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EXCAVATIONS ON THE ROMANO-BRITISH SMALL TOWN AT NEATHAM, HAMPSHIRE 1969–1979

Martin Millett and David Graham

Published in Association with

FARNHAM AND DISTRICT MUSEUM SOCIETY

The Romano-British Small Town at Neatham, Hampshire

Frontispiece. Vertical air photograph of the site during July 1976, with the 1974 and 1976 (trench C) excavations visible in the centre; north to top. Photo: N de Mattos.

nd 1976 (trench C)

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Excavations on the Romano-British Small Town at Neatham Hampshire, 1969–1979

by Martin Millett and David Graham
with a Foreword by Prof S S Frere

sections by

C R L Andersen, Joanna Bird, G H Cole, Geraldine Done, R A Merson, Peter Murphy and Mark Redknap

and contributions from

A J Clark, Giles Clarke, Philip Clarke, Mark Corney, Brenda Dickinson, Jeremy Evans, B R Hartley, Mark Hassall, Martin Henig, M R Hull, S J Keay, Julian Munby, T P O'Connor, A J Parker, D P S Peacock, Penny Rhodes, John Shepherd and Jane Timby

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Abstract

The accidental discovery of a group of Romano-British burials during the construction of the Alton by-pass in 1969 led to the identification of a hitherto unknown Roman small town, probably *Vindomi* mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. The site was defined and investigated in a series of seasons of fieldwork and excavation by the Farnham and District Museum Society between 1970 and 1973. Further threats to the centre of the site led to larger scale excavations in 1974 and 1976 followed by a salvage operation during construction work in 1979.

The present volume describes this work, provides details of the structures and their dating and presents a substantial series of reports on the pottery, small objects, animal bones and coins found. These reports provide the largest corpus of material yet published from a Romano-British small town.

In a final chapter the excavations are assessed against the background of Roman Britain and tentative conclusions drawn about the nature of the site, its status and economy.

Foreword

by Prof S S Frere

This report concerns a settlement which owed its existence to the attraction of a road-side site at a river-crossing and which grew in importance when a second road arrived to form a crossroads. In time the place expanded to perhaps as much as 14 ha, and part of it lying north of the crossroads received a comparatively short-lived defensive circuit in earthwork. These facts are sufficient to indicate the local importance of the settlement and to show that it belongs to a class of Romano-British site of which we still know very little, namely the so-called small towns or larger rural nucleated villages of the province.

Many of these sites lie in areas which have been heavily ploughed for centuries and today are liable to the additional threat of building construction. Few have been adequately excavated and, although some have yielded revealing detail to the aerial camera, many (including Neatham) have proved unresponsive to this form of examination. One reason for this lack of response is the strong and long-lived tradition of timber or half-timbered construction in Southern Britain. At Neatham only two out of 24 buildings examined were built of stone. Stone buildings normally show up better on aerial photographs and are also far easier to trace and plan in excavation than are timber ones. The fugitive and often irregular traces of the latter can usually be recovered satisfactorily only by large-scale open excavation, a method of work which calls for greater financial resources and greater technical skill than do the traditional methods of trial-trenching and small-scale exploration, and one, too, which is of very recent development. Those facts perhaps explain our present ignorance of the anatomy of such sites; the present report is warmly to be welcomed for the light it throws on one of them.

The authors deserve congratulation not least for their persistence with a site where the archaeology was difficult and the results unspectacular, and for their success in assembling in a single volume the work of several successive excavators. The programme began in the days before the large-scale expansion of so-called Rescue Archaeology in the early 70s; and although, later on, the excavation developed with better financial backing, it continued – like many similar endeavours – to be run on a non-professional basis, and to lack the advantages of a full-time team. Part-time or seasonal excavation succeeds admirably when there are no pressures, but in the context of 'development' it has drawbacks. In these circumstances it is not surprising to read that the directors became aware, during successive seasons, of an increasing archaeological proficiency and that they came to realize their own earlier inadequacies. This admission emphasises their true calibre: experience has to be gained but not all profit from it.

Despite considerable plough-damage, the excavation has thrown a good deal of light upon the development of this settlement and upon its physical organisation. The latter aspect in particular has a wider bearing upon Romano-British archaeology, for rural road-side settlements form a large class of site but little really informative work has been done on them. Of the main features which often seem to be responsible for their genesis, four – an Iron Age predecessor, an associated early fort, dependence on a temple or on a station of the Public Post – lack positive evidence at Neatham; the last, in view of the small area later defended, is perhaps the most likely; but at present no installation is known and so no date can be suggested for its establishment and the beginnings of the resulting settlement round it. We have, therefore, to think more broadly in terms of general economic causes – the growth of a local market-centre called into being by the presence of roads and by the distance along them from other local markets.

At Neatham the early respect for the wide zone defined between the Silchester–Chichester road and its side ditch, and the later existence, 40m back from the road, of a ditch marking the rear of the building-plots are both notable features. The depth of the plots is broadly similar to others known elsewhere (35m at Ware, 20m at Finchampstead and 40m at Quenington); but at Neatham ditches at right-angles separating individual properties were absent, and we must presumably think in terms of hedges or of fences so shallowly based as to have lost all traces to the plough. Notable also is the distribution of pits and wells within the properties from which a possible plot-width of 25m is deducible.

We also find subsidiary streets though not forming an orthogonal grid; this irregular pattern is a well-known characteristic of minor settlements. It is a pity that more light could not be obtained on their date of construction, for this might have offered interesting evidence on a difficult problem: how was development controlled in such settlements? Were

plots marked out and then let or sold to incomers, or did the latter acquire as much land as each could afford? Was the land apportioned at one time, or successively, perhaps by an estate-owner? Or were there officials of the *vicus* with planning powers? These questions cannot at present be answered; only when excavation has yielded more information concerning the subdivision and chronology of settlements can we hope for greater insights. However, at Neatham there does appear to exist a certain regularity in plot-size and a uniformity of arrangement, with strip-buildings facing the street, each accompanied by its yard containing wells and cess-pits; and these do perhaps imply a form of organization, or control of development, more uniform than might be expected from the free play of economic forces.

This report is not merely a record of excavation; it contains some valuable attempts to interpret the site in its local and provincial context. The question whether the site represents the ancient *Vindomis*, and whether it therefore contained a *mansio* of the Public Post, is perhaps best left unargued – among other reasons because of the difficulty of explaining why a route from Silchester to Winchester and the Southwest should divert south-eastwards via Neatham; and because of the plain indication in the name itself that Vindomis lay on the chalk. Yet facilities for travellers might equally have been required on the Silchester–Chichester road, so that the services called into being by their provision might still be a contributory factor in the growth of Roman Neatham. We must regret that few indications of such facilities have yet been discovered in the ground.

That one of the causes of growing prosperity was Neatham's function as a centre for the westward sale of Farnham ware is plausible both on geographical grounds and because the chronology fits; but the local marketing of agricultural produce was undoubtedly another. The Farnham industry achieved a more than local importance in Southeast Britain, but the study of its chronology has been hampered by absence in the vicinity of evidence from the deep stratified levels so often usefully found in a city; Silchester could provide the required detailed sequences, but unfortunately the main excavations there took place before the study of stratigraphy was sufficiently advanced. The authors have employed considerable ingenuity in constructing the beginnings of a dated sequence from such evidence as Neatham provides; their work forms both a useful foundation for further study of Farnham ware and also an example of method which may be taken up in other deprived regions.

Neatham's status as a town rather than a village is indicated not only by its built-up area but by indications of small-scale industry. Here iron-working is not so significant as bronze-working, for any village might have its blacksmith. The market town which is implied by the remains might well have been a thriving place despite the non-survival of much material evidence. A calculation of the possible population (Chapter 8) is noteworthy in a more general context: the figure of about 4,000, suggested as a possibility if the settlement was built up over 14 ha, is identical with the figure suggested 25 years ago for Silchester itself, a town over twice the size. This illustrates the current – probably more realistic – approach to the demography of Roman Britain.

An interesting and as yet enigmatic feature of the site is the defensive circuit enclosing only a small part of the town north of the crossroads and apparently operational for little more than half a century. If the dating is confirmed, Neatham would seem to belong to a small but growing number of minor sites with short-lived earthwork defences erected in the late second century, at the same time as other larger settlements were receiving defences which – in their case – were permanently thereafter maintained. At minor sites, even where the defences are not known to be short-lived, the circuits often enclose far less than the full area inhabited at the time, and in this respect they resemble many of the late third-century walled circuits of Gaul. It is legitimate to deduce that some special feature of an official character – such as a tax-collecting centre or a *mansio* of the Public Post – was being protected. This in turn implies government action, and forms part of the evidence for interpreting the earthwork defences of late second-century Britain as the result of a central decision rather than as a series of spontaneous constructions by local people. It has been suggested (*Britannia* xv 1984, 63–74) that the prime cause was the military insecurity suffered by the province in the early 80s of the second century. Once the crisis had passed some of the circuits were allowed to become obsolete, but whether through inertia or because they were no longer needed for their original purpose is not established. The non-renewal after the late third century of a large aisled building formerly within the defences at Neatham, and possibly therefore associated with an official establishment, may perhaps suggest the second alternative.

Richmond once wrote of the many-sidedness of our picture of the villages and small towns of Roman Britain and of the need for better information. We may justly hold that the Neatham report has done much to fulfil his hopes of clearer definition.

Chapter 1
Introduction

The excavation reported upon here began in December 1969 and continued intermittently until 1976, being finally resumed as a watching brief and rescue excavation in 1979. The report was begun in 1971 and has undergone a series of major changes in the process of writing. The preparation of the report has suffered from the growth of the project from an almost unfunded, small-scale operation undertaken by part-time local enthusiasts to a large-scale piece of work which would have benefitted from a full-time team. To understand the nature of the excavations reported upon it seems desirable to give a brief history of the dig.

The site was first brought to the attention of the Farnham and District Museum Society in 1969 by Mr Jack Shepherd, and subsequent observation during the construction of the Alton By-pass was initiated by Mr Frank Usher. This fieldwork brought to light evidence of a considerable area of Romano-British occupation, and resulted in the discovery of a small early Roman cemetery. This and other of the features were examined in a rescue excavation directed by Mr David Graham over the winter of 1969/1970 (Area F). Despite the difficult conditions and bad weather, a reasonable sample of the destroyed area was investigated, although the size of the task was really too great for any part-time team. The By-pass excavation was followed by a programme of fieldwork designed to define the limits of the settlement. This programme included an excavation in the area immediately adjacent to the By-pass to the north (Area E), designed to investigate a previously unploughed area, and the excavation of a series of trial trenches across the site (Fig 2). This work culminated in 1971–3 with the excavation of two Areas (C and D) further to the north. These were designed to investigate the nature of the site, and resulted in the discovery of the *mansio* enclosure in 1972. Whilst these excavations were being undertaken by the Farnham and District Museum Society under Mr Graham's direction, another trench was dug between the By-pass and River Wey by the North-East Hampshire Archaeological Society under the direction of Mr Gordon Peake (Fig 37). These excavations were completed in 1971, but are not included in this report and have not yet been written-up. They did not uncover any substantial structures, and seem to have been located in an area affected by the changing course of the River Wey.

Late in 1973, a substantial area in the centre of the settlement came under threat from housing development. An application was made to the Department of the Environment, and excavations organised under their ægis, with Mr C R L Andersen acting as supervisor. These extensive excavations (Area B), which took place in 1974, were unfortunately located in a heavily plough-damaged area where little surface stratigraphy survived. Because of the depression in the building industry, the site lay vacant after the excavation, and in 1976 a further season of excavation was organised under the direction of Mr Martin Millett (Area A). These excavations sampled the edge of the threatened field, and were designed to answer a series of questions which arose as a result of the preparation of the report on the earlier excavations. These questions were satisfactorily resolved, and the site again lay vacant until building operations eventually began in the autumn of 1979. During the intervening period the site became the target of metal detector users who not only scoured the surface, but undertook their own comparatively large scale 'excavations' (Childerhouse 1980). It is clear that during this period very large quantities of material were removed into private collections. One individual 'treasure hunter' is known to have taken at least 315 coins from the site himself. When building work began in 1979, the Hampshire County Museum Service were informed that a stone structure had been uncovered by the illicit excavators. A rescue excavation was subsequently launched, under the direction of Mr Martin Millett (Area B), and a substantial part of a bath house excavated. This work and the concurrent watching brief was hampered by difficult weather conditions and constant interference from some of the metal detector users.

The report we present is therefore less than perfect, being the result of a series of diverse excavations. Our experience from the earliest excavations led to our development as archaeologists and now enables us to see their inadequacies. We make no apologies for these limitations which undoubtedly show in the report. Without those early, amateur efforts the site would have gone unrecorded and unexcavated.

The report has been organised according to the Areas excavated, with the finds brought together at the end. Summaries of the dating evidence for each Area are given in Tables at the relevant place in the text. The Areas are presented with the most recently

excavated first, as the sequence obtained in 1976 and 1974 forms the basis of that used for the other Areas.

The present report is in two parts, text and microfiche. The text summarises the results of the excavations and presents the most important groups of material. More detail is provided on the fiche together with information of interest to specialists alone. To facilitate easy cross-reference the fiche is referred to throughout thus: M1/02, meaning microfiche 1, frame 2. The contents of the fiche are further listed on frame 1 of each fiche, and on page 161–2 of this report.

The full site records and finds are deposited with the Hampshire County Museum Service under the following accession numbers:

Area A	1976 Excavation	A1976.19; A1976.20
Area Bi–iv	1974 Excavation	A1976.18
Area Bv	1979 Excavation	A1979.12
Area C	1972–3 Excavation	A1976.14; A1976.15; A1976.16
Area D	1971 Excavation	A1976.13
Area E	1970 Excavation	A1976.12
Area F	By-pass Excavation	A1976.11

The site records also contain a very much fuller version of the present report, incorporating details more appropriate for archive than publication.

The excavations have been the subject of a series of interim reports which have appeared in the Farnham and District Museum Society Newsletter. These together with a popular account of the excavations (Graham and Millett 1980) are listed in the bibliography.

The present report was submitted for publication in 1979. Delays in publication, together with the necessity of including an account of the 1979 excavation (Area Bv) have resulted in some revision of the text. The bulk of the report remains however, as written in 1979.

Acknowledgements

The excavations were funded by the Department of the Environment, the Farnham and District Museum Society, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire County Museum Service, East Hampshire District Council and the Alton Town Council. Work could not have taken place without the co-operation of several landowners, Mrs Bootle-Wilbraham, Mr J C Messenger, Mr R J Newman, E & S Builders, Hampshire County Council and Brosely Homes Ltd. Access to building sites was made possible by Southern Counties Construction Ltd and Frederick Powell and Son. Facilities for storage and work on the finds were made available by Waverley District Council, West Surrey College of Art and Design, Farnham Maltings Association, Hampshire County Museum Service and Mr C O G Smith who also provided constant help during the excavations.

The major part of the work was done by volunteers, of whom Frank Usher, Graham Huxley and Geoffrey Cole deserve special mention. The 1979 watching brief was initiated by Tim Schadla-Hall and undertaken by Jason Wood, Virginia Smithson and Simon James. Simon James also helped in standardising the publication drawings which were originally produced by Geoffrey Cole, Martin Millett and Mark Redknap.

The present typescript has benefitted from comments by Prof B W Cunliffe, Dr R M Reece and Dr C J Young. Our final thanks go to Audrey Graham and Bettina Hartas who have suffered us during the preparation of the report.

Background

The site examined covers a large area on the north bank of the River Wey centred on SU 738412 to the northeast of Alton in northeast Hampshire (Fig 1). It is in the parish of Holybourne-cum-Neatham, lying on both sides of London Road, the former A31, with the Farnham-Alton railway crossing its southern part. In Roman Britain it lay at the junction of the Roman road from Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) to Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) with that which ran from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) towards London (Simons 1981). Another road or track ran from the settlement towards the Alice Holt Forest where a major pottery industry existed in the Roman period (Millett 1979; Lyne and Jefferies 1979). This crossroads became a focus for the area.

The settlement lies at the point where a dry valley, which runs southwards from the chalk escarpment of Holybourne Down, joins the Wey valley (Fig 1). This valley, which now contains a small stream in its lower reaches, is almost a kilometre wide, flat-bottomed and filled with drift deposits mainly of gravel and clay. It broadens where it joins the gravel terrace on the northern bank of the River Wey. This terrace, lying at about 100m OD slopes slightly towards the river, but forms the level, well-drained platform on which most of the site was built. The cemetery and most of Area F are located on the riverward slope and edge of the floodplain.

Since the site lies in the northwestern corner of the Weald it is in an area of geological contrast (Fig 3). The dip is generally northwesterly, although a slight upwarping together with the cross-dip erosion of the River Wey makes the outcrop of the Lower Cretaceous exceptionally wide.

To the north of the site, the valley is bounded by the chalk escarpment which, although not exceptionally high, tends to form a natural boundary separating the valley from the London Basin. To the south, the outcrop of Upper Greensand forms the wide expanse of the Binsted platform which falls steeply away to the Gault outcrop, and the heathlands of the Lower

Fig 1. Loca

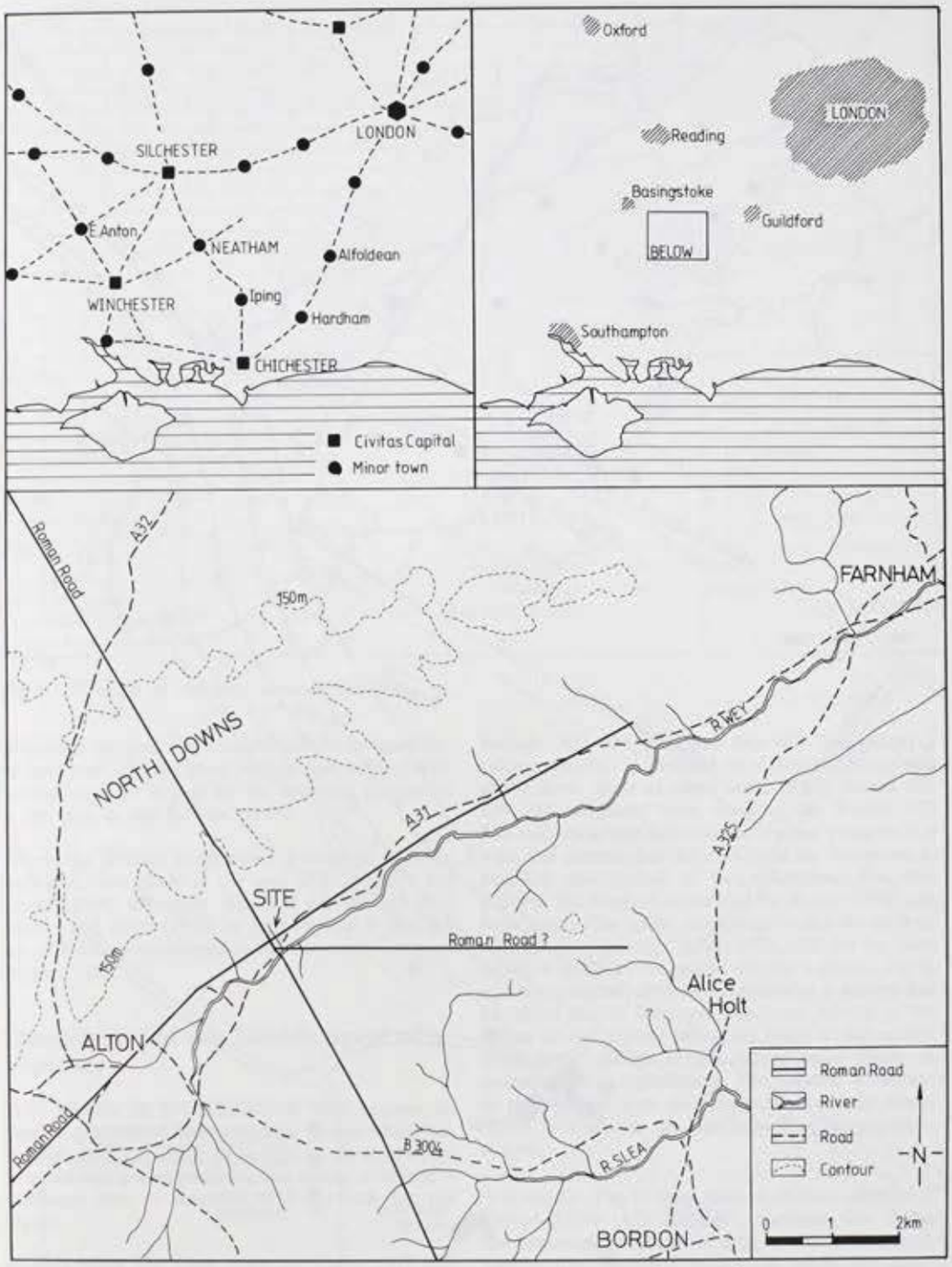


Fig 1. Location of Neatham in Roman Britain and in relation to modern settlement.

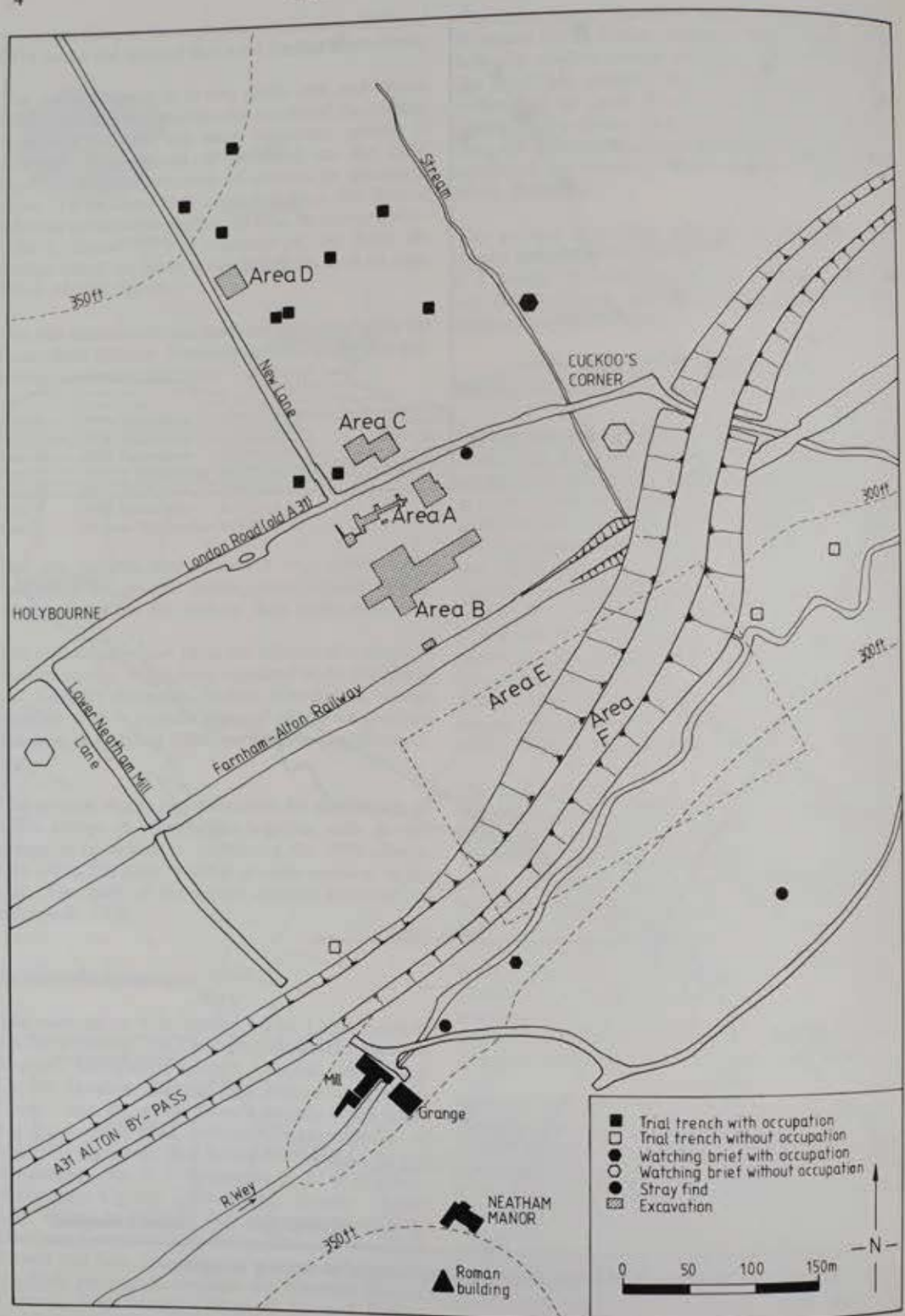


Fig 2. Plan of Neatham showing the location of the excavations and watching-briefs, 1969–1979.

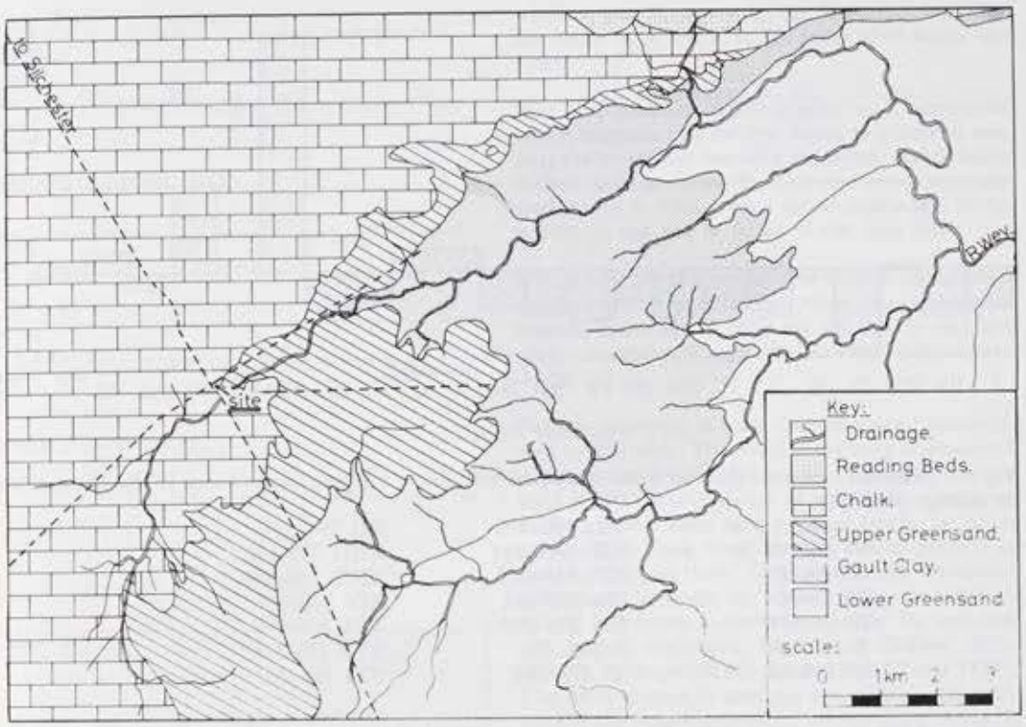


Fig 3. Geology of the area around Neatham.

Greensand beyond. The exceptionally rich agricultural land here, and the good potting clays of the Gault beyond, account in part for the apparent prosperity of the area in the Roman period.

Before the present excavations a number of stray finds had been made in the area (Fig 2) which led Clarke (1959) to suggest that this was the site of a *mansio*, and Rivet (1970) to propose that it was the site of *Vindomi* mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary (below, 158).

Chronology and the Establishment of a Sequence

Most reports on Romano-British sites assume an already established time sequence within which the stratigraphic sequence can be placed. In an attempt to avoid this presupposition, our dating evidence is examined first to establish a framework for the report.

Enough work has been done (*eg* Reece 1972 and 1974b) to show that the coin finds from Romano-British sites show a pattern which is largely independent of an individual site's history. Within this overall pattern two groups of sites have been identified: one, a town group, is typified by Winchester and has approximately equal numbers of coins of the Periods AD 259–294 and 330–402; the other, a country group, is typified by Cirencester and has about three times as many coins of the Period AD 259–294 compared with those of the Period AD 330–402. Neatham falls into the former group so it is with this pattern that the coin finds are compared to establish the period of its occupation. For this purpose the method advocated by Reece (1976) has been used. The mean percentage value for each of the periods of coinage (Reece 1972, 271) for the town group is taken as the centre line for a graph (Fig 4) and one standard deviation is shown as a dashed line on either side of the mean. Sixty-six percent of the values of any typical group are likely to fall within these lines, values outside being more likely to deserve special explanation. The greatest advantage of this method over that previously used (*eg* Reece 1975, 191) is that the significance of deviations is shown.

The results (Fig 4) show that, with the exception of Period XIIIb (AD 330–348), Neatham lies within the expected deviation for sites of the town group. Overall the Neatham values lie below the mean before Period XIIIb. The values for Periods X/XI which do not fit this pattern are probably the result of a scattered hoard (below, 6). After AD 330 the pattern shows a tendency towards positive deviations, although not in such a consistent way. If coin loss can be taken to represent the intensity of

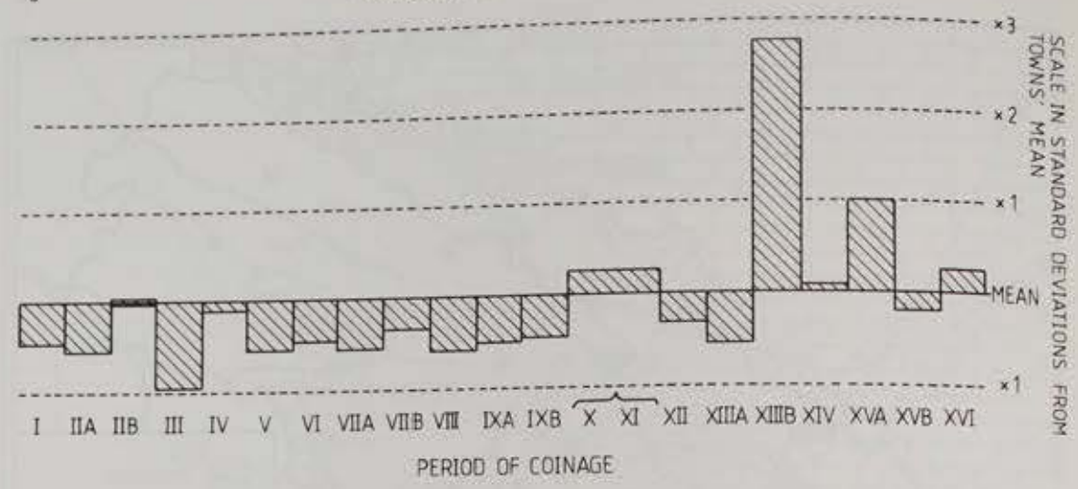


Fig 4. Neatham coin finds from all Areas compared with Reece's Towns mean (Reece 1976). The periods of coinage used are:

I up to AD 41	VIIa 161–180	XII 294–317
IIa AD 41–54	VIIb 180–193	XIIIa 317–330
IIb 54–69	VIII 193–222	XIIIb 330–348
III 69–96	IXa 222–238	XIV 348–364
IV 96–117	IXb 238–259	XVa 364–378
V 117–138	X 259–275	XVb 378–388
VI 138–161	XI 275–294	XVI 388–402

occupation on the site we can say that, until the fourth century, Neatham was occupied less intensively than the rest of the town group. This was followed by a burst of activity in the middle of the fourth century and then a steady fall-off, so that there is little significant deviation in the last periods of occupation.

Against this general background of the site as a whole, the same method has been used to examine the different Areas excavated (Fig 5). Some will object that the groups of coins are too small to make this sort of comparison valid. However, since the method is only being used to present information and facilitate more objective interpretation, this objection seems unreasonable especially as the results presented here and those from elsewhere (Keay 1977) are consistent.

Before interpreting the graphs it is worth pointing out that the majority of the coins are from Areas A, B and C, so the mean site value which forms the centre line for all the graphs on Fig 5 is weighted towards them. The coins from Area Bv are not included in this analysis because of the problems of sample bias brought about by the presence of metal detector users. As these Areas are close together around the central crossroads, the inter-Area comparisons are also comparisons of the outlying Areas with the centre. For the early Periods (up to VI: AD 138–161) A, B and C differ from the others with occasional values above the mean, which do not occur elsewhere, suggesting that occupation was concentrated around the crossroads. From Period VI onwards, Area D tends to be above the mean. These coins probably date to the period when the *mansio* was built and occupied; this is probably why the coin loss figures are higher here, so far north on the site. Up to the end of Period XI (AD 294) this pattern remains, with less than average coin loss on Areas E and F, and more on the Areas to the north. One major anomaly occurs in Area D during Period X/XI (AD 259–294) when the coin loss falls well outside the expected value. The most likely explanation is the presence of a scattered hoard which remained unrecognised during excavation. The site list suggests that this hoard consisted of about 60 coins and was deposited in the Period between *c* AD 270 and 294 as all regular coins up to the interruption in supply in 270 are well represented. The lack of barbarous copies suggests a date close to 270, but may equally be the result of selection for the hoard.

In order to reduce the impact of this hoard on the Area D figures, the percentages for that Area have been adjusted, as at Richborough (Reece 1968), assuming that Periods X/XI lie on the site mean (which has been recalculated to exclude it) and the other Periods adjusted accordingly. Both the adjusted and original figures are shown on Fig 5 as the collection of coins is so small without the hoard, the other deviations become rather aberrant.

After Period XI, Areas E and F begin to show positive anomalies, suggesting that they were also being occupied. The size of these later deviations is

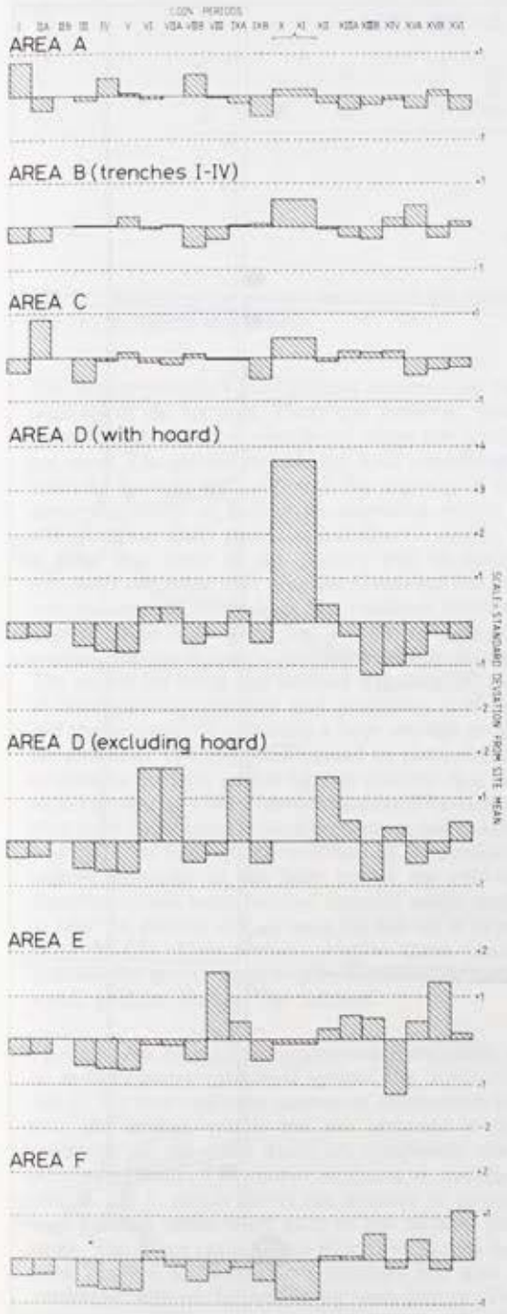


Fig 5. Neatham coin finds from individual Areas compared with the site mean. Periods of coinage are as for Fig 4.

obviously partly a result of the absence of earlier coinage from these Areas, but it may also be affected by a shift in the centre of occupation to the south, which is also suggested by the increasing tendency for Areas A, B and C to fall more often below the mean.

The coin evidence therefore gives us a framework which suggests that the site began in a limited area near the crossroads but later expanded, and possibly shifted towards the south. This evidence is summarised in Fig 6. This gives a visual impression of the growth of the site in terms of the coin finds.

Within this pattern we need to be able to establish which features in different Areas are contemporaneous. Coins are of little use for this as they are rarely common enough for accurate comparative dating.

Pottery, however, is both ubiquitous and relatively easy to deal with. The detailed evidence is presented in the pottery report (below, 64). The basic concept used is that the *assemblages* of pottery from features infilled at the same time will, in total, be more similar than those from features whose infilling is further apart in time. This ignores any functional differences between the areas on the site (Millett 1979b) but forms a convenient model for seriation (for general discussion, Doran and Hodson 1975, 269–84; more specifically Crummy and Terry 1979). The method used to compare assemblages has been to take the largest groups of pottery from Areas A and B (trenches I–IV) and quantify the degree of similarity between each pair of assemblages by calculating:

$$\frac{\text{The number of rim types in common between the pair}}{\text{Total number of rim types in the pair of assemblages}}$$

This was calculated from a presence/absence matrix using a Fortran Program (written by Dr I Graham) run on the IBM 360 computer at University College London. The resulting matrix was reduced to two dimensions using the MDSCAL Program on the same machine. The resulting sequence, drawn from the output and reduced to a linear form is given in Fig 7. The only problem with this result is that Structure 3 fell well outside, and to one side of, the main series. This seems to be because the deposit concerned (layer 118) was of first century date and considerably earlier than the next feature in the sequence (Well 7), so that it is as dissimilar to that feature as it is to later ones. It has been put at the beginning of the sequence on the basis of this interpretation.

The degree of similarity of the features in the seriation to all other features has also been assessed in order to relate them to this sequence. This has been done on a subjective basis as the groups were often too small to use with MDSCAL. These subjective results are related to the seriated sequence in Table 1.

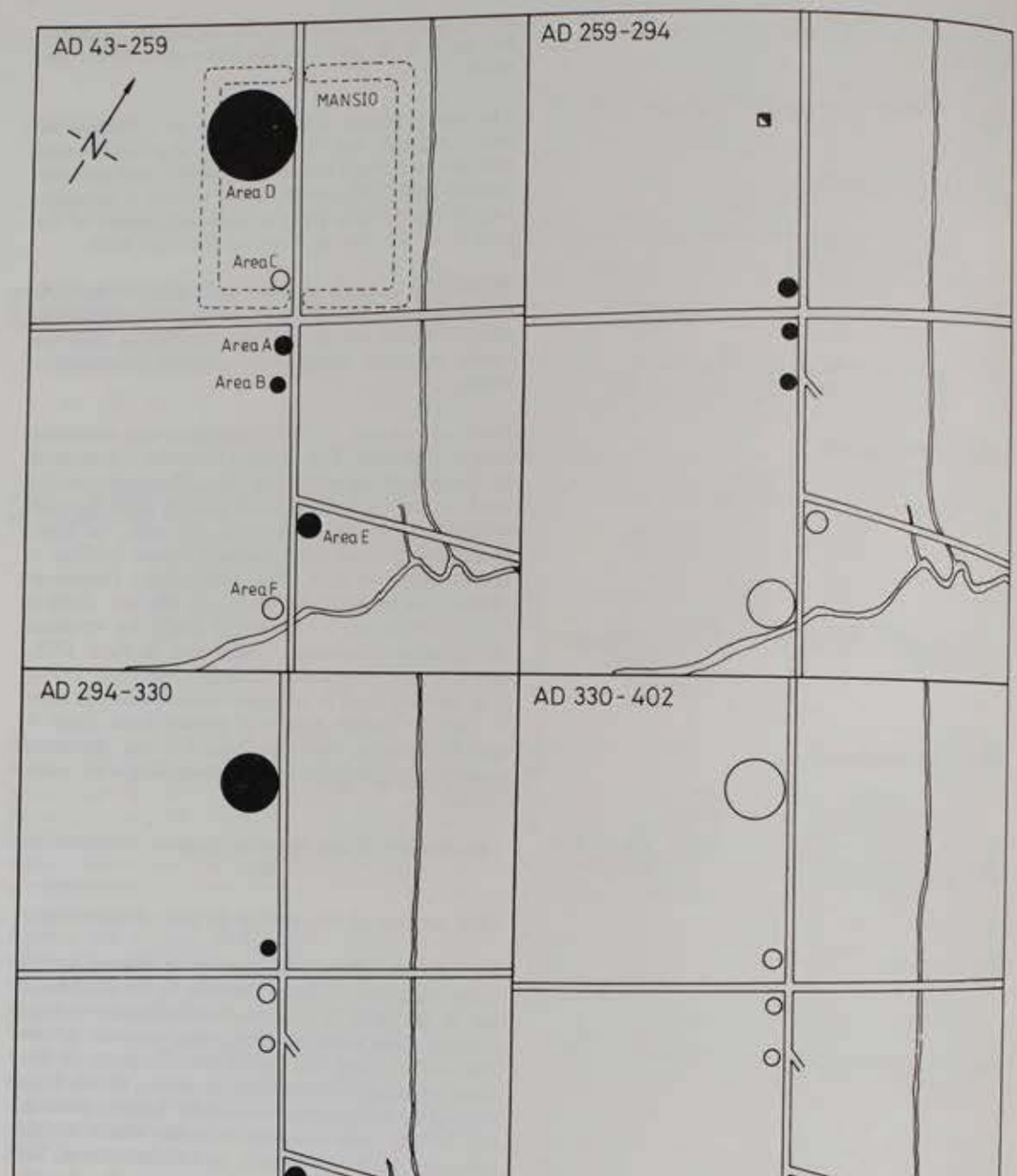


Fig 6. Summary plan of Neatham showing deviations from the site mean for the four principal periods of coinage.

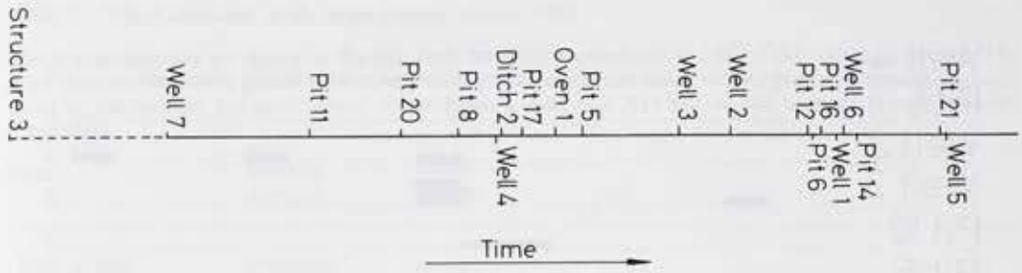


Fig 7. Results of the pottery seriation of the contents of the principal features from Areas A and B, showing the chronological sequence.

The results provide a good general sequence for the infillings of the features. There are, however, some points which must be considered when the results are used. The groups include the total assemblages from the features and, although the majority of the pottery is likely to have been deposited within a comparatively short period as a deliberate action, it is clear that some of the pottery will be earlier (residual) and some later (a result of sinkage and the accumulation of rubbish in the resultant hollow). The seriation thus gives the *average* or *aggregate* position for the feature's infilling in the sequence. The reason for using this method was the difficulty of distinguishing primary and secondary infilling, and the necessity of obtaining a large enough group for seriation. The problems caused by these factors increase in the later period for two reasons: first the earlier groups have been less contaminated by subsidence since there seems to have been less activity in the area and thus less rubbish to collect in the resultant hollow. Secondly in the later period the rubbish deposits contain more residual material which tends to blur the pattern and increase the tail-off of types (Figs 53–62). Nevertheless, despite these inadequacies, the results seem to give a reasonable result which perhaps justifies the method.

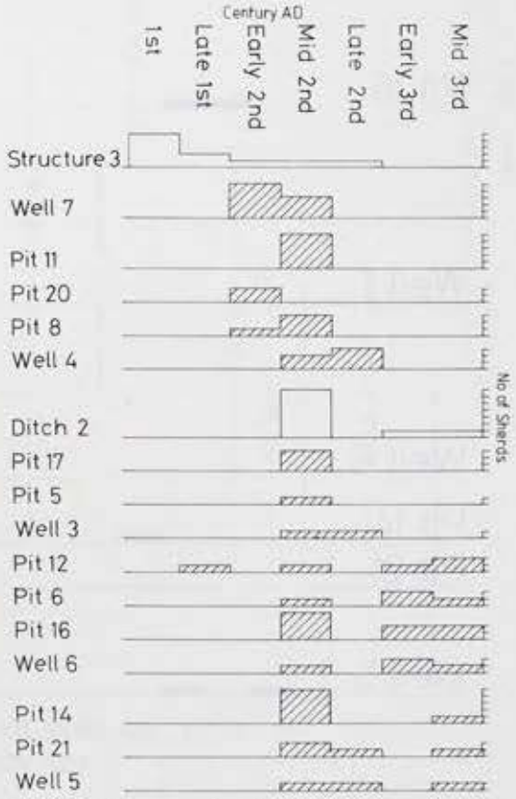


Fig 8. Histogram showing the numbers of samian sherds of different date ranges from the seriated features. The cross-hatched columns represent sealed groups and the open columns indicate material from open deposits.

The sequence is only a pottery sequence and needs to be independently calibrated against the other evidence. We have two basic sources of information for this: the samian, which was not included in the seriation; and the coins which are completely independently dated. The former evidence is summarised in Fig 8, which shows the number of samian sherds which come from each of the seriated features. The seven periods into which the samian has been divided are broad and overlap, but give a reasonable idea of the pattern for each feature. The coin evidence is summarised in similar form (Fig 9). The diagrams are essentially complementary, as the earlier features produced few coins and the later ones only residual samian. The quantity of residual samian is shown in Fig 52. Interpretation of the samian diagram should be confined to the features earlier than the mid-third century (Pit 12) when samian ceased to be imported. These features show the trend from top left to bottom right as expected if the sequence is correct. This is masked to some extent by supply factors causing a paucity in East Gaulish wares. This late second and early third century fall-off is also seen in the London area (Marsh 1981). Bearing this in mind, the later features in the sequence should be dated later than Fig 8 at first suggests.

