brick field is recorded in Lincoln Road, although its precise location is unknown, and by 1863 there were brick fields and clay mills in the vicinity of Lincoln Road, Southbury Road, and Old Road, Enfield Highway¹⁰. A large area in Toops and Laundry Yards (Fig. 2) was found by excavation to consist of large gravel or clay extraction pits which, although not documented, probably belong to this period; the fact that Lincoln Road was known as Brick Lane by 1823 may support this.

2. EXCAVATIONS AT 149 LINCOLN ROAD

BY JOHN IVENS AND GRAHAM DEAL

SUMMARY

Initially the excavation was restricted to an area 15m x 10m which after clearance of the overlying makeup exposed Roman occupation at a depth of 600mm. Apart from some modern intrusions the Roman layer was undisturbed and consisted of an unstratified layer of black soil 200mm in depth containing small clumps of burnt clay together with a scatter of 1st-4th century pottery. Where this overlay features 1 and 2 a concentration of coinage was recovered which suggested that this layer could not have been redeposited earlier than AD 330-340 and was sealing three phases of occupation.

PHASE 1

1st Century — Traces of a beam slot (F. 10), which had been cut through a later ditch (F. 4).

PHASE 2

Mid 2nd Century — Cutting of ditches (F. 4, F. 6, F. 7), gully (F. 8) and circular pit (F. 1).

PHASE 3

3rd-late 4th Century — Cutting of ditch (F. 3) and industrial activity indicated by the capping of a circular pit with a bowl shaped structure (F. 1) and construction of a corn drier (F. 2) with associated gravel spread.

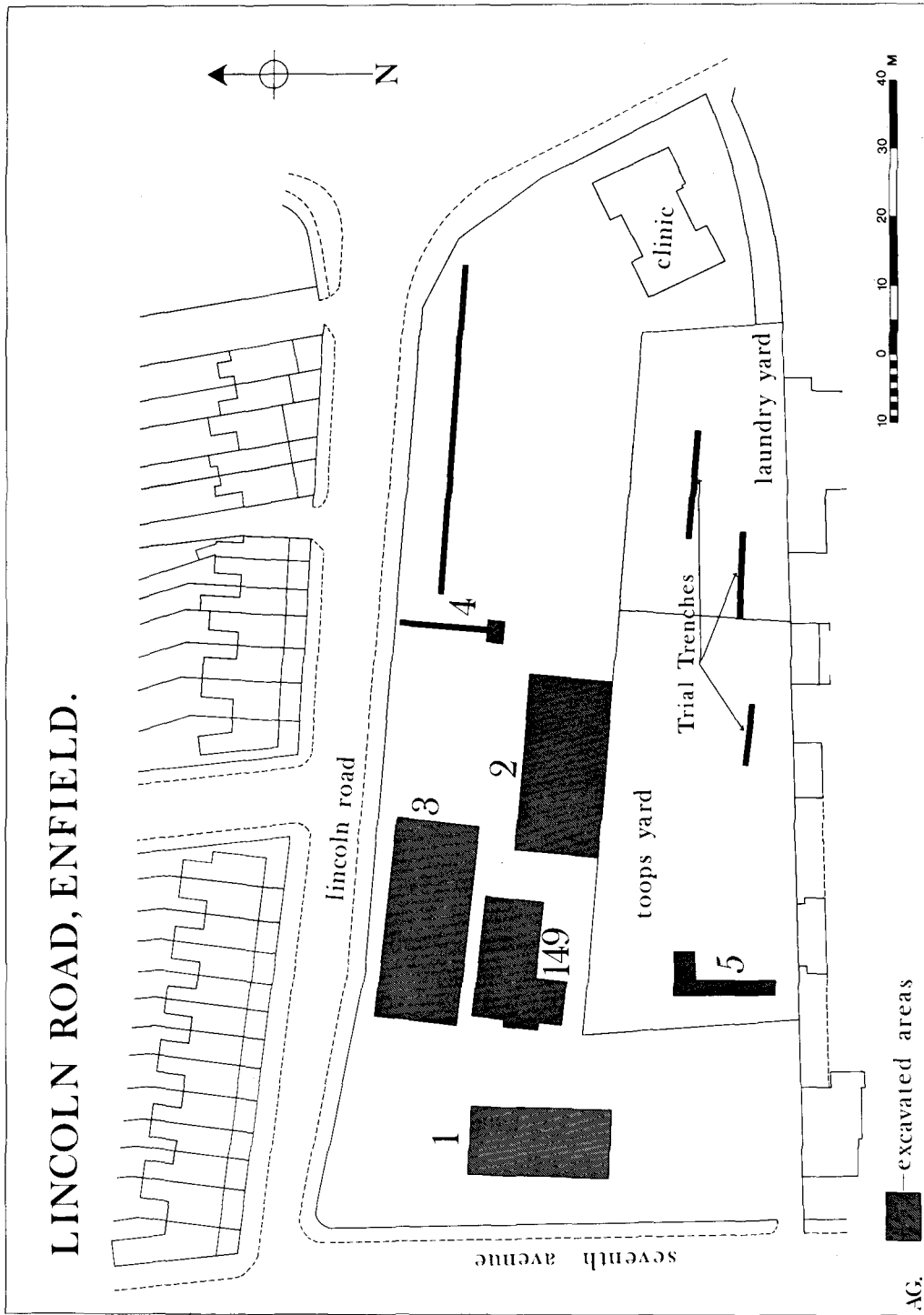


Fig. 2. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Areas investigated

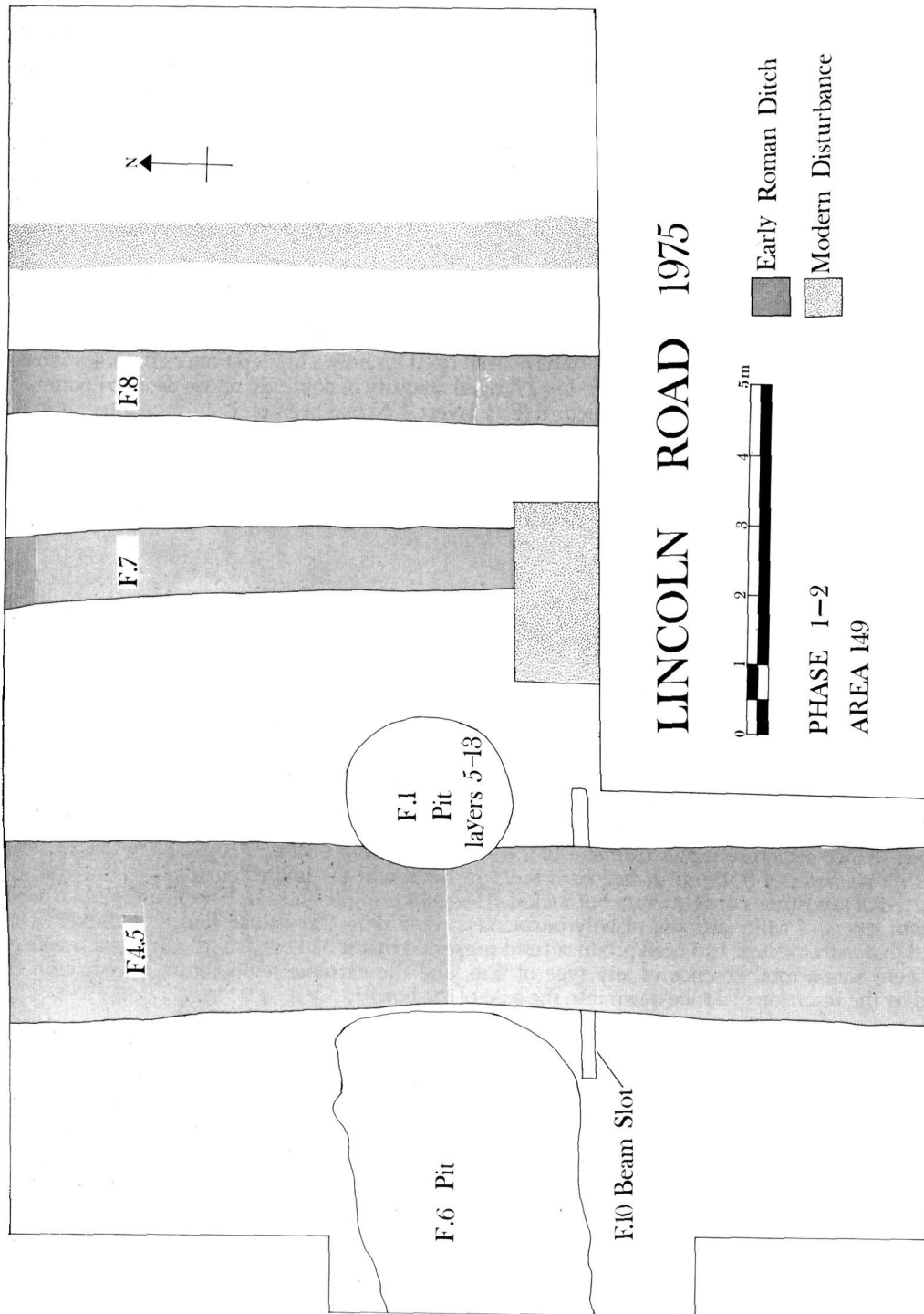


Fig. 3. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 149. Phases 1 and 2

THE EXCAVATION

PHASE 1 (FIG. 3) — FEATURE 10

The earliest evidence of occupation was a beam slot with dimensions 4.96m x 250mm. No positive date can be assigned to the slot, but it clearly predates the ditch (F. 4) which had been cut through it sometime in the early part of the 2nd century.

PHASE 2 (FIG. 3) — FEATURE 4

A wide shallow ditch aligned north-south which had silted up sometime during the early 2nd century, and predates the circular pit (F. 1) which had been partly cut into the east side. The fill contained domestic refuse, bronze objects and pottery. At the north end it was overlain by a 4th century gravel spread (Fig 4).

FEATURE 1 (LAYERS 6-13)

A circular pit with a diameter of 2.45m and depth of 2.82m had been cut through brickearth into natural gravel. Black staining on the gravel sides suggested the possibility of a reed or timber lining. Its exact function is unknown, but it appears to have been open for only a limited time as the sides showed no signs of deterioration. The infill containing a limited quantity of domestic refuse dated by pottery to the mid-2nd century. The sandstone structure (F. 1 layers 1-5) had been built into the top of it in the 4th century.

FEATURE 7

A 'V' shaped ditch running north-south, just west of F. 8 with a 'gutter slot' cut along the bottom, in which a layer of blue/grey clay was overlain by black soil containing domestic refuse and a few pottery fragments.

FEATURE 8

Two shallow parallel gullies running north-south to the east of F. 7 with light brown gritty fill containing a few fragments of pottery. The sides were compacted suggesting that they had been open for a long period of time.

FEATURE 6

(a) The butt end of a ditch the fill of which contained a large quantity of domestic rubbish, bronze objects and coins.

(b) Cut into the side of F. 6a was a shallow pit which contained the complete articulated skeleton of a calf. This was sealed by the later construction of corn drier F. 2 in the 4th century.

PHASE 3 (FIG. 4) — FEATURE 1 (LAYERS 1-5)

A bowl-shaped structure with a diameter of 2.45m and depth of 960mm, curving inwards to a clay base with a diameter of 850mm. It had been built on the top of the infilled circular pit F. 1 and was constructed of sandstone conglomerate but included fragments of tile and amphora handles. At a depth of 380mm layers of white ash and heavily burnt clay, containing a few small lumps of clinker. This indicated that extreme heat had been produced and suggested that it had been used as an open hearth or oven. There was a total absence of any type of flue, and the extreme temperature may have been achieved by the insertion of a tube down into the base of the bowl¹¹.

FEATURE 2

A 'banjo' shaped corn drier constructed of clay, with a single flue 2.10m in length 280mm wide, with walls surviving to a height of 200mm, leading away from a shallow bowl firing end the base of which was partially lined with tile. A baffle was still present half way along the flue. Several alternate thin layers of burnt clay and black soil immediately to the west of the flue, showed successive firings and refurbishment.

When sectioned it was revealed that because of subsidence into an earlier ditch beneath (F. 6) it had been necessary to relevel the flue.

FEATURE 3

A 'U' shaped ditch running north-south just east of F. 1. The black fill contained domestic refuse, pottery and coins of 4th century date, bronze objects and a fine decorated belt buckle of late Roman provincial style (No. 18, p. 171).

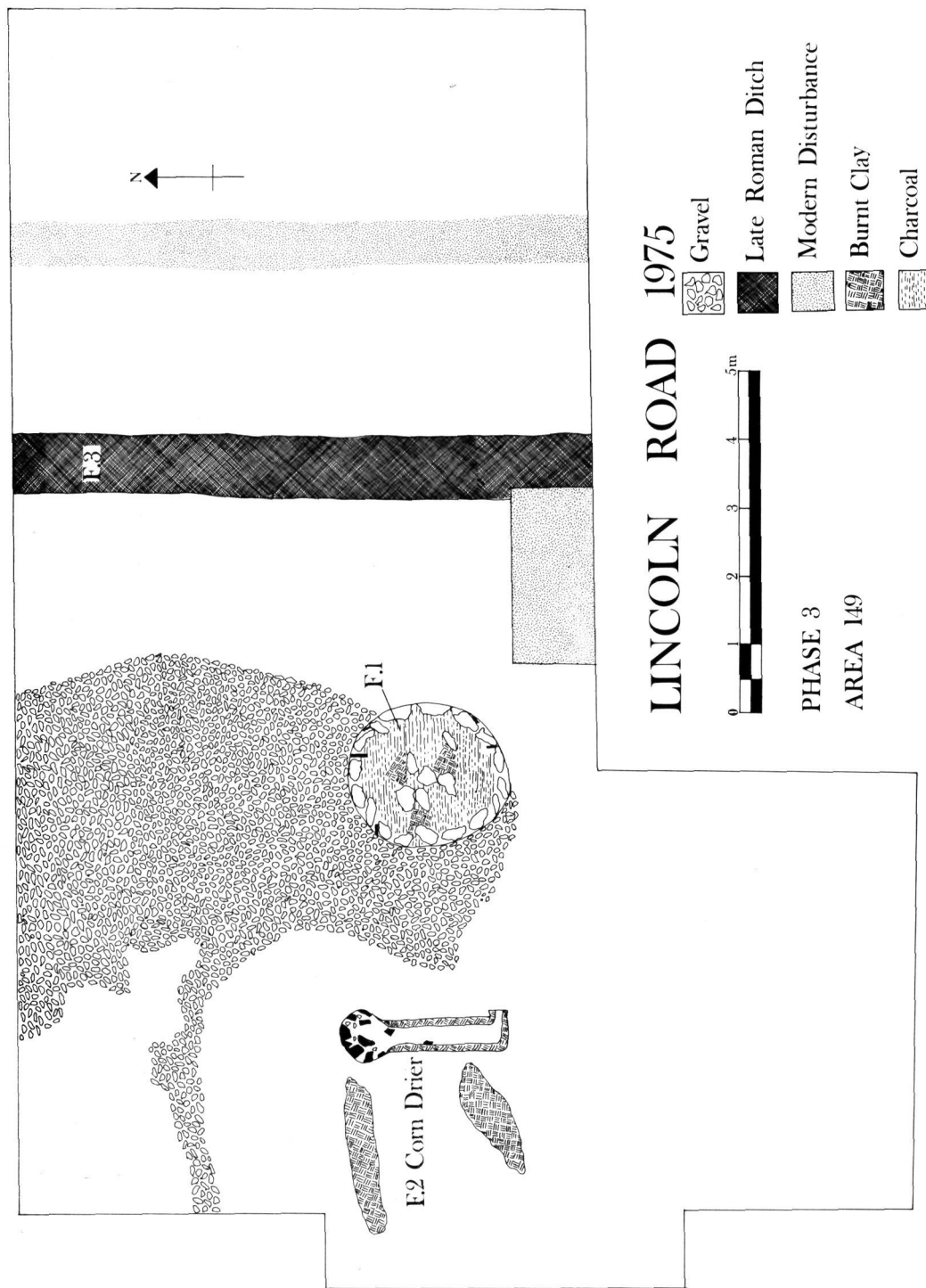


Fig. 4. Lincoln Road, Enfield, Area 149. Phase 3

3. EXCAVATIONS AT LINCOLN ROAD, JULY-OCTOBER 1975

BY ANNE GENTRY

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE

The demolition of the 19th century terraced houses fronting Seventh Avenue and the south side of Lincoln Road, and the clearance of the industrial premises in Toops Yard gave the opportunity of examining an area of approximately 0.9ha. Toops Yard proved to be heavily concreted over and filled with various modern industrial pits and tanks. Exploratory machine-dug trenches in this area and the adjoining Laundry Yard showed that they were, for the most part, too badly disturbed by clay and gravel extraction pits to preserve archaeological deposits (Fig. 2).

To the north and west the Roman ground surface survived at a depth of some 0.5m below the modern pavement level. Three large areas were selected for total excavation. Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Fig. 2). They measured 18 x 10m; 25.5 x 12m and 29.2 x 11.6m respectively. The foundations of the houses had not disturbed the underlying Roman deposits, and fortunately no cellars had been dug. The only disturbance was caused by two series of sewer trenches in Area 1, and two isolated sewer trenches in Area 3, together with the excavation for two Anderson shelters in Area 2 during the last war.

The remainder of the area available for excavation was trenched mechanically; the first trench, 48m long parallel with Lincoln Road, and the second (Area 4), 15m in length and perpendicular to it (Fig. 2). The modern deposits directly overlay the Roman levels, with no intervening occupation. The area had clearly been fields until the end of the 19th century.

PRE-ROMAN ACTIVITY

Occupying the eastern half of Area 3 was a shallow depression, 0.4m deep in the top of the natural brickearth, which had been sealed at the beginning of the Roman occupation of the site by levelling prior to the construction of an east-west roadway. The Roman material sealed a thin band of orange clay 60mm thick, which produced two abraded pottery sherds. They were too fragmentary to be datable, nor were any of the associated flints distinctive. A section through these deposits was revealed in the side of the modern sewer trench at the extreme east end of Area 3, and a series of pollen samples was taken from this horizon¹². In addition, a few worked flints were scattered on and below the earliest Roman surfaces in all the areas examined (p. 127, Fig. 16).

ROMAN SETTLEMENT: SUMMARY

Part of what appears to be the perimeter of a large Romano-British ditched enclosure was revealed, comprising a series of successive ditches and entrances. An area of some 300 square metres within the enclosure was excavated, and a service road, running east-west, was traced for a total distance of 99 metres, possibly linking the settlement with Ermine Street. A further area was examined outside this enclosure.

More or less continuous Roman activity was revealed, in four main periods:

PHASE 1. *c.* AD 85-130

A succession of ditches and entrances to the settlement was served by an east-west roadway. In the interior was an early clay level with several small bronzes and a cremation burial. Outside the enclosure was revealed a circular structure, with possible timber-framed buildings situated further to the east.

AREA 1. ALL PHASES

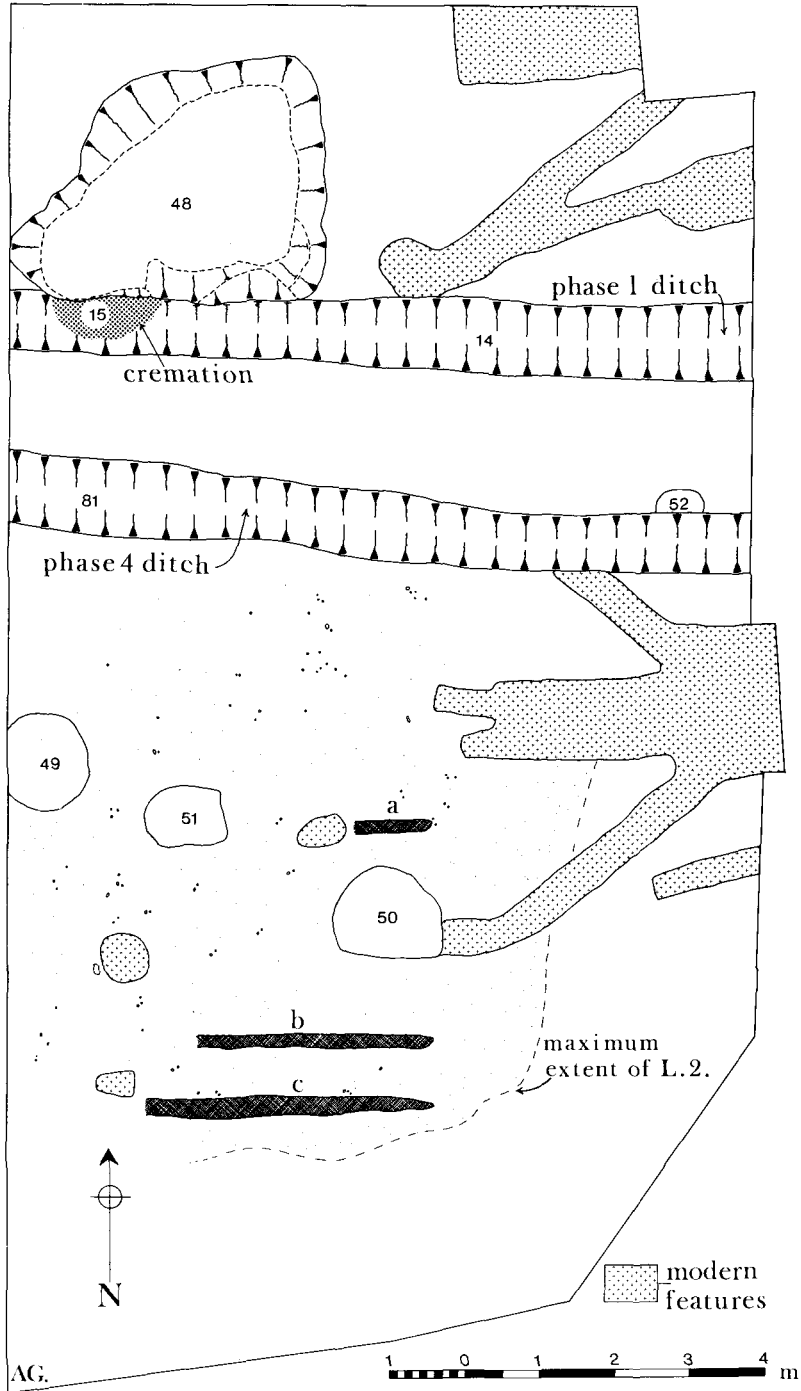


Fig. 5. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 1. All Phases

PHASE 2. *c.* AD 130-200

Consisting of a series of pits. Several large pits had a probable industrial function. In addition a clay extraction pit and a preserved timber-lined well were located. There were also smaller rubbish pits and isolated postholes. No enclosure ditches at this period were detected.

PHASE 3

The pits were infilled and consolidated by the deposition of a dump of clean clay in Area 3. The pits in Area 2 were also infilled with a layer of sterile soil which was levelled over the whole area. This phase is undatable from the pottery, which is mostly residual.

Later rubbish pitting occurred within a newly dug enclosure ditch.

PHASE 4. EARLY-MID 4TH CENTURY

This phase is represented by the reuse of the east-west roadway, with patching and repair. A new enclosure ditch was dug and a timber gateway was erected.

The latest features recorded consist of a series of rammed gravel surfaces damaged by ploughing, and several gravel and flint post bases, overlying all the previous Roman deposits and constructed at 45 degrees to the predominant Roman alignment. There was no conclusive dating evidence for this phase.

PHASE 1. *c.* AD 85-130 — AREA 1 (FIG. 5)

The earliest features detected in Area 1 consisted of a clean, relatively stone free orange-brown clay surface (Layer 2) directly overlying the natural brickearth, and separated from the natural to the south of the trench by two parallel bands of dark soil with small pebbles, charcoal and tile fragments (Fig. 5, a and b). They were 0.20m wide, extending east-west for a distance of 3.80m.; 0.68m apart. There was a possible third such band 2.80m to the north. Their function is unknown, but they may represent traces of a building constructed upon timbers laid directly on the ground, without any excavated foundations. Upon the clay surface pottery was scarce and fragmentary, although there was a relatively high number of bronze fragments and fittings scattered upon it (p. 174).

An east-west ditch (F.14), U-shaped in section, was traced for a distance of 9.80m. Its width was 1m and depth 0.39m. Its fill consisted of a homogenous dark grey and orange mixed clay, with charcoal and burnt clay flecks, with pottery of *c.* AD 85-100 (p. 140). No traces of this ditch were discovered in Area 149 and we must assume that it terminated or turned before this point (Figs. 6 and 12).

A cremation burial (F.15) was cut into the top of this ditch, at its western end. The group contained several vessels including flagons, a small hand-made jar, flat dish, samian ware, an amphora and a mortarium, plus an ox jawbone and knife blade (p. 140). A small quantity of cremated bone was present, but the assemblage was disturbed by the cutting of a large pit to the north of it (F.48) which resulted in the smashing of most of the vessels and the dispersal of the fragments into the bottom of the pit. Indeed, some traces of cremated bone were found in the infilling of this pit together with the fragments of a face urn (p. 143); they are often found in funerary contexts and may have originally been part of the cremation group. The group was probably assembled *c.* AD 85-100.

There is little significant difference in the dating of the contents of either the ditch or the cremation burial. The uniform nature of the ditch fill suggests that it was filled up deliberately at one time rather than being allowed to weather and silt up. It was infilled with domestic refuse, from a structure still undiscovered, and then the cremation was cut into the top soon afterwards whilst its position was still apparent. It is uncertain as to where in Phase 1 to place these activities because of the lack of stratigraphic continuity into one of the other areas of excavation. The pottery seems to place it at the beginning of the sequence, probably contemporary with the digging of the earliest ditches (F.25 or 26) in Area 3.

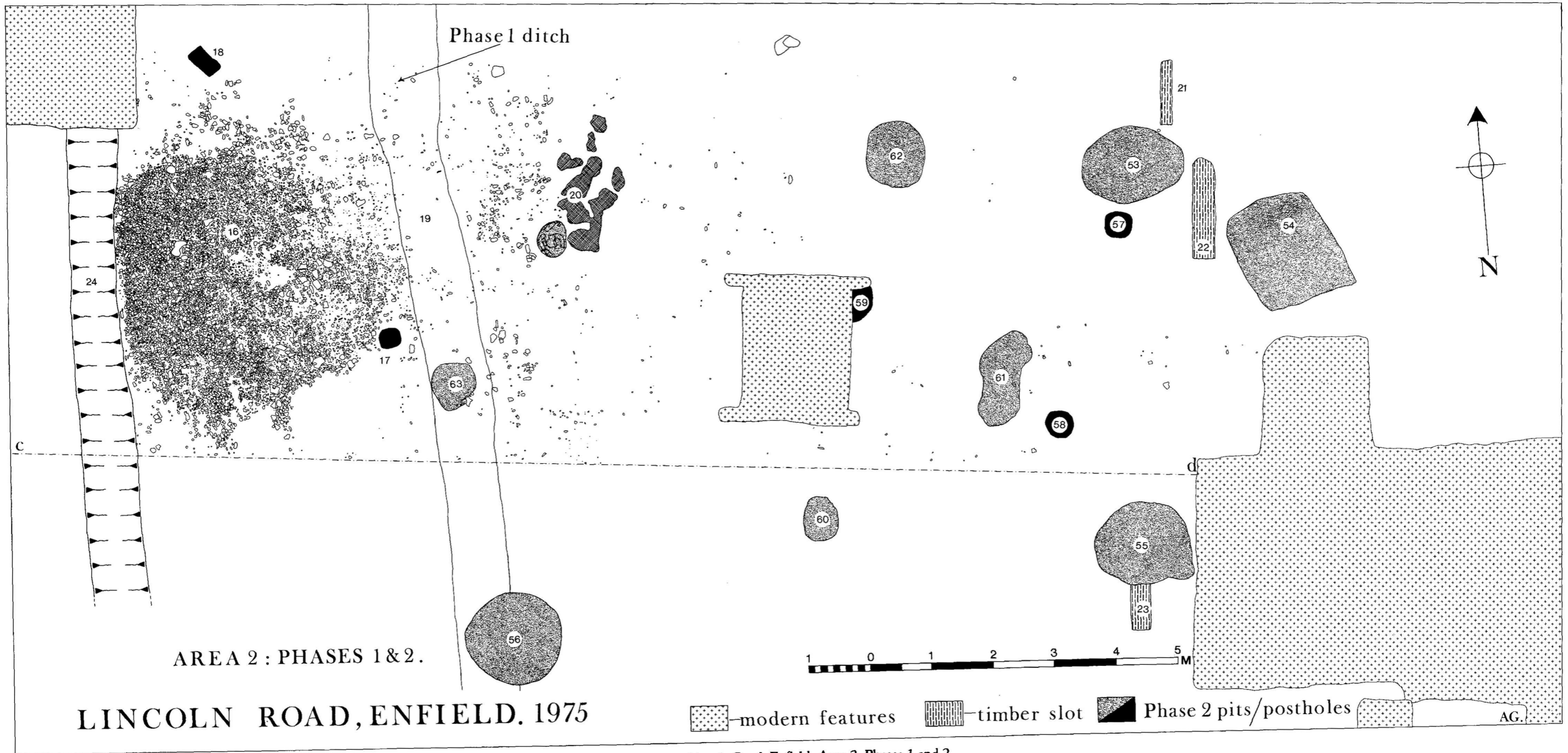


Fig. 6. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 2. Phases 1 and 2

AREA 2 (FIG. 6)

Probably the earliest feature found during the excavation was located in this area, outside the main enclosure. Here a circular gravel spread, apparently a floor, approx. 4.85m in diameter was discovered (Fig. 6 and Plate 4). The floor consisted of firmly packed gravel into which fragments of tile, amphora and pottery sherds and nails were embedded (F.16). A slightly worn coin of Domitian also came from this surface (p. 164). Whilst it is suggested that this building had a timber superstructure there was a marked absence of postholes or any evidence of walling. No daub was found, although this would only be distinguishable had the structure been burnt. The only remaining structural features consisted of a flat block of sandstone (0.26 x 0.12m) situated to one side of the centre of the floor which may have served as a timber base, a circular posthole (F.17; 0.34m in diameter and 0.15m deep), situated at the south-east corner, and another rectangular one on the north side (F.18; 0.44 x 0.22 x 0.08m deep).

Despite the lack of structural evidence it is notable that the general spread of gravel and pottery was very regular in outline, suggesting that it had originally been confined by walling of some kind. There was no corresponding scatter of early material across the contemporary clay surfaces. A projection to the south (1.30 x 0.80m) may represent the foundations of a porch. The west side of the floor was cut by a north-south ditch (F.24), which is a continuation of F.27 in Area 3, and attributed to Phase 1B of the ditch sequence in that area (see below).

At a distance of 2.60m to the east of this floor was a series of erratic intrusions (Fig. 6; F.20) on the crest of a small ridge suggesting the former existence of a hedge line, perhaps marking a boundary related to this building. Subsequently a ditch was dug, north-south (F.19) 1.80m west of this feature, which may have been designed as a property boundary. The total excavated length was 12.10m. It was U-shaped, 1.45m wide and 0.55m deep. It had evidently lain open for some time, as 0.37m of silt had accumulated. It contained pottery of *c.* AD 85-120 (p. 143).

To the east of this ditch, cut into the natural brickearth, were the very fragmentary traces of three timber slots running north-south (Fig. 6). F.22 was 0.34m wide with an excavated length of 1.60m and 0.12 deep; F.21, 0.20m wide, 1.26m long and 0.08m deep; F.23, 0.30m wide, maximum length traced was 0.72m, with a depth varying from 0.20-0.24m. All had a similar fine grey soil with charcoal infill. There was no dating material.

AREA 3 (FIG. 8)

In this area there were several phases of ditches (Figs. 8 and 12).

A. The earliest feature on this site was probably a U-shaped ditch cut into the natural brickearth, and running north-south (F.25), which was traced for a total length of 25.70m (including Area 149, p. 106). Its width was 1.80m, and depth 0.97m. The fill consisted of 0.14m of orange-brown silt overlain by 0.20m of clean clay and then a homogenous layer of darker mixed clay containing charcoal, lumps of burnt clay, sandstone and tile fragments, and a large quantity of pottery dated to the period *c.* AD 85/100-120 (p. 143). The nature of the infill, with the pottery, sandstone and tile debris suggested the proximity of a domestic settlement. The presence of the silting in the bottom indicates that the ditch had remained open for some time.

B. This ditch was followed by another also running north-south (F.26), situated some 3m to the east of its predecessor, and terminating in the centre of Area 3. Its maximum length excavated (including Area 149, p. 106) was 13.30m. Cut into the natural brickearth this ditch was V-shaped in profile, with a slot at the bottom (Fig. 8, 13; Plate 2). Its width was 1.90m and depth, 1.30m; the slot was 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with fine grey silt. In its upper levels the ditch contained grey sandy soil, and a much darker brown-black pebbly fill, which produced pottery datable to *c.* AD 85-120.

Thus there is no significant difference in the dating material from either of these ditches, nor any stratigraphical evidence for their relationship. They were both cut into the clean natural subsoil, and the silting in their bases suggests that they had both been open for some time. It is most unlikely that they were open simultaneously and so it seems most probable that the continuous ditch (F.25) was infilled and replaced by F.26, which terminated and provided an entrance for the settlement.

At a distance of 14.30m to the east of F.26 another north-south ditch was discovered, similarly terminating near the centre of the site (F.27). It was steep sided, with a flat bottom, 0.82m wide and 0.41m deep. The fill consisted of 0.08m of light grey gritty soil, which was overlain by a uniform fill of dark brown, very gritty, soil with a slight burnt clay fleck and a fragment of tegula. This ditch was traced for a distance of 22m to the south (including Area 2). The northern butt end of the

corresponding ditch was also located (F.28), giving an entrance 3.80m wide.

The presence of a timber gate was indicated by two pairs of rectangular postholes, rather irregularly spaced, within the entrance (Fig. 8). The two smaller ones (F.32; 0.40 x 0.28 x 0.15m deep and F.31; 0.42 x 0.31 x 0.20m deep) were both filled with the same dark gritty soil (Layer 4), which infilled the ditches. The others (F.30; 0.64 x 0.40 x 0.20m deep and F.29; 0.56 x 0.40 x 0.12m deep) were both infilled with mixed orange and pale brown clay. These differences may represent successive structures.

Remnants of four further postholes were found to the east of the ditches. Three were cut by a modern sewer trench, whilst one survived almost intact. This posthole (F.34; 0.44m in diameter, 0.26m deep) was stone packed and infilled with black sandy soil. F.33, also circular had an approximate diameter of 0.40m, and depth of 0.25m. It had no packing, but contained a similar black fill. Two other postholes (F.35 and 36) were situated to the south, containing the same kind of fill, although it was not possible to determine their exact dimensions owing to the modern disturbance. These postholes were cut into Layer 4, which infilled the ditches F.27 and 28, and must represent a later boundary of some kind, although their precise function is unknown.

Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered either from the ditches or from their associated postholes. However they have been assigned to this phase of activity on the stratigraphical evidence outlined below (p. 119). A natural depression in the brickearth extended over the eastern half of Area 3, necessitating levelling sometime during the initial occupation of the site. For this purpose a thick deposit of dark gritty soil (Layer 4) was spread over the entire eastern end of the site. It was through this deposit that both ditches F.27 and F.28 and their postholes were cut (Fig. 12). It seems unlikely that the ditches were open for very long, for although a few centimetres of silt had accumulated in them, their steep sides, cut into a very loose gritty deposit, showed very little signs of weathering. When they fell into disuse they were infilled with similar material and the area levelled prior to being covered by a gravelled trackway (F.39), which served the entrance of the enclosure at a later date (during Phase 1D). It is improbable that the entrance provided by F.27 and 28 would have been required when the ditch to the west was continuous and the entrance blocked (e.g. in Phase 1A or 1C). Thus it seems most probable that they were in commission at the same time as the entrance provided by the termination of F.26.

C. During this phase the ditches to the east of the site (F.27 and 28) appear to have gone out of use when the entrance north of F.26 was blocked by the digging of another ditch (F.38) (Fig. 8). Unfortunately the actual point at which they met was obscured by the subsequent digging of a well at this very junction. However, sufficient evidence remained to indicate that F.26 did terminate just before it was obliterated by the well, and that F.38 was a later addition, dug on the same line, but shallower in depth and slightly different in cross section (Figs. 12 and 13). It was traced for 6.50m. Its width was 2.10m and depth 1.41m; 0.36m higher than the bottom of F.26. In profile it was also V-shaped, although much more rounded than F.26.

This ditch remained open sufficiently long to accumulate 0.40m of silt, which was overlain by two layers of rather gritty soil, a layer of orange-yellow clay, with dark brown soil at the top. The finds suggested that it had been infilled during the Hadrianic-Antonine period (p. 143). It is just possible that by the time this continuation had been dug approximately 0.40m of silt had accumulated in the bottom of the steep-sided F.26 sealing pottery predominantly earlier, and thus accounting for the seeming disparity in their depths.

D. After the levelling of the east of the site and the infilling of ditches and postholes of Phase 1B the northern half of the site was overlain by a metalled surface (F.39). This feature proved to be an east-west roadway. Its southern edge was located during the excavation, but the northern one must lie under the line of the modern Lincoln Road. The maximum width recorded by excavation was 6.50m. It was traced for a total distance, to the east, of 99m by means of a machine dug trial trench, and continued its course outside the area available for excavation, where it may have met Ermine Street possibly somewhere between the east end of the site and the western edge of the Cambridge arterial road.

The road surface consisted of hard packed fine gravel with a maximum thickness of 0.18m; there was evidence for patching and repair. No dating evidence was recovered from its surface, the only finds consisted of a few unidentifiable iron fragments. The pattern of the roadway on the plan (Fig. 8) shows the differential preservation of the gravel surface caused by erosion, probably as a result of ploughing.

A north-south ditch terminated in the centre of the site on the southern edge of this roadway (F.40).

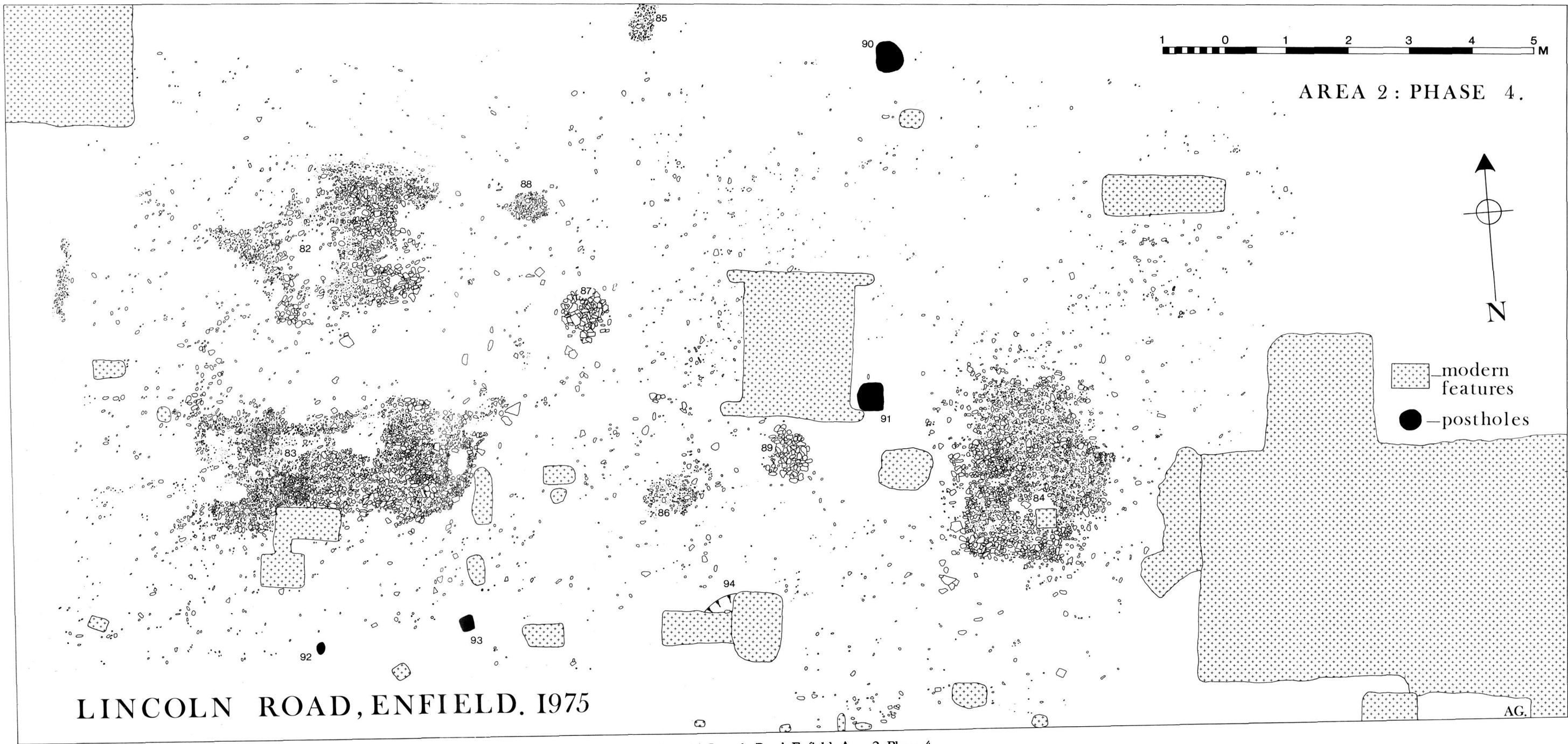


Fig. 7. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 2. Phase 4.

LINCOLN ROAD, ENFIELD.

AREA 3 - PHASES 1 & 2.

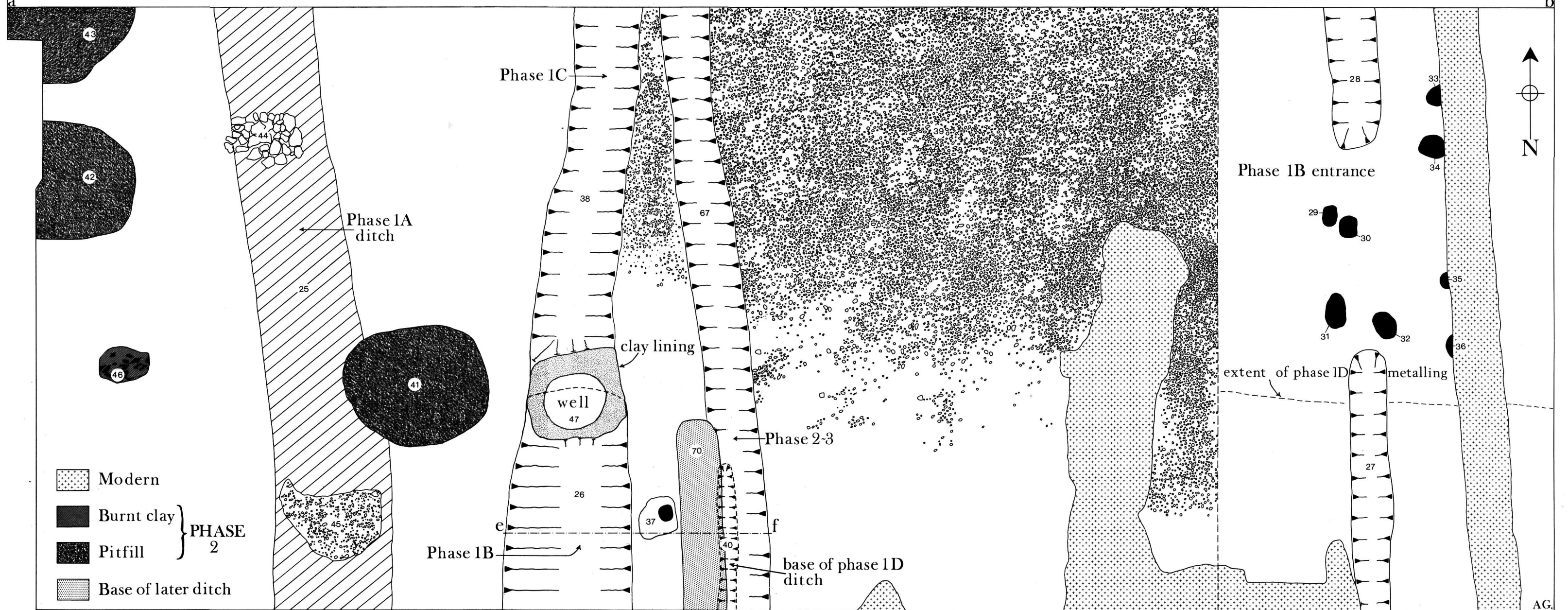
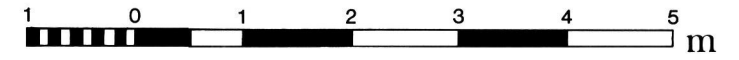


Fig. 8. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 3. Phases 1 and 2

AG.

The corresponding ditch to the north of the road was not located and probably also lies under Lincoln Road. Only the very bottom of this ditch survived, as it had been cut through by two later ditches (Fig. 13); the maximum depth remaining was 0.30m. The fill consisted of dark clay with a large amount of gravel. No dating evidence was recovered.

The story of this phase of occupation of the site, represented within the area of excavation, is one of constant remodelling of the enclosure ditches and the provision of a metalled trackway possibly linking the settlement with Ermine Street. Although the dating evidence for the individual modifications is not always very precise it is clear that they can all be assigned to the period prior to the early 2nd century.

The earliest ditches in the sequence were infilled with coarse pottery of AD 85-120, but both have sufficient early samian and building debris, tile fragments etc., to indicate domestic occupation of an earlier period in the vicinity. However, the excavation was restricted to examination of the boundary ditches and the areas immediately within and without on the periphery of the settlement, and thus no evidence of structures belonging to this occupation were found.

PHASE 2. *c.* AD 130-200 (FIG. 8)

During the succeeding phase the enclosure ditches seem to have been abandoned, and all three areas of excavation produced evidence for rubbish pits, industrial pits and isolated postholes.

The most intensive industrial activity was detected in Area 3 and Area 149 (p. 106). Four large circular pits were dug (F. 1, 41, 42 and 43). The former two were fully excavated, but the proximity of the other two to the edge of the excavation and modern roadside prevented their examination in any detail. F.1 is described above (p. 106) F.41 proved to be a circular tank cut into the natural brickearth and the eastern edge of F.25, with a diameter of 2.25m and a total depth of 2.15m. The sides were vertical for the first 1.30m, suggesting that they had been timbered, but below this depth they sloped inwards; 0.65m of heavy silt had accumulated in the bottom. The rest of the infilling consisted of alternate layers of dark clay and soil with burnt clay and charcoal, and bands of clean, smooth orange clay (Fig. 13). The layers of burnt clay had not been burnt *in situ*, but were derived from elsewhere.