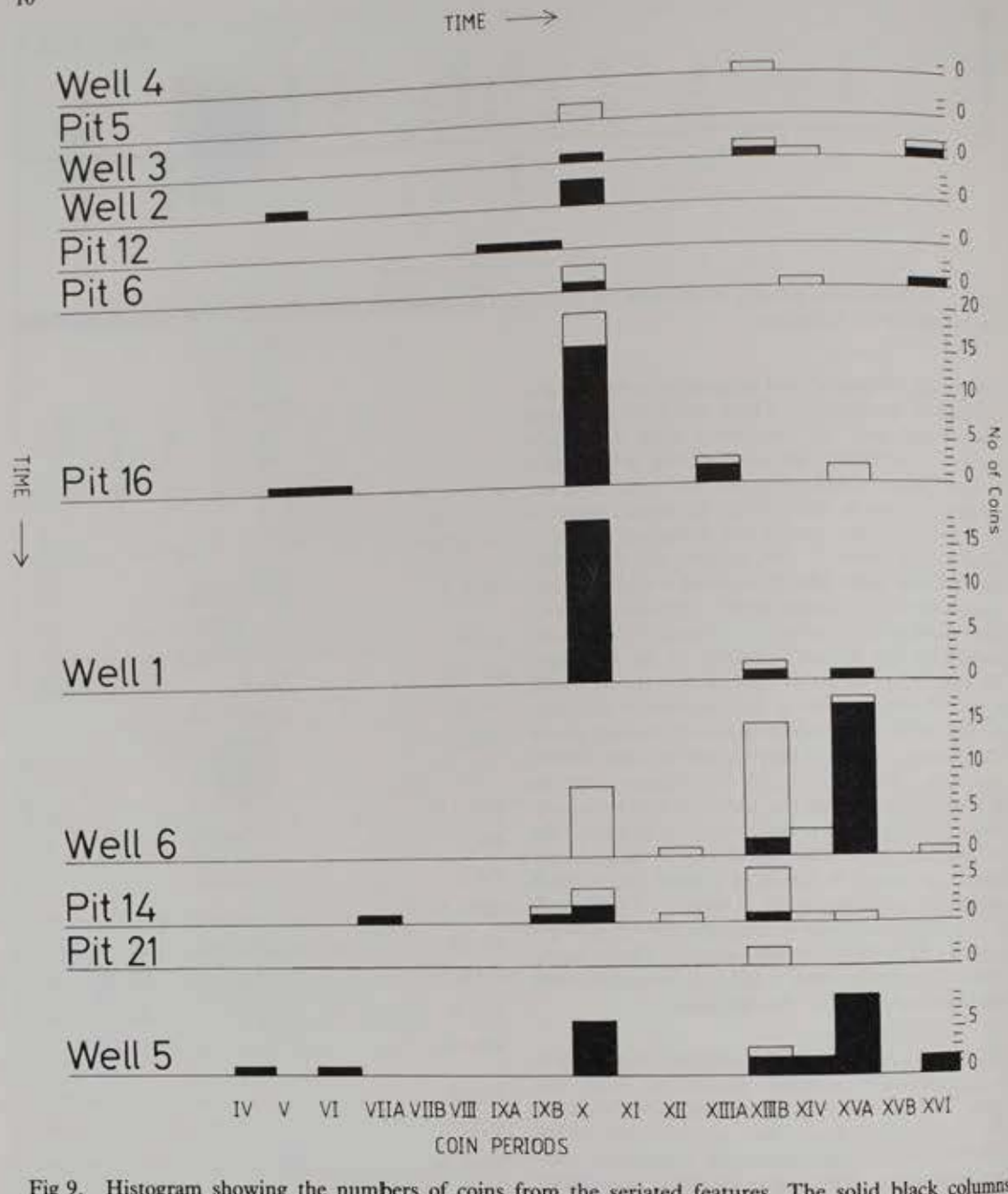


Fig 9. Histogram showing the numbers of coins from the seriated features. The solid black columns represent sealed groups, the open columns indicate coins from open deposits. Coin periods are as Fig 4.

The coin evidence, summarised in Fig 9 is also problematic, as a number of the coins are obviously intrusive. This results from the nature of the soil on the site which tends to shrink and crack so that objects such as coins can drop into earlier layers without visible disturbance to the strata. Taking the view that the coins are generally too scarce to permit accurate dating before the middle of the third century, only features later than Pit 12 are worthy of consideration. The pattern after Pit 12 is reasonably consistent with the expected trend from top left to bottom right. A careful assessment of both the coin and samian evidence has been used to give the dates on Table 1.

The fact that some features, such as Pit 14 and Well 6, appear in the wrong position relative to each other on Table 1 and Fig 9 illustrates the point that the dating is not clear-cut for closely contemporaneous features. This should warn against too specific an interpretation of the results.

Table 1. The Chronology of the main features.

The seriated features are shown on the left, with the dates assessed on the basis of the coins and samian. The other features have been placed subjectively on the basis of the similarity of their pottery assemblages: with those in the seriated sequence. Oven 1 was given a date of *c* AD 320 on the basis of thermoremnant-magnetism.

Date	Seriated features	Other features
Last quarter first century	Structure 3	Pit 1
Second quarter second century	Well 7	Ditch 1 →
Third quarter second century	Pit 11	Gulley 1
Last quarter second century	Pit 20	Pit 10
Last quarter second century	Pit 8	
Last quarter second/first quarter third century	Well 4	Pit 4
Last second/ early third century	Ditch 2	Pit 9
First half third century	Pit 17	Pit 18
Mid third century	Oven 1	Pit 22 ?
First half third century	Pit 5	Pit 23 ?
Mid third century	Well 3	Ditch 3 ?
*Late third century	Well 2	Oven 16
Mid third century	Pit 12	Oven 6
Third quarter third century	Pit 6	Well 8
Late third century	Pit 16	
Mid fourth century	Well 1	Pit 13
Mid fourth century	Well 6	Pit 2
*Early fourth century	Pit 14	Pit 15
Mid fourth century	Pit 21	Pit 3
Late fourth/ fifth century	Well 5	Pit 7

* The dates given in the left hand column are independent of the seriation and thus show some marginal differences for the reasons quoted on page 9.

Chapter 2
Description of the Areas

The excavations are described according to the Areas excavated in the different years (Fig 2), beginning with the 1976 season which provides us with the best sequence. The descriptions are a summary by Martin Millett of earlier drafts and notes provided by David Graham (Areas C to F), and C R L Andersen and Geoff Cole (Area B). The archive contains these fuller drafts and notes.

Area A (directed by Martin Millett)

These excavations of 1976 were designed to answer questions generated by the previous excavations about a) the history of the end of the site, b) the sequence in an area not plough-damaged, and c) the possibility of the existence of an east–west road. The excavation consisted of three trenches (A, B and C) together with four smaller trial trenches (Fig 10).

Period of Occupation

Close to the hedge, where ploughing had not damaged the stratigraphy, about 300 mm of archaeological deposits survived. The sequence here shows three principal Periods of activity which can also be identified in the more plough-damaged area away from the hedge. Only in trench C does the sequence seem slightly more complex. Two major structural events define these Periods (Fig 11). Firstly, between Periods I and II there was the construction of an east–west road, which led to an alteration in the layout of this part of the site. Secondly, a large expanse of gravel, which sealed the previous structures, was laid at the end of Period II. This again indicates a major replanning of the centre of the site. The dating is summarised thus (see Table 2):

Period I. The pottery and coins suggest that occupation began between *c* AD 70 and 90 with the period continuing to *c* AD 100–125. Ditch 1, the ditch beside the Silchester–Chichester road, may be an exception. The upper levels show that it was backfilled in the early second century, but the strategic importance of the road suggests that it may have been built within a decade of the conquest of AD 43.

Period II. The construction of the surface of the east–west road found in excavation was contemporaneous with the building of Structure 7 (Fig 12b). The construction levels of this building included an unworn samian bowl of *c* AD 100–125. The dating for the end of the period is less clear. The gravel sealing Period II was extensively patched and it was not always possible to assess whether dating evidence was well sealed. The bulk of the coins sealed within the layer are late third century: a few are as late as the mid fourth century. A late third century date for the deposition of the gravel is supported by the absence of late third century coins (common on the site) from contexts in use in Period II. The later coins are thus seen as a result of subsequent patching, especially in areas where subsidence occurred.

Period III. The use of the gravel and the construction of buildings on it dates mainly to the early fourth century on the coin evidence. Nevertheless the coin series continues to AD 388–402. Early medieval material was absent even in the areas where the stratigraphy was best preserved.

Description and Discussion of Periods

Period I. Fig 11 summarises the layout of the features of this period. The major feature was the Silchester–Chichester road and its side ditch (Ditch 1) to the west. The road consisted of the surface of the natural gravel with some larger flints rammed into its surface. Ditch 1 (Fig 12a) was 'V' shaped and about 1.00 m deep with an infill which suggests deliberate backfilling. This contained little material, although a coin and pottery amongst charcoal and iron slag in the sinkage above (layer 33) show that filling was completed by the beginning of the second century. West of this ditch were two associated groups of features, a group of post holes beneath the later Structure 7 (Fig 13) and Gulley 1 (M2/3) which ran between these and Ditch 1. The post holes are not all demonstrably of Period I, and the pattern is too incomplete for interpretation. Gulley 1, which is dated by a worn *denarius* of Vitellius, is also difficult to interpret although a function as an eaves drip seems possible (compare Structures 4 and 5).

On the eastern side of the road (trench C) a more organised layout is seen (Fig 11) with three structures facing the road, behind which was an open area and Pit 1. Structures 1 and 2 survived only as shallow slots (Fig 14; M2/4) although they were overlain by the more complete remains of Structure 3 (Fig 14). Structures 1 and 2 can be interpreted as sill beam

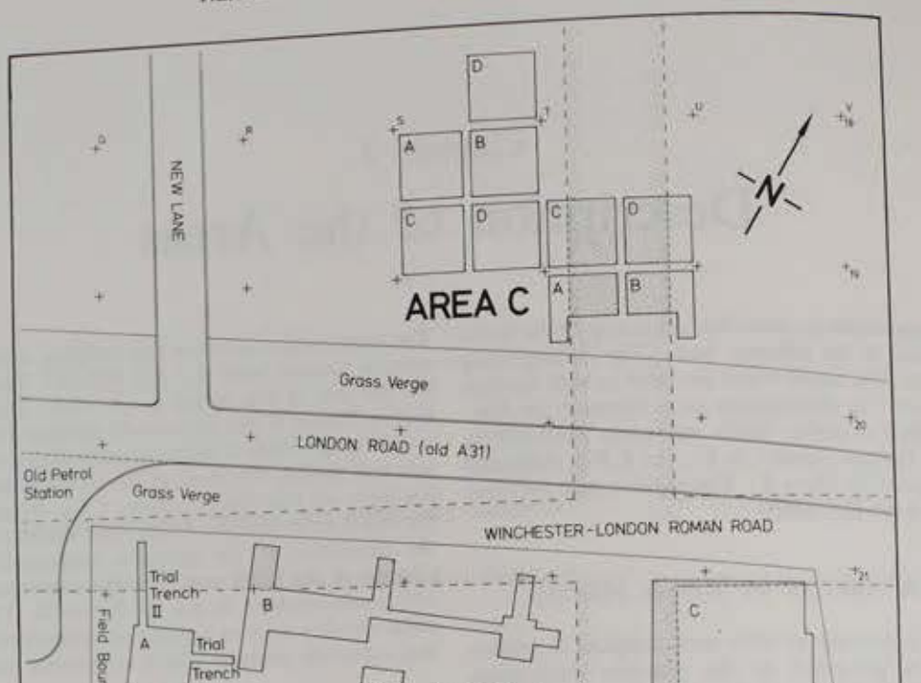


Fig 10. Plan of Areas A, B, and C showing the location of the trenches in relation to property boundaries and Roman roads.

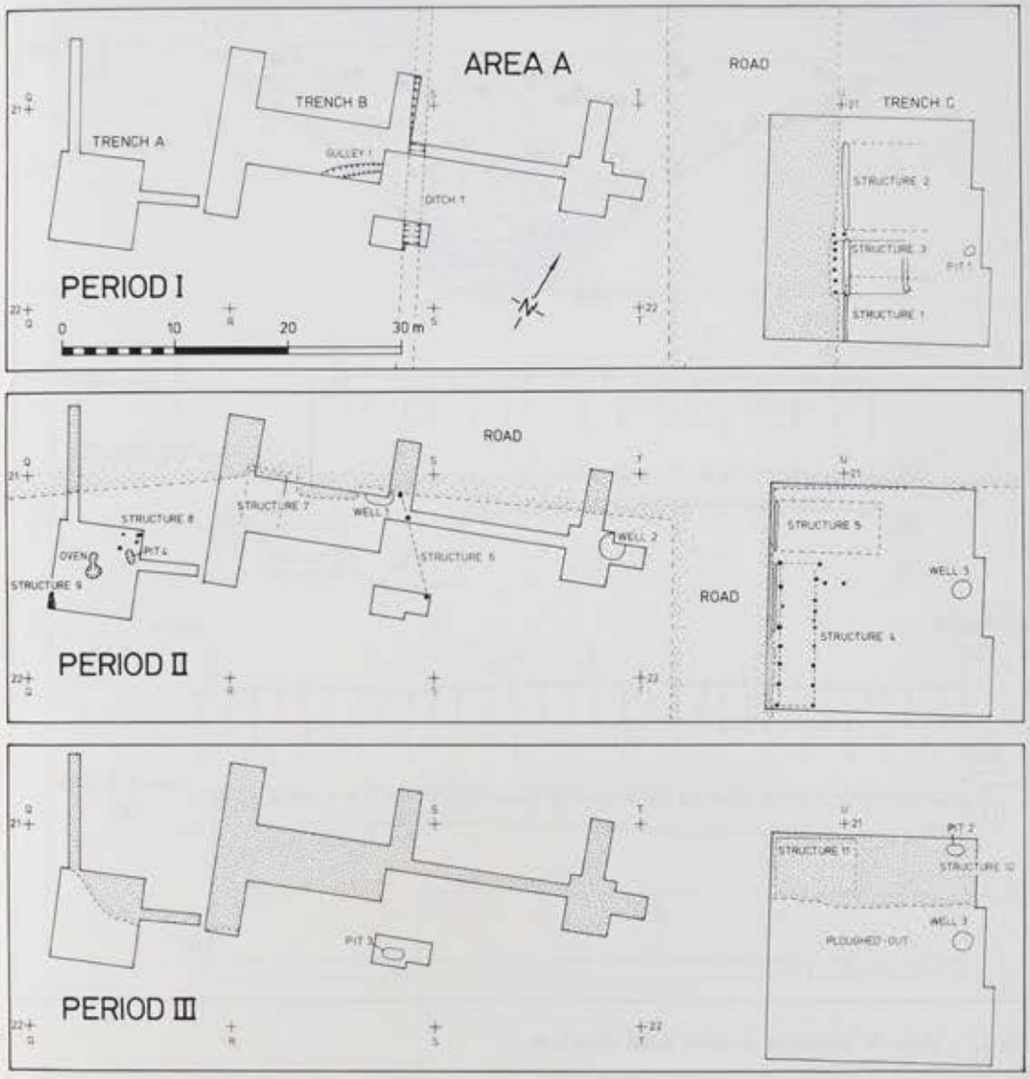


Fig 11. Area A: summary plan of the three major Periods. Stipple represents gravelled areas.

structures standing on the ground surface, with the surviving slots being foundations of the frontage. Structure 3 (Fig 14) consisted of three structural elements: a pair of beam slots at front (118) and rear (166), and a narrower slot with post holes set in it in front of these. The main features are interpreted as bedding trenches for principal supports, whilst the post holes are seen as a veranda (compare Structure 21). The sections of the main slots (M2/4) show that the building was deliberately demolished and the beams lifted out. They showed signs of considerable disturbance and contained demolition debris (*eg* small find 141). The building type is comparable with early Romano-British military structures and is of the beam slot type found only in the first and second centuries at Neatham (with the possible exception of Structure 21). The more substantial frontage foundation for these three structures suggests that the facades were designed to be impressive (compare Structures 4, 5, 7, 21).

In the yard behind this line of buildings (Figs 11 and 14) was a single shallow pit (Pit 1: M2/5). The pottery is very similar to that from the demolition levels of Structure 3 although there is no suggestion of the pit's function.

Period II. The main feature was the surface of the east–west road (Figs 11 and 12b, layer 66) which was laid directly on the surface of the natural gravel with the turf removed. It was made of a substantial cobbled surface (Fig 17). This road sealed some of

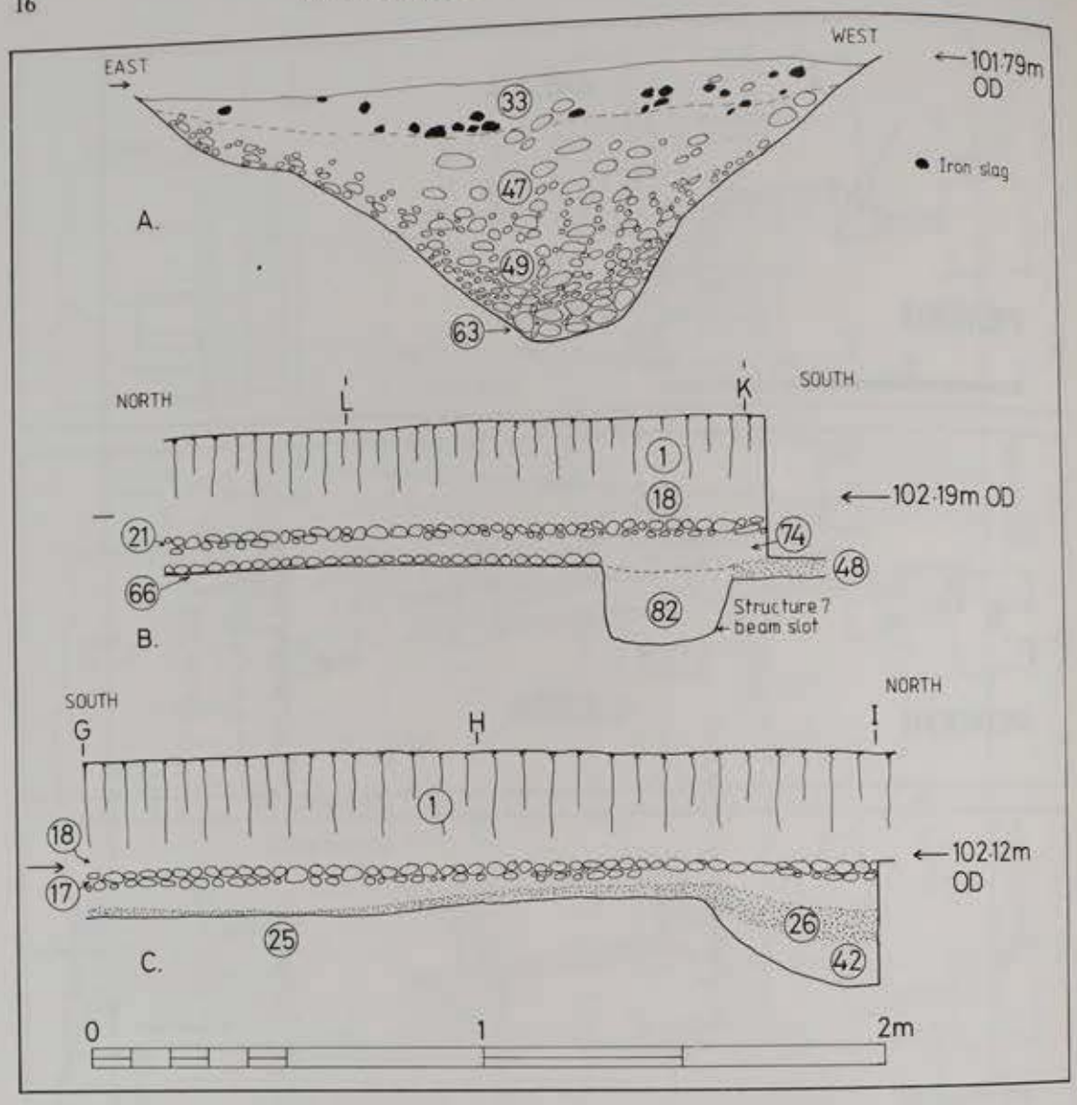


Fig 12. Area A: principal sections from trench B.
A Section of Ditch 1;
B Section of Structure 7, phase A (for location see Fig 16);
C Section of Structure 7, phases C and D (for location see Fig 16).

the Period I post holes (Fig 13) and itself continued in use throughout the Period although becoming covered with a build-up of earth (Fig 12b, layer 74). Its construction resulted in a replanning of the adjacent area. Instead of being orientated towards the Silchester–Chichester road, buildings were subsequently aligned on both roads with a series of plots of approximately equal size. It seems that this replanning took place at the same time as the organised layout was imposed on Area B (below, 27). In Area A six structures were identified.

On the eastern side of the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 15), Structures 4 and 5 faced onto that road, although Structure 5 also fronted the new east–west road. In a yard behind these was Well 3. Structure 4 (Fig 15) consisted of two parallel rows of post holes forming a narrow strip building along the edge of the Silchester–Chichester road. The road was narrowed by the encroachment of these structures. The postholes were mostly paired and perhaps took a regular framed structure, although the post holes along the street facade were deeper than those at the rear. An eaves drip ran along the frontage of the northern part. This, and some minor irregularities in the post pattern suggests that the building was not a single property; it may therefore represent a row of shops. Structure 5 (Fig 15) was less simple in plan, perhaps because the postholes and eaves drip were of more than one phase. The most likely interpretation is that

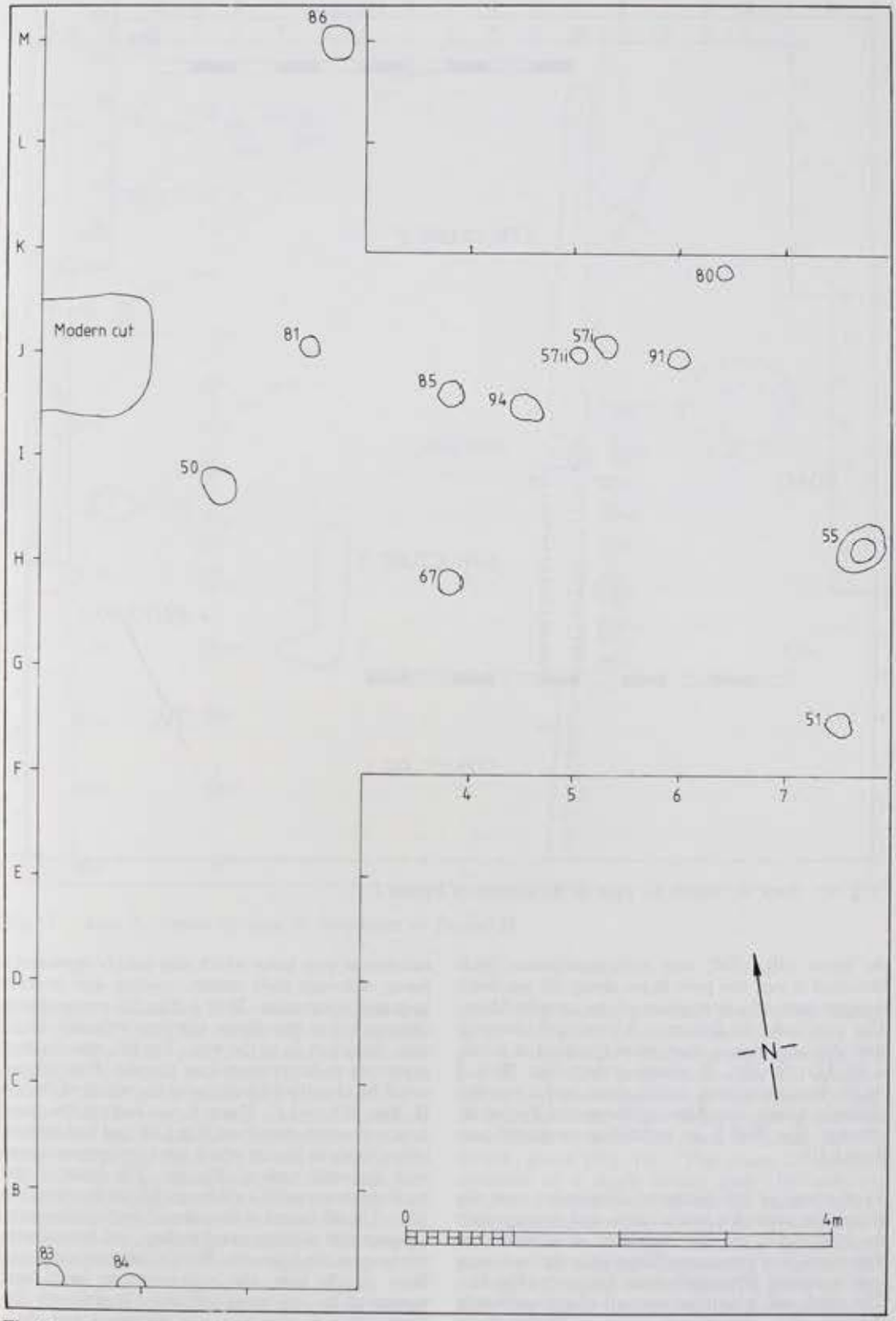


Fig 13. Area A, trench B: plan of post holes of Structure 7, phase O, of Period I.

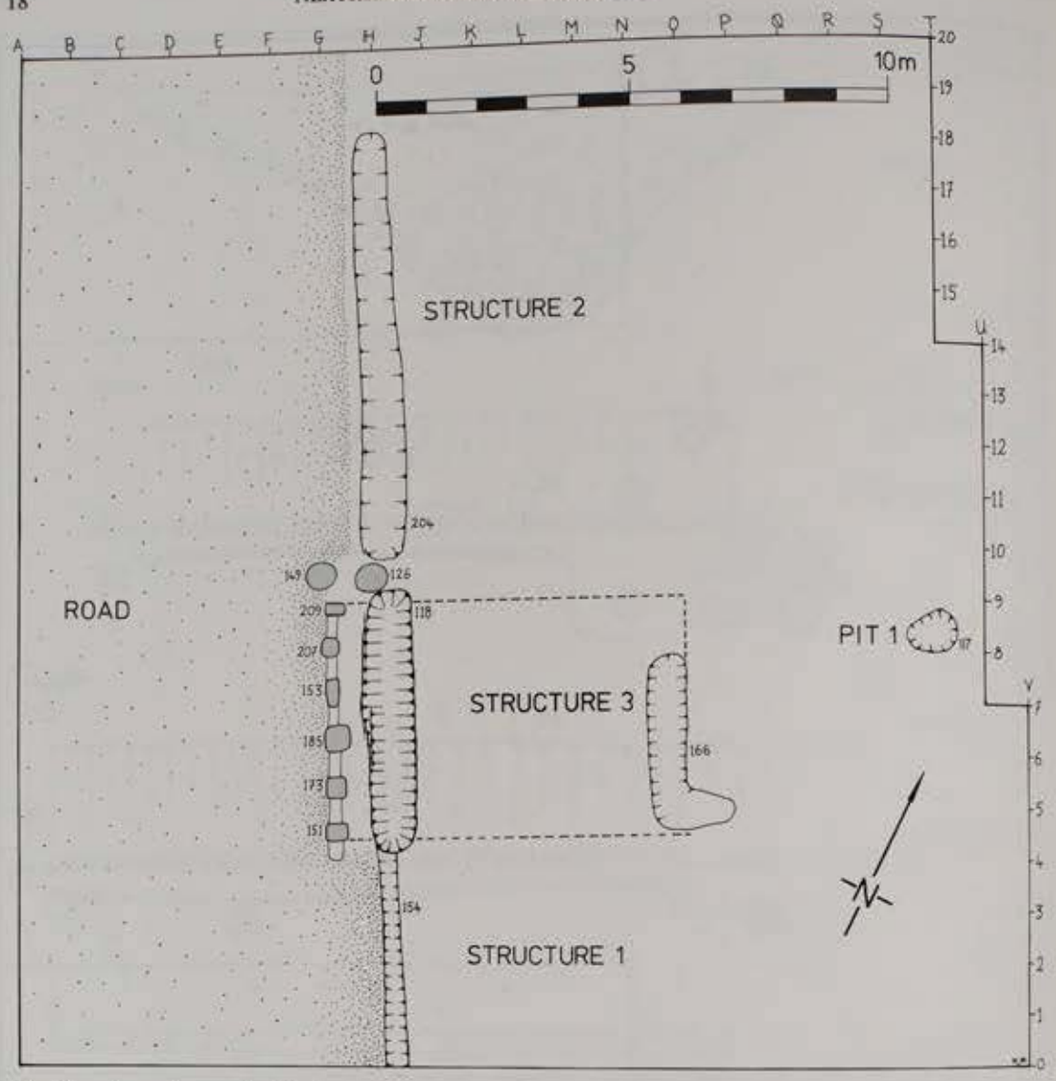


Fig 14. Area A, trench C: plan of Structures of Period I.

the eaves drip (220) was contemporaneous with Structure 4 and the post holes along the northern frontage were of a later phase of the same building. The post holes of Structure 4 produced the only good dating evidence, three coins the latest of which is of AD 194–201. It seems certain that Well 3 (M2/6) was constructed in this phase, and it was also probably largely backfilled at the end of Period II, although like Well 1 its backfilling continued into Period III.

To the west of the Silchester–Chichester road the excavation covered a smaller area, and consequently the evidence is less easy to assess. It appears that there were four structures facing onto the east–west road separated from each other by yards (Fig 11). The yards and structures were all of approximately the same size. Structure 6 consisted of only three substantial post holes which may simply represent a fence, although their nature, spacing and location indicated a structure. Well 2 (Fig 20) was probably constructed in this phase together with this structure. Structure 7, to the west (Fig 16), was the best preserved so far excavated on the site. Four phases could be identified which cover the whole of Period II (Figs 12b and c). Phase A was built at the same time as the east–west road (Fig 12b) and had cobbles immediately to its east which were contemporaneous with the road surface (Fig 16). The front of the building consisted of a sill beam (82) set in a slot (Fig 12b). The sill beams at the sides of the building were however laid on the ground surface, and lapped over the beam in the front slot. Within this area was a clay floor. At the rear, the roof seems to have been supported by two posts (40 and 53) although the stratigraphy in this area was disturbed and their

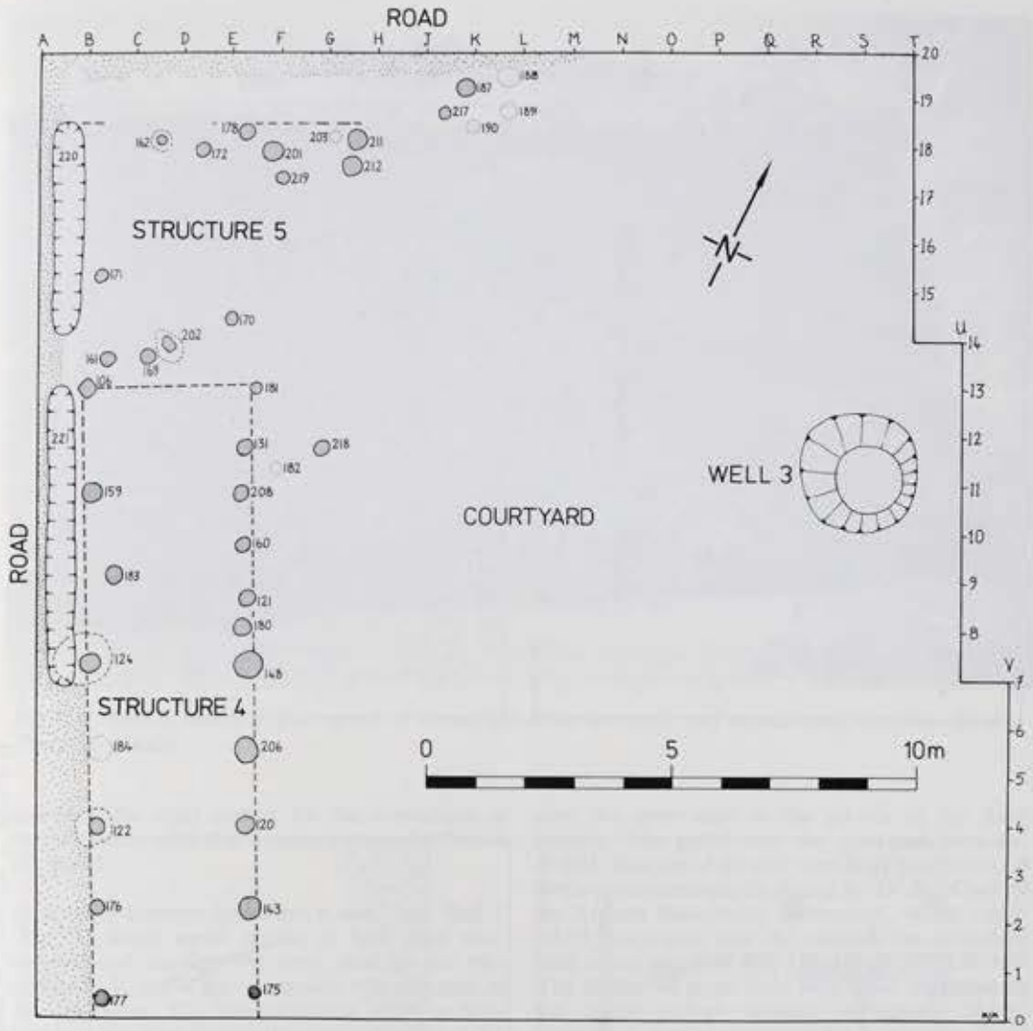


Fig 15. Area A, trench C: plan of Structures of Period II.

stratigraphic relationship to the front of the building was destroyed. Down the eastern side was a veranda (compare structures 3 and 21), the roof of which was supported by at least two posts (52 and 69). This phase of the structure ended with a destruction by fire for which there is no dating evidence. The phase B structure was of different construction having a facade of large post holes (42, 56 and 58 on Fig 16). The rear was more ephemeral, and had been destroyed by subsequent activity, as had the floor. This change from sill beam to post hole construction was paralleled in trench C (Figs 14 and 15). The change from phase A to B also marked a slight change in the alignment. The frontage was moved slightly back and turned making it parallel to the general line of the east–west road. This structure was replaced in phase C by another post-built construction slightly to the west of the phase B building. A corner post and two intermediary wall posts were identified (Fig 16; 32, 39, 42a). Later disturbance had again removed floor levels and the rear end of the building. Both phases B and C lack dating evidence and were sandwiched between the phase D levels and the natural gravel (Fig 12c). The phase D structure consisted of a single corner post (29) with the remains of a clay floor (26) and sill beam (Fig 16). This gave the structure a bipartite division with a narrow front bay (a shop?) and a rear bay of uncertain size. The building was destroyed by fire (25) and subsequently sealed by the Period III gravel (17: Fig 12c). The coarse pottery from the destruction layer (one type 70, three type 72) suggests a date in the

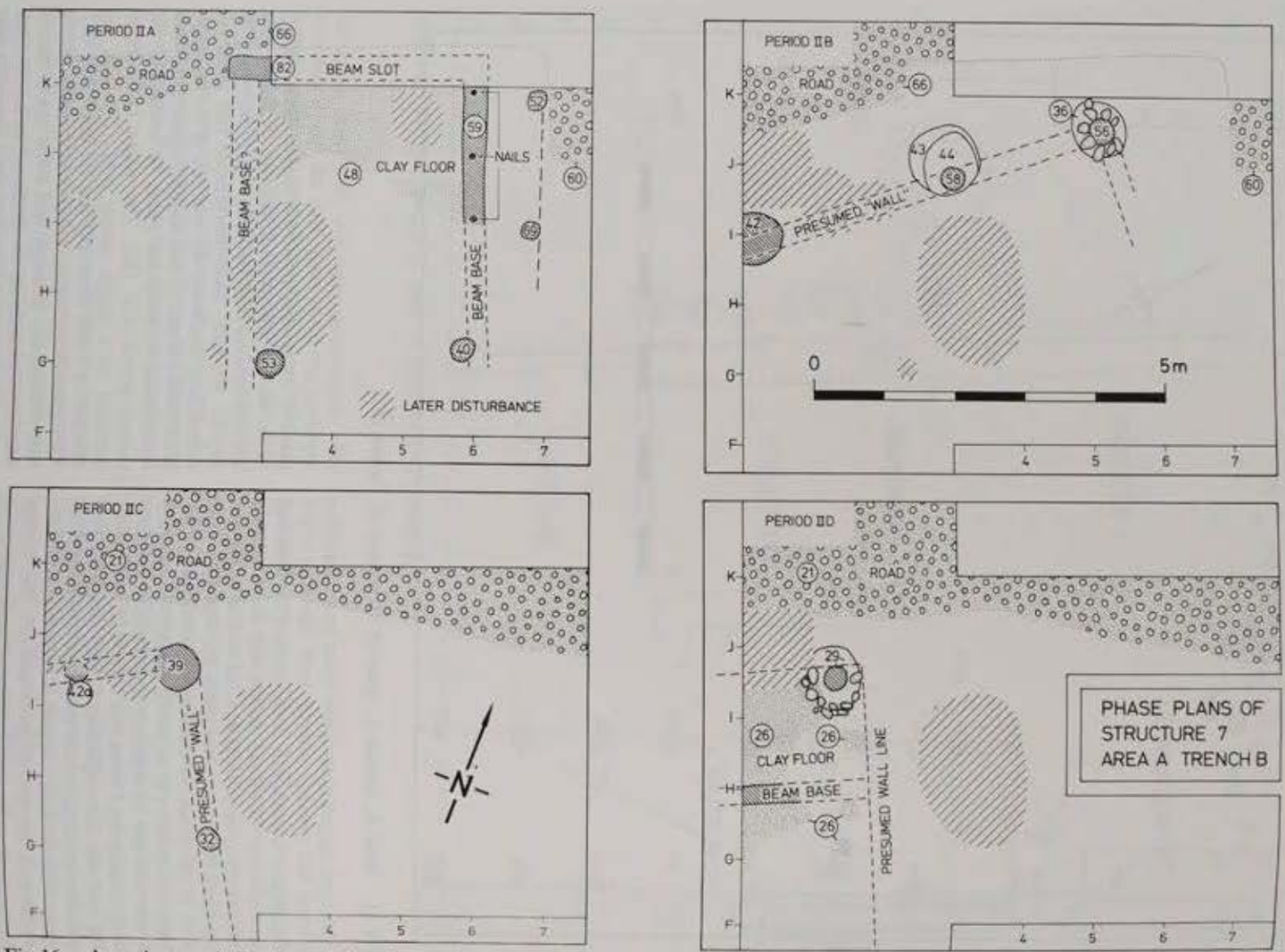


Fig 16. Area A, trench B: plan of the phases of Structure 7, Period II.

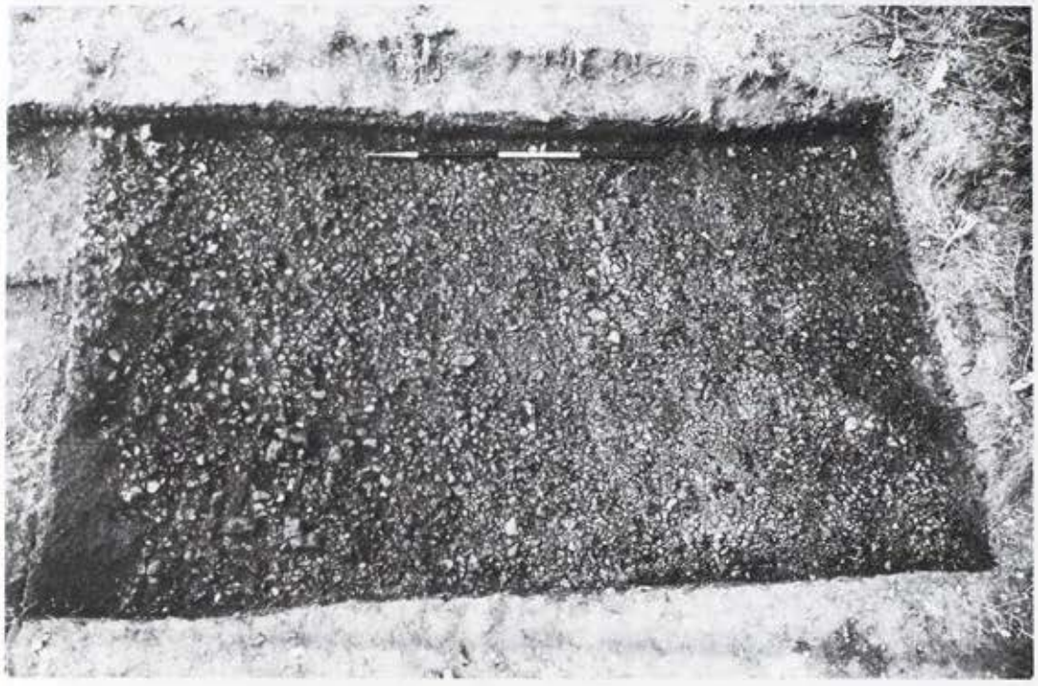


Fig 17. Area A, trench B: photograph of the surface of the east–west road as excavated, seen from the east. Photo: G Huxley.

middle of the third century for the destruction: a date consistent with that discussed above for Period III gravel.

In the yard between Structures 6 and 7 was Well 1 (Fig 11) which seems certain to have been constructed and used at the same time as the two buildings. It was of the rectangular type common in Area B (below, 27). The backfilling seems to have begun at the same time as the gravelling-over of the rest of the Period II features but was clearly not completed until into Period III on the coin evidence. From this it is clear that the gravel was not all laid in a single short period, but was patched later.

To the west of Structure 7 in trench A (Fig 18) was Structure 8. This consisted of a series of post holes, including one (12) which was *c* 900 mm deep suggesting a major structural member. The small area examined makes interpretation impossible. In the yard between Structures 8 and 9 was Oven 1 (Fig 18) and pit 4 (M2/8). Both seem part of the same complex as Structure 8 and it seems likely that the charcoal in Pit 4 derives from Oven 1. The pit produced a group of large sherds of pottery dating to the late second or early third century. The oven itself was built of clay and had a stoke pit cut into the gravel. The material in the stoke hole seems to derive from the final firing, and except for a single tiny sherd of New Forest ware which is probably intrusive, the types date to the middle of the third century. The gravel over the oven had been disturbed. Samples of the clay oven floor were taken for thermoremnantmagnetic dating by Dr A J Clark of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, whose report (M1/3) concludes that the samples are consistent with a date range of AD 110–150 or AD 320–350. The conflict of these dates with those suggested by the coarse pottery remains unresolved (M1/3), although it may be accounted for by a tilting of the oven.

A gap separated Oven 1 from Structure 9, only the edge of which was excavated. The remains of a sill beam and the rubble spread from a wall were all that could be identified.

Period III. The gravel (17) which marked the beginning of Period III presents several problems. The first, that of its dating, has been discussed already and arose from the failure to recognise the patching of the gravel during the excavation. Secondly, the gravel had been almost completely removed by ploughing in trench C; and thirdly, except in trench C where a post hole building dates to this period, buildings of the Period were not identified. This may be because any buildings were of sill beam construction built on the surface of the gravel: such buildings would have been destroyed by the ploughing that had reached the surface of the gravel except very

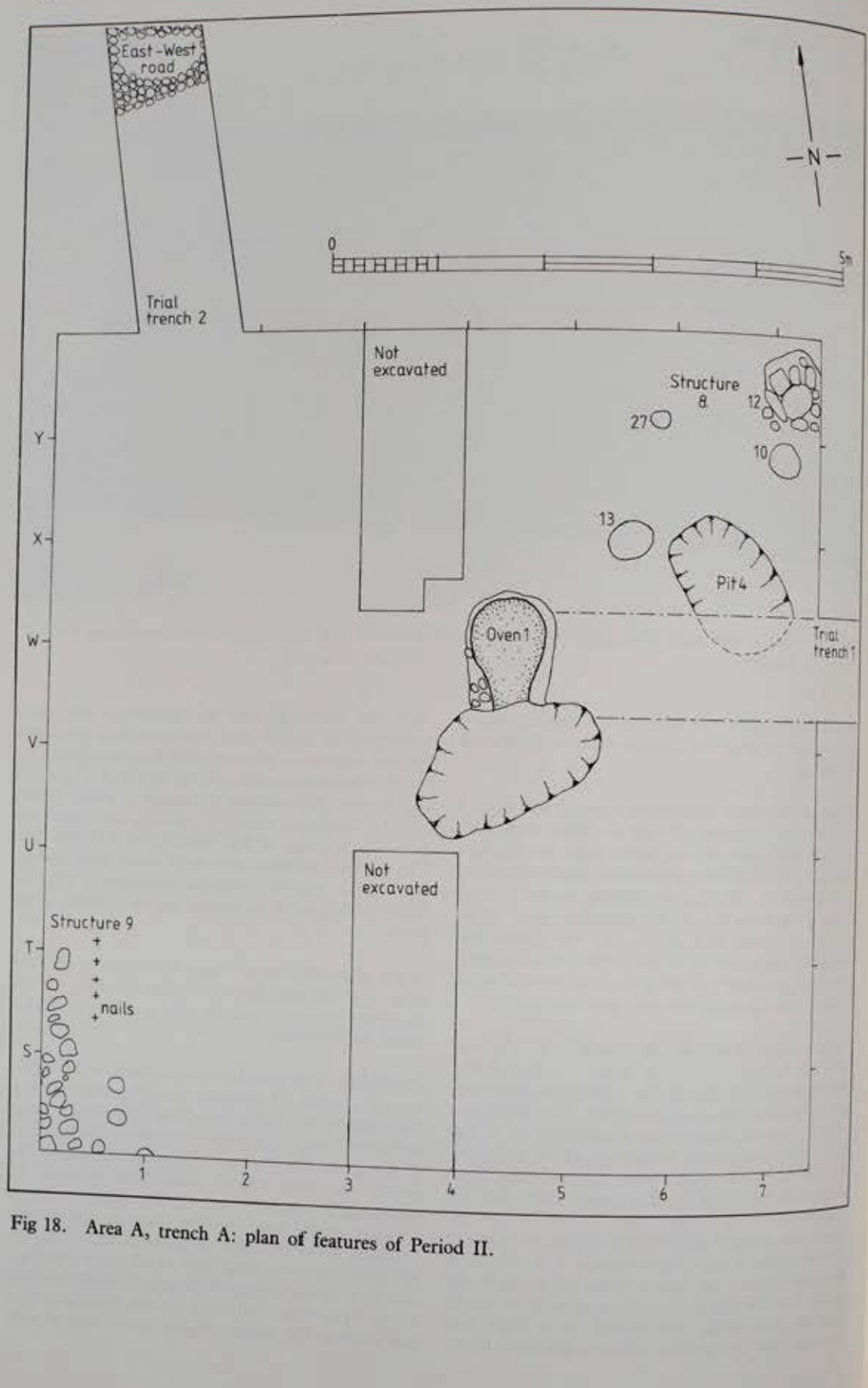


Fig 18. Area A, trench A: plan of features of Period II.