It is clear that as the infilling of the pit settled it caused marked slumping in the centre, necessitating consolidation with further levelling material. This levelling can be seen in the dump of 0.18m of smooth orange-yellow clay with burnt clay fragments overlain by a 0.20m thick deposit of gravel (Fig. 13). Further sinkage was consolidated by the addition of a very black stony soil, characteristic of the late 3rd-4th century deposits on the site. F.42 also displayed this pattern of later consolidation with a makeup of burnt clay and charcoal overlain with gravel and dark occupation material; also F.43 had a similar infill, although here no gravel was used.

The function of these pits remains a mystery. They were too carefully dug and their sides too vertical to be pits for clay extraction, although no doubt the clay was utilised. An irregular clay extraction pit (F.48) was dug in Area 1 during this period. Evidence from F.1, less definite from F.41, suggests that they may have been timber-lined, perhaps to contain a liquid; the large deposit of clean silty clay in the bottom makes this a possibility. It is clear that they were not dug primarily as rubbish pits, as they contain very little material which could be described as refuse.

Another problem occurs in the dating of these pits. Material from the lower silt of F.41 suggests an Antonine date for the original infilling, whilst the consolidation took place from the late Antonine period until the late 3rd to 4th centuries. However, only the upper layers of levelling were examined in the other two features in Area 3, which also yielded pottery of late Antonine date onwards. In their upper levels it is clear that identical material was shovelled into the tops of both F.42 and 43, but no dating evidence was recovered for their initial infilling and thus it is not possible to be sure whether they were all open simultaneously or whether they were consecutive, a new pit being dug when the old one, whatever its function, became unserviceable.

In the area between F.42 and 41, overlying the infilled ditch, F.25, was a sub-rectangular feature (F.44; 1.5 x 0.8m) consisting of one layer of rough undressed sandstone blocks whose average size was 0.3 x 0.2m. Some 6.4m to the south, also overlying F.25 was a thin semi-circular gravel surface set in dark clay, with patches of burnt clay (F.45). Both features were overlain by the dump of orange clay (F.66) which also infilled the tops of the industrial pits. These two may have functioned in conjunction with the industrial activity, although their function is far from clear.

A timber-lined well (F.47) was dug 1m to the west of F.41. The shaft itself was 0.95m in diameter, with a clay packing behind the timbers varying in width between 0.20 and 0.40m. Its depth was 2.83m. The well was dug through 1.63m of brickearth and then a further 1.20m into the underlying

gravel. Evidently the original excavators found it necessary to reinforce the sides with a packing of grey clay before the timber lining was inserted. Nineteen planks were used; the maximum height of timber surviving was 0.95m¹³. A layer of 0.65m of silt had accumulated in the bottom. Pottery from this deposit was dated to at least the late Antonine period, with the possibility of being of early 3rd century in date (p. 146). Overlying this silt was a deposit of mid brown silty soil 1.18m thick. The settling of the contents of the disused well had also caused problems for later occupants of the site, and the uppermost layers consisted of levelling material which contained 3rd and 4th century pottery, and one mid 4th century coin. There was little evidence of any domestic occupation material in the area at this time and it seems most probably that the well was dug to serve the industrial processes in the vicinity.

Another feature associated with this industrial phase is a small pear-shaped hearth (F.46; 0.94 x 0.66 x 0.07m deep). The surrounding clay had been burnt to a bright rust-red colour with a heavy charcoal fleck for a distance of 0.15m around the rim. Internally, one fragment of tile (0.14 x 0.10m) remained *in situ* on one side of the hearth. The fill consisted of pale brown, charcoal flecked clay. The projection at the end of the hearth may represent the remains of a flue; there may have been bellows inserted here. Unfortunately there was no residual material present to suggest the nature of the process for which the hearth had been constructed.

There is no clear indication of any boundary ditch in Area 3 at this period. Fig. 12 shows the ditch, F.67 (layers 22 and 23) cutting through a layer of orange clay to the west, and a gritty layer to the east. This orange clay (F.66) infilled the upper levels of the industrial pits of this phase. However, the contrasting nature of these deposits on either side of F.67 suggests strongly that there was an earlier boundary in this position. It is possible that F.67 represents the recutting of an earlier ditch of Phase 2, whose presence it has completely obliterated.

AREA 1 (FIG. 5)

A large, irregularly shaped pit was dug in the north-west corner of Area 1 during this phase (F.48), cutting through the cremation burial, implying a duration of time in which its position had been forgotten and perhaps a marker removed. The pit was 2.90m wide and varied in length between 3 and 4m. The northern and western sides were almost vertical, whilst the south and east sides comprised a series of irregularly scooped steps. Although the bottom was uneven, the maximum depth recorded was 1.40m. It is probably that this pit had been dug in this rather haphazard way for clay extraction. Clean orange silt, up to 0.30m deep had accumulated in the bottom. This was overlain by a layer of clean orange-yellow clay containing a large quantity of pottery (p. 140), and then by a uniform dark brown pitfill containing more domestic rubbish. Despite the amount of silt in the bottom the pottery from the lower levels (p. 140 Layers 3 and 4) is all of Hadrianic date, whilst that from the upper, darker levels (p. 143 Layers 1 and 2) is slightly later, of Hadrianic-Antonine date.

Three small pits and one posthole in Area 1 appear to have been in use during this phase. F.49, a circular pit (1.30m diameter and 1.40m deep) contained a glass vessel (Plate 7) and fragments of samian ware, F.50 was a sub-rectangular pit (diameter 1.50m and 0.84m deep) situated in the centre of the site. Very little pottery was recovered from its dark brown-greenish clay and charcoal fill. Another small sub-rectangular pit was located to the north (F.51; 1.0 x 0.76 x 0.48m deep), filled with dark grey silty soil. An isolated posthole (F.52; 0.65 x 0.45m) with only 0.20cm depth remaining was cut through by a later east-west ditch. It contained an Antonine flagon.

AREA 2

In Area 2 (Fig. 6) a series of rubbish pits was cut through the remains of the timber slots and the ditch (F.19). An oval pit (F.53; 1.64 x 1.25 x 0.55m deep); a square rubbish pit (F.54; 1.80 x 1.60 x 0.37m deep) with a black homogenous fill and large amount of pottery (p. 143); F.55, a small circular pit (1.56m in diameter and 0.38m deep); and F.56, circular (1.46m in diameter) with a black fill and much pottery and burnt material. All these pits were infilled predominantly with coarse pottery of *c.* AD 100/120+, although a samian ware stamp (p. 134) from F.54 gives a terminus *post quem* of *c.* AD 140-170.

Two pits (F.64 and 65) were cut through the disused gravel roadway (F.39) in Area 4 at this period (Fig. 11).

LINCOLN ROAD, ENFIELD. 1975.

AREA 3 - PHASE 4.

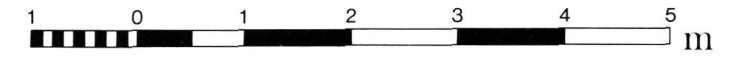


Fig. 9. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 3. Phase 4

PHASE 3

The western half of Area 3 was covered by a dump of clean orange clay (F.66) (Fig. 10). Its maximum thickness was 0.32m in the north-west thinning out towards the south so that it was only 0.17m thick over F.41, tailing out completely to the south of this feature. It is unclear whether the top of the well was also covered at this period because of the sinkage of modern debris into its top. The western edge of the roadway was overlain by a wedge of dark brown gritty soil for a distance of 2.45m; the maximum depth of this deposit was 0.28m (Fig. 12 Layer 24).

A continuous north-south ditch (F.67) was cut through the clean clay levelling (Fig. 12). It was U-shaped (0.95 x 0.87m deep) and the maximum length recorded (including Area 149) was 21.60m. Its fill consisted of 0.15m of smooth grey primary silt with a further 0.17m of greyish-green silt, overlain by a uniform deposit of dark grey-black gritty soil. Coarse pottery from this deposit is dated *c.* AD 180-250 (p. 146).

Two rubbish pits were dug to the west of this ditch; F.68 was a circular, rather irregular pit (diameter 2.30m x 0.64m deep), containing domestic refuse; a coin of Constantine had been pressed into the top (p. 166). A second pit, (F.69; approx. 1.20m wide x 0.78m deep) disappeared into the northern bank and could only be partially excavated. The fill was of domestic rubbish alternating with two bands of clean orange clay. Both pits contained pottery dating to the end of the 2nd century, *c.* AD 150-180. By the late 2nd century the infilling of the industrial pits had slumped and been consolidated (p. 113).

The whole of Area 2 was covered by a clean deposit of homogenous soil, varying in thickness between 0.15 and 0.35m (Layer 3) (Fig. 12). This soil was greenish-brown in colour with some streaks of orange clay and the occasional daub and charcoal flecks. It had been well worm-sorted, suggesting that it had remained undisturbed for some time. Finds from this layer included several abraded sherds of Antonine pottery, two samian stamps of *c.* AD 100-120 and *c.* AD 130-160 (p. 134), several fragments of lead (p. 174), and a coin of Vespasian (p. 163). The date of deposition of this layer is uncertain. It is cut by a single rubbish pit containing mid 4th century coins. It is tempting to see this levelling as contemporary with that on Area 3, but this is not proven.

PHASE 4. EARLY-MID 4TH CENTURY, AND LATER (FIGS. 5, 7 AND 9)

The entrance to the enclosure in the centre of Area 3 was renewed and parts of the roadway patched and brought back into commission during this phase. A north-south ditch (F.70) terminating at the southern edge of the roadway was dug with steep sides and a flat bottom (1.30m wide x 0.58m deep) ending in a slight turn and step. It was traced for a total length (including Area 149) of 13.80m. The fill was a distinctive uniform black-brown soil with a quantity of charcoal and domestic refuse (Fig. 13). The road metalling at the eastern end of Area 3 (Fig. 9) was patched and reused, and a thin layer of gravel was laid down over the wedge of soil overlying the original surface at the western end. The top of F.67 was packed with a strip of large pebbles and flints for a distance of 2.60m from the north bank to prevent subsidence of the new road surface (F.71). Similarly the tops of the industrial features (F.41 and 42) were infilled with gravel, and the tops of all the ditches were consolidated with gravel at this period for a distance of 7.50m west of the new ditch line.

A U-shaped horizontal feature (F.72) was constructed 1.10m to the west of the new enclosure ditch, its northern extent seemingly governed by the line at which the ditch terminated. Its overall dimensions were 2.80m long x 2.16m; the northern arm was 0.82m wide and the southern and eastern arms, 0.56-0.60m wide, with a depth of 0.22m.

The entrance to the enclosure contained three postholes situated at a distance of 1.10m behind the ditch; F.73 (0.48m square, 0.24m deep with a post socket 0.14 x 0.20m, and 0.30m deep), F.74, rather elongated (0.52 x 0.45m and 0.40m deep with a post socket 0.18m square and 0.54m deep) packed with two fragments of a sandstone quern (p. 181); F.75 circular (diameter 0.50m, 0.17m deep with a post socket 0.20m square and 0.46m deep). The packing of all three consisted of very hard packed fine grits and gravel. They were 2.80 and 2.30m apart respectively (distance measured from centre of post socket).

Four other postholes ran inwards, at right angles to them, close to the southern edge of the roadway. 2.80m to the west of F.75 was a rectangular posthole (0.32 x 0.50 x 0.21m deep) with an oval post socket in the centre (0.24 x 0.18 x 0.37m deep) (F.78). A further 2.20m to the west was a second posthole (F.79) which was rectangular (0.56 x 0.46 x 0.20m deep) with an oval post socket (0.14 x 0.27 x 0.35m deep). The fill of both was dark grey soil with some burnt clay and charcoal.

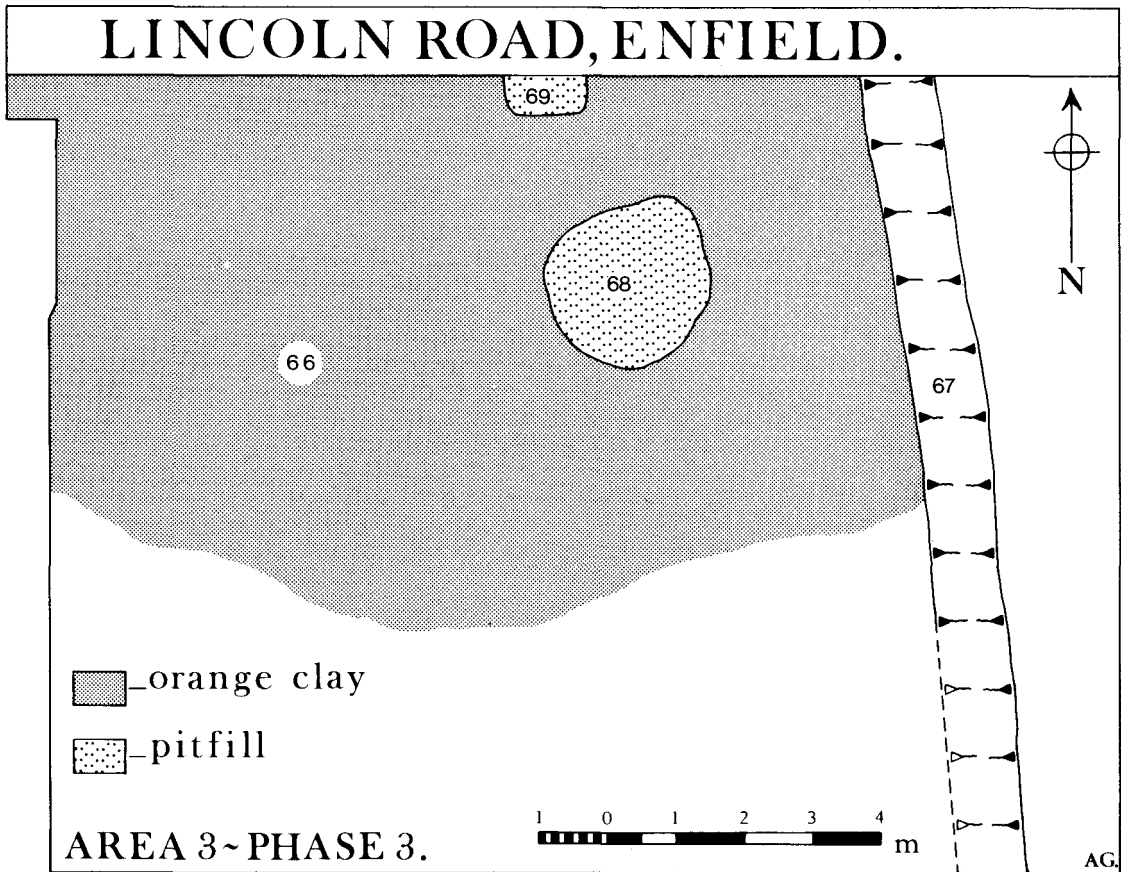


Fig. 10. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Area 3. Phase 3

Two further postholes (F.76 and 77) were situated next to F.75. Both had diameters of 0.30m and depth of 0.14m. Their close proximity both to each other and to F.75 probably means that they represent later replacements, or fulfilled a different function.

Both the ditch (F.70), F.72, and the tops of the industrial pits, which had sunk still further, were infilled with dark brown-black occupation debris. Pottery and coins from the ditch fill date to the middle of the 4th century (p. 148). Similarly coins from the uppermost levelling of F.41 and F.42 also date from the mid to late 4th century (p. 167). F.72 contained 3rd to 4th century pottery and a coin of Valentinian, and a coin from the contemporary road surface was of Gratian (AD 367-75) (p. 167).

An east-west ditch (F.81) was cut across the centre of Area 1 and traced for a distance of 9.80m. It was U-shaped in profile, just over 1m wide, and 0.64m deep. 0.10m of smooth silt was overlain by a homogenous fill of dark brown mixed clay with charcoal, tile, a fragment of lead sheeting and five coins; the latest of Constantius II (AD 350-60) (p. 166). Associated with this ditch was the uppermost clay layer (Layer 1) which yielded six bronze coins, the latest also attributable to Constantius II (p. 166).

Overlying the deposit of sterile soil (Layer 3) in Area 2 was a series of compact rammed gravel surfaces (Fig. 7 and 12). Their pattern is difficult to interpret but two distinct alignments seem to emerge. Firstly three large gravel spreads, two almost square in shape (F.82 and 84), and one rectangular, (F.83) running east-west. Secondly a line of regular, circular gravel packed features aligned at almost 45 degrees to the established Roman alignment (F.85, 86, 87, 88, and 89).

The rectangular gravel spreads consisted of a thin layer of hard packed flint gravel with some fragments of tile and pottery. F.84 was situated at the south-east corner of the site. It comprised a spread of compacted flint gravel (2.20 x 2.95m). Roman pottery, daub, bronze, and fragments of quern were incorporated into the surface; several iron nails were located along the south and east edges of this feature. F.82, at the north-west of the trench, was much disturbed by ploughing, but the remains formed a rough square, 2.40m in length. This feature was underlain by approximately 0.10m of pale brown soil much more gritty in texture than the remainder of Layer 3. Parallel to this surface, 1.70m to the south F.83 was more rectangular in shape (4.50 x 2m); and better preserved, especially at its eastern end. It was disturbed on its southern edge by modern postholes. None of these surfaces was associated with any recognisable timber structure.

Five circular areas of gravel survived. The two most complete (F.87 and F.89) had diameters of 0.75m and consisted predominantly of large pebbles, flint nodules and large amphora fragments. F.87 was laid upon 0.10m of yellow clay with patches of burnt clay (Fig. 12). The other gravel features in this series were less well preserved (F.85, 86 and 88), and were predominantly of smaller gravel with less pottery. Their dimensions were 0.25 x 0.60m; 0.60 x 0.80m and 0.40 x 0.50m respectively.

The purpose of these circular gravel spreads may have been as post bases for a large timber structure. They do not follow the Roman alignment, nor were any comparable structures found on the rest of the site. Thus it must be assumed that this small group of features relates to a complex which focused somewhere to the south which has since been destroyed by later activity in the area of Toops Yard.

The dating of these features is difficult. Both groups produced Roman pottery, especially amphora sherds. Whilst no recognisable late Roman or sub Roman objects were found on these surfaces it is nevertheless quite possible that these features, especially those on the unusual alignment completely ignoring the well-established Roman road line, are of post Roman date. Two postholes were also located at this level; F.90 and 91 (both 0.44 x 0.40 x 0.20m deep), and two stakeholes, F.92 and F.93 (Fig. 7).

A small pit (F.94) was cut into Layer 3 from the level of the gravel spreads, which, although almost totally destroyed by modern disturbance, yielded a mortarium and two coins; the latest of Gratian (AD 367-375) (p. 167). However, no direct relationship between this pit and the gravel surfaces could be established.

DATING EVIDENCE: NOTE

1. Comprehensive tables detailing the dating evidence (samian, coarse pottery, coins) for each feature have been prepared as part of the archival report and copies can be obtained on request.

STRATIFICATION

Section 1. Area 3. Principal east-west section, looking north (Fig. 12).

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Layer 1 | Modern concrete and black soil with ashes, clinker, modern brick and gravel. |
| Layer 2 | Mid brown garden soil. |
| Layers 3-8 | Fill of industrial pit (F.43), (upper levels only). |
| Layer 3 | Black soil with heavy burnt clay fleck. Represents late Roman infilling of the top of this feature after subsidence and settling of the contents. |
| Layer 4 | Smooth orange clay with streaks of bright orange burnt clay. |
| Layer 5 | Very gritty greenish-yellow deposit. |
| Layer 6 | Dark grey clay with much charcoal. |
| Layer 7 | Smooth orange-brown clay with some pebbles and a charcoal fleck. |
| Layer 8 | Dump of smooth orange clay (F.66), which covered the whole of the western half of Area 3. Some pebbles, charcoal and tile fragments. |
| Layers 9-11 | Fill of a ditch (F.25). |
| Layer 9 | Dark grey clay with charcoal and flecks of burnt clay. |
| Layer 10 | Pale yellow-brown clay with charcoal and some burnt clay fleck. |

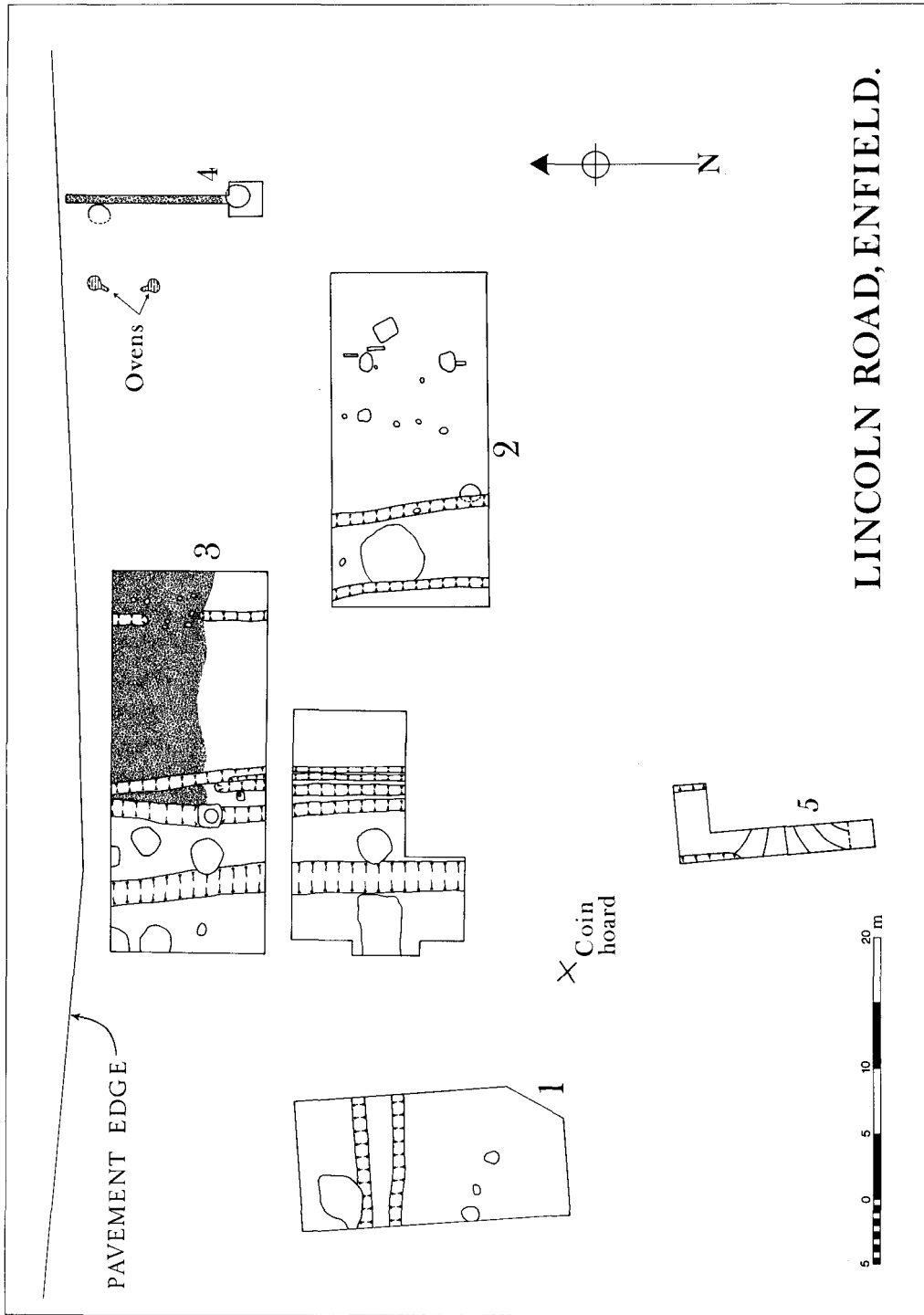
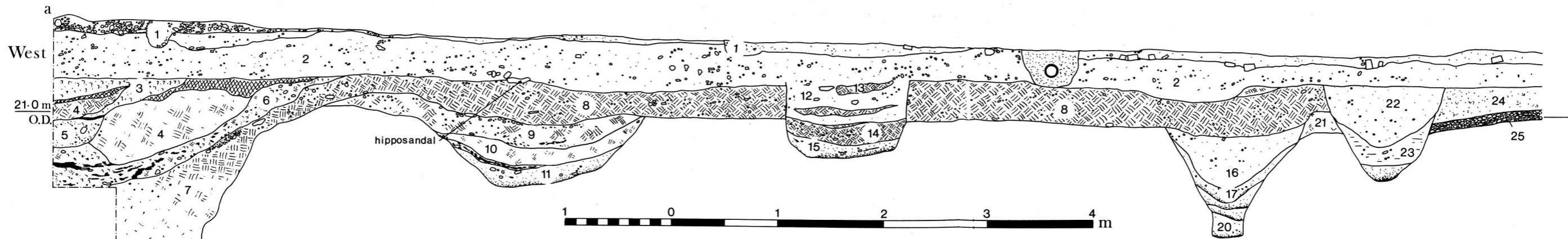


Fig. 11. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Summary of major features of all phases

SECTION 1.



SECTION 2.

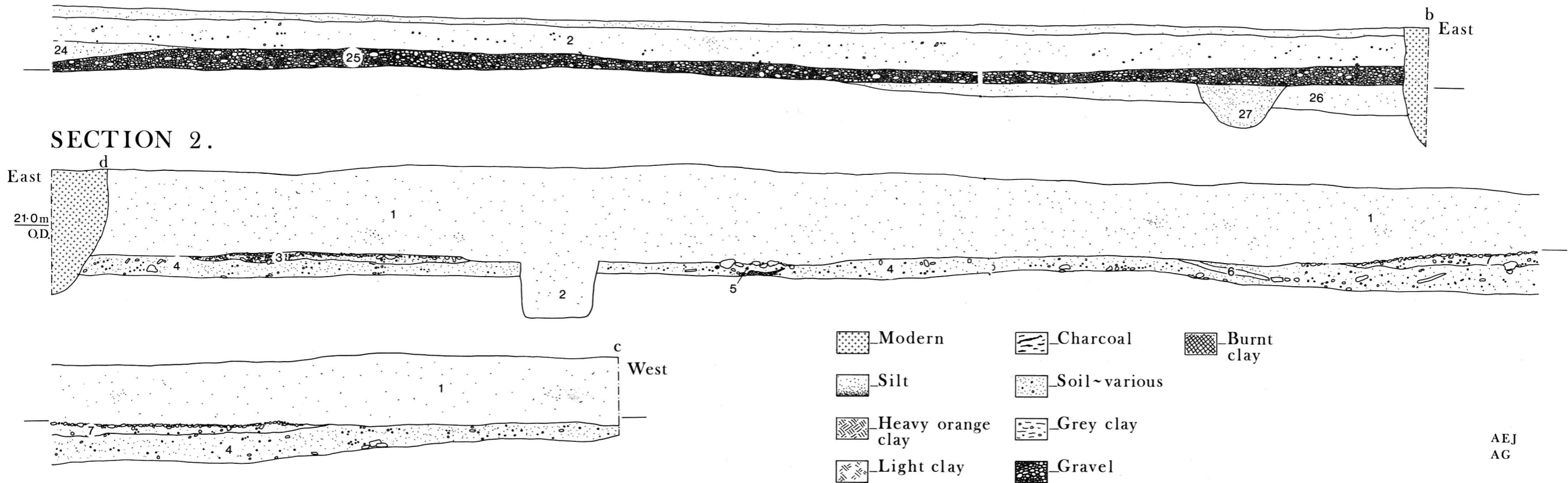


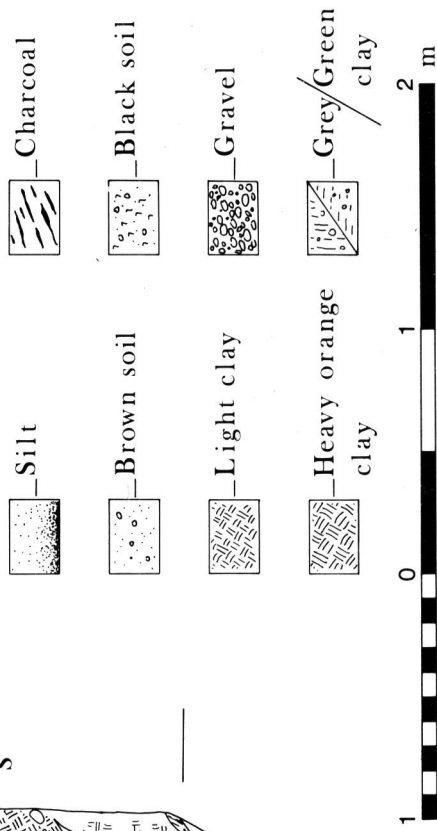
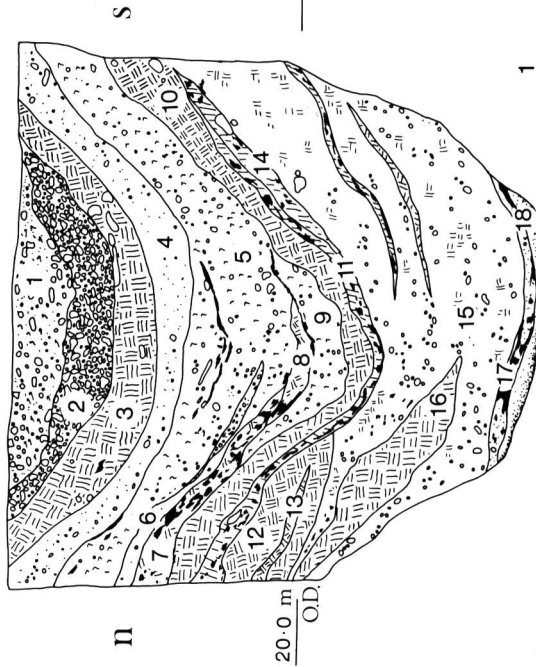
Fig. 12. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Sections 1 and 2

- Layer 11 Orange-brown silt.
Layers 12-15 Pit fill (F.69).
Layers 12-13 Dark brown fill with pebbles, charcoal, with bands of clean orange clay.
Layer 14 Dark clay with much gravel.
Layer 15 Dark grey silt with patches of orange silty clay.
Layers 16-20 Fill of ditch (F.38).
Layer 16 Greenish-brown, very gritty deposit.
Layer 17 Grey silt with patches of orange clay.
Layers 18-20 Layers of orange silt.
Layer 21 Mid brown clay with charcoal, burnt clay and pebbles.
Layers 22-23 Fill of ditch (F.67).
Layer 22 Dark brown gritty fill with many large and small pebbles, some clay patches, charcoal, and burnt clay fleck.
Layer 23 Smooth greyish clay with some pebbles, charcoal fleck. 0.16m of grey silt in the bottom.
Layer 24 Wedge of dark brown gritty soil.
Layer 25 Metalling of the roadway (F.39).
Layer 26 Dark brown, extremely gritty layer (Layer 4). Represents infilling of a natural hollow at the east end of this area.
Layer 27 Infill of ditch (F.28). Homogenous dark brown gritty fill. No silting.
- Section 2. Area 2. Layer 3. East-west section, looking south (Fig. 12).*
Layer 1 Modern garden soil.
Layer 2 Modern pitfill.
Layer 3 Gravel spread (F.84), with an underlying layer of dark yellow-brown gritty soil.
Layer 4 Layer 3. Cleaner orange-brown soil. Worm sorted.
Layer 5 Postbase (F.89). Patches of burnt clay in a very sandy orange-yellow soil.
Layer 6 Smooth greenish-yellow clay.
Layer 7 Gravel spread (F.83) layer of light brown sandy soil, much grittier in texture than the underlying soil.
- Section 3. Area 3. Ditch Sequence, e-f. East-west section, looking south (Fig. 13).*
Layer 1 Dark brown soil with many pebbles.
Layer 2 Clean orange clay with a few large pebbles.
Layers 3-4 and 6-11 Fill of ditch (F.26).
Layer 3 Dark brown sandy soil with pebbles. Becomes less gritty in texture in the lower levels.
Layer 4 Lens of yellow clay with charcoal fleck in this otherwise homogenous deposit.
Layer 5 Cut through ditchfill. Fill of a posthole (F.37), consisting of dark brown soil with patches of yellow clay, with charcoal fragments.
Layer 6 Dark brown soil with patches of bright yellow sandy soil.
Layer 7 Bright yellow sandy soil with small pebbles.
Layers 8-10 Silt at bottom of ditch.
Layer 8 Grey silt.
Layer 9 Grey sandy soil.
Layer 10 Grey silt with small pebbles.
Layer 11 Smooth dark grey silt with occasional small pebbles.
Layer 12 Black ditchfill of late Roman ditch (F.70), with pebbles and tile and pottery fragments. Homogenous fill. No silting.
Layer 13 Dark brown sandy ditchfill of (F.67), with pebbles and slight charcoal fleck. 0.12m of grey silt in the bottom.
Layer 14 The only surviving wedge of ditch fill of (F.40). The fill consisted of dark soil with a large amount of gravel.
- Section 4. Area 3. Fill of industrial pit (F.41). North-south section, looking east (Fig. 13).*
Layer 1 Black soil with a large number of pebbles. Late Roman infill.
Layer 2 Layer of gravel probably spread over the top of the feature as consolidation after the settling of the contents. The gravel in turn had slumped inwards. Coin of Theodosius.

SECTION 3.



SECTION 4.



AEJ
AG

Fig. 13. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Sections 3 and 4

Layer 3	Smooth orange clay with patches of bright orange burnt clay.
Layer 4	Very gritty mid-brown soil. Possibly also represents consolidation after sinkage of the contents of the pit. Pottery of late 2nd-3rd century.
Layer 5	Black occupation debris and soil, small pebbles and charcoal fleck.
Layer 6	Burnt orange clay, with charcoal fleck.
Layers 7-14	Alternating bands of smooth orange clay and dark clay with charcoal and burnt clay fleck, showing marked slumping into the centre of the pit.
Layer 15	Dark brown clay with patches of orange clay, charcoal and w/wp.
Layer 16	Orange brown clay with patches of burnt clay. Antonine pottery.
Layer 17	Dark black-grey silty clay, with heavy charcoal fleck. Antonine pottery.
Layer 18	Pale grey silt.

4. SITE WATCHING AT LINCOLN ROAD, OCTOBER 1975—MARCH 1976

BY HEATHER MCCLEAN AND GRAHAM DEAL

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Despite the extensive areas that had been already excavated, further information was obtained by observing the subsequent contractors' trenches, and as a result it was possible to record not only the continuation of features from areas excavated, but also a series of new features including ditches, a Roman coin hoard, two clay built ovens and several clay and gravel extraction pits.

AREA 5

An area measuring 14m x 2.30m was opened prior to the construction work and at a depth of 700mm a light black clay soil was visible containing fragments of pottery of a mixed date. Below this a gravel spread (c. 150mm thick) was found sealing three east-west ditches measuring 1.10m in width and 850mm in depth. Pottery in the fill was dated to the early 2nd century. Cutting through these ditches to the east side was the continuation of ditch F.4 (width 1.60m; depth 750mm) from area 149 with a fill of black soil and silt. This too contained pottery of early 2nd century date. To the west of the ditch was a large pit with a black filling containing sherds of 4th century pottery. The ditch F.3 (width 800mm; depth 600mm), continuing from area 149, was traced on the west side of the pit and had a fill of black gritty soil containing 4th century pottery.

COIN HOARD

During the cutting of the contractors' trenches, several fragments of a large grey pot were observed in the section. Subsequent excavation revealed a pot, sealed by a layer of daub, and containing a 4th century hoard of some 326 coins (see Fig. 11 for position of hoard, and p. 168 for coin report).

AREA A

Excavation in advance of the contractors' foundation trenches in the north-east corner of the site exposed two clay built ovens in association with a 4th century ditch running east-west (Fig. 11). These features were overlain by a layer of material of a mixed date that included a large amount of Roman flue tile, the first to be recorded from the site. The first oven (F.1) was 1.30m in length (including the flue) and 930mm in diameter with clay walls 230mm thick. Initial examination of these walls suggests that the clay had not been subjected to a temperature of more than a few hundred degrees centigrade.



LINCOLN ROAD 1976 AREA A

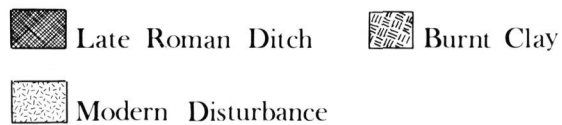


Fig. 14. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Site watching. Area A

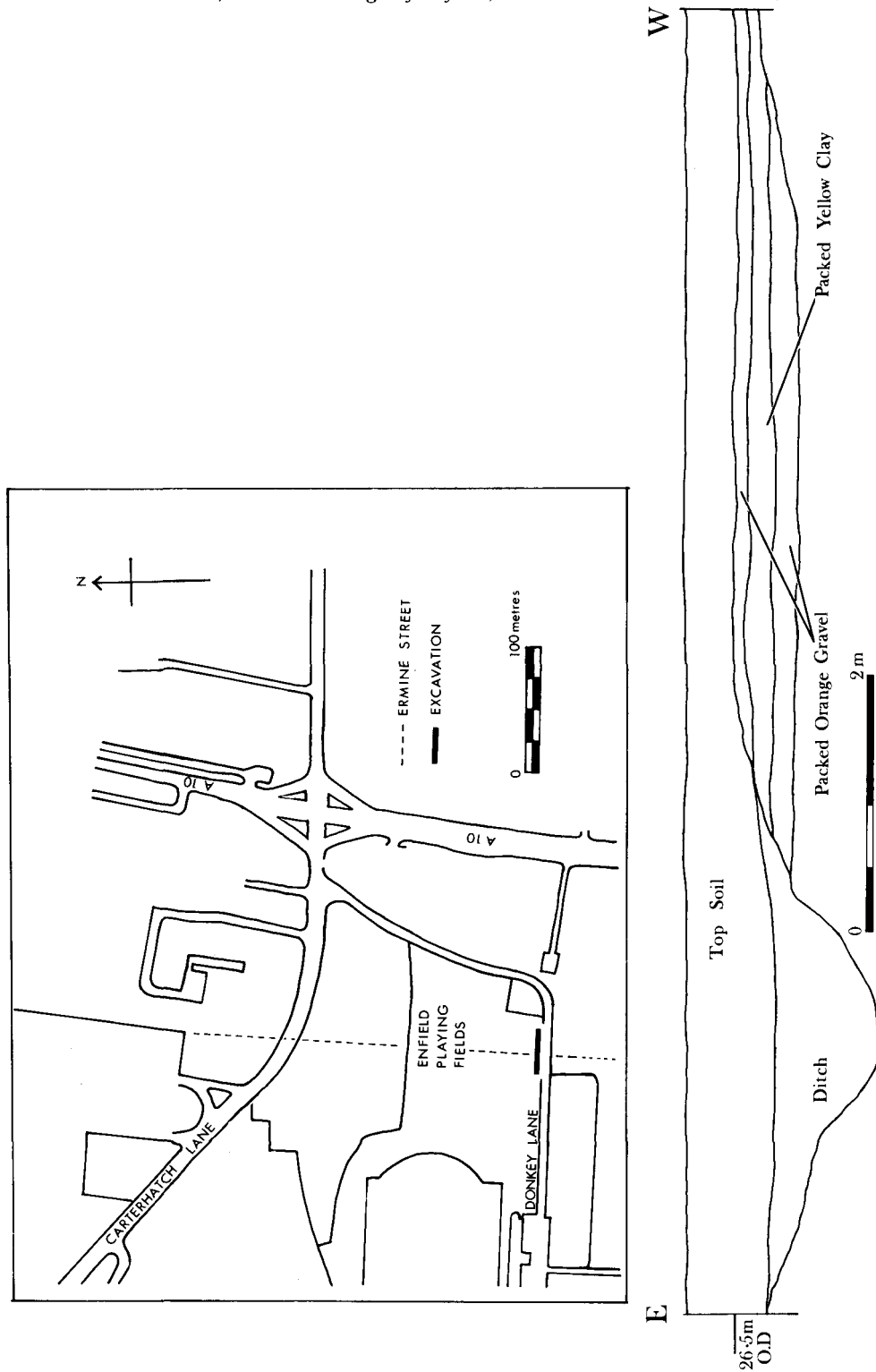


Fig. 15. Enfield Playing Fields. Location map and section

The second oven (F.2) had less substantial walls and was 1.15m in length and 820mm in diameter. The floor of this oven was covered with a layer of burnt (oak) charcoal 150mm thick. The purpose of both ovens remains unclear.

To the south of the ovens lay a ditch (F.3) (width 750mm; depth 620mm) with a fill containing 4th century pottery and fragments of roof tile. To the east of Area A several large clay and gravel extraction pits were recorded.

5. EXCAVATIONS FOR ERMINE STREET, ENFIELD, 1976

BY GRAHAM DEAL

(FIG. 15; PLATE 7)

While the excavations were taking place at Lincoln Road (summer 1975) it seemed an opportune moment to try to establish the line of Ermine Street in the area and its relationship to the site. A series of aerial photographs were therefore taken. On one of these, of Enfield Playing Fields to the north of Enfield, two parallel lines running north-south could be detected, though they were only observable on the ground near Donkey Lane.

In the spring of 1976 a trench 18m in length and 1m in width was cut across these crop marks (TQ 97313418). At a depth of 350mm a hard compact surface of gravel was traced 13.80m in width with traces of a side ditch to the east and with a smaller pit feature. When fully uncovered the gravel layer was found to be 450mm deep at its thickest point, thinning to the sides and consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and hard packed gravel. Unfortunately the surface had suffered from ploughing and stripping of top soil. The pit cut into the side of the ditch contained fragments of pottery, perhaps of 12th century date. Both the pit and ditch had been cut into the natural clay and gravel.

6. DISCUSSION

The excavations at Lincoln Road, together with previously discovered Roman material in the vicinity confirm the widespread and continuous nature of Roman activity in this part of Enfield. The earliest feature on the site consisted of a north-south ditch which was replaced by a V-shaped ditch with a cleaning slot in the bottom, a profile characteristic of Roman military fortifications. This ditch terminated at an entrance way corresponding to an entrance in an outer ditch line 14.3m to the east. The trackway between the two was not metalled at this period, and there was no evidence for heavy traffic use in the underlying clay surface. No trace of a bank was detected behind either of these ditches, although subsequent levelling and cultivation would probably have removed any such evidence. The presence of several bronzes and fragments from the earliest Roman clay surface in the interior (p. 110; Fig. 32, No. 37 and Fig. 33, Nos. 44 and 53), together with the military shaped ditch may well indicate early military activity on the site. Such occupation left no definite structural trace, although the bands of dark soil with stones in the interior (Area 1. F.12 and 13, Fig. 5) may indicate the position of timber buildings whose sill beams were placed upon ground level, requiring no excavated foundations. The date of such activity cannot be firmly established. There are two periods when military activity in this area is most likely, either during the initial conquest or during the troubles attendant on the Boudiccan rebellion and its aftermath in AD 60¹⁴. However, the temporary nature of this occupation has left no finds conclusively earlier than the Flavian period.

During the Flavian period it is clear that somewhere in the interior of the enclosure was a structure roofed with *tegulae* and constructed either from sandstone blocks or, more probably, half timbered upon a sandstone sill. Debris from this structure was incorporated into the fill of the earliest ditches after they had been open for some time and silting had occurred. Associated with this period of activity is a cremation burial, ditch and small circular gravel floor outside the enclosure ditches.

Evidence from Area 3 shows a constant remodelling of the enclosure ditches, and the construction and repair of a metalled surface road, presumably linked with Ermine Street. Alternately the entrance was open and then blocked by a new ditch; a sequence which continued until the late 3rd-4th century when the final butt end of a ditch was dug and a gateway constructed. Throughout its history the perimeter of the settlement, within the enclosure ditches was utilised as an area of pitting and industrial use, presumably leaving the central area reasonably free. One of the most intriguing, and at the same time insoluble, problems posed by the excavation is the function of the four large circular pits (Figs. 8 and 13, p. 113). The amount of silt in their bases suggests an industrial purpose involving large quantities of liquid, but the absence of any residue or associated structural features makes it impossible to establish the processes involved.

Inevitably perhaps the final stage of the site's history is the most elusive and difficult to interpret. The latest ditch was infilled with dark occupation material and late 3rd-4th century pottery and the timbers of the gate were either left to rot or were pulled out vertically. The latest occupation is represented by two series of gravel spreads, one following the established Roman alignment, and the other consisting of post bases constructed at 45 degrees to it. Roman material was still accessible in the vicinity and abraded sherds of pottery became incorporated into these spreads; it may be significant that no Roman coins were found in these levels. Although their deviation from the Roman alignment suggests a post-Roman date it cannot be proved. If the large rammed gravel surfaces can be interpreted as post bases the timber building involved must have been of a quite substantial nature.

Generally the lack of any structural evidence necessarily makes it difficult to make any conclusions as to the true nature of the settlement, nor do we yet know its actual extent; the nucleus must be sought elsewhere in the vicinity. Occupation material found directly to the south of the recent excavations, in Landseer Road, ranging from the 1st to 4th centuries may well be situated within the enclosure¹⁵. To the west observation during clearance and construction of an extensive area at Fourth Avenue detected no trace of Roman material or structures which might have been expected¹⁶. Thus there is still a great deal of work to be done in attempting to define the limits of the settlement. The entrance located was not necessarily the only, or principal, one. There was no evidence for cart rutting on the east-west road surface which might be expected had this been the main line of communication between the Roman residents of Enfield and Ermine Street; nor was the gate of any real substance. It is therefore suggested that there may well have been another point of access elsewhere.

Ermine Street would have had a series of imperial posting stations, *mansiones*, with minor posting stations, *mutationes*, of the *cursus publicus*. Such a *mansio* has been postulated at Staines¹⁷ 10.5 Roman miles from London on the main road to the west country. A smaller post has been suggested at Brentford, 10.3 Roman miles from the City¹⁸. The site of the excavations at Lincoln Road lies adjacent to Ermine Street, which ran north-east from the city of London to the next major Roman town of Braughing, a distance of 29 Roman miles. Upon

this route two minor posting stations have been postulated, one at Enfield, and the other at the crossing of the River Lea at Ware¹⁹. Nothing has emerged from the present excavations to throw any more light on this hypothesis. However, the fact that the site lies almost exactly 10 Roman miles from Londinium, and a further 9.7 Roman miles from the next postulated site at Ware, makes the siting of such a changing post at Lincoln Road a possibility.