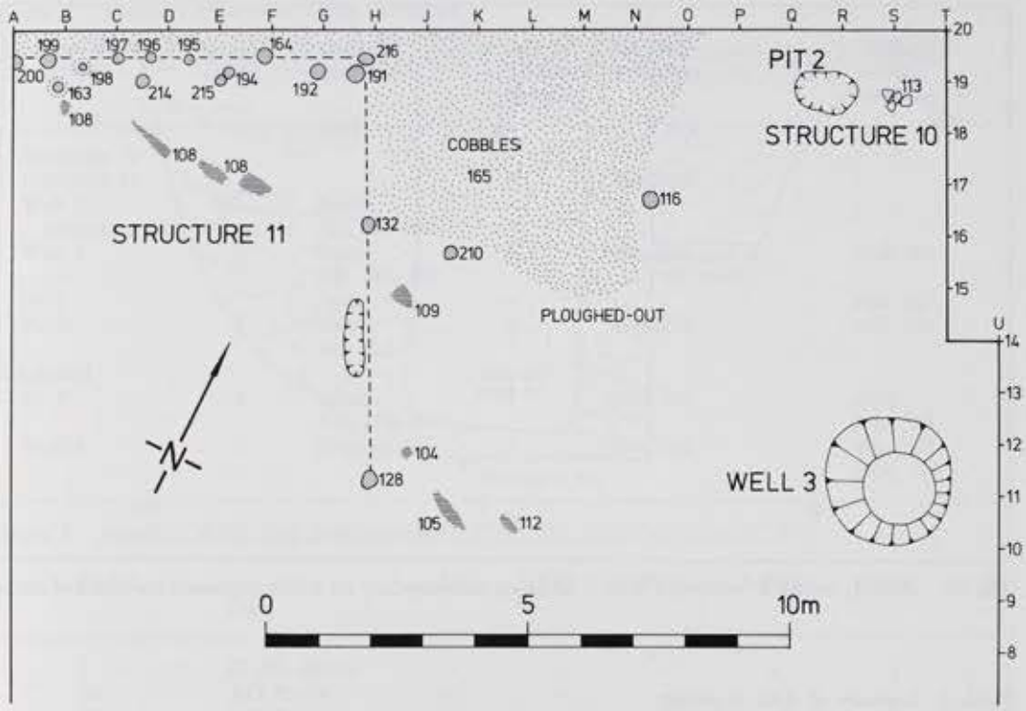


Fig 19. Area A, northern part of trench C: plan of features of Period III.

close to the hedge. The gravel surface varied in nature but this did not seem to reflect the position of any buildings. The presence of the gravelling suggests a considerable degree of organisation, and power to override the existing property boundaries.

The main feature of this Period was a series of post holes of Structure 11 (Fig 19). This had a facade of large post holes, facing the east–west road, and a post built side wall coincident with the cobbled alleyway (165) to its east. A small sill beam (107) in this wall is interpreted as a doorway. Patches of clay from this area probably derive from the ploughdamaged floor. To its east was Structure 10 surviving only near the hedge as a single post support (Fig 19; compare Structure 19), and is probably part of a wall support. Between Structures 9 and 10 was a very shallow pit (Pit 2, Fig 19; M2/9) which contained fourth century pottery. Pit 3, located in trench B (Fig 11; M2/10), was unusual both in shape and contents, as it contained an exceptional quantity of pottery (3.3 kg in *c* 0.4 m^3 of earth) all sherds of which were wasters indistinguishable from Farnham ware. The types present (Figs 53–62) suggest a fourth century date, and the feature indicates pottery manufacture on the site (note also a waster from Well 5) or at least a very close relationship between Neatham and the Farnham pottery industry. The final feature attributable to Period III is a small secondary pit cut through the gravel spread, into the top of Well 2 (Fig 20; 79). This pit contained a scattered hoard of 195 coins which appears to have been deposited *c* AD 390 (below page 98).

Trial Trenches III and IV (Fig 10). Two trial trenches were excavated by hand when it became clear that Ditch 2 (see Area B) did not continue into Area A. Trench IV came down directly on the top of Well 4 (M2/11). The pottery from this feature shows that it was infilled in the late second/early third century, slightly earlier than the infill of Ditch 2 which was not located. Trench III located Pit 5 (M2/11) as well as the continuation of Ditch 2. Pit 5 cut Ditch 2 and the pottery from its infill suggests a date in the first half of the third century. From these trenches it is clear that a) Ditch 2 ended or changed direction between the two trial trenches and trench A, and b) that another area of cess pits and wells like those on Area B (Fig 21) were located here.

The Dating Evidence: Area A

Full details of all the coins and samian ware are provided on fiche (M1/4–28). The summary in Table 2 includes only the stratified material, whilst Table 3 provides a synopsis of all the coins. Coin identifications are by Mr R A Merson, samian identifications are by Joanna Bird. Full details of the coarse pottery appear in Figs 53–62.

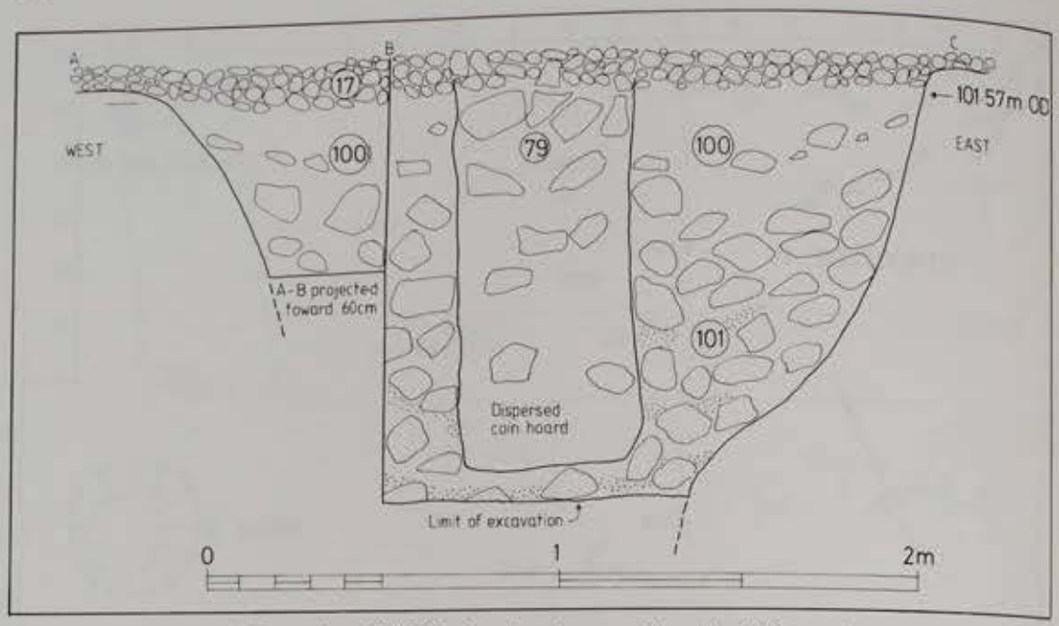


Fig 20. Area A, trench B: section of Well 2, showing the secondary pit which contained the hoard of coins.

Table 2. Summary of Area A dating.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery evidence
Period I					
Ditch 1	1	unworn AD 112–7	1	Hadrianic–early Antonine	late 1st–early 2nd
Gulley 1	1	worn AD 69	1	Flavian	late 1st–early 2nd
Structure 1	–		–		–
Structure 2	–		–		–
Structure 3	–		9	latest early–mid 2nd	late 1st
Pit 1	–		2	latest early 2nd	late 1st–early 2nd
Period II					
Structure 4	3	latest AD 194–201	3	latest late 2nd–mid 3rd	–
Structure 5	–		–		–
Structure 6	–		–		–
Structure 7 Phase A	–		2	unworn AD 100–125	mid 3rd
Structure 8	–		–		–
Structure 9	–		–		–
Well 1	29	latest AD 364–378	–		mid 4th
Well 2	4	latest AD 270–273	–		late 3rd
Oven 1	–		–		mid 3rd
Pit 4	–		–		late 2nd
Period III					
Gravelling	4	Constantinian	–		–

ch contained the hoard of coins

Table 2. Summary of Area A dating, continued.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery evidence
Structure 10	–		–		–
Structure 11	–		1	Residual	–
Well 2	195	latest AD 388–402	–		–
secondary pit					
Well 3	7	latest AD 388–402	2	Residual	mid 3rd
Pit 2	–		–		mid 4th
Pit 3	2	latest late 3rd	1	Residual	mid 4th
Unphased					
Pit 5	2	latest AD 270–273	1	mid 2nd	early–mid 3rd
Well 4	1	illegible	5	late 2nd	late 2nd–early 3rd

Table 3. Summary of the coins from Area A.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD41	1	–	–	–	1
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	–	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	1	–	–	–	1
III	AD 69–96	–	–	–	–	–
IV	AD 96–117	–	1	1	–	2
V	AD 117–138	–	2	–	–	2
VI	AD 138–161	1	–	1	–	2
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	1	–	–	1
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	2	–	–	2
VIII	AD 193–222	1	–	–	–	1
IXa	AD 222–238	–	–	–	–	–
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	92	92
XI	AD 275–294/6					
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	1	–	1
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	4	4
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	68	68
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	2	27	29
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	22	22
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	1	1
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	10	10
Totals		4	6	5	224	239

Excluded from the above: the hoard from Well 2 = 195 coins; uncertain 1st–2nd century = 4; uncertain 3rd–4th century = 68. The coin hoard is discussed on page 98 below, and tabulated in Table 27.

Area B (directed by C R L Andersen, G H Cole and Martin Millett)

This Area was excavated in 1974 when the threat to the field in the centre of the site first emerged. After a geophysical survey by A J Clark of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory a strip was excavated across the field, perpendicular to the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 10). The main excavation (trenches I–IV), directed by Mr Andersen, was followed by part-time work directed by Mr Cole which completed the excavation of Pits 14, 16 and Well 6, and examined

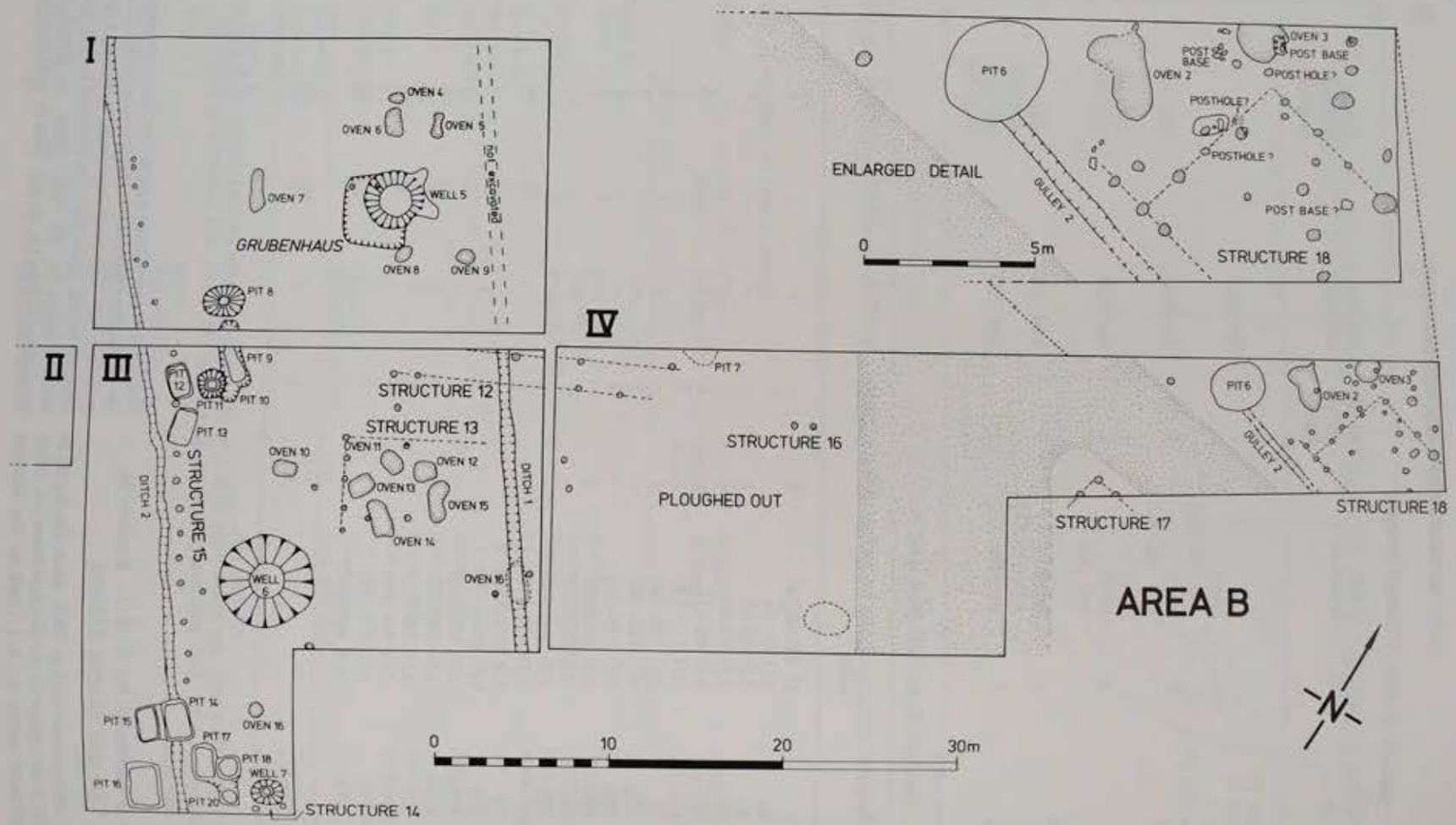


Fig 21. Area B, trenches I–IV: overall plan of excavation showing all features.

part of trench 1. Subsequently, in 1979 a further trench in this area (trench V) was excavated to examine a bath-house uncovered during building work. The results of this excavation, and the watching brief which observed the development of the whole of the field, are appended to this section (below, 33).

The 1974 Excavation (Fig 21)

Chronology and Site Layout

The importance of this Area lies in its size, but as the surface stratigraphy had been badly plough-damaged, problems were encountered in establishing a sequence. This problem was increased by the fact that the bulk of the pottery was local, Farnham ware which was (in 1974) impossible to date accurately. This made it necessary to establish a sequence on the basis of the evidence of this site alone. This was provided by the seriation (above, 7; Table 1). The results of this can be interpreted in the context of the sequence from Area A.

The earliest feature was the Silchester–Chichester road which consisted of large flints rammed into the surface of the natural gravel. The roadside ditch (Ditch 1) was located *c* 20m west of the road, and its infill suggests deliberate backfilling. Little pottery was recovered from it, and this is of little dating value. The small quantity of material from the 18m length cleared was of the first and early second centuries.

The remainder of the features in the Area date to after the middle of the second century, with the infill of one feature (Well 7, M2/12) dating to *c* AD 150–175 indicating that it was probably constructed earlier in the second century. The layout of the features shows evidence of planning at about the same time as that of Period II in Area A. This layout continued in operation until the early fifth century in Area B (below, 33).

The planning is clearly shown on the western side of the Silchester–Chichester road where two properties are indicated. These shared a common rear boundary (Ditch 2, Fig 21; M2/12), the infilling of which dates to around the end of the second century. Parallel and adjacent to this was a post built fence (Structure 15, Fig 21). It is not clear whether this was contemporaneous with the ditch, or whether it continued for the whole length. Despite Ditch 2 going out of use by the beginning of the third century there is little evidence for occupation spreading beyond the line of the ditch (trench II, Fig 21). Between this boundary and the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 21) two groups of pits were located (Figs 22, 23), together with Wells 5 and 6 (Fig 27; M2/17) and a number of post holes and ovens. The post hole structures were fragmentary and difficult to interpret (Fig 21). The only near complete structure was 13 which survived in a slight hollow. Four broad phases could be identified:

i. Ovens 11, 12 and 15 predated the building;
ii. Structure 13, post holes (65, 66, 75, 76, and 77) and a clay floor, were built;
iii. Structure 13 was occupied (Features 31–5, 55–6 and 121);
iv. Collapse of structure 13 (plaster and daub).

Coins from phase iii indicate an early fourth century date and it is likely that the demolition debris from Pit 21 (M2/16) including the painted wallplaster (Fig 99) derived from this building. The series of ovens associated with this and the other structures are generally impossible to interpret because they were so fragmentary although Oven 6 (Fig 24) survived in a near complete condition and appears to have been domestic.

Of most significance is the location of the pits and wells. The pits, in two groups, were placed in tight clusters at the rear of the properties (Figs 21, 22, 23). Both these clusters began in the second century and continued until the mid-fourth century. The individual pits showed marked regularity with some rectangular, twice as long as they were wide, and others circular. Several reached below the present water-table and were dug as wells, whilst others (and the later phases of some of the wells) were lined and used as cisterns. Before they were backfilled with rubbish they seem to have been used as cess pits. The regular spacing of these pit clusters is further discussed below (153). It seems likely that these pits represent successively the water supply, cess pits and rubbish pits for individual properties. Wells 5 and 6 (Fig 21) are likely to have served the same properties later in the fourth century.

On the eastern side of the Silchester–Chichester road the pattern was altered by the presence of a side street at an angle to the road (Fig 21). Its date was not established but on the corner to the south was Structure 17, built of substantial posts. On the northern side of the side street was Gulley 2 (Fig 21) which emptied into Pit 6 (Fig 21; M2/13). Behind this gulley was a complex of post holes (Structure 18) which represent several phases of the same building. It seems probable that Gulley 2 was the eaves drip for one phase of the structure. As this emptied into Pit 6 it can be dated to the third quarter of the third century.

The Pits and Wells

Complete descriptions of the pits and wells are omitted, although available in the archive, but the section drawings are included on fiche (M2/12–17; Figs 25 and 26). Certain regularities are discussed, together with the special problems of Well 5.

Pit Group 1 (Fig 22; M2/12–17; Pits 8 and 10 were not drawn). The sequence is 11, 10, 8, 9, 12, 13

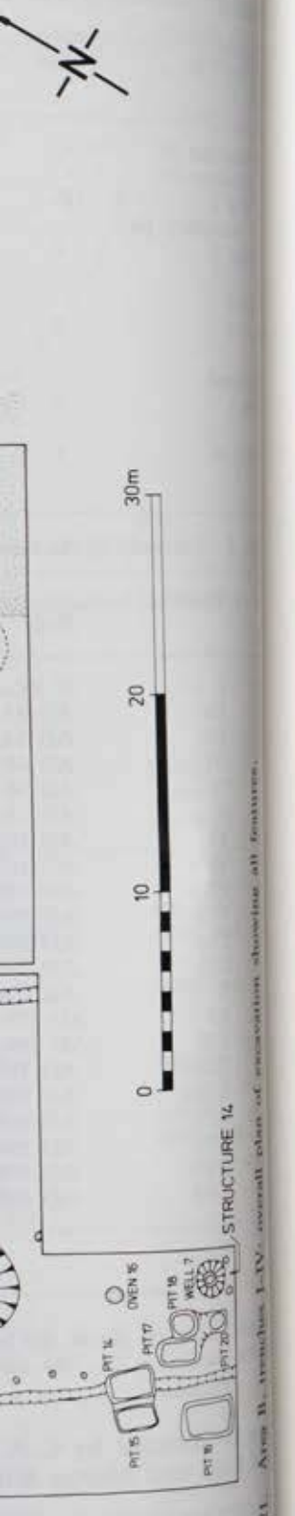


Fig 21 Area B, trenches I–IV: overall plan of excavation showing all features.

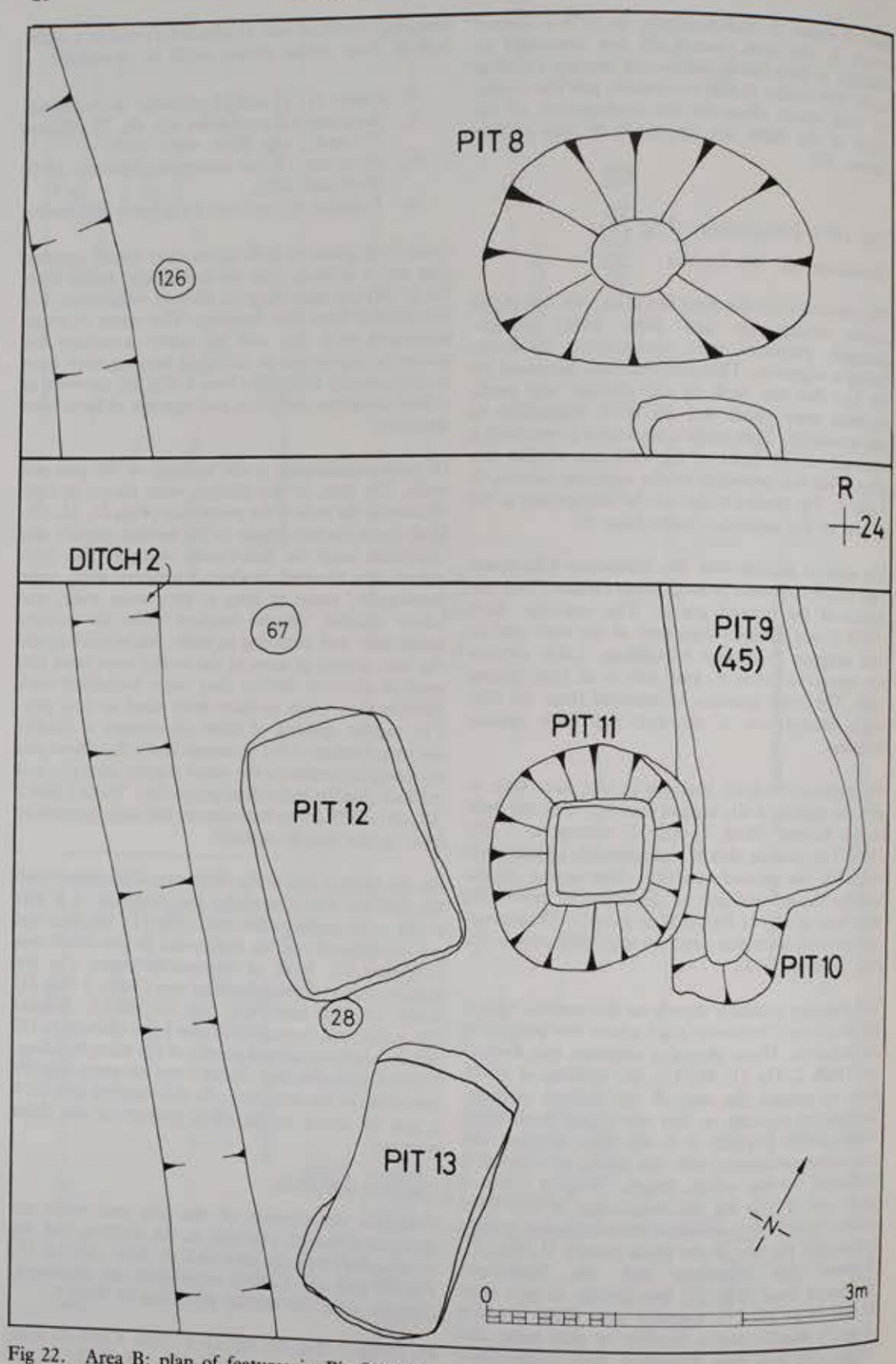


Fig 22. Area B: plan of features in Pit Group 1.

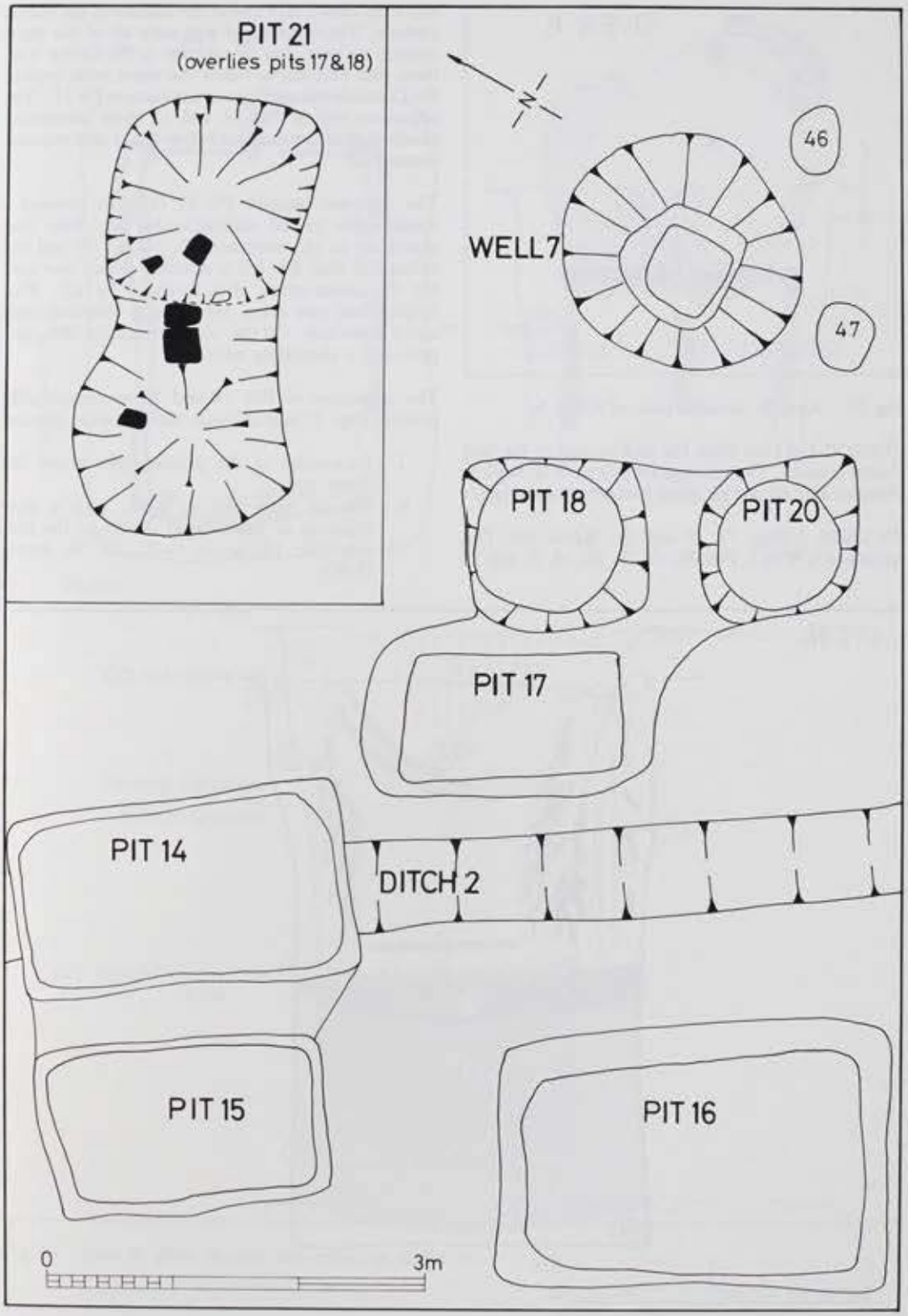


Fig 23. Area B: plan of features in Pit Group 2.

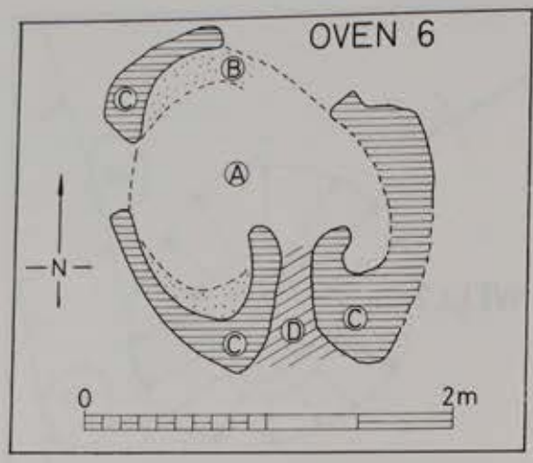


Fig 24. Area B: detailed plan of Oven 6.

(Table 1) and runs from the mid second to the mid fourth century. The rectangular pits were all shallow cisterns and all are of third century date or later.

Pit Group 2 (Figs 23, 25 and 26; M2/12–16). The sequence is Well 7, Pits 20, 17, 18, 16, 14, 15 and 21 and runs from *c* AD 150 to the middle of the fourth century. The rectangular pits were all of the third century or later, but in contrast to Pit Group 1 all these pits were cut to below the water table (except Pit 15 which was perhaps an auxiliary to Pit 14). The sequences within Pits 14 and 16 show interesting parallels, and the complex below Pit 21 also requires comment.

The complex beneath Pit 21 (M2/16) covered a considerable period although the pits were dug separately in the sequence 17, 18 and 20 and the sinkage of their fills led to a hollow which was used for the construction of a furnace (Pit 21). This furnace had two parts, the furnace chamber itself and a stoke hole. On the 'col' between the two, tiles provided a shovelling surface.

The sequences of Pits 14 and 16 are remarkably similar (Figs 25 and 26) with the following phases:

i. Excavation of the primary pits below the water table;
ii. Use of these pits as wells, with a slow build-up of waterlogged debris on the bottom (Pit 14, layers G–K; Pit 16, layers G–K);

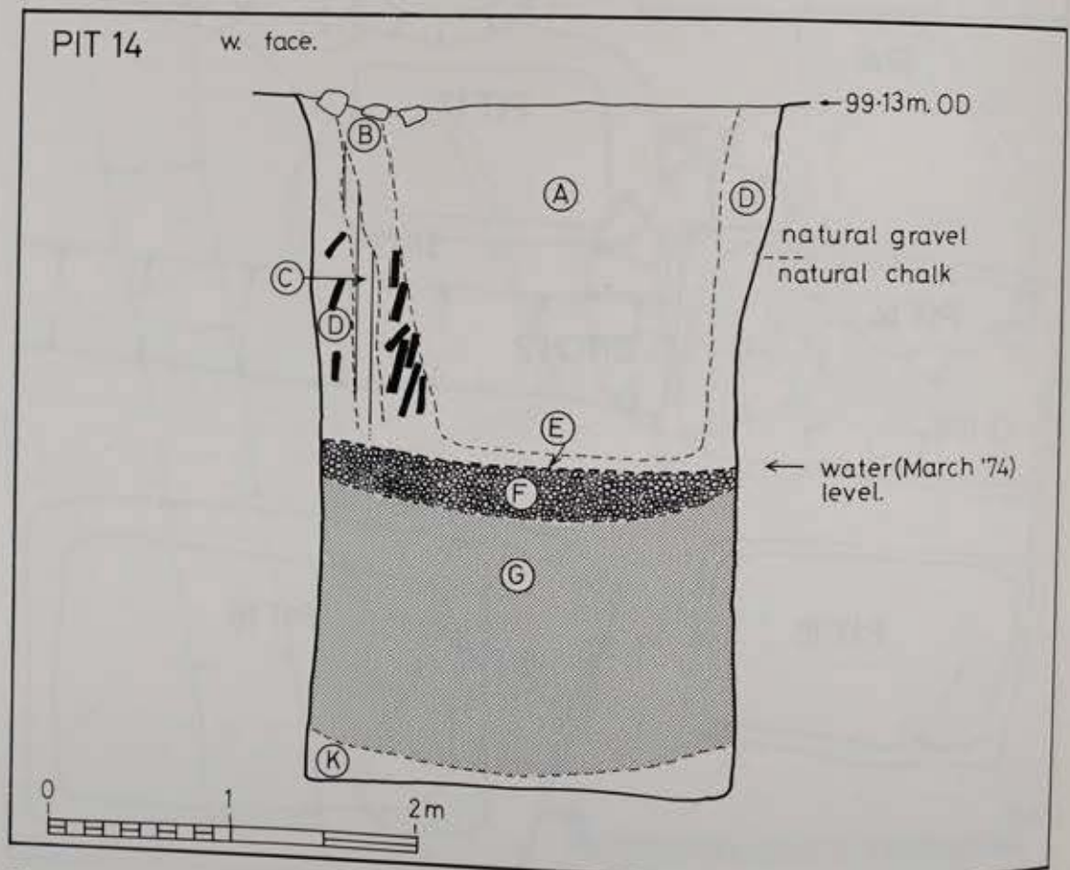


Fig 25. Area B: section of Pit 14.

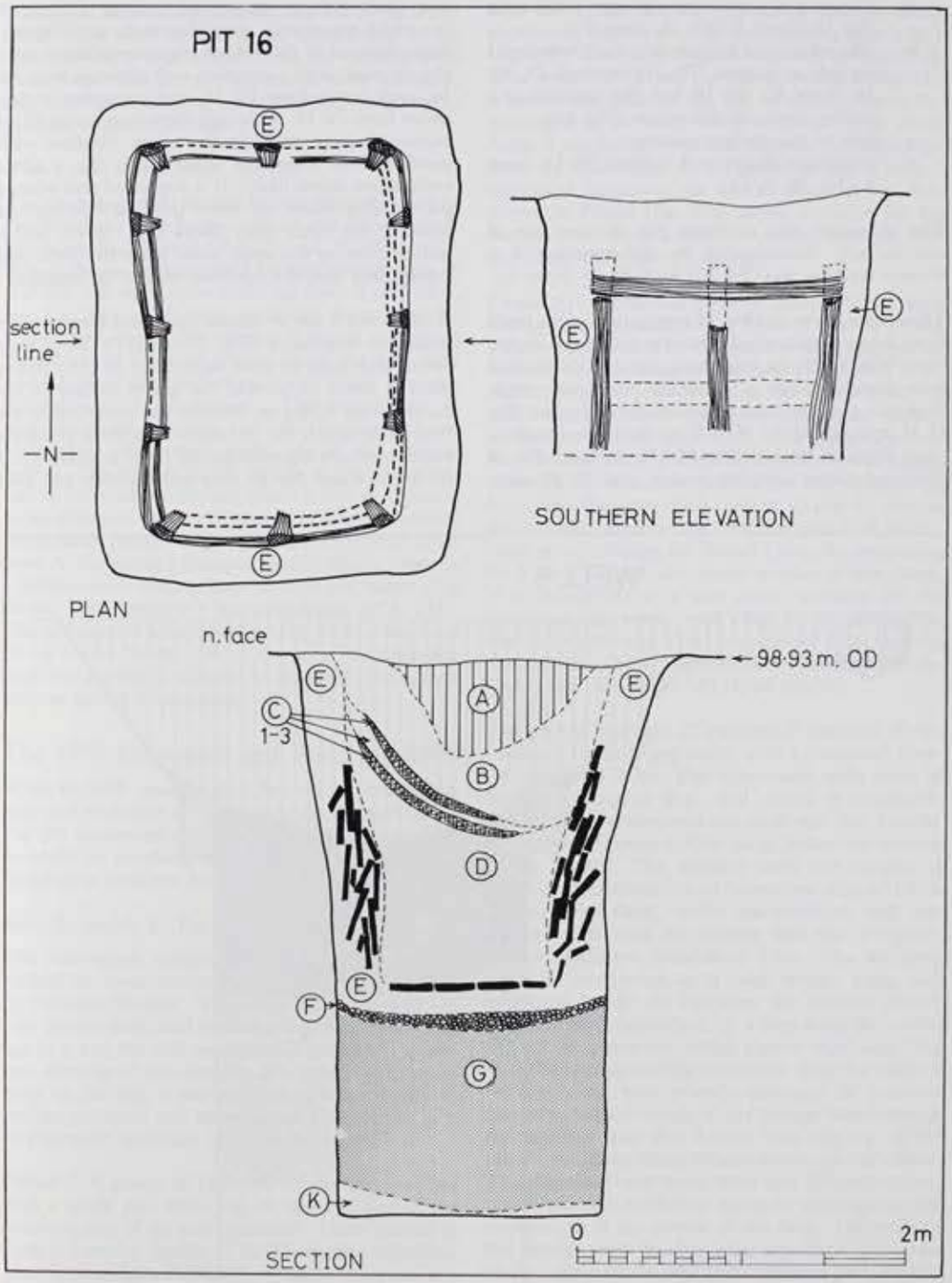


Fig 26. Area B: plan, section and elevation of Pit 16.

iii. Disuse and weathering with gravel falling in (Pit 14, layer F; Pit 16, layer F);
iv. The relining of the pits at a shallower depth for use as cisterns (Pit 14, layers B–D; Pit 16, layer E). Pit 16 had the remains of a timber lining of this phase (Fig 26);
v. Use of the shallow cistern;
vi. Infilling of cistern with rubbish (Pit 14, layer A; Pit 16, A–D).

The secondary use of these pits as cess pits is convincingly demonstrated by the presence of a wooden lavatory seat (Fig 91) from Pit 16 (layer G).

There were also a number of regularities in the finds from these two pits which compare with the evidence from Well 8. At the beginning and end of phase ii were found a series of complete coarseware pots. Both pits also produced a Rhenish motto beaker (Fig 41.31 and 32) whilst Well 8 produced a complete, plain Rhenish beaker (Fig 51.33). In total Pit 14 produced eleven complete vessels, and Pit 16 nineteen, both with an exceptional number of Type 79 jars which are unusual elsewhere on the site (Fig 60). Some features of the animal bone assemblages were also unusual, with a complete cock skeleton from Pit 16, cock bones from Pit 14, and a number of dog bones from Pit 16. Although these facts could all be explained away individually, taken together with parallels from elsewhere (Ross 1974, 46), a ritual explanation seems likely. It is suggested that when a pit was dug below the water table an offering was made to the water deity (Ross 1974, 46–9), and a similar offering was again made when the water had turned foul and the function was to be changed.

Wells 5 and 6 are of similar date, and show similar structural sequences (Fig 27; M2/17). Both were round and seem to have been lined in their upper parts in order to prevent the gravel surface of the natural from falling in. Neither was excavated to the bottom although the presence of several complete vessels perhaps suggests similar ritual associations as for Pits 14 and 16. As they were deeper and later

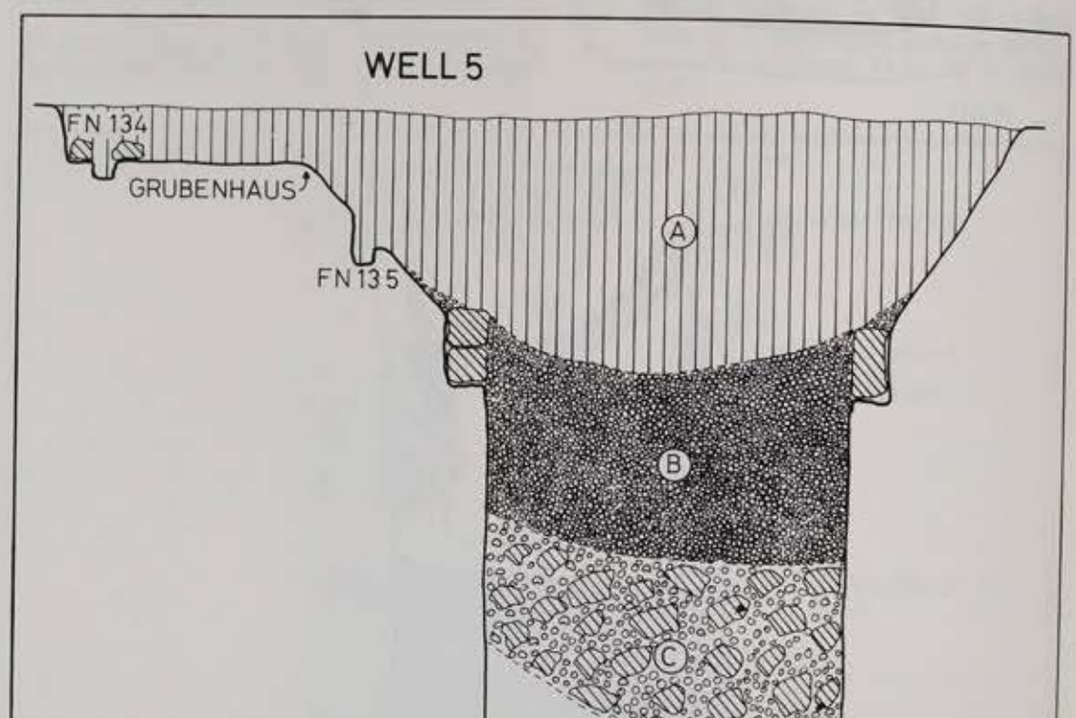


Fig 27. Area B: section of Well 5 and the *Grubenhaus* above it.

than these there is a possibility of a fall in the water table. Both were infilled in the second half of the fourth or early fifth century, and the rubbish from them shows that the site continued to be occupied, although the absence of an alternative water supply perhaps suggests decline.

Well 5 and Post-Roman Activity

The most important feature for our understanding of the site in the post-Roman period was a *Grubenhaus* which overlaid Well 5 (Figs 21 and 27). The post-Roman date is demonstrated by the fact that coins of AD 388–402 were recovered from layer B of Well 5, but no coins at all were recovered from layer A, despite its considerable volume. Layer A comprised the fill of the slumped hollow above the well shaft and the fill of the *Grubenhaus* itself (which were not differentiated in excavation). The coincidence of their locations suggests that the builders of the *Grubenhaus* deliberately made use of the existing hollow. The approximately square shape (4m sides) had an extension to the east which is best interpreted as an entrance. About 80 sherds of Early Medieval hand-made pottery (Fig 68) were recovered from layer A, including a stamped handle which suggests a sixth/seventh century date. A bone pin beater (Fig 88.441) also supports a late date (Cook 1978, 233). The presence of a belt buckle (Fig 73.88; discussed by Dr Clarke below, 106) in the layer in association with this pottery is difficult to interpret, but is best seen as purely coincidental.

The 1979 Excavation and Watching Brief

Work in 1979 concentrated first on recovering the plan and sequence of the bath-house (Structure 27, Fig 29) uncovered during building operations, and secondly on watching the contractors' drainage and foundation trenches for major features (Fig 31).

Area B, trench V (Fig 28)

The excavation comprised an area 11m by 9m around the stone structure which had been exposed by 'treasure hunters'. Their hole had uncovered the cold plunge bath, and had caused considerable damage to it and the wall separating it from the *frigidarium*. Because of this damage, and the difficult conditions on the site, it was possible to recover only an outline sequence and approximate chronology. The stratigraphic sequence (Fig 29) recovered was:

Period I. A group of Pits (24, 25 and 26) together with a single post hole (Fig 29) were located in the northern part of the area examined. These seemed to form a complex similar to the Pit Groups identified elsewhere on Area B (Fig 21). None of these pits was fully excavated, but Pit 26 appears to have been a well (compare Well 7, Fig 21; M2/12). The pit fills all dated to the late second–mid third century, with Pit 24 being stratigraphically earlier than Pit 25.

Period II. Perhaps whilst some of the Period I pits were still open, Ditch 2 was cut on a north–south alignment, slightly to their west, cutting post hole 1 (Fig 29). This ditch, which was also examined in Area A (above, 23) and elsewhere in Area B (Fig 21), where it was dated to the end of the second or the beginning of the third century (Table 1). In these Areas it marked the western boundary of the settlement at this stage. It is assumed that Ditch 2 continued further to the south, where it was destroyed in Period IIIa. The dating evidence for the feature in this Area is poor, but not inconsistent with that from elsewhere (Table 6).

Period IIIa. Sometime after the middle of the third century the southern part of Ditch 2 was cut by the construction trench for the massive flint and mortar walls of the bath-house, Structure 27 (Section A–B, M2/18; Table 6). This structure, the northern part of which was examined, continued beneath the railway to the south of the excavation. The construction of Well 9 seems likely to have taken place in this phase, although material from behind the well lining is no later than the early third century (Table 6). Across the northern edge of the trench a spread of coarse, clean gravel, sealing the Period I pits, but respecting the Period II ditch, also seems to relate to this phase. It is interpreted as a side street, running off the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 31) to service the bath-suite and most likely constructed from material derived from the substantial trench within which the bath-house was built.

The part of Structure 27 excavated consisted of two rooms, 2.1m wide internally, with a combined internal length of 3.7m. The substantial walls were of mortared, coursed flint, and varied in thickness, although at the northern end each wall had foundations approximately 0.95m deep (below the surface of the gravel). The western wall, the outside of which respected the line of the eastern edge of Ditch 2, was 0.5m thick, whilst the northern wall was 0.68m across, and the eastern wall was irregular, with a maximum breadth of 0.8m. The northern room is interpreted as a cold plunge bath, and measured 2m by 1m (between the internal plaster faces). It was approached by a step from the south, formed by a quarter round plaster moulding (Fig 30). The wall separating the plunge from the room to the south had been severely damaged by 'treasure hunters', but the depth of the plunge bath beneath the adjacent floor was 0.65m, with the top of the plaster moulding being 350mm above the bath floor. This floor had been made from tiles 250mm square, which had been robbed in antiquity leaving only the impressions in the mortar of the floor. The walls of the plunge were thickly plastered in at least two phases, the latest of which was painted pinkish-red. This plaster was lifted by Mr J Price of the AM Laboratory and is now in store at Hampshire County Museum Service. A plaster lined drainage pipe fed out of the western wall of the bath-house, just above the level of the tile floor.

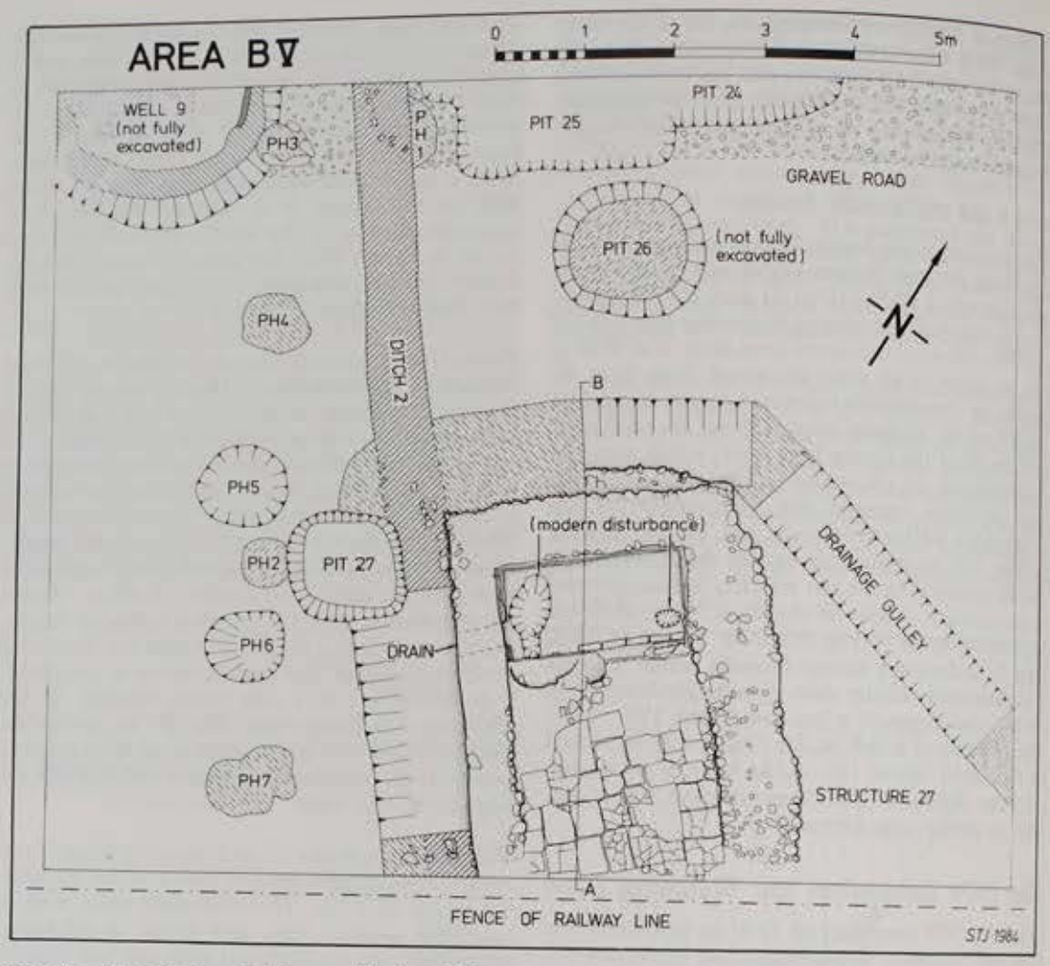


Fig 28. Area B, trench V: overall plan of the excavation. For section A–B see M2/18.

The room to the south was less well preserved but may be interpreted as the *frigidarium* (cold room). It was 2.1m wide and in excess of 1.9m long, with a floor of *tegulae* which had been reused.

The whole structure had been constructed within a deep foundation pit which extended beyond the walls to the west and north (M2/18). This trench remained open in its northern part, and was met by a drainage gulley which ran away to the south-east from the north-east corner of the building. The exact function of this gulley, and the trench around the northern wall of the building remains obscure as the drainage pipe from the plunge bath discharged at a lower level than the base of the drainage gulley.

Period IIIb. The drainage gulley and the gulley around the northern wall of Structure 27 were backfilled, probably early in the fourth century (Table 6). Subsequently Pit 27 was cut immediately to the west of the north corner of the building to a depth of 1.3m below the surface of the gravel. The function of this pit is obscure, but it seems probable that it was dug as a soak-away for the bath-house. It was carefully located to respect the western edge of Ditch 2 (Fig 28) which seems to have been recut along the western wall of the bath-house during Period III, after the backfilling of the drainage gulley. The infill of the recut of this ditch is approximately contemporaneous with that of Pit 27, and it seems to deliberately perpetuate the line of the Period II boundary.

Period IV. At some stage after the early fourth century, the bath-house was demolished and some of the rubble used to backfill the top of Well 9. There is little dating evidence for this demolition (Table 6) but it is likely to have been in the later fourth century. Subsequently, a line of post holes was cut on a north–south alignment, *c* 1.5m to the west of the line of the earlier boundary (Ditch 2). These post holes seem to perpetuate the boundary marked by the earlier ditch, and may be the same fence line as Structure 15 elsewhere in Area B (Fig 21). It is, again, undated, save that it is later than the demolition of Structure 27, perhaps suggesting a later fourth–fifth century date.

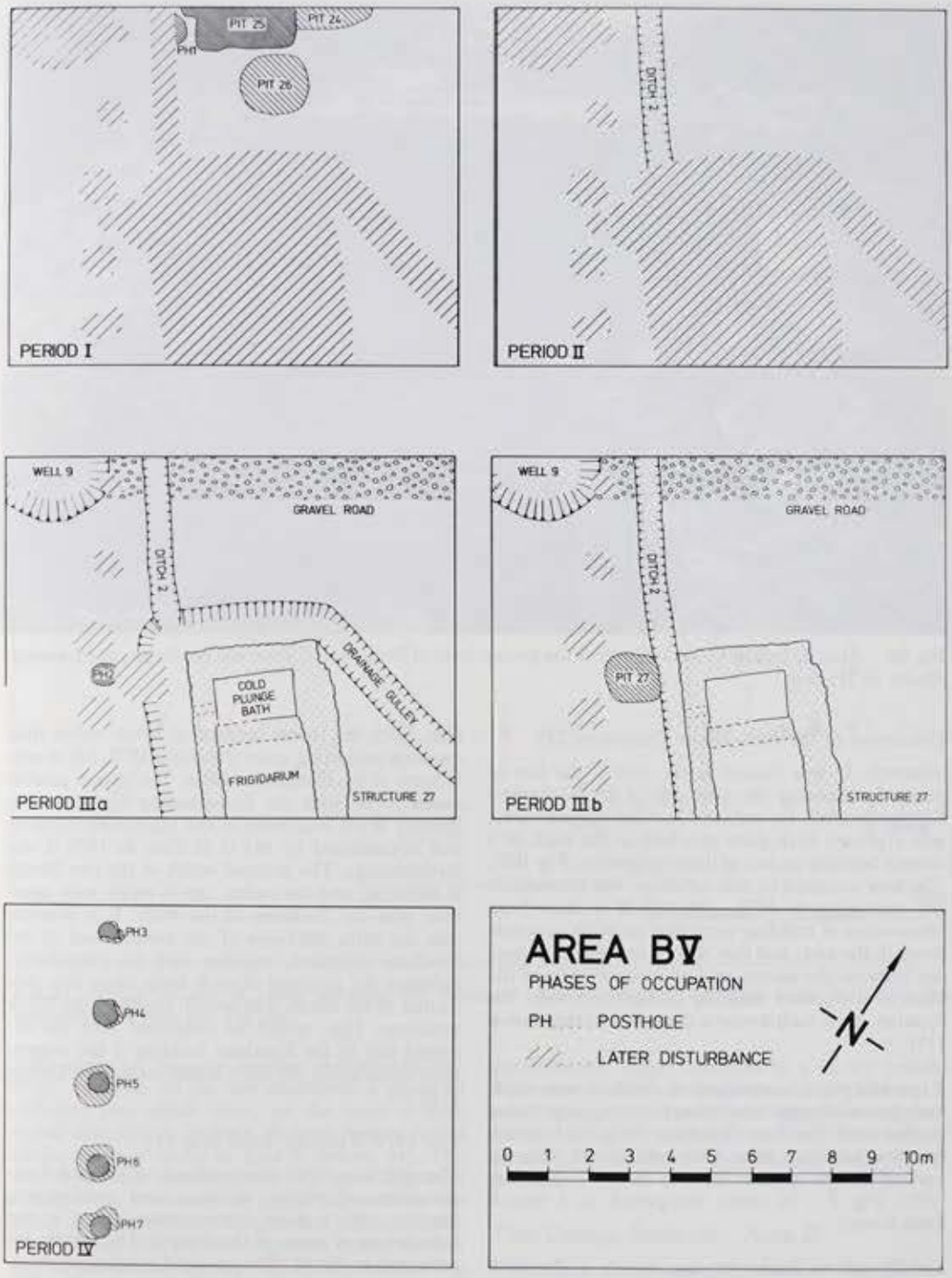


Fig 29. Area B, trench V: phase plans of excavated features.

Fig 30. Area B, trench V: photograph of the plunge bath of Structure 27 from the northeast, as excavated. Photo: G Huxley.

Discussion of the Bath-House (Structure 27)

Structure 27 was located at the rear of the line of properties fronting the west side of the Silchester–Chichester road. Its scale and location suggest that it was a private bath suite attached to the back of a timber building on one of these properties (Fig 102). The area occupied by this structure was unavailable for excavation in 1979, although it is clear from observation of building work that no stone structure stood in the area, and that there was a gap of at least 4m between the eastern wall of Structure 27 and the back of the timber building facing the street. The location of the bath-house is discussed further below (151).

A parallel to this arrangement, with a stone-built bath-house adjacent to a timber building, is provided by the site at Farnham (Lowther 1955, Fig 1) where two free-standing, stone-built bath-houses were excavated (if one accepts that the 'house' – Lowther 1955, Fig 2 – is better interpreted as a second bath-house).

Similar private baths are uncommon in Romano-British towns (Wacher 1975) and nearby Silchester seems to lack them entirely (Boon 1974).

The layout of the Neatham structure is not easy to assess, although its position in relation to Ditch 2 suggests that we are likely to be dealing with a block plan, with the rooms ordered in series rather than one with projecting apses (Johnston 1978, 83) as seen in some of the Hampshire villas. The closest parallel seems to be with the free-standing bath-house at Binsted Wyck excavated in the nineteenth century, and re-examined by Mr G H Cole in 1975 (Cole, forthcoming). The internal width of the two blocks is identical, and the rooms ran in series with apses built into the thickness of the walls. It is possible that the extra thickness of the eastern wall of the Neatham structure, together with its irregularity, indicates the presence of such apses along that side further to the south. The overall length of the Wyck structure, 11m, would be consistent with the expected size of the Neatham building if the suggestions made about the site's layout are correct (below 151).

The 1979 Watching Brief (Fig 31)

The watching brief was confined to a detailed examination of major drainage and road-works, together with a more cursory examination of the foundations of some of the houses. The results are presented in Fig 31. The principal conclusions relating to the layout of the site (below, 151; Fig 102) utilise this information. The dating evidence for numerous pits, wells and ditches observed was minimal, although features A, B and C (Fig 31) produced coins (Table 6).

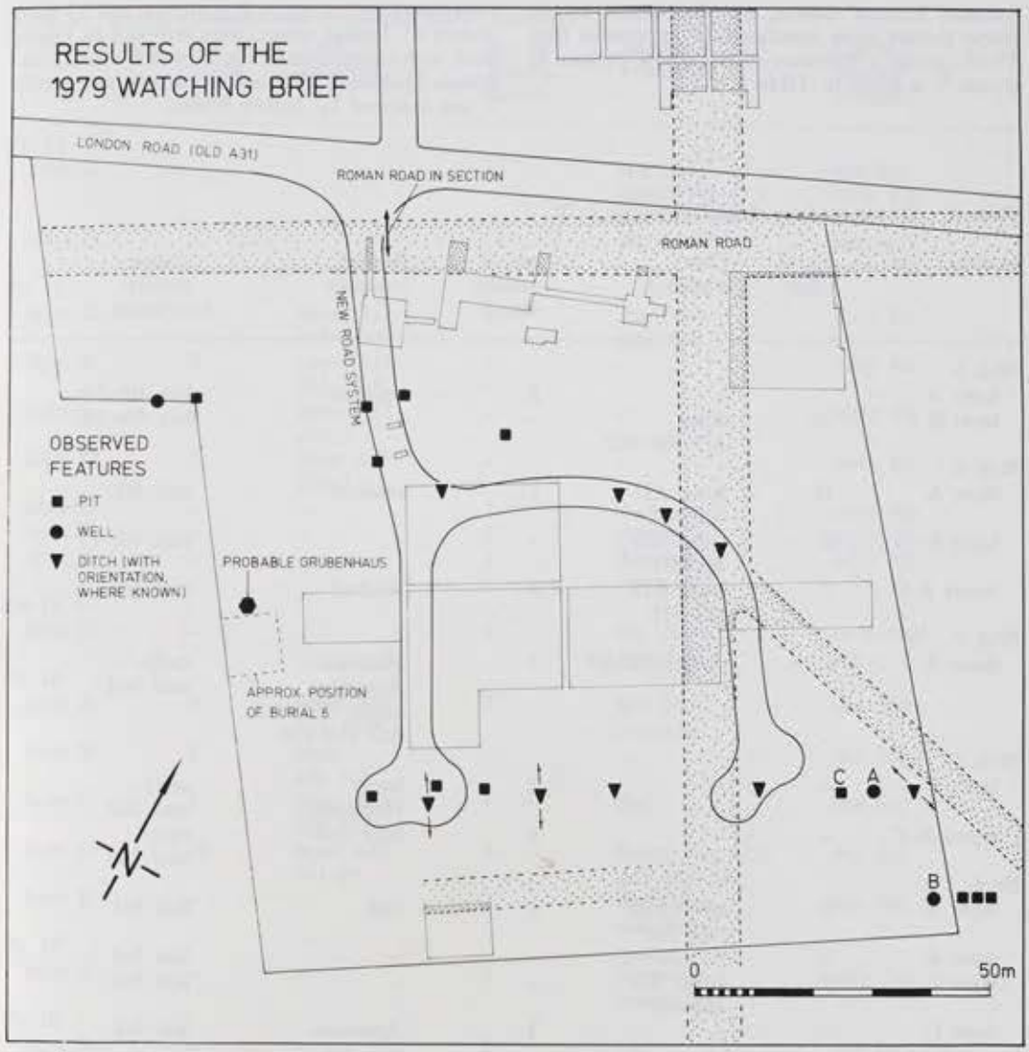


Fig 31. Areas A and B: plan showing the features observed during building work in 1979. For interpretative plan see Fig 102.

Two particular features deserve special mention. First, workmen on the site uncovered a group of complete pots which seem, on the basis of their verbal description, to have derived from a burial similar to those found in Area F (below, 54). The pots from this feature (Burial 6) were dispersed amongst the workmen. A single flagon from the group has recently come to light, and is described by Mark Corney (M1/29) who suggests a date in the first half of the second century AD for the burial. The exact findspot is uncertain but it is known to be in the area shown on Fig 31, an area which lies beyond the early third century boundary of the site (Ditch 2).

The second important feature was a shallow pit of indeterminate shape, observed in a service trench. This was probably a *Grubenhaus* and produced a small quantity of hand-made vegetable tempered pottery similar to that from the other *Grubenhaus* in Area B (Fig 21; above 33), which lay *c* 40m to the northeast.

The Dating Evidence: Area B

Full details of the coins and samian are provided on fiche (M1/31–54). The summaries provided in Tables 4 and 6 deal only with the stratified material, whilst Tables 5 and 7 give synopses of all the coins. Those from trench V are listed separately because of the nature of that excavation, and the knowledge that a large number of coins were removed by

'treasure hunters' (above, 1). Full details of the coarse pottery from trenches I–IV appears in Figs 53–62, whilst a summary of the forms present in trench V is given in Table 6.

Coin identifications are by R A Merson and S J Keay (trench V). Samian reports were provided by Joanna Bird, with stamp identifications by B R Hartley and Brenda Dickinson. The coarse pottery from trench V was analysed by Jeremy Evans.

Table 4. Dating evidence Area B, trenches I–IV.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery evidence
Well 5					
layer A	–	–	5	residual	late 4th–5th
layer B	26	latest AD 388–402	–	–	late 4th–5th
Well 6					
layer A	21	latest AD 367–375	1	residual	mid 4th
layer B	3	latest AD 367–375	–	–	mid 4th
layers A–C	7	latest AD 367–375	4	residual	mid 4th
Well 7					
layer A	1	unidentifiable*	7	Hadrianic–Antonine; stamp Fig 47.3; AD 110–130	early–mid 2nd
Well 7					
layer B	–	–	3	latest Hadrianic	early–mid 2nd
layers A–C	–	–	3	later 2nd	early–mid 2nd
Pit 6					
layer A	2	latest post AD 348*	1	2nd	late 3rd
layer B	1	AD 267–8	–	–	late 3rd
layer C	3	latest AD 388–402*	–	–	late 3rd
layer F	–	–	1	Antonine–mid 3rd	late 3rd
Pit 7	–	–	–	–	late 3rd–4th
Pit 8					
layer A	–	–	4	Antonine	late 2nd
Pit 9					
layer A	–	–	4	later 2nd	late 2nd–early 3rd
Pit 10	–	–	–	–	mid–late 2nd
Pit 11					
layer A	–	–	6	Antonine; stamp Fig 47.4 AD 145–170	late 2nd
Pit 12					
layer A	1	AD 239	5	Antonine–mid 3rd	mid 3rd
layer B	–	–	1	stamp Fig 47.1; later 2nd–3rd	mid 3rd
layer D	1	AD 224	2	late 2nd–mid 3rd	mid 3rd

Note: * next to a coin date indicates that the coin is thought to be intrusive.

Table 4. Dating evidence Area B, trenches I–IV, continued.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery evidence
Pit 13					
layer C	–	–	11	late 2nd; stamp Fig 47.2 AD 160–190	late 3rd–early 4th
layer D	–	–	1	Antonine	late 3rd–early 4th
Pit 14					
layer A	14	latest AD 348–364*	4	late 2nd–mid 3rd	early 4th
layer B	6	latest AD 335–341*	–	–	early 4th
layer C	2	latest AD 270–3	–	–	early 4th
layer D	2	latest AD 270–3	–	–	early 4th
layer E	–	–	1	Antonine	early 4th
layer J	–	–	2	Antonine	early 4th
layer K	–	–	1	Antonine onwards	early 4th
Pit 15					
layer D	–	–	3	late 2nd–mid 3rd	early–mid 4th
Pit 16					
layer A	9	latest AD 364–378*	2	late 2nd onwards	late 3rd
layer B	3	latest late 3rd	–	–	late 3rd
layer C	8	latest AD 335–337*	1	2nd	late 3rd
layer D	22	latest AD 341–8*	4	Stamp Fig 47.5 AD 180–240	late 3rd
layer E	–	–	2	Antonine–mid 3rd	late 3rd
Pit 17					
layer A	–	–	3	Antonine onwards	early 3rd
Pit 18					
layer A	–	–	2	2nd	late 2nd–3rd
layer B	–	–	2	later 2nd	late 2nd–3rd
Pit 19					
surface	2	latest AD 330–7	–	–	–
Pit 20					
layer C	–	–	1	2nd	late 2nd
layer E	–	–	2	early–mid 2nd	late 2nd
Pit 21					
layer A	2	latest AD 270–3	1	late 2nd–3rd	mid 4th
layer B	–	–	1	Antonine	mid 4th
layer D	–	–	1	late 2nd –3rd	mid 4th
Oven 6					
surface	3	latest AD 388–402*	–	–	3rd

Note: * next to a coin date indicates that the coin is thought to be intrusive.

Table 4. Dating evidence Area B, trenches I–IV, continued.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery evidence
Ditch 1					
surface	–	–	6	Antonine	2nd
layer A	–	–	13	late 2nd–mid 3rd	2nd
Ditch 2	–	–	–	–	late 2nd–early 3rd

Table 5. Summary of the coins from Area B (excluding trench V).

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	–	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	–	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	–	–	–
III	AD 69–96	–	1	–	–	1
IV	AD 96–117	–	1	–	–	1
V	AD 117–138	–	1	1	–	2
VI	AD 138–161	–	1	1	–	2
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	1	–	–	1
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–
VIII	AD 193–222	–	–	–	–	–
IXa	AD 222–238	1	–	–	–	1
IXb	AD 238–259	2	–	1	–	3
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	94	94
XI	AD 275–294/6					
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	–	2	2
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	3	3
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	51	51
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	–	25	25
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	45	45
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	–	–
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	13	13
Totals		3	5	3	233	244

Excluded from the above:	uncertain 2nd century	1
	uncertain 4th century	6
	uncertain AE	52
Total		59

Table 6. Dating evidence Area B, trench V and the 1979 Watching-Brief.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery forms present	Coarse pottery evidence
Pit 24	–	–	2	later Antonine	55, 67, 70, 79	late 2nd
Pit 25	–	–	4	Antonine	23, 67, 70, 76, 79, 81	late 2nd–3rd
Pit 26	–	–	26	Antonine; stamp, Fig 47.8, AD 130–155	18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 29, 34, 35, 45, 52, 53, 55, 66, 67, 68,	late 2nd–mid 3rd

Table 6. Dating evidence Area B, trench V and the 1979 Watching-Brief, continued.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery forms present	Coarse pottery evidence
Pit 26 continued					70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 79, 82, 87, 90, 101, 104, 105, Oxf. M3.6, M10	
Pit 27	1	AD138–161 (worn)	4	early 3rd	23, 25, 31, 49, 51, 62, 64, 66, 72, 76, 77, 80, 106	late 3rd–4th
Well 9						
construction	–	–	–	–	19, 23, 31, 52, 76, 78	late 2nd–early 3rd
backfill	–	–	–	–	76	late 2nd–early 5th
Ditch 2	1	illegible	6	late 2nd–mid 3rd; stamp Fig 47.7, AD 155–185	19, 23, 24, 25, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 90, 91, 102, 103	early–mid 3rd
Ditch 2 recut	–	–	–	–	64, 77	late 2nd–4th
Drainage Gulley	2	latest AD 138–161 (worn)	5	late Antonine	19, 23, 48, 51, 54, 61, 62, 67, 70, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 88, 90, 93, 94, 101, 103	early 3rd–4th
Structure 27 foundation	–	–	3	late Antonine	19, 39, 45, 77, 103, 109	mid 3rd
Period IV fence	–	–	–	–	23, 52, 54, 60, 67, 70, 73, 76, 93, 98	4th–5th
Watching Brief (Fig 31)						
Well A	1	AD388–402	@	–	@	–
Well B	2	AD330–341 and illegible	@	–	@	–
Pit C	1	AD 352–4	@	–	@	–

Note: @ indicates that only randomly collected material was recovered from the watching brief, so reliable information is not available.

Table 7. Summary of coins from Area B, trench V. This includes many from outside the excavation area, collected from builder's spoil heaps by 'treasure hunters'.

Period	Date	AR	AE
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–
III	AD 69–96	–	–
IV	AD 96–117	–	–
V	AD 117–138	–	–
VI	AD 138–161	–	2
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	–
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–
VIII	AD 193–222	–	–
IXa	AD 222–238	–	–
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	14
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	1
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	15
XIV	AD 348–364	–	11
XVa	AD 364–378	–	7
XVb	AD 378–388	–	1
XVI	AD 388–402	–	2
	Total	–	53

Excluded from the above are 29 unidentifiable coins.

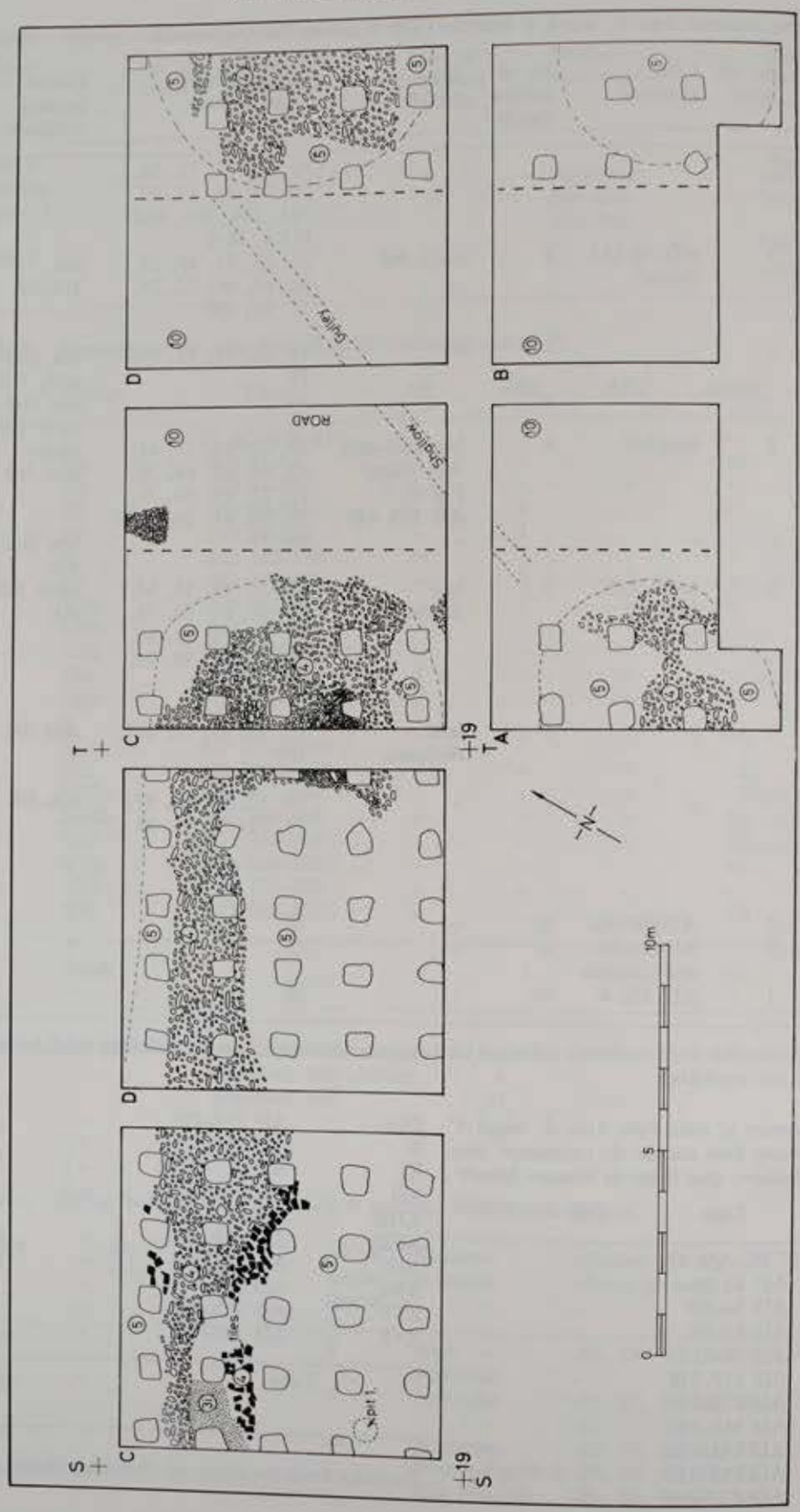


Fig 32. Area C: plan of trenches at layer 4, phase IV.

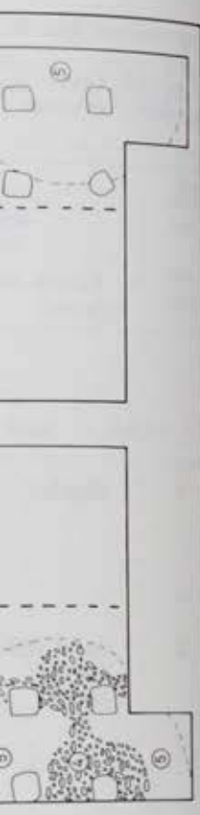


Fig 32. Area C: plan of trenches at layer 4, phase IV.

Area C (1972–3 Excavation of grid sectors S17, S18, T18 and T19, directed by David Graham)

These trenches were excavated as part of the programme to establish the nature and extent of the site. The surface of grid sectors S17 and S18 was stripped by mechanical excavator in 1972, revealing gravel in trenches S17/D, S18/A and S18/B (Fig 10). This was thought at the time to represent the natural gravel. To the south in trenches S18/C and S18/D a large ditch on an east–west alignment was encountered (Fig 33). In 1973 the area to the east of the latter trenches was cleared (T18/C, T18/D, T19/A and T19/B) revealing another large ditch parallel to the first, but to the south. This excavation also uncovered the ditch terminals where the Silchester–Chichester road passed through the double ditches. The surface stratigraphy over the whole area had been badly disturbed by a series of evenly spaced hop-pole holes up to 1m deep and *c* 600mm square (Figs 32 and 34). These are reported by local sources to have been dug just before the 1914–18 war.

The stratigraphy in the ditches is shown in Fig 34, and the sequence can be divided into the following phases (for the dating evidence see Table 8):

Phase I. The two large ditches (*c* 7m wide by *c* 2.5m deep) were dug into the natural gravel. Early in their lives, primary silting accumulated (layers 11 and 12). The only dating evidence from these deposits was coarse pottery, which suggests a date in the late second or early third century for the silting.

Phase II. The ditches were recut and the Silchester–Chichester road resurfaced (layer 10). The primary fill of the recut (layer 9) contained material of the late second to mid third century.

Phase III. The ditches were backfilled with rubbish, probably as a deliberate act, as the deposit seems to have accumulated without any evidence of silting (layers 5–8). This backfilling terminated in the third quarter of the third century, as the bulk of the pottery is of the mid third century, and there are only a small number of coins which terminate with issues of AD 270–3.

Period IV. The ditch was sealed with a gravel layer (4, Fig 32), probably in the late third century. This action was probably part of the same activity as the levelling of the ditches in Phase III. The gravel spread in Area A (above, 13) was of the same date, and may have been part of the same programme of levelling of the centre of the site.

Period V. The backfill of the ditches sunk as it compacted, and the hollow that resulted was filled with a thick, black, ashy layer. The material from this layer (3) indicates that deposition continued into the fifth century.

The ditches are thought to have had a defensive function which is discussed below (Chapter 8). The gravel found in trenches S17/D, S18/A and S18/B, which was thought on excavation to have been natural, must now be interpreted as the spread from the bank which stood to the north of the ditches. The scale of this bank remains unknown, although subsequent fieldwork has traced limits of the enclosure (Fig 101), which had an area of 2.5 ha. Within the enclosure (Area D, below 46) the coin sequence

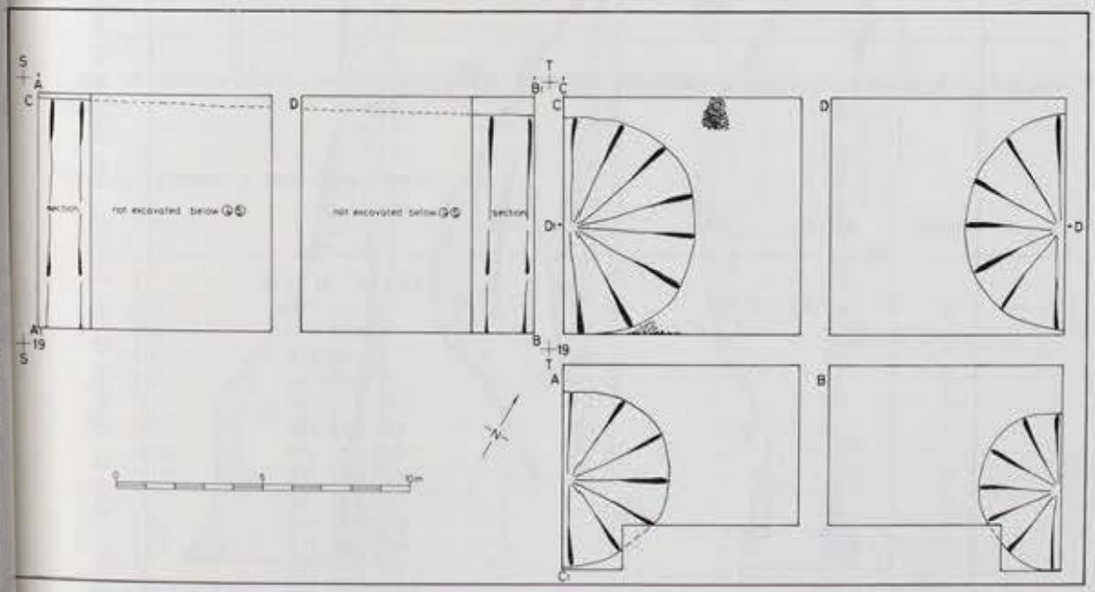


Fig 33. Area C: plan of the defensive ditches as excavated, phase I.

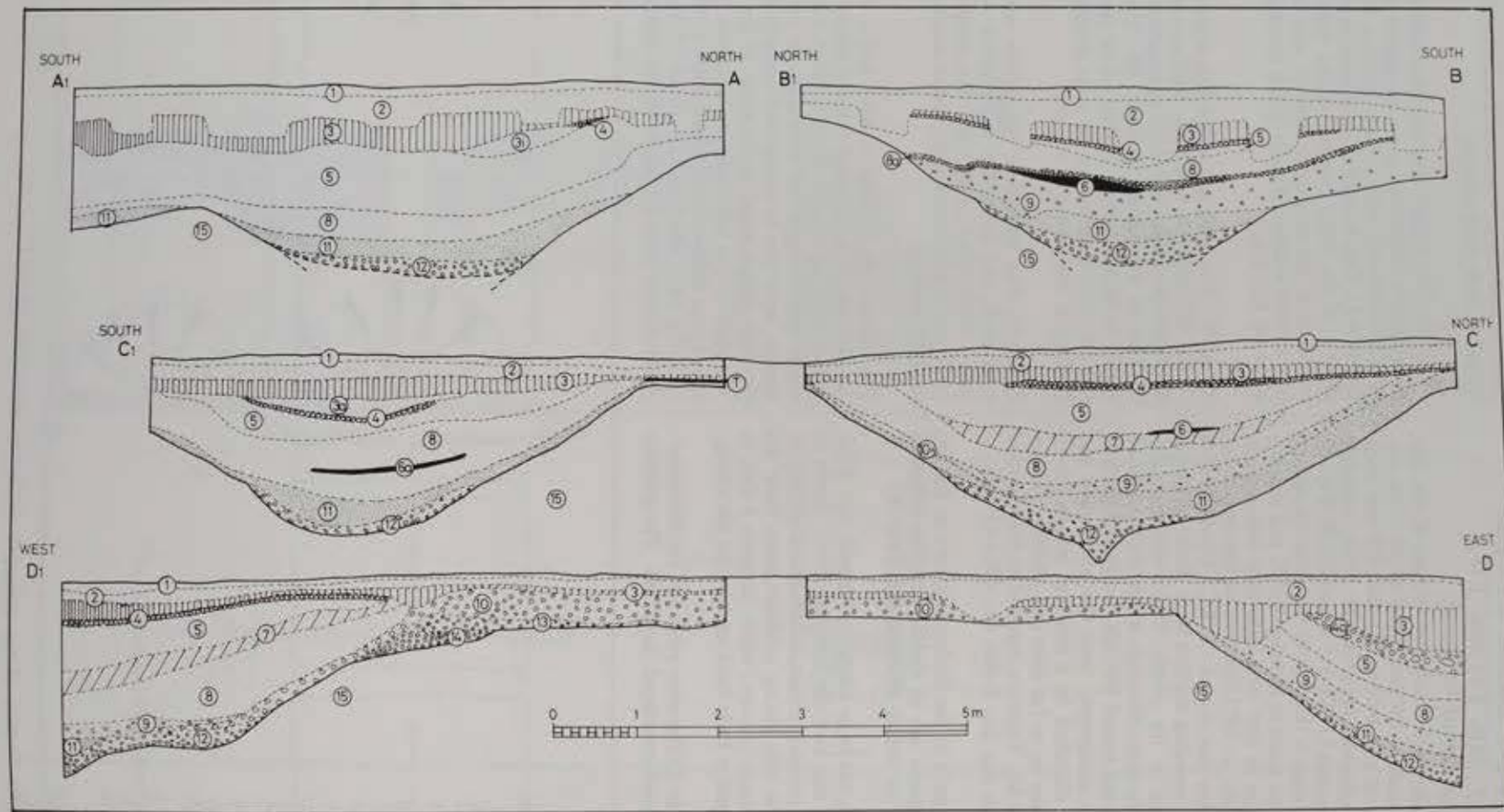


Fig 34. Area C: sections of the defences. For location of sections see Figs 32 and 33.

Table 8. Dating evidence, Area C.

Phase/ layers	no. of coins	Coin evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery forms present	Coarse pottery evidence
I (11, 12)	–	–	–	–	17, 49, 53, 66, 73, 74, 76, 90, 112	late 2nd–early 3rd
II (9, 10)	–	–	30	late 2nd–mid 3rd stamps Fig 47.9–10 AD 155–190	22, 52, 76, 77	late 2nd–mid 3rd
III (5–8)	10	latest AD 270–3 (all from layer 5)	43	later 2nd–mid 3rd	17, 19, 24, 25, 26, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 65, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92, 93, 96, 113, 114, 119, 121, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132	mid 3rd
IV (4)	21	latest AD 388–402*	58	residual	15, 25, 49, 52, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 90, 93, 96, 97, 113, 114, 130	mid–late 3rd
V (3)	248	latest George III 1807*; latest Roman AD 388–402	35	residual	10, 17, 20, 26, 29, 51, 53, 55, 60, 63, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 90, 93, 96, 97, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 127, 129	late 3rd–4th

Note: * indicates that the coin probably results from the disturbance caused by the digging of the hop-pole holes.

Table 9. Summary of coins from Area C.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	Ae3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	–	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	1	–	1
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	–	–	–
III	AD 69–96	–	–	–	–	–
IV	AD 96–117	–	1	–	–	1
V	AD 117–138	–	2	–	–	2
VI	AD 138–161	–	–	1	–	1
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	–	–	–	–
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	1	–	–	1
VIII	AD 193–222	1	–	–	–	1
IXa	AD 222–238	1	–	–	–	1
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	107	107
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	–	–		
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	1	1	2

Table 9. Summary of coins from Area C, continued.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	Ae3/4	Total
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	7	7
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	78	78
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	2	26	28
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	15	15
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	–	–
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	8	8
Totals		2	4	5	242	253

Excluded from the above Table are 41 unidentifiable coins.

shows a burst of activity in the middle of the second century. If this can be correlated with the construction of the defended enclosure, it would be consistent with a date for its construction in the second half of the second century AD. Further excavation is required to clarify this chronology.

The Area C Dating Evidence

The dating evidence is summarised in Table 8 by Phase. Full details of the coins and samian ware are given on the fiche (M1/55–68). The coin identifications are by R A Merson, and the samian report by Joanna Bird, with the stamps identified by B R Hartley. The coarse pottery is described in relation to the form typology given below (75).

Area D (1971 Excavation of Sector R9, directed by David Graham)

This excavation, the furthest north on the site (Fig 2), was undertaken as part of the programme of work to define the limits of the site. The topsoil was removed by machine and stratified deposits were revealed at a depth of 600mm (M2/18). The following features were uncovered.

Structure 19 (Fig 35)
This was an aisled timber building on an east–west alignment, the wall and aisle posts of which had been supported on stone (clunch) post bases located at *c* 4m centres. The interior was floored partly with clay, and partly by packed flint. The total width of the building was *c* 9.5m with the aisles each of *c* 3m. The total length, which exceeded 18m, was not ascertained by excavation but, as the Silchester–Chichester Road stands about 20m to the east (Fig 101), it is probable that this building was set back from the street (compare Structure 13, Fig 21). Within the structure were the shadows of three beam bases which partitioned off a room in the southern aisle. Also in the southern aisle and contemporaneous with the clay floor was Oven 17 (Fig 35). This oven was built of clunch blocks and tile, bonded with clay. The feature was lifted and has now been reconstructed in the garden of the Farnham Museum.

A hearth (Fig 35) overlay the southern margin of Structure 19. This consisted of a small burnt area with a short wall of clunch blocks to its south surviving to only one course in height.

Structure 20 (Fig 35)
Only the edge of this structure was seen in excavation, but the method of construction was different to that of the other structures excavated on the site. It consisted of a beam slot aligned east–west, with a post hole at its western end, packed around, like the beam slot, with large flints. The dimensions and plan of the building remain unknown, although the post hole probably represents the building's north-west corner.

Well 8 (Fig 35)
The well was located in the courtyard between Structures 19 and 20. It was excavated to a depth of *c* 3m and had originally been lined with chalk blocks, which had collapsed. The sinkage cone above this collapse had then been infilled with rubbish. The lower part of the fill of this cone contained a series of complete vessels, including a Rhenish beaker (Fig 51.33) and type 79 jars. This assemblage resembles those from the wells on Area B (above, 32) and probably represents a deliberate deposition (below, 159).

Ditch 3 (Fig 35)
This ditch, for which no section drawing is available, was not completely excavated, but ran along the whole length of the excavation on a north–south alignment (Fig 35). It underlay Structure 19, and ran parallel with the Roman road. It may have been a continuation of Ditch 1, seen both in Areas A and B (above, 27), although the line is not quite the same. If it was the same ditch, it seems to have been infilled here at a later date (Table 10).

Pit 22 (Fig 35)
This pit, *c* 1.8m in diameter, for which no section drawing is available, was sealed by the clay floor of Structure 19. It was shallow, but its exact depth was not recorded.

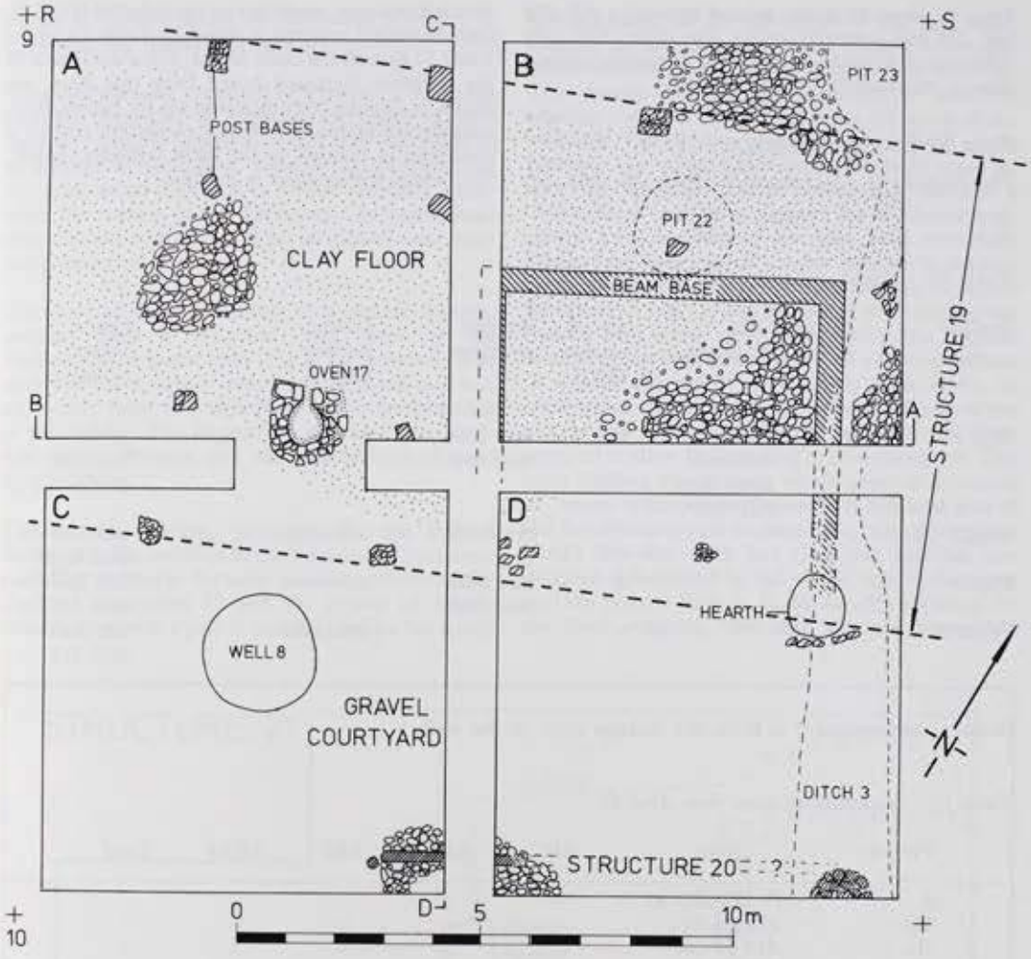


Fig 35. Area D: plan of the excavated features. For sections see M2/18.

Pit 23 (Fig 35)
This pit, for which no section is available, occurred in the north-east corner of the site on the line of Ditch 3; it contained a sherd of pottery which joins another from this ditch. It is best seen as part of the same complex, if not the same feature.

Discussion

The site was never excavated to natural, so the sequence is incomplete; in addition the dating evidence is poor. However, the following sequence can be suggested:

Phase i	Pit 22 and Ditch 3, together with Pit 23;
Phase ii	Well 8, Oven 17 with Structures 19 and 20;
Phase iii	Hearth.

The coin evidence for the calibration of this sequence is confused by the presence of a scattered hoard (above, 6), but the overall pattern, without that hoard, suggests that occupation began in the middle or late second century, when the *mansio* was built. The samian evidence (Table 10) from Pits 22 and 23 of Phase i is consistent with this interpretation as it is exclusively Antonine or later. As the clay floor of Structure 19 was not completely removed, it is not known whether there were structures associated with these features.

Phase ii probably dates to the third century, and the layout of the area suggests that Structures 19, 20 and Well 8 were contemporaneous. The fill of Well 8 contained a series of coins (M1/73) which show that it was probably backfilled in the late third century with the later coins intruding during the settlement of the fill. This would be consistent with the coin evidence from the whole site (summarised on Fig 6) which suggests that the centre of the settlement was shifting to the south during the fourth century. When Structure 19 collapsed, or was demolished, a

hoard of about 60 coins, minted between *c* AD 270 and 294 was scattered on the clay floor. The only subsequent occupation, probably of fourth century date, is represented by the hearth.

Area D Dating Evidence

The evidence is summarised in Table 10, with the detailed evidence presented on the fiche (M1/70–73). Only stratified material is listed in Table 10 whilst Table 11 lists all the coins found. For a discussion of the probable dispersed hoard from this Area, see above, 6. Samian identifications are by Joanna Bird, coin identifications by R A Merson and the pottery is described in relation to the form typology (below, 75), where information is available.

Table 10. Dating evidence, Area D.

Feature	no. of coins	Coin Evidence	no. of samian sherds	Samian evidence	Coarse pottery forms	Coarse pottery evidence
Well 8	11	Mostly radiates; latest post AD 348*	6	late 2nd–mid 3rd	16, 54, 74, 76, 77, 79, 84	mid–late 3rd
Pit 22	–	–	1	Antonine	unknown	late 2nd–mid third
Pit 23	–	–	6	late 2nd–mid 3rd	unknown	late 2nd–mid 3rd
Ditch 3	–	–	–	–	unknown	late 2nd–mid 3rd

Note: coin marked * is from the sinkage cone of the well.