There can be little doubt that the foundation of the original Roman settlement owed much to its proximity to Ermine Street. In the absence of direct evidence for the economic basis of the settlement it may be worthwhile to consider the traditional resources of the area, as documented from the post-medieval period. Enfield has long been associated with market gardening and, more recently, the exploitation of the clay and gravel resources of the Lea Valley has made Enfield an important centre for the manufacture of tiles and bricks. The easily worked brickearth soils would have made agriculture profitable. The presence of at least one clay extraction pit in Phase 2 of the Roman occupation together with the presence of two pottery wasters (p. 148) may bear witness to tile and pottery manufacture, somewhere in the vicinity.

Despite the extensive urban development of Enfield there is still some scope in aerial photography to detect sites of archaeological interest (see Section 5 and Plate 6). From a preliminary study of air photographs taken during the summer of 1975 in the vicinity of the site it is clear that several areas of playing fields have showed a variety of features. Although many of them are no doubt modern it is quite possible that planned archaeological excavation of some of these features may prove fruitful.

It must be emphasised that the extensive nature of the archaeological material makes it impossible on the basis of one site alone to draw meaningful conclusions at this stage. The extent of the settlement located needs to be defined, and further observation and recording by the Enfield Archaeological Society, upon which they have been engaged for several years, will attempt to fill in some of the gaps. The previously isolated findspots have, through these excavations, been placed within a more definite framework, and they have, it is hoped, helped to frame lines of inquiry for future research in the borough.

NOTES

1. *Enfield Archaeological Society Bulletin* No. 3 (December 1959).
2. 'The Ermine Street at Ware' *Trans. East Herts. Arch. Soc.* 13 Pt. 2 (1952-4) 156.
3. Margary, I. D. *Roman Roads in Britain* (1967) 195.
4. Gillam, G. *Prehistoric and Roman Enfield*. Enfield Archaeological Society Research Report No. 3 (1973) 13-30.
5. Information kindly supplied by Mr. David Pam.
6. Duchy of Lancaster Rentals and Surveys. 43/7/5. See also *Victoria County History. Middlesex. V* (1976) 207-60.
7. This map is now in the Public Library. See also Whitaker, C.W. *An Illustrated historical, statistical, and topographical account of the Urban District of Enfield*. (1911) 79.
8. Robinson *History of Enfield* 1 (1823) 71-2, and *Victoria County History. Middlesex. V* (1976) 207-60.
9. *Industrial Archaeology in Enfield*. Enfield Archaeological Society Research Report No. 2 (1971) 23. I am very grateful to Mr. G. Gillam for supplying this information.
10. Robinson, *op cit* (Note 8), 71 and Ordnance Survey Map, 6 inch. Middx. VII NE. 1868 edition.
11. Coles, J. *Archaeology by Experiment*. (1958).
12. These samples have not yet been analysed, but will be available for further study at Forty Hall Museum, Enfield.
13. The timber has been provisionally identified as a softwood, possibly a species of pine, which may be of some interest if verified by subsequent examination, as this timber would probably have been imported at this period. It is at present being examined by Mr. George Willcox, of the Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London.
14. Chapman, H. and Johnson, A. E. 'Excavations at Aldgate and Bush Lane House in the City of London, 1972.' *Trans. London Middx. Archaeology Soc.* 24 (1973) 71-73.
15. Gillam, G. *op. cit.* (Note 4), 13-14.
16. This work was carried out by Miss Heather McClean as part of her site watching brief.
17. Crouch, K. 'The Archaeology of Staines and the Excavation at Elmsleigh House' *Trans. London Middx. Archaeol. Soc.* 27 (1976) 73.
18. Laws, A. 'Excavations at Northumberland Wharf, Brentford.' *Trans. London Middx. Archaeol. Soc.* 27 (1976) 187.
19. Gillam, G. *op. cit.* (Note 4) 11.

7. THE FINDS

1. THE WORKED FLINTS

BY ROBERT YOUNG

Eleven pieces of flint were recovered; two from Area 1, three from Area 2, five from Area 3, and one from Area 149. None of the flint shows any patination, and it is still quite sharp and fresh.

(Fig. 16)

AREA 1

1. A probable scraper made on the distal end of a broken dark grey/fawn brown flake, with fawn inclusions. The flake has broken transversely to its long axis. The scraping edge of the implement has been formed by delicate pressure flaking from the bulbar surface. On the left edge a few irregular chips have been removed on both dorsal and bulbar surfaces. This may suggest use with a sawing or cutting action. However, on the greater part of the implement's worked edge no chips have been removed on the bulbar surface. In turn, this would suggest a uni-directional use as a scraper. The flint is still quite sharp and fresh (Layer 2).
2. A serrated flake or saw made on a light grey/brown, mottled, flint with fawn inclusions. The left edge has been serrated by flaking from the bulbar surface. Approximately 12 teeth are visible and they have the appearance of being worn, rounded and well used. The right edge exhibits steep inverse retouch. The intention may have been to work the flake to a point for boring, however the point has been snapped off and the working seems to carry on across the break. Alternatively the chipping may have been carried out to blunt the edge of the flake for easy holding of the saw (Layer 2).

AREA 2.

3. An amber coloured, translucent flint blade. Both edges show irregular chips removed from the dorsal surface, probably in the course of use. The flint is fresh and sharp (Layer 3).
4. A fawn/amber coloured translucent blade, lighter in colour than 3. A few very small irregular chips have been removed from the bulbar surface on the right edge. A slight hinge fracture is visible on the blade's distal end (unstratified).
5. A sub-triangular black-brown flint lump, with reddish brown patches and a patch of fawn sandy cortex-like material on its underside. On its upper surface the left edge of the triangle is slightly abraded. The base of the triangle has been very steeply worked from the underside to form a scraping edge (F.53).

The dating of such a small sample of flint as this, on purely typological grounds is impossible. The end-scraper and saw from Area 1 seem Mesolithic in character, as do the two fine blades from Area 2. The rest of the material however, which consists mainly of utilised flakes, could fit quite easily into any period between the Mesolithic and the Iron Age.

2. THE SAMIAN POTTERY

BY PETER WEBSTER

Abbreviations

Caerhun 1931

Forrer 1911

Hartley 1972

P. K. Baillie Reynolds 'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Fort at Caerhun. 5th Interim Report; The Samian Pottery.' *Arch. Cambrensis*, (1931) 263-339.

R. Forrer *Die Römischen Terrasgillatöpfereien von Heiligenberg-Dinsheim und Ittenweiler im Elsass* (Stuttgart 1911).

B. R. Hartley, "The Roman occupation of Scotland: the evidence of the samian ware" *Britannia* 3 (1972) 1-55.

AREA 3.

6. A utilised, mottled grey, flint flake. Several irregular chips have been removed from the right edge on the dorsal surface. Approx. 15mm of very steep inverse retouch is visible across the base of the flake where it seems to be broken. This chipping has been carried out from the bulbar face. This would suggest that both edges of the flake had been used with a sawing or cutting action (Unstratified).
7. A utilised, light grey/brown semi-translucent flake, possibly removed in the course of core trimming. The flake still retains a patch of buff coloured cortex. The left edge shows small, irregular chips removed from both surfaces in the course of use and a small patch of inverse retouch. Irregular chips have also been removed across the base of the flake. Similar traces of use occur on the right edge (Layer 3).
8. A utilised flint blade with a fawn/grey patch on its left edge at the bulbar end. Slight irregular chipping is visible on the right and left edges. Striations are visible on the right edge of the bulbar surface (Layer 2).
9. A mottled, dark grey/fawn flake with a slight patch of buff cortex remaining on its bulbar end. The right edge shows irregular retouch on both faces, suggesting that the flake was used as a knife blade, with a cutting or sawing action. The tip of the flake, at its distal end, has snapped transversely to its long axis (Layer 4).
10. A fawn/dark brown translucent flake. No bulb of percussion is visible but conchoidal rings can be seen on both surfaces. The flake is triangular in cross section and has been notched on its left edge by working from the base. The implement may have been used as a spokeshave (unstratified).

AREA 149

11. A translucent core trimming flake. A patch of hard, fawn, crusty cortex is visible on the dorsal surface at the distal end. The dorsal face shows at least four flake scars from previous striking and several irregular chips have been removed on the right edge (underside) of the flake (F.6).

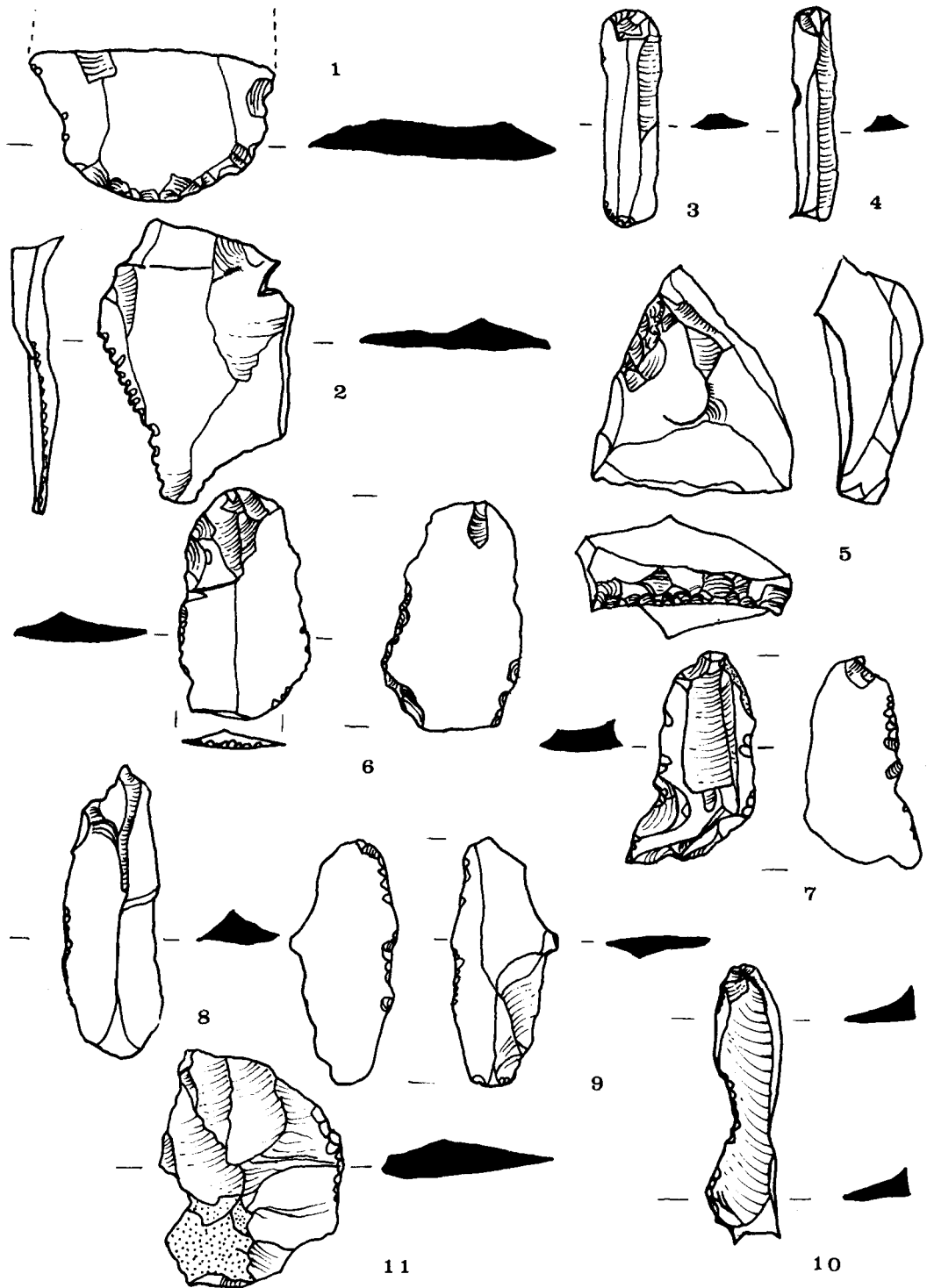


Fig. 16. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Worked flints (1/1)

- Johns 1971 *Arretine and Samian Pottery*. British Museum (1971).
 Knorr 1919 R. Knorr *Töpfer und fabriken verzierter terra-sigillata des ersten jahrhunderts* (Stuttgart 1911).
 Knorr 1952 R. Knorr *Terra-sigillata-gefäße des ersten jahrhunderts mit töpfernamen* (Stuttgart 1952).
 Knorr: Rottweil 1912 R. Knorr *Sudgallische terra-sigillata gefäße von Rottweil* (Stuttgart 1912).
 O F. Oswald *Index of figure types on terra-sigillata* (Liverpool 1936-7).
 O&P F. Oswald, T. Davies Pryce *An introduction to the study of terra-sigillata* (London 1920).
 Ovilava P. Karnitch *Die reliefsigillata von Ovilava* (Linz 1959).
 Pompeii Hoard D. Atkinson "A hoard of samian ware from Pompeii" *J. Roman Stud* 4 (1914) 27-64 & Pl. 2-16.
 Ricken 1948 H. Ricken *Die bilderschüsseln der Römischen töpfer von Rheinzabern*, Dr. W. Ludowici Katalog VI meiner ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901-1914 (Speyer 1948).
 Ricken & Fischer 1963 H. Ricken, C. Fischer *Die bilderschüsseln der Römischen töpfer von Rheinzabern*, textband mit typenbildern zu Katalog VI der ausgrabungen von W. Ludowici in Rheinzabern 1901-1914 (Bonn 1963).
 Rogers G. B. Rogers *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule Centrale. I. Les motifs non figurés*, 28th supplement to *Gallia* (Paris 1974).
 Simpson & Rogers 1969 G. Simpson, G. B. Rogers "Cinnamus de Lezoux et quelques potiers contemporaines" *Gallia* 27 (1969) 3-14.
 S&S J. A. Stanfield, G. Simpson *Central Gaulish Potters* (Durham 1958).

GENERAL

Samian was plentiful on the site with both South Gaulish and Central Gaulish fabrics well represented, as well as small quantities of East Gaulish ware. A catalogue of both plain and decorated sherds has been compiled within the dating evidence of the individual features, see note 1 (p. 117). Only a few of the more unusual pieces of plain ware and the stratified decorated sherds are discussed in detail here. A complete catalogue will be deposited with the finds in Forty Hall Museum, Enfield.

DATING

The dating of individual features will be discussed elsewhere. The samian as a whole does, however, give us an idea of the intensity of occupation during the first two centuries AD and to this end the following summary has been produced to give some idea of the total number of fragments of each form present on the site (totals have been reached by counting all sherds over c. 20mm in diameter unless obviously joining sherds already counted; the result will reflect the proportion of one form to another rather than total numbers of vessels).

	South Gaulish	Central Gaulish	East Gaulish
Form	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
15/17	6		
15/17	1		
18	25		
18R	2		
18/31	19	29	1
18/31R		2	
27	31	6	
29	30		
30	2	5	4
31		59	12
31R		3	1
33	2	46	9
35/36	6	12	1
37	35	77	15
38		7	6
40		1	2
44		4	
45			4
79/80		4	1
Curle 11		5	
Curle 23			1
Lud.Tg			2

The range of forms is fairly considerable but there are a number of notable absences. The number of vessels of form 15/17 is small and pre-Flavian forms such as 22 and 24/25 are totally absent. This reinforces the impression gained from the decorated ware that the site is unlikely to have been occupied before the Flavian period. At the other end of the samian date-range the numbers of East Gaulish vessels and the presence of forms such as 45, 79/80 and Curle 23 are sufficient to suggest occupation into the late 2nd century or early 3rd century even if we did not have other dating evidence.

In the catalogue which follows the fabric source (South, Central and East Gaul) has been abbreviated to SG, CG and EG throughout.

DECORATED WARE

(Fig. 17)

1. Form 37 CG. Two joining fragments from a free-style bowl with three examples of the horse O.1902 and two examples of the horse O.1896 and also a dolphin not in Oswald. The horse O.1896 is possibly that ascribed to Censorinus, S&S (1958, Pl.103,20) while the ovolo may be that shared by him with other potters including the Quintilianus group (Ovolo 3, S&S (1958, 190)). The wavy line below the ovolo makes it unlikely that this is a Censorinus product and an earlier potter is more likely. ?Hadrianic-Antonine (F.1).
2. Form 30. CG. Two joining fragments showing the lower part of a panel design with a larger version of the eagle than that illustrated as O.2167. The second panel has an S-motif formed by two abutting spirals. ?Hadrianic-Antonine (F.1).
3. Dechelette form 64. In pale orange micaceous fabric with a somewhat patchy matt slip. Mr B. R. Hartley informs me that this is a standard Lezoux fabric; he comments "Matt orange glazes and micaceous fabrics, similar to first century and early second century ones, were used at Lezoux under Hadrian for this and related forms only. It is primarily a matter of firing temperature. It would seem that just as the corresponding black coated forms were fired with reduced colour coated ware, so these oxidised cups were fired in the same kilns as oxidised colour coated ware. Since the firing temperature used for the kilns producing colour coated ware was always relatively low (i.e. below 1000°C), the mica remains unfused (and hence the coating is matt) and the fabric is relatively soft."

The design includes a vine tree with grapes, Diana (D.67=0.109) and seven-dot rosette. For the grapes see Rogers, M.39. The vine as a whole has certain resemblances to D.1124, an illustration of a bowl design which includes the vine (and also a hare not present on our piece). Some connection between the maker of this piece and the mould makers of Les Martres seems possible as all the elements of the design can be paralleled in the work of one of the mould makers supplying Donnaucus (cf. *Terrisse*, Pl.31, 214 and 230) for the vine and also the hare of the Dechelette illustration, S&S, Pl.49, 580 and Pl.45, 521 for the Diana and rosette. However, as this is a Lezoux piece we must note that the Diana occurs in the work of the Medetus-Ranto group (cf. S&S, Fig. 29, 352-3) and that vines also feature in some of their work (cf. S&S, Fig. 28, 336). If there is indeed some connection with Les Martres then it is perhaps through Medetus who moved to Lezoux under Hadrian. Date: Hadrianic.

(I should like to thank Clive Partridge who kindly made his preliminary report on this piece available to me. Mr Partridge has showed the piece to M. H.

Vertet and we are most grateful to him for his comments. Mr B. R. Hartley has examined the piece and made a number of very useful comments for which I am most grateful.)

4. Form 37 SG. Six fragments, four joining, of a bowl with panel decoration which includes a cross-motif, bestiarius and lion, kneeling figure and bud. The bestiarius and lion occurs in the work of Pudentus, Knorr (1919, 68) and Biragillus, Knorr (1919, 16, 3 and 6) and Knorr (1952, 6A); see also Caerhun (V (1931) 298-9, S178-9 with references). c. AD 80-110 (F.4).
5. Form 37 CG. Fragment of winding scroll beneath an ovolo which is possibly Cinnamus ovolo 3b Simpson and Rogers (1969, Fig. 1, 2). c. AD 150-170 (F.4) (not illustrated).
6. Form 30 SG. Three pronged ovolo with a panel of arrows and wavy lines and a narrow panel with palm leaf; cf. (Ovilava, 10, 5) Knorr (*Rottweil* 1912, XVI, 3). Flavian (F.4).
7. Form 29 SG. Two joining fragments of the upper zone showing a hare following a dog below coarse rouletting. c. AD 70-85 (F.4) (not illustrated).
8. Form 37 CG. A Les Martres product. Fragment showing basal wreath and part of a winding scroll. The wreath element is Rogers, G.371 used among others by Potter X-11 S&S (1958, *Ioenalis* style cf. PL.41 for scrolls used by this potter). c. AD 100-120 (F.4).
9. Form 29 SG. Lower zone with panel decoration including a roundel containing a figure, possibly a Cupid. The details include the bud, Knorr (1919, Fig. 12, 5, lower left corner of fig.). See Knorr (1919, 5) and Knorr (1952, 22A) for similar designs. c. AD 60-85 (F.4).
10. Form 30 CG. Fragment of panel decoration with a beaded border and standing female nude, probably O.286 used by Albiucius, Arcanus and Drusus II. The former may be ruled out as he used bead and reel vertical border. c. AD 125-150 (F.9) (not illustrated).
- 10a. Form 29 SG. Lower zone showing opposing animals with a plant between. c. AD 70-85 (F.9) (not illustrated).
11. Form 29 SG. Upper zone with a very coarse design of running animals, scroll and pendant arrows; cf. Knorr (1952, 24 D and F, by Felix). Knorr dates this potter c. AD 60-75 but the coarseness of our design might indicate a slightly later date (F.15).
12. Form 29 SG. Two non-joining fragments showing part of the lower zone with wreath and hare and dog motif. The wreath could be that used by Passienus, Knorr (1919, 64F, also G for a comparable hare). c. AD 60-85 (F.25).
13. Form 29 SG. Two fragments probably from the same bowl, showing a winding scroll with triple leaf and bud motif and a small bird. The motif is used by a variety of potters (Cosus and Rufus, lucundus,

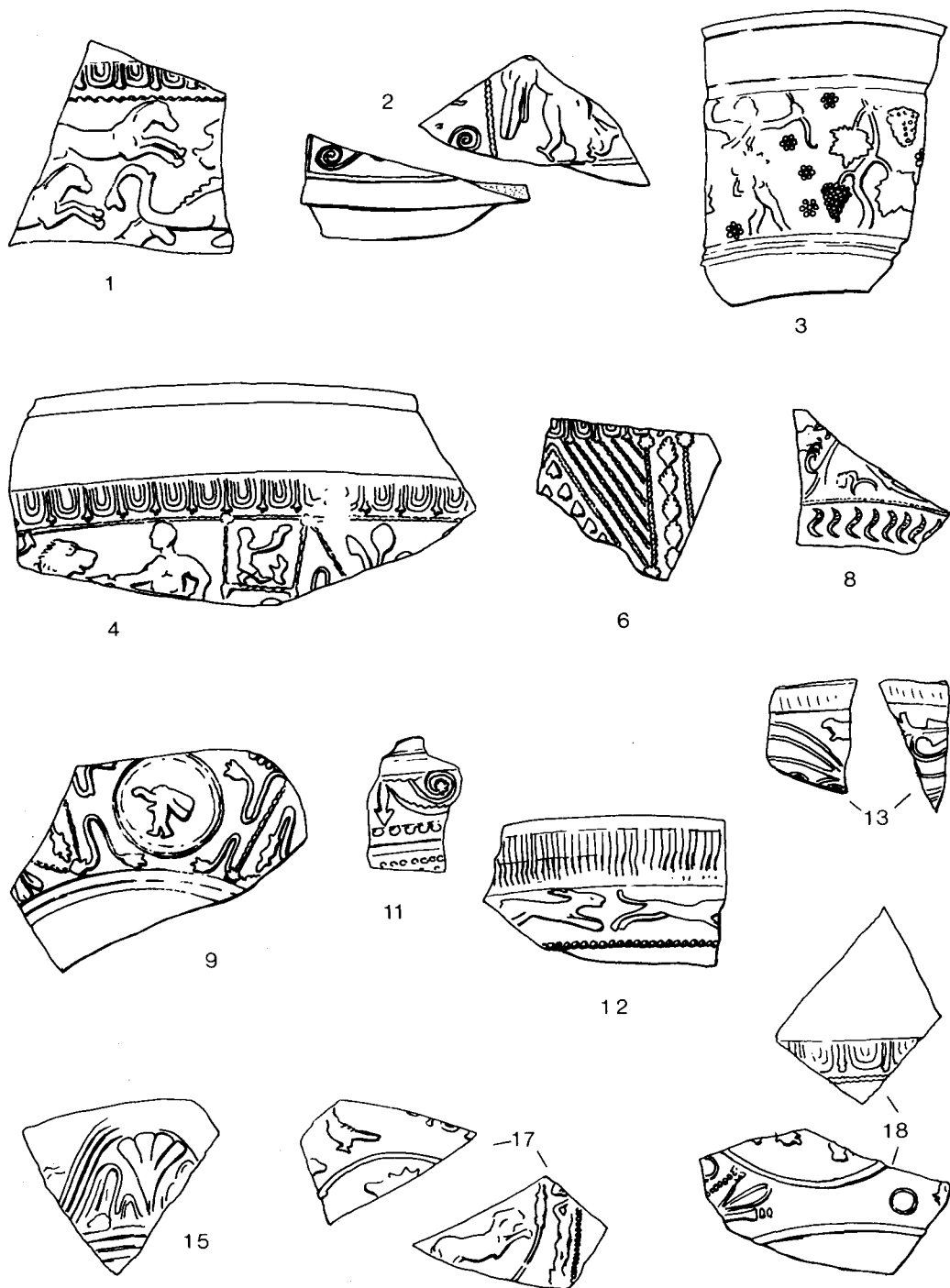


Fig. 17. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The samian pottery (1-18). (1/2)

- Matugenus, Meddillus, Passienus, Pontus); Meddillus also uses a small bird which is similar Knorr (1919, 54) and animals occur frequently in his work and that of Passienus. It seems possible that this is in fact the upper zone of No. 12 above in which case it is most probably the work of Passienus. *c.* AD 60-85 (F.25).
14. Form 29 SG. Lower zone: poorly impressed winding scroll which includes the leaf pattern, Knorr (1919, Fig. 12, 5 (upper row)). *c.* AD 60-85 (F.25) (not illustrated).
 15. Form 37 CG. Part of a bowl with panel decoration. The composite cross panel includes the use of bolsters and an acanthus spray which both occur in the work of Attianus S&S (1958, Fig. 23, 2 and 12). See also S&S (1958, P1.85, 9) which includes a Diana and hind, probably present in fragmentary form on the left of our piece. *c.* AD 130-160 (F.25).
 16. Form 37 SG. Lower zone of small godroons with fragmentary panel decoration above, including a running animal and grass. *c.* AD 75-100 (F.38) (not illustrated).
 17. Form 37 CG. Two fragments, not necessarily from the same bowl. One shows a panther, O.1518 and a figure on a plinth, similar to O.1203; the other shows a small fragment of ovolo and a bird above a winding scroll, see, for instance, S&S (1958, P1.162, 58). Antonine (F.38).
 18. Form 37 CG. Three fragments probably from the same bowl. The overall design is that of a winding scroll with the lobes open downwards and closed above with a beaded border. Details include the triangle, Rogers (U.269, used by Sacer and Attianus); the circle also occurs in the work of Attianus S&S (1958, Fig. 23, 9) and the ovolo is probably his ovolo 4 S&S (1958, Fig. 23). The rosette is close to that of Sacer S&S (1958, Fig. 22, 5). *c.* AD 125-160 (F.38).
- (Fig. 18)
19. Form 37 CG. Ovolo and fragment of panel decoration. The ovolo is Cinnamus ovolo 3b cf. Simpson and Rogers (1969, Fig. 1). The overall design could well be from the same mould as *ibid.* (Fig. 3, 19) with panther within a half-medallion and dancing warrior. *c.* AD 150-170 (F.41e).
 20. Form 37 CG. Ovolo and bead row; possibly Doeccus, ovolo 3 S&S (1958, Fig. 44). Antonine (F.42a) (not illustrated).
 21. Form 37 CG. Fragment of ovolo, possibly Cinnamus, ovolo 1 S&S (1958, Fig. 47, 1). Hartley suggests that this ovolo should be dated *c.* AD 155-175 cf. Hartley (1972, 49) (F.42b) (not illustrated).
 22. Form 37 CG. Two small joining fragments showing ovolo 2 of Cinnamus, S&S (1958, Fig. 47). Hartley suggests a date of *c.* AD 150-170 for this ovolo Hartley (1972, 49) (F.42c) (not illustrated).
 23. Form 37 EG. Three joining fragments showing a panel division with roped border and S-ornament. Figures are the lion O.1497K, Warrior, O.201, Pan, possibly O.717, and a cock similar to O.2361 (F.42c) (not illustrated).
 24. Form 37 EG. Below the ovolo is panel decoration divided by beaded borders. The principal panels are separated by a strip of spirals joined to make large S-designs. One other panel contains a series of concentric circles. The circles occur in the fabric of La Madelaine (cf. *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, VIII, Taf.X, 7), while the ovolo could be *ibid.* (Taf VII,C). A similar style of decoration does, however, occur in other East Gaulish centres, cf. Forrer (1911, Taf. xxiv, 4-5). Hadrianic-Antonine (F.79) (not illustrated).
- Nos. 23-24 have been placed together because they show an obvious similarity. The S-design is common to both and it is quite possible that they belong to the same consignment if not the same bowl.
25. Form 29 SG. Upper zone: sea monster; Lower zone: wreath and half-medallion. *c.* AD 65-85 (F.42d).
 26. Form 37 EG. A Rheinzabern product, with arcaded ornament below the ovolo cf. Ricken and Fischer (1963, E.16). The arcade is divided by the festoon seen frequently in the work of Primitivius IV Ricken (1948, Fig. 199 and 200) and others. The figures are the cupid, Ricken and Fischer (1963, M.111a), the triton, *ibid.* (M.104a), with the three leafed ornament, *ibid.* (P.134). Antonine (F.47a).
 27. Form 37 CG. Panel decoration with figures including the panther O.1518 and ?Diana and hind O.106; cf. S&S (1958 P1.84, 15, Sacer). Hadrianic-Antonine (F.48, Layer 1) (not illustrated).
 28. Form 37 CG. Fragment showing a very worn ovolo, possibly Rogers (1974, B.234) used by Paternus II. *c.* AD 160-190 (F.48, Layer 2) (not illustrated).
 29. Form 37 CG. Fragment of ovolo and leaf. The ovolo appears to be Rogers (1974, B.50), assigned to Fgientinus, while the leaf could be Rogers (1974, H.23). Hadrianic-Antonine (F.48, Layer 2) (not illustrated).
 30. Form 37 Les Martres. This piece is probably from the same mould as S&S (1958, P1.7, 80) ascribed to Potter X-2. AD 100-120 (F.54).
 31. Fragment of the same or a similar bowl to No. 30. Unstratified.
 32. Form 37 CG. Three-quarters medallion with the tail of a sea monster, O.46, used by both Cinnamus and Doeccus. The bolster at the head of the medallion could be that of Cinnamus S&S (1958, Fig. 47, 41). *c.* AD 150-175 (F.1) (not illustrated).
 33. Form 37 EG. A Rheinzabern product with the ovolo, Ricken and Fischer (1963, E.56), Athena, *ibid.* (M.29a) and rosette, *ibid.* (0.42). All occur in the work of Reginus I. Antonine (F.64).
 34. Form 37 CG. Panel decoration is divided by bead rows and lines of leaf "bunches" cf. Rogers (1974, L.20), accribed by him to Potter X-13, and by S&S (1958) to the style of Donnaucus. See S&S (1958, P1.5, 517) for the lion and arrows, *ibid.* (P1.46, 534) for the cross-motif, leaves and a possible interpretation of the dancing figure (although the latter seems more likely to be from a *poisson* with two figures and, therefore, coupled with the kneeling figure beside it as *ibid.* (Fig. 48, 573). *c.* AD 100-120 (F.66).
 35. Form 37 CG. Leaf, Rogers (1974, H.13), used by Cinnamus and associates and Sissus II cf. S&S (1958, P1.77, 1), it is not clear whether this mould was signed after firing although the drawing clearly shows that it signed after decoration; the use of signatures and plain-ware stamps suggests a potter who bought in moulds, however, and would suggest that the mould is a Cinnamus product. *c.* AD 145-175 (f.68) (not illustrated).
 36. Fragment of decoration including the bead and reel used by Censorinus. *c.* AD 150-180 (F.68) (not illustrated).
- For a decorated vessel from F.79 see No. 24 above.
37. Form 37 CG. Fragmentary ovolo with bead row and

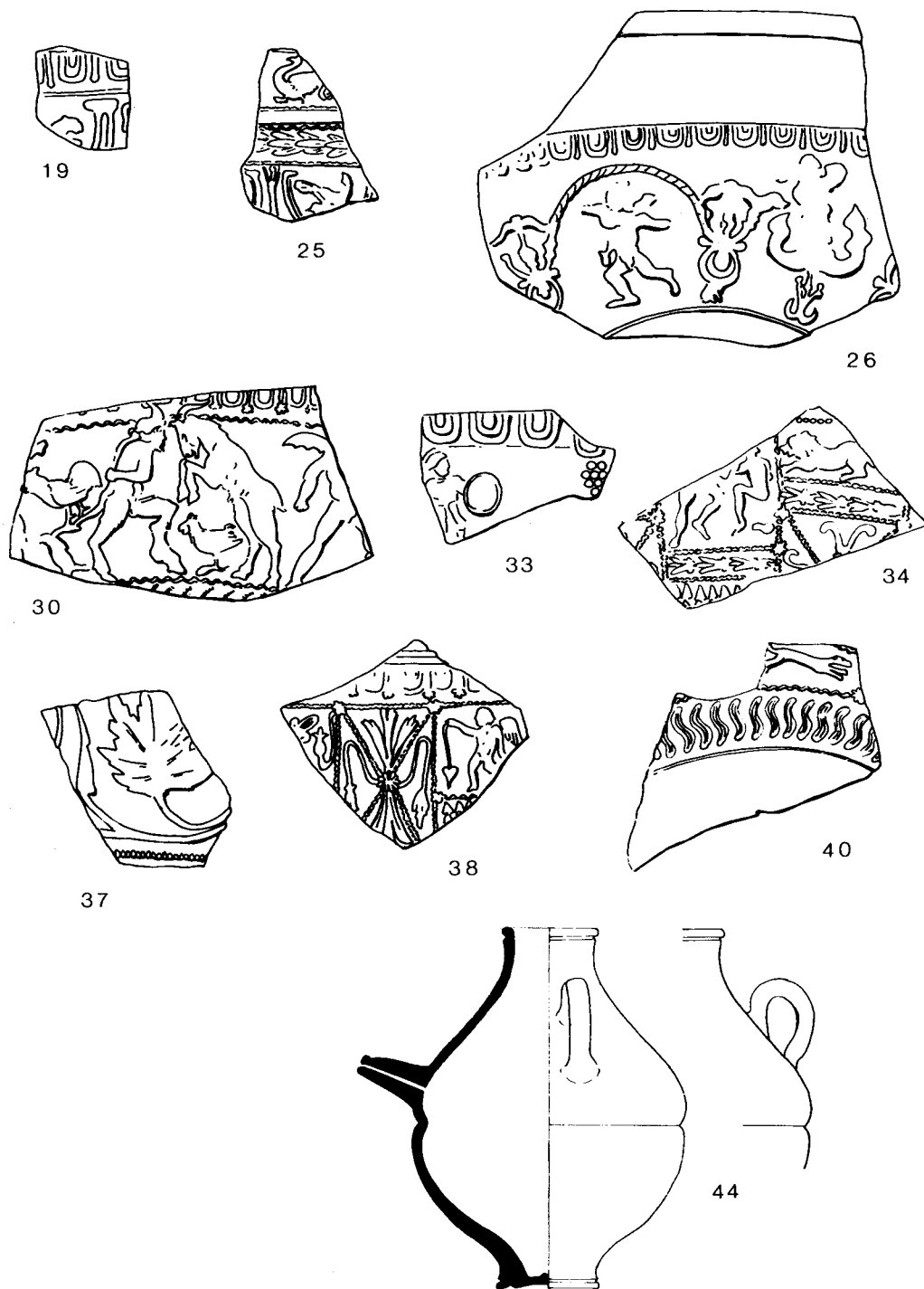


Fig. 18. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The samian pottery (19-44). (1/2)

winding scroll with the leaf, Rogers (1974, H.13). The leaf is used mainly by Cinnamus and his associates (see No. 15 above); the ovolo is probably Cinnamus ovolo 2 S&S (1958, Fig. 47) which Hartley would date *c.* AD 150-170 Hartley (1972, 49) (F.69).

38. Form 30 SG. Two fragments almost certainly from the same bowl. The panel decoration includes the cupid O.436 and a cross motif. See also Knorr (1919, P1.17, 30) for cupid used by Calvus, who also used a comparable cross-motif; see also Hermet (P1.87, 4) for the cross and Knorr (1919, Fig. 12, 41) for a detail from it. *c.* AD 60-90 (Area 5, F.6).
39. Form 37 SG. Fragment with zoned decoration. Flavian (Area 5, F.6) (not illustrated).
40. Form 37 SG. Basal wreath of S-shaped godroons with panel above containing running dog, cf. Pompeii Hoard (1914, 59 and 61) *c.* AD 70-90 (Area 5, F.7).
- 40a. Small fragment from the same or a very similar bowl to No. 40 above (Area 5, F.5) (not illustrated).
41. Form 37 SG. Fragment of a bowl with ovolo and S-shaped godroons below. *c.* AD 70-90 (Area 5, F.7) (not illustrated).

PLAIN WARE

Only a few unusual pieces are noted here.

42. Form 33 variant EG. It resembles O&P (1920, P1.75, 11) but lacks the rouletting of the illustrated example (F.4).
43. Form 72 CG. Fragment of neck and upper (undecorated) part of the body. cf. O&P (1920, P1.77, 6). Second half of 2nd century (F.6).
44. Baby's feeding bottle CG. A number of examples of this type are known, see for example, Johns (1971, P1.11a) but it has been little discussed. A number of unpublished examples have been noted and it is hoped to publish these with a fuller discussion of the type in due course. The illustrated vessel came from F.6 together with the base of a separate but similar vessel; the site also yielded a base probably from a vessel of this type (F.8), and a handle similar to that illustrated. (From F.2).

Vessels 42-44 do not occur on the summary table p. 129. Of the three only No. 44 is illustrated.

3. THE SAMIAN POTTERS' STAMPS

BY B. R. HARTLEY

Potter	Die	Form	Reading	Origin	Date	Site Code
1. Beliniccus i	9a	33	BELINICC [I.M]	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 140-170	Unstratified
2. Buccula	2a	33	BV.CCVL .F	Les Martres de Veyre?	<i>c.</i> 140-170	F.43
3. Calvus i	5v	15/17	[O] FCA [LVI]	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 70-90	Area 5, F.6
4. Censor i	3g	33	OF.CEN	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 65-85	Unstratified
5. Cerialis ii	2a	27	[CERIA]LIAA	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 130-160	Area 2, L.3
6. Dagodubnus ii	2a	33	DAGODVB NVSF	Rheinzabern	<i>c.</i> 160-200	F.43
7. Decmus ii	2b	33	DECM.LAA	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 165-195	F.47c
8. Dontio	6a	27	DONTIOHICI	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 65-90	Area 5, F.6
9. Meddilus	5a	29	MEΦ ILLVS	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 60-80	Area 5, F.6
10. Minuso i	1a	33	MINVSO	Argonne	Antonine	F.43
11. Nicephor i	3a	27	NICEPHOR F	Les Martres de Veyre	<i>c.</i> 100-120	Area 2, L.3
12. Niger ii	4a	15/17 or 18	OFNIGR	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 55-70	F.4
13. Paterclus	10a or a— or a—	18/31	PATE [RCLOSFE]	Les Martres de Veyre	<i>c.</i> 110-130	F.38
14. Paternus v	7a	37		Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 160-195	F.71
15. Severus i	7t	18/31	OFSEVERI	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 75-95	F.4
16. Sollemnis i	5a	18/31R	SOLIIMNI	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 130-150	F.64
17. Surburo	3a	33	SVRBVRO	Lezoux	Antonine	F.41c
18. Tarvillus	2a	18/31	[TAR] VILLV.F	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 140-170	F.54
19. Titurus	2a—	18/31 or 31	TITV [RI.M]	Lezoux	<i>c.</i> 140-180	Unstratified
20. Verecundus ii	8a	27	VERECV	La Graufesenque	<i>c.</i> 65-85	Area 5, F.2/3
21.						2 unidentified stamps, probably both illiterate, from F.1 and F.4

Table 1. The samian potters' stamps

4. THE ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

BY PAUL A. TYERS

The report is divided as follows:

1. Acknowledgements.
2. Description of method.
 - 2.1. Southwark typology.
 - 2.2. Fabric groups.
 - 2.3. Catalogues of pottery.
 - 2.4. Abbreviations and conventions
3. Analysis of pottery by period.
 - 3.1. Phase 1.
 - 3.2. Phase 2.
 - 3.3. Phase 3.
 - 3.4. Phase 4.
4. The illustrated pottery.
 - 4.1. Catalogue of illustrated pottery.
 - 4.2. Discussion of illustrated pottery.
 - 4.2.1. Bead-rim jars in fabric D.
 - 4.2.2. Fabric group A 4.
 - 4.2.3. Much Hadham products.
 - 4.2.4. Face Urns.
 - 4.2.5. The Romano-British lead glazed bowl by Paul Arthur.
 - 4.2.6. Stamped London ware, from information supplied by W. J. Rodwell.
 - 4.2.7. The Amphora stamps.
 - 4.2.8. The mortarium stamps by Mrs K. F. Hartley.
5. Conclusions.

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Mr Christopher Young for the identification of the Oxfordshire ware and the Much Hadham ware, to Mr Paul Arthur for the report on the lead-glazed (Section 4.2.5.), to Mr Warwick J. Rodwell for information on the stamped London ware, which is incorporated into Section 4.2.6, and to Mrs K. F. Hartley for her report on the stamped mortaria. Fig. 25.1 was drawn by Paul Arthur, and Fig. 24, 22.1-24.2, 25, 27.1 and 27.2 are by members of the Enfield Archaeological Society. The amphora and mortaria stamps (Fig. 26) were drawn by Miss Dot Francis, who also assisted in the compilation of Tables 2 and 3.

2. DESCRIPTION OF METHOD

2.1 The Southwark Typology.

Throughout the coarse pottery report extensive use has been made of the Southwark typology (Marsh and Tyers 1977, forthcoming). The classification scheme in the Southwark typology is on three levels:

- i) Roman numerals I-VI indicate the broad groups; flagons (I), jars (II), beakers (III), bowls and dishes (IV), plates (V) and cups (VI).
- ii) Capital letters indicate the classes thus IB are ring-necked flagons.
- iii) Divisions within the classes are indicated by Arabic numerals; thus IB1 is a specific form of ring-necked flagon.

The Southwark typology only includes material up to *circa* AD 200, as the stratification and dating is inadequate after that date in Southwark, but some of the classes are still applicable to later material. The descriptions and dating evidence for all the classes and forms is discussed in the Southwark report, and there are references to external dating material and kiln site evidence. The use of the Southwark typology has two main advantages. Firstly it reduces considerably the number of drawings, thus avoiding repetition of the common types. The only pots drawn are complete and intrinsically interesting vessels. Secondly it enables a numerical treatment of the material to be attempted (see Section 3, p. 137).

The Enfield report is the first attempt to write a pottery report using the Southwark typology as its basis and is therefore to some extent experimental. Where appropriate reference is made to the pottery from the Highgate Wood kiln site (Brown and Sheldon, 1974, and Tyers, 1977). A large proportion of the Phase 1 and 2 pottery is similar to Highgate products. The concept of a 'Highgate industry' is discussed in the Southwark report. It seems likely that there are a number of sites similar to Highgate producing similar pottery scattered over North London, and the Enfield pottery probably comes from one such site.

The pottery from the Enfield Archaeological Society's excavations (Area 149) has been classified and included in the lists, but many of the groups seem to have been disturbed and include intrusive material. For example, the pottery from F.4 includes sherds of Oxfordshire Ware, but the comparable groups from Area 3 (F.25) are of Phase 1 date (ie, pre AD 130).

2.2 Fabric Groups.

The following fabric groups have been defined:

A. Reduced grey sand tempered wares.

A.1. with a burnished black or dark grey slip.

A.2. with a burnished white, cream or silver-grey slip.

A.3. without any slip; with or without burnishing.

A.4. very hard fabric with a gritty, coarse sand tempering. No slip. With or without burnishing.

B. Reduced grey or brown grog tempered ware.

C. Oxidised wares.

C.1. Buff, cream or white (iron free) granular fabric. A Verulamium region product.

C.2. Red (iron rich) granular fabric, often with a grey core, with a cream or white slipped surface. A Verulamium region product.

D. A vesicular dark brown and/or grey fabric.

With the exception of fabrics C1 and C2 there is no one to one correspondence between fabric groups and production centres. Enfield fabric groups A1 and A2 include products of Highgate (fabric C) and related industries. Group A3 includes a wide range of products from many centres. Group A4 is discussed further below (Section 4. 2.2, p. 150). Enfield fabric B includes Highgate fabric B, and products of Highgate or related centres constitute the bulk of the Enfield material. Fabric group D is discussed in Section 4.2.1 (p. 150). BB2 is a specific fabric within one of the group A fabrics, but, within the limitations discussed in the Southwark report, BB2 has been identified and noted; similarly sherds in BB1 are noted. For detailed information on the occurrence of the fabrics with different forms and in the various deposits, reference must be made to the unpublished lists summarising the pottery evidence.

2.3 Catalogues of Pottery

Lists of the pottery in each stratified group have been prepared and included in the summaries of dating evidence. These are available from the Asst. Editor, c/o Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5HN. They include the following information: 1 Fabric group. 2 Form or class in the Southwark typology. 3 Portion of vessel represented. 4 Minimum number of vessels represented. 5 Comments. Each list of pottery from a stratified group is concluded by a date for the material. Tables 2 and 3 (see section 3 below) are compiled from these lists, and summarise the coarse pottery evidence from the site.

2.4 Abbreviations and conventions in the catalogues of illustrated pottery.

When describing colour, the following convention is used: red-brown indicates a colour intermediate between red and brown, whilst red/brown indicates patches of red and patches of brown. In the description of the pottery the following abbreviations are used:

br. = brown. gr. = grey. bl. = black.

r = rim. s = sherd. b = base.

s. = surface. int. = internal. ext. = external. c. = core. f. = fabric.

BB1 = Black burnished 1.

BB2 = Black burnished 2.

NJ. = Necked jar rim sherd.

3. Analysis of pottery by period.

Tables 2 and 3 (p. 138-9) illustrate the occurrence of the different forms in the stratified groups. In Table 2 the pottery groups are listed by area, and the types are listed in 'typological' order (eg, IA, IB, IC, etc.). In table 3 the stratified groups are listed by period, and the forms and classes are listed in an approximate order of introduction. The method of working out this 'order of introduction' is explained in the Southwark report, and the table here can be compared with a similar one for Southwark pottery groups published there.