Table 11. Summary of coins from Area D.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	–	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	–	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	–	–	–
III	AD 69–96	–	–	–	–	–
IV	AD 96–117	–	–	–	–	–
V	AD 117–138	–	–	–	–	–
VI	AD 138–161	–	3	1	–	4
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	?1	–	–	1
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–
VIII	AD 193–222	–	–	–	–	–
IXa	AD 222–238	1	–	–	–	1
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	86	86
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	–	–		
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	1	1	2
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	1	1
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	2	2
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	–	3	3
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	1	1
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	–	–
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	2	2
Totals		1	4	2	96	103

Excluded from the above Table are five unidentifiable coins.

Area E (Excavation of Autumn 1970, directed by David Graham)

These excavations consisted of a series of 3 ft wide trenches excavated to ascertain the depth of stratigraphy, and the degree to which this was likely to be affected by ploughing. Most of the trenches (Fig 37) came down onto gravel, which probably represents the surface of the Silchester–Chichester road and adjacent courtyards. Two structures were partially examined.

The first of these consisted of a rubble spread, perhaps from a collapsed wall, west of the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 37) in trench L. The nature of the structure was not determined as it had apparently been very disturbed by the construction of the railway. The deposits in this area were shallow, up to *c* 300mm, and had already been affected by ploughing.

The second building, Structure 21, was located facing onto the east side of the Silchester–Chichester road (Fig 36) and in the same position, relative to the road, as Structures 13 and 19. It was of timber construction with a pair of parallel banks *c* 5m apart, forming bases for the sill beams of the side walls. Outside the northern wall was a shallow depression which formed an eaves drip gully for the building. The trench was not wide enough to establish whether a similar feature existed to the south of the building. The slightly bow-shaped front wall of the building was constructed from two beam slots set into the ground. These presumably formed a threshold as well as a support for the front wall. About 1.5m in front of the side walls two chalk blocks had been placed on the ground to support posts which probably represent a veranda (compare Structures 3 and 7). The interior of the building was floored with white clay, above which the deposits were in excess of 600mm thick with a further 300mm of humus and gravel above. This great depth, in comparison with the other trenches of this area of the site, seems to indicate that the hill slope had been terraced to allow the building to be constructed. The layer infilling this terrace, which covered Structure 21, seems to have been deposited in the later part of the fourth century, as it contained coins dating up to *c* AD 388–402. The fact that this material was dumped is indicated by the mixed date of the coins and the pottery from it. If, as the coin evidence for the Area suggests, this area was not intensively

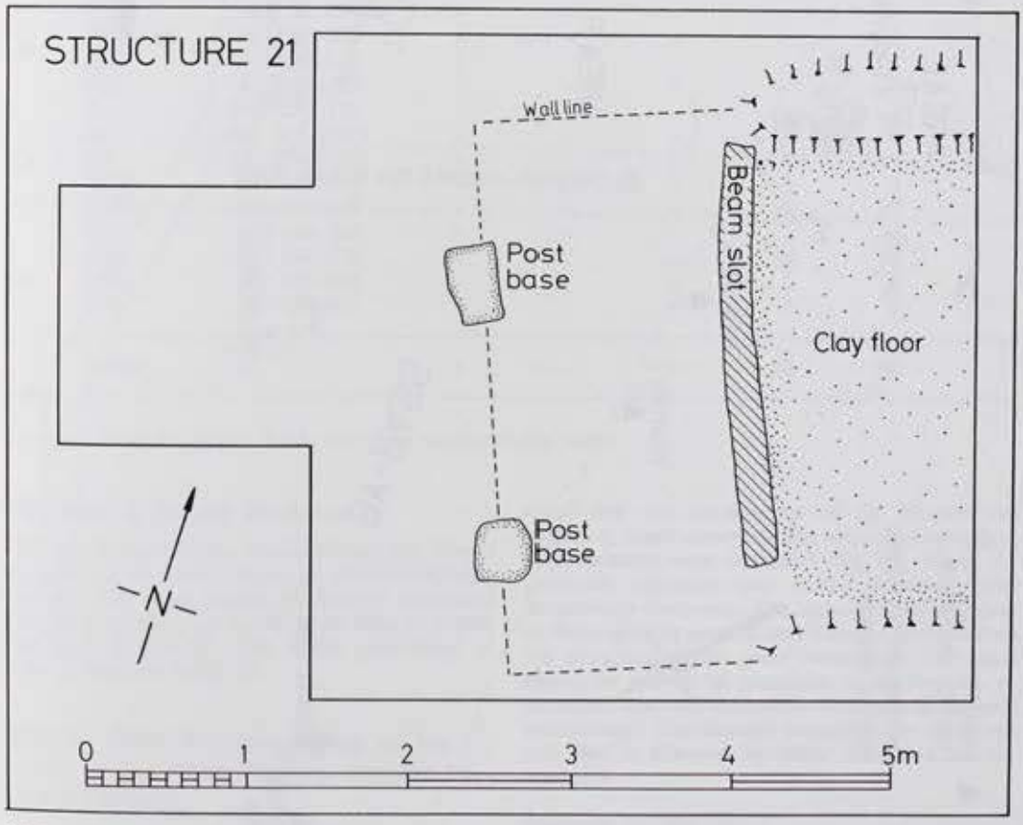


Fig 36. Area E: plan of Structure 21 (trench FG).

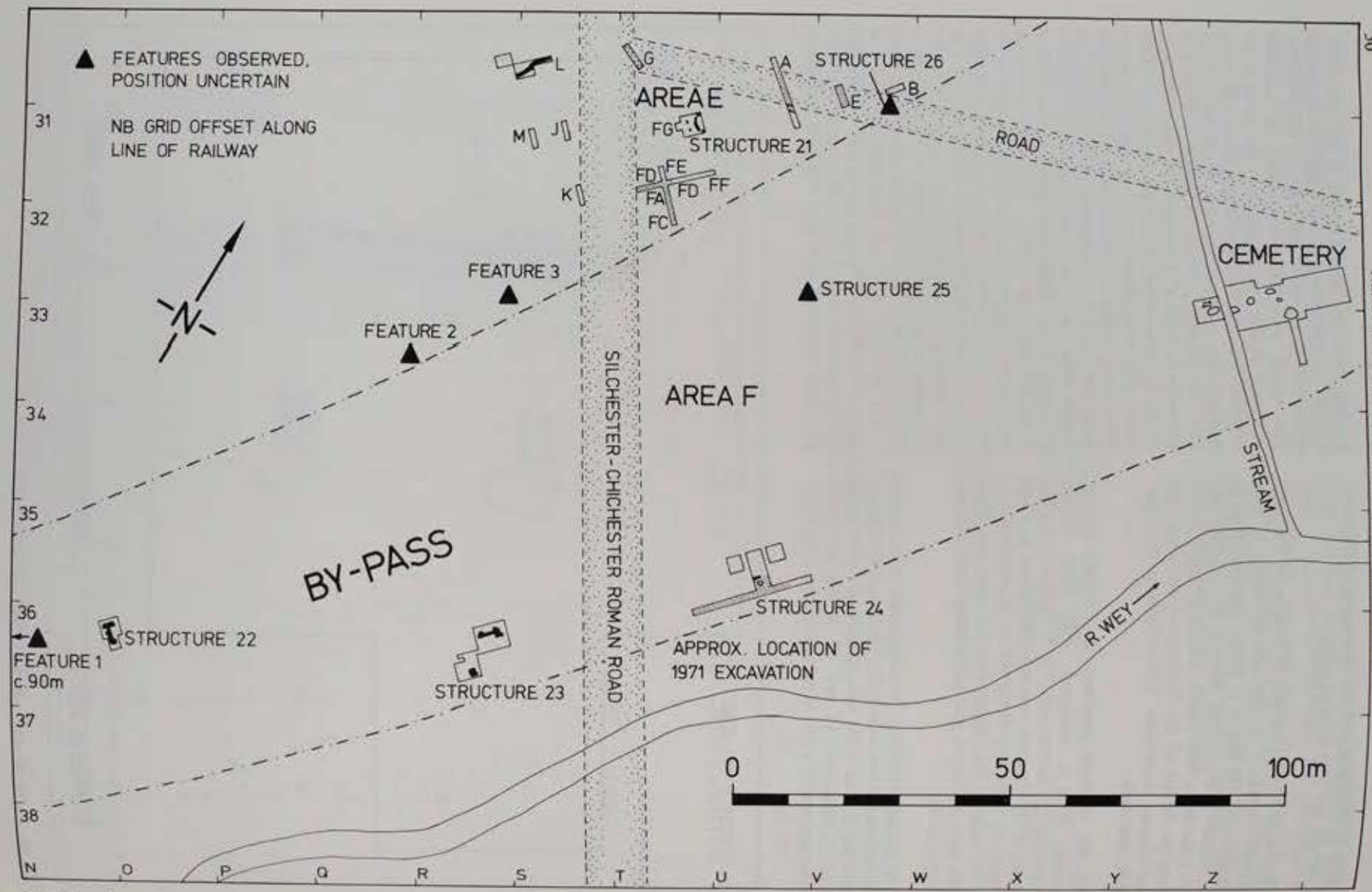
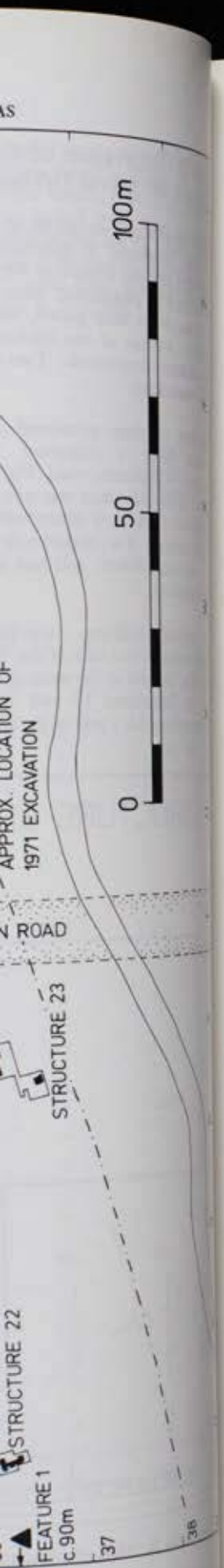


Fig. 37. Areas E and F: overall plan showing the location of the excavated areas, and the features observed during road construction.



occupied until the third century, Structure 21 is likely to date to this period or later. To the south of this structure a gravelled area was uncovered. This did not stretch as far as the By-pass ditch and was thus a maximum of 15m wide (north–south). It was cut by a shallow ditch *c* 2m from the southern edge of trench FC. The finds recovered again suggest a later third or fourth century date.

To the north of Structure 21, trenches A, B, E and G uncovered a gravel strip bounded to the south by a narrow ditch (Ditch 4, Fig 37; M2/19) 1.2m wide by 0.7m deep. The gravel strip appears to have been a road running from the Silchester–Chichester road towards the ford at Haw Bridge, and onto the Roman potteries in the Alice Holt forest (Fig 1). The projected course of this road would have passed to the north of the cemetery (see Area F, below). This would make sense in relation to other known Romano-British cemeteries which are often at roadsides. The only problem raised by this road is that Structure 26, observed in the ditch of the By-pass lies on its projected course. This problem probably results from inaccuracies in the plotting of the position of Structure 26 which was undertaken under very difficult conditions.

Table 12. Summary of coins from Area E.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	–	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	–	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	–	–	–
III	AD 69–96	1	–	1	–	2
IV	AD 96–117	–	–	–	–	–
V	AD 117–138	–	–	–	–	–
VI	AD 138–161	–	–	–	–	–
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	–	–	–	–
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–
VIII	AD 193–222	2	–	–	–	2
IXa	AD 222–238	1	–	–	–	1
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	22	22
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	–	–		
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	–	1	1
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	3	3
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	27	27
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	–	1	1
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	16	16
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	1	1
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	4	4
Totals		4	–	1	75	80

Excluded from the above Table are three unidentifiable coins.

The Area E Dating Evidence

The only dating evidence available from this Area is the coins, as the pottery cannot be related to specific features. The coins cannot be directly associated with the structures, but are listed on fiche by trench and layer (M1/74–79). The whole assemblage of coins is listed in Table 12.

Area F (1969–1970 excavations on the course of the Alton By-Pass directed by David Graham)

These excavations were undertaken in rescue conditions after the construction of the By-pass had begun. A small cemetery, five structures and three other features were examined (Fig 37). These undoubtedly represent only a tiny fraction of the archaeology destroyed. The cemetery was explored as thoroughly as possible and it seems likely that all the surviving graves were recovered. The same cannot be said of the remainder of the features, so the report can only summarise a fraction of the total archaeology. The features examined are described and this is followed by fuller discussion of the cemetery.

Structure 22 (Fig 38)

The remains of this stone-built structure were ex-

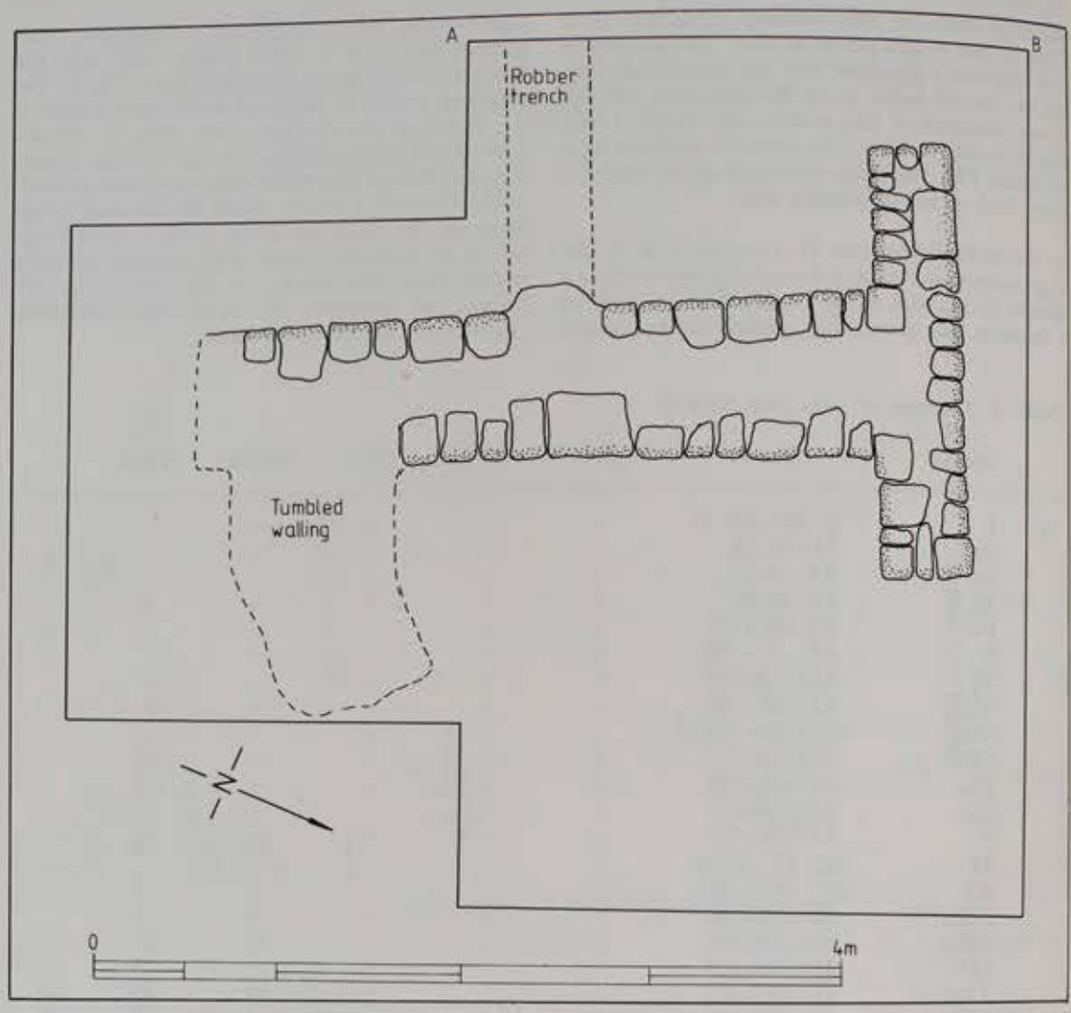


Fig 38. Area F: plan of Structure 22. For section A–B see M2/19.

amined after they had been uncovered by earth-moving operations. The remaining masonry consisted of a chalk faced wall, the core of which was filled with mortar, clay and rubble. The main wall, *c* 4m long and *c* 0.9m wide, had a narrower cross wall (*c* 0.6m) at its northern end, which was also faced at either end, indicating the presence of door openings. On the western side another narrow side wall, about the same width, had been robbed (Fig 38), and to the south another broader, tumbled wall was located running off to the east. The only evidence for flooring came from the west section (section A–B, M2/19) where a sand and clay floor (layer 3b) was uncovered.

The coins from this area, one of which came from the layer sealing the robber trench (2a), date to the middle of the fourth century, perhaps suggesting that the building had been abandoned by this time. The lack of stratified material and the fragmentary nature of the structure make further comment impossible.

Structure 23 (Fig 39)

This structure was the most extensively examined in the excavation, although the whole building was not uncovered.

It had been built mainly of timber, as shown by the series of tile post supports (compare Structure 19, Area D). In the northern part of the area footings for a chalk block wall were uncovered. They probably represented a low retaining wall, or perhaps a sleeper wall for a timber superstructure. The building was unmortared and certainly could not have risen to any height. One of the stones in this structure seemed to have been a crude reused column (*c* 610mm long and *c* 250mm in diameter, with a slight taper). The only other structural feature examined was a small tile-built wall which incorporated a piece of shaped chalk in two sections, with an overlapping, flanged joint (Fig 39).

The structure produced large quantities of domestic rubbish, in particular, but was most notable for the

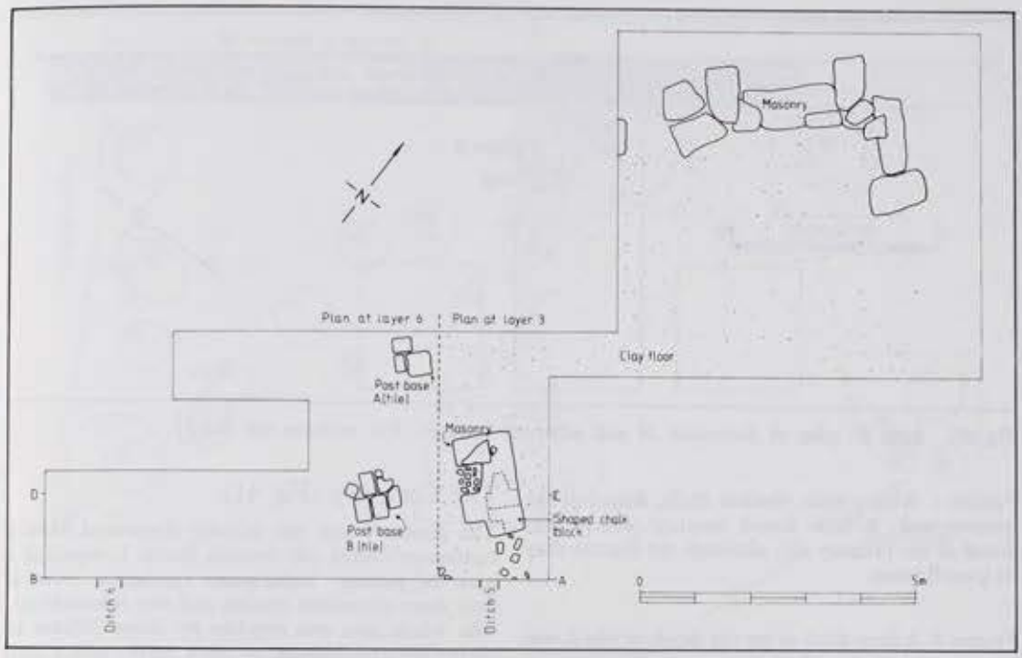


Fig 39. Area F: plan of Structure 23. For sections see M2/20.

evidence of bronze working which included slag, crucible fragments and droplets of metal. This material was found in ash layer which overlay each of the floor levels (M2/20).

The sequence was:

Pre-occupation. Peat layer (12) overlaying the natural gravel.
Phase I. Gravel spread (11) with a clay floor on top (10) which was covered by occupation (9) and ash (8).
Phase II. Tile floor (7).
Phase III. Clay floor (6) overlain by occupation soil (5) and (5b).
Phase IV. Ditches 5 and 6 with contemporary occupation (4).
Phase V. Clay floor (3) overlain by occupation and ash (2).

The dating of this sequence is virtually impossible owing to the confusion of stratigraphy during the excavation. The coin list suggests that the occupation was probably confined to the third and fourth centuries. This would be consistent with the evidence for the whole of Area F outlined above (Fig 6).

Structure 24 (Fig 40)
This structure was incompletely examined and only one low flint sleeper wall was excavated. South of this wall was a small clay and chalk oven (Oven 18, Fig 40), and beyond this was a large expanse of gravelled courtyard. A clay floor (4), linked the structure with the gravelled yard.

The yard surfaces (Fig 40) also appeared in the river bank, and it seems likely that they formed a large area beside the bridge or ford for the Silchester–Chichester road, which must have been slightly to the west (Fig 37). The area had been resurfaced several times, and the coin evidence suggests that these surfaces were laid in the third and fourth centuries. In the limited area uncovered (Fig 40) a comparatively large number (84) of coins were recovered; the majority (53) were so tiny and corroded that they were illegible. These coins probably represent a scattered hoard but, as the majority are illegible, they do not affect the overall coin figures for Area F in the way that the hoard from Area D does (Fig 5).

Structure 25 (Fig 37)
This was observed during construction and no excavation was possible. The remains of a tile floor with a robber trench were observed. The coins suggest occupation in the third–fourth centuries.

Structure 26 (Fig 37)
This structure was only observed, and thus its exact position is uncertain. Two parallel walls of mortar bonded chalk were seen in the drainage trench along the northern side of the By-pass. They were at right-angles to the By-pass and set about 5m apart. No dating evidence was recovered.

Miscellaneous Features
The contractor's cutting along the north edge of the By-pass also sectioned three ditches along its length (M2/22).

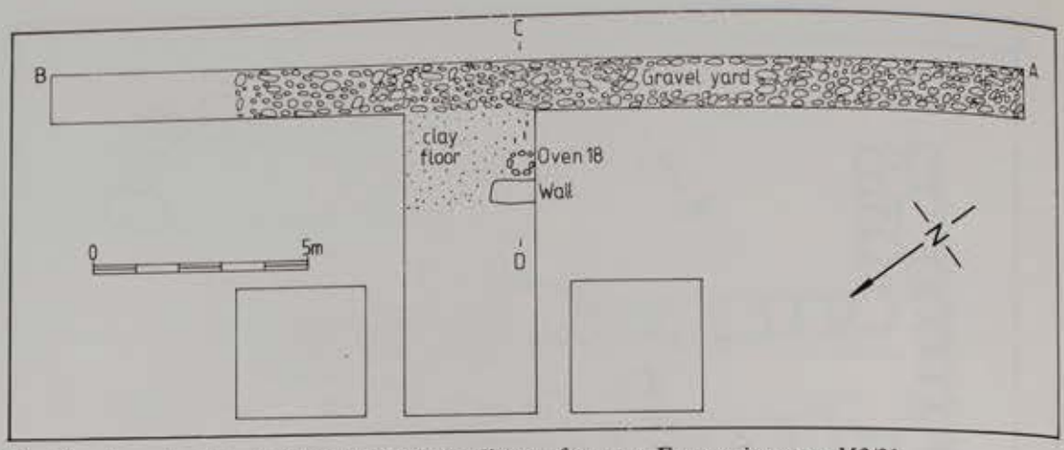


Fig 40. Area F: plan of Structure 24 and adjacent features. For sections see M2/21.

Feature 1. A very wide, shallow ditch, deeper at the western end. A little fourth century pottery was found in the primary silt, although the feature may be post-Roman.

Feature 2. A deep ditch or pit the depth of which was not ascertained, but which had a mass of large stone blocks towards the base. It was overlain by a deep layer of gravel; undated.

Feature 3. A narrow ditch filled with oyster shells. The location (Fig 37) suggests that it may have been the roadside ditch (Ditch 1) seen in Areas A and B.

The Cemetery (Fig 41)

The cemetery area was initially discovered when a contractor's ditch cut through Burial 1, exposing a mass of pottery. Subsequent excavation revealed four more cremation burials and two inhumations. The whole area was overlain by about 300mm of clayey silt and 200mm of black earth, which contained a scatter of later Roman occupation material. The burials are first described in order of their discovery, and this is followed by a discussion of their interpretation.

Burial 1 (Fig 42)

The pit, which was *c* 300mm deep and which had a

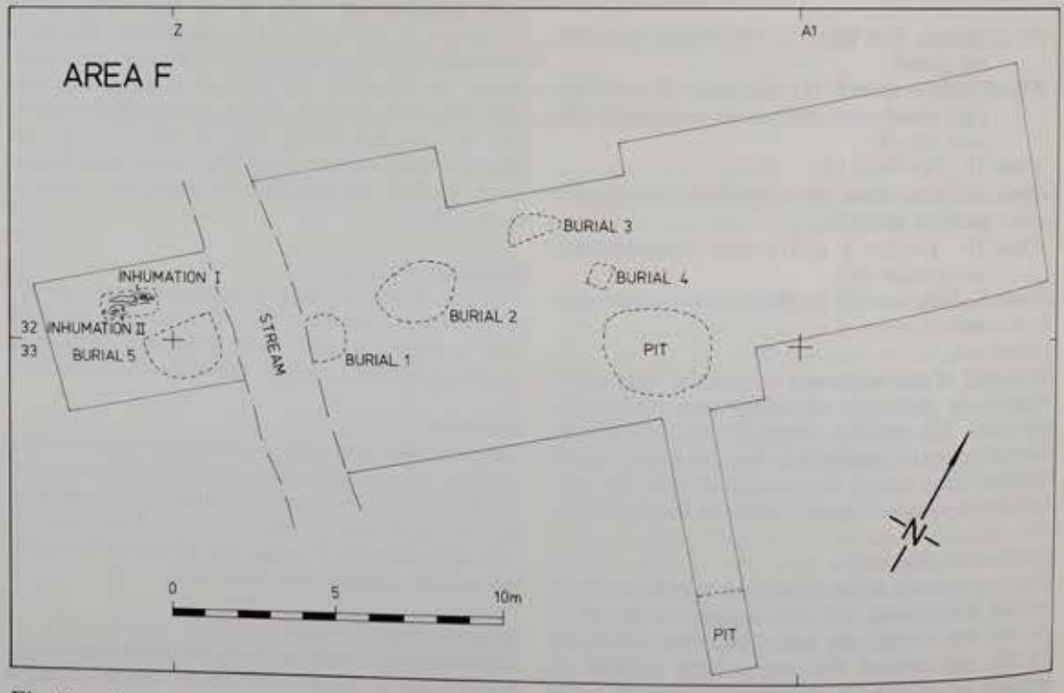


Fig 41. Area F: plan of cemetery. For location see Fig 37.

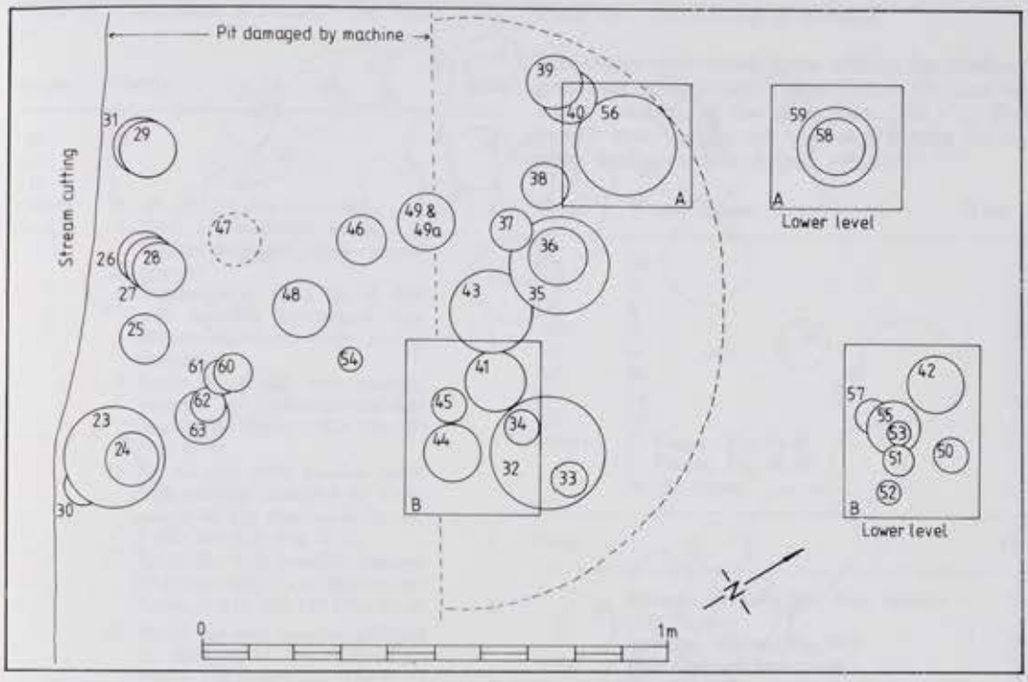


Fig 42. Area F: plan of Burial 1.

Table 13. The contents of Burial 1.

Form	Vessels	Total
1	5*, 31, 41*, 48*	4
2	4*	1
3	53, 54*	2
4	52	1
6	35, 56*	2
7	23, 32	2
8	6*, 7*, 9, 10*, 11*, 12*, 18*, 19*, 20*, 21*, 22*, 24*, 25*, 26*, 27*, 28, 29*, 33*, 36*, 39, 42, 44*, 49*, 55*, 63*	25
12	8*; 13	2
33	59*	1
36	2*, 3*, 14*, 15*, 30*, 37*, 38*, 45*, 46*, 49a*, 51*, 60*, 61*, 62*	14
38	17*, 50*, 57*	3
44	34*	1
64	43	1
110	58	1
121	43a	1
Others:	1 (flagon type?); 16 (type?); 40 (dish type?); 46 (not recovered*)	4
Total		65

Note: * indicates vessels which were very friable and had clearly been underfired, whether as special, low-quality funerary ware or simply as wasters.

Table 14. The contents of Burial 2.

Form	Vessels	Total
5	28*, 30	2
6	1, 21*, 22*	3
7	4*	1
8	2*, 3*, 5*, 8, 9*, 11*, 12*, 15*, 24*, 27*, 32, 33*, 35*, 37*, 48*	15
13	29*	1
14	41	1
15	39, 45	2
32	44	1
34	20	1
35	10*, 47	2
36	6, 7*, 13*, 16*, 26, 31*	6
37	25, 36*, 46	3
38	17	1
66	19	1
110	43	1
111	40	1
120	14, 23	2
Others:	18 (urn type?); 34 (not recovered*); 38 (not recovered*); 42 (dish type?)	4
Total		48

Note: * indicates vessels which were very friable and had clearly been underfired, whether as special, low-quality funerary ware or simply as wasters.

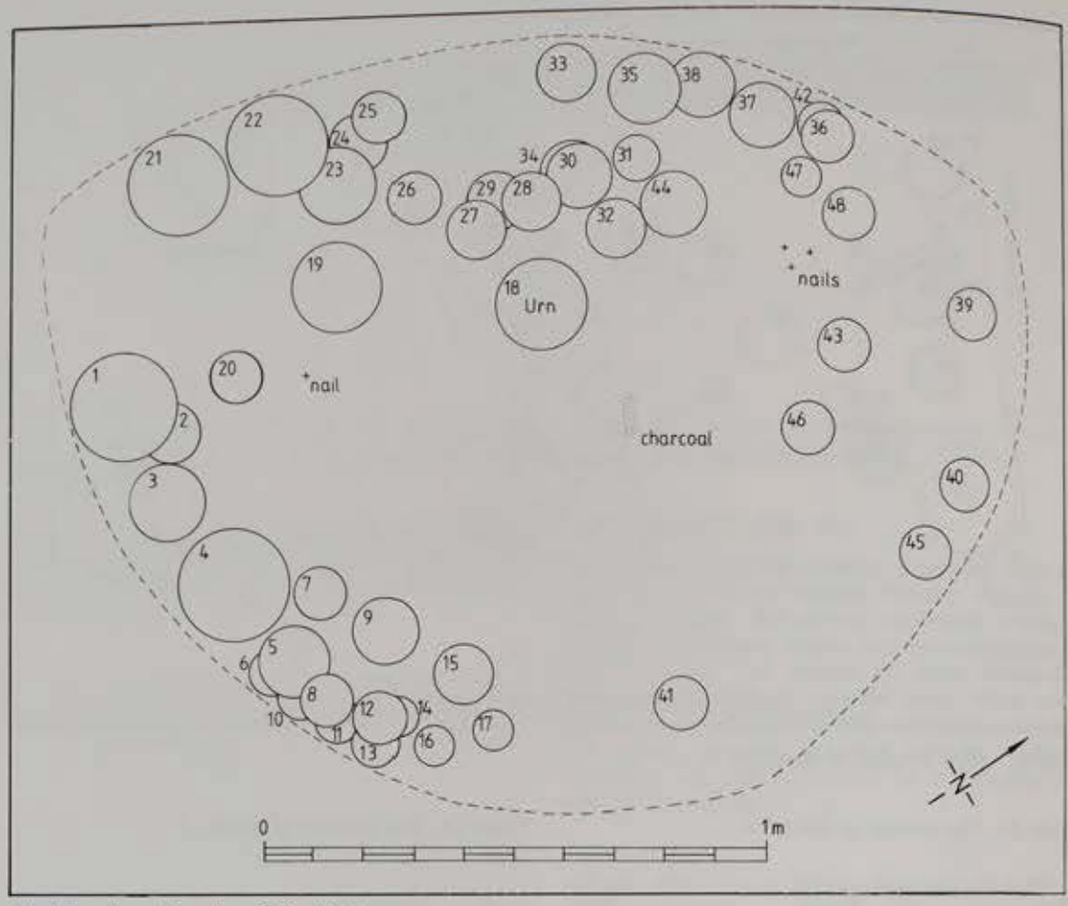


Fig 43. Area F: plan of Burial 2.

diameter of *c* 1.2m, was partially destroyed by a contractor's trench. The sides sloped gently downwards to a flat bottom. The pottery vessels which survived were all placed on the floor of this pit. The urn and part of the assemblage had been destroyed by the machine trench, although fragments of cremated bone were found nearby on a contractor's dump. The contents of the grave are summarised in Table 13.

The vessel forms used refer to the typology presented below (75), and the vessel numbers to the grave plan (Fig 42).

Burial 2 (Fig 43)
The pit, which was approximately circular and had a depth of *c* 0.1m and a diameter of *c* 1.8m, had an urn placed near its centre with the other vessels around the circumference, divided into two main groups. As with Burial 1 there was a scatter of charcoal, nails and bones in the centre of the pit. Although nearly all the pots were open forms, of bowls and dishes, most had been broken *in situ* probably by the weight of the earth above. As the pit was so shallow, it is likely that it was covered by a small mound, or was marked in some way. The contents of the burial are summarised in Table 14.

The vessel forms used refer to the typology presented in the pottery report (below, 75), and the vessel numbers to the grave plan (Fig 43).

Burial 3 (Fig 44)
This pit, which was probably originally circular, had been partially destroyed soon after interment. The surviving part of the pit was semi-circular with a diameter of *c* 1.5m and was about 0.22m deep. There was no sign of any urn or cremated bone, which are presumed to have been in the part of the pit which was destroyed in antiquity. The surviving grave goods were grouped around the circumference of the pit. Oyster and mussel shells were scattered between the pots. The contents are summarised in Table 15.

The coarse ware vessel forms refer to the typology presented in the pottery report (below, 75), and the vessel numbers to the grave plan (Fig 44). The samian vessel identifications are by Joanna Bird and the stamp identifications by B R Hartley. For further details see below, 66.

Table 15. The contents of Burial 3. See Note, Table 14.

Forms	Vessels	Total
68	10	1
111	2	1
112	1	1
Others	3*, 4*, 5*, 7*, not recovered	4
Samian	6. Dech 67, barbotine leaves, Les Martres-de-Veyre, early second century	1
	8. Fragments of small Dr 42 dish with handles, unstamped, Les Martres-de-Veyre, early second century	1
	9. Small Dr 42 dish with handles, stamped by Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c* AD 100–120 (Fig 47.4)	1
	11. Dr 42 dish with handles (both now missing) stamped by Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c* AD 100–120 (Fig 47.3)	1
	12. Dr 42 dish with handles, stamped by Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c* AD 100–120 (Fig 47.2)	1
	13. Dr 42 cup with handles, stamped by Billicedo of Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c* AD 100–120 (Fig 47.5)	1
	14. Dr 42 cup with handles, stamped by Billicedo of Les Martres-de-Veyre *c* AD 100–120 (Fig 47.6)	1
Total		14

Table 16. The contents of Burial 4.

The coarse ware vessel forms refer to the typology presented in the pottery report (below, 75), and the vessel numbers to the grave plan (Fig 45). The brooch and bracelet are discussed further in the small finds catalogue (below, 101–103).

Forms	Vessels/objects	Total
8	3b	1
9	7	1
14	4	1
40	5	1
43	6	1
65	8a	1
122	3a	1
123	8b	1
others:	1. Flagon, Fig 50.27	1
	2. Flagon, Fig 50.28	1
	3c. jar ?type	1
Total		11
	Brooch, bronze, mid first century (Fig 70.1)	1
	Bracelet, bronze (Fig 70.5)	1
	Pair of shoes, iron studs	1
	Wooden casket, iron nails at corners	1

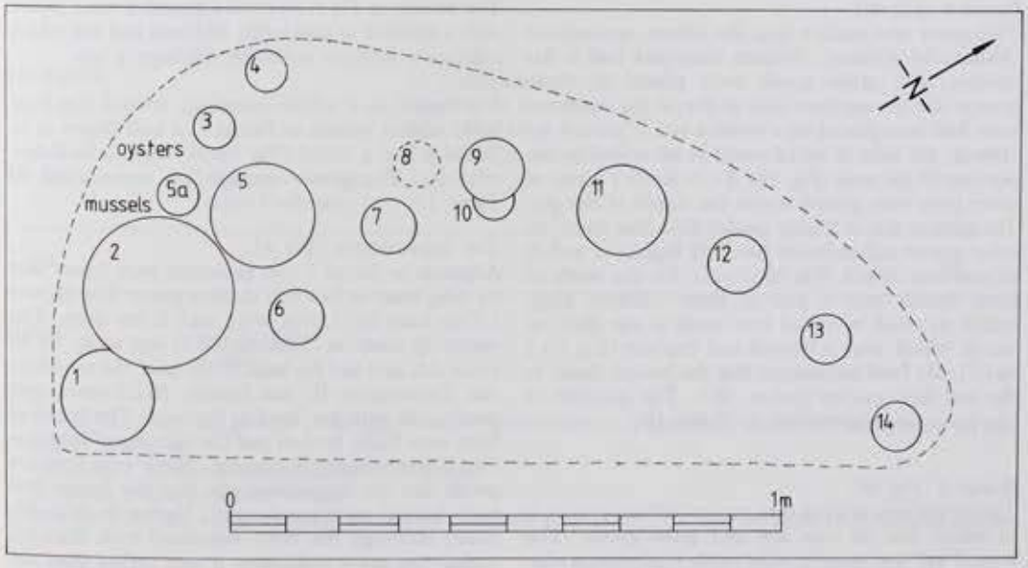


Fig 44. Area F: plan of Burial 3.

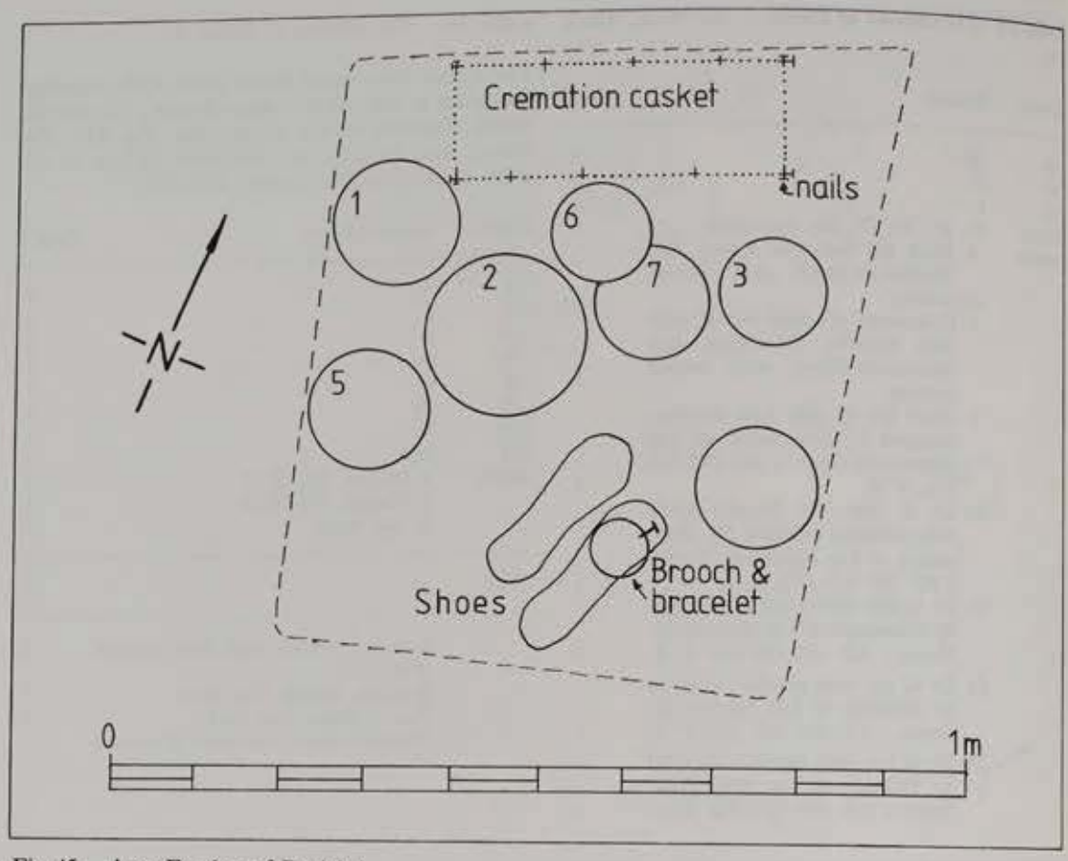


Fig 45. Area F: plan of Burial 4.

Burial 4 (Fig 45)
This grave was smaller than the others, rectangular (800mm by 610mm), 300mm deep and had a flat bottom. The grave goods were placed in three groups. On the northern side of the pit the cremated bone had been placed on a wooden box (*c* 380mm by 160mm) the sides of which could be identified by the position of the nails (Fig 45). To its south a series of seven pots were placed across the centre of the pit. The pottery was of higher quality than that from the other graves and included two buff flagons (1 and 2) of non-local origin (Fig 50.27–28). To the south of these vessels were a pair of shoes (230mm long) which survived as rusted iron studs in the clay, on top of which were a brooch and bracelet (Fig 70.1 and 5). Mr Hull considered that the brooch dated to the mid first century (below, 101). The contents of the grave are summarised in Table 16.

Burial 5 (Fig 46)
This grave was divided into two subsidiary pits each of which had its own urn and grave goods. The overall pit was semi-circular with a maximum diameter of *c* 2.15m and a depth of 0.25m.

The vessels in Pit A were in a jumbled mass mixed with a number of iron nails, brackets and ash which indicate a wooden structure, perhaps a box.

The burial as a whole contained several non-local pots, samian vessels as Burial 3, a buff flagon as in Burial 4 and a vessel (Fig 50.26) with Gallo-Belgic affinities. The grave contents are summarised in Table 17.

The Inhumations (Fig 41)
Adjacent to Burial 3 two skeletons were found side by side, head to foot in a shallow grave. The pit was 1.73m long by 1.00m wide and 0.3m deep. The northerly skeleton (Inhumation I) was male, 30–40 years old, and had his head to the east; the southerly one (Inhumation II) was female, 20–25 years, and was buried with her head to the west. The bones of both were badly broken and the right leg of Inhumation II was completely missing. There were no grave goods and the impression was that the bodies had been buried unceremoniously. Dating is thus difficult, although the layer associated with Burial 5 sealed this grave indicating it was earlier than the mid second century. For the skeletons see M1/79.

Table 17. The contents of Burial 5.

The vessel forms used refer to the typology presented in the pottery report (below, 75), and the vessel numbers to the grave plan (Fig 46). The samian identifications are by Joanna Bird and the stamp readings by B R Hartley. For the Gallo-Belgic bowl see Valery Rigby's report (below, 72).

Forms	Vessels Pit A	Pit B	Main pit	Total
15	12, MS1/C, MS1/D, MS1/E	17, 18, 19, 20, MS2/A	3	10
39	10, MS1/A		5	3
42			6b	1
45	8, 13			2
66	9	MS2/E		2
69			15	1
70		MS2/B		1
100		MS2/C		1
120			6a	1
124	MS1/B			1
125	MS1/F			1
Gallo-Belgic bowl (Fig 50.26)	11			1
Flagon (type ? Fig 50.30)		16		1
Urn (type?)		MS2 D		1
Samian				
Dr 18/31			1 (stamped by Cintusmus of Lezoux, AD 140–160, Fig 47.17)	1
Dr 31R			2 (stamped by Lollius of Central Gaul, AD 135–165, Fig 48.18)†	
			4 (illegible stamp)*†	2
Dr 15/31@	14 (stamped by Silvinus iii, AD 130–160, Fig 48.21)			1
Dr 18/31R		21 (stamped by Cucalus of Lezoux, AD 140–160, Fig 48.20)†		1
Dr 36	7 Central Gaulish, Trajan-Hadrianic			1
Total				33

Other: Iron brackets
? casket

Notes:
MS1 and MS2 are two groups of broken vessels ('miscellaneous fragments') shown as 'pot sherds' in two positions in Fig 46.
† indicates a samian vessel repaired with rivets.
* indicates a heavily burnt vessel.
@ this Dr 15/31 has a quarter round moulding (Stanfield 1929, Fig 7. 35; Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl xliii no 43).

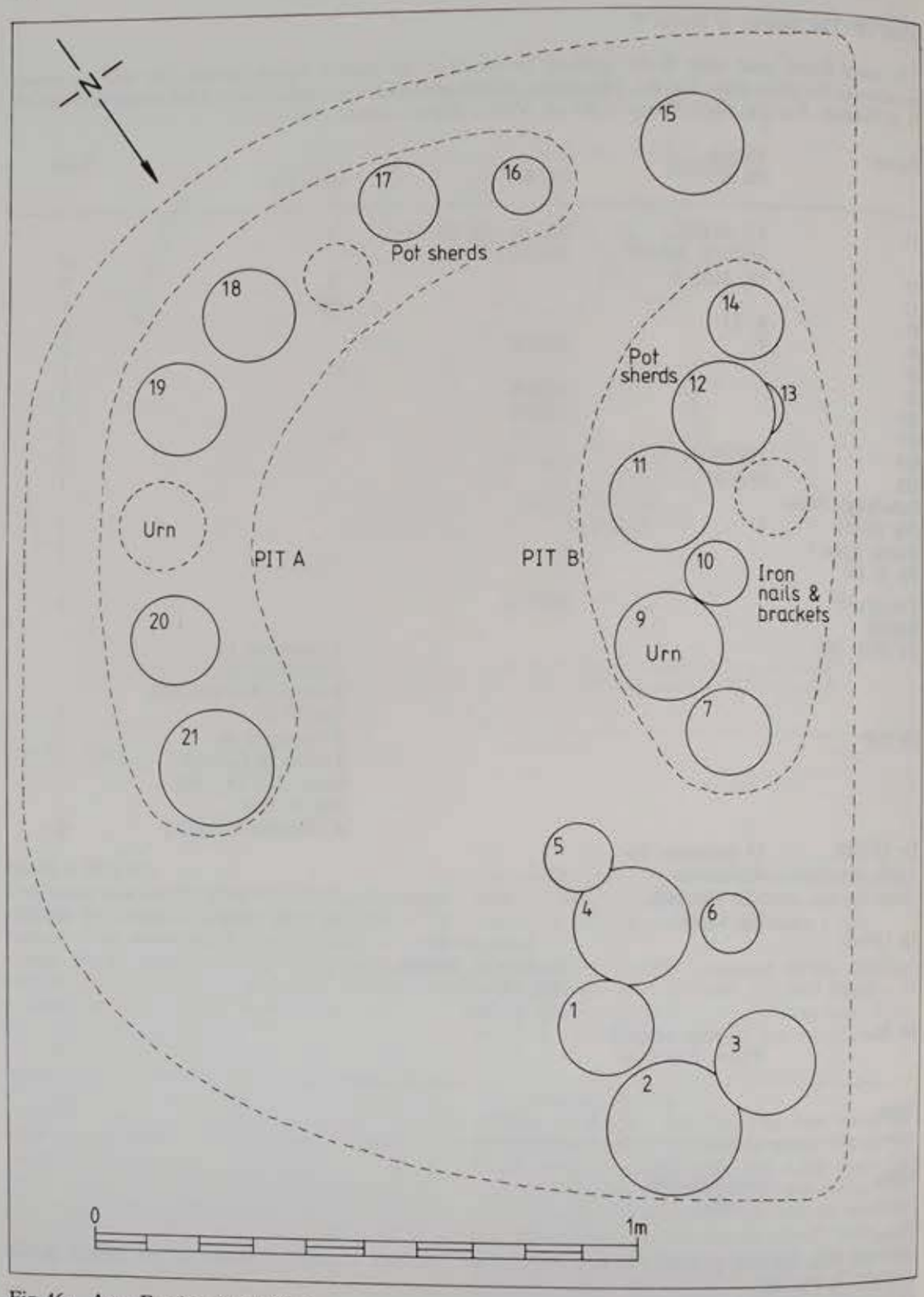


Fig 46. Area F: plan of Burial 5.

Discussion

These seven burials form a small cemetery which dates to the first and second centuries AD. The linear arrangement perhaps suggests that a sequence of burials belonging to a family or other such group is represented. Three of them have externally dated objects:

Burial 3. Samian dated to *c* AD 100–120;
Burial 4. Brooch dated to the mid-first century AD;
Burial 5. Samian dated to *c* AD 130–165.

In an attempt to relate these burials to the others in a sequence a seriation was attempted using the same method as attempted for the main sequence (Chapter 1). The resulting sequence was: Burial 2, Burial 1, Burial 4, Burial 5, with Burial 3 completely separated as a result of the absence of coarse wares. This sequence is consistent with a more subjective assessment. The earliest burials, 1 and 2, were significantly different to the others with an absence of non-local artefacts. Burial 4 probably dates to the third or last quarter of the first century – as the flagons are later than the brooch (compare Cunliffe 1971, Types 109 and 297, with Fig 50.27–28). The samian evidence suggests that Burials 3 and 5 followed in the second century. The earliest burials are more difficult to date. If earlier than Burial 4, they are likely to be mid first century. Vessel types 8, 12, and 13 show influence from Gallo-Belgic types (compare Rigby 1973, Fig 4) which are unlikely to have been common in this area until a decade or so after the conquest. On this evidence it seems likely that they date to between *c* AD 50 and 75. Such a chronological framework would allow the cemetery to be a family one covering the century or so after the invasion.

The burials themselves show similarities to each other which may result from ritual or beliefs. The most consistent element is the presence of a pair of flagons in all but Burial 5. Each burial, including the two pits of Burial 5, contained a pair of jars (with the exception of Burial 1 which was incomplete, and missing its urn). The vessel forms in the burials are summarised in Table 18.

This Table also shows the contents of another burial group from 'Neatham' in the collections of Hampshire County Museum Service (Accession no ACC 316/2 1–12). This group is apparently later than the others, perhaps late second century, and was probably found south of the river, although its exact findspot is unknown. The suggested ritual function of the pair of flagons is accentuated in this group by the fact that they are miniature (each only 80mm tall).

These burial groups form part of a larger group in this area of Hampshire, which will be discussed in a forthcoming paper (Millett forthcoming, b).

In the present context we need note only two points. First, the earliest two Burials (1 and 2) contained numerous vessels, and represent a rite which is an unusual, regional characteristic. It is noteworthy that a high proportion of these vessels were poorly fired and may have been either wasters of specially manufactured funerary vessels. This pattern has also been observed at Chichester (Down and Rule 1971) although, in that instance, the graves contained fewer vessels. The Chichester cemetery also provides parallels for specific grave layouts, with their type 2a similar to Neatham Burial 3, and their 2d like Pit B of Burial 5.

The Area F Dating Evidence

The only available dating evidence for the Area F features consists of the coins, none of which can be readily associated with stratified contexts, and the samian vessels from the graves. The latter have been listed in the appropriate grave description. The coins are summarised in Table 19 and a full list appears on the fiche (M1/79).

Table 18. Summary of vessel types within grave groups.

	Type unknown	Dishes	Bowls	Jars	Lids	Flagons	Beakers	Total
Burial 1	2	40	19	1	1	2	–	65
Burial 2	2	26	14	2	2	2	–	48
Burial 3	4	6	–	2	–	2	–	14
Burial 4	–	3	2	2	2	2	–	11
Burial 5	–	15	8	5	3	1	1	33
'Neatham'	–	2	3	1	5	2	–	13

Table 19. Summary of coins from Area F.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	–	–	–
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	–	–	–
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	–	–	–
III	AD 69–96	–	–	–	–	–
IV	AD 96–117	–	–	–	–	–
V	AD 117–138	–	–	–	–	–
VI	AD 138–161	1	1	–	–	2
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	–	–	–	–
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–
VIII	AD 193–222	–	–	–	–	–
IXa	AD 222–238	–	–	–	–	–
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	29	29
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	–	–		
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	1	–	1	2
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	3	3
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	29	29
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	–	6	6
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	14	14
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	–	–
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	9	9
Totals		1	2	–	91	94

Excluded from above Table are 67 unidentifiable coins.

AE3/4	Total
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	2
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
–	–
29	29
1	2
3	3
29	29
6	6
14	14
–	–
9	9
91	94

Chapter 3

The Pottery

by Martin Millett

with contributions by Joanna Bird, Jeremy Evans, M W C Hassall, Julian Munby, Dr A J Parker, Valery Rigby and Jane Timby

The excavations produced large quantities of pottery from an area not previously well provided with stratified and dated groups. As the site lies only a few kilometres from the major coarse pottery production centre in the Alice Holt Forest and around Farnham (Fig 1) these groups of pottery are of importance in establishing the chronology of that industry. This report is confined to the description and limited discussion of the pottery within the context of the independently established chronology. Further consideration of its implications for our understanding of the Farnham industry is published elsewhere (Millett 1979a).

The scheme of this report rests on the twin division first between local and non-local fabrics, and secondly between coarse and fine wares. The wares so defined are discussed in separate sections which are referred to the chronology and methodology described in Chapter 1 (above, 7). This approach is entirely dependent on an internally consistent pattern established on the basis of the local coarse wares, calibrated using the samian ware and coins. The supply pattern of non-local wares can thus be traced independently of their own dating.

With such a vast quantity of material from stratified groups and surface deposits it has been impossible to present all the information on all the pottery. The approach chosen has been an analytical one, dividing and classifying in order to present the evidence. All the information on the contents of the major groups has been presented in Tables and Figures so that the stratified groups can be reconstructed. Full information on this, and the unstratified material from the early excavations, is kept with the site archive at Hampshire County Museums Service.

Until the 1974 excavations, much of the pottery was discarded after on-site sorting. Because of this bias in the evidence, and the salvage conditions of the earliest excavations on the site, the bulk of this pottery report is concerned with the material from Areas A and B. Where material of importance came from the other Areas it is mentioned, but the evidence from earlier excavations is so incomplete that significant conclusions cannot be drawn. The exceptions are for the samian ware from Areas C and D, and the full assemblages from burial groups (Area F).

The Fine Wares

The Samian ware by Joanna Bird with a report on the stamps by B R Hartley and Brenda Dickinson

The samian ware is summarised in the dating evidence sections after the descriptions of each Area (Tables 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10) and full lists are provided on fiche (below, 161). The stamps and other pieces of interest, illustrated in Figs 47 and 48, are discussed below. The quantity found in each of the seriated groups is shown in Fig 52 and Table 20.

The Decorated Samian

Full details of the decorated samian are given on fiche (page 161). Here only the sherds showing diagnostic features are described.

Area A

Structure 7, phase A.
Dr 37 in the style attributed to Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. He used the two warriors (Oswald 1936, 197 and 208; Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 49.579), the horse and rider (Oswald 1936, 251; Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 44.512), and the deer (Oswald 1936, 1704; Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 44.502); the bear is probably Oswald (1936) 1627, the other animal may be a lion or panther. The tier of ornaments is shown on Stanfield and Simpson (1958) pl 48.567, with the rosettes and beaded borders; the band of narrow beads and circles is shown on their pl 48.571, the narrow beads and wreath on their pl 48.562, the triple motif on their pl 46.533 and the foliage on pl 46.529. A similar arrangement of bead rows and arrows is seen on pl 47.549. The ovolo is smudged but probably that on pl 47.555. The footring is unworn. *c* AD 100–125.

Structure 7, phase A.
Dr 37, South Gaulish. The coarse wavy lines (used as saltire and divider) and tendrils are characteristically Flavian. *c* AD 75–95.

Periods I/II occupation (Layer 23).
Dr 30 in the style of the 'Potter of the Rosette' of Les Martres-de-

Table 20. Percentages of pottery fabrics in the seriated features.

Samian	New Forest	Oxfordshire	Local Red ware	Pevensey ware	'White ware' flagons	Nene Valley ware	Rhenish ware	Amphorae	Oxford Mortaria	New Forest Mortaria	Dorset Black-Burnished	Farnham wares	Late Roman grog-tempered	Post Roman hand-made wares	other wares	flint-tempered, very coarse ware		
0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.9	–	–	2.8	0.1	Structure 3	9.653 kg
2.4	0.4	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94.9	–	0.7	–	–	Well 7	11.524 kg
4.5	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95.2	–	–	–	–	Pit 11	3.161 kg
0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	7.2	1.4	–	–	90.4	–	–	–	–	Pit 20	5.854 kg
0.7	0.2	0.5	p	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	97.2	–	–	–	–	Pit 8	2.480 kg
0.6	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99.3	–	–	–	–	Well 4	10.195 kg
1.2	1.5	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	97.0	–	–	1.0	–	Ditch 2	19.973 kg
0.5	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.3	0.3	–	–	–	–	98.2	–	0.2	–	–	Pit 17	5.854 kg
–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	99.5	–	–	–	–	Oven 1	2.980 kg
0.1	2.1	–	0.9	–	0.1	0.1	0.9	–	–	–	–	95.7	–	–	–	–	Pit 5	4.379 kg
0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	97.6	–	–	0.1	–	Well 3	8.076 kg
–	1.2	0.7	1.0	–	–	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	93.3	–	–	–	–	Well 2	6.132 kg
1.3	4.4	2.9	p	–	–	0.4	0.3	–	2.5	2.5	–	86.0	–	–	–	–	Pit 12	10.830 kg
3.3	3.5	2.5	–	–	0.3	0.1	–	–	–	1.2	1.0	88.1	–	–	–	–	Pit 6	13.919 kg
0.8	2.3	0.5	p	–	–	0.2	0.6	–	1.0	0.2	–	93.1	0.1	–	0.4	–	Pit 16	33.958 kg
0.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	1.8	–	–	90.0	2.0	–	1.5	–	Well 1	8.397 kg
0.4	2.3	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	3.7	1.2	–	85.9	0.4	0.5	–	–	Well 6	53.625 kg
0.7	3.0	1.3	p	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	0.5	93.7	0.2	–	0.1	–	Pit 14	27.452 kg
1.6	2.2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	85.9	5.7	–	2.9	–	Pit 21	4.975 kg
0.2	2.1	2.3	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.9	0.1	–	89.8	0.5	2.2	1.8	–	Well 5	56.022 kg

All figures are correct to 0.1% and are proportions, by weight, of the total assemblage from the features.

p = presence where no quantified information is available (70).

The figures for the more common fabrics are shown graphically on Fig 52.

Veyre. The ovolo and fine beads are shown on Stanfield and Simpson (1958) pl 26.323, the boar (Oswald 1936, 1678) on their pl 20.255, and the rosette is probably that on their pl 22.276. He frequently used the panther (Oswald 1936, 1396; Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 23. 282 and 291; pl 25.314 and 316; pl 26.322; Terrisse 1968, pl 19.388) and the foliage motif (*eg* Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 21.261, 262 and 265). *c* AD 100–125.

Periods I/II occupation (Layer 6).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. The fabric and decoration suggest that this is the work of the Sacer-Attianus group at Lezoux. The broken foliage may be a similar arrangement to Stanfield and Simpson (1958) pl 82.5 or 7. The animal is not certainly identifiable. *c* AD 125–150.

Area B

Well 5 (A).
Dr 30 probably, Central Gaulish: the square beads suggest the work of Doeccus, who regularly made this form. Mid–late Antonine.

Pit 8 (A).
Dr 37 in the style of Ioenalis of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The vine scroll is shown on Stanfield and Simpson (1958) pl 41.477 and the fine beads and circle on their pl 35.413. *c* AD 100–125.

Pit 18 (B).
Dr 37 in the style of Satus/Cettus of Les Matres-de-Veyre. Stanfield and Simpson (1958) pl 142. 17 shows all the motifs and may be from the same mould. *c* AD 135–165.

Interface of Pits 20 and 21.
Dr 37. The ovolo is Cinnamus ovolo 3, shared by several Central Gaulish potters. *c* AD 150–180 (joins on to another from the surface of Ditch 1).

Pit 20 (E).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish, with a fragment of decoration. Hadrianic.

Pit 21 (Surface).
Dr 37. Unusually small and badly moulded. Mr Hartley considers that this is one of the late second century products of the Lezoux factory. None of the motifs or figure types is clearly identifiable. *c* AD 170–200 (Fig 47.6).

Pit 26 (Layer 33).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. The surviving details are very fragmentary, but apparently include a double-beaded panel border, recalling the work of Docilis. *c* AD 130–160.

Ditch 1 (Surface).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Gorgon head, probably Oswald (1936) type 1293, in a small double medallion. The blobby rosette and the foliage motifs in the next panel suggest the work of Cinnamus (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 159.33; pl 160.42). *c* AD 150–180. Joins on to ovolo from interface of Pits 20/21.

Oven 2 (Surface).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. The figure is probably Oswald (1936) 660a; Antonine.

Structure 13 (A).
Closed vessel (Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl 79), with barbotine decoration, East Gaulish. Later second–mid third century.

Trench III (Surface).
Dr 37. The dog (Ludowici *et al* 1948, T141) and toothed medallion (K33) were shared by several Rheinzabern potters. Antonine–early third century.

Trench IV (Surface).
Dr 37. The cogged circle (Ludowici *et al* 1948, 0138) was regularly used by Reginus I of Rheinzabern, and in a similar circle on Ludowici's (1948) tafel 17.11. Probably Antonine.

Feature 102 (Surface).
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Spiky rosette in beaded panel. *c* AD 100–130.

Unstratified

Dr 37 in the style of Paternus II of Lezoux. He regularly used this ovolo (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 107.26, which also shows the beadrow and smaller rosette). The larger rosette is shown on their pl 104. 4, the larger leaf on pl 107.26 in a similar scroll and the smaller leaf on pl 108.37. *c* AD 160–190.

Area C. Layers refer to the defences.

Layer 3.
Trench T18/D
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Heavily burnt. Hadrianic–early Antonine.
Trench T19/B
Dr 37, Central or East Gaulish, later second–mid third century.
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo is probably a smudged impression of one of the ring-tongued ovolo used by several Lezoux potters. Antonine.

Layer 4.
Trench S18/C
Dr 37, probably Rheinzabern; straight corded border. Later second–early third century.
Trench T18/C
Dr 37, Central Gaulish, with part of a triton or sea-horse in a medallion. Hadrianic–early Antonine.
Dr 37, Central Gaulish, burnt. The ovolo is damaged but may be one attributed to Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 47.549, with a similar border). Trajanic–Hadrianic.
Trench T/18/D
Small Dr 37. The ovolo is one attributed to Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 48.567); the cupid has no parallel in Oswald (1936), but it is shown on a Donnaucus style bowl (Terrisse 1968, pl 33.262). *c* AD 100–125.
Dr 37 with circles used as ovolo: Ioenalis-Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre regularly used these circles as borders (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 35.413; pl 46.537). *c* AD 100–125.
Dr 37, badly burnt and abraded, Central Gaulish. Figure (compare Oswald 1936, 451–3) in medallion. Hadrianic–early Antonine.
Trench T19/B
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Ovolo too damaged to identify. Antonine.

Layer 5.
Trench S18/C
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Scrollery in the style of the Cinnamus group at Lezoux (compare Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 162.60–2). *c* AD 150–180.
Trench T18/D
Dr 30, Central Gaulish, partially burnt. Donnaucus used a similar saltire and rosette (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 46.534); the figure is not identifiable. *c* AD 100–125.
Trench T19/B
Dr 30 with the small ovolo, beads, deer (Oswald 1936, 1768) and foliage used on a bowl attributed to Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 47.558). *c* AD 100–125.
Dr 37, East Gaulish, later second–early third century.

Layer 8.
Trench T19/A
Dr 37, South Gaulish. Basal wreath of S-gadroons. *c* AD 75–95.

Area D

Trench B, Layer 3.
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Narrow beads. The figure is probably a bear. Antonine.
Trench D, Layer 3.
Dr 37, Central Gaulish. Herm, Oswald (1936) 711. The treatment

All figures are correct to 0.1% and are proportions, by weight, of the total assemblage from the features.

p = presence where no quantified information is available (70).

The figures for the more common fabrics are shown graphically on Fig 52.

0.2	2.1	2.3	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.9	0.1	–	89.8	0.5	2.2	1.8	–	Well 5	56.022 kg

of the arcades is similar to that of the 'Large S Potter' (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 76. 33). Hadrianic to early Antonine.
Dr 37, with Cinnamus' ovolo 2 and beaded border (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl 159.27). *c* AD 150–170.

Area F

Structure 25. Lud Tg, East Gaulish, late second–mid third century.

The Samian Stamps by B R Hartley and Brenda Dickinson (Figs 47–48)

Area A
Ditch 1 (33) Dr 18/31, Central Gaulish. The stamp is unidentifiable. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

Area B
1. Pit 12 (B) Dr 33, probably East Gaulish. Stamped I/\/\/\/I; illiterate. Later second or early third century AD.

2. Pit 13 (C) Dr 33, stamped IVSTIMA. Die 2a, Iustus ii of Lezoux*, *c* AD 160–190.

3. Well 7 (A) Dr 18/31, stamped REGINVS.F. Die 2a, Reginus ii of Les Martres-de-Veyre*, *c* AD 110–130.

4. Pit 11 (A) Dr 18/31 to 31, stamped REBVRRI[◇OF]. Die 4a, Reburrus ii of Lezoux*, *c* AD 145–170.

5. Pit 16 (D) Dr 31, stamped VICTORIN[VSFE]. Die 3a, Victorinus ii of Rheinzabern†, *c* AD 180–240.

7. Ditch 2 (30) Dr 31, stamped CA[TIANIM]. Die 4d, Catianus ii of Lezoux†, *c* AD 155–185.

8. Pit 26 (38) Dr 31, stamped [MA]LIACIF. Die 2b, Malliacus of Lezoux†, *c* AD 130–155.

Area C
9. Trench T19/A layer 3, Dr 38 stamped SA·[BI]NI.MA. Die 7b, Sabinus viii of Lezoux*, *c* AD 155–190. Burnt; joins sherd from Trench S18/C layer 10.

10. Trench T18/C layer 10, Dr 33, stamped [N]IM, Central Gaulish, probably Antonine.

11. Trench T18/D layer 3, Dr 38 probably, stamped [V]M, Central Gaulish, Antonine.

Area F
12. Burial 3, small Dr 42 dish with handles, stamped DONNAVC F. Die 5a, Donnaucus of Les Martres-de-Veyre*, *c* AD 100–120.

13. Burial 3, Dr 42 dish with handles (both now missing); stamp as 12.

14. Burial 3, Dr 42 dish with handles; stamp as 12.

15. Burial 3, Dr 42 cup with handles, stamped BI.I.IICD, (retrograde). Die 6a, Billicedo of Les Martres-de-Veyre*, *c* AD 100–120.

16. Burial 3, Dr 42 cup with handles; stamp as 15.

17. Burial 5, Dr 31, stamped CINT[VS]MF. Die 4a, Cintusmus i of Lezoux†, *c* AD 140–160.

18. Burial 5, Dr 18/31R, stamped LOLLIM. Die 2a, Lollius of Lezoux*, *c* AD 135–165. Heavily repaired with rivets.

19. Burial 5, Dr 18/31R, stamped MI.CO. Unidentified; Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or early Antonine. Burnt and heavily rivetted.

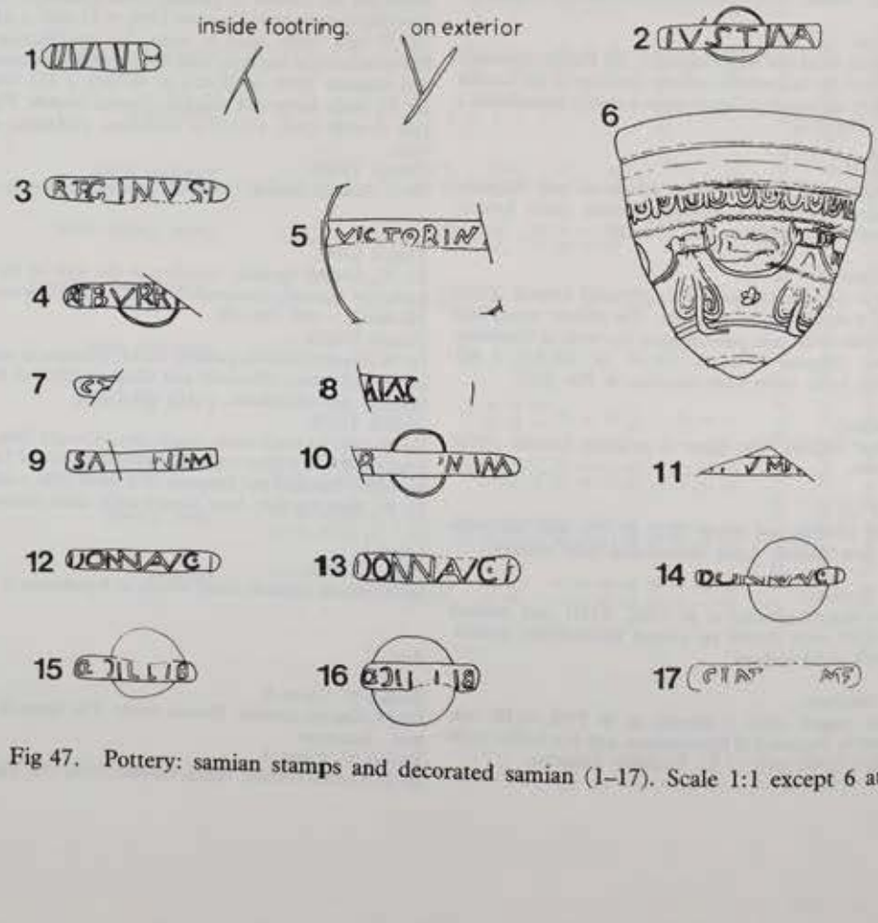


Fig 47. Pottery: samian stamps and decorated samian (1–17). Scale 1:1 except 6 at 1:2.

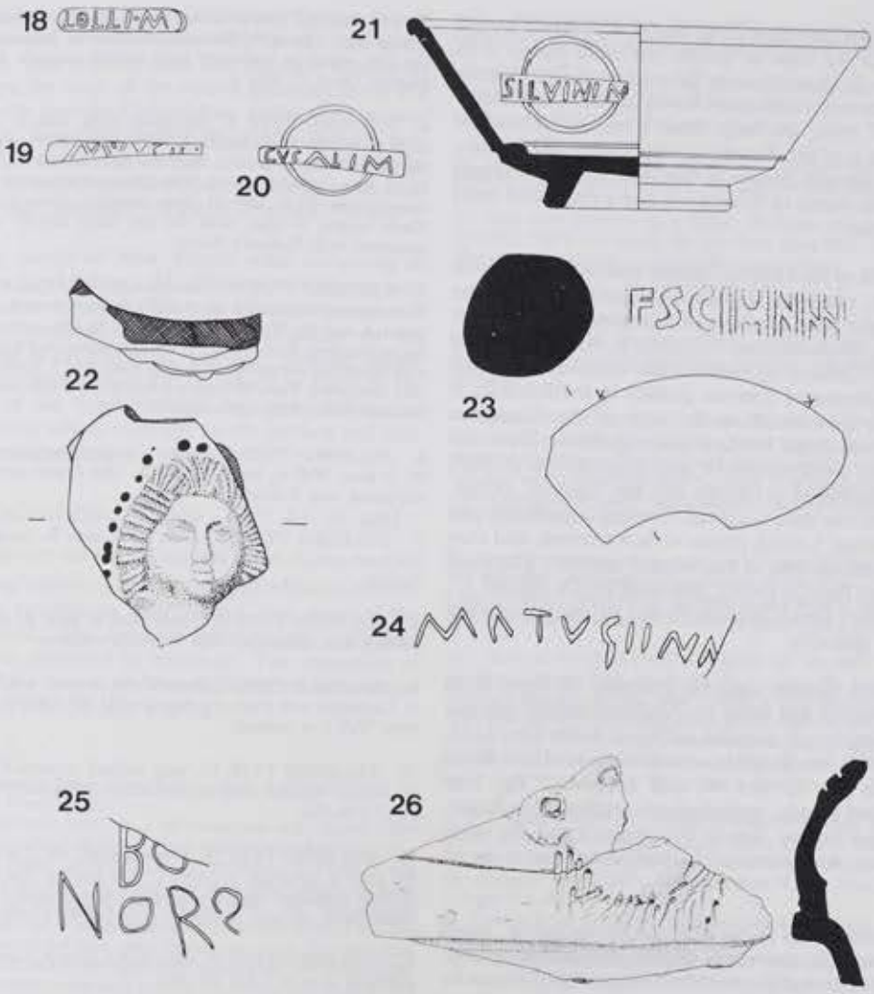


Fig 48. Pottery: samian stamps, amphora stamp, graffiti and face pots (18–26). Scales, 18–21 (stamp) at 1:1; 21 (vessel) – 26 at 1:2.

20. Burial 5, Dr 18/31R, stamped CVCALIM. Die 2f, Cucalus of Lezoux*, *c* AD 140–160. Riveted.

21. Burial 5, Dr 15/31, stamped .SILVINI.M. Die 2a, Silvinus iii of Les Martres-de-Veyre†, *c* AD 130–160. For this form see Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl 43.43, and Stanfield 1929, Fig 7.35.

Notes:
* Stamp found at the kiln site.
† Other stamps of the potter have been found at the kiln-site.

Summary

Sufficient samian ware has been recovered from Neatham to allow some comments to be made concerning the date of the settlement. According to the samian evidence, the occupation of the site did not commence until the Flavian period, and almost certainly during the latter half; after that, the pattern of samian use followed that normal for Romano-British towns in continuous occupation (Marsh 1981), with a peak in the mid-Antonine period and a sharp fall during the early third century.

The South Gaulish wares are virtually all of Flavian or Flavian–Trajanic date, and with the exception of one fragment of Dr 15/17, there is a complete absence of pre- or early Flavian forms, including Dr 29. There are only two decorated sherds, both of Dr 37 and dated *c* AD 75–95, and no stamps. Apart from the Dr 15/17, identifiable forms are limited to Curle 11 and Dr 18, 27 and 37.

There was a rapid rise in the amount of samian during the early second century, with a relatively high proportion of stamped and decorated vessels from the Trajanic kilns at Les Martres-de-Veyre. Of the six plain stamps, five (two of Billicedo and three

of Donnaucus) came from Burial 3, where they are all on Dr 42 cups or dishes; the sixth stamp is of Reginus ii. In addition to the stamps of Donnaucus, there are seven decorated bowls in the 'Donnaucus/ Ioenalis' style; the only other attributable bowl of this date is of the 'Rosette' potter. Later, Hadrianic–early Antonine, potters of this factory are rare: there is a plain stamp of Silvinus iii and a decorated bowl by Cettus.

The bulk of the Central Gaulish material comes from Lezoux, and is of Hadrianic–Antonine date. There are single plain stamps of Cintusmus i, Cucalus, Lollius, Malliacus and Reburrus ii, and, of the later potters, Catianus ii, Iustus ii and Sabinus viii. Little of the decorated Lezoux pottery is attributable: it includes four sherds in the style of the Cinnamus group, and single bowls of Sacer-Attianus, Doeccus-Casurius, and Paternus II, with single sherds perhaps to be attributed to Docilis and the 'Large-S' potter. Of particular note is a small 37 which is probably one of the latest Lezoux pieces to be exported, and may date from the end of the second century. The most common form is Dr 31, followed by Dr 33 and 37; late forms (Dr 45, Walters 79 and 80) are present but not in quantity.

The East Gaulish material probably all came from Rheinzabern and takes the Neatham samian into the third century. It consists mainly of forms Dr 31, 33, 36 and 37, but includes a small amount of late forms such as Dr 32 and 40 and Ludowici Tg, four decorated sherds, including one attributed to Reginus I, two stamps, one of Victorinus ii and the other illiterate, and sherds of barbotine decorated closed forms.

The proportions of the wares are given below, based on a possible maximum of 395 identifiable vessels. The stamps and decorated sherds are insufficient by themselves for valid analysis.

South Gaul	*Central Gaul*	*Central or East Gaul*	*East Gaul*
29 (7.3%)	215 (54.4%)	69 (17.5%)	82 (20.7%)

The New Forest Ware

With the publication of Dr Fulford's corpus of New Forest ware types it is unnecessary to reproduce drawings of the various types represented on the site. All references are to the corpus (Fulford 1975a). The quantities of the fabric from the seriated features are shown in Fig 52 and Table 20 and the limited number of illustrated types is shown on Fig 49 (1–7).

Catalogue

1. Globular flagon with white slip decoration of FULFORD TYPE 1/10 or 12. From Well 5, layer A, suggesting a late fourth–early fifth century date, consistent with Fulford's date.

2. Closed form, probably flagon, with at least one decorative motif consisting of concentric grooves and white slip (Fig 49.1). From Pit 14, layer A and Pit 16, layer C (one vessel) suggesting a late third–early fourth century date.

3. FULFORD TYPE 11. From Well 3, layer 158, of mid third century date. Probably intrusive, as Fulford suggests *c* AD 300–370, which is consistent with another example from the defences (Area C) layer 3.

4. FULFORD TYPE 27. Examples from: Area A – Period II/III occupation (two examples); Well 1, layer 64 (two examples) and layer 75 (two examples). Area B – Pit 6, layer A and layer C; Pit 12, layer C; Pit 14, layer A (with rusticated decoration between indentations); Pit 16, layer D (three examples), layers G and E–J. These suggest a range from the late third century onwards, consistent with Fulford's dating.

5. FULFORD TYPE 30. Plain examples from Area A – Period II occupation in trench B (probably intrusive); Area B – Well 5, layers A and B; Well 6, layers A and B; also with rouletted decoration from Well 5, layer A (two examples) and layer B; and with burnished decoration (Fig 49.6) from Well 5, layers A and B (two examples). These all suggest a mid to late fourth century date consistent with Fulford's evidence.

6. FULFORD TYPE 33 variant – a very large example (Fig 49.3) from Well 6, layers A and B. Mid fourth century date consistent with Fulford.

7. FULFORD TYPE 35.1 from Pit 6, layer D, last quarter of the third century; earlier than that of *c* AD 320–350 suggested by Fulford.

8. FULFORD TYPE 38.2 from Well 6, layer A, mid fourth century date, consistent with Fulford's evidence.

9. FULFORD TYPE 47. From Well 6, layer A, and Pit 6, layer A. Consistent with Fulford's date of *c* AD 260–330 if the example from Well 6 is residual.

10. FULFORD TYPE 52, with stabbed decoration, from Pit 16, layer C. The late third century date is earlier than Fulford's of *c* AD 320–350.

11. FULFORD TYPE 53. Two examples, one (Fig 49.2) from the floor of Structure 19 (Area D) and another (Fig 49.4) with stabbed decoration from the defences (Area C) layer 3. Both late third–fourth century, consistent with Fulford's evidence.

12. FULFORD TYPE 55, from Well 6, layer A, consistent with Fulford's date of *c* AD 345–380.

13. FULFORD TYPE 63, from layer 3 of the defences (Area C) which is consistent with Fulford's dating of *c* AD 280 onwards.

14. FULFORD TYPE 73, with rosette stamping, from Well 6, layer A. This is entirely consistent with Fulford's *c* AD 345–380.

15. FULFORD TYPE 75, represented by two adjoining sherds from Well 2, layers 100 and 101. This suggests a mid third century date at variance with the date of *c* AD 345–380 stated by Fulford. The sherds may have been deposited when the hoard was buried.

16. FULFORD TYPE 89, from Well 8, suggesting a mid- to late third century date which is within Fulford's range of *c* AD 270–400 (Fig 49.7). Another example from Well 2, layer 101, suggests a mid-third century date, which is a little too early for the range.

17. Bag beaker with rusticated decoration divided into vertical panels by stabbed decoration (Fig 49.5). Type uncertain. The context, from Pit 16, layer A, suggests a late third century date.

Discussion

New Forest ware was important amongst the Fine Wares on this site (Fig 52 and Table 20), represent-

ing around 3% of the total pottery in the fourth century with a peak nearer 5% in the late third century. This is more than half the total amount of fine ware for most of the period although there is a suggestion that the Oxfordshire wares were becoming more important during the fourth century (below). An interesting feature of the pattern shown on Fig 52 is that the New Forest ware occurs a little earlier than normally expected (Fulford 1975a).

All the sherds of New Forest ware occurring in contexts dated before *c* AD 270 can probably be seen as intrusive material. There is thus no strong evidence to contradict Fulford's conclusions on the beginning of the industry. The only possible exception is the group from Pit 12, which is dated to the middle of the third century, but even this comes from a layer which outcrops on the surface and may thus be contaminated.

The Oxfordshire Wares (Figs 42.20 and 49.8–9)

Dr Young's study (1977) of the Oxfordshire industry makes it possible to identify and date most of the types found. The dates he provides are compared with those provided by Neatham. The quantities of Oxfordshire ware in the seriated features are summarised in Table 20 and Fig 52.

Catalogue

1. A face-neck flagon from Well 5, layer A (Fig 48.22).
Mr Julian Munby writes:
Fine orange fabric, grey core, a red colour coat and a ring of white dots. Face moulded on plaque which was probably finished with a 'gable top', offset above the rim of the flagon to which it was applied. On the left is the upper end of an offset where the mask join with the rim flange was smeared over. The face has full cheeks, large lips, a wedge-shaped nose and eyes formed of a dot between two curved lines; these features are worn. The pattern of the coiffure is simple; the hair at the sides being drawn back, that over the temples drawn back towards the middle and at the centre a parting away from the middle. All the lines probably represent hair, although two lines at the upper left, and the outer pairs of lines of the central V-shaped parting are cross-hatched. This could be intended to represent some sort of accessory. At the lower left is a circular depression, probably caused when the face was applied.

This piece has been noted as one of a sub-group to a series, recently described, of face flagons from the Oxfordshire potteries (Munby 1975). The series is associated with a find from a probable kiln site at Toot Baldon in Oxfordshire by their similarity in fabric, facial features and coiffure. This example has the same fabric, colour, decoration, facial features and plaque mounting as examples in the 'Baldon series' although the coiffure is much simpler. Two from Cirencester (Corinium Museum: B1341, C211), and one from Pevensey (Salzman 1909, pl 8) can be closely associated with this example since they all have identical coiffure and cross-hatching of lines on the upper left and central parting.

This is one of few Oxfordshire face flagons to be found in a dated context, but agrees with the limited evidence available that they were probably produced in the late fourth century.

2. Flagon of YOUNG TYPE C13.1, dated AD 350–400+ from Well 5, layer A, dated here to the late fourth to early fifth century.

3. Tall necked beaker, YOUNG TYPE C23 dated AD 270–400+. Two examples from Period II/III occupation in trench C (Area A) and Well 5, layer B. Both suggest a fourth century date.

4. Dish with thick rim decorated with white slip, YOUNG TYPE C47.2 dated AD 270–400+ from Pit 16, layers B–C. The context suggests a late third century date.

5. Dish YOUNG TYPE C48 dated AD 270–400+ from Well 5, layer B. The context suggests a late fourth to fifth century date.

6. Dish with upturned lip to flange, and white slip decoration. YOUNG TYPE C49 dated AD 240–400+ from Well 6, layer A. The context suggests a mid fourth century date.

7. Dish YOUNG TYPE C45 dated AD 270–400+. Examples from (Area A) Well 1, layer 64, and Period II/III occupation in trench C; (Area B) two from Well 6, layers A and B. These examples suggest a wide date range from the late third century onwards.

8. Several varieties of bowl similar to YOUNG TYPE C64 and C71 dated AD 300–400. Examples from Well 5, layer B with rouletted decoration; Well 6, layer A (two examples, with cordon half way down the wall); Well 6, layers A–B (with cordon and rosette stamp decoration). These examples suggest a mid fourth to early fifth century date.

9. Several varieties of bowl similar to YOUNG TYPE C68 dated AD 300–400+ decorated with rouletting. From (Area C) layer 3; (Area B) Well 5, layer B; Pit 14, layer A; and Well 5, layer A and B. These examples suggest a fourth to early fifth century date.

10. Bowl as YOUNG TYPE C75 dated AD 325–400+. Examples from Area A: Well 1, layer 34; Well 2, layer 79. Area B with rouletted decoration, from Well 5, layer A (two examples); from Well 6, layer A; undecorated, from Well 5, layer A; with rosette stamp, from Well 5, layer A. These show a wide range from the late third to fourth century, although the majority of the sherds came from late fourth to fifth century deposits.

11. YOUNG TYPE C51 dated AD 240–400+, three varieties:
a) C51.2: examples from Pit 4, layer 11; Pit 16, layer A and layer D; Pit 14, layer J; and layer 4 of the defences (Area C).
b) Compare rim of C52.2: examples from Well 6, layer B; Well 5, layer B; and Well 6, layer A.
c) Compare rim of C52.4: examples from Well 6, layer B; Well 5, layer A; and defences (Area C) layer 3.
These contexts suggest a late third to fourth century date with the exception of the example from Pit 4, which dates to the late second – mid third century.

12. YOUNG TYPE P24 dated AD 240–400+, from Area C, layer 3, of the defences. Context suggests a date post *c* AD 270.

13. Small cups in Oxfordshire parchment ware Fig 49.8 and 9. The two examples are from: Area E, trench FC unstratified (8); and Area C layer 3 of the defences (9). The type is not illustrated by Young but it is in the Oxfordshire Parchment ware fabric and decorated with brown ochre. The limited dating evidence suggests a date post AD 270.

Discussion

Although not as important as the New Forest wares, the Oxfordshire pottery was an important component of the fine ware assemblage in the late third and fourth centuries (Table 20). For most of the period it represented an average of just under 5% of the total pottery on the site. It appeared before *c* AD 250 in Pit 4, and continued as an important element, at about the same percentage, into the fifth century. In comparison with the New Forest wares it became more important as they declined slightly in the later period. Examples in features earlier than Pit 12 can

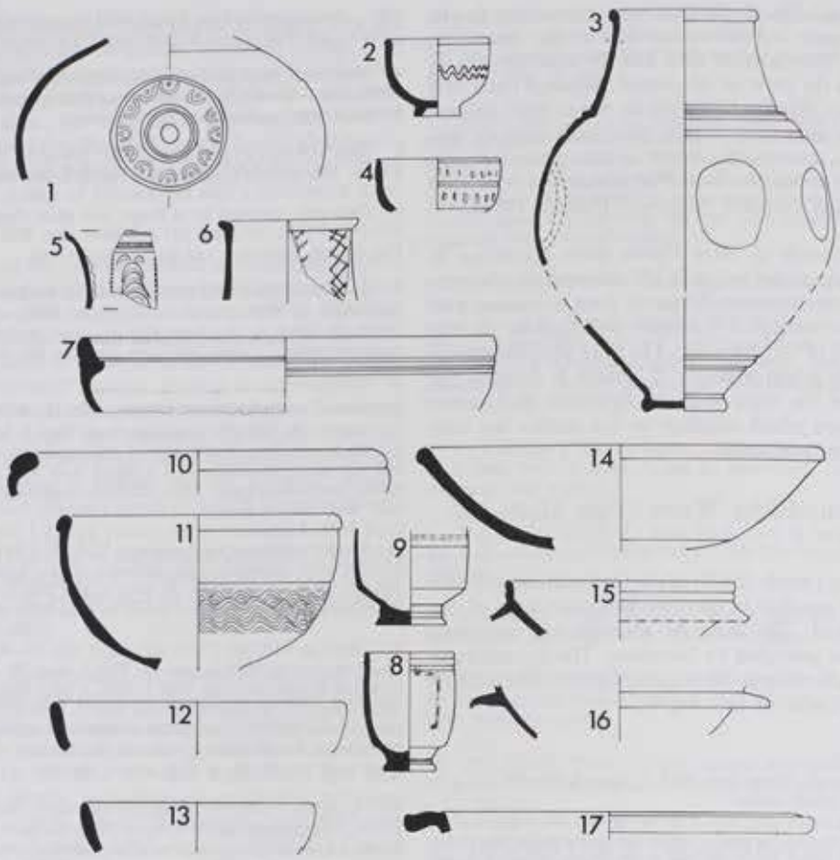


Fig 49. Pottery: fine wares 1–17. Scale 1:4.

be explained as accidental intrusions, and form an insignificant element in the assemblages.

Local Red Fine Ware

A detailed examination of the fabrics of the red colour coated wares confirmed the presence of another group of fine wares. These were distinct from the Oxfordshire wares although very similar to them in their micaceous, red colour coated surfaces. The fabric was inferior in quality having been fired to a lower temperature, and being more crumbly and sandy. An examination of the tempering sand under a hand lens shows it to be similar to the local, Farnham, coarse wares. Preliminary petrological comparison of this fabric with Farnham ware and Oxfordshire ware carried out by Miss Jane Timby showed that it is close to Farnham, and different from the Oxfordshire ware. Samples were subjected to Neutron Activation Analysis by Jeremy Evans, who has shown that it is not chemically the same as Farnham ware. The conclusion seems to be that local kilns were producing fine wares, as two slightly different sub-groups can be identified within the fabric:

a) Fig 40.10–14 in crumbly, dull surfaced ware:
10. From Pit 12, layer A – mid third century.
11. From Pit 12, layer B – mid third century.
12. From Well 2, layer 100 – mid third century.
13. From Well 2, layer 79 – probably mid third century.
14. Seven examples: from Pit 12, layer A (three examples), and layer B (two examples); from Pit 14, layer E–J; and from Pit 15, layer D. These all suggest a mid third to early fourth century date.

b) Figs 48.26, 49.15–17 and 50.18–21, very hard, light orange in colour with granular fabric and burnished surfaces:
15. From Pit 16, layer G – late third century.
16. From the surface in the area of Structure 13.
17. From Area A, Structure 7, phase 2 – late second–third century.
18. From defences (Area C) layer 3, decorated with white slip dots – late third–fourth century.
19–20. Two examples from Well 5, layer A, both with white slip dots, and one indented beaker. Late fourth–fifth century.
21. Two examples from Pit 8, layer A; and (Area C) defences layer 5. Both suggest a late second–mid third century date.
Fig 48.26. An unusually-shaped face pot, probably immitating a samian mortarium of form 45. Area A, unstratified.

As the fabric was not recognised until the pottery from Area A was examined, only rim sherds have been identified retrospectively, so reliable percentages for the earlier excavations are not available. The figures from Area A are given in Table 21.