3.1 Phase 1.

There are none of the Early Flavian beakers of Southwark form III B1, (an ovoid beaker with barbotine decoration of alternate panels of circles and dots) which are very characteristic and recognisable even in very small sherds. The larger groups of Phase 1 contain poppy-beakers (III F), hooked or rolled rim bowls (IV F) and London Ware, which are all typical Flavian-Trajanic types. A date of AD 85/90 for the beginning of Phase 1 is indicated.

Two of the Phase 1 groups contain BB2 piedishes (F.14 and F.38) which are to be dated from *c.* AD 130. Therefore Phase 1 can be dated *c.* AD 85/90-130.

3.2 Phase 2.

The majority of Phase 2 deposits contain BB1 or BB2 and are therefore of Hadrianic or later date. Three groups (Area 3.L.3., F.42c, F.42d) contain pottery similar to that of Phase 1, and it seems that this material is redeposited. The latest introduction into the Southwark sequence are BB2 bowl forms (IV H 5, 6 or 7) which are *c.* AD 180 plus. Several Phase 2 groups contain these vessels. An early 3rd century type in Southwark is a BB1 dish or bowl with a lid groove and decoration of burnished intersecting arches (equivalent to Gillam, 1968, forms 225 and 314; Hull, 1958, type 304). There are no examples of this type in Phase 2 groups, which can therefore be dated *c.* AD 130-200.

The larger groups of Phase 2 are of late Antonine date, and there may be a break or drop in the intensity of occupation during the late Hadrianic-early Antonine period. Some types of this period (such as ring-necked flagons of form IB 7, 8 and 9), are missing from the assemblages.

3.3 Phase 3.

Phase 3 contains no types that are not present in the preceding periods; much of the pottery is abraded and presumably residual. There is one base from a tall folded beaker (Fig. 23, 20.5) which is likely to be 3rd century in date, but otherwise the phase is undateable from the pottery. The problems with the dating of 3rd century pottery are discussed in the Southwark report.

3.4 Phase 4.

With the exception of F.70 (Fig. 23, 21.1-21.16) all the groups contain much residual material. The

Oxfordshire Ware in F.70 suggests an early-mid 4th century date.

4. The Illustrated Pottery.

In the illustrations (Figs. 19-24) pottery from stratified groups is numbered consecutively (ie, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc.).

4.1. Catalogue of Illustrated Pottery.

	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fabric group</i>	<i>Form or class</i>
(Fig. 19)				
1.1	F.15	Dark gr.-br. c and s. Vesicular. (See Section 4.2.1.)	D	II A
1.2	F.15	Granular micaceous orange f. ext.s. burnished. Verulamium region product.	C 1	VB
1.3	F.15	Gr.c., orange-br./red-br.s. Grog tempered f.	B	—
1.4	F.15	Fine micaceous light gr.f. Finely burnished bl.ext.s., dark br./gr. int. s. London Ware. The London Ware flasks from the Bank of England are divisible into two types. Type 1 has a decorated shoulder, whereas in Type 2 there is no distinction between neck and body. (Marsh and Tyers 1976, Fig. 9) These types are equivalent to Southwark forms II R 1 and II R 2 respectively. The example illustrated here does not fit into either of these categories, and represents a new type (Form II R 3).	—	II R
2.1	F.14	Grey c., dark br. ext. s., red-br. int. s. Slightly gritty texture, vesicular. (See Section 4.2.1.)	D	II A
2.2	F.14	Dark gr./br. c. and s. Vesicular. (See Section 4.2.1.)	D	II A
2.3	F.14	Grey c. buff ext.s., red-br. int. s. Grog tempered f.	B	II A
2.4	F.14	Grey c., black ext. s., red-br. int. s. Gritty grog tempered f., slightly vesicular.	—	II A
2.5	F.14	Grey c., dark br./gr. s. Grog tempered f.	B	II A
2.6	F.14	Grey c., dark br./gr. s. Grog tempered f.	B	II A
2.7	F.14	Black c. and s. Vesicular f. (See Section 4.2.1.)	D	II A
2.8	F.14	Grey f., darker ext. s. Sandy texture	A 1	II E
2.9	F.14	Grey c., dark gr.-br. int. s., brown ext. s. below grooves. Black grog tempering. This jar is derived from a pre-Roman form current in the Hertfordshire area (eg, Wheeler and Wheeler 1936. Prae Wood Group B, type 61). There is only one comparable vessel from Southwark, but they are commoner at Verulamium (Frere 1972, Fig. 107, 272, 273 and 275).	B	II E
2.10	F.14	Grey c., brown int. s., dark br. heavily smoke blackened ext. s., br. base and feet. Burnished on rim only. Grog tempered f. This vessel is very similar to Period II Highgate products. There are an unusual number of feet from tripod bowls amongst the Enfield material — they are much rarer in Southwark. A single foot is illustrated in Fig. 21, 8.2.	B	—
2.11	F.14	Grey c., orange s., burnished orange-red ext. Grog tempered f. Similar to Highgate products. The fabric is comparable with a rare fabric made during Period II at Highgate, which is more commonly found on simple dishes (Tyers 1977, type 21). There are also a few examples of a deep campanulate cup similar to <i>Camulodunum</i> form 76 A (Tyers 1977, type 24) in this fabric, and the Enfield vessel may be a devolved example of one of these.	B	—
3	F.48. L.3	Grey f., burnished white slip on rim and shoulder. Burnished decoration.	BB 2	II F 10
4.1	F.48. L.3	Dark gr. c., dark gr. int. s. Finely burnished black ext.	A 1	II E

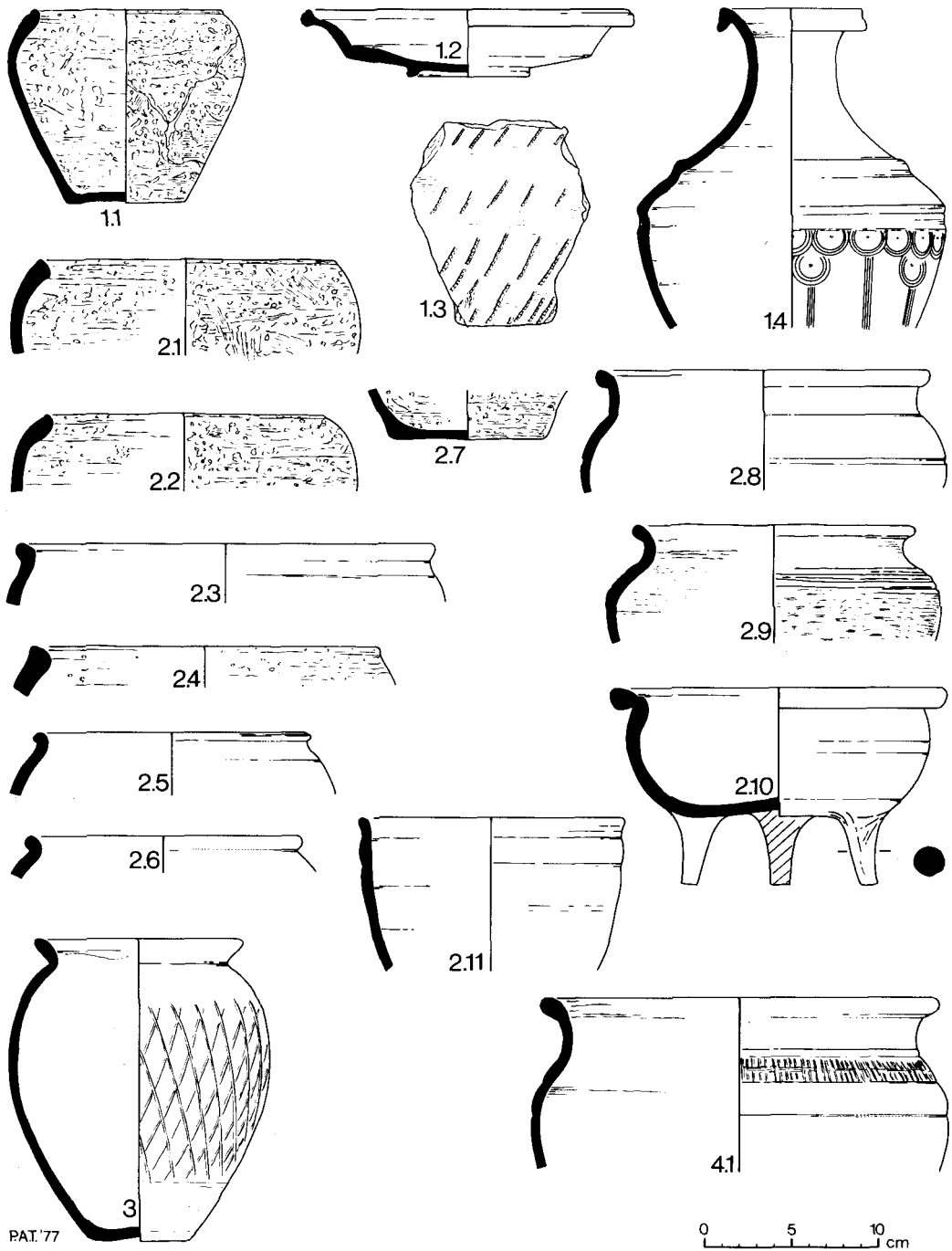


Fig. 19. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 1 (1.1-4.1). (1/4)

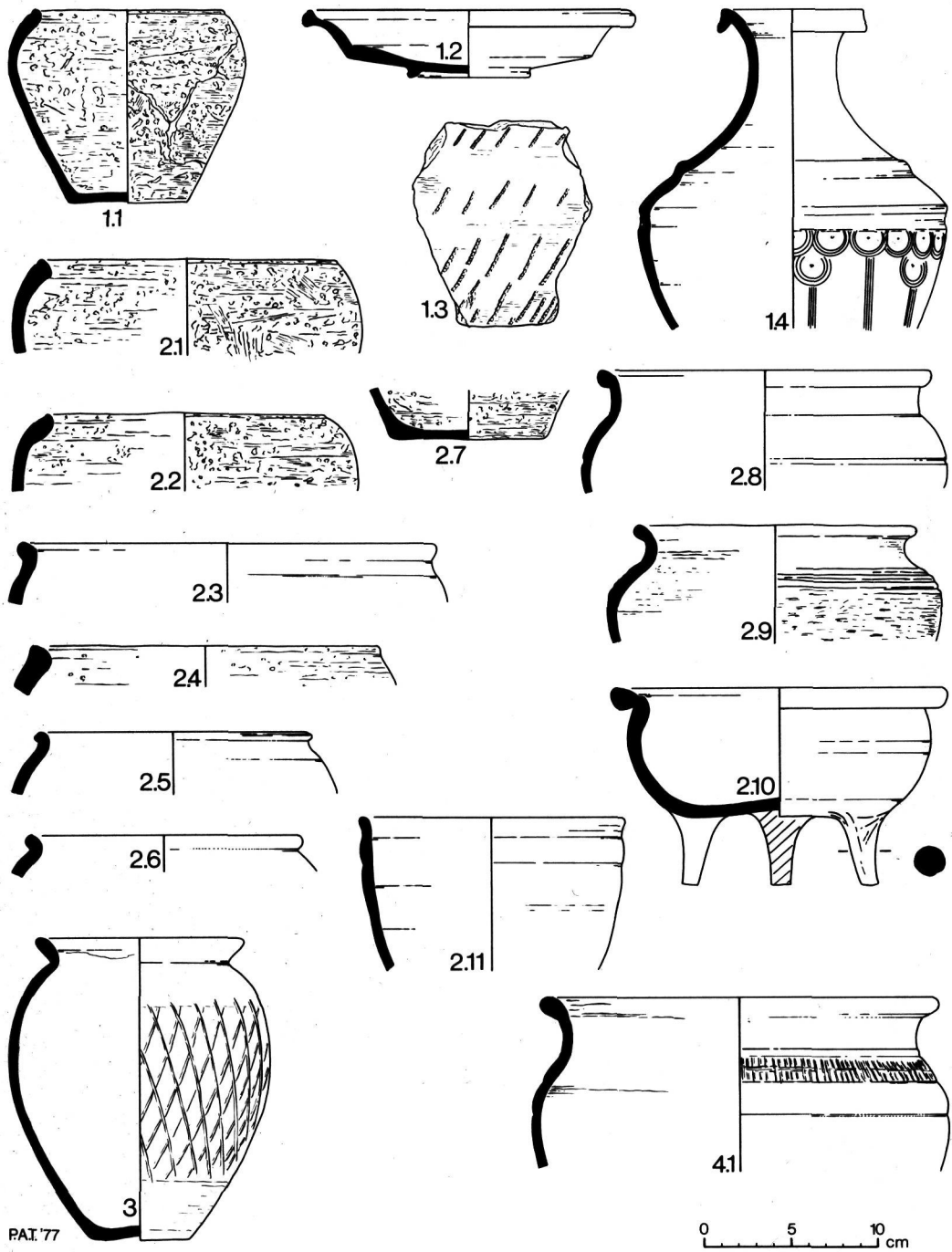


Fig. 19. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 1 (1.1-4.1). (1/4)

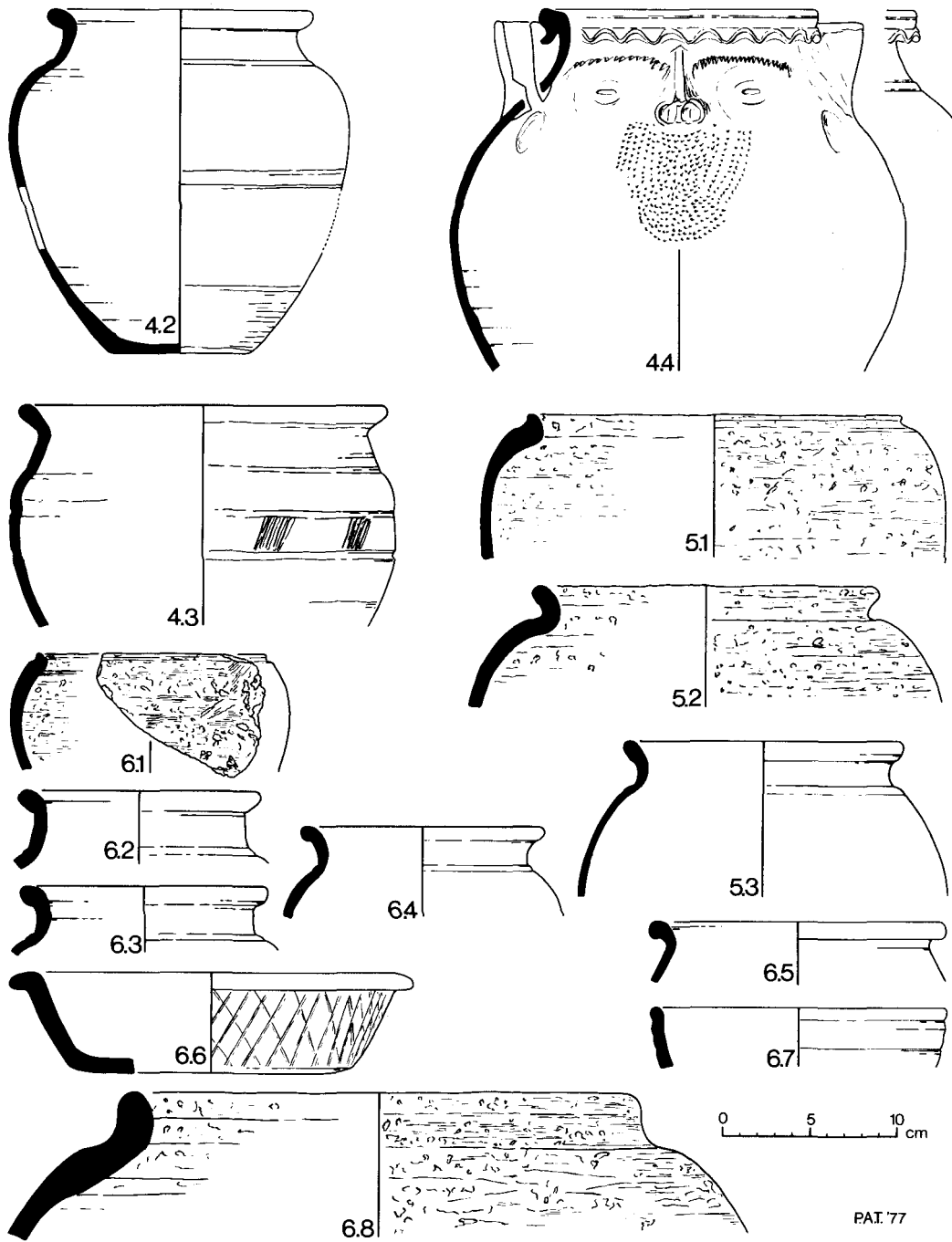


Fig. 20. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 1 (4.2-6.8). (1/4)

	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fabric group</i>	<i>Form or class</i>
(Fig. 20)				
4.2	F.48. L.3	Dark gr./bl. c. and s. Hard sand tempering, gritty texture (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
4.3	F.48. L.3	Grey c., fired orange-red; grey s. Unevenly burnished ext. s. Fine, slightly micaceous f. with some sand tempering. Sherds also in F.48. L.1.	A 3	—
4.4	F.48. L.3	Orange f. with grey c. Creamy yellow slip ext. Verulamium region product (see Section 4.2.4).	C 2	—
5.1	F.48. L.2	Grey c., red/br. s. Some shell tempering.	D	II A
5.2	F.48. L.2	Grey c., orange-br. s. Vesicular.	D	II L
5.3	F.48. L.2	Grey/red-br. c., grey s. Very gritty f., including angular quartz sand (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
6.1	F.48. L.1	Red/br./gr. c., dark gr.-br. ext. s., br. int. s. (see Section 4.2.1).	D	II A
6.2	F.48. L.1	Light gr. c. and s. Very hard coarse sandy texture (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
6.3	F.48. L.1	Black c. and s. Hard sandy texture (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
6.4	F.48. L.1	Grey c., dark gr. int. s., br.-gr. ext. s. Very hard coarse sandy texture (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
6.5	F.48. L.1	Red-br. c., black s. Smooth textured f. with coarse sand inclusions.	A 4	—
6.6	F.48. L.1	Grey c., fired red with black s. Burnished. Coarse white sand tempering.	BB 1	IV G 2
6.7	F.48. L.1	Orange micaceous f. with grey c. Dark red-br. burnished s.	—	—
6.8	F.48. L.1	Grey f., orange-br. ext. s., light br. int. s. Vesicular texture with some shell tempering. Also a large number of body sherds of this vessel and a base (radius 12.5cm).	D	—
(Fig. 21)				
7.1	F.54	Grey c., br. s., smoke blackened ext. Grog tempered f; burnished decoration. The fabric is related to the 'Patch-Grove' ware of Kent and Surrey.	B	—
7.2	F.54	Grey-buff f., gr./orange-br. s. Sandy texture; burnished decoration. There are a few rims from similar jars in Period II at Highgate Wood.	—	—
7.3	F.54	Grey c. and s. White slipped ext.	A2	—
8.1	F.19	Red-br. c. grey s.	A3	—
8.2	F.19	Grey c., dark gr./red-br. s. Micaceous sandy fabric. A single foot from a tripod bowl. Two holes have been pierced through the foot, presumably to facilitate drying.	—	—
9	A.2. L. 3	Fine white c. and s. Some coarse sand and red grog inclusions. This base is a member of a small group of vessels in fine white fabrics, including the 'eggshell' beakers (Southwark form VI C 1) found in the London area in the period AD 90-130. They may be products of kilns in the City of London itself.	—	—
10	F.84	Orange-br. c., dark red-br. s. Probably a Verulamium region product (see Section 4.2.4).	C 2	—
11	F.38	Grey/red-br. c., grey s. Very hard coarse sandy f (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II G
12.1	F.25	Grey c., dark gr.-br. s. Grog tempered f. burnished on rim and shoulder.	B	II A
12.2	F.25	Grey c., dark gr./br. ext. s., red-br. int. s. Vesicular f (see Section 4.2.1).	D	II A
12.3	F.25	Gr./br. f., dark br. int. s., dark gr.-br. ext. s. Vesicular f. Radius c. 10-12cm. (see Section 4.2.1).	D	II A
12.4	F.25	Buff-red c., orange-red s. Vesicular f; black slip on rim.	D	II A

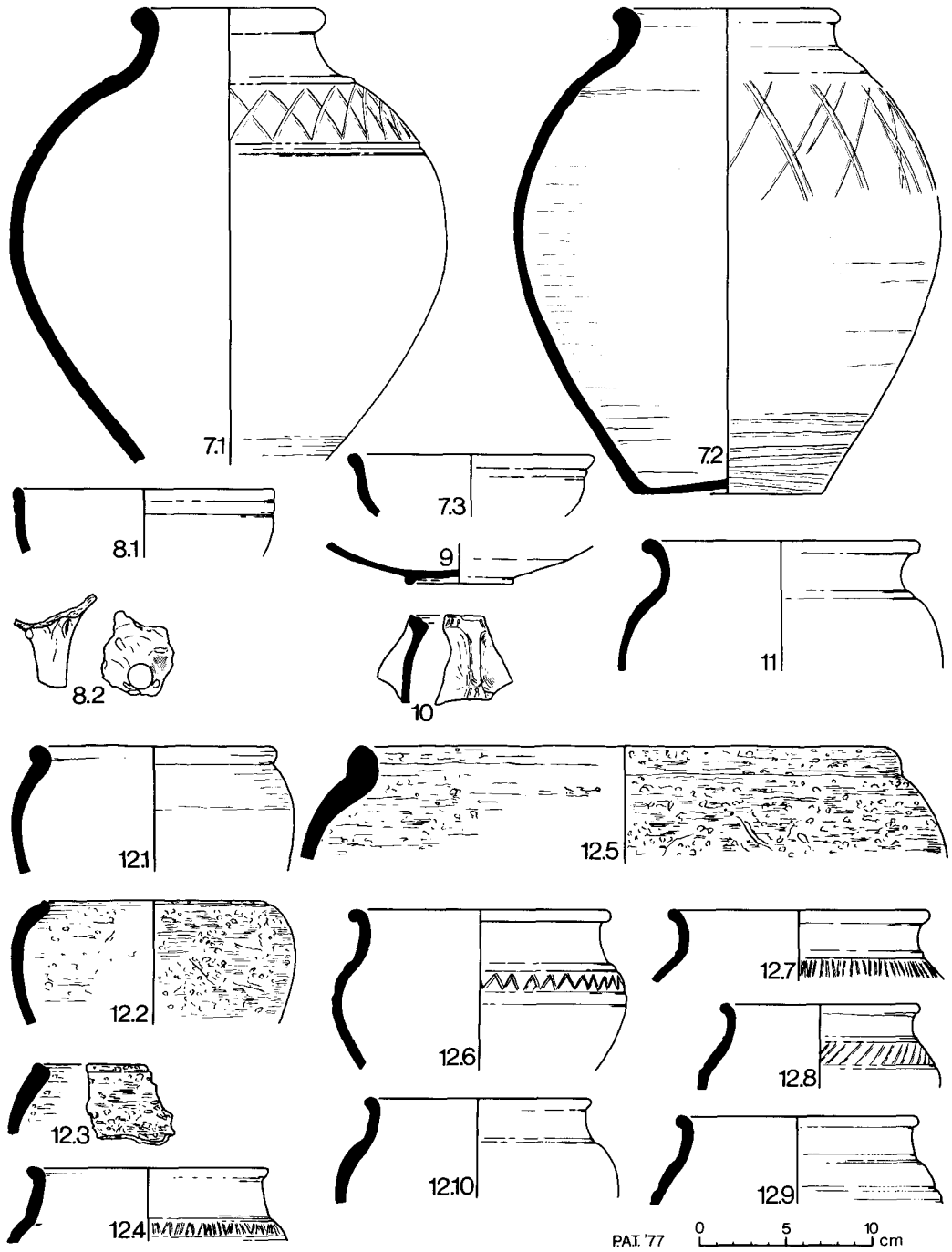


Fig. 21. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 2 (7.1-10) and Area 3 (11-12.10). (1/4)

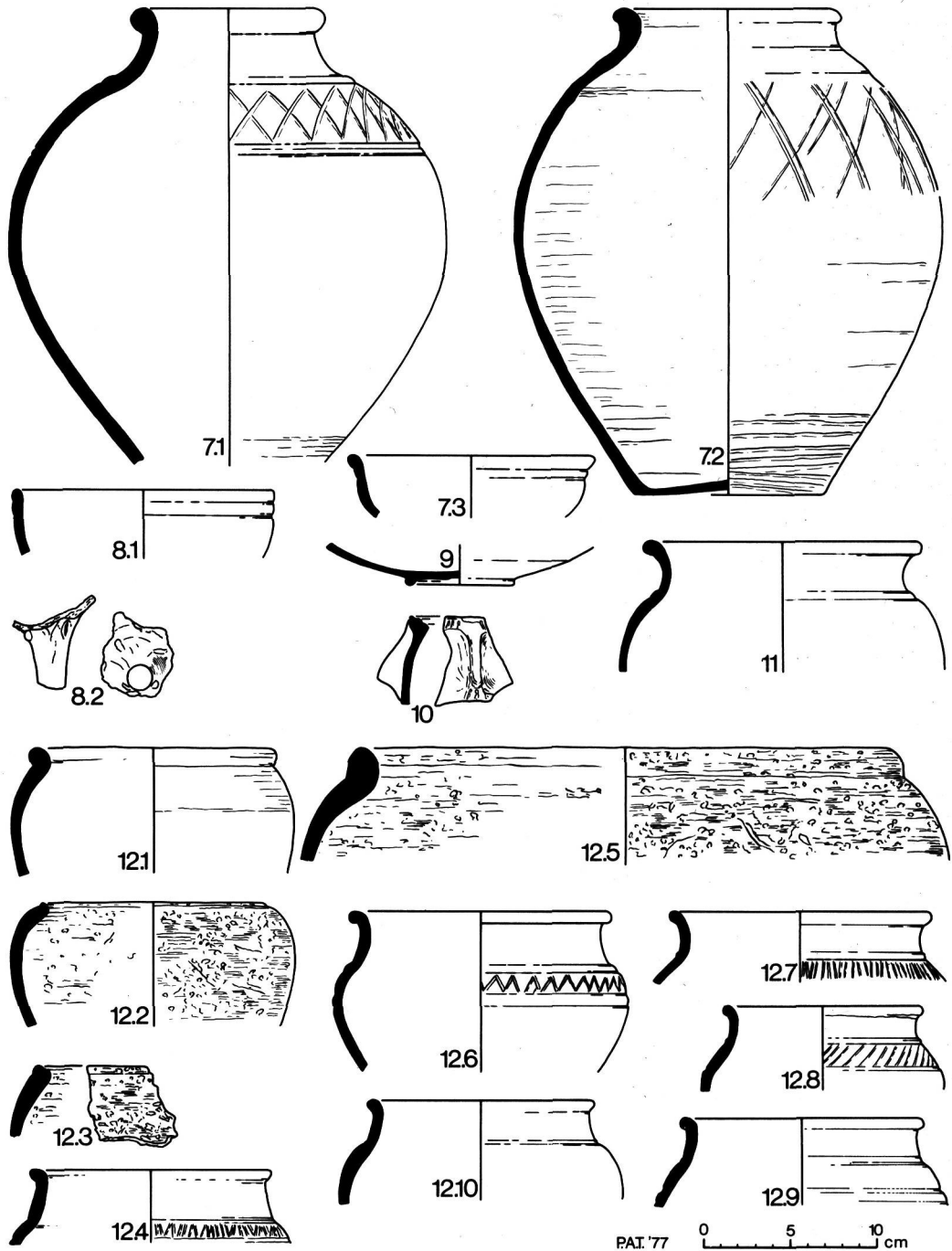


Fig. 21. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 2 (7.1-10) and Area 3 (11-12.10). (1/4)

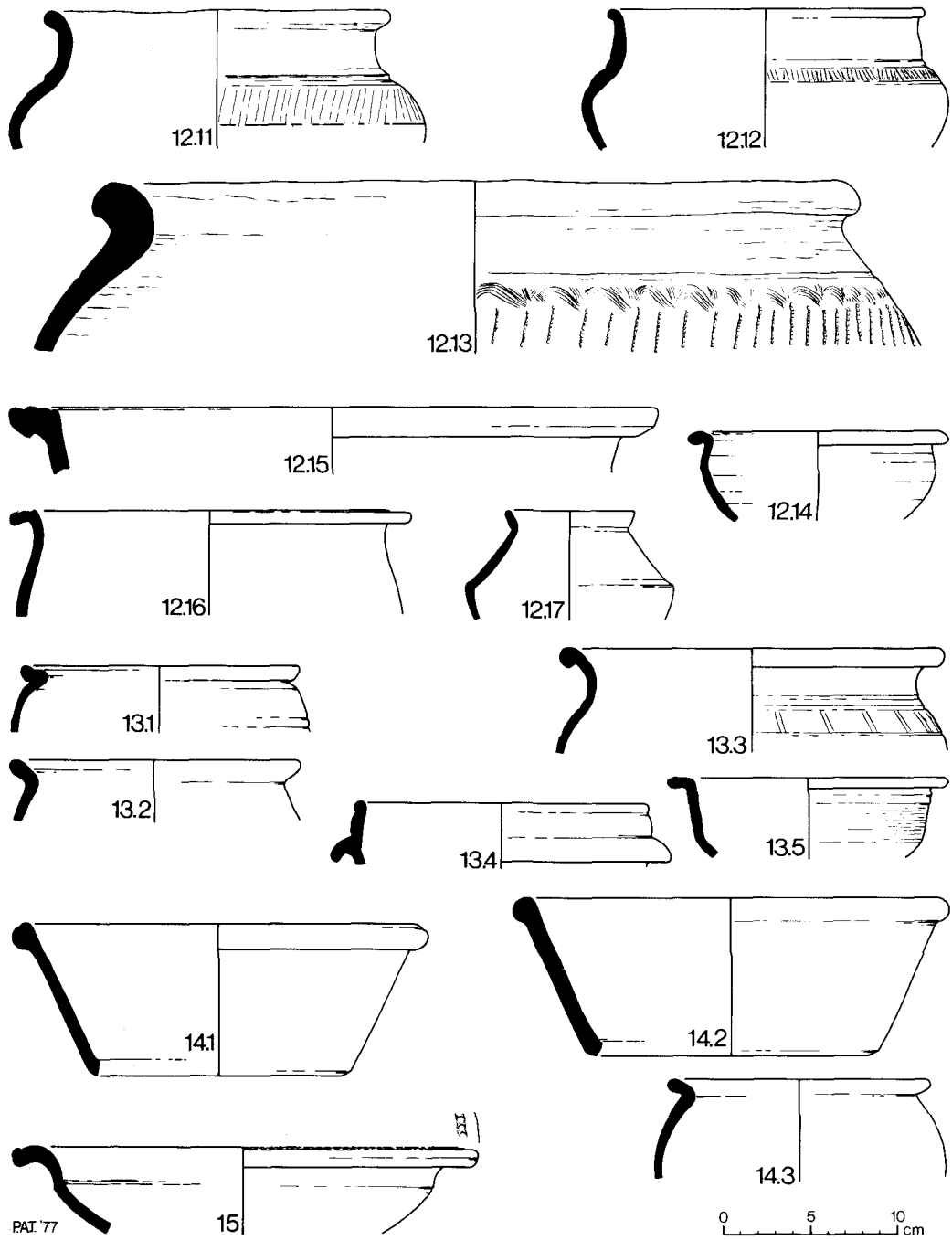


Fig. 22. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 3 (12.11-15). (1/4)

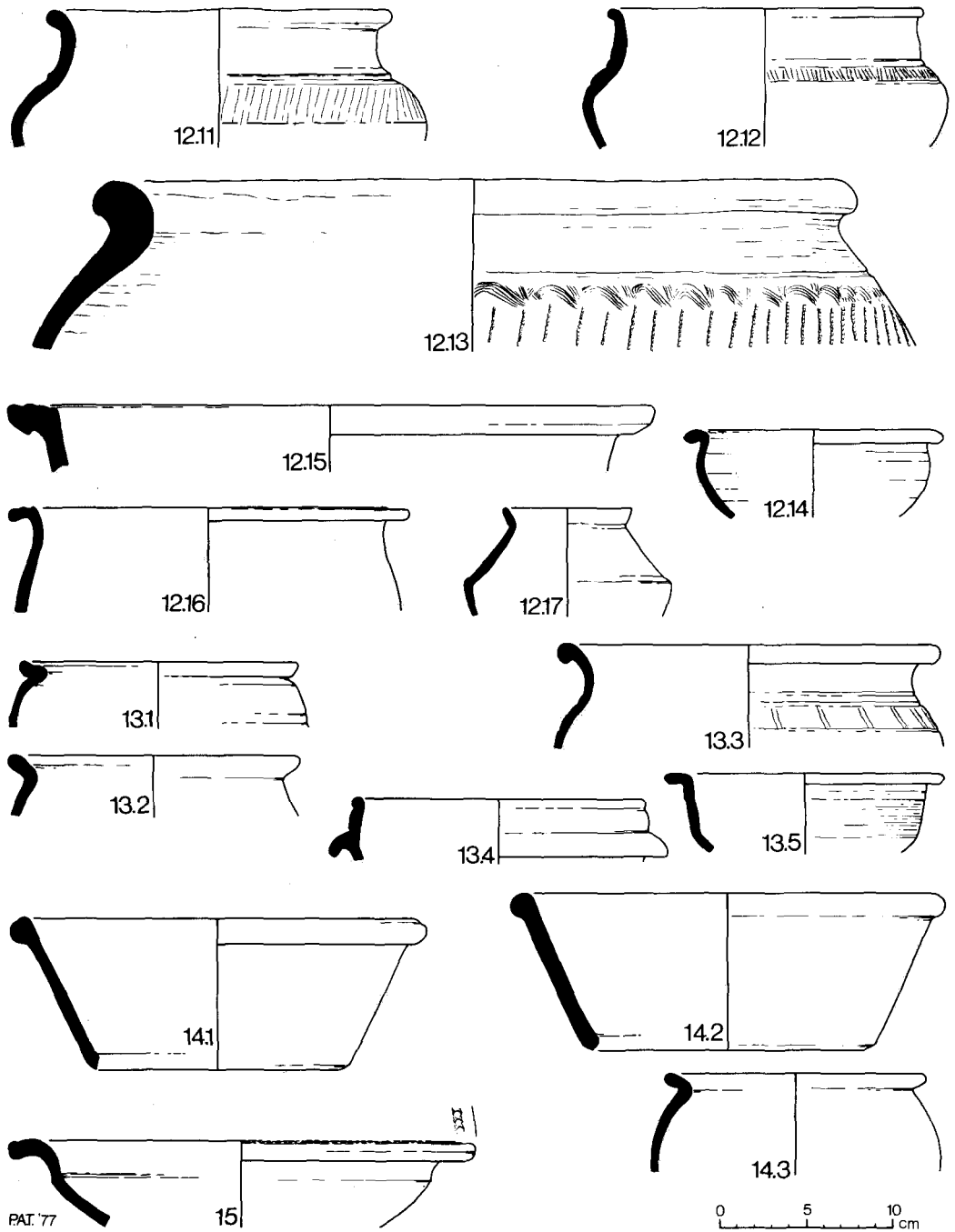


Fig. 22. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 3 (12.11-15). (1/4)

	Feature	Description	Fabric group	Form or class
	12.5	F.25 Grey c., dark gr./bl. ext. s. Coarsely burnished ext.	A 3	II E
	12.6	F.25 Grey c., red-br. int. s., br. ext. s. Burnished ext. Grog tempered fabric.	B	II E
	12.7	F.25 Grey sand tempered f. Burnished bl. slip ext. Burnished decoration.	A 1	II E
	12.8	F.25 Light gr. sandy f. Burnished ext.	A 3	II E
	12.9	F.25 Grey-br. c., gr. s. Grog tempered f.	B	II E
	12.10	F.25 Grey c., dark gr. s. Grog tempered f.	B	—
(Fig. 22)				
	12.11	F.25 Grey sandy f. Burnished decoration.	A 3	—
	12.12	F.25 Grey c., dark gr.-br. s. Grog tempered f., burnished decoration.	B	II E
	12.13	F.25 Orange-red/gr. c., orange-red int. s., gr./orange ext. s. Grog tempered f. Burnished b. slip on rim. Combed and impressed decoration.	B	—
	12.14	F.25 Grey sandy f.	A 3	IV F
	12.15	F.25 Granular yellow-buff c. and s. Verulamium region product.	C 1	IV A
	12.16	F.25 Grey c. and s. Grog tempered f.	B	—
	12.17	F.25 Hard grey sandy f., dark gr./bl. s. Burnished ext.	A 3	—
	13.1	F.43 Gr. c., red-br. s. Very hard granular f. with coarse sand tempering (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	—
	13.2	F.43 Red-br. c., br. ext. s., gr. int. s. Compare Jones and Rodwell 1973, Fig. 5, 31, type G from the Mucking kilns; there dated from c. AD 200 (<i>ibid</i> , 24) on the evidence from Colchester.	A 3	—
	13.3	F.43 Grey c., dark gr. br. s. Very hard, coarse granular sandy textured f (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	II E
	13.4	F.43 Fine textured gr. f. Finely burnished int. and ext. s.	A 3	—
	13.5	F.43 Granular yellow-buff f. Verulamium region product.	C 1	IV A?
	14.1	F.47c Hard gr. sandy f. Dark gr./bl. burnished.	BB 2	IV H7
	14.2	F.47c Hard gr. sandy f. Dark gr. burnished s. This bowl is representative of many in Phase 2.	BB 2	IV H 7
	14.3	F.47c Hard gr. sandy f. Silver grey burnished ext. s.	A 3	—
	15	F.47c Orange-red f. Burnished surfaces. A Much-Hadham product (see Section 4.2.3).	—	—
(Fig. 23)				
	16	F.42b Pink-orange f. with gr. c. Granular texture, Verulamium region product (see Section 4.2.4).	C 1	—
	17	F.46 Br./gr. c., gr. ext. s., br. int. s. Coarse sandy f. The form of this bowl represents a fusion between the IV A (carinated bowl) of the Verulamium region industry, and the IV F (hooked/rolled rim bowl) of the Highgate industry (see Section 4.2.2).	A 4	—
	18	F.41 Buff-yellow granular f. Verulamium region product.	C 1	—
	19	F.68 Gr.-buff f. with bl. c. Burnished gr. ext. s. Barbotine dots.	A 3	III F
	20.1	F.67 Gr./buff c., dark gr.-bl. s. Very coarse vesicular f. Hand made. Coarse burnished lattice decoration ext. Not BB 1.	—	II F
	20.2	F.67 Fine white fabric, blue-gr. colour-coat. Barbotine animal decoration. Nene Valley product.	—	—
	20.3	F.67 Gr. c., br. s., burnished ext.	A 3	III F?
	20.4	F.67 Gr. sandy f. with bl. slip. Burnished ext.	—	—
	20.5	F.67 Buff-gr. sandy f. No slip or colour-coat. Folded beaker.	—	—
	20.6	F.67 Br. c., gr.-br. s. Burnished ext.	A 3	—
	21.1	F.70 Red-br. granular f., orange-br. int. s., orange-br./buff/gr. ext. s. Horizontal grooves on ext. s.	—	II G
	21.2	F.70 Dark br./gr. vesicular f.	—	—
	21.3	F.70 Gr. f. with bl. surfaces. Vesicular.	—	—

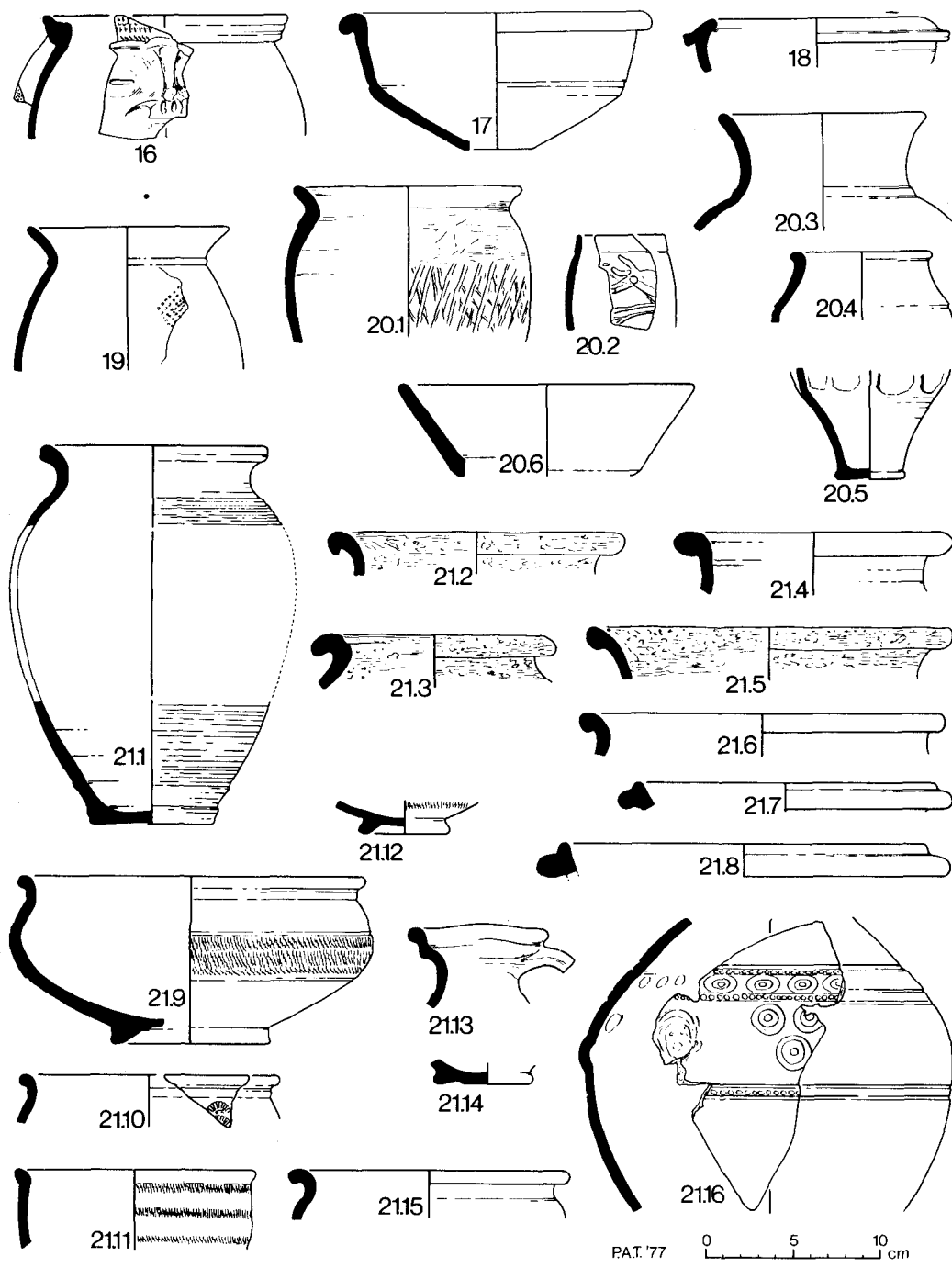


Fig. 23. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 3 (16-21.16). (1/4)

	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fabric group</i>	<i>Form or class</i>
21.4	F.70	Gr. sandy f.	—	—
21.5	F.70	Gr.-br. vesicular f.	—	—
21.6	F.70	Hard gr. sandy f. with dark gr. burnished ext. s.	—	—
21.7	F.70	Gr. sandy f., dark gr. burnished ext. s.	—	—
21.8	F.70	Light gr. sandy f., burnished gr. ext. s.	—	—
21.9	F.70	Orange-red micaceous f. Traces of dark red colour-coat on ext. s. — very badly worn. Oxfordshire ware.	—	—
21.10	F.70	Orange-red micaceous f. Traces of worn red colour-coat externally. Rosette stamped decoration. Oxfordshire ware.	—	—
21.11	F.70	Orange-br. f. Red colour-coated ext. s. Rouletted decoration. Oxfordshire ware.	—	—
21.12	F.70	Orange f. Red colour-coated ext. s. Rouletted decoration. Oxfordshire ware.	—	—
21.13	F.70	Orange f. with burnished ext. s.	—	—
21.14	F.70	Orange f. with burnished surfaces. A Much-Hadham product (see Section 4.2.3).	—	—
21.15	F.70	Fine white f. with orange-br. colour-coated surfaces. Nene Valley.	—	—
21.16	F.70	Orange f. with burnished orange s. Rouletted, stamped, embossed and moulded decoration. A Much-Hadham product (see Section 4.2.3).	—	—
<i>(Fig. 24)</i>				
22.1	F.4	Hard gr. sandy f. with burnished surface, Burnished decoration.	A 3	—
22.2	F.4	Gr. f. White slipped externally.	A 2	—
22.3	F.4	Buff-white granular f.	C 1	—
22.4	F.4	Gr.-br. grog tempered f. with burnished br. surface externally.	B	—
22.5	F.4	Gr. sandy f., burnished surface.	A 3	—
23	F.9	Gr. c., burnished orange surface. A Much-Hadham product (see Section 4.2.3).	—	—
24.1	F.7	Gr./br. vesicular f.	—	—
24.2	F.7	Gr. sandy f. with burnished bl.-slipped surface. Burnished decoration.	A 1	—
24.3	F.7	Dark gr./br. f; pink-red surface. Not a Verulamium region product (see Section 4.2.4).	—	—
25	A.5. F.9	Hard gr. f. with burnished gr. surface. Rouletted decoration. This bowl is comparable with two vessels from the Bank of England (Marsh and Tyers 1976, Fig. 8, 128-8).	A 3	—
26	F.56	Coarse gr. f. Burnished on rim externally. Radius <i>c.</i> 24cm. Compare Hull 1958, form 273, which seems to be undatable on the Colchester evidence. Examples were made in the Mucking kilns throughout the 3rd and 4th centuries (Jones and Rodwell 1973, 33 and Fig. 10, 108-112).	—	—
27.1	F.2	Hard light gr. f. with darker surfaces. Burnished externally. A 'waster' or 'second'.	A 3	—
27.2	F.2	Dark gr. sandy f., burnished on rim and neck. Horizontal rilling on shoulder. This vessel, and the preceding, are clearly 'wasters' or 'seconds', and they can be dated to the early-mid 4th century. Similar jars were made at the Mucking kilns (Jones and Rodwell 1973, Fig. 6). Their presence indicates kilns somewhere in the vicinity, but there is insufficient kiln waste to suggest that they were very close.	A 3	—
27.3	F.6	Buff-yellow granular f (see Section 4.2.4).	C 1	—
27.4	F.6	Orange-pink f. with burnished bl. metallic slip. A Lezoux product.	—	—

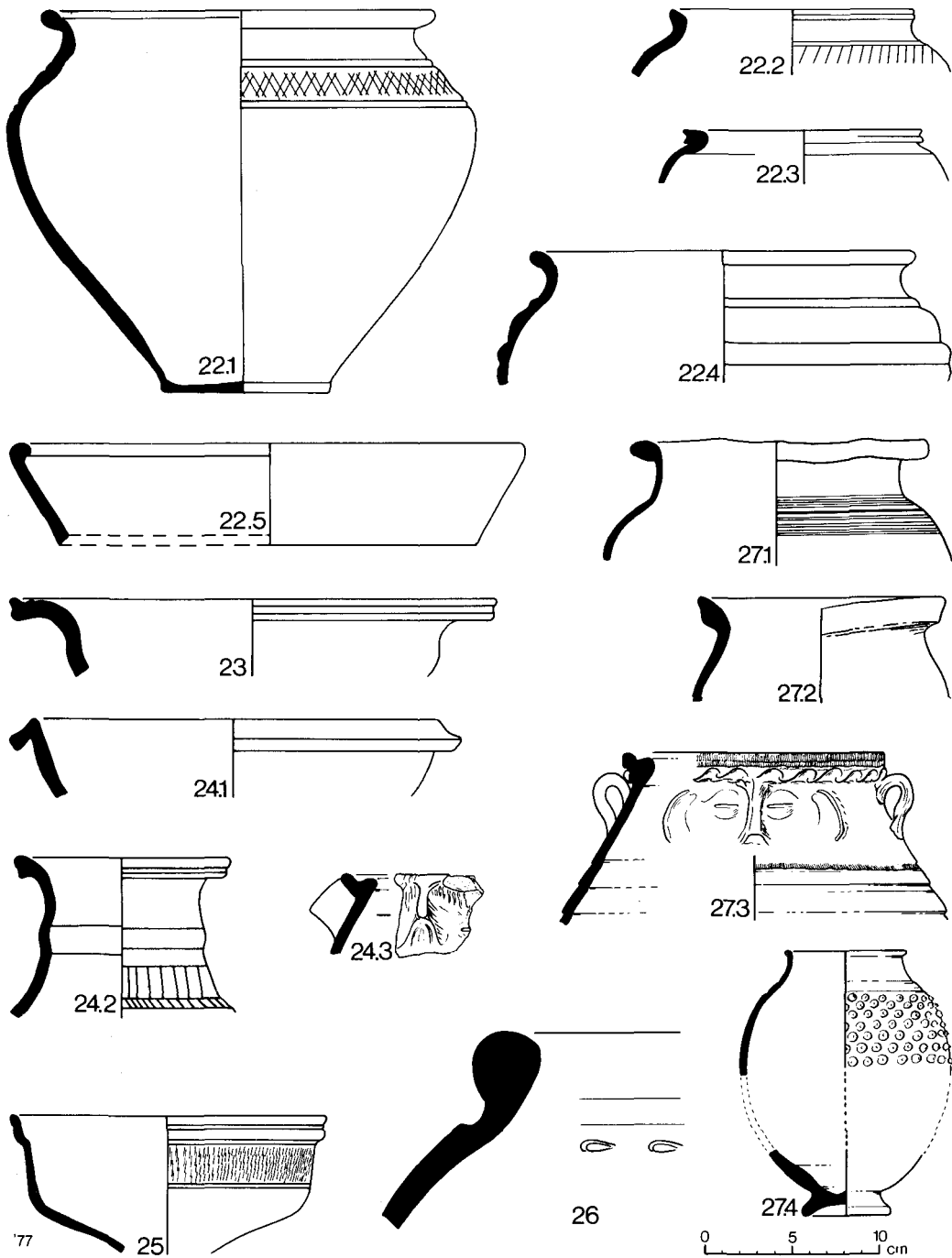


Fig. 24. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Area 5 and 149 (22.1-27.4). (1/4)

4.2 Discussion of Illustrated Pottery

4.2.1 Bead-rim jars in Fabric D

A number of bead-rim jars in a slightly gritty brown/grey vesicular fabric occur in Phases 1 and 2. Six are illustrated (Fig 19, 1.1, 2.1, 2.7; Fig. 20, 6.1; Fig. 21, 12.2, 12.3); there is one base (Fig. 19, 2.7). The typical form is a low shouldered jar with a small upturned bead, generally thickened internally. Two examples have an internal ledge-rim (Fig. 20, 6.1; Fig. 21, 12.3). These vessels are not paralleled in Southwark, but there are a few examples at the Highgate kiln site (Tyers, 1977, type 1.6), one of which is stratified in an Antonine, Period IV, deposit. The Enfield evidence indicates that such vessels are current from AD 85 until some time in the late 2nd century.

4.2.2 Fabric group A 4

The largest number of vessels in fabric group A 4 are simple necked jars (II G), of which a number are illustrated (Fig. 20, 4.2, 5.3, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4; Fig. 21, 11). The rim is consistently prominent and rounded, and a single cordon defines the neck. Ledge-rim jars (Fig. 22, 13.1), bowls (Fig. 23, 17) and jars of form II E (Fig. 22, 13.3) complete the assemblage.

There are a number of vessels in fabric A 4 from Phase 1, but the majority are Phase 2. The fabric is not common in Southwark. There are a few sherds in similar coarse sand tempered fabrics from the later groups at Highgate Wood. The Enfield vessels may be the products of local industries.

4.2.3 Much-Hadham products

I am grateful to Mr. Christopher Young for his identification of the Much-Hadham kiln products. Three examples are illustrated, in addition there are a number of sherds which may be of Much-Hadham origin. Those illustrated consist of flanged dishes (Fig. 22, 15; Fig. 24, 23), a small base, probably from a beaker (Fig. 23, 21.14), and a number of sherds from a flask or narrow-necked jar (Fig. 23, 21.16). The distribution of Much-Hadham products has been illustrated by Fulford (1975, Fig. 61) — broadly East Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk.

The flanged dishes can be paralleled at Verulamium (Frere 1972, Fig. 136, 1204) in a group dated AD 360-370. The decoration on the sherds (Fig. 23, 21.16) includes hollow raised bosses, stamped circles and a moulded face, which is very heavily worn. Bosses are present on some Antonine vessels from Verulamium (Frere *op. cit.* Fig. 125, 906; Fig. 127, 947) and they do not necessarily represent Romano-Saxon cultural fusion (*ibid.* 264).

4.2.4 Face Urns

A fine collection of face urns is illustrated (Fig. 20, 4.4; Fig. 21, 10; Fig. 23, 16; Fig. 24, 24.3, 27.3). The number is unusually large for a site of this size. The most complete example (Fig. 20, 4.4 — Phase 2) has small cups on either side of the face, and this feature can be paralleled with an example from Insula XIV at Verulamium, (Frere, 1972, Fig. 125, 910) dated AD 150-155/160. In finer details all examples seem to differ.

4.2.5 The Romano-British Lead Glazed Bowl

by Paul Arthur, London Institute of Archaeology.

(Fig 25, 1) Five sherds of a Romano-British lead glazed bowl were recovered from F.48. The bowl was made in imitation of the Samian Dr.37 and has a simple bead rim, and a cordon further down, below which, is a panel of decoration. The fabric is fairly soft, varies from grey, through purple, to orange and has sporadic inclusions of angular quartz grains, about 0.5mm average diameter. The surface of the vessel is slightly pitted by the green glaze (between brown/green A5 and brown/yellow A4 in colour — R.B. Pottery Colour Chart) which covers both the interior and exterior surfaces. The underglaze decoration consists of a continuous band of overlapping circles in white slip.

This vessel is another addition to the rapidly growing regional group of S.E. English glazed wares, although as yet it cannot be exactly paralleled. I have included a list of similar bowls, decorated with 'hairpin' motifs, in the discussion of an example found at 93/95 Borough High Street, Southwark, Sheldon (ed. 1977, forthcoming). In date, they would seem to be Flavian or slightly later and therefore it is possible that our piece derived from the disturbed cremation burial (F. 15).

4.2.6 Stamped London Ware

The information contained in this section is taken from a report supplied by Mr. Warwick Rodwell. (Fig. 25, 2) (Rodwell corpus No. 47).

Six sherds from a roughly cylindrical bowl approximately 19 cm. in diameter, probably related to Dr. 30 in form. A soft, fine, micaceous, reddish-brown fabric with a grey brown core. The original surface has decayed, but was originally lightly burnished on the decorated portions. The decoration is in two horizontal bands separated by three grooves and comprises adjacent groups of circles and block patterns, which frequently overlap.

Triple ring stamp (Rodwell die No. R 3.2) This die is recorded on sherds from London, (Lombard Street), Chelmsford, Canvey Island and, possibly, Wickford.

Block stamp (Rodwell die No. B 2) This die depicts three dots amongst a group of lines and strokes. The only other record of this die is on a vessel from Lombard Street, London (the sherd noted above), which is certainly the work of the same potter (F.25). (Not illustrated. Rodwell corpus No. 46).

A single sherd, showing a curving groove and parts of two rows of circle stamps, probably the shoulder of a jar. A micaceous grey fabric with a dark brown core, probably due to secondary burning of the sherd in a reducing atmosphere.

Triple ring stamp (Rodwell die R 3.2) — as above. (Area 1, Layer 2).

The distribution suggests that a centre of manufacture for stamped London Ware may be found in Essex, and it can be, provisionally ascribed to the first quarter of the 2nd century. The example in F.25 is in a context dated *c.* AD 90-130.

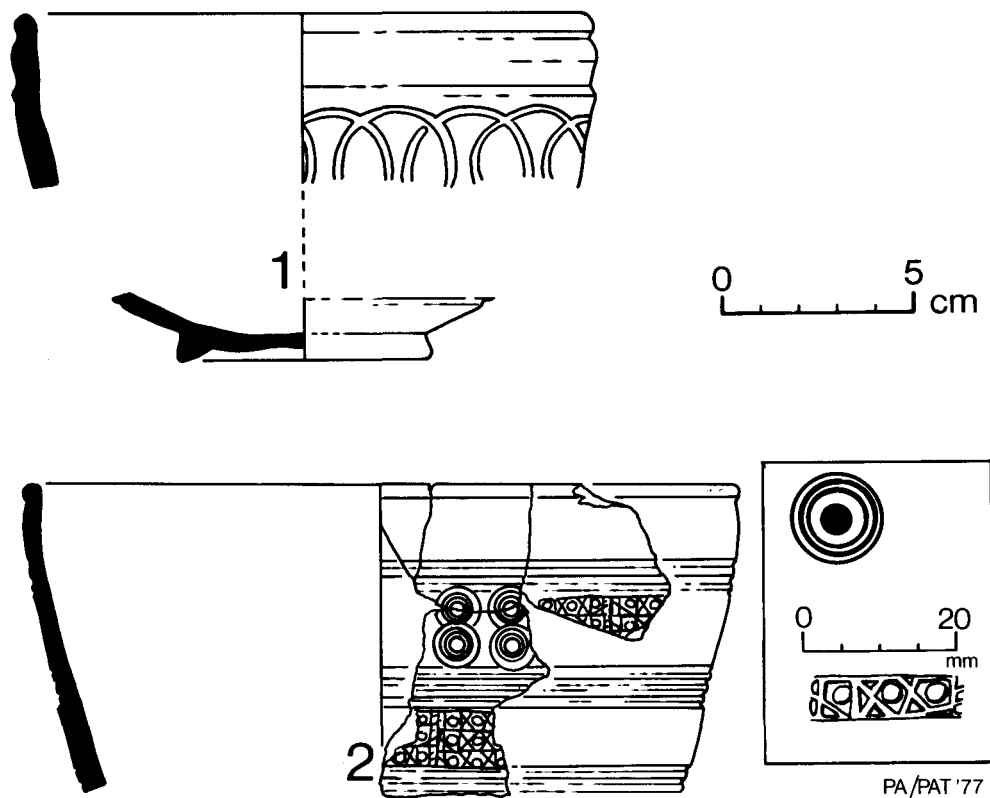


Fig. 25. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Lead glazed bowl (1) and stamped London ware (2) (1/2, except detail — 1/1)

4.2.7 The Amphora Stamps

(Fig. 26)

1. AGRICOLAE, on the handle from a South Spanish amphora, form Dressel 20. The stamp is Callender, (1965), No. 51. Callender's illustrations (Fig. 3, 23, 24) are not of this die. An example of Agricola's work from the Vindonissa Schutthügel (dated *c.* AD 30-101), suggests the second half of the 1st century for his production. Coarse buff fabric with quartz and ironstone inclusions (Area 2, Layer 4).

2. Mrs. Joanna Bird has supplied the following note:

L.S.LVPI, on the base of the handle from a South Spanish amphora, form Dressel 20. The stamp is Callender (1965) No. 932, L. Sernili or Sternili Lupi: Fig. 9, 44, suggests that Sernili is the correct reading. Fig. 9, 42, from Geneva, is probably from the same die. No date is suggested in Callender, but it is presumably of 1st or 2nd century date. Coarse buff fabric with grey core and inclusions of lime and quartz; the surfaces have a buff slurry (Area 5, F.7).

4.2.8 The Mortarium Stamps by Mrs. K. F. Hartley

(Fig. 26)

3. A flange-fragment in granular, cream fabric. The stamp cannot be identified with certainty but it could well be from a counterstamp used by the potter Doinus. Castle (1972, 77, Fig. 5, Die C; the counterstamp is probably intended to represent 'Fecit' although it certainly does not read that). Doinus worked at Brockley Hill *c.* AD 70-110 (*ibid.* 69-88). (F.84).

4. A mortarium in granular, cream fabric with pale grey core and flint trituration grit. The fragmentary stamp cannot be identified with certainty but it is most likely to be from another die of Doinus. Castle (1972, 77, Die D). (F.67).

5. A burnt mortarium in granular, greyish cream fabric with grey and white flint trituration grit. The fragmentary stamp is from the same die as eight stamps from Brockley Hill, where he undoubtedly worked. See Castle (1973, 82, Fig. 6, MS1-4 for an illustration of the complete stamp). His stamps, when complete, probably read ARIINT .X retrograde for Arentus or Arentius. His work is consistent with activity *c.* AD 110-145. (F.26).

6. A heavily burnt fragment from a mortarium in granular buff-pink fabric. The broken stamp is from one of the two dies of Bruccius who worked at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, where ten of his mortaria have been found. There is no site evidence to date his work, but his rim-profiles suggest that the period AD 85-120 would cover his activity. Castle and Warbis (1973, 102, M1 for further details). (F.25).

7. A burnt mortarium in granular cream fabric with sparse flint trituration grits. The fragmentary stamp has not yet been identified but the fabric and rim-form indicate manufacture in the potteries south of Verulamium in the period AD 110-150. (F.43a).

8. A burnt mortarium in granular, greyish cream fabric. This is a stamp of an illiterate or semi-literate potter and other stamps from the same die have been noted from Corbridge, London and Verulamium. The fabric and forms used point to production in the potteries south of Verulamium (including the extensive workshops at Brockley Hill and Radlett), in the period AD 110-155. There were a large number of illiterate or semi-literate potters working in this area in the first half of the 2nd century. (Area 3, Layer 3).

9. A flange-fragment from a mortarium in granular, drab cream fabric with brownish slip partly discoloured to grey. The incomplete stamp is from a die of Matugenus of Brockley Hill, who was active in the period AD 90-125. See Suggett (1954), and Castle and Warbis (1973, 104, M16-17) for further details of Matugenus' work (SW 64).

10. As 9 above. (SW 61).

11. A mortarium in hard, fine-textured cream fabric, pale grey in parts, with dark greyish brown trituration grits. The fragmentary stamp cannot be identified with absolute certainty but it is probably from a die of Iunius, who worked in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries. Warks, *c.* AD 155/160-185. (F.1).

12. A rim-fragment from a mortarium in granular brownish cream fabric, fired to a reddish shade at the upper surface. The incomplete, retrograde stamp is from a die which gives MIILUS/IIICI when completely impressed. Melusi worked at Brockley Hill, where twenty-nine of his mortaria have been found. Suggett (1954, 259-76). The range of his forms is closely similar to that of Castus and a similar date *c.* AD 95-135 is likely. Frere (1972, 374, No. 15). This example is probably later than AD 100. (SW 60).

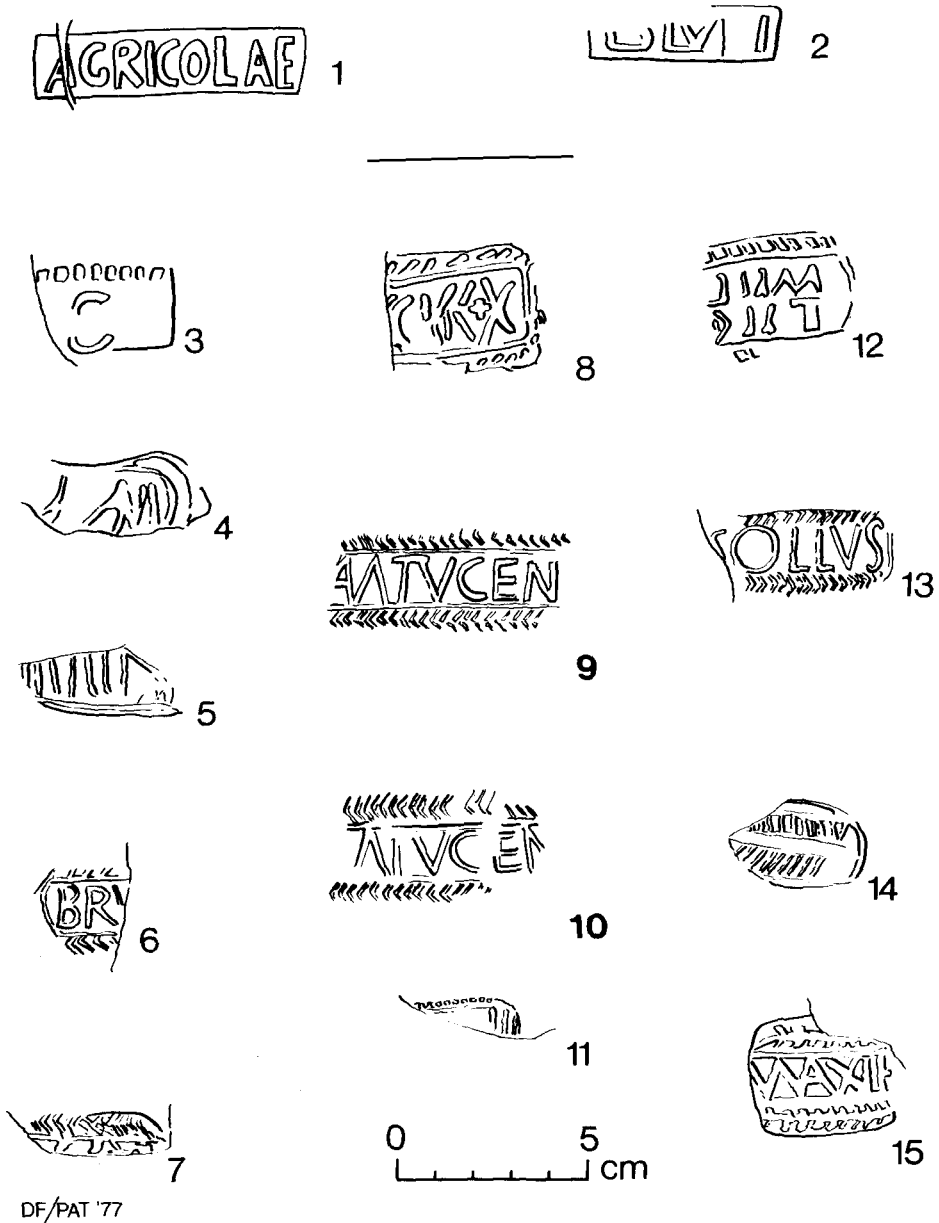


Fig. 26. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The coarse pottery. Amphora stamps (1-2) and mortaria stamps (3-15). (1/2)

13. A mortarium in granular, cream fabric with a darker slip. This is a stamp from the most commonly used die of Sollus. Over seventy stamps of his are known from sites throughout England, including thirty-two from London and three from Flavian forts in Scotland. The fabric and forms of his mortaria and their distribution are typical of the potters working in the Brockley Hill region *c.* AD 70-100. (F.4).

14. A mortarium in fine-textured, yellowish cream fabric, with flint and quartz trituration grit. This stamp is from a herringbone type die used in the 2nd century potteries at Colchester. Hull (1963, Fig. 60, No. 30). This is from one of the most commonly used dies, and thirty-one stamps from it are known at sites in England, excluding Colchester, and nineteen from sites in Scotland.

The date of this potter and others producing herringbone stamps at Colchester is attested by the large number of stamps from forts on the Antonine Wall in Scotland (*ibid.*, 114, Fig. 62). A recent assessment by B.R. Hartley of the samian ware from these sites indicates that the Wall was evacuated *c.* AD 163, Hartley (1972, 1-55). A date of *c.* AD 140-165 is, therefore, probable for these potters. (F.64).

15. A burnt mortarium in granular, greyish cream fabric with cream slip and flint trituration grit. The stamp reads MAXIF, presumably for Maximus, and twelve other stamps of his have been found in the south-east of England; six of them from London. The fabric suggests manufacture in the complex of potteries centering around Brockley Hill, but also including workshops at Radlett and Verulamium. There is no site evidence for this date but his rim-forms indicate activity within the period AD 110/5-155. (F.43c).

5. Conclusions

The Enfield pottery is distinguished from contemporary Southwark groups in several respects. Of the fabrics, fabric D is not known from Southwark, and fabric A 4 is rarely found there. In addition there is an unusually large number of tripod bowls and face urns.

The report has shown that the Southwark typology is applicable to the material and illustrates a possible method of approach in its use. It has been possible to define one new type, a London Ware flask of form II R 3.

5. THE ROMAN GLASS

BY JENNIFER PRICE

(Fig. 27)

One hundred and fifty-two fragments of vessel glass were found, of which thirty prismatic and cylindrical containers dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries. All the bottle glass was bluish green, and this was the commonest colour for the tableware; there were also a few pieces of yellow, yellowish green, amber and dark brown glass, and some pale greenish pieces. Strongly coloured glass was quite often used in the 1st century AD, but became comparatively rare in the 2nd and later centuries. Only two small pieces of colourless glass were recorded; it is interesting to note the virtual absence of this from the assemblage, since colourless tableware was already being produced early in the Flavian period, but became dominant only in the 2nd century. Most of the glass forms seem to belong to the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD, though there are two fragments of 4th century vessels.

The presence of the nearly complete discoid jug is surprising, as it is rather unusual to find complete or nearly complete glass vessels in other than funerary contexts, especially in civilian settlements. One of the reasons for this seems to be that the fragments from broken glass vessels were normally collected together and re-used in glassmaking, so it is normal for only small scraps of a vessel to survive, even in rubbish pits.

None of the vessels was of great luxury or rarity, though one of the fragments of prismatic container may have come from a rather unusual octagonal bottle with two long and six short sides in the body, like the one found recently at Braughing.¹ There is very little window glass from the site, only one possible fragment being recognised.

Four glass beads were also found, one of which is probably a late Roman type, belonging to the 4th century. The following pieces have been selected for more detailed consideration.

Cast glass

1. Two small fragments of lower body and base, Pillar Moulded bowl; pale bluish green. Very dull. Parts of three ribs on side, fading out on base. Cast, ground and fire-polished; wheel-polishing marks visible inside (Area 5, F.3/2). (Not datable, not illustrated).

Bluish green Pillar-moulded bowls are very common on most 1st century AD sites in Roman Britain, especially in Claudian, Neronian and early Flavian contexts; it seems very likely that they went out of production soon after *c.* AD 75. A large number of fragments have been found at sites such as Colchester,² Verulamium,³ Richborough,⁴ Fishbourne,⁵ and Usk.⁶ By contrast, sites occupied later in

the 1st century AD, such as Caerleon, have produced comparatively little evidence for the use of these bowls, though occasional fragments do occur in late 1st and early 2nd century contexts.

Blown glass

2. (Pl. 8) Fragmentary jug with discoid body. Yellow-brown, colour rather streaky in places. Some pieces of body and base missing. Small air bubbles in body, neck and handle. Usage scratches in ring on base edge, round top of rim and top of handle, and at widest part of body.

Folded rim, edge bent out, up and flattened; narrow neck tapering out with constriction at bottom; discoid body with constriction above open pushed-in base-ring and slightly domed base. Angular ribbon handle with prominent central rib, applied to upper body and to neck below rim. Vertical ribs on lower part of neck, spirally wound on upper body, changing to vertical S-shaped ribs at widest part, and disappearing on lower body. (F.49).

Ht. 198 mm; length of neck 113 mm: Diameter (rim) 30 mm.

Diameter (max) 152 mm.

Diameter (base) 66 mm.

The ribbed decoration was pre-formed by partial inflation into a dipper mould with vertical ribs, and then manipulated during free inflation, probably by holding the bottom of the neck and spinning the body, at the same time applying restraint to the upper body in order to produce the change of direction in the trails over the central part of the body. In some places the vertical ribs on the lower neck have been smoothed away, but they are quite distinct behind the handle.

The amount of usage scratching on the glass strongly suggests that this vessel had been in use for a considerable time before being broken and deposited in the pit.

The jug is rather unusual in shape, though it can be related to the well-known group of long necked jugs which occurs widely at sites in the north-west provinces of the Roman empire, especially in Neronian to early second century contexts and is not found outside this area.⁷ Most of these jugs have either conical or globular bodies, and it seems likely that the discoid jugs developed as a variant of the globular examples.

The conical jugs may have either a simple concave base or a carinated lower body with open-pushed-in base ring and domed base. The former type is probably the most common, and has been discussed many times, most recently and in great detail, by Harden in connexion with a Flavian burial at Winchester.⁸ However, the group with carinated body and open base ring has not been so closely studied in Britain, perhaps because fewer examples have been found on Romano-British sites. Most of these have been found in burials in the eastern counties of southern England. Specimens with ribbed conical bodies include a bluish green jug from East Hall, Murston, in Kent,⁹ and a similar, rather globular one from a Flavian burial at Colchester.¹⁰ There is also a fragmentary amber jug with spiral ribs from Litlington, near Royston, Cambs.,¹¹ as well as the light yellowish green piece with two handles, now in the British Museum, which was found in a late 1st or early 2nd century burial at Bayford-next-Sittingbourne in Kent.¹²

Several jugs of this form have undecorated bodies; these include a wine coloured example from Northill, near Shefford, Bedfordshire,¹³ and bluish green ones from Chesterford, Essex,¹⁴ and from the Flavian burial in the Bartlow Hills, barrow 1, at Ashden, Essex.¹⁵ There is rather a strange bluish green example from an early 2nd century burial at Huntingdon, which has a hollow up-turned flange above the base-ring;¹⁶ this is a very unusual feature, which may also have occurred on a jug found at Canterbury in 1873; however, this cannot now be verified, as the latter jug has not survived.¹⁷

The vessels from burials are usually easily recognisable, but fragmentary conical jugs with pushed-in base-rings have also been identified on other 1st and 2nd century sites in Roman Britain; these include Fishbourne,¹⁸ Camulodunum,¹⁹ Piercebridge,²⁰ and Caerleon.²¹

These jugs also occur in similarly dated burials in the Rhineland, Northern France, Belgium and Holland,²² and many have been studied by Faider-Feytmans in connection with the example from Frizet.²³ Among the jugs of this type discovered recently is a bluish green one with a plain body from Grave 4 at Esch, North Brabant, which was found in 1959. The glass in the burial included a bluish green Pillar moulded bowl, and other 1st, 2nd and 3rd century vessels.²⁴ There is also a small, very pale greenish jug from Grave 318 at Wederath-Belginum, which does not have a central rib on the handle,²⁵ and a rather strange, almost colourless jug from Burial 2 at Maastricht-Belfort, which has a square-sectioned handle and a simple everted rim.²⁶

Jugs with globular bodies (Isings Form 52.b) always have an open pushed-in base-ring and concave base; the body may be plain or decorated with trails, and in many examples the angular handle does not have a single prominent central rib, but instead has several fine vertical ribs which do not continue

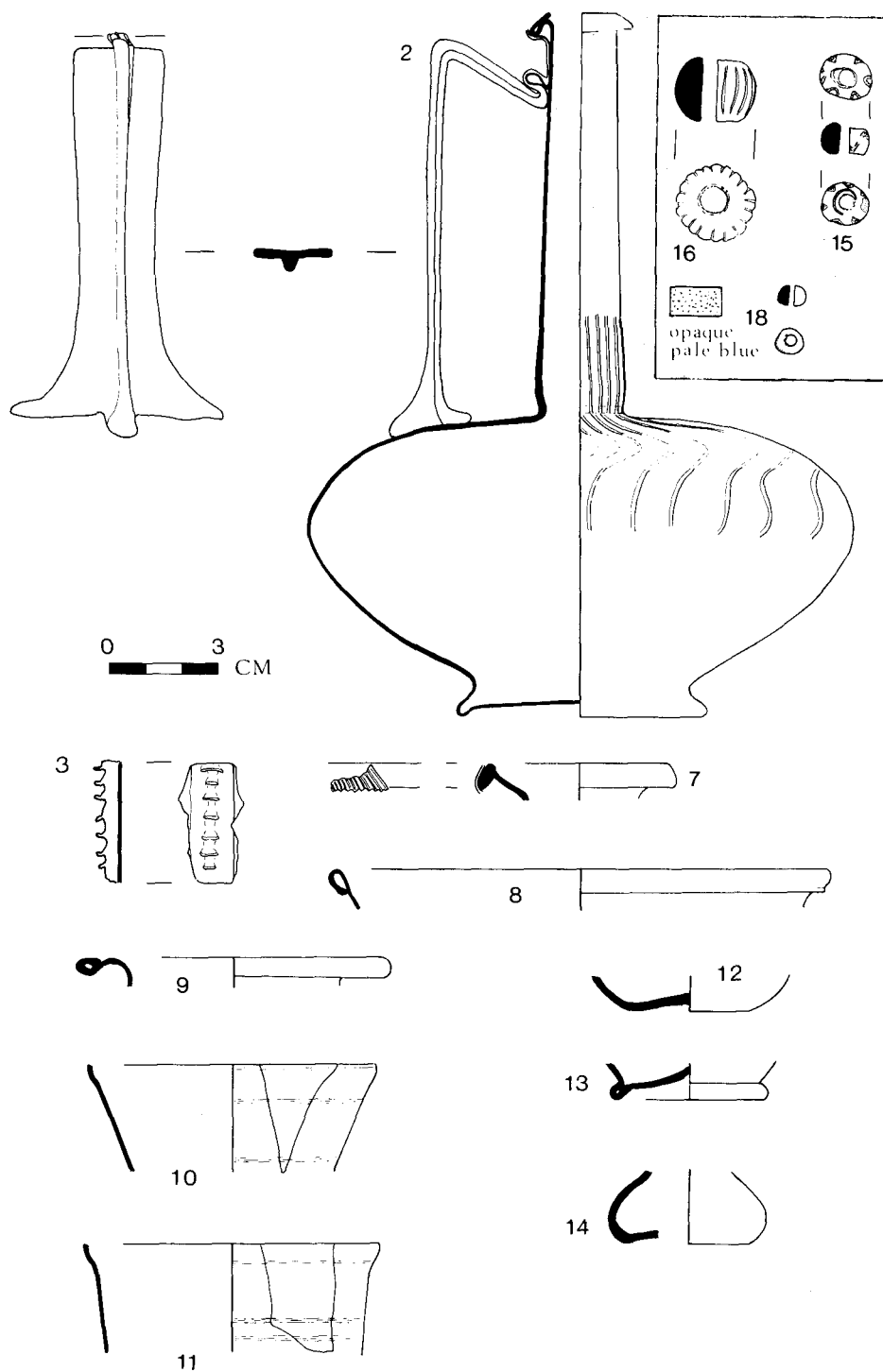


Fig. 27. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The glass (2-14) and glass beads (15-18). (1/2)

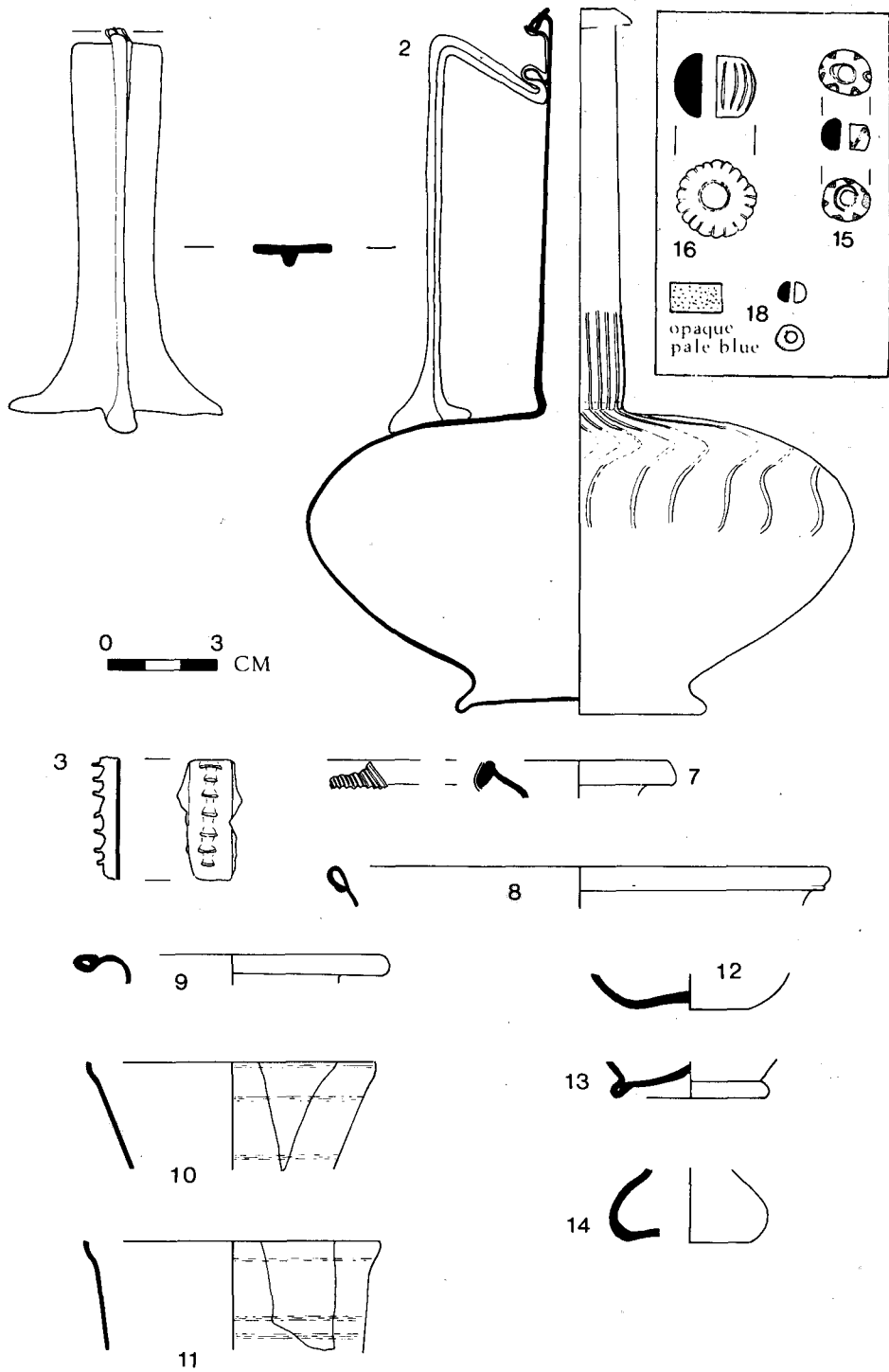


Fig. 27. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The glass (2-14) and glass beads (15-18). (1/2)

down the body as an extended trail. They are undoubtedly contemporary with the conical jugs, as they sometimes occur in same burials, as at Planig, Rheinhessen, where two ribbed globular jugs were associated with an undecorated conical jug with a simple concave base and other glass vessels in a stone cist containing a Flavian²⁷ burial; and at Bléhen, Liege, Belgium where a ribbed globular jug was associated with a ribbed conical jug with carinated lower body and open pushed-in base-ring.²⁸ However, apart from the study of the Frizet burial by Faider-Feytmans,²⁹ these jugs do not seem to have attracted a great deal of attention.

Jugs with globular bodies do not appear to have been used in funerary contexts in Roman Britain, so it is rather difficult to identify these vessels. There are a number of fragments, characteristically from the reeded handle and ribbed upper body, which suggest that the type was in use during the Flavian period at some military sites, such as Caerleon,³⁰ and Caer Gai;³¹ there is also evidence for ‘‘three or four ribbed handles from globular or bulbous vessels, the ribs forming a ‘claw’ to grip on to the shoulder’’ from Verulamium.³² However, as has been pointed out elsewhere,³³ the number of globular jugs in Britain may be greater than it appears to be, because in many cases the body and base fragments can be mistaken for the very similar ribbed jars (Isings Form 67.c) which are commonly found in funerary and other contexts on later 1st century sites in Britain.³⁴ The great similarity between the body and base of these vessels strongly suggests that they are products of the same tradition of glassmaking, and probably of the same glassmakers.

The only globular bodied jug known to me from a Romano-British burial is the dark blue one with vertical ribs on the body from a Flavian burial at Shefford, in Bedfordshire.³⁵ This jug has a short neck, a trefoil mouth, and a broad curved ribbon handle, so it cannot be said to belong to this group of globular jugs, though it must be very closely related, as the body is indistinguishable from either the globular jars or from the long necked globular jugs with angular handles.

There are fewer discoid bodied jugs than any of the forms already mentioned, though their similarity to the globular jugs suggests that they may have developed from these, since in many cases the only difference is that the body of the discoid jug has been compressed during inflation. The handles are angular, either with one substantial central ridge or with several rather fine vertical ribs.

Most of the examples known to me have bodies decorated with vertical or spiral ribbing, though some are undecorated, like the dark blue jug in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum at Köln, and the fragmentary light green one found in a Neronian or early Flavian pit at St. Swithin’s House, Walbrook.³⁶ The pale bluish green jug from Litlington, Cambs., which has vertical ribbing on the lower neck and body and an angular handle with central rib which finishes in a ‘claw’ attachment with a ‘medusa-mask’ medallion below,³⁷ is in many respects very similar to the Enfield piece. Other examples from Romano-British cemeteries include one with a ribbed body from ‘near Canterbury’,³⁸ and another from Old Newton, Suffolk.³⁹ Excavations at Gloucester in 1969 produced part of the body and ‘claw’ handle attachment from a dark blue discoid jug with spiral ribs, and a small bluish green body fragment with vertical ribs which was found at Corfe in 1969 may also come from this form of jug,⁴⁰ but I do not know of other examples from military or civilian sites in Britain.

Apart from the jug at Köln which is mentioned above, there seem to be very few examples of this form; only two are known to me from sites in Northern France and Belgium. One comes from the cemetery of Vieil-Atre at Boulogne;⁴¹ and the other is part of a grave assemblage, Tomb 134, at Blicouy, Hainault, Belgium, which dates from the beginning of the 2nd century AD.⁴² Both of these jugs have more or less vertical ribs on the lower neck and body.

The decoration of the body of the Enfield jug is more complex than that on any other discoid jug, and would have involved a great deal of skill on the part of the glassmaker and his assistants.

However, a yellow brown conical jug with simple concave base, found at Faversham and now in Canterbury Museum,⁴³ has precisely the same decorative motifs, and there is a similar fragment, a dark blue conical jug, from Caerleon.⁴⁴ These two, and several more fragments from the body of a pale yellowish green jug recently excavated at Usk,⁴⁵ are the only examples known to me, though Thorpe 1935,⁴⁶ suggests that this combination of vertical and spiral motifs is fairly common on the conical jugs of Seine-Rhine type.

The decorative motifs on the jugs provide a link between the conical and discoid jugs, and it is to be hoped that further study, especially of the medallions found at the base of the handle of some jugs, and elsewhere on the body of the vessel on others, will provide further close links between the various jug forms in this group.

In view of the concentrated distribution of the long-necked jugs it seems very likely that they were manufactured within the Seine-Rhine area from about AD 60-125, perhaps at several centres, not all of which need have been in use at the same time. However, it may well prove very difficult to establish with reasonable certainty where these glass-houses were situated.

3. Fragment of body and pinched handle trail, jug; pale bluish green. Part of conical body with vertical handle trail. Seven very small pinched-out protrusions on trail. Maximum length of fragment 33 mm. (F.68) (Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD).

This sort of trail occurs most frequently as the downward extension of the lower handle attachment on later 1st and early 2nd century conical jugs (see discussion under No. 2, above). In this case, too little survives to be certain of the shape of the vessel. In many cases, the pinched trail is larger, with more pronounced protrusions, but small examples are known, for instance on Niessen No. 6107 in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum, Köln.⁴⁷

4. Fragment of ribbon handle with central ridge, jug; bluish green. Part of straight handle, drawn out. Present length 23 mm. Also from a later 1st-early 2nd century jug, probably made in the Rhineland or Northern France, see discussion under No. 2 above. (F.4, probably disturbed) (Should be AD 85-120) (Not illustrated).
5. Fragment, lower body and base-ring, from jug or jar (?); pale yellow. Curving lower body, tapering inwards to constriction above open pushed-in base-ring and concave base. Diameter (base-ring) 60 mm. (F.43a) (Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD) (Not illustrated).
6. Fragment, lower body and base-ring, from jug or jar (?); pale green. Curving ovoid body tapering inwards to constriction above open pushed-in base-ring and concave base. Diameter (base-ring) 70 mm. (F.4, probably disturbed) (Should be c. AD 80-125) (Not illustrated).

Both of the base fragments may belong either to a globular (or ovoid) jug, or to a jar, see discussion under No. 2 above, (especially footnotes 32-34). Too little of the vessels survive to be at all certain of their original form, but both vessel types are normally found in contexts dating from the later 1st to the early 2nd century AD. Other fragments from jugs or jars

- (a) Body fragment, curved. 1 raised rib; pale bluish green. (F.22).
- (b) Curved body fragment, three wide spaced ribs; bluish green. (F.25) (c. AD 85-120).
- (c) Body fragment, close-set curving ribs; yellow green. (F.6). (?Late Roman).
- (d) Four fragments, conical body with vertical ribs, two fragments, concave base; dark amber brown. Probably part of long necked jug. (Area 5, F.6).
7. Fragment, rim and funnel mouth with handle, from jug (?); bluish green. Rim edge folded down, out and up, with shallow funnel mouth. Small portion of handle attached to outside edge of rim. Diameter (rim) 50 mm. (F.67) (Late 2nd-3rd century AD).

It is not possible to identify this vessel with any certainty, but it appears to be some sort of bottle or flagon with a shallow funnel mouth. The rim form is a little unusual because the folded edge has been bent out diagonally after formation, but this is a minor variation which occurs from time to time in several other groups of vessels which normally have a horizontal rim, and it does not seem to be of great significance. For instance most of the 2nd-3rd century colourless cylindrical jugs with horizontal wheel-cut bands on the body have more or less horizontal folded rims, but the Hauxton jug has a diagonal folded rim, similar to the fragment under discussion.⁴⁸

8. Fragment, tubular rim and side of bowl; bluish green. Everted rim, edge rolled inwards and then bent out and down to form open tubular rim; slightly concave upper body tapering inwards. Diameter (rim) 140 mm. (Area 3, Layer 3).

This is very long-lived vessel form. It occurs in an early Claudian context at Cosa, in central Italy,⁴⁹ and is found in Britain in the Claudio-Neronian period, for instance, at Camulodunum.⁵⁰ These bowls were particularly wide spread during the later 1st century AD.⁵¹ However, they also occur in 2nd and 3rd century contexts in Britain, as at Fishbourne,⁵² and Verulamium;⁵³ they are less common in the later Roman period, though a few fragments are known from 4th century sites, such as Portchester,⁵⁴ and Barton Court Roman Villa, Abingdon,⁵⁵ and one which is believed to be a late Roman survival was found in Grave 53 of the 5th century cemetery at High Down, Sussex.⁵⁶

9. Six fragments, four joining, horizontal tubular rim and body, from jar (?); pale bluish green. Very bubbly. Outspayed horizontal rim, edge rolled inwards to form tube, and flattened on top. The width of the rim is very uneven; constricted neck. Diameter (rim) 86 mm. (F.26 Late 1st-early 2nd century) and (F.72, glass residual in a late 3rd-4th century feature).

Jars of several types occasionally have tubular rims formed by rolling the edge up and inwards. For instance, this feature may be seen on some 1st and 2nd century cinerary urns, as in examples from Bishopsgate, London, and at Southwark.⁵⁷ Similar rims also occur on much smaller jars and pots, mainly in later 1st and early 2nd century contexts. A small bag shaped jar, perhaps intended to contain unguents, was found in the latrine drain in the Commandant's house at Housesteads,⁵⁸ and another very small specimen came from a stone coffin in the Railway cemetery at York.⁵⁹

10. Fragment, rim and body of conical cup or beaker; yellow green. Slightly everted curving rim, edge cracked off but not smoothed, with inward bevel. Upper body straight sided, tapering inwards. Very faint band of abraded lines on rim, broad bands below rim and on body. Diameter (rim) 80 mm. (Area 5, F.6).
11. Fragment, rim and body of conical cup or beaker; pale greenish. Very bubbly glass. Slightly everted curving rim, edge cracked off and slightly smoothed, with inward bevel. Upper body straight sided tapering inwards. Band of abraded lines below rim, and two bands close together on body. Diameter (rim) 82 mm. (F.72) (Late 3rd-4th century AD).

The two fragments of beakers, and the black bead with opaque blue zig zag trails (No. 15, below) are the only pieces of Late Roman glass from the site. Conical beakers are quite common in 4th century contexts at sites in the middle and lower Rhineland, northern France, Belgium and Holland, especially in late Roman cemeteries.⁶⁰ Similar vessels also occur at a number of sites in Britain, though they are often rather fragmentary; for example, pieces are recorded from Shakenoak Roman villa, Oxon.,⁶¹ and Bradwell Abbey Roman villa, Bucks.⁶² There are also a few nearly complete specimens, such as one from Silchester,⁶³ and another from Wint Hill, Banwell, Somerset.⁶⁴

12. Three joining fragments, lower body and base, from cup or flask (?); bluish green. Convex curving lower body and small concave base with pontil mark. Diameter (base) 30 mm. (F.43a) (Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD).