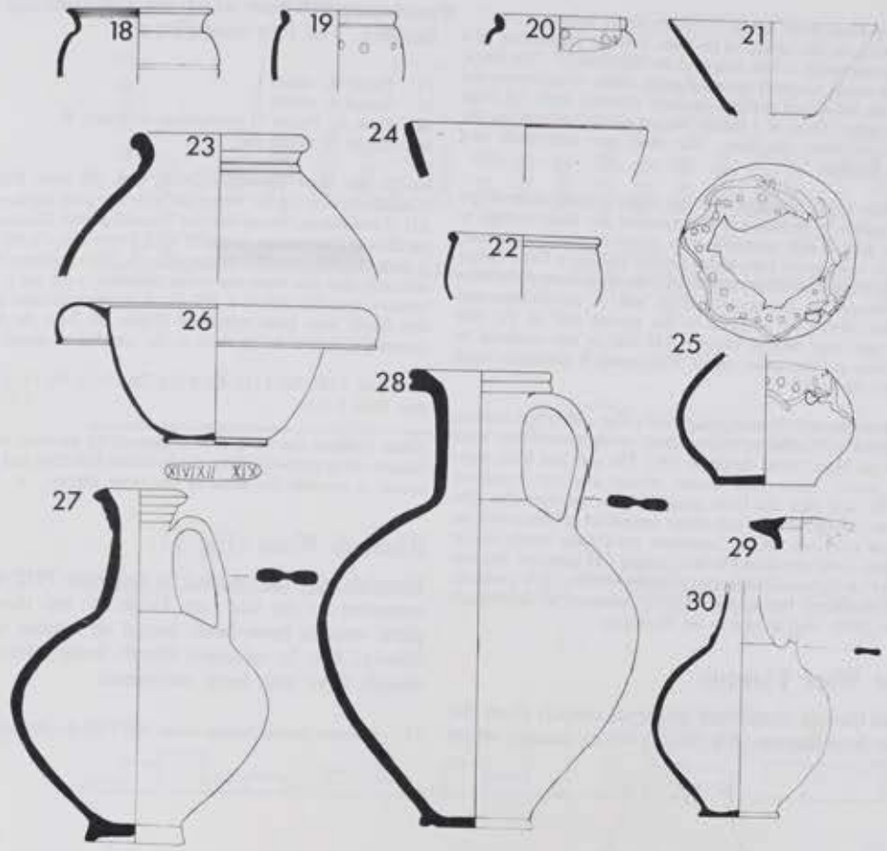


Fig 50. Pottery: fine wares 18–30. Scale 1:4 except for stamp on 26 at 1:2.

Table 21. Amounts of Local Red Fine Ware in Major Features of Area A.

Features	Percentage of assemblage	Fraction of Fine wares	Date
Pit 3	–	–	early–mid fourth
Pit 2	2.5	$\frac{2}{5}$	late third–early fourth
Well 1	0.7	$\frac{1}{8}$	late third–early fourth
Well 2	1.0	$\frac{1}{4}$	mid-third
Well 3	0.1	$\frac{1}{14}$	mid third
Pit 5	0.9	$\frac{1}{3}$	first half third
Oven 1	–	–	mid third
Well 4	0.1	$\frac{1}{4}$	late second–early third
Structure 3	–	–	late first

These figures tend to confirm the impression given by the rims, that this fabric was produced mainly during the third century. This would indicate that the fabric probably filled the gap in fine ware supply between samian ware, declining in the early third century, and the New Forest and Oxfordshire wares which dominated the supply by the end of the third century (Fig 52). The only other sherds of this type known to this author are of a bowl (similar to Fig 49.15–16) from the villa at Wyck 3 km to the east of the site which bears the graffito 'ABCDE' (*Britannia* 8, 384.24 – incorrectly printed as 'Brunsted').

Pevesney ware (Fulford 1973)

A single sherd of this fabric (Fig 50.22), identified by Dr Fulford, has come from the site, from layer 3 of the defences (Area C). This suggests a late third–fourth century date consistent with the dating elsewhere.

Other Miscellaneous Wares (Fig 50)

23. Large flagon, parchment ware with fairly coarse, multi-coloured sand temper. Brown ochre painted decoration. It is different in fabric to both the Oxfordshire and New Forest parchment wares. From Pit 13 layers B–C dating to the late third–fourth century.

24. Two sherds of same coarse vessel in orange hand-made ware tempered with fine sand and grog. The exterior and rim have been trimmed with a knife. One sherd came from Structure 3 (118) dated to the last quarter of the first century, the other (from the same vessel) was residual in Well 1 (75). The nature of the vessel is obscure but it obviously dates to the first century and may be a salt container.

25. Small flagon, red colour coated ware, sand tempered. It has been highly fired making it resemble New Forest ware and is highly burnished, and decorated with a slightly yellow slip. It may be New Forest ware, although the type is not known from there. From Well 6, layer B, indicating a mid fourth century date.

26. Deep bowl from Burial 5. *Valery Rigby* writes:
A bowl with, at the centre of its base, a single impression of a potter's mark which is best rendered as 'VIVIXIIAI'. The fabric has a pink sandy core with some red grog, a thin cream cortex and dark cream burnished surfaces sparsely streaked with red from the grog grits. There is a lightly incised double groove on the exterior just above the base. The bowl was well made and carefully finished.

Coarse ware vessels stamped with the maker's name or mark are fairly common in Britain but it is unusual for these stamps to occur on deep bowls, normally they occur on shallow platters, dishes and more rarely cups which imitate samian or Gallo-Belgic forms. At present no other stamps with the same name have been found although the arrangement of 'X' and 'V' motifs separated by vertical strokes is common in the second half of the first century and early second century AD and is not confined to pottery from any particular region. This stamp is unusually small in size for its type.

The bowl form, with its very wide, over-rolled rim is rare but can be paralleled at Winchester where a pair, in white ware also, were found in the Nuns' Walk Burial in 1961. The pair had been made by the potter whose semi-literate stamps are best rendered ATTIVIX, and they had been stamped with the same die. The only other known stamp of this potter was found in Gloucester, on the base of a red cup. On the Continent, two similar bowls, also in white ware, have been found in first century AD contexts: the first in Grave F at Coblenz-Neuendorf (Günther 1901, 73) is probably Claudio-Neronian; the second from a cemetery at Andernach (Koenen 1880, 152) is said to be Neronian.

White Ware Flagons

A small though significant group of vessels from the site are four flagons (Fig 50.27–30) in creamy white sand-tempered ware which are well-made and finely finished. The four examples are:

27. Burial 4, vessel 1.
28. Burial 4, vessel 2.
29. Area A, Period II occupation in trench B.
30. Burial 5, vessel 16.

No 27 has close similarities with type 109 from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971 2 Fig 94) where the type was most common before AD 75 and was not found after the Trajanic period. 28 also has close parallels at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971 2 type 120, Fig 95) but this is only datable broadly to pre-AD 75. The evidence therefore indicates that this ware was being supplied to the site in the first century, possibly before *c* AD 75. A number of other sherds of this fabric have been recovered (Table 20) from the following contexts (number in brackets is the number of sherds):

Structure 3 (9); Pit 1 (1); Pit 8 (2); Pit 17 (1); Pit 5 (1); Pit 6(1); and Well 1 (1).

These confirm the early date suggested by parallels with Fishbourne. 30 is probably from the Brockley Hill kilns and the same source is possible for some of the other sherds.

Rhenish Ware (Fig 51)

Rhenish ware (as defined by Brewster 1972) was not common on the site (see Table 20) but three complete vessels have been found in similar contexts (above, 32). In addition sherds from several other vessels have also been recovered:

31. A motto beaker which reads 'VI[TV]LA' (*Britannia* 6 286,

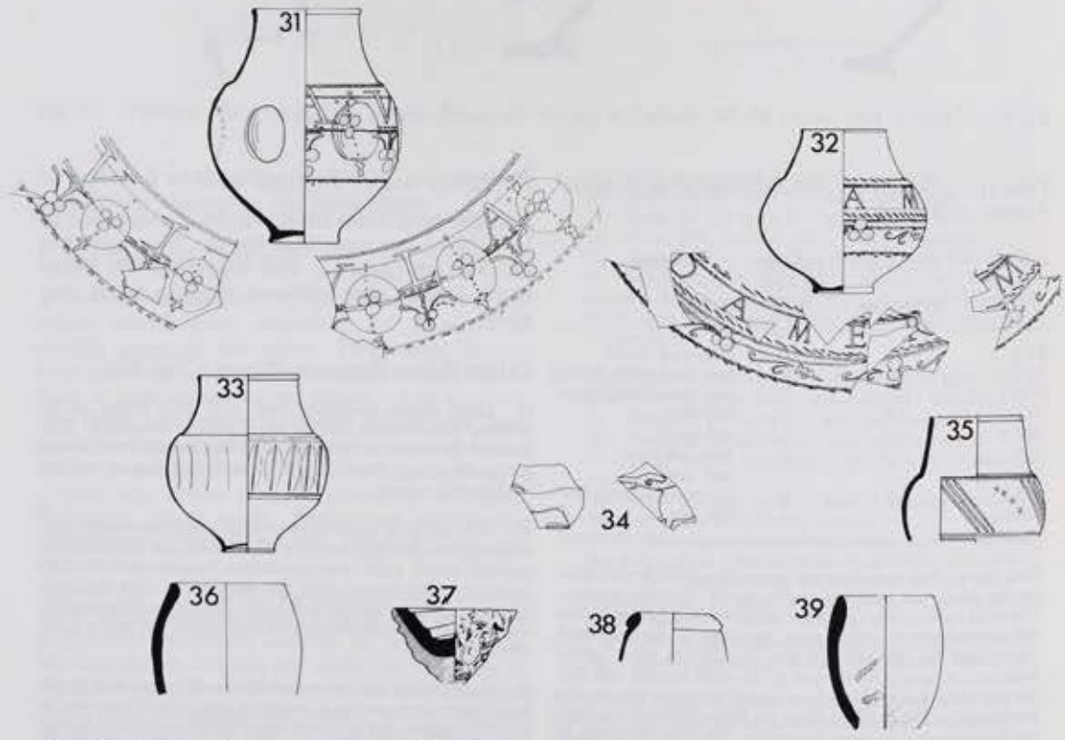


Fig 51. Pottery: fine wares and crucibles 31–39. Scale 1:4.

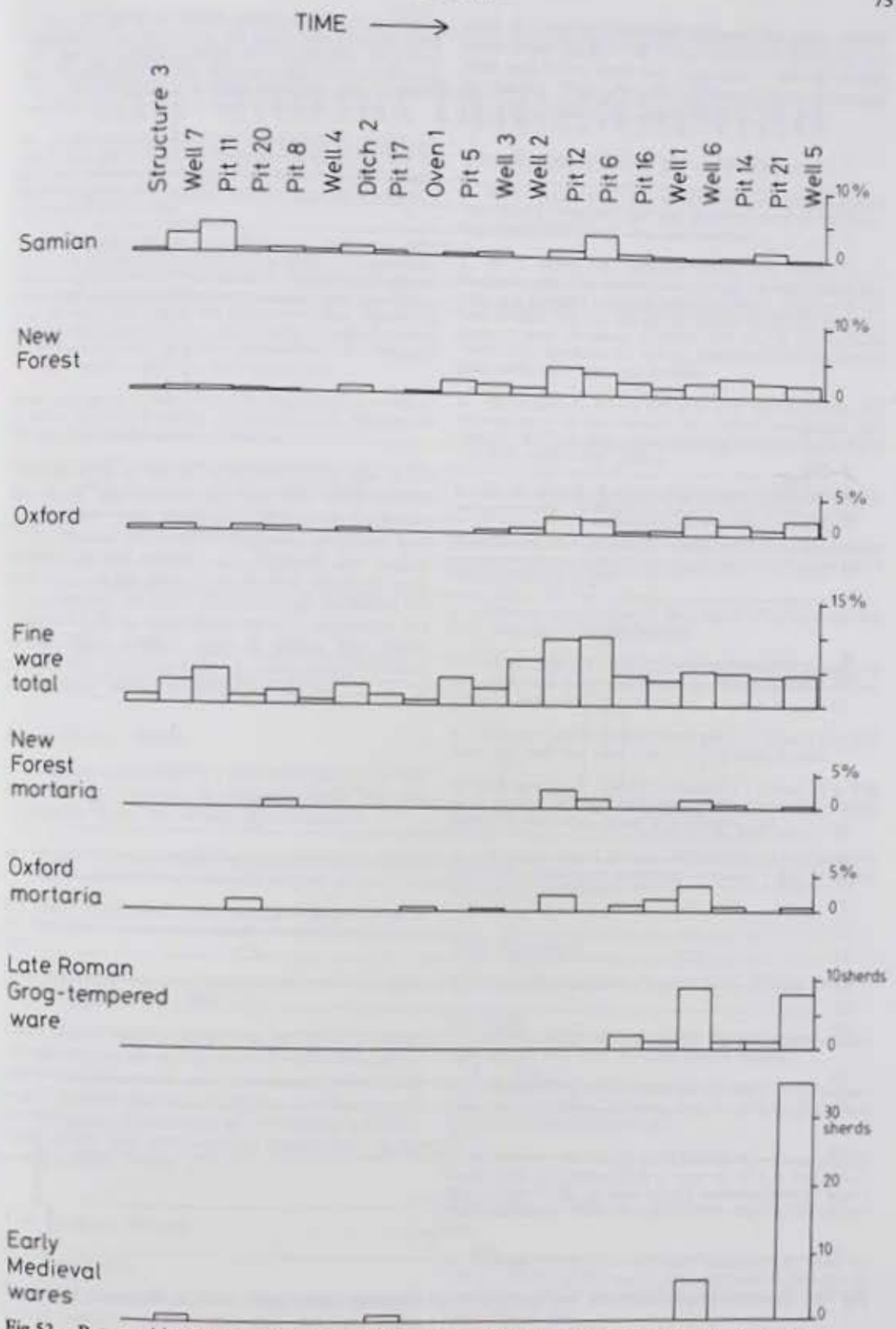


Fig 52. Pottery: histograms showing the quantities of the minor fabrics in the seriated features.

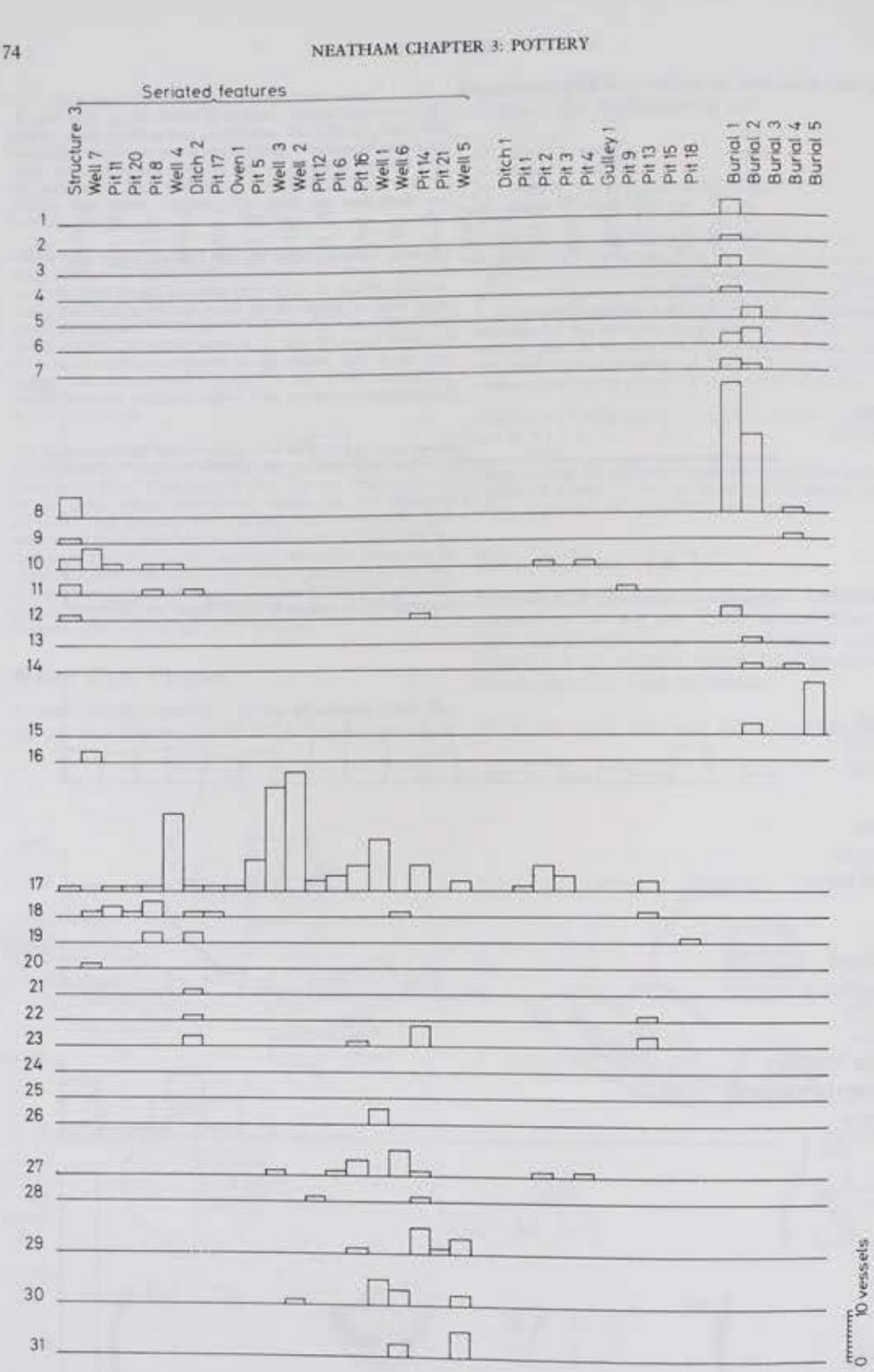


Fig 53. Pottery: graphs showing the occurrence of Farnham ware types 1–31 in the major features.

pl 23A). Mr M W C Hassall reports that this is a term of endearment, through a pun on the word *vitvla* (latin for a bull calf), and the diminutive ending *-vles* of *vita* (latin for a loved one). This same endearment, using the German form, is still used today. This vessel came from Pit 16, layers E–J, a context suggesting a date around the end of the third century.

32. A motto beaker which reads 'DAMER[V]M' (*Britannia* 6 286, pl 23B). Mr M W C Hassall reports that this means 'give me pure wine' (that is wine unadulterated with water). This vessel came from Pit 14, layer F–K, a context suggesting a late third or early fourth century date.

33. A plain folded beaker of Brewster's type 1 (Brewster 1972, Fig 1). The illustrated example came from Well 8, a context which suggests a mid to late third century date. Another more fragmentary example, although substantially complete, came from Well 5, layer B, suggesting a late fourth–fifth century date. Rim sherds from two other identical vessels came from Pit 5 (suggesting a date in the first half of the third century) and post hole 124 of Structure 4 which suggest a second or third century date.

Other body sherds of these vessels came from: Ditch 2 (1); Pit 17 (1); Pit 5 (4); Pit 12 (2); Well 3 (1); and Pit 3 (1). (Numbers in brackets indicate the number of sherds).

Rhenish ware is usually considered to be one of the fine wares imported during the early third century when samian ware was declining, and as a side-line to its import. The Neatham dating evidence is of interest in this context, for although the earliest occurrence of the fabric is in the late second or early third century, the bulk of the material, including the complete vessels, came from contexts around the end of the third century. Mrs E Harris has kindly pointed out that such dating is consistent with much of the more recent continental evidence.

Nene Valley Ware

Nene Valley (and possibly Colchester) products only appear as stray sherds in the assemblages on this site. Fragments from two vessels are illustrated:

34. (Fig 51) Two fragments from the same hunt cup, in the form of a bulbous beaker, from the floor of Structure 13.

35. (Fig 51) Bulbous beaker with white slip decoration, from Pit 15, layers A–B, a context which suggests an early fourth century date.

Other sherds come from: Ditch 2 (1); Pit 17 (1); Pit 5 (2); Well 2 (12); Pit 12 (2); Pit 16 (1); Well 1 (2).

These sherds suggest supply in the third century, concentrated on the period around *c* AD 250 and the fabric thus presumably took advantage of the gap in supply between the end of samian production and the widespread distribution of Oxfordshire and New Forest wares. It is comparatively insignificant in the overall pattern (Table 20).

The Coarse Wares

The Crucibles

Fragments of crucibles have been recovered from several contexts all over the site. All have been examined by Mr Biek, who reports that they were all used for copper/bronze working. The main group came from the floor of Structure 23. A group of the rims and bases from this structure is shown on Fig 51 (36–39). The only other rim came from Structure 24 (124), and is the same form as 38.

The Amphorae by Dr A J Parker

1. Well 6, layers A–C. Rim in light buff sand tempered ware. The type is common, and this example could be imported. Apparently early rather than late. Residual.

2. Pit 6, layers A–E. Stamped handle of a Dressel 20, of Baetican origin. The fabric is pinkish buff externally with a grey core, and plentiful mica and white inclusions. The handle has been abraded and one end ground smooth suggesting reuse as a pestle. It bears the stamp: FSCINNIANI (Fig 48.23). Callender (1965) 1579, dated to *c* AD 160–210, and this date is supported by finds made since that date. Residual.

3. Pit 16, layer G. Rim in buff ware with sand tempering. The external face of the rim is smooth. Not a Mediterranean type, thus probably of British origin. Date uncertain, although the context is late third–early fourth century.

4. Pit 20, layer B. Body sherd in orangey buff ware with fine sand tempering. An imported Dressel 20 of Baetican origin.

5. Defences, layer 3 (Area C). Orangey buff ware with fine sand tempering. Not a commercial amphora, but a 'two handled jug' of Gallic or British origin.

6. Defences, layer 3 (Area C). Body sherd in buff ware with fine sand tempering. Probably Baetican.

7. Defences, layer 3 (Area C). Handle of Dressel 20, in light buff ware with sand tempering including visible quantities of mica. Certainly Baetican.

8. Defences, layer 5 (Area C). Body sherd of a Dressel 20 in buff ware with very fine sand tempering. Certainly Baetican.

9. Defences, layer 5 (Area C). Handle of a Dressel 20 in buff ware with sand tempering, certainly Baetican. This handle appears to have been reused as a pestle.

10. Defences, layer 8 (Area C). Lip of a Dressel 20 in hard buff ware with a fine sand tempering. Certainly a first or second century Baetican product.

The Mortaria

Oxfordshire products (Types from Young 1977)

White Wares

1. YOUNG TYPE M3.7 dated AD 140–200, single example from Area E, late third to fourth century context.

2. YOUNG TYPE M22.9 dated AD 240–400+. Two examples from Well 5, layer A; and from Area B, surface. The former context is late fourth–fifth century.

3. YOUNG TYPE M22.15 dated AD 240–40+. From: Area A, Period II/III occupation; Well 5, layer A; Well 6, layers A–C; Well 6, layer B; Pit 16, layer A; and Defences (Area C) layer 3 (three examples). These all suggest a late third to fifth century date.

4. YOUNG TYPE M22.4/22.5 dated AD 240–400+. From: the surface of Well 6; Well 6, layer A (two examples); Pit 16, layer A; and Defences (Area C) layer 4. These suggest a late third to mid fourth century date.

5. YOUNG TYPE M17.2 dated AD 240–300. Examples from

Defences (Area C) layer 3; and Structure 19 occupation (two examples) both consistent with late third to mid fourth century date.

6. YOUNG TYPE M17.4 dated AD 240–300. Several examples from: Well 6, layer A; Well 6, layers A–C; Pit 16, layer A; and Defences (Area C) layer 3. The contexts are consistent with a late third to fourth century date.

7. Compare YOUNG TYPE 19.2 dated AD 240–300. A single example from Well 6, layers A–C, which suggests a mid fourth century date.

8. Compare YOUNG TYPE 17 dated AD 240–300. From: Pit 12, layer A; Pit 13, layer D; Pit 14, layer D; Pit 16, layer A; Pit 16, layer D; Pit 20, layer B; and Structure 13, surface (two examples). These contexts suggest a mid third to early fourth century date.

9. YOUNG TYPE 12 dated AD 180–240. Examples from Defences (Area C) layer 11 and Well 5, layer A. The former suggests a late second century date whilst the latter is late fourth to fifth century.

Red Wares

10. YOUNG TYPE C98 dated AD 350–400+. From: Defences, layer 3 (Area C); Well 5, layer A; Well 5, layer B; Well 6, surface; Well 6, layer B; Well 6, layers A–C; Pit 12, layer B; and Pit 16, layer C. These contexts suggest a late third to early fifth century date.

11. YOUNG TYPE C100 dated AD 300–400+. Defences (Area C) layer 3; Well 1, layer 64; Well 6, surface; Well 6, layers A–C; Well 6, layer B. These contexts suggest a late third to mid fourth century date.

There are also several red colour coated vessels as 5 above (YOUNG TYPE M17). They came from: the surface of Area B (two examples); Well 5, layer A; and Pit 14, layer A. These examples came from late third to fifth century contexts.

New Forest Products (Types refer to Fulford 1975a)

White Wares

12. FULFORD TYPE 105. Single example from Pit 12, layer A, which suggests a mid third century date. This is probably consistent with Fulford's evidence.

13. FULFORD TYPE 106, several examples from: Pit 6, layer D; Pit 8, layer A; Pit 12, layer A; Pit 14, layer E; Pit 16, layer A; and the surface of Structure 19. These contexts suggest a mid second to early fourth century date, which is earlier than Fulford suggests.

14. FULFORD TYPE 106.6, from the Defences, layer 11, which suggests an early third century date, thus earlier than Fulford's date.

15. Similar to FULFORD TYPE 102, but there is no close parallel. From the surface of Structure 13, mid third century or later.

16. A type without direct parallel in FULFORD, although similar to TYPE 102. Two examples from Area A Period I/II occupation (trench B) and Well 8. They suggest a first to late third century date.

17. FULFORD TYPE 102, from Pit 13, layer C, which dates to the middle of the third century.

Red Wares

18. FULFORD TYPE 78. From the surface of Structure 13, suggesting a late third century date.

The percentages of these two mortaria fabrics are given in Table 20 and Fig 52, and reinforce the conclusions about the wares drawn on the basis of the fine wares. However, the Oxfordshire mortaria are marginally more common than the remainder of the products (below, 89).

Black Burnished Ware (Dorset origin)

Only small quantities of this fabric occurred on the site despite its ubiquity over much of the rest of the country. Apart from a single example as Farrar (1973) 4 from layer 11 of the Defences (Area C), only body sherds occur. The example mentioned came from an early third century context. These body sherds (Table 20) represent only a tiny proportion of the total assemblage and are of mid third to mid fourth century date.

The Farnham (Alice Holt) Wares

The predominance of these wares can be seen on Table 20, which shows that they vary from 86% to 99.5% of the assemblage during the occupation of the site. Because of the importance of these groups in dating the products of the industry, the material is considered in a separate article (Millett 1979). Here only the evidence will be presented and the sequence established. A total of 134 types have been defined within the stratified groups and these are all illustrated in Figs 54–67. The occurrence of these within the groups is shown in Figs 53–62.

The method for defining the types has been a generalising one: attempting to group similar rims together in large enough assemblages to allow cross-dating between features. Note that the rim is the characteristic used and thus variation in body shape may occur within the same type. In cases where relatively wide variation is apparent these are shown by illustrating a number of variants. The types illustrated should be self-explanatory, so their description is unnecessary. The origins of some of the types is, however, discussed.

The fabrics produced by the Farnham industry may be divided into three broad groups:

Early Fabric (a)
Grey ware which tends to be light in colour, tempered with Lower Greensand with grains up to 1 mm across. The rolled quartz sand grains are mainly colourless or translucent. The fabric is not restricted to early types as it also occurs in thick walled later vessels, such as storage jars.

Main Fabric (b)
As *a* but more variety in colour and a tendency for the sand temper to be finer with most grains between 0.1 mm and 0.5 mm. Many of the vessels are black or white slipped, and burnished. In these cases there are invariably concentrations of Muscovite (white mica) in the surface.

Tilford fabric (c)
The fabric produced at the Overwey kilns (Clark 1950) and distinct from the main fabric in that it is usually light grey or yellowish with a coarser temper which almost invariably protrudes through the surface making it rough. It is most common in types 80 and 81 where the exteriors are often rilled. This may be Fabric D from Portchester Castle (Fulford 1975b, 299–301).

Fig 54. Potte

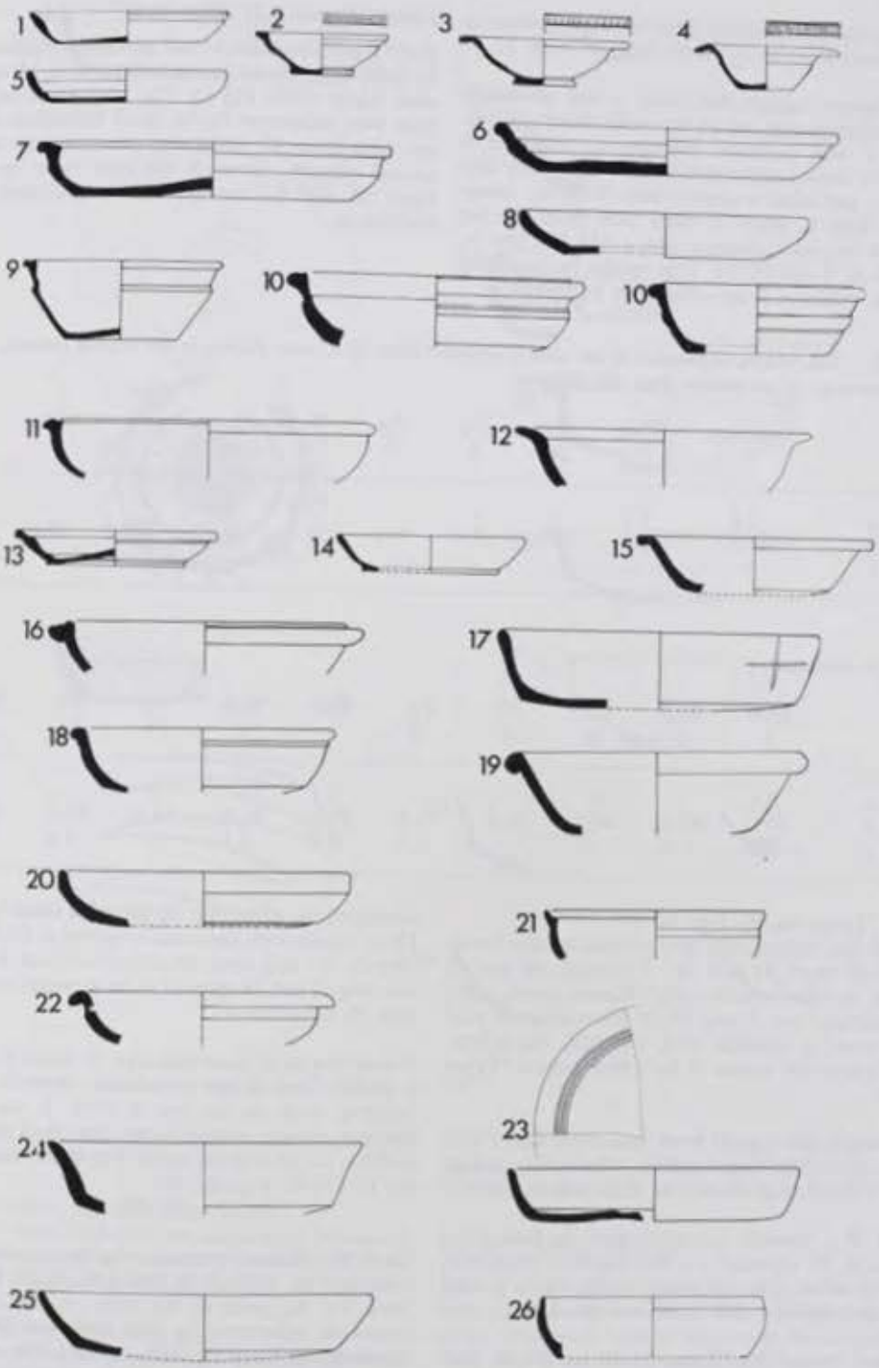


Fig 54. Pottery: Farnham ware types 1–26. Scale 1:4.

The relative importance of these varieties of fabric in the seriated features is shown below, Table 22.

These figures suggest that fabric *a* was essentially early, common only up to the early third century. Fabric *b* was common throughout, although it appears to show a slight decline in Well 5 (early fifth century), and fabric *c* appears late. With the exception of Well 1, where it came only from the top layers, it was only common after *c* AD 320, that is, in Wells 6, 5 and Pit 21. This would be consistent with the evidence from other sites examined.

Dishes (Types 1–31, Figs 54–55)

Early types are similar to and presumably influenced by Gallo-Belgic types (compare types 6, 8, 13, and 14 with Rigby 1973, Fig 4). The later types seem to have been influenced by the Black Burnished industry with type 17 becoming predominant in the second century. Some of the later types (such as types 30 and 31) are elaborately decorated with burnishing.

Table 22. The relative importance of the three Farnham (Alice Holt) ware fabrics in the seriated features, shown as a percentage of all pottery from the features.

	Structure 3	Well 7	Pit 20	Pit 8	Pit 8	Well 4	Ditch 2	Pit 17	Oven 1	Pit 5
Fabric *a*	7.8	4.7	–	–	–	1.9	1.0	–	–	7.6
Fabric *b*	89.0	90.0	95.0	97.0	90.0	97.0	96.0	98.0	99.0	88.0
Fabric *c*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 22 continued.

	Well 3	Well 2	Pit 12	Pit 6	Pit 16	Well 1	Well 6	Pit 14	Pit 21	Well 5
Fabric *a*	0.7	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	–	–	–
Fabric *b*	93.0	93.0	86.0	88.0	93.0	89.0	82.0	94.0	85.0	83.0
Fabric *c*	3.8	0.8	–	–	0.3	0.2	4.1	–	1.2	6.8

Bowls (Types 32–63, Figs 55–59)

Gallo-Belgic influence is also shown by the bowls (especially types 33 and 34). Types 41, 46 and 55 seem to be influenced by other Roman types, possibly military, and Types 35–39 are similar to Iron Age Types (*eg* Cunliffe 1974, Fig A6). Black Burnished types also appear to have been copied (Types 51–54).

An example of a type 51 bowl from layer B of Pit 12 bears the following graffito cut after firing: MATVGIIA] (Fig 48.24; see *Britannia* **6** 286.10).

Mr M W C Hassall comments that the final letter may be an 'N' although it is best rendered *Matugena*, a celtic name (the 'ii' being a cursive 'e'). The context suggests a mid third century date.

Jars and Storage Jars (Types 64–88 and 89–99, Figs 59–65)

These show the same variety of influences as the dishes and bowls. An especially close parallel with an Iron Age vessel is shown by types 65 and 69 which are almost identical with an Iron Age vessel from Asham, Sussex (Cunliffe 1974, Fig A 29.8). Of particular note is type 79 (lower example) which is decorated by white slip on top of a black burnish. These vessels were common in several of the features (above, 32) and most are decorated with motifs in this way. Type 73 appears to be a predecessor, and type 84 a successor.

A base of a jar of uncertain type, in fabric *b*, bearing a graffito was found by treasure hunters during building work on the site in 1979. It was kindly brought to our attention by Mr M Lyne. The graffito, cut after firing reads (Fig 48.25; see *Britannia* **12** 384–5, Fig 26): BO
NORP

Mr M W C Hassall comments that it can probably be expanded to BO/NO R(EI)P(UBLICAE NATO): 'born for the good of the state', a phrase which occurs on milestones (*eg* RIB 2308 and 2314) and elsewhere on bases (*eg* RIB 289 and 930). A milestone of Julian from Verona (CIL V 8035) uses the same abbreviation, omitting NATO. The graffito is perhaps copied off a milestone as a writing lesson.

Beakers (Types 100–107, Figs 65–66)

These are not common on the site and appear to be an unimportant element in the industry's produc-

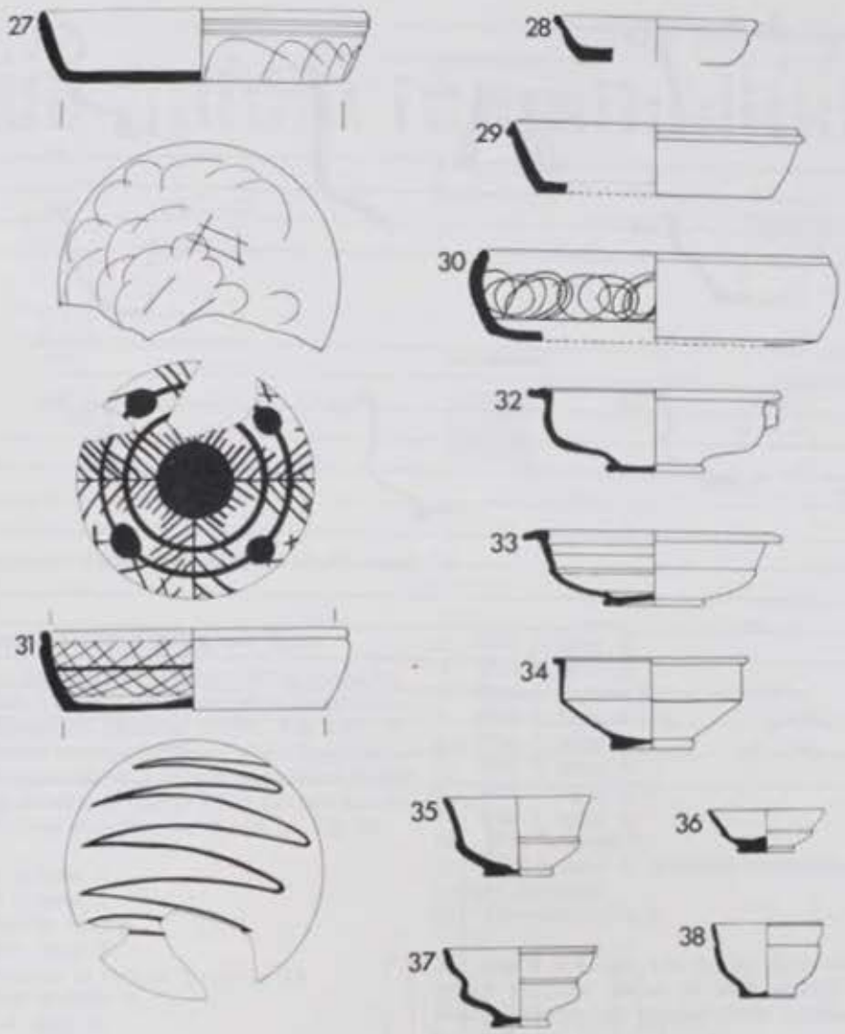


Fig 55. Pottery: Farnham ware types 27–38. Scale 1:4.

tion. Only type 100 is early, the remainder are third and fourth century.

Flagons (Types 108–119, Figs 66–67)
The early types (108–112) are apparently influenced by the military, and type 118 may be a copy of a New Forest prototype (Fulford 1975, type 11).

Lids (Types 120–132, Fig 67)
These are strongly influenced by function and show little typological development.

Miscellaneous types (Fig 67)
133. Uncertain function, apparently a base.

134. Pedestal base – form of vessel uncertain – possibly a candlestick.

135. Base of a vessel from the pit which contained the hoard in Well 2. It may have been the container for the hoard if part of it was recovered.

Other Coarse Wares

Several other fabrics, which are apparently local, have come from the site (Table 20) although they never constituted a major element in the assemblage. Two vessels are illustrated (Fig 67).

136. A bulbous flagon from the front beam slot of Structure 3. It is made in very fine, micaceous, sand tempered ware. Probably Hardham ware.

137. A flagon rim in buff, sand tempered ware.

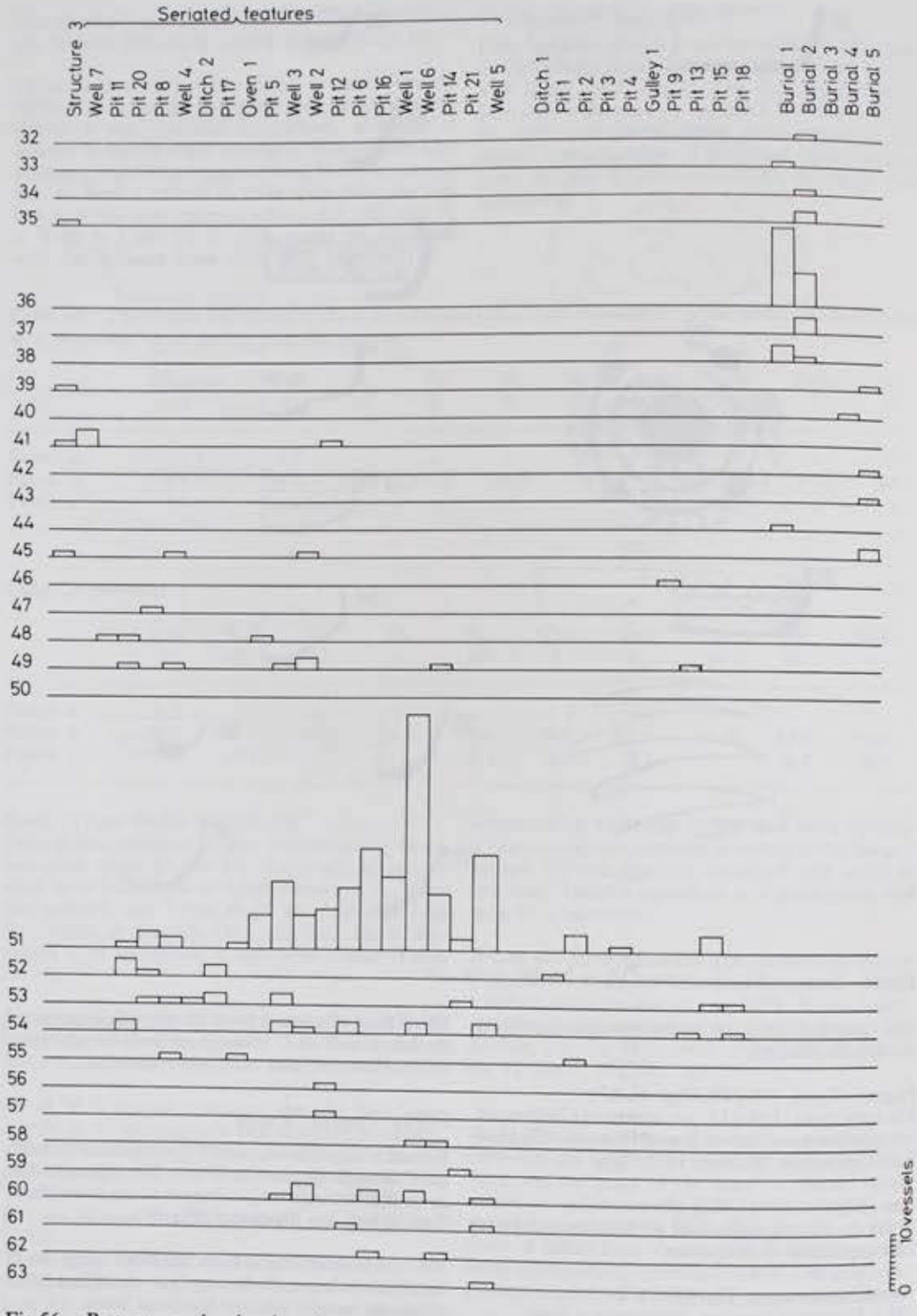


Fig 56. Pottery: graphs showing the occurrence of Farnham ware types 32–63 in the major features.

Fig 57. Pottery: Farnham ware types 39–45. Scale 1:4.

Late Roman Grog Tempered Ware

This fabric, identified by Fulford (1975b, fabric A), is hand-made and has a comparatively wide distribution in Hampshire (Fulford 1975b, Fig 156). It appeared in the later third century (Fig 52 and Table 20) and was generally only a minor component in the assemblage although it rose to 5% in the mid fourth century. Several examples are shown on Fig 68.

13. Well 5, layer A.
14. Well 5, layer A.
15. Surface in Area B.
16. Well 5, layer A.
17. Occupation in area of Structure 13.
18. Surface in Area D.
19. Pit 14, layer F.

The dating from this site confirms that from Portchester.

Post Roman hand-made wares

These fabrics were relatively uncommon, occurring only as intrusions in the tops of several features. The exceptions to this are Wells 5 and 6 where they were more important. The *Grubenhaus* cut into Well 5 produced some 37 sherds – 2.2% of the total assemblage (Fig 52 and Table 20). In addition to the stratified material, occasional sherds came from the surface of Areas B and C. The rims are shown in Fig 68 and are in several fabrics:

Sand tempered. Tempered with fine sand containing predominantly quartz. The sand is similar to that used in Farnham ware (Fig 68).

1. Well 5, layer A.
2. Well 5, layer A.
3. Well 5, layer A.
4. Surface in Area B.
5. Well 5, layer A.
6. Well 5, layer A.
7. Well 5, layer A.
8. Well 5, layer A.
9. Well 5, layer A.
10. Well 5, layer A.
11. Well 7, layer A – probably thirteenth–fifteenth century intrusion.
22. Defences, layer 3.

The handle of 9 bears two deeply impressed stamps similar to those found on sixth–seventh century Anglo-Saxon vessels although such handles are not common.

Vegetable-tempered. Containing a significant amount of sand, as the sand tempered fabric, although the surface bears the marks of chaff. The only vessel rim is 12, from Pit 7, which contained exclusively this pottery, which is probably Early Medieval. Body sherds of similar vessels also came from the *Grubenhaus* (Well 5, layer A).

Grog tempered ware with some chalk. 20 and 21 are the only types in this fabric and again appear to be Early Medieval.