Many small glass vessels made during the first and second centuries had a simple concave base, so it is not possible to be definite about the original shape of the vessel. The presence of the pontil mark in the centre of the base indicates that the rim has been finished by hot working, e.g. folding, or fire-rounding, rather than being cracked-off and ground after the vessel has cooled. This might perhaps favour the form being a flask, rather than a cup, but this is by no means certain, as many drinking vessel types were finished with fire-rounded rims.

13. Fragment, body and base-ring, perhaps from small bowl or plate; bluish green. Curved lower body tapering inwards to solid tubular pushed-in base-ring and concave base with central 'kick'. Scars on base-ring, indicating use of 'post-technique'. Diameter (base-ring) 42 mm. (F.64) (Late Antonine).

In the 1st and 2nd centuries AD many types of small cups, bowls and plates were made with this kind of tubular base-ring, and one cannot know which of them is represented here.⁶⁵

The scar on the edge of the base-ring probably indicates that a 'post', or broad plate attached to the end of the pontil iron, was used to hold the vessel while the rim, or handles and so on, were finished off. This, like No. 12, above, indicates that the rim was either fire-rounded or bent over into a tubular rim, rather than cracked-off when cool, because in the latter case there would be no need to support the vessel. Also:

- (a) Fragment of base-ring and base, perhaps from bowl; bluish-green. Body wall broken away above hollow tubular pushing-in base-ring and slightly concave base. Diameter (base-ring) 60 mm. (F.6) (Late Roman context) (Not illustrated).
14. Four joining fragments, body and base of small discoid unguent bottle; pale greenish. Low squat body, convex curving sides and wide concave base. Diameter (base-ring) 40 mm. (F.49) (First half of 2nd century AD).

The unguent bottle was probably manufactured at the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century AD, as the type does not become common until that period. Similar vessels are known from a burial group dated late 1st or early 2nd century at Chichester,⁶⁶ and in a deposit dated *c.* AD 80-120 at Wroxeter.⁶⁷

Objects

15. Small mis-shapen bun bead; complete. 'Black' ground with opaque light blue zig-zag trail round body. Diameter 14 mm; Height 6.9 mm; Diameter (perforation) 5 mm. (F.70) (Late 3rd-4th century AD).

In view of the context and general appearance of this bead, it seems probable that it belongs to the late Roman period. However, it has proved rather difficult to trace any close parallels.⁶⁸

16. Melon bead; complete. Dark blue faience. Height 17-15 mm; Diameter (maximum) 22 mm; Diameter (perforation) 9 mm. (Area 5, F.3).
17. Melon bead, fragment. Blue faience. Height 18-15 mm. (F.19) (Coarse pot *c.* AD 55-120) (Not illustrated).

These beads are very common on military and civilian sites in Britain in the 1st century AD, but became scarcer in the 2nd and later centuries.

18. Small globular bead, complete. Opaque blue glass. Diameter (maximum) 8 mm; Diameter (perforation) 3 mm; Height 6 mm. (F.4, probably disturbed context) (? *c.* AD 85-120).

NOTES

1. D. Charlesworth 'The Glass' in I. M. Stead 'A Trial Excavation at Braughing, 1969' *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 2 (1970) 37-47

2. D. B. Harden 'The Glass' in C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum* (1947) 288 and 301-2, Pls. 87 and 88 also, D. B. Harden 'Glass' in M. R. Hull *Roman Colchester* (1958) 157-8 and Fig. 79.

3. D. Charlesworth 'The Glass' in S. S. Frere *Verulamium Excavations, I*, (1972) 198-99 and Fig. 74, 4.
4. J. P. Bushe-Fox *Excavations at Richborough, 3rd Report* (1932) 58-9 and Pl. 15.
5. D. B. Harden and J. Price 'The Glass' in B. W. Cunliffe *Excavations at Fishbourne 1961-1969* Vol. II (1971) 328-30, Fig. 137 and Pl. 25.
6. Unpublished; during the excavations directed by Dr. W. H. Manning between 1965 and 1975, more than 60 fragments of pillar-moulded bowls have been found. I am grateful to Dr. Manning for permission to refer to this material.
7. C. Isings *Roman Glass from Dated Finds* (1957) Forms 52 and 55, for details of vessels from dated contexts.
8. D. B. Harden 'The Glass Jug' In M. Biddle 'Two Flavian burials from Winchester' *Antiq J* 47 (1967) 238-40. This paper contains a comprehensive list of references.
9. Now in the Pilkington Glass Museum, St. Helens (inv. No. 1969/39); 'Recent Important Acquisitions' *J. Glass Studies* 13 (1971) 137, No. 12.
10. From the Jarmin collection, Gr. 8. See T. May *The Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum* (1930) 288 and Pl. 90, 8.
11. A. J. Kempe 'Sepulchral Remains found at Litlington, near Royston, Cambridge' *Archaeologia* 26 (1836) 375 and Pl. 45, 8.
12. In the Dept. of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities (83. 12-13, 319). Published many times; see D. B. Harden *et al. Masterpieces of Glass* (1968) 82, No. 108 for detailed description and previous references.
13. T. Inskip *J. British Archaeol. Association* 1 (1846) 52 and Fig.
14. R. C. Neville 'Remains of the Roman period at Chesterford, Essex', *Archaeol. J.* 12 (1855) 113 and Fig.
15. J. Gage 'The Bartlow Hills, Ashden, Essex, with an account of Roman sepulchral relics recently discovered in the lesser barrows' *Archaeologia* 25 (1834) 5 and Pl. II. Fig. 1.
16. D. B. Harden 'Roman Glass from Huntingdon and Rapsley, Surrey' *Antiq. J.* 48 (1968) 308 and Pl. 80a.
17. J. Brent; communication of 29. iv. 1875; *Proc. Soc. Ants. London*, 2nd ser., 6 (1873-6) 377.
18. Harden and Price *op. cit.* (Note 5) 358-60, No. 90; Fig. 142 and Pl. 28.
19. Harden *op. cit.* (Note 2) 305, No. 94-5.
20. Unpublished; found during excavations directed by Mr. Peter Scott, Durham University, to whom I am very grateful for permission to refer to this.
21. J. Price 'The Roman Glass from Excavations at Barrack Block XII, Prysge Field, Caerleon, in 1970' in P. J. Casey *Arch. Camb.* (forthcoming). Another jug was found during excavations in the Extra-Mural settlement at Caerleon; this is unpublished, and I am very grateful to Mr. G. C. Boon, Keeper of Department of Archaeology, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, for drawing my attention to this vessel.
22. Isings *op. cit.* (Note 7) 73-4. Form 55b.
23. G. Faider-Feytmans 'Les Verreries du Tumulus de Frizet' *Etudes d'Histoire et d'Archeologie Namuroises dédiées à Ferdinand Courtoy* (1952) 71-81.
24. The definite report of this burial is still awaited; for a summary of the glass finds see C. Isings 'Glass from Roman Barrows at Esch' *Annales de 2e Congrès des 'Journées Internationales du Verrè* (Leyde 1962) Liège n.d., 69-76.
25. A. Haffner *Das Keltisch-Römische Gräberfeld von Wederath-Belginum. I* (1971) 70 and Pl. 81 (gr. 318).
26. C. Isings *Roman Glass in Limburg* (1971) 36, No. 116, and Fig. 12, 7.
27. G. Behrens 'Römische Gläser aus Rheinhessen' *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 20-21 (1925-26) 67 and Figs. 6 and 7.
28. M. Vanderhoeven *Verres Romains (Ier-IIIe siècle) des Musées Curtius et du Verre à Liège* (1961) 70 and 77, Nos. 75 and 81, Pls. 17 and 18.
29. Faider-Feytmans *loc. cit.* (Note 23).
30. Exhibited in National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
31. Unpublished; found during excavations directed by Dr. M. G. Jarrett, of University College, Cardiff in 1965, to whom I am grateful for permission to refer to this.
32. Charlesworth *op. cit.* (Note 3) 209.
33. Harden and Price *op. cit.* (Note 5), 330-355, and also Charlesworth *op. cit.* (Note 3), 204-5.
34. From funerary contexts: Colchester, Acton Collection, Cat. No. 310; W. A. Thorpe *English Glass*, (1935) 28, Pl. III(b). Shefford, Beds. Illustrated in J. Liversidge *Britain in the Roman Empire* (1969) Pl. 34, top left. Thornborough, Bucks. J. Price 'The Glass Vessels' in A. E. Johnson, 'Excavations at Thornborough' *Records of Bucks* (forthcoming). Other contexts: Verulamium; Charlesworth *op. cit.* (Note 3) 204-5 and Fig. 76, 25-6, fragments of seven jars. Corbridge; W. Bulmer 'Roman glass vessels in the Corstopitum Museum, Corbridge' *AA.* 33 (1955) 120 and Fig. 4; fragments of twelve jars. The Lunt, Baginton; D. Charlesworth 'Glass' in B. Hopley 'The Lunt Roman fort and Training School for Roman Cavalry, Baginton, Warwicks. Final Report. Excavations (1972-3) with conclusions' *Trans. Birmingham and Warwicks. Archaeol. Society* 87 (1975) 39 and Pl. 10 A. Silchester; G. C. Boon *Silchester: the Roman Town of Calleva* (1974) 230-2 and fig. 36, 1 example, nearly complete.
35. C. Fox *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923) 213 and 216 and Pl. XXVI, 2.
36. F. Fremersdorf *Römisches Buntglas in Köln* (1958) 34 and Pl. 40; Inv. No. 23, 241; R. Merrifield *The Roman City of London* (1965) Pl. 121.
37. Fox *op. cit.* (Note 35) 189, 217 and Pl. XXV, 4.
38. In Canterbury Museum. *P.S.A.L.* 2nd series, (1901), 279-80, ill.; But J. Ward *The Roman Era in Britain* 2nd ed. (1920) 182 and Fig. 52 G, says that the jug came from Faversham.
39. Said to be in the British Museum, Thorpe, *op. cit.* (Note 34) (Colchester), 26, (fn. 1), but since apparently transferred to the Victoria & Albert Museum.
40. Both unpublished; *Gloucester* found during excavations (77/69) directed by Mr. H. Hurst; the glass from this site is now being studied by Mrs. Denise Allen, at University College, Cardiff. *Corfe* found during excavations directed by Mr. N. J. Sunter.
41. Morin-Jean *La Verrerie en Gaule sous l'Empire Romain* (1913) 117 and Fig. 143.
42. S. J. de Laet *et al. La Nécropole Gallo-Romaine de Blicquy* (1972) 99, 15 and Pl. 37 and frontispiece.
43. *P.S.A.L.* 2nd series (1901) 279-80, illust.
44. Thorpe (1935); *op. cit.* (Note 34) (Colchester); 27,

- ftn. 2 (not illustrated).
45. Unpublished; found during excavations of 1974.
 46. Thorpe *op. cit.* (Note 34), 27.
 47. F. Fremersdorf *Das Naturfarbene sogenannte Blaugrüne Glas in Köln* (1958) 23 and 1.9.
 48. D. B. Harden 'Four Roman Glasses from Hauxton Mill, Cambridge, 1870' in J. Liversidge 'Roman Discoveries from Hauxton' *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* 51, (1958) 12, 14-15 and Fig. 6, 2 and Pl. 3b.
 49. D. Grose 'Roman glass of the first century AD: a dated deposit of Glassware from Cosa, Italy' *Annales du 6e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Cologne 1973* (Liège 1974) 44, No. 26 and Fig. 5.
 50. Harden *op. cit.* (Note 2) 304, Nos. 80-1 and pl. 88.
 51. Isings *op. cit.* (Note 7) Forms 44 and 45.
 52. Harden and Price *op. cit.* (Note 5), 349-50, 352-3; Nos. 60 and 70. Figs. 140-1.
 53. Charlesworth *op. cit.* (Note 3) 199-200 and Fig. 74, 6-10.
 54. D. B. Harden 'The Glass' in B. W. Cunliffe *Excavations at Portchester Castle; Vol. I, Roman* (1975) 369 and Fig. 197, 8.
 55. J. Price 'The Roman Glass from Barton Court Farm, Abingdon' (forthcoming); there are two fragments from late Roman tubular rim bowls at this site, one of which is mould blown.
 56. D. B. Harden 'Saxon Glass from Sussex' *Sussex County Magazine* 25 (1951) 263 and 266 and Fig. 8.
 57. *Roman London* RCHM (1928) 159 and Fig. 65, 32; 169 and Fig. 69, 63.
 58. D. Charlesworth 'A Group of vessels from the Commandant's house, Housesteads' *J. Glass Studies* 13 (1971) 35 and Fig. 10.
 59. D. B. Harden 'Glass in Roman York' in *Eboracum* RCHM (1962) 180 and Fig. 89 (HG 2).
 60. Isings *op. cit.* (Note 7). Form 106c.
 61. D. B. Harden 'Glass' in A.C.C. Brodribb et al. *Excavations at Shakenoak IV* (1973) 103-4 and Fig. 52, 225.
 62. J. Price 'The Glass' in M. J. Green *The Bradwell Roman Villa – 1st Interim Report* (1975) 12 and Fig. 33, 6.
 63. Boon *op. cit.* (Note 34) Silchester, 230-1 and Fig. 36, 8.
 64. D. B. Harden 'The Wint Hill Hunting Bowl and related glasses', *J. Glass Studies* 2 (1960) 51-2 and Figs. 8 and 9.
 65. Isings, *op. cit.* (Note 7) Forms 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 69, 75, 85 and 94.
 66. M. Rule and A. Down *Chichester Excavations, I* (1971) 92 and Fig. 5.20.
 67. J. P. Bushe-Fox *Excavations at Wroxeter 1913* (1914) 20 and Fig. 11.
 68. However, see J. P. Bushe-Fox *Excavations at Richborough 4* (1949) 149, Nos. 236-8 and Pl. 55. Black beads with opaque blue and opaque red trails, either late or post-Roman.

6. THE COINS

BY M. HAMMERSON AND R. COXSHALL

The coinage of the first two and a half centuries AD, as is normal, gives only a partial guide to the level of activity on the site. Most coins from this period show medium to heavy wear, with the earlier coins, to the end of the Flavian dynasty (AD 96) showing somewhat less wear (pointing to loss during the late 1st-2nd centuries) than the post-Flavian coins, which show uniformly heavy wear (suggesting circulation into the 3rd century, possibly as late as the AD 260s). The overall impression given is one of absence of any significant levels of occupation until the last years of the 1st century AD.

Losses of the base *antoniniani* and their imitations, of the AD 260s and 270s, are normal (increased coin loss during a period of inflation and increased volume of coins in circulation), but the virtual absence of coins of the British usurpers of AD 287-296 is unusual; comparable sites around London such as Old Ford, Sheldon (1971, 42-77 and 1972, 101-147) and Brentford, Laws (1976, 1 9-205) both yield numbers of these. It may be noted here that the occurrence of twenty-six of these *antoniniani* from F.6 (p.) could suggest a scattered hoard.

4th century coin loss is typical of sites which saw their peak of prosperity during the Constantinian era and the period immediately following, c. AD 320-380, with economic activity falling off sharply thereafter. This compares closely with the coin pattern from Brentford, but contrasts with that from Old Ford, which belongs to that class of site which remained economically active until the end of the 4th or early 5th century. On the basis of the coin finds, then, occupation at Enfield should have been declining by the AD 380s. Reference to the histograms of coin numbers from Enfield and comparable sites, (Fig. 28) illustrates this.

The key to the periods shown on the horizontal axis of the histogram (Fig. 28) is:

1. Pre-AD 41	12. 222-238
2. 41-54	13. 238-253
3. 54-69	14. 253-273
4. 69-79	15. 273-287
5. 79-96	16. 287-296
6. 96-117	17. 296-330
7. 117-138	18. 330-348
8. 138-161	19. 348-364
9. 161-180	20. 364-378
10. 180-192	21. 378-388
11. 192-222	22. 388-402

Fig. 28. Coin Histograms

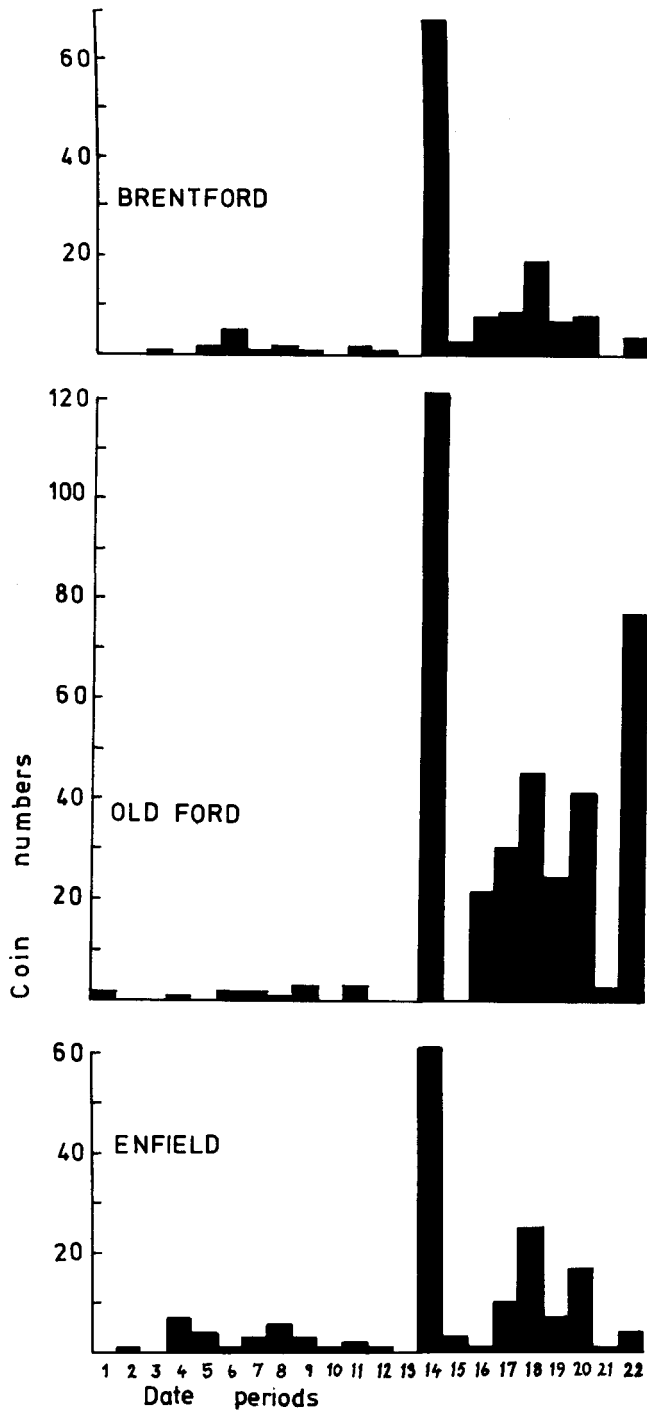


Fig. 28. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Coin histogram.

Summary of Coin Finds according to context

(Coins are specified according to coin list number).

F.1. AD 388-402: 163, 161. AD ? 364-378: 155. AD 350s-360s: 140. AD 330-335: 114, 109. AD 318: 103. AD 270s-280s: 93, 84, 73, 70. AD 268-273: 59, 53. AD 179: 25. AD 161-175: 23. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 176.
 F.2. AD 330-378: 158. AD 330s-340s: 132, 130, 133, 116. AD 314-315: 102, 99. AD 287-290: 98. AD 270s-280s: 92, 91, 88, 78, 82, 77, 72. AD 268-273: 64, 71, 57, 46, 43. AD 253-268: 33.
 F.3. AD 367-375: 143. AD 330s-340s: 131, 113. AD 270s-280s: 87. AD 268-273: 66. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 171, 172, 173, 181.
 Dark soil to s. of F.1. AD 325-341: 124, 118, 108.
 Dark soil above F.5. AD 330s-340s: 129. AD 268-270: 41. *1st-2nd century AD*: 28.
 Pit, w edge of Area 1. AD 194: 30.
 F.6. AD 270s-280s: 97, 90, 89, 86, 85, 81, 80, 79, 76, 69, 67. AD 259-273: 95, 63, 62, 60, 58, 56, 55, 54, 51, 50, 44, 39, 37, 36. AD 134-175: 22, 15.
 F.16. AD 85: 9.
 F.25. AD 73-78: 8.
 F.38. AD 74-79: 5.
 F.41. AD 379-402: 389. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 178, 184.
 F.42. AD 355-360: 134. AD 268-273: 65.
 F.43a. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 187.
 F.48. L.1. AD 330-335: 111. *End 2nd century-beginning 3rd century AD*: 31. AD 119-121: 14.
 F.64. AD 270: 45. AD 161-9: 24.
 F.66. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 175.
 F.68. AD 330-337: 115.
 F.70. AD 364-378: 156, 153, 149, 148, 142. AD 330-378: 159.
 F.72. AD 364-378: 151.
 F.81. L.1. AD 330-341: 119, 110.
 F.81. AD 350s-360s: 136.
 F.94. AD 367-375: 147. AD 323: 104.
 Area 1 Unstratified. AD 350s-360s: 137. AD 330-348: 127, 122, 117.

Area 2 Unstratified. AD 378-383: 160. AD 364-378: 150, 144, 141. AD 330-348: 128, 123. AD 323-324: 105. *Uncertain late 3rd-4th century AD*: 179, 177, 167, 165. AD 153-155: 19, 18. AD 71-96: 12, 3.
 Area 2. L.1. AD 337-341: 121. AD 259-276: 96, 42, 48.
 Area 2. L.2. AD 50s-60s: 1.
 Area 2. L.3. AD 71: 4.
 Area 3 Unstratified. AD 364-375: 152, 146. AD 350s-360s: 135. AD 347-348: 125. AD 337-341: 120. *Later 3rd century AD*: 94. AD 154-5: 20. AD 69-79: 7. AD 310: 100. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 166. *Illegible*: 186.
 Area 3. L.1. AD 350s-360s: 139. AD 270s-280s: 74, 68. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 182.
 Area 3. L.3. AD 364-378: 154.
 Site watching material.
 Area 6. AD ?364-378: 157.
 F.1. AD 138-141: 21.
 F.2. AD 259-268: 49.
 F.6. *Illegible*: 188.
 F.11. AD 270s-280s: 76.
 F.25. AD 322-324: 107.
 F.26. *3rd-4th century AD*: 189.
 F.28. AD 253-270: 47. AD 231-235: 32. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 192, 191. *Illegible*: 190.
 F.30. AD 367-375: 145.
 F.32. AD 259-268: 52.
 F.34. AD 347-348: 126.
 F.46. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 193.
 F.48. AD 350s-360s: 138. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 174. *Illegible*: 194.
 F.51. AD ?98-117: 13.
 F.52. *1st-3rd century AD*: 168.
 F.57. AD 268-270: 40.
 F.63. AD 388-402: 162.
 Area 5. F.1. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 180.
 Area 5. F.2. *Later 3rd-4th century AD*: 185.
 Area 5. F.3. *1st-2nd century AD*: 27.
 Unstratified. AD 270s-280s: 83. AD 71-78: 6. AD 138-161: 17. AD 85: 1. AD 330-335: 112. AD 310-324: 106, 101. AD 117-138: 16. *Prob. end 2nd century AD*: 29. *Illegible*: 195.

COIN LIST

All coins are bronze unless otherwise stated.

CONDITION: to indicate state of wear, and possibly period of circulation, before loss: A=unworn; B=slightly worn; C=average wear; D=quite heavy wear; E=heavily worn; ?=corroded, uncertain.

REFERENCES: RIC=*Roman Imperial Coinage* (Various Volumes, 1923-); LRB1/2=*Late Roman Bronze Coinage* R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill, J. P. C. Kent (1965), Parts 1 and 2.

		Coin Date	Con- dition	Provenance (SW=Site Watching features)
1. Irregular Copy, Claudius I	AE 20.5mm, type RIC 66, Minerva	c.45-65	D	Area 2, L.1
2. Vespasian	Dup., RIC 475, PAX AVG (Rome)	71	C	Area 2, L.1
3. Vespasian	Dup., RIC 479, SECVRITAS AVGVSTI (Rome)	71	B	Area 2 (Unstratified)
4. Vespasian	As, RIC 500, SECVRITAS AVGVSTI (Rome)	71	C	Area 2, L.3
5. Vespasian	AR Den., RIC 124a, 176 or 211, IOVIS CVSTOS (Rome)	74-9	D	Area 3, F.38
6. Vespasian	Dup., PROVIDENT AVG	71-8	?D	Area 5, F.3

7. Vespasian	As or Dup., unc. rev.	69-79	?C	Area 2 (Unstratified)
8. Domitian (Caesar)	As or Dup., FELICITAS PVBLICA SC (Rome)	73-78	?	F.25
9. Domitian (Augustus)	Sest., RIC 285, Emperor and German (Rome)	85	A	F.16
10. Domitian	Dup., RIC 301, MONETA AVGVST SC (Rome)	85	C	Area 149 (Unstrat.)
11. Domitian	Dup., RIC 327, MONETA AVGVST SC (Rome)	86	C	Area 2, L.1
12. Domitian	Sest., unc.	81-96	E	Area 2 (Unstratified)
13. Probably Trajan	As/Dup., unc.	98-117	E	SW F.51
14. Hadrian	Quadrans, PM TRP COS III SC, Rostrum (Rome) RIC 623	119-21	C	F.48, L.1
15. Hadrian	Sest., RIC 748ff, FELICITAS AVG SC (Rome)	134-8	E	F.6
16. Hadrian	Sest., unc.	117-138	E	(Unstratified)
17. Antoninus Pius	Sest., unc.	138-161	E	(Unstratified)
18. Antoninus Pius	Sest., RIC 916, LIBERTAS COS III SC (Rome)	153-4	B	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
19. Antoninus Pius	Sest., RIC 929, LIBERTAS COS III SC (Rome)	154-5	D	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
20. Antoninus Pius	Dup., RIC 930, BRITANNIA COS III SC (Rome)	154-5	D	Area 3 (Unstrat.)
21. Faustina Sr.	Sest. RIC (Antoninus Pius) 1078, IVNO REGINAE SC (Rome)	138-141	D	SW F.1
22. Faustina Jr.	Dup., unc.	145-175	?D	F.6
23. Faustina Jr.	Sest., RIC (Marcus Aurelius) 1635, FECVND AVGVSTAE SC (Rome)	161-175	D	F.1
24. Lucilla	Sest., RIC (Marcus Aurelius) 1730-2, CONCORDIA AVG (Rome)	161-9	E	F.64
25. Commodus (Augustus, with Marcus Aurelius)	Sest., RIC 1599, Minerva, IMP II COS II PP SC (Rome)	179	D	F.1
26. Commodus (Sole reign)	As, RIC 570, COL. L. AN. COM. TRP XV IMP VIII COS VI SC	190	B	F.2
27. Uncertain	As or Dup.	1st-2nd C	E	Area 5, F.3
28. Uncertain	As or Dup.	1st-2nd	?	Dark soil above F.5 between F.1 and 2
29. Uncertain	Sest.	2nd C.	?	
30. Septimius Severus	AR. Den., RIC 56, SECVRTAS PVBLICA (Rome)	194	C	Pit, W. edge of area 1
31. Septimius Severus	Silver-plated bronze copy, type of A.D. 194-9	c. 200	?C	F.48, L.1
32. Severus Alexander	AE Sest., RIC 637, MARS VLTOR SC (Rome)	231-235	D	SW F.28
33. Gallienus	Ant., RIC 160, AETERNITAS AVG (Rome)	259-268	C	F.2
34. Gallienus	Ant., RIC 236 or 492 (var.), MARTI PACIF	259-268	A	F.81
35. Gallienus	Ant., RIC 481, FIDES MILITVM (Milan)	259-268	C	Area 1, L.1
36. Gallienus	Ant., RIC 499, PAX AVG (Milan)	259-268	C	F.6
37. Gallienus	Ant., unc.	253-268	C	F.6
38. Gallienus	Ant., unc.	253-268	C	F.2
39. Claudius II	Ant., RIC 34, FIDES EXERCII (Rome)	268-70	B	F.6
40. Claudius II	Ant., RIC 54, IOVI VICTORI (Rome)	268-70	D	SW F.57
41. Claudius	Ant., RIC 109, VIRTVS AVG (Rome)	268-70	C	Dark Soil above F.5, between F.1 and 2
42. Claudius II	Ant., RIC 113 (var.), VIRTVS AVGVSTI (Rome)	268-70	C	Area 2, L.1
43. Claudius II (posthumous)	Ant., RIC 259ff, CONSECRATIO, Altar	270	B	F.2
44. Claudius II (posthumous)	Ant., RIC 261, CONSECRATIO, Altar (Milan)	270	B	F.6
45. Claudius II (posthumous)	Ant., RIC 290, VIRTVS AVG (Rome)	270	?B	F.64
46. Claudius II	Ant., unc.	268-70	?C	F.2
47. Central empire, uncertain	Ant., unc.	253-270	B	SW F.28
48. Postumus	Ant., RIC 58, FELICITAS AVG (Lyons)	259-268	B	Area 2, L.1
49. Postumus	Sest., RIC 162, SALVS AVG	259-268	B	F.2

50. Postumus	Ant., RIC 80 or 323, PROVIDENTIA AVG	259-268	C	F.6
51. Postumus	Ant., RIC 377-8, FIDES EQVIT (Milan)	259-268	C	F.6
52. Postumus	Ant., unc.	259-268	?	SW F.32
53. Victorinus	Ant., RIC 118, PAX AVG (Cologne)	268-270	B	F.1
54. Victorinus	Ant., unc.	268-270	B	F.6
55. Tetricus I	Ant., RIC 136, SPES PVBLICA	270-273	C	F.6
56. Tetricus II	Ant., RIC 271, SPES AVGG	270-273	B	F.6
57. Tetricus II	Ant., RIC 280, VIRTUS AVG	270-273	C	F.2
58. Tetricus II	Ant., unc.	270-273	C	F.6
59. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., INVICTVS	268-273	C	F.1
60. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., LAETITIA AVG	268-273	C	F.6
61. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., LAETITIA AVG	268-273	C	F.2
62. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., SPES AVG(G)	268-273	B	F.6
63. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., SPES AVG(G)	268-273	C	F.6
64. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., unc.	268-273	C	F.2
65. Victorinus or Tetricus I	Ant., unc.	268-273	?C	F.42
66. Uncertain	Ant.	253-273	?	F.3
67. Irregular copy, Gallienus	AE 14mm, unc.	270s-80s	B	F.6
68. Irregular copy, Claudius II	AE 12.5mm, type <i>CONSECRATIO</i> , (Altar)	270s-80s	B	Area 3, L.1
69. Irregular copy, Victorinus	AE 16.5 x 15mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.6
70. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 15.5mm, type RIC 101-2, <i>Pax Aug</i>	270s-80s	C	F.1
71. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 13mm, type RIC 101-2, <i>Pax Aug</i>	270s-80s	C	F.6
72. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 14.5mm, type of <i>Laetitia Augg</i>	270s-80s	B	F.2
73. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 18mm, type RIC 130ff, <i>Spes Aug</i>	270s-80s	B	F.1
74. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 14mm, type ? <i>Felicitas</i> or ? <i>Hilaritas</i>	270s-80s	C	Area 3, L.1
75. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 15.5mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.6
76. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 13 x 11mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	C	SW F.11
77. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 16mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	A	F.2
78. Irregular copy, Tetricus I	AE 16mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.2
79. Irregular copy, Victorinus or Tetricus I	AE 10 x 9mm, unc. rev.	270s-80	C	F.6
80. Irregular copy, Victorinus or Tetricus I	AE 14mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.6
81. Irregular copy, Victorinus or Tetricus I	AE 16 x 14mm, type <i>Providentia</i>	270s-80s	A	F.6
82. Irregular copy, Tetricus II	AE 11.5mm, type RIC 254-7, <i>Pietas Augg</i>	270s-80s	B	F.2
83. Irregular copy, Tetricus II	AE 15.5mm, type <i>Pax Aug</i>	270s-80s	C	Site working 76: trench by block 24
84. Irregular copy, Tetricus II	AE 16.5 x 14.5mm, type RIC. 267, <i>Salus Aug</i>	270s-80s	B	F.1
85. Irregular copy, Tetricus II	AE 17 x 15mm, type RIC 234, <i>Invictus</i>	270s-80s	B	F.6
86. Irregular copy, Gallic empire	AE 15.5mm, unc. rev., possibly type <i>Principi Iuventutis</i> of Tetricus II	270s-80s	B	F.6
87. Irregular copy, Gallic empire	AE 16.5mm, rev. unc.	270s-80s	B	F.3
88. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 8.5mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.2
89. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 10 x 9mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	C	F.6
90. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 11.5mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	C	F.6
91. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 13mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	B	F.2
92. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 14.5 x 13.5mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	D	F.2
93. Irregular copy, radiate	AE 17mm, unc. rev.	270s-80s	C	F.1
94. Radiate, probably irregular	AE 15mm+	270s-80s	?	Area 3 (Unstrat.)
95. Aurelian	Ant., RIC. 108, DACIA FELIX (Milan)	270-271	B	F.6
96. Aurelian	Ant., FIDES MILITVM	270-276	B	Area 2, L.1
97. Irregular copy, Probus	AE 12mm, unc. rev.	276-c.286	C	F.6
98. Carausius	Ant., RIC 832, LETITIA AVG (no mint)	287-290	B	F.2
99. Licinius I	Follis, RIC (London) 31, GENIO POP ROM	315	B	F.2
100. Constantine I	Follis, RIC (London) 118-9 MARTI CONSERVATORI	310	B	(Unstratified)
101. Constantine I	Follis, RIC (Trier) 87a, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	310-313	B	SW Clearing
102. Constantine I	Follis, RIC (London) 27, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	314-315	C	F.2
103. Constantine II	AE3, RIC (London) 136, PRINCIPIA IVVENTVTIS	318	B	F.1
104. Constantine I	AE3, RIC (Trier) 390, BEATA TRANQUILLITAS	323	B	F.94
105. Crispus	AE3, RIC (Trier) 440, CAESARVM			

	NOSTRORVM	323-324	A	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
106. Constantine II	AE3, RIC (London) 292, CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	323-324	C	(Unstratified)
107. Constantine II	AE3, CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	322-324	B	SW F.25
108. Irregular copy, Constantine II	AE 15 x 14mm, type LRB1-39, but head right, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS (Trier)	324-330	C	Dark soil to s. of F.1
109. Constantinopolis	AE3, Victory on Prow (Lyons)	330-335	B	F.1
110. Constantinopolis	AE3, Victory on Prow (Lyons)	330-335	B	Ditch F.81, L.1
111. Constantinopolis	AE3, Victory on Prow (Lyons)	330-335	C	F.48 L.1
112. Urbs Roma	AE3, LRB1-70, Wolf & Twins (Trier)	330-335	C	SW Clearing
113. Urbs Roma	AE3, LRB1-85, Wolf & Twins (Trier)	330-335	C	F.3
114. Urbs Roma	AE3, LRB1-200, Wolf & Twins (Lyons)	330-335	B	F.1
115. Constantine I	AE3, LRB1-48, GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards (Trier)	330-337	C	F.68
116. Constantine I	AE3, LRB1-747, GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards (Siscia)	330-337	C	F.2
117. House of Constantine	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)	330-337	B	Area 1 L.2
118. Constantius II	AE3, LRB1-242, GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard (Lyons)	337-341	D	Dark soil to s. of F.1
119. House of Constantine	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (one standard)	337-341	B	F.81 L.1
120. House of Constantine	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (one standard)	337-341	B	F.47
121. House of Constantine	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (one standard)	337-341	C	Area 2, L.1
122. House of Constantine (possibly irregular)	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (one standard)	337-341	D	Area 1 L.1
123. House of Constantine (possibly irregular)	AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS (one or two standard)	330-341	C	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
124. Helena	AE3, LRB1-119, PAX PVBLICA (Trier)	337-341	C	Dark soil to s. of F.1
125. Constans or Constantine II	AE3, LRB1-139/140, VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN (Trier)	347-348	A	Area 3 (Unstrat.)
126. Constans	AE3, LRB1-143a/144, VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN (Trier)	347-348	?C	SW F.34
127. Constans or Constantine II	AE3, VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	347-348	C	Area 1 L.1
128. Constans or Constantine II	AE3, VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	347-348	C	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
129. Irregular, Constantinopolis	AE 12mm, Victory on prow	330s-40s	B	Dark soil above F.5, between F.1 and 2
130. Irregular, Urbs Roma	AE 11.5mm, Wolf & Twins	330s-40s	C	F.2
131. Irregular, House of Constantine	AE 15mm, type <i>gloria exercitus</i> (two standards)	330s-40s	C	F.3
132. Irregular, House of Constantine	AE 11.5+mm, type <i>gloria exercitus</i> (two standards)	330s-40s	B	F.2
133. Irregular, House of Constantine	AE 14.5mm, type <i>gloria exercitus</i> (one standard)	330s-40s	C	F.2
134. Constantius II	AE3, LRB2-257, FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Lyons)	355-360	B	F.42
135. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 17 x 14.5mm, type <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Galley)	350s-60s	C	Area 3 L.2
136. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 13.5mm, type <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Fallen horseman)	350s-60s	C	F.81
137. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 13mm, type <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Fallen horseman)	350s-60s	B	Area 1 L.1
138. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 12.5mm, type, <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Fallen horseman)	350s-60s	C	SW F.48
139. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 11.5mm, type <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Fallen horseman)	350s-60s	B	Area 3, L.1
140. Irregular, Constantius II	AE 9mm, type <i>Fel Temp Reparatio</i> (Fallen horseman)	350s-60s	C	F.1
141. Valentinian I	AE3, LRB2-477, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE (Arles)	364-367	C	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
142. Valentinian I	AE3, LRB2-112, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE (Trier)	368-369	B	F.70
143. Valens	AE3, LRB2-301, GLORIA ROMANORVM (Lyons)	367-375	C	F.3
144. Valens	AE3, GLORIA ROMANORVM	364-378	C	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
145. Gratian	AE3, LRB2-517, GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI (Arles)	367-375	C	SW F.30
146. Gratian	AE3, LRB2-517/523, GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI			

147. Gratian	(Arles) AE3, LRB2-503ff, GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	367-375	B	F.42a
148. Gratian	(Arles) AE3, GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI (Arles)	367-375	D	F.94
149. House of Valentinian	AE3, GLORIA ROMANORVM (Lyons or Arles)	367-375	C	F.70
150. House of Valentinian	AE3, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE (Lyons or Arles)	364-378	B	F.70
151. House of Valentinian	AE3, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE (Lyons or Arles)	364-378	C	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
152. House of Valentinian	AE3, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	364-378	?B	F.72
153. House of Valentinian	AE3, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	364-378	B	Area 3 (Unstrat.)
154. House of Valentinian (probable)	AE3, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	364-378	B	F.70
155. House of Valentinian (probable)	AE3, ? SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	364-378	?	Area 3, L.3
156. House of Valentinian (probable)	AE3, ? GLORIA ROMANORVM	364-378	?	F.1
157. House of Valentinian (possible)	AE3, ? SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	364-378	?C	F.70
158. House of Constantine or Valentinian	AE3	364-378	?	SW Area 6
159. House of Constantine or Valentinian	AE3	330-378	?	F.2
160. Gratian	AE4, VOT XV MVLX XX	330-378	?	F.70
161. Arcadius or Honorius	AE4, VICTORIA AVGGG	378-383	B	Area 2
162. House of Theodosius	AE4, VICTORIA AVGGG	388-402	C	F.1
163. House of Theodosius (probable)	AE4, VICTORIA AVGGG	388-402	D	SW F.63
164. House of Theodosius (probable)	AE4, probably VICTORIA AVGGG	388-402	?D	F.1
165. Uncertain	AE4	?379-402	?B	F.41
166. Uncertain	AE3/4	2nd half 4th C.	D	Area 2 (Unstrat.)
167. Uncertain	AE 10.5mm, irregular or possibly Theodosian	2nd half 4th C.	?	Layer (2nd scraping)
168. Uncertain	AE, broken	c. 345+ ? 1st-3rd C.	D ?	SW F.52
169. Probably irregular radiate	AE 14mm, possibly type <i>Pietas Augg</i> of Tetricus II	?later 3rd C.	?C	F.2
170. Probably irregular radiate	AE 9.5mm	?later 3rd C.	B	F.2
171.				
172. Probably irregular radiate	AE 12mm, 6.5mm	?later 3rd C.	?B	F.3

Illegible coins, later 3rd-4th C.

<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Provenance</i>
173. AE3	F.3
174. 14mm	SW F.48
175. 12mm	F.66
176. 12 x 10mm	F.1
177. 11mm	Area 2 (Unstratified)
178. 11mm	F.41
179. 10mm	Area 2 (Unstratified)
180. 10mm	Area 5, F.1
181. 10mm	F.3
182. 9mm	Area 3, L.1
183. 9mm	Area 2-4
184. 8mm	F.41
185. 7mm	Area 5, F.2

The following coins broken, corroded and illegible

186. L. 4, 2nd scraping
 187. F.43a
 188. SW F.6
 189. SW F.26
 190.
 192. SW F.28
 193. SW F.46

194. SW F.48
195. SW Unstratified

Notes on individual coins

No.

1. This has a hole drilled near the edge, presumably for suspension.
14. Very few quadrantes have been found in Britain, and these tend to be of 1st-century date. To the writer's knowledge, no other quadrans of Hadrian is known from Britain.
20. Struck on a small, uneven flan, 23 x 21.5mm, characteristic of many of the Antonine 'Britannia' coins.
26. A coin of considerable rarity.
34. In RIC, Mars carries a spear. Its absence on this specimen does not seem to be a striking fault.
42. Mint-mark is $\frac{XI}{X}$. RIC has $\frac{I}{X}$.
49. Sestertii of Postumus are scarce as site-finds.
103. An extremely rare variety.
137. This may be an overstrike.

THE COIN HOARD

BY J. P. C. KENT

A hoard, consisting originally of 326 pieces was found in the remains of a very large grey pot, but this seems an unlikely container for so few coins. Many of the coins were entirely oxydized and did not survive the necessary cleaning. The 250 survivors, many in a very poor condition, probably over-represent the larger types earlier than AD 330, and there has doubtless been a specially heavy toll of the imitations of the post-AD 330 coinage. A single coin of Constans shows that the date can be no earlier than AD 334, and there are no examples of the GLORIA EXERCITVS 'One standard' issue that must have begun about the end of AD 335.

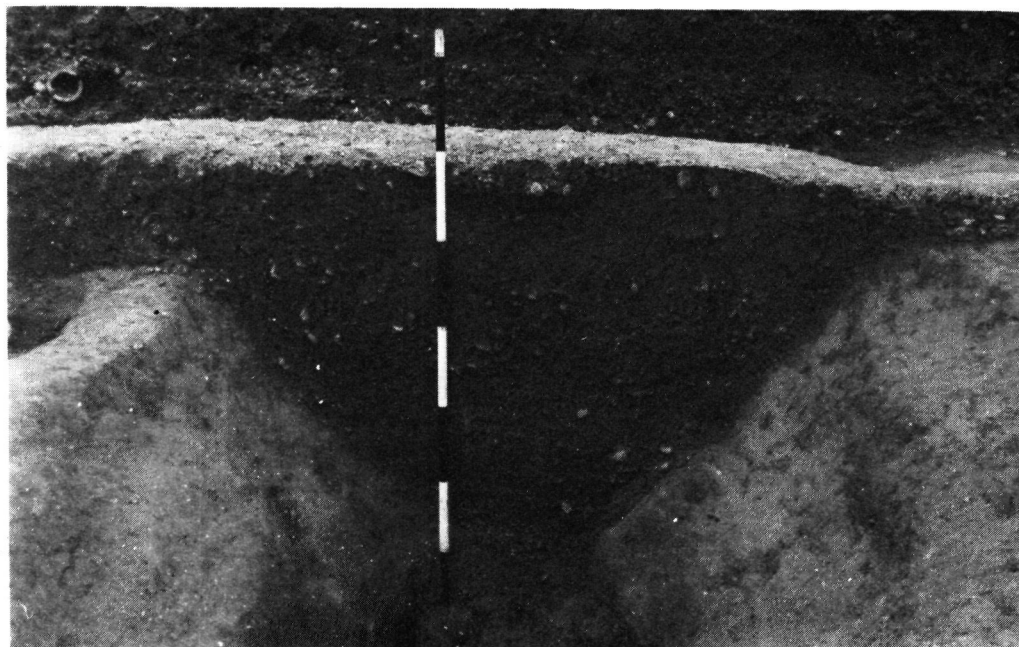
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>3rd century
317-318</p> <p>318-324</p> <p>324-330</p> | <p>Tetricus II (271-274) <i>RIC</i>. 224 <i>I</i>, uncertain <i>I</i>.
Constantine I <i>RIC</i>. London 105 (but PRINCIPIA) <i>1</i>.</p> <p>IOVI CONSERVATORI. <i>RIC</i>. Cyzicus 15 <i>off</i>.
B <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. A <i>1</i>, 18 <i>off</i>. A <i>1</i>, <i>RIC</i>. Alexandria 30 <i>off</i>. A <i>1</i>.
VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP etc. <i>RIC</i>. London 158 <i>1</i>, 166 <i>1</i>, 169 <i>1</i>, 172 <i>1</i>, 181 <i>1</i>; Trier 213 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Lyons 90 <i>1</i>.
VIRTUS EXERCIT. <i>RIC</i>. London 190 <i>1</i>; Trier 258 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Lyons 116 <i>1</i>.
BEATA TRANQVILLITAS etc. <i>RIC</i>. London 207 (var. bust r.) <i>1</i>, 214 (but obv. 7C31) <i>1</i>, 236 <i>2</i>, 240 <i>1</i>, 251 <i>1</i>, 257 <i>1</i>, 275 <i>2</i>, 287 <i>6</i>; Trier 308 <i>off</i>. ? <i>1</i>, 316 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, 341 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 353 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, 372 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 389 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 390 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i> 399 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 410 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>; Lyons 131 <i>1</i>, 133 <i>1</i>, uncertain cf. 204 <i>1</i>.
SARMATIA DEVICTA. <i>RIC</i>. London 289 <i>2</i>; Trier 429 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 435 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>; Lyons 214 <i>5</i>, 222 <i>1</i>.
VOT XX DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG. <i>RIC</i>. Ticinum 167 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint <i>2</i>.
VOT X CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. <i>RIC</i>. London 291 <i>1</i>, 292 <i>7</i>; Trier 433 <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 440 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>3</i>, 441 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Aquileia 113 <i>off</i>. T <i>1</i>, 114 <i>off</i>. T <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint, Constantine II, <i>1</i>; Irregular. Crispus <i>1</i>, Constantine III <i>1</i>.
VOT V CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. <i>RIC</i>. Siscia 163 <i>off</i>. E <i>1</i>.</p> <p>PROVIDENTIAE AVGG and CAESS. <i>LRBC</i>.</p> | <p>I. London 4 <i>1</i>, 6 <i>4</i>; Trier 15 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 18 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 28 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 33 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 34 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 38 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, 40 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Nicomedia 1094 <i>off</i>. A <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint, Constantine I <i>1</i>.
VIRTUS AVGG. <i>LRBC</i>. I Arles 329 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>.
SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE. <i>LRBC</i>. I Trier 41 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>.</p> <p>330-335
GLORIA EXERCITVS. <i>LRBC</i>. I Trier 53 <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 53a <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 54 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 56 <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 57 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>3</i>, 60 <i>off</i>. S <i>4</i>, 63 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 64 (but bust J) <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 67a <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 68 <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 69 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 81 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>; Lyons 186 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 187 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 188 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 198 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>, Constans (mark uncertain) <i>1</i>; Arles 355 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 367 (but bust K) <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, 373 <i>off</i>. ? <i>1</i>, Constantine I (mark uncertain) <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>; Rome 534 <i>off</i>. T <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint, Constantine II <i>3</i>, Constantius II <i>2</i>, uncertain emperor <i>1</i>; Irregular <i>2</i>.
VRBS ROMA. <i>LRBC</i>. I Trier 58 <i>off</i>. P <i>10</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>6</i>, 65 <i>off</i>. S <i>5</i>, 70 <i>off</i>. S <i>3</i>, 76 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, <i>off</i>. ? <i>1</i>, 85 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>, uncertain mark and <i>off</i>. <i>1</i>; Lyons 184 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, 190 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 200 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, 205 <i>off</i>. P <i>2</i>; Heraclea 922 <i>off</i>. <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint <i>4</i>; Irregular <i>1</i>.
CONSTANTINOPOLIS. <i>LRBC</i>. I Trier 59 <i>off</i>. P <i>10</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>4</i>, 66 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>2</i>, 71 <i>off</i>. P <i>4</i>, <i>off</i>. S <i>3</i>, 77 <i>off</i>. S <i>1</i>, 86 <i>off</i>. P <i>1</i>; Lyons 185 <i>off</i>. P <i>3</i>, 201 <i>off</i>. P <i>7</i>; Siscia 746 <i>off</i>. B <i>1</i>; Uncertain mint <i>5</i>; Irregular <i>4</i>.
Uncertain <i>2</i>.</p> |
|--|---|---|

The following rulers and personifications are represented in the hoard: Tetricus II, Licinius I, Licinius II, Constantine I, Crispus, Constantine II, Constantius II, Constans, Helena, Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis.

The 218 coins which can be attributed to specific mints are shown on the following table:



1. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Area 3. Phase 2 in the course of excavation. The industrial pit in the centre has been half-sectioned



2. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Area 3. Section across early ditch (F.26). (Scale 2 metres). (*Photographs A. E. Johnson*)



3. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Area 2. Phase 4. Late Roman gravel spreads



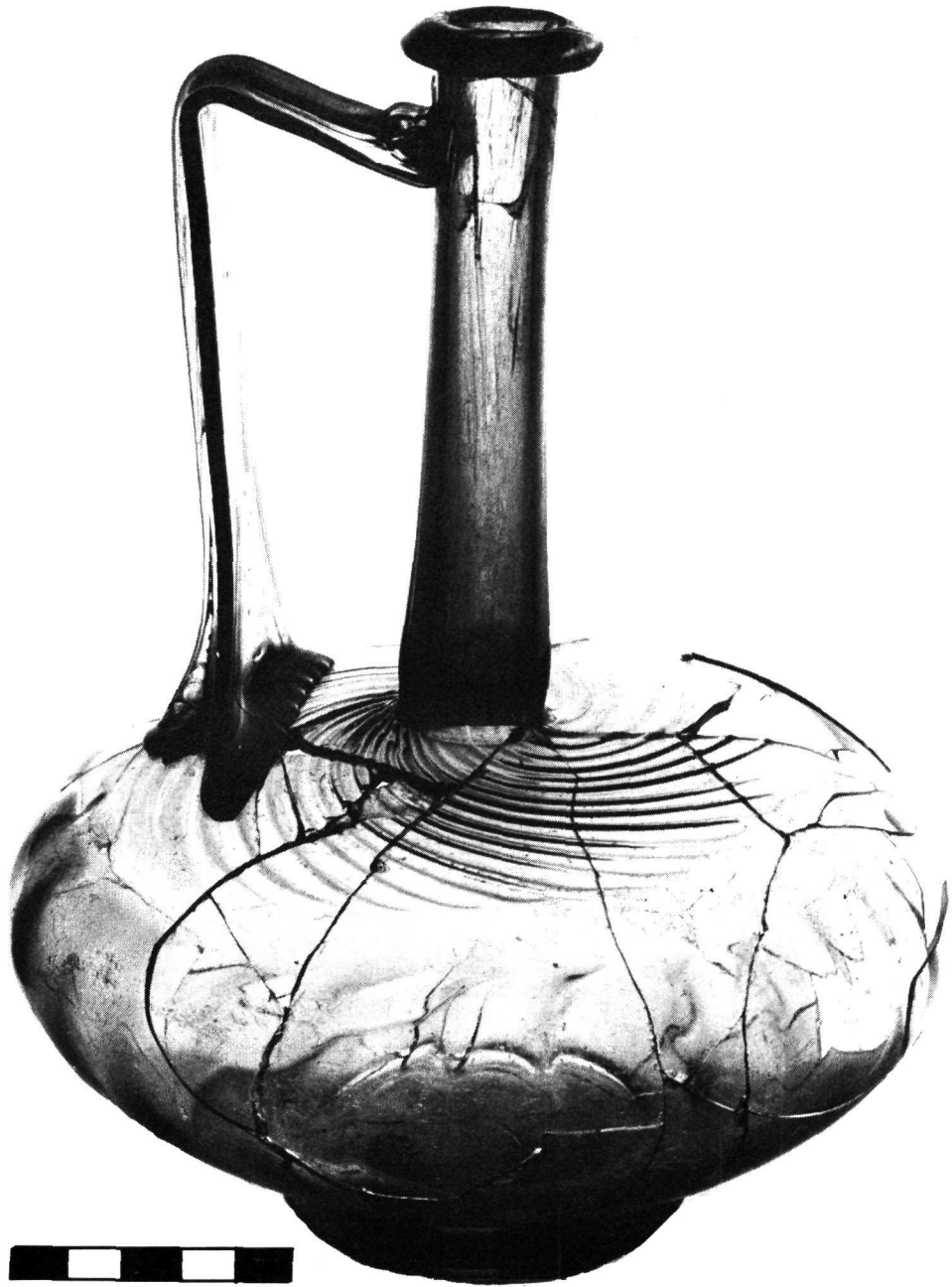
4. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Area 2. Phase 4 deposits sectioned and Phase 1 circular gravel floor revealed in the foreground. (Scale 2 metres). (*Photographs A. E. Johnson*)



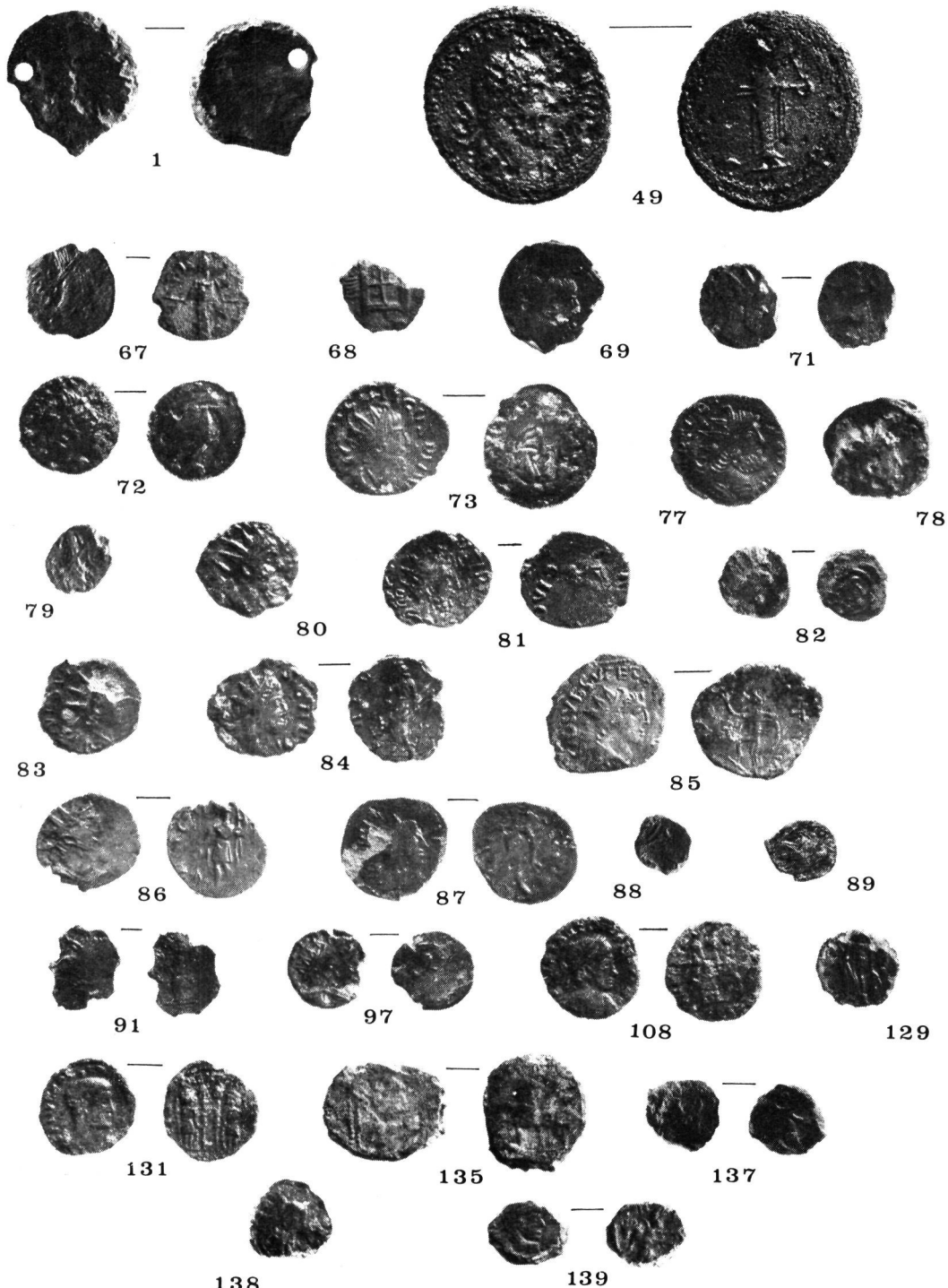
5. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Area 3. General view of the excavation, looking west. The scale in the foreground rests on the metallised roadway. (Scale 2 metres). (Photograph A. E. Johnson)



6. Aerial photograph of Enfield Playing Fields looking east, showing the possible line of Ermine Street (arrowed)



7. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Glass jug; No. 2 Fig. 27 and p. 155 (Scale 5cm). (*Photograph Keith Bellamy*)



8. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Irregular Roman coins. (1/1) (p. 163). (Photograph Keith Bellamy)



9. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Late Roman/Saxon buckle; No. 18 Fig. 30 and p. 169 (Scale 10mm).
(Photograph Trevor Hurst)



10. Lincoln Road, Enfield: Miniature hipposandal; No. 19 Fig. 37 and p. 176 (see text for measurements). (*Photograph by courtesy of Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Department of the Environment*)

	London	Trier	Lyons	Arles	Ticinum	Rome	Aquileia	Siscia	Heraclea	Nicomedia	Cyzicus	Alexandria
317-318	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
318-324	31	29	11	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1
324-330	5	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
330-335	—	84	26	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	37	127	37	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1

7. THE ROMAN SMALL FINDS

(At the time of writing the small finds from Areas 1-4 were awaiting conservation in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Department of the Environment. A few of the better preserved bronze objects were available for drawing, but most of the ironwork had to be drawn from X-rays. The finds, when conserved, will be available for further study at Forty Hall Museum, Enfield.)

COPPER ALLOY

(Fig. 29) BY GRAHAM DEAL (Nos. 1-29) AND A. E. JOHNSON (Nos. 30-53).

1. Brooch with criss cross decoration, with red enamel in decoration; Collingwood and Richmond Group Q. (Site watching).
2. Disc brooch with cog wheel decoration and traces of blue-green enamel. (F.1).
3. Brooch of Dolphin type; Collingwood and Richmond Group H. (Site watching).
4. Signet ring; stone missing. (F.2).
5. Stud with two grooves on the upper surface. (F.6).
6. Spade shaped pendant. (F.2).
7. Harness (?) strap slide. (F.2).
8. Finger ring with beading and V-shaped incisions. (F.3).

(Fig. 30)

9. Pin. (Unstratified).
 10. Pin. (Site watching).
 11. Pin. (F.4).
 12. Pin with spherical head. (F.1).
 13. Pin with spherical head. (F.4).
 14. Three fragments of bronze sheets. (F.1).
 15. Part of a bracelet with zig-zag decoration. (F.6).
 16. Part of a bracelet with ring and dot decoration. (F.3).
 17. Spatula or large spoon with zig-zag decoration on reverse. (Site watching).
 18. Late Roman/Saxon buckle; ring and dot decoration. (F.3), (Pl. 9)).
 19. Needle. (Site watching).
- (Fig. 31)
20. Part of a ring, perhaps from a harness. (F.6).
 21. Ring, perhaps from a harness. (F.2).
 22. Bar, probably part of a buckle. (F.2).
 23. Two fragments of sheet metal rivetted together. (Area 5).
 24. ? strap part. (F.4).
 25. Stylus. (F.6).
 26. Part of a spoon handle. (Site watching).
 27. Fragment of wire. (F.1).
 28. Part of a pin with traces of blue enamel. (Site watching).

29. Irregular block. (F.4).

(Fig. 32)

30. Fibula. Distorted. The pin is intact, and therefore it is possible to see how the pierced catchplate has been bent away from the body. There is a series of small incisions on the bow; Camulodunum Type IV. (Area 2. Unstratified).
 31. A penannular brooch; the body has been broken. (Area 2. Layer 3).
 32. Fibula, undecorated; spring, pin and lower portion missing. Camulodunum Type IV. (Area 2. Layer 3).
 33. Fibula; badly corroded, part of the catchplate and pin are missing. Undecorated bow; probably Camulodunum Type V. (F.44).
 34. Fibula identified by X-ray. 45 mm long, 18 mm across the bow, with a 6 mm diameter ring attached to the top of the bow, perhaps intended to take a chain. Probably one of a pair. (F.68) (Not illustrated).
 35. Fibula; badly corroded; probably Camulodunum Type IV. (F.68).
 36. Decorative strap mounting cast in one piece. The strap loop has been forced towards the centre, perhaps in order to grip a thinner strap than was originally intended. The design is abstract and symmetrical on two planes, and is straight from the mould. There is no suggestion of any other working beyond polishing, *although it is possible that the deep recesses around the two bosses may have been enamelled; but no trace remains.*
- The use of pronounced bosses and heavy castings is commonly found in Iron Age contexts, *cf* tankard handle from Seven Sisters, Neath, Glamorgan, Fox (1958, Plate 66a, Fig. 78, 9). It is probable that these traditional elements became incorporated into examples of early Roman Provincial metalworking styles, and occur on military sites both in Britain and the continent, Brailsford (1962, 15 and Fig. 14 No. 16) ORL (1914 Pl. 12, No. 24) and at Newstead, *v* Curle (1911, 302 and Pl. 75 No. 1, 3, 9). (F.48. Layer 1).
37. Bronze fitting, 425 x 225 mm. Made from a single sheet. Illustrated from an X-ray. There are two oval

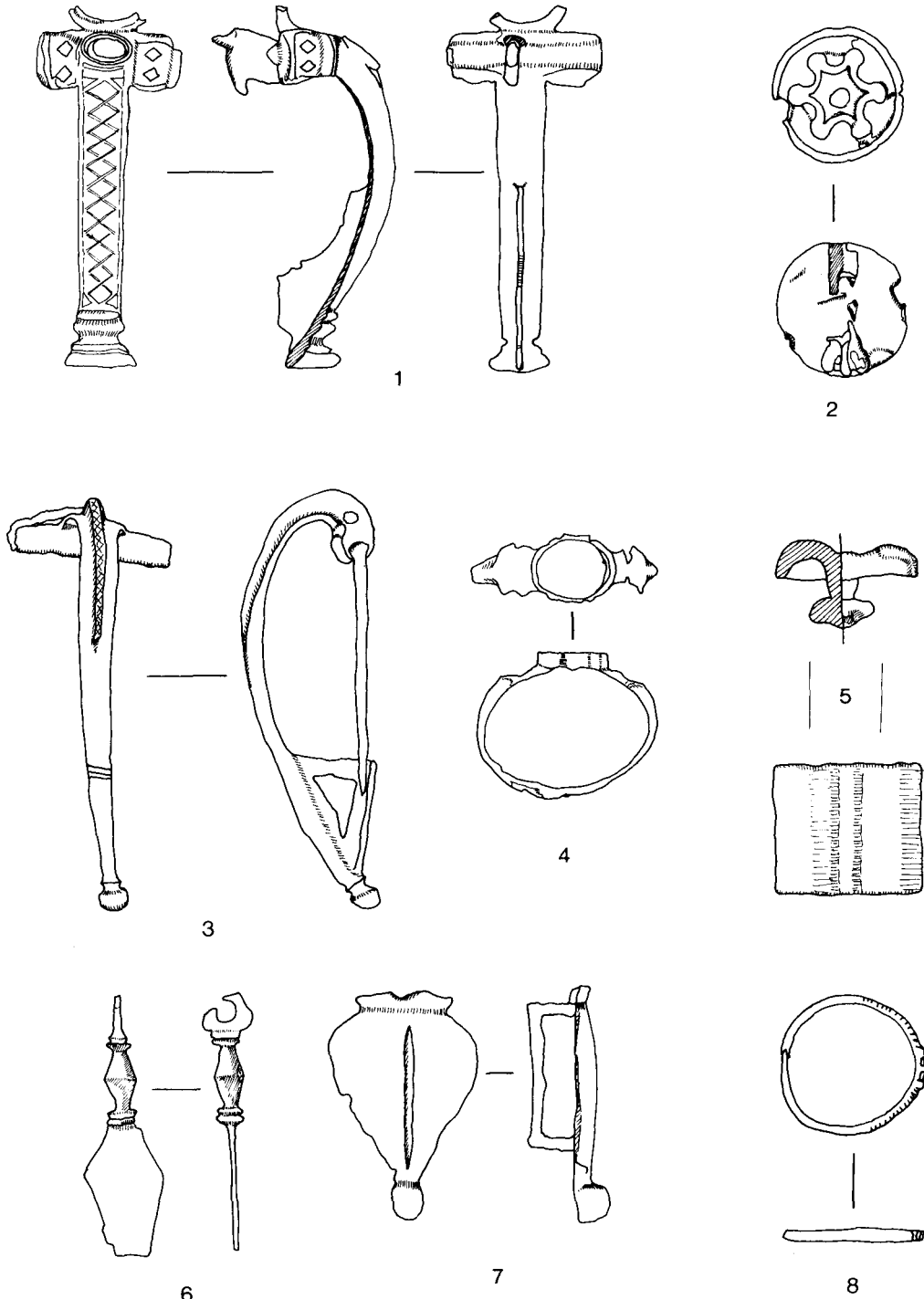


Fig. 29. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (1-8). (1/1)

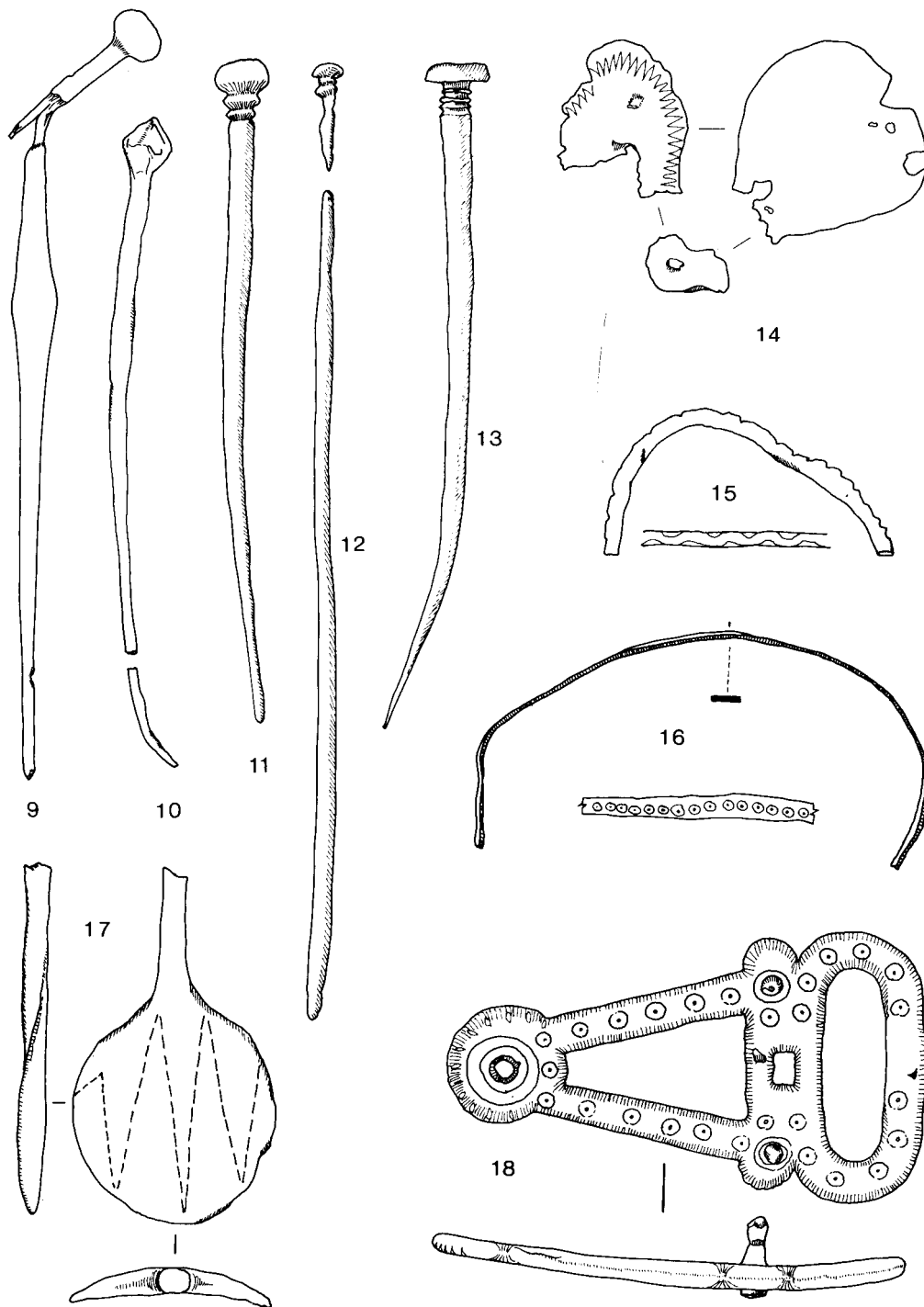


Fig. 30. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (9-18). (1/1)

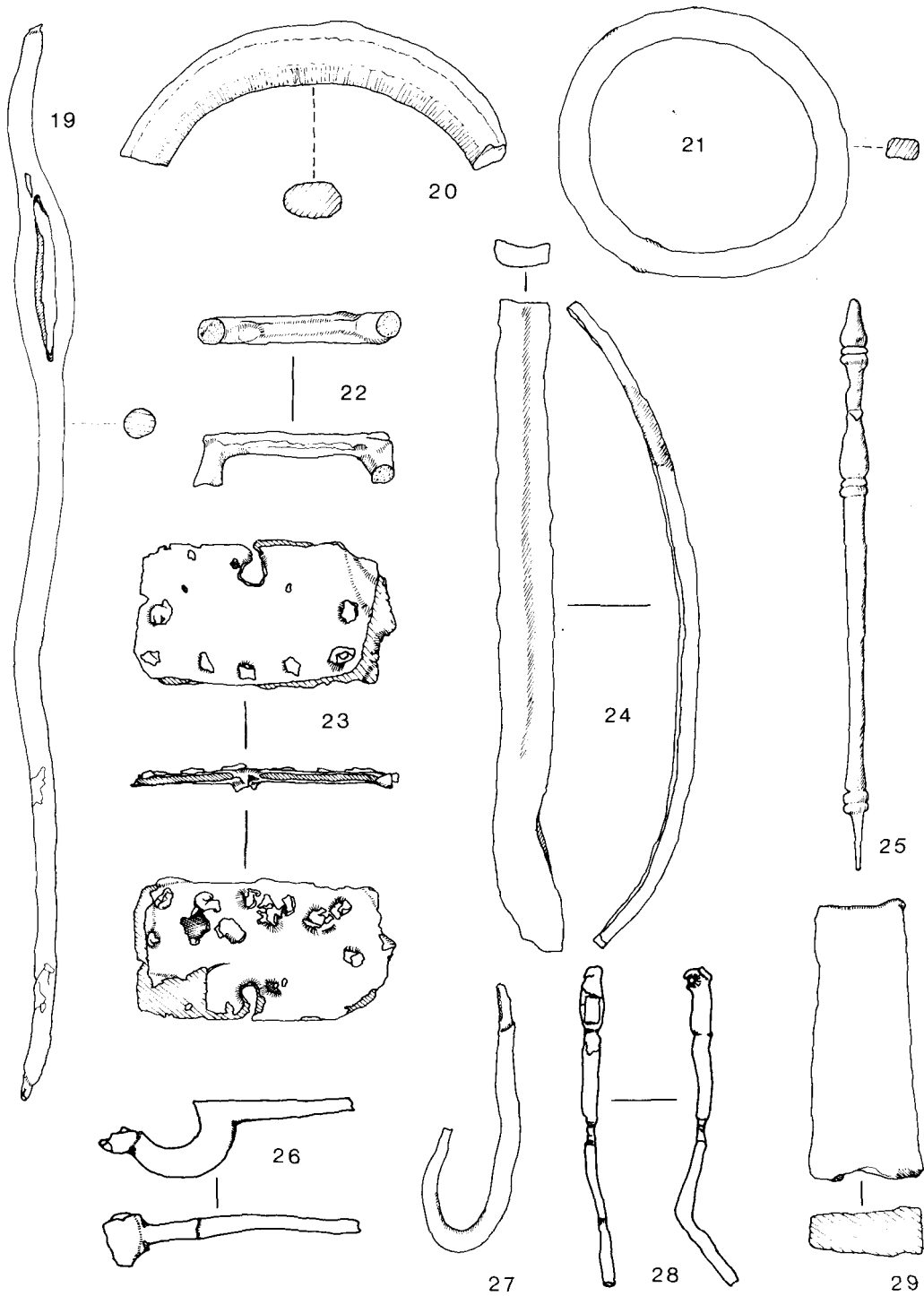


Fig. 31. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (19-29). (All 1/1, except No. 23, 1/2)

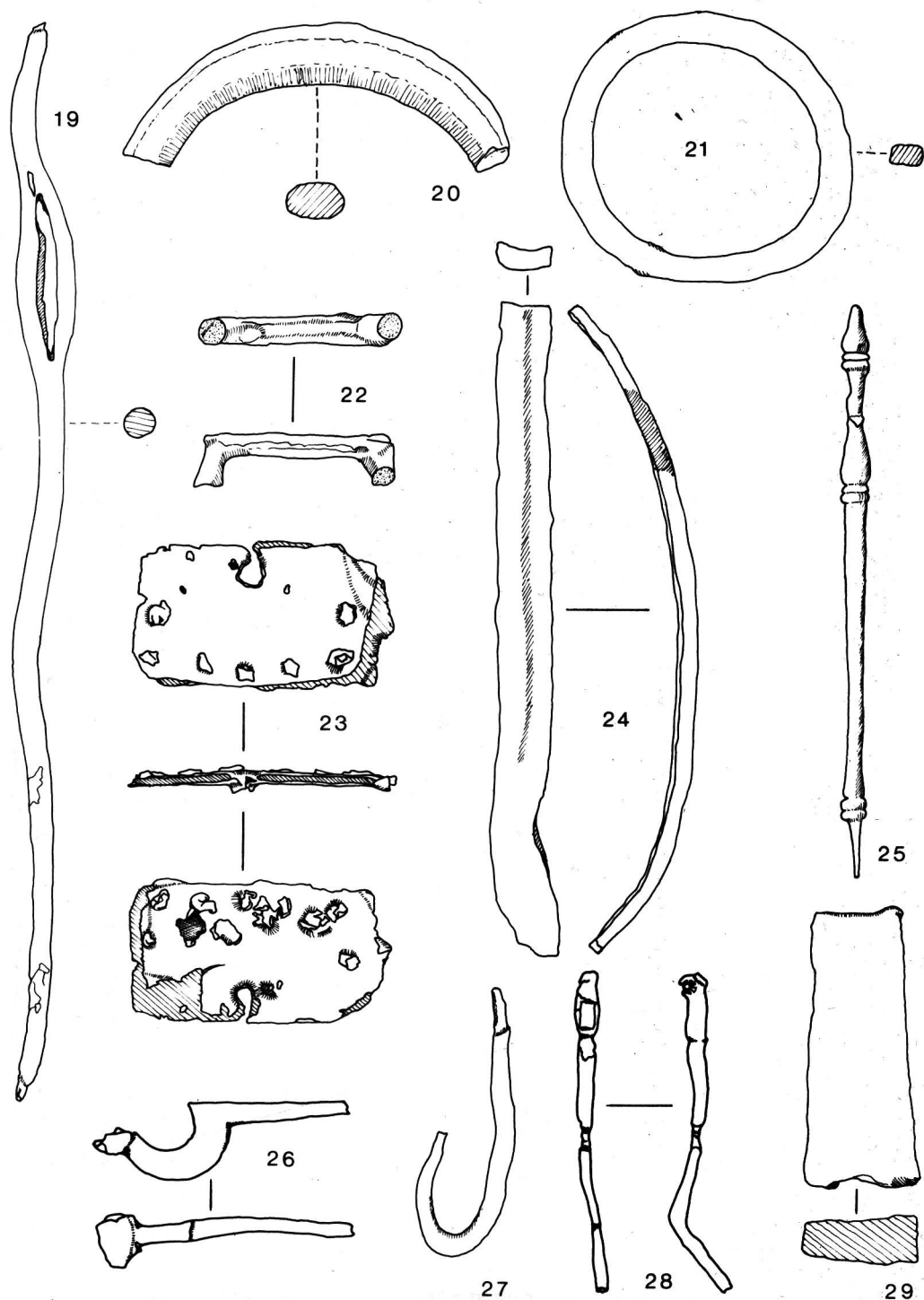


Fig. 31. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (19-29). (All 1/1, except No. 23, 1/2)

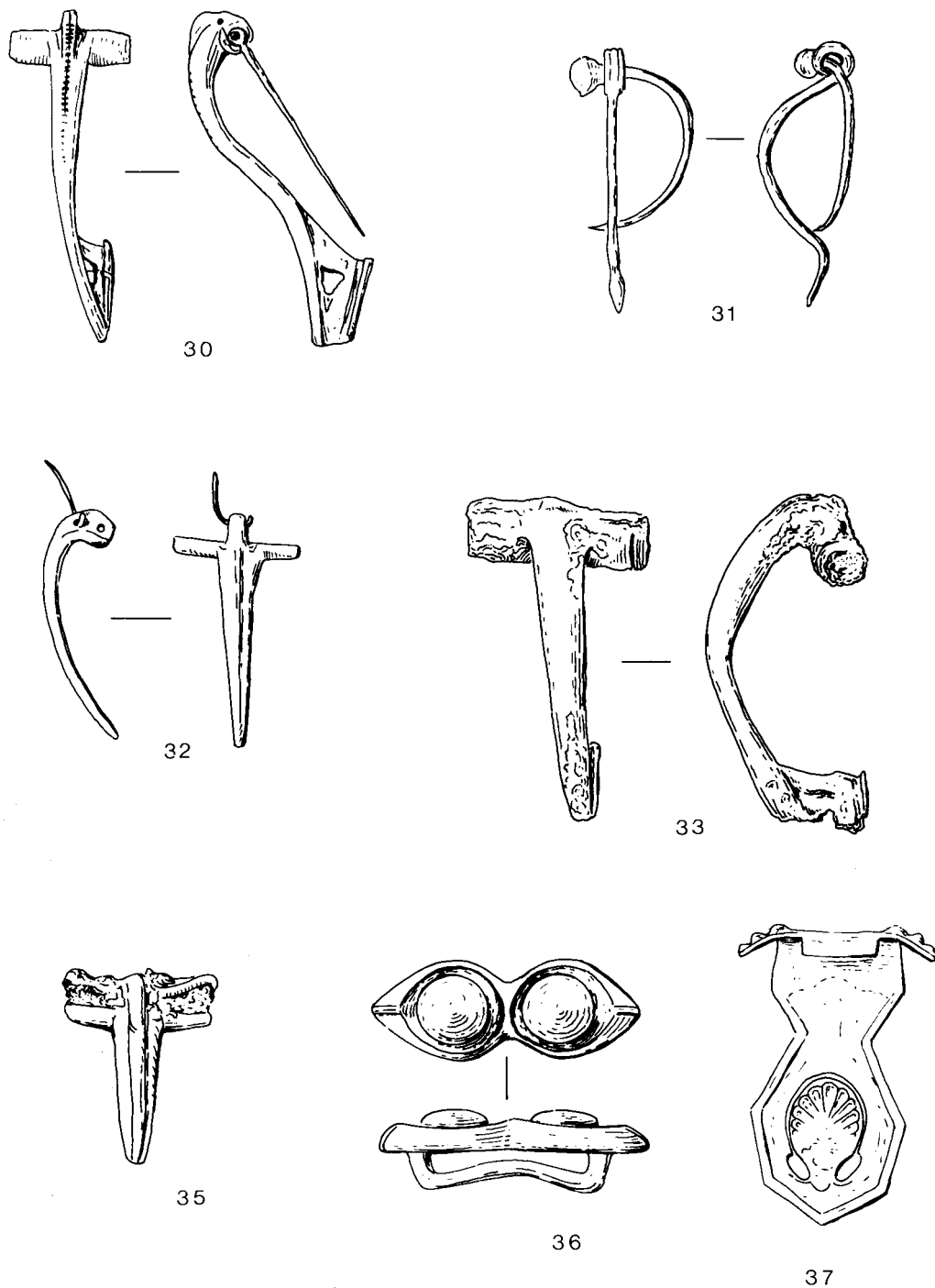


Fig. 32. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (30-37). (1/1)

holes at one end joined by an elliptical cut forming a tongue into which a scallop shell motif has been impressed. The opposite end is folded at right angles and a small tab bent back parallel with the body. Two extensions on either side of the tab have three raised projections. This piece is probably a fitting from a leather or wooden container, and may have functioned as a fastener. It would be possible to thread a tape under the tongue behind the scallop and thus into the two holes. (Area 1. Layer 2).

(Fig. 33)

38. Pin with small elliptical head. Length 113mm. Slightly waisted at its junction with the shaft. (F.41e).
39. Pin with cone-shaped head. Length 90mm. (Area 2. Layer 4).
40. Pin with small circular head. Length 90mm. (F.42b). There were 9 other pins recorded in various contexts.
41. Piece of sheet bronze 1mm thick, pierced at one end by two small bronze rivets, one of which remains *in situ*. The domed head of this rivet corresponds with an extremely smooth surface which appears to have been worn, possibly by handling or polishing. The reverse is also flat, but not so highly polished. This sheet was probably in contact with a flat non-metallic surface, possibly wood or leather. This piece may be half of a strap fitting; a similar pair of plates was found in a military context at Templeborough, Yorks, May (1922, Pl. XV B, Nos. 11-12, 75) (F.42b).
42. Small rectangular plate, 24 x 13mm. Pierced to one side of the centre by a 4mm diameter hole. (Area 2. Layer 3).
43. Small pair of plain tweezers, formed from a single strip of bronze. Half of one side missing. A common type found frequently on Roman sites of all periods. (F.19).
44. Base of a cast bronze seal box. Heart shaped, with three 3mm diameter perforations. Similar heart shaped seal boxes with champlévé enamel decoration on their lids have been recorded from London, Smith (1859, 129 and Pl. 33, 14 and 15); Reculver, Smith (1850, Plate 7, 14); Richborough, Bushe-Fox (1949, Plate 34, 77); and at Zugmantel, ORL (1914 Plate 10, Nos. 33 and 47) (Area 1. Layer 2).
45. Small finger ring, 18mm in diameter, 3mm wide. Surface badly corroded; may have been decorated. (Area 2. Unstratified).
46. Small finger ring, 18mm in diameter; 2.5mm wide. Corroded, but no trace of decoration. (Area 2. Layer 4).
47. Finger ring, 21mm in diameter. Formed by coiling a 2.5mm thick strip of bronze. Beaten thin at both terminals in order to close the join, which has subsequently sprung apart. (Area 3. Unstratified).
48. Rim of beaten vessel, approx. 120mm in diameter. Folded rim. (Area 2. Layer 2).
49. A bronze amulet or pendant. Mr. Percival Turnbull writes:
A bronze amulet or pendant, consisting of a curving shaft of 'U-section', looped for suspension at the thicker end, and tapering to a small knobbed terminal. Amulets of this type are often grouped with the phallic pendants common on Roman military sites of the 1st and 2nd centuries, which have been discussed by Dr. Graham Webster, Hobbly (1967). This example, with the glans-like swelling at its tip, may be seen in this light. R. A. Smith, however, has considered this class to be charms derived from the 'cavesson' type of horse-bit, Smith (1919). (Area 2. Layer 4).
50. Piece of cast bronze, corroded. Approximately 20 x 30mm. May have formed part of a finished object subsequently broken, but more likely to be waste material from bronze smelting because the large number of impurities present giving parts of the surface a glassy appearance. (F.84) (Not illustrated).
51. Piece of sheet bronze, 1mm thick, folded and hammered flat, 250 x 130mm. (Unstratified) (Not illustrated).
52. Remains of a pin or needle, broken and badly corroded. Originally probably 110mm long. Head missing. (F.64) (Not illustrated).
53. Five fragments of thin sheet. (Area 1. layer 3) (Not illustrated).

LEAD

BY A. E. JOHNSON

(Fig. 33)

1. Small weight, irregular in shape, formed by drilling a 4mm hole in a piece of 3mm sheet. Weight = 28.3mm. (F.19).
2. Cylindrical object, probably a weight, produced by wrapping a piece of 2mm sheet round a 5mm core. (Area 2. Layer 3).
3. Small strip 35 x 50 x 1mm thick. Deliberately cut or trimmed on both sides. Probably broken at either end. (F.16).
4. Sheet 1mm thick. Shows signs of having been cut

CLAY

1. Base of a beaker of dark brown fabric trimmed and worn smooth at the sides. Diameter: 37mm. Probably

BONE AND JET

BY GRAHAM DEAL

(Fig. 34)

(All the objects in this section are from unstratified contexts).

1. Bone pin.

with shears or a knife along one side. For the most part badly corroded. (F.43) (Not illustrated).

5. Small circular fragment, 40mm in diameter, and 2-3mm thick. Probably spillage from pouring. (F.19) (Not illustrated).
6. Irregular piece, c. 70 x 35 x 2mm thick. Probably spillage from a casting. The lower surface appears to have been in contact with wood whilst cooling. (F.81) (Not illustrated).
7. Piece of 1mm thick sheet. 50 x 20mm. Trimmed along one edge. (Area 2. Layer 4) (Not illustrated).
8. Irregular piece approx. 30 x 40mm. Maximum thickness = 7mm. Probably waste from a casting. (F.19) (Not illustrated).

used as a counter or gaming piece. (Area 2. Layer 1) (Not illustrated).

2. Bone pin.
3. Bone pin.
4. Jet annular bead, half remaining.
5. Jet fitting with incised decoration, perhaps inlay from a casket or piece of furniture.
6. Bone counter with a depression in the centre.
7. Bone disc with small hole in the centre.

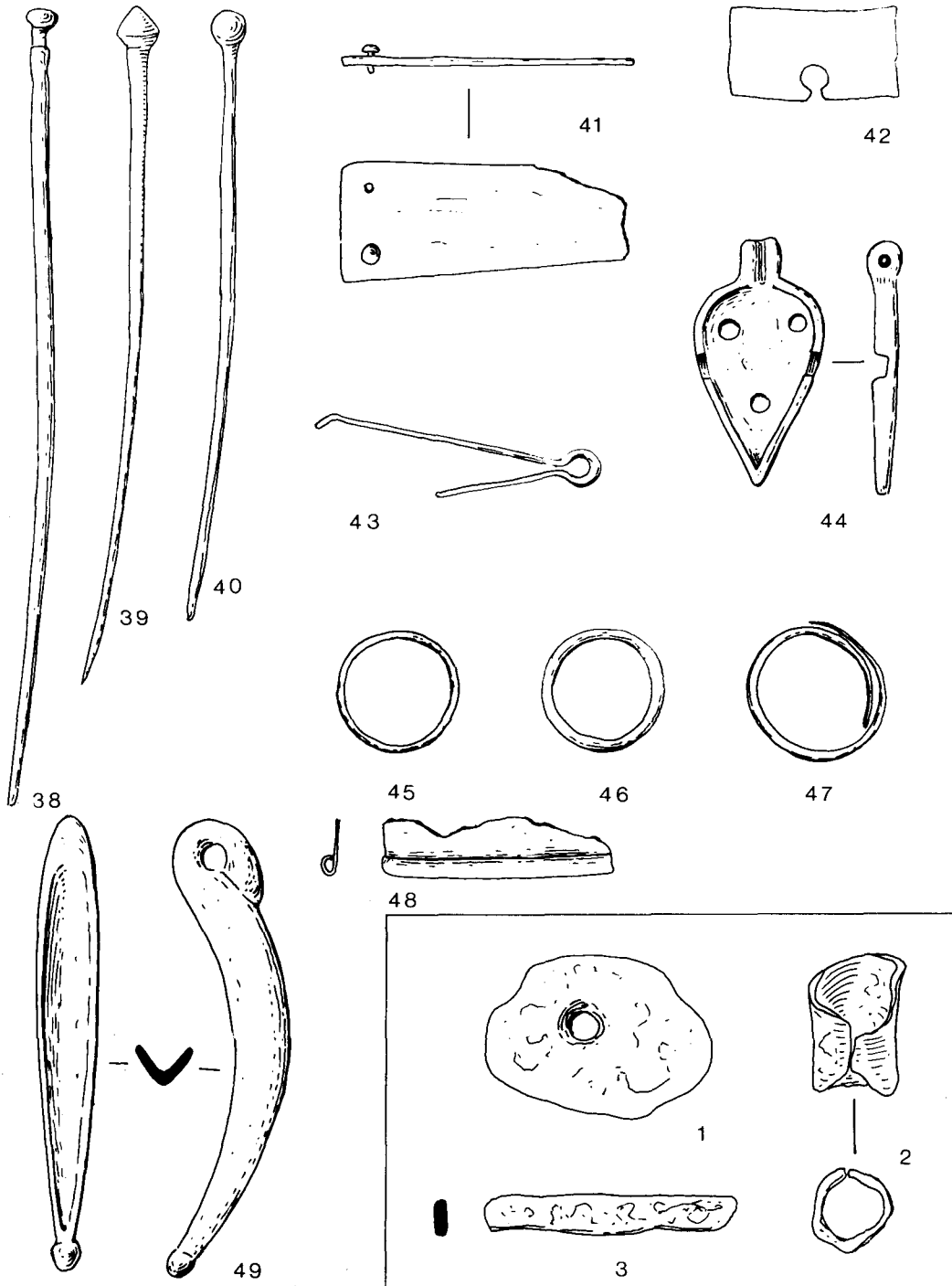


Fig. 33. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Copper alloy (38-69) and Lead (1-3). (1/1)

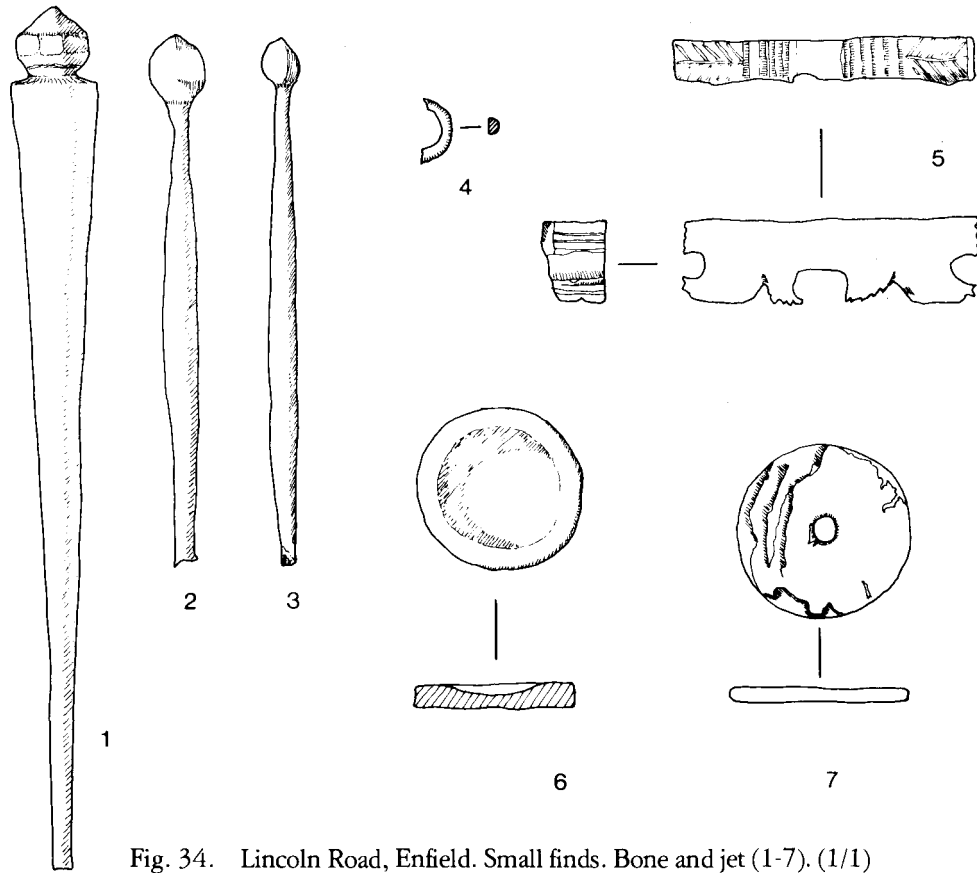


Fig. 34. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Bone and jet (1-7). (1/1)

IRON

BY GRAHAM DEAL (Nos. 1-12) AND A. E. JOHNSON
(Nos. 13-22).

(Fig. 35)

1. Nail. (F.1).
 2. Ring and staple. (F.4).
 3. Uncertain function. (F.6)).
 4. Part of a brooch. (F.6).
 5. Length of twisted iron. (F.6)).
 6. Stylus with two copper alloy inlaid bands. (F.4).
 7. Lynch pin. (F.1) (Not illustrated).
 8. Knife blade. (F.4) (Not illustrated).
 9. Knife blade. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 10. T-clanip. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 11. Punch or drift. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 12. Several nails. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
- (Fig. 36) (Nos. 13-19 have all been drawn from X-rays).
13. Suspension loop. (F.42).
 14. Small ring, 40mm in diameter, 3 mm thick. (F.81).
 15. Strip of iron forged decoratively at one end into a crook shape. Broken. May be a knife blade or latch lifter. (F.15).
 16. Iron fitting. Function unknown. (Area 1. Layer 2).
 17. Knife blade, 110mm long. (F.48. Layer 2).
 18. Large ring 140mm in diameter, 5mm thick, round

cross section. Drawn from an X-ray, and thus it is unclear as to how the ring was closed. (F. 65).

(Fig. 37)

19. Miniature hipposandal. Overall length, 140mm; 45mm along the base. Width 25mm. It is less than half the size of normal examples, and is probably a model. The loop has been bent away from the centre and would originally have stood vertically. (Area 2. Layer 4). (Pl. 10).
20. Hipposandal. Length, approx. 220mm; full size. This object was undergoing conservation at the time of publication, and is thus unavailable for drawing. Both the model (No. 19 above) and this hipposandal belong to Aubert's Class I, Aubert (1929, 5, 53 and 75 No. 19) having a single hooked arm at the front for attachment, with two inward curving wings to grip the front of the hoof. There is little doubt that these hipposandals were a form of temporary horseshoe. For a general discussion of the type see Wheeler and Wheeler (1936, 220-221 and Plate 63b). From late Roman road surface in Area 3. (See Fig. 12) (Not illustrated).
21. Remains of the sole of a shoe with hobnails attached. Very badly corroded (F.49). Several hobnails were also scattered across the clay surface of Area 1. Layer 2. (Not illustrated).

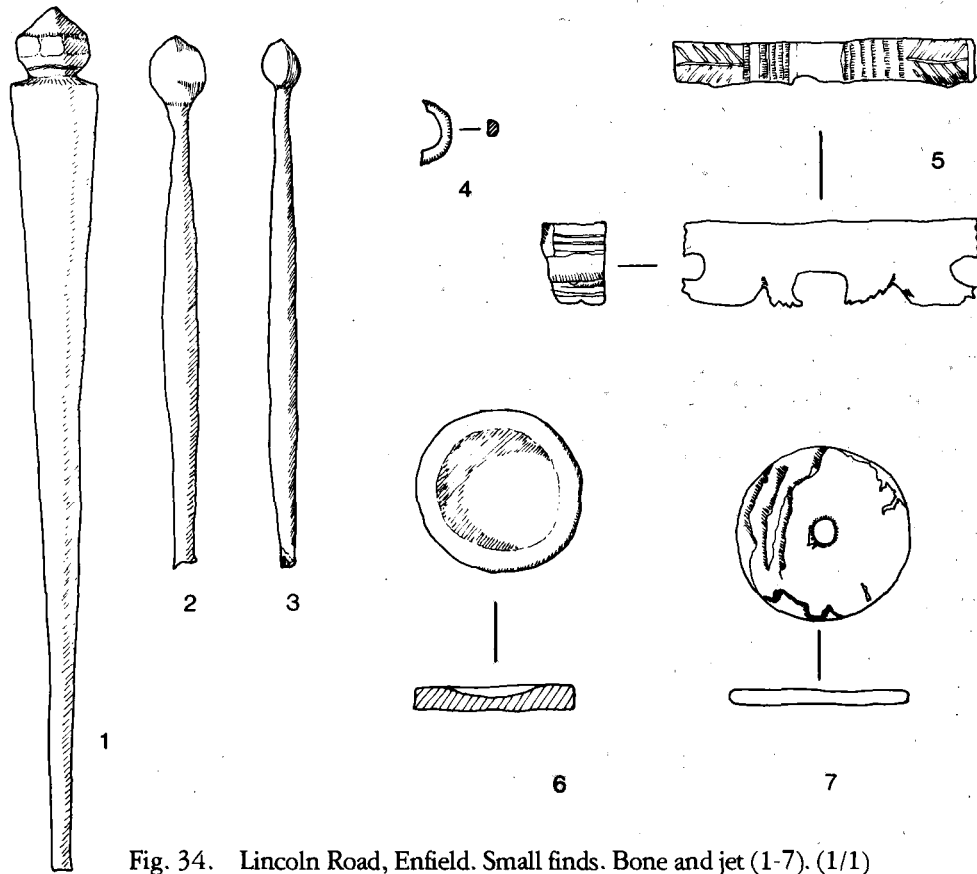


Fig. 34. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Bone and jet (1-7). (1/1)

IRON

BY GRAHAM DEAL (Nos. 1-12) AND A. E. JOHNSON (Nos. 13-22).

(Fig. 35)

1. Nail. (F.1).
 2. Ring and staple. (F.4).
 3. Uncertain function. (F.6)).
 4. Part of a brooch. (F.6).
 5. Length of twisted iron. (F.6)).
 6. Stylus with two copper alloy inlaid bands. (F.4).
 7. Lynch pin. (F.1) (Not illustrated).
 8. Knife blade. (F.4) (Not illustrated).
 9. Knife blade. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 10. T-clamp. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 11. Punch or drift. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
 12. Several nails. (F.6) (Not illustrated).
- (Fig. 36) (Nos. 13-19 have all been drawn from X-rays):
13. Suspension loop. (F.42).
 14. Small ring, 40mm in diameter, 3 mm thick. (F.81).
 15. Strip of iron forged decoratively at one end into a crook shape. Broken. May be a knife blade or latch lifter. (F.15).
 16. Iron fitting. Function unknown. (Area 1. Layer 2).
 17. Knife blade, 110mm long. (F.48. Layer 2).
 18. Large ring 140mm in diameter, 5 mm thick, round

cross section. Drawn from an X-ray, and thus it is unclear as to how the ring was closed. (F. 65).

(Fig. 37)

19. Miniature hipposandal. Overall length, 140mm; 45mm along the base. Width 25mm. It is less than half the size of normal examples, and is probably a model. The loop has been bent away from the centre and would originally have stood vertically. (Area 2. Layer 4). (Pl. 10).
20. Hipposandal. Length, approx. 220mm; full size. This object was undergoing conservation at the time of publication, and is thus unavailable for drawing. Both the model (No. 19 above) and this hipposandal belong to Aubert's Class I, Aubert (1929, 5, 53 and 75 No. 19) having a single hooked arm at the front for attachment, with two inward curving wings to grip the front of the hoof. There is little doubt that these hipposandals were a form of temporary horseshoe. For a general discussion of the type see Wheeler and Wheeler (1936, 220-221 and Plate 63b). From late Roman road surface in Area 3. (See Fig. 12) (Not illustrated).
21. Remains of the sole of a shoe with hobnails attached. Very badly corroded (F.49). Several hobnails were also scattered across the clay surface of Area 1. Layer 2. (Not illustrated).

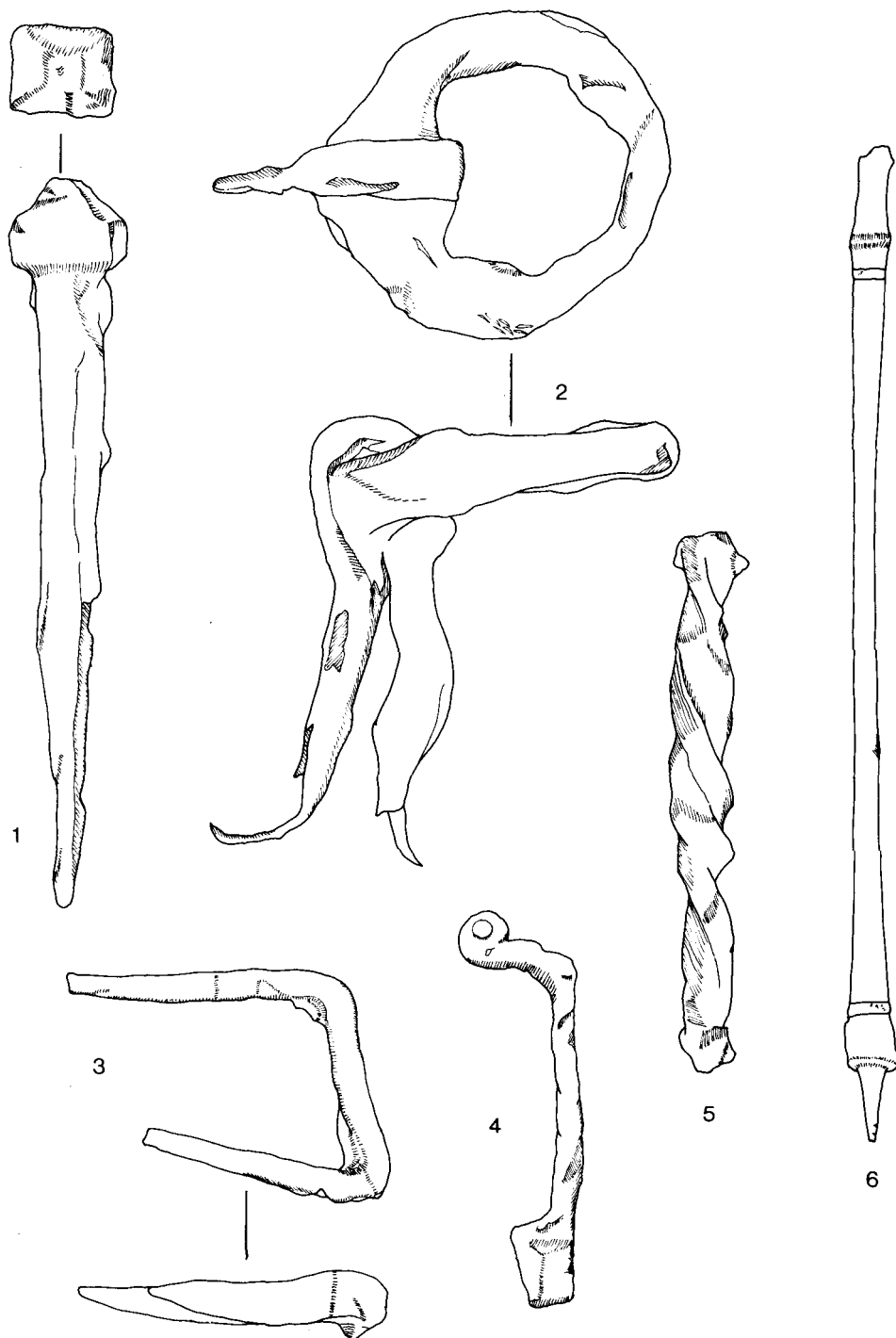


Fig. 35. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Iron (1-6). (1/1)

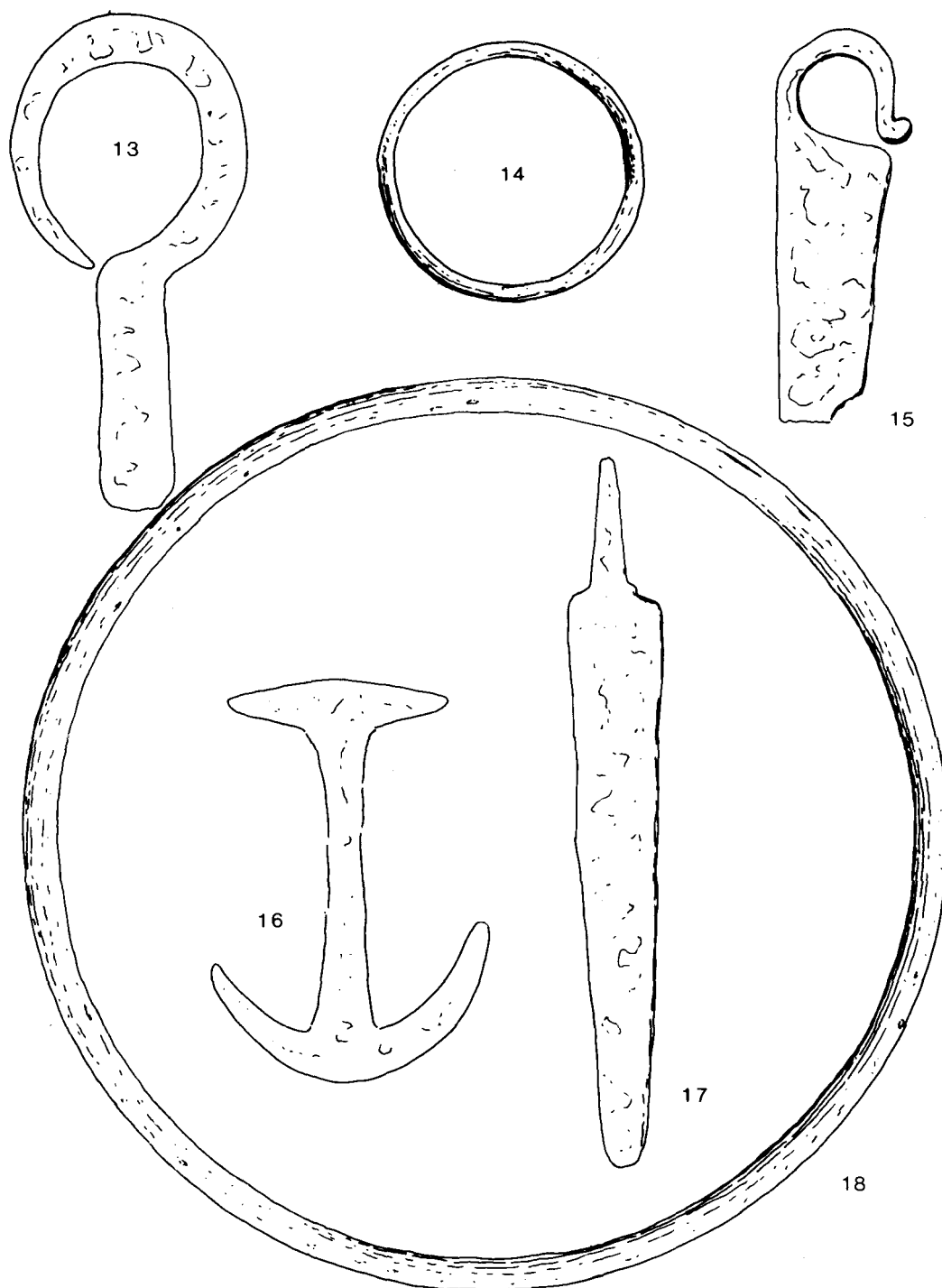


Fig. 36. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Iron (13-18). (1/1)

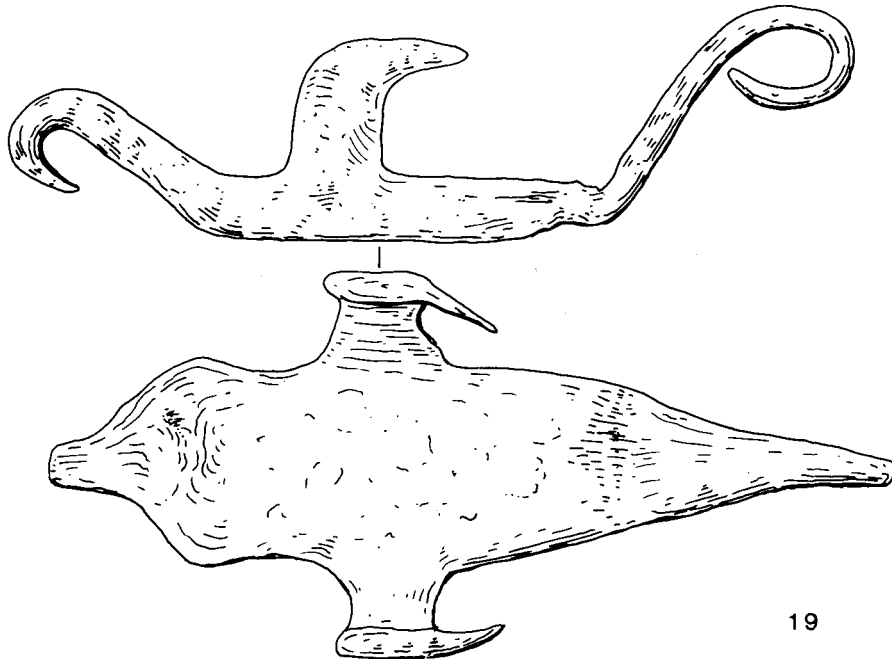


Fig. 37. Lincoln Road, Enfield. Small finds. Iron (19). (1/1)

8. THE QUERNS

BY P. W. GLEDHILL

(Figs. 38, 39).

The quern fragments from this site can be divided petrologically into two major groups; those made from sedimentary rocks, and those from Basaltic lava.

1. The querns from sedimentary rocks can be subdivided on the basis of their grain size and shape and the makeup of their cement:

(a) Coarse gritstone

Two fragments are made from a coarse grit consisting of sub-angular quartz grains with some grains of feldspar.

(b) Fine gritstone

A fine gritstone which has an iron oxide cement, giving the rock a red tinge, makes up four of the fragments.

(c) Quartzite

Three fragments of quern were cut from a pure sandstone (quartzite), which may have undergone some low grade metamorphism.

(d) Fine grit with carbonaceous inclusions

Only one fragment was cut from an iron cemented fine gritstone with carbonaceous inclusions, which represent decayed plant material. Such grits are typical of sediments of the Upper Carboniferous throughout Europe but, as with the other querns from sedimentary rock, no light can be shed on the exact area of origin.

2. Of more interest are the querns cut from a vesicular Basaltic lava, which make up 50% of the quern fragments from this site. This stone is known from several sites in London and its environs, see Chapman (1973, 51) and (1976, 127). It was quarried from the Bellerberg lava field near Mayen in Germany.

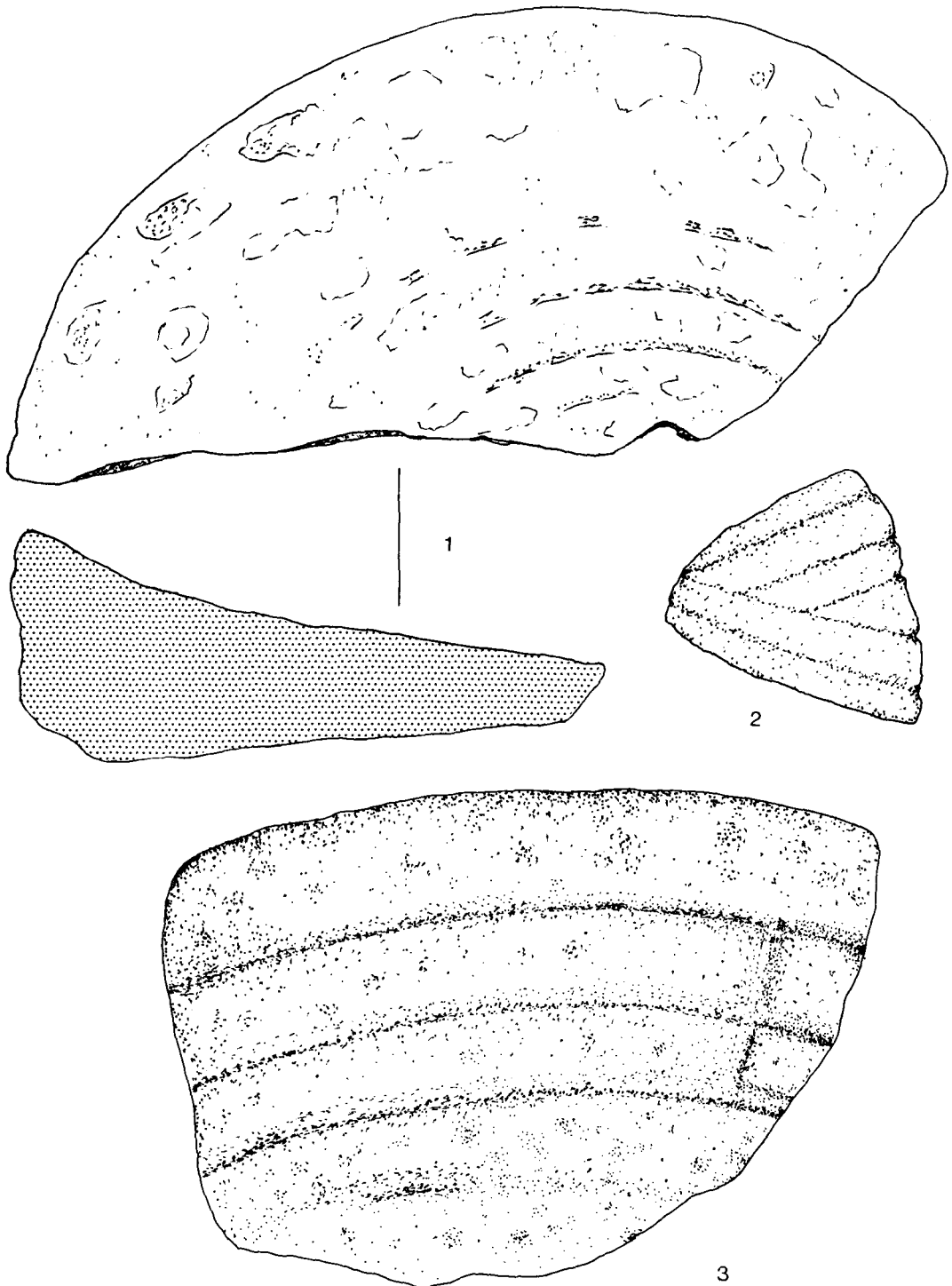


Fig. 38. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The querns (1-3). (1/2)

Gritstone Coarse with Feldspar.	Fine Grit Iron cement.	Quartzite.	Gritstone with Carbonaceous Inclusions.	Bellerberg Lava. (Nieder Mendig).
F.64 F.84	F.24 F.48 F.74	F.19 (2) F.39	F.38	F.19. F.42 F.42d. F.43a. F.48 F.61 F.70 Area 1. Layer 2. Area 3. Layer 2.

Table 4. Provenance of quern fragments

1. Fragment of an upper stone of fine grit, with iron cement. (F.24).
2. Small fragment of Mayen lava. Thickness = 37 mm. (Area 1. Layer 2).
3. Fragment of a lower stone of gritstone with carbonaceous inclusions. Dressing marks are visible on the underside. Also vertical tooling on the edge. Thickness = 46 mm. (F.38).
4. Part of an upper stone of fine grit, with iron cement. (F.74).
5. Small fragment of a lower stone of Mayen lava. Thickness = 37 mm. (Area 3. Layer 2).
6. Fragment of an upper stone of Mayen lava. Vertical tooling on the edge. Tooling on both surfaces; that on the underside is worn from the stone's use as an upper stone. The tooling on the top is only partly worn, suggesting that the stone may have been reversible, and could be used alternatively as a lower stone. (F.42b).

9. THE ANIMAL BONES FROM AREAS 149 AND 5

BY PHILIP L. ARMITAGE
INTRODUCTION

The deposits of domestic refuse in the ditches and pits at the Lincoln Road site (Areas 149 and 5) yielded 466 mammal and 9 bird bones, as well as one complete, articulated skeleton of a calf.

With the exception of area 5 (Toop's yard) which was only partially excavated, each deposit (Area 149, F.1 to F.8) was completely excavated by careful trowelling, and all bones uncovered were collected for subsequent identification and analysis.

Table 5 shows the number of bones recovered from each feature. The largest feature which was excavated, the main ditch (F.4 and F.5), contained relatively few bones, 5.7 bones per cubic metre compared with 18.8 for the ditch/refuse dump (F.6). This may indicate that, unlike F.6, the main ditch had not been used extensively for the disposal of domestic refuse but had instead fallen into disuse and subsequently become silted-up (see report on excavation above). Only nine bones were found in the fourth century ditch (F.3) and these were in a very poor state of preservation, probably due to the acidic nature of the enclosing matrix.

For all features, except F.3 and F.8, the skeletal remains of cattle and sheep predominated over those of other animals (Table 6). The presence of skull fragments, mandibles, metapodial bones and phalanges of cattle, sheep and pig (Table 7) indicate that the domestic livestock had been slaughtered and butchered on the site. The head and extremities of the fore and hind limbs are the first parts to be removed during the dressing of a carcass and would not have been present if the butchery had been carried out elsewhere. Evidence that the meat had also been consumed on the site was provided by the presence of ribs, and the chopped and splintered remnants of 'marrow bones' (humeri, femora and tibiae etc.).

The mammalian remains are described separately in systematic order under species:

The mammal species identified:

Domestic

1. Horse *Equus* (domestic)

A complete mandible of a stallion or gelding, aged approximately 10 to 11 years was recovered from

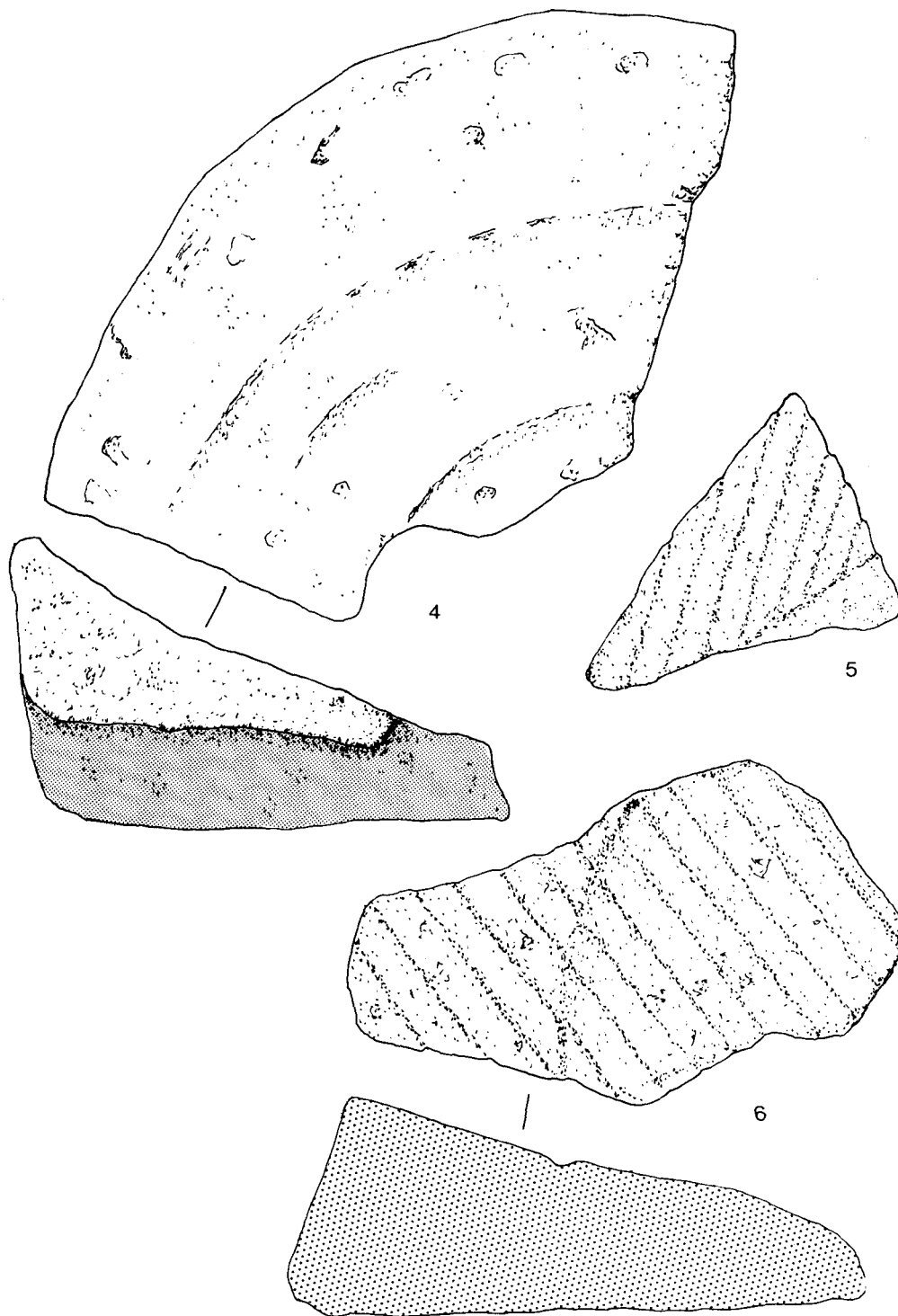


Fig. 39. Lincoln Road, Enfield. The querns (4-6). (1/2)

F.3, a ditch dated to late 3rd-mid 4th century AD.

For the complete metacarpal bone from the circular pit (F.1/6-13) the height at the withers was calculated after the method of Kiesewalter (1888), and came to 136.9 cm (approx. 13½ hands).

2. Cattle *Bos* (domestic)

Horn cores:

Twenty horn cores of cattle were recovered. Apart from two which were from juveniles (with very light, porous bone) these all came from adult and sub-adult animals. The specimens are listed below according to the system for classification and description of the horn cores of cattle from archaeological sites proposed by Armitage & Clutton-Brock (1976):

Area 149:

F.1/6-13	Medium horned group	1 left, ox
	Unidentified group	3 fragments of 2 juveniles and 1 adult, sex?
F.4 and F.5	Short horned group	1 right, bull 2 left, bull 2 right, ox 1 left, ox
	Medium horned group	1 left, cow 1 left, bull 1 left, ox
	Unidentified group	2 fragments, sex?
F.6	Short horned group	1 left, bull
F.7	Medium horned group	1 left, ox
F.8	Medium horned group	1 right, ox

Area 5:

F.6	Short horned group	1 left, bull
F.8	Short horned group	1 left, cow

Calf skeleton:

A complete, articulated skeleton of a calf was found in a shallow pit cut into the side of a ditch (F.6), and was dated to the late 2nd-3rd century AD. In the pit, the calf was lying on its right side with the forelegs stretched out, the head resting on them. Using information on the sequence of tooth eruption in 19th century cattle, Silver (1971, Table D, p.296), the age of the animal at the time of death was estimated at under 6 to 9 months.

The following measurements (mm) were taken:

skull	Cranial length: Basion — nasion (6)	141.5
	Length of face: Nasion — prosthion (7)	117.1
	Width across occipital condyles (26)	60.5
	Numbers as in von den Driesch (1976, Figs. 8b, p.29 and 8c, p.30)	
	Small bony protuberances (horn buds) present	
	Upper tooth row: Deciduous premolars 2, 3 and 4 First molar partially erupted	
mandible	Length (1)	177.1
	Length of diastema (11)	44.9
	Height: Angle of mandible — condyle (12)	71.7
	Numbers as in von den Driesch (1976, Fig. 21a, p.56)	
	Lower tooth row: Deciduous premolars 2, 3 and 4 First molar just visible in crypt	
humerus*	Length	129.5
	Min. shaft width	17.2
	Distal width across trochlea condyle	48.5
radius*	Length	143.5
	Proximal width	42.8
	Min. shaft width	19.2
	Distal width	42.9
tibia*	Length	181.4
	Proximal width	56.7
	Min. shaft width	19.9
	Distal width	40.5
femur*	Length	172.5
	Min. shaft width	17.1
	Distal width	57.1

metatarsal bone**	Length	145.6
	Proximal width	32.1
	Mid shaft width	15.7
	Distal width	33.7

All measurements follow those of von den Driesch (1976)

Key: * Both proximal and distal epiphysis unfused

** Proximal epiphysis fused, distal unfused

The cause of death could not be ascertained. The bones of the skeleton appearing normal and healthy with the exception of a deformed right metacarpal bone. A radiograph of this bone showed that it had been fractured and that the natural healing processes had been well advanced at the time of death. Although successfully healed, the break had nevertheless resulted in bowing of the shaft of the bone, possibly giving the calf a slight limp.

3. Sheep/goat *Ovis* (domestic)/*Capra* (domestic)

With the exception of a complete first phalanx identified as certainly goat, the postcranial bones were too fragmented to allow a separation between sheep and goat, based on metrical and morphological criteria.

One mandibular ramus of a sheep from the lowest level of the circular pit (F.1/6-13) was encrusted with tubular structures of sand and silt, possibly made by the small, worm-like larvae of chironomid flies (midges). Originally these structures were thought to be the work of caddis fly larvae, but closer inspection revealed that the bores of the tubes were too small to have housed the larger caddis fly larvae. The jaw bone must have stood for some time in a layer of silt or mud beneath flowing (?) water.

4. Pig *Sus* (domestic) and *Sus scrofa*?

With the possible exception of the one ulna described below, all the bones came from domestic pig. The largest quantity of bone came from F.6, and included:

2 fragments of cranium

3 mandibles (1 from a male over 2 years of age, 1 from an individual aged 1½ to 2 years and 1 from a sucking pig)

A large ulna was recovered from the circular pit (F.1/6-13), the width across the articular surface was 27mm, which falls within the range of *Sus scrofa* proposed by Clason (1967, p.63). This bone could therefore represent a wild pig or, alternatively, a very large domestic male.

5. Dog *Canis* (domestic)

Only two bones of dog were found, these were:

Area 149, F.1/6-13 1 incomplete radius from a small dog
early/mid 2nd century AD

Area 5, F.4 1 left, mandibular ramus of a small house dog
2nd century AD

According to Harcourt (1974) the Romans were the first to introduce pet lap dogs to this country.

Wild

1. Red deer *Cervus elaphus*
2. Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*

A complete metatarsal bone, tibia and antler of Red deer, and fragments of a Roe deer skull amongst the refuse from F.6 indicate that the inhabitants of the settlement supplemented their diet by hunting.

The following measurements (in mm) were taken from the complete right metatarsal bone of Red deer:

Length	274.6	(276.4)
Proximal width	35.3	(35.5)
Mid shaft width	25.9	(21.8)
Distal width	38.8	(39.8)

Dimensions from a modern specimen of male Red deer held by the BM(NH). Reg. No. 1962.11.22.1.

Scavenging by dogs

Evidence that certain of the bones had been scavenged, or were fed to dogs was provided by the presence of perforation holes made by the teeth of dogs whilst they were gnawing and crunching the bones (see Bonnicksen, 1973).

The proportion of bone (expressed as %/total no. bone of each species) showing evidence of gnawing by dogs is summarised below:

Feature	cattle	sheep	pig
F.1/6-13 circular pit	4%	8%	—
F.4 and F.5 main ditch	0%	0%	0%
F.6 ditch/refuse dump	14%	8%	9%

Butchery

Many of the bones had chop marks on them, showing evidence of butchery.

The proportion of bone (expressed as %/total no. bone of each species) with evidence of butchery is summarised below:

Feature	cattle	sheep	pig
F.1/6-13 circular pit	48%	8%	—
F.4 and F.5 main ditch	13%	0%	20%
F.6 ditch/refuse dump	20%	17%	9%

A summary is given in Table 8 of selected examples of the butchery marks exhibited by the cattle bones.

Horn and bone working

Evidence that the cattle horn cores were the discarded waste from horn working was provided by the presence of three horn cores (listed below) that had been sawn through their base:

F1/6-13	Medium horned group	1 adult, ox
	Unidentified group	1 juvenile, sex?
F.4 and F.5	Short horned group	1 adult, bull

Animal bone had also been used as the raw material for the manufacture of three hair pins and two counters (see section on small finds).

Feature		No. bones	Volume of deposit ¹ (cubic metres)	Density of bone (No./Vol.)
Area 149:				
F1/1-5	Bowl furnace ? 4th C. AD	5	—	—
F1/6-13	Circular pit. Early/mid 2nd C. AD	45	9	5.0
F3	Ditch. 4th C. AD	9	2	4.5
F4 & F5	Main ditch. 1st/early 2nd C. AD	104	18	5.7
F6	Ditch/refuse dump. Early/mid 2nd C. AD	245*	13	18.8
F7	Ditch. 1st/early 2nd C. AD	28	4	7.0
F8	Two parallel gullies. Late 2nd/mid 3rd C. AD	3	1	3.0
Area 5:				
F1 to F8	Pits and ditches. 2nd to 4th C. AD	36	—	—

Table 5. Number of animal bones recovered from Areas 149 and 5

Key:

1. Calculated from the dimensions of each feature

* Plus one complete, articulated skeleton of a calf from a shallow pit cut into F6, dated to late 2nd/3rd century AD.

Feature	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Red deer	Roe deer	Bird	Dog	Unidentified fragments
F1/1-5	3(2)	1(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
F1/6-13	16(4)	12(5)	2(2)	1(1)	1(1)	—	1(1)	1(1)	11
F3	5(3)	—	1(1)	3(1)	—	—	—	—	—
F4 and F5	77(10)	11(3)	5(2)	3(1)	—	—	1(1)	—	7
F6	90(11)	25(5)	11(3)	1(1)	3(2?)	2(1)	5(3?)	—	108
F7	15(1)	5(2)	3(1)	2(1)	—	—	—	—	3
F8	2(1)	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6. Number of bones from each of the species identified

Note:

1. Estimates of the grand minimum number of individuals for each species, calculated after the method of Chaplin (1971, p.74) are given in ().

2. As area 5 (Toop's yard) was only partially excavated, details of the number of bones/species have been omitted from this table.

	HEAD					BODY		FORE & HIND LIMBS					EXTREMITY									
	antler	horn core	skull	maxilla	mandible	tooth	vertebra	rib	scapula	humerus	radius	ulna	innominate	femur	tibia	calcaneum	talus	metapodial bone	phalanx 1	phalanx 2	hoof core	carpal/tarsal bone
F1/6-13																						
Circular pit																						
HORSE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
CATTLE	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
SHEEP/GOAT	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PIG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RED DEER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F4 and F5																						
Main ditch																						
HORSE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
CATTLE	—	11	—	7	12	6	7	—	2	2	—	1	6	3	—	1	2	8	3	4	—	—
SHEEP/GOAT	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
PIG	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
F6																						
Ditch/refuse dump																						
HORSE	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CATTLE	—	1	—	2	11	9	5	26	6	6	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	5	5	2	2	—
SHEEP/GOAT	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
PIG	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
RED DEER	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROE DEER	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7. Mammal bones, parts of skeleton identified (Major deposits only)

Bone	Part remaining	Number	Description
Scapula	Articular end + part of blade	4	Blade chopped across transversely
Humerus	Distal end + part of shaft	2	Cleavage of distal epiphysis and shaft, possibly for marrow extraction
Metacarpal bone	Distal end + part of shaft	1	Spiral fracturing of the shaft, split for marrow extraction
	Proximal end + part of shaft	4	Bone has been chopped across transversely leaving the splintered end as waste
Phalanx I	Fragment	1	Bone sliced through obliquely, hoof detached from the limb
Femur	Proximal end + part of shaft	1	Head chopped through obliquely, removal of hind limb from body of the carcass
	Distal end + part of shaft	1	Shaft chopped through just above epiphysis, lower half of limb separated from the trunk
Rib	Fragment	13	Chopped
Unidentified limb bone	Fragment	30	Some with spiral fracturing, others with straight-edged breaks. These are the debris from the smashing of 'marrow bones'

Table 8. Evidence of butchery in the cattle bones from all features

10. THE ANIMAL BONES FROM AREAS 1, 2 & 3

BY PHILIP L. ARMITAGE

Feature	Species	Bone	Number of bones	Part remaining and comments
F.48. L.1	cattle	tooth	10	fragments
F.15	cattle	right, maxilla	1	tooth row: P4, M1, M2, M3
F.48. L.1	cattle	metapodial bone	1	fragment of distal condyle
F.48. L.3	cattle	mandibular ramus	2	fragments of jaw
F.48. L.5	pig	calcaneum	1	fragment
		scapula	1	fragment
		tibia	1	shaft only, gnawed by dog
F.81	horse	lower premolar	1	complete tooth
	cattle	upper premolar	1	complete tooth
F.14	horse	set of teeth from lower jaw		horse aged approx. 2½ to 3 years
	sheep	lower molar	2	complete
F.48. L.4	?	unidentifiable fragments (>30)		
F.16	cattle	mandibular ramus	2	fragments, chopped
F.19	cattle	metacarpal bone	1	distal epiphysis + part of shaft
F.82	sheep	left, mandibular ramus	1	fragment
	cattle	scapula	1	fragment
F.54	cattle	mandible	1	fragment
F.58	cattle	ulna	1	fragment
F.70	cattle	radius	1	proximal end + part of shaft
	cattle	lower 3rd molar	1	complete tooth
	cattle	scapula	1	fragment

11. THE BIRD BONES

Identified by G. Cowles and Miss J. Gask, Sub-Department of Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History), Tring.

Area 149:

F1/6-13 Circular pit (early/mid 2nd century AD)

Right radius (broken) domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*).

F4 and F5 Main ditch (1st/early 2nd century AD)

Right tarsometatarsus — most probably woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

F 6 Ditch/refuse dump (early/mid 2nd century AD)

Right ulna (complete) domestic chicken (*G. gallus*).

Right tibiotarsus (broken at proximal end) domestic chicken (*G. gallus*).

Right tibiotarsus (broken at proximal end) domestic chicken

(*G. gallus*).

Left tarsometatarsus (complete) domestic chicken (*G. gallus*).

Left tibiotarsus (broken at proximal end) — Greylag goose, probably domestic (*Anser anser*).

Area 5:

F4 Pit (2nd century AD)

Left femur (broken at proximal end) — domestic chicken (*G. gallus*).

Right tibiotarsus (both ends broken off) — domestic chicken (*G. gallus*).

(The finds from all three excavations have been deposited at Forty Hall Museum, Enfield, and may be consulted there.)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was financed partly by the Department of the Environment, and partly by donations from the site contractors, G. Wimpey Ltd., the London Borough of Enfield, Edmonton Hundred Historical Society, the Enfield Preservation Society, and the many residents of Enfield who contributed to the excavation fund, including especially Mrs Irvine and Mr G. Groves; and we should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those involved for their generosity.

Thanks are also due to Mr Wilfrid Day, Town Clerk and to his officers in several departments of the London Borough of Enfield for their assistance, including the Planning Office and the Parks Department, who supplied fencing for the site. We are indebted to G. Wimpey Ltd. and their representatives, especially Mr Bob Fisher for his co-operation and forbearance at every stage of the excavation. Thanks also go to Alison Laws and the West London Archaeological Field Group for the loan of additional tools and equipment; to the headmaster and staff of Bush Hill Park School for the

provision of a water supply during such a hot summer; to J. Jarvis Ltd. who very kindly loaned a site hut and photographic tower, and to Mr E. Russell (Nurseryman) who kindly provided transport for the materials supplied.

Thanks go to the members of the Enfield Archaeological Society who took part in the excavations, especially Mr Graham Deal for his untiring work on our behalf; also Roger Dormer, Chris Mulvey, Lee Montgomery, John White, Mike Fleming, Christopher Deal, Richard Coxshall, George Berry, Pat Cotter, Stan Reed, Ross Urquart, Stuart Tragus, Alan Sharpstone, John Fountain, Susan Briggs, John Hayne, Roger Ivens, Barry Ivens, Pauline Louch and Christopher Needs.

The full-time excavation team was supervised by Mr A. E. Johnson, Percival Turnbull and Paul Chadwick, to whom I owe a great debt; also Nick Turner, Marissa Rose (Finds Processing), David Moss, Leslie Watson, Jane Collis, Malcolm Dee, Esme Freeman, Caroline Bird and Robert Young, and the headmaster and 5th form pupils of Kingsmead School. I should also like to thank many local residents, especially Mr E. W. Authers, who showed so much interest in our work, and to Mr E. Lionel Fereday and Mr Geoffrey Gillam for their advice and interest.

The Enfield Archaeological Society would like to thank especially John Briggs and John Wheelan for the use of the J.C.B.s during the period of the excavation, and the members of the West London Archaeological Field Group for their help during the period of the site watching.

Many thanks must also go to those who have contributed specialist reports; P. V. Webster, University College Cardiff, B. R. Hartley, Paul Arthur, Institute of Archaeology, Mrs K. F. Hartley; Paul A. Tyers, Miss Jennifer Price, A. E. Johnson and P. W. Gledhill of University College, Cardiff, Mr C. Young, Oxford, Mike Hammerson, Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee, Dr. John Kent, British Museum, Mr R. Coxshall, Enfield Archaeological Society, Robert Young, University of Durham; Mr P. Armitage, G. Cowles and Miss J. Gask, British Museum (Natural History). We are very grateful to Mr David Pam, Museums Service, for the conservation of the small finds from Area 149, and to Mr Pete Winsor, Norwich Museum, for the conservation of the bulk of the coins. Also to Mr Graham Reed, who drew the small finds from Area 149, Miss Helena Farrell, University College, Cardiff for her reconstruction of the glass jug, to Mr Keith Bellamy also of University College, Cardiff for his photographs of the coins and the glass, and Miss Glynis Edwards, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Department of the Environment, for providing the photograph of the hipposandals.

Much valuable help has been given by Mr Ralph Merrifield, and also Miss Alison Laws, Mr Harvey Sheldon, and Mr Allan Tribe, for which the writers are extremely grateful.

The Society is extremely grateful to the London Borough of Enfield and the Department of the Environment for grants towards the cost of publishing this report.