20. Well 5, layer A.
21. Well 6, layers A–C.

Flint Tempered Ware

A small quantity of brown ware with sharp, coarse flint. Only body sherds have been recovered. The

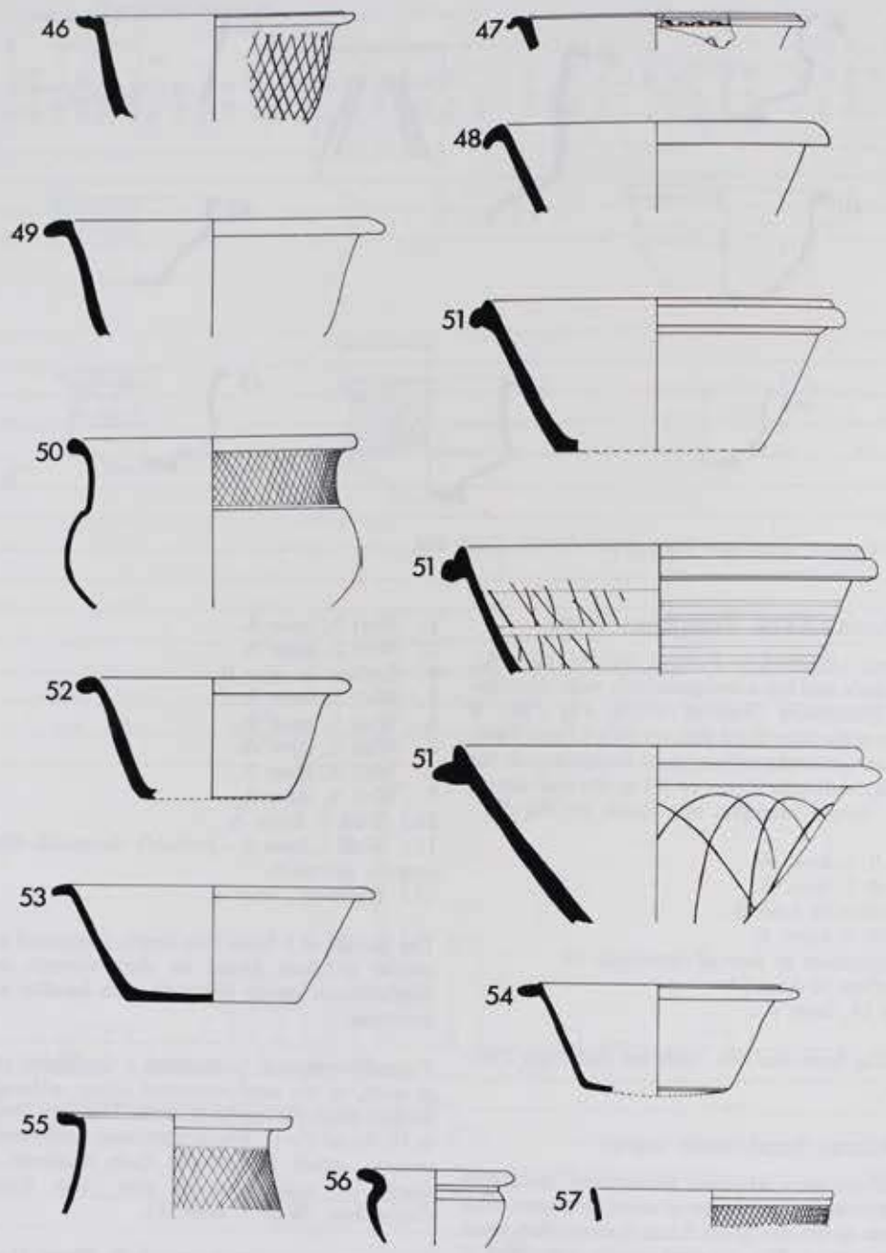


Fig 58. Pottery: Farnham ware types 46–57. Scale 1:4.

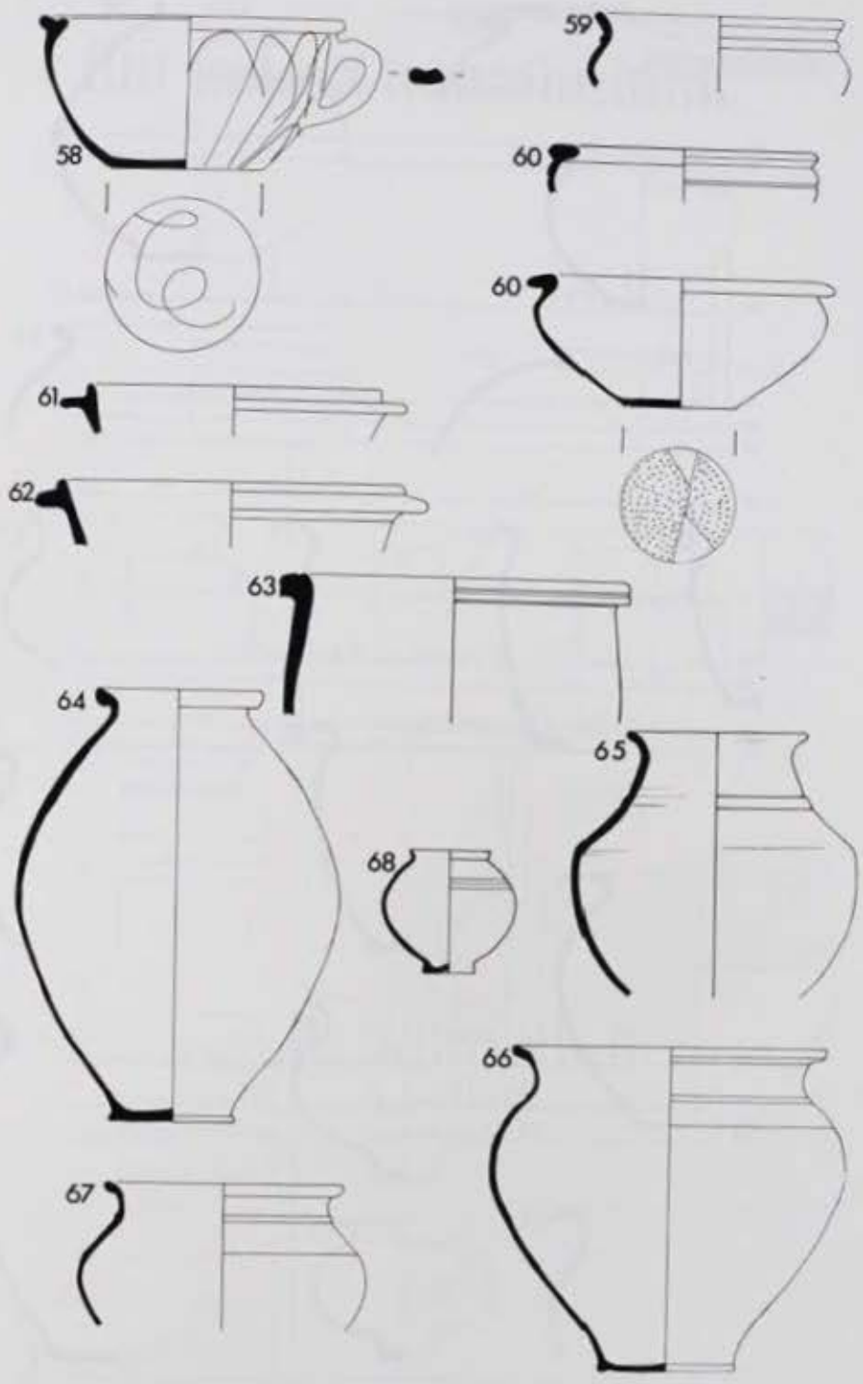


Fig 59. Pottery: Farnham ware types 58–68. Scale 1:4.

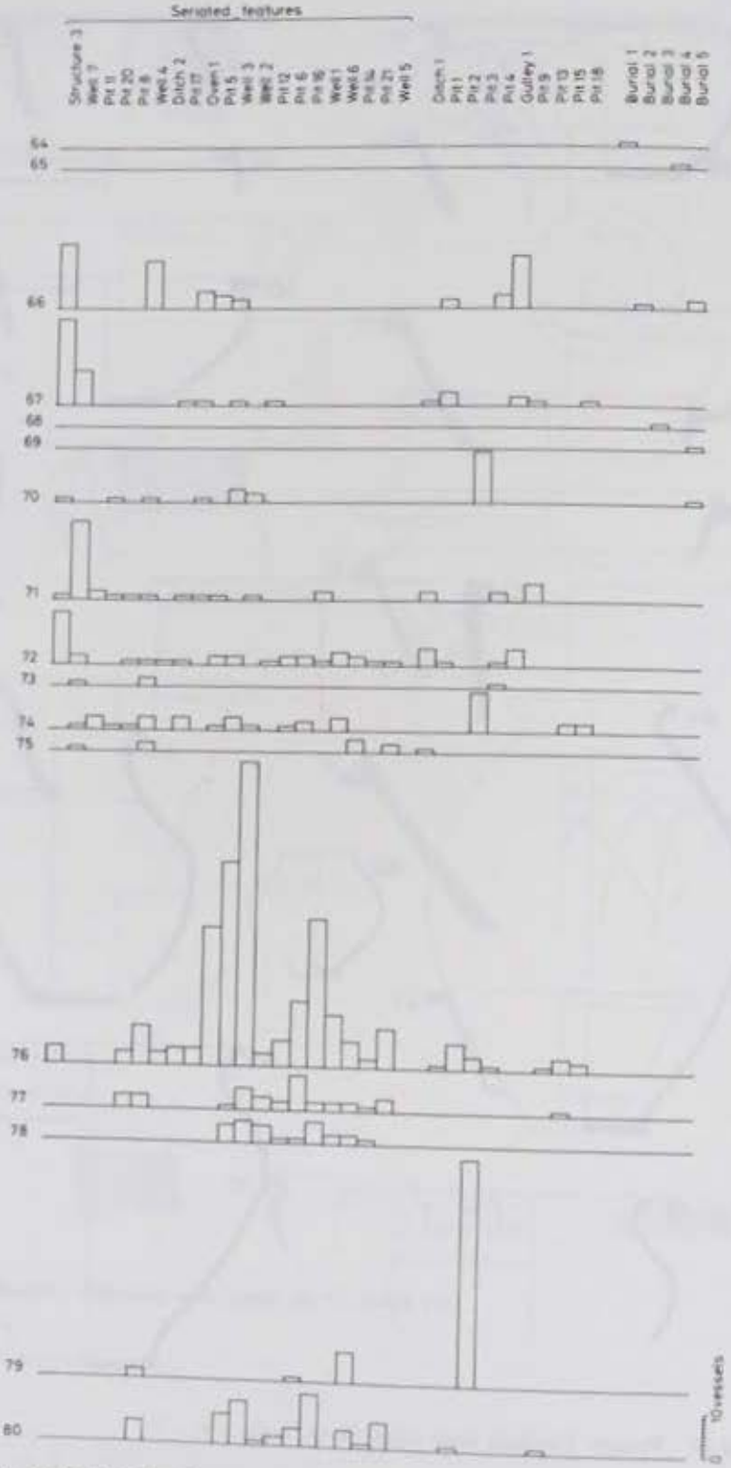


Fig 60. Pottery: graphs showing the occurrence of Farnham ware types 64–80 in the major features.

Fig 61. Potte

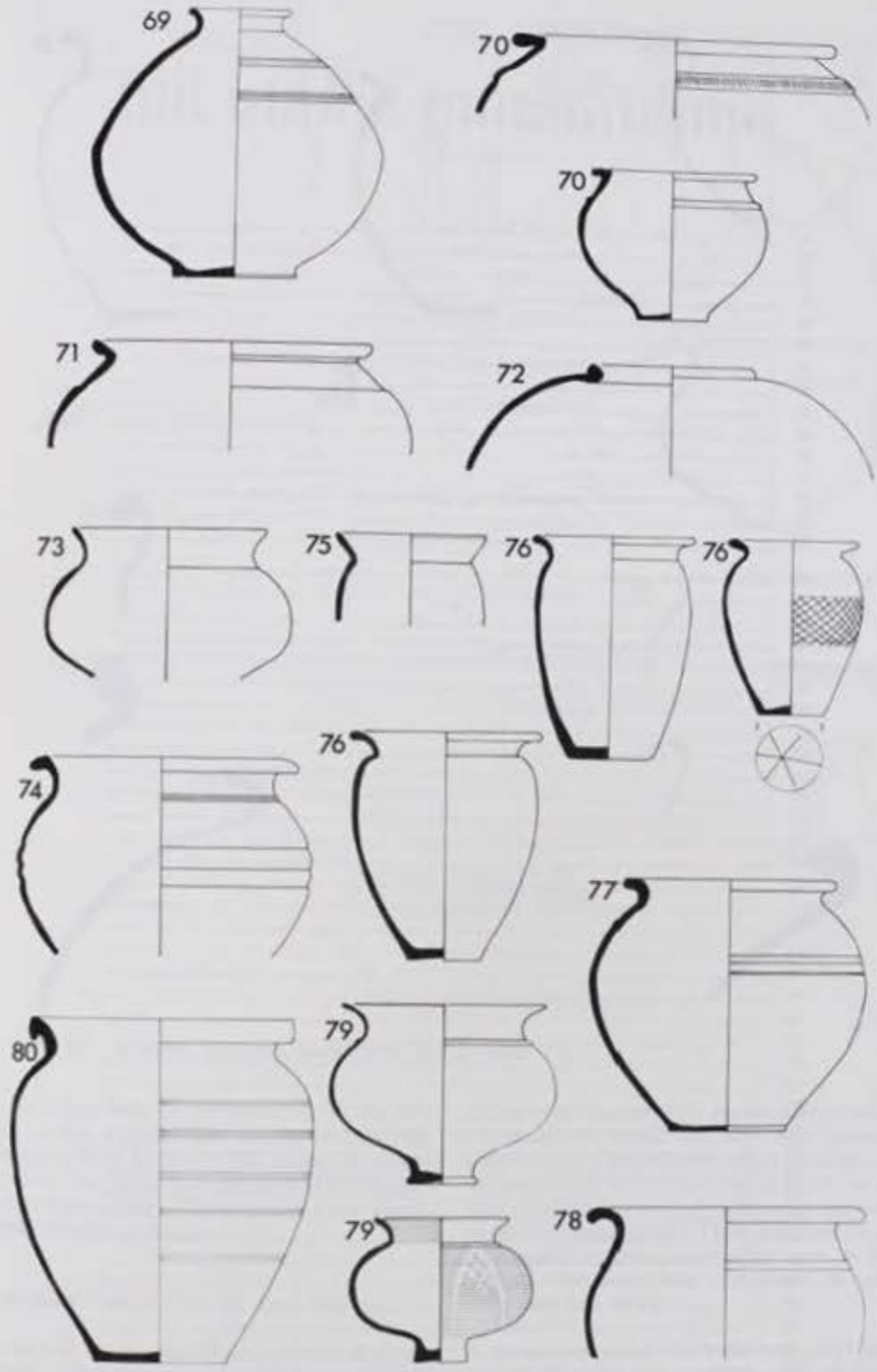


Fig 61. Pottery: Farnham ware types 69–80. Scale 1:4.

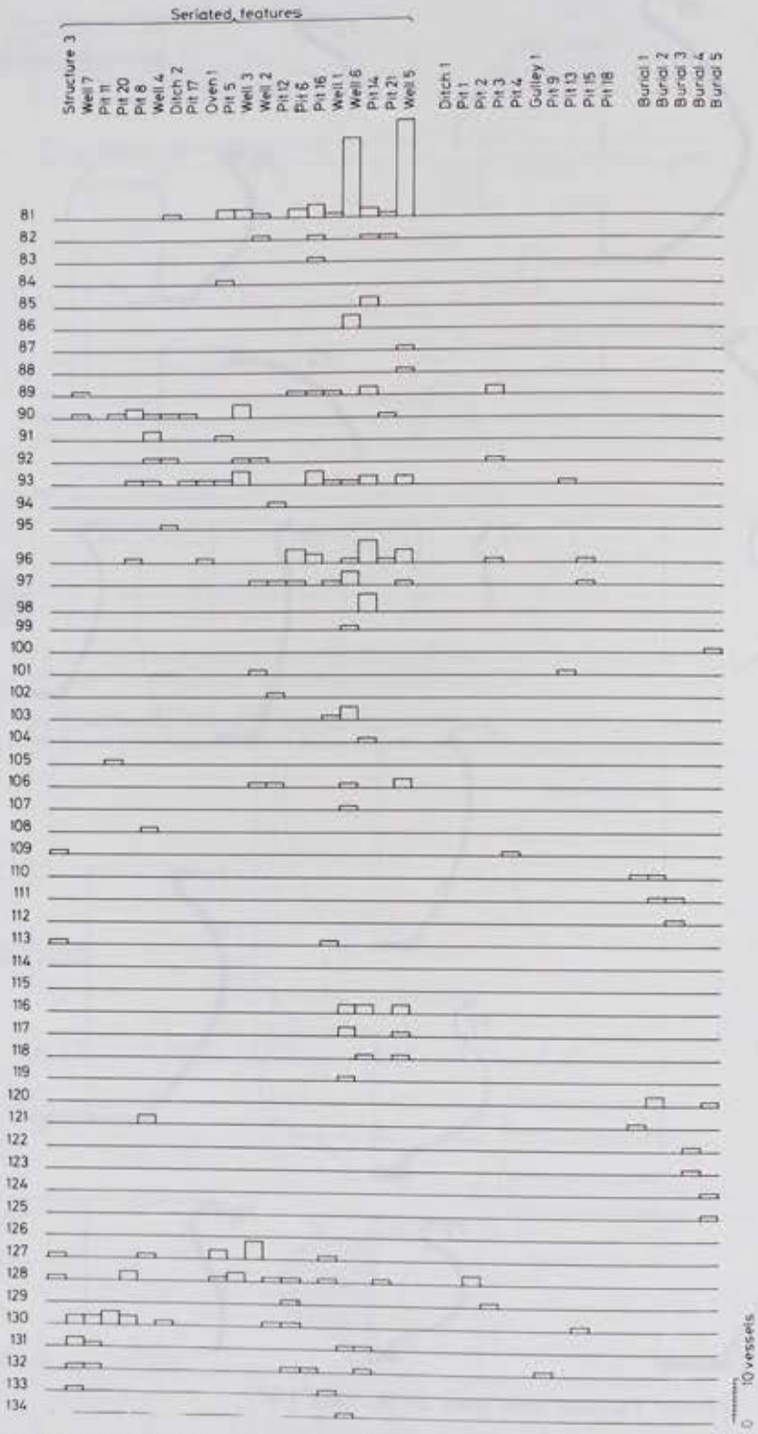


Fig 62. Pottery: graphs showing the occurrence of Farnham ware types 81–134 in the major features.

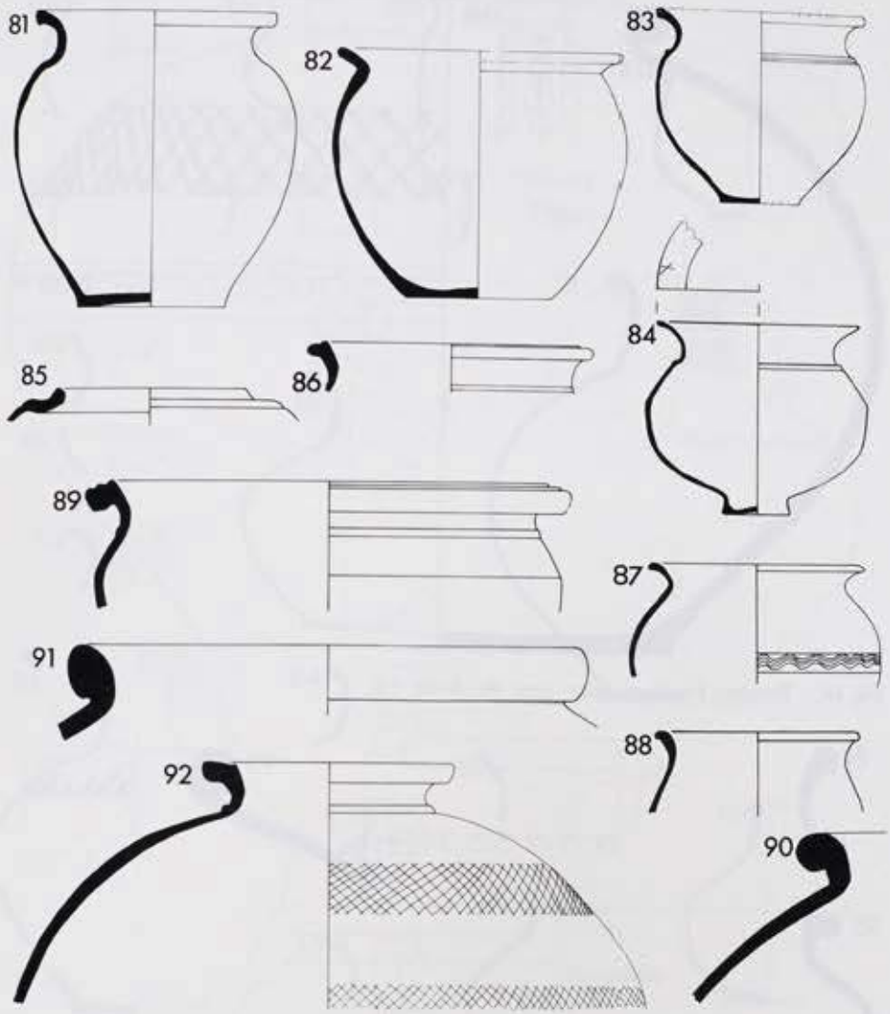


Fig 63. Pottery: Farnham ware types 81–92. Scale 1:4.

fabric occurred only in Structure 3, of the first century, which suggests that it may be Iron Age. The material from St John's Hill nearby is similar, and is in the Saucepan Pot tradition (Hants County Museum, Basingstoke). The origin of these sherds, however, remains uncertain.

Discussion (see Table 20 and Fig 52)

Three periods can be identified in pottery supply at Neatham. These are an early period (up to *c* AD 200); the third century up to *c* AD 275; and finally the period from *c* AD 275 to the fifth century. In the early period (up to *c* AD 200, Well 4) there were two main components in the assemblage: the Farnham wares, and the samian wares. In addition to these there were small quantities of other wares such as the 'white ware' flagons. This period is when the site was comparatively small and had only limited trade connections. This is shown by the small quantities of samian (which never exceeded 4.5% of the assemblage), and the fine wares (which never exceeded 5.0% of the total assemblage). These are small proportions in comparison with many other sites in the early period. The assemblage thus seems to reflect the site's size and contacts.

In the second period which ran from *c* AD 200 to 275 (up to Well 2), the total quantity of fine wares remained low, although there was diversification in supply with Nene Valley, Rhenish ware, and Local Red wares becoming small, although significant, elements in the assemblage. The coarse wares remained dominated by the Farnham wares although Black Burnished ware did appear in small quantities. This

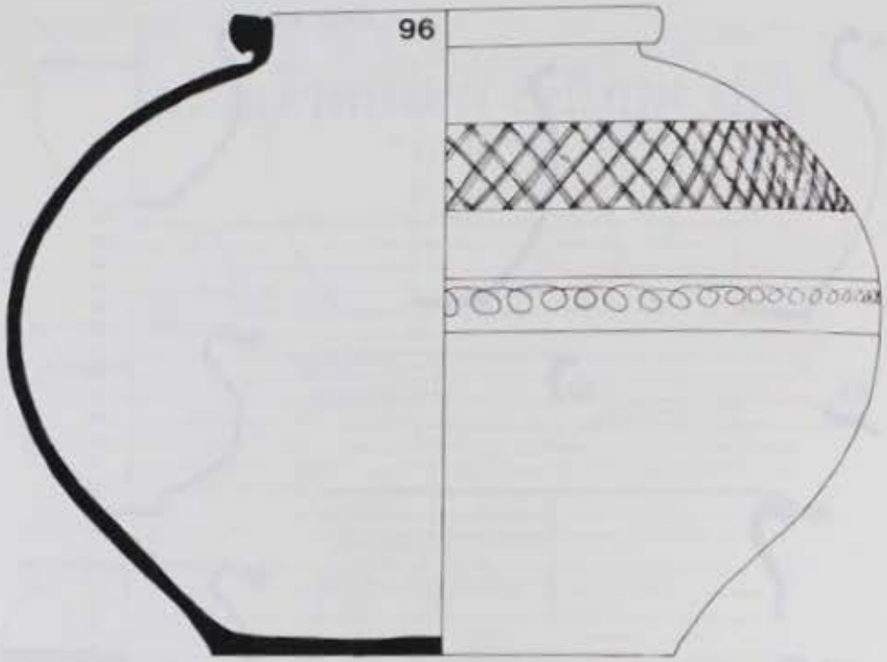


Fig 64. Pottery: Farnham ware type 96. Scale 1:8.

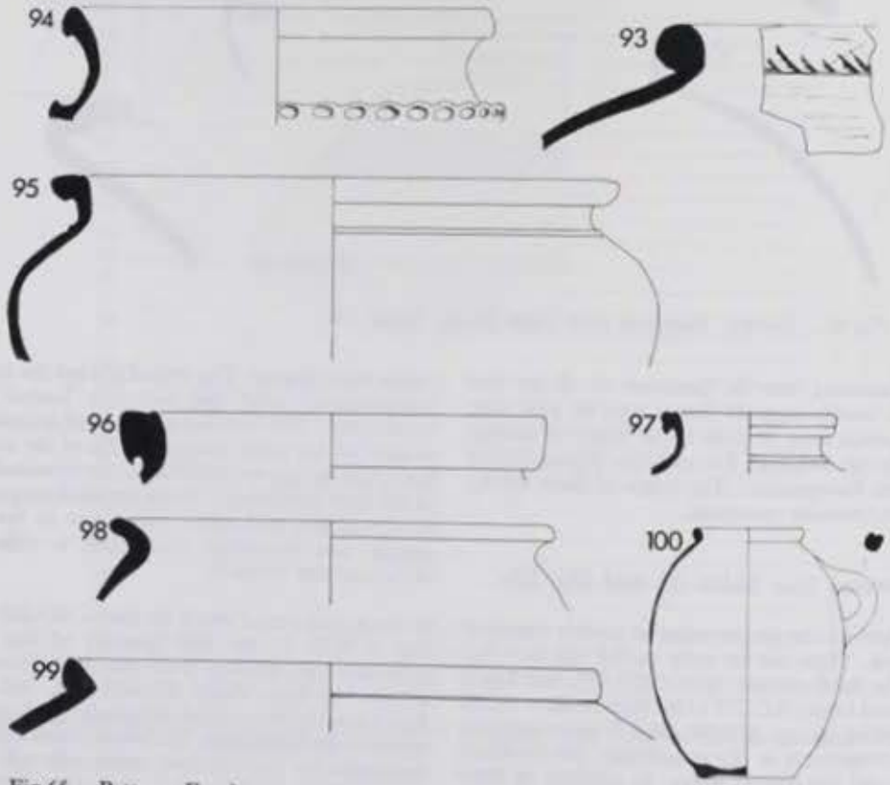


Fig 65. Pottery: Farnham ware types 93–100 (excluding type 96). Scale 1:4.

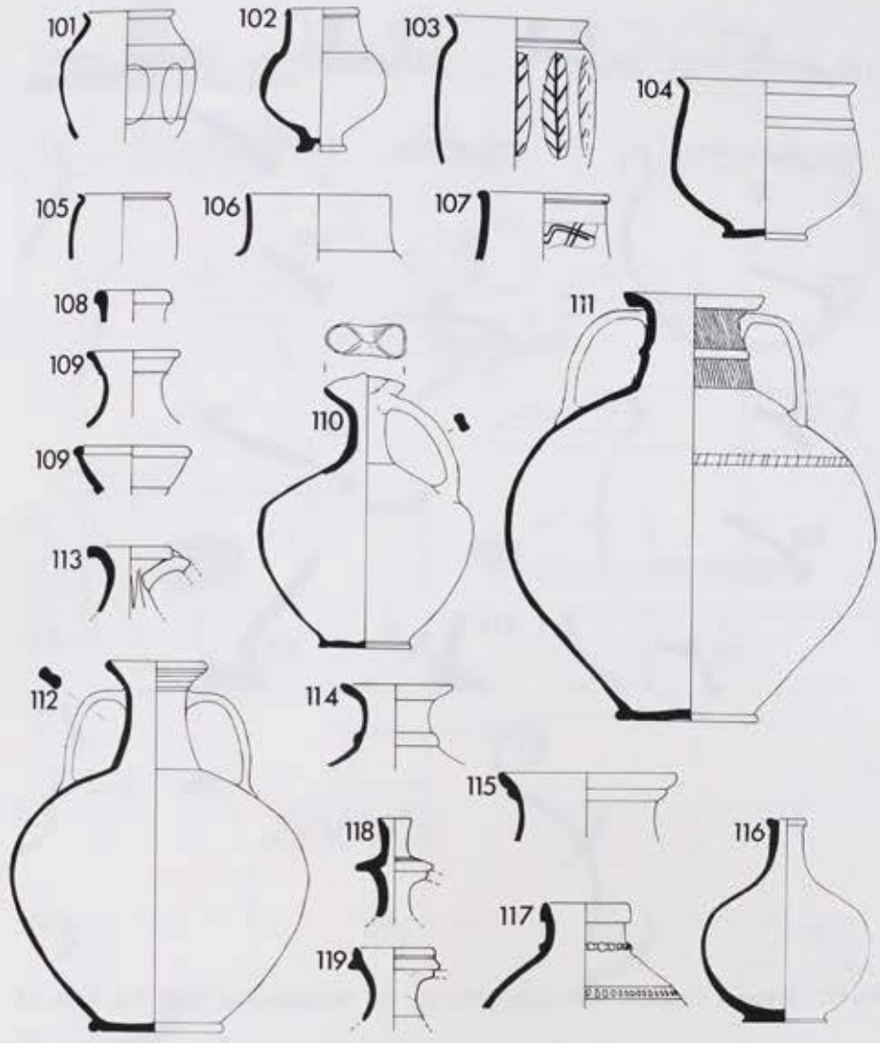


Fig 66. Pottery: Farnham ware types 101–119. Scale 1:4.

diversification in the assemblage was probably the result of two factors. First, the site was beginning to grow, at the same time as the Farnham pottery industry was expanding to supply its wares to a large area of the South-east (Millett 1979a; Lyne and Jefferies 1979). This would have given local people access to a wider range of pottery. Secondly the supply of samian ware was declining in the early third century offering greater opportunities for other manufacturers to take over the fine ware market. The presence of Nene Valley wares in the assemblage, even though in small quantities, shows how one British manufacturer was exploiting this advantage.

The third period is that from *c* AD 275 into the fifth century. This period shows a very different pattern to the earlier periods with a wider diversity of fabrics from sources further afield. The fine wares were dominated by the New Forest and Oxfordshire products, whilst Nene Valley ware, Rhenish ware, Local Red ware and Pevensey ware are occasionally represented. These fabrics show the increasingly diversified contacts of the site which are also demonstrated by the very wide distribution of Farnham wares at this period. The coarse pottery also shows an increasing variety with mortaria always present for the first time, and late Roman grog tempered ware a frequent component. Despite these changes the total percentage of fine wares remained comparatively low at around 5% of the total assemblage throughout the fourth century (although it rose to 9.7% in the late third century). When compared with other contemporaneous sites such as Portchester, where the total of the fine wares is about 20% of the total assemblage (Fulford 1975b, Fig 141, 76–178), it becomes important to explain the differ-

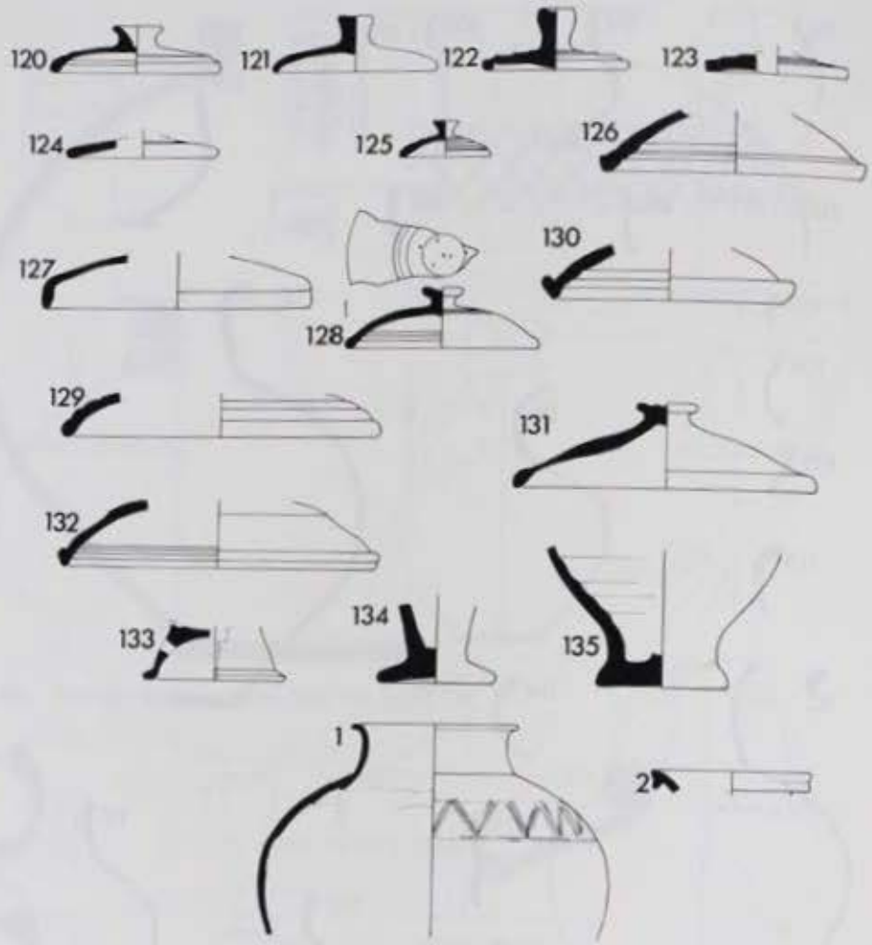


Fig 67. Pottery: Farnham ware types 120–135, and Miscellaneous types 1–2. Scale 1:4.

ences. Three factors of importance should be considered:

1. Neatham was near, and thus dominated by, a major coarse ware producing centre;
2. Portchester was near the coast, and within easy reach of a major fine ware producing centre;
3. Portchester was probably a military site, whereas Neatham was essentially civilian.

Before the relative importance of these factors can be assessed it will be necessary to collect much more information on this aspect of pottery assemblages. However, there is further evidence for the distance factor in the Neatham evidence. This is available in the percentages of New Forest and Oxfordshire ware. The evidence in Table 20 simply shows that the New Forest wares are marginally more important than the Oxfordshire wares. As the site is 67 km from the Oxfordshire kilns, and 56 km from the New Forest kilns the distance factor would appear to explain the results adequately (Hodder and Fulford 1975). However, the make-up of the assemblages of the two types of pottery is different. The New Forest wares on the site are dominated by the 'stoneware' types, such as Fulford's type 27 (Fulford 1975a). The parchment wares and red slipped wares from these kilns are uncommon, whilst they are the most common Oxfordshire types represented. A similar difference shows up in the mortaria which are dominated by the Oxfordshire products. Although it is difficult to draw conclusions about the relative quality of the various wares it seems that where the Oxfordshire wares were superior in quality, they predominated, but where there was no Oxfordshire type, or it was inferior in quality, the New Forest wares were the more important. This suggests that the two suppliers were not in direct competition but were complementary.

The functional aspects of Romano-British pottery are generally rather neglected, so there is little

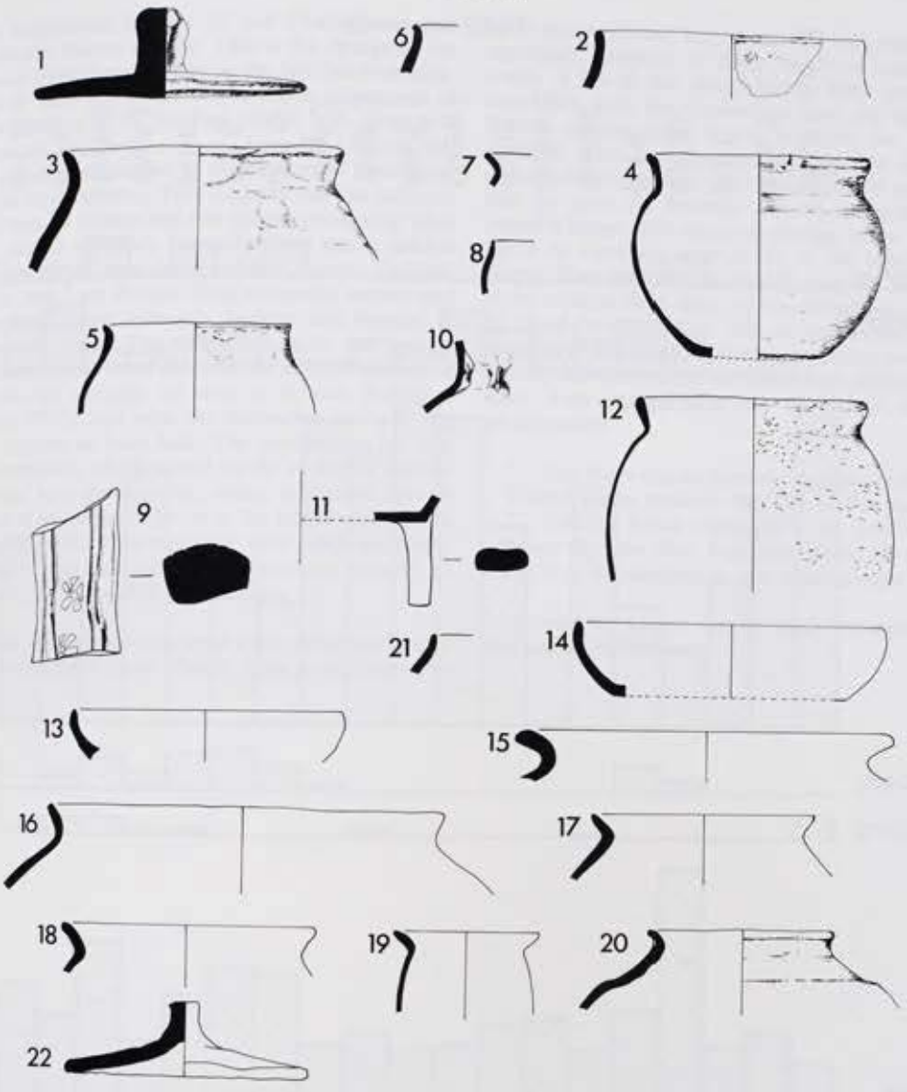


Fig 68. Pottery: Late Roman Grog-tempered ware (13–19) and Post-Roman hand-made wares (1–12 and 20–22). Scale 1:4, except 9 at 1:2.

comparative data available. The Neatham vessels have been classified according to a series of functional categories proposed elsewhere (Millett 1979b). The picture (Fig 69) is somewhat uneven with variations from the overall pattern which may result from small sample size, or from functional variation across the site. Certain points are however clear. The proportions of storage jars in the assemblages remain constant through time, whilst dishes and jars appear to decline slightly in importance in time. In contrast the mortaria, beakers, flagons and bowls become more important in the later assemblages. The same general chronological trends are also shown on other sites (Millett 1979b, Fig 13 – note that the figures there exclude samian ware). This suggests that there is a chronological development in the usage of pottery in Roman Britain, as a part of the process of Romanisation which may reflect changes in cooking and eating habits. Against this background certain features may be picked out as unusual. Pits 17, 20 and Oven 1 stand out because of their small sample sizes, but Well 6 has a smaller proportion of dishes and jars, and a larger proportion of bowls than might be expected at this period despite the fact that over 100 vessels were counted. This may suggest that there was some particular function taking place in this area of the site. Collection of more such data for comparison is required before the interpretation of such anomalies is possible.

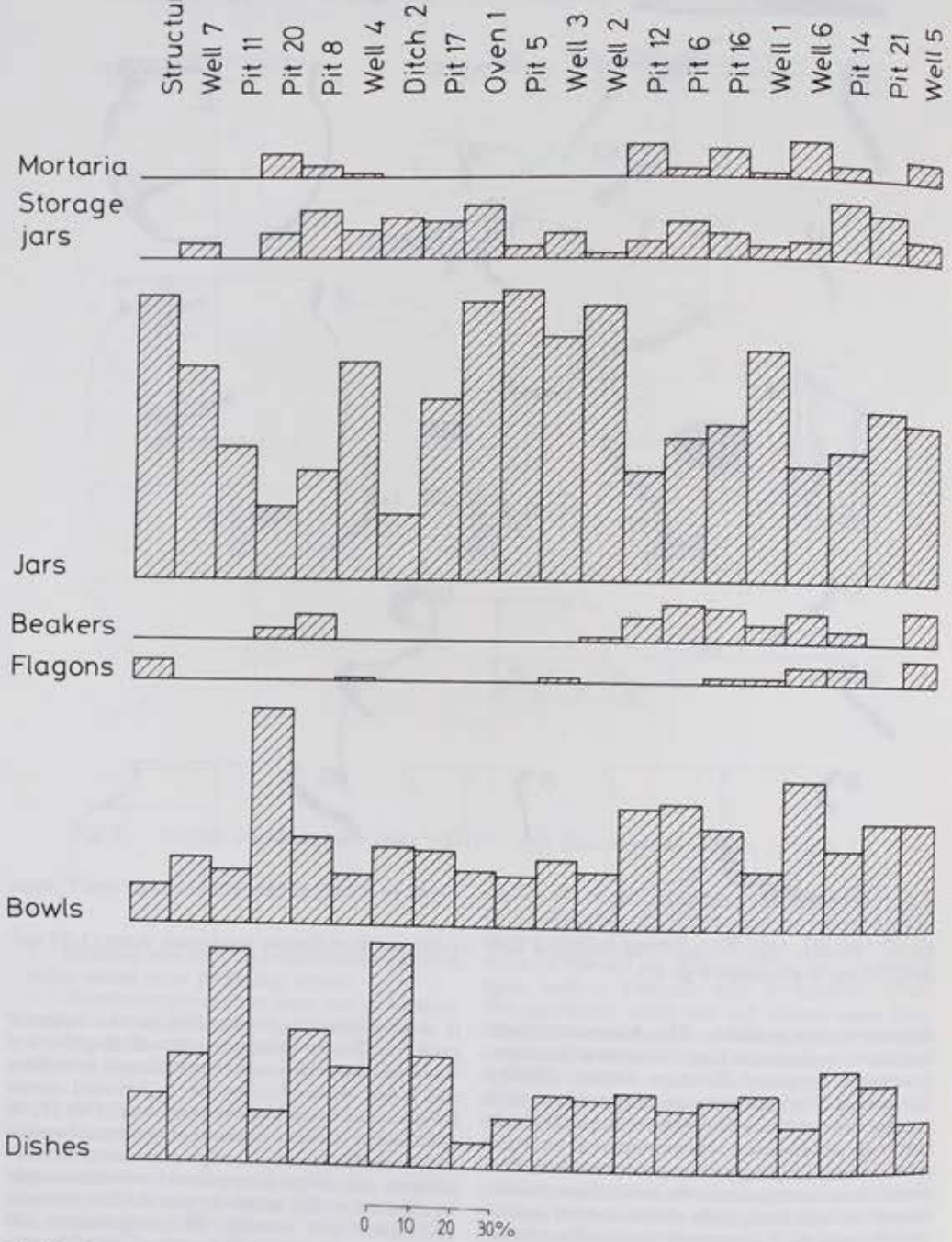


Fig 69. Pottery: histogram showing the proportions of vessels of different shape categories within the seriated features.

An examination of Figs 52 and 53–62 shows one particular feature of note. This is the change in the overall pottery assemblage in the late third century. Firstly there was a relatively constant appearance of new types up to Pit 12 (Figs 53–62) with three new types per feature on average. After Pit 12 there was an apparent stagnation in the amount of innovation in the local industry. This suggests that the industry had won its market and was simply producing what the market required. Secondly there was a sudden appearance of new fabrics (New Forest, Oxfordshire, and Late Roman Grog tempered wares) and functional forms (mortaria, beakers and flagons) at the same time. This coincided with the greatly increased numbers of coins on the site (paralleled, of course, on virtually all sites in Roman Britain – Reece 1972), and with the increasing contacts the site appears to have had. The explanation for this phenomenon, which would surely be called 'culture change' by a prehistorian, seems explicable here in terms of an economic boom in the late Roman period bringing with it increasingly wide socio-economic contacts. Perhaps similar explanations should be sought for other such phenomena.

A final point to be considered is the interpretation of the assemblages from Well 5. This assemblage presents two problems: first its top layer (A) contained a significant quantity of Early Medieval hand-made wares (3.5% of the assemblages). This group was associated with the *Grubenhaus*, and the Romano-British pottery from it can therefore be seen as residual. This is supported by the fact that the average sherd size for pottery from layer B was twice that for layer A. Secondly the whole feature contained a larger than usual percentage of the Tilford fabric of Farnham ware (6.8% of the total assemblage). If we look only at layer B, which is less likely to be residual than layer A, the percentage rises to 10.5% of the assemblage. The increase in the relative quantity of this fabric is also seen on other early fifth century assemblages in the South-east (Millett 1979, 133). Two explanations can be offered for this phenomenon:

1. that there was an increase in production of the Tilford fabric towards the end of the period;
2. that the fabric continued to be produced for longer than the other Farnham fabrics, thus allowing it to accumulate in the latest groups.

At present no choice can be made between these alternative explanations.

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Chapter 4

The Coins

by R A Merson

This discussion is divided into two parts, with the first considering the site finds, and the second, the hoard from Area A, Well 2.

The coins are listed on fiche (M1/8–79) and summarised in Tables 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 19 following the descriptions of each Area. All coins, including the post-Roman and unstratified, have been included. Initial cleaning and conservation, and preliminary listing of the coins from Areas B to F was undertaken by Mr Peter May. The coin lists present full descriptions because of the difficulties in attributing poorly preserved coins specific catalogue numbers. Dr Simon Keay kindly prepared the list from the 1979 excavations (Area B, trench V).

1,066 Roman coins from the excavations are summarised in Table 23, which does not include either the 195 coins from the hoard, or 251 uncertain or modern coins. Before examining these figures in any detail it would be helpful to put the total into perspective.

Even if most of the coins from the site were to be recovered the total amount in monetary terms would be relatively insignificant. Dividing the list arbitrarily by centuries, there is a total sum of less than four *denarii* from the first century, and approximately seven *denarii* from the second. The sums for the third and fourth centuries are more difficult to quantify. For the period AD 193–260 there are approximately twelve *denarii* (counting an *antoninianus* as two *denarii*, and ignoring possible non-parity between base metal, plated and silver *denarii*). It could be argued that taking into account the progressive debasement of the *denarius* between the first century and AD 260, the sums of four, seven and twelve *denarii* are not very different in terms of silver content or purchasing power, and any variation is due to chance. The coins of the period AD 260–402 represent similar sums. Up to AD 364 bronze coins contained a fixed proportion of silver (often only one or two per cent) which was clearly an intentional addition to the alloy. After AD 364 silver was not added. A late fourth century source gives a rate of 1800 bronze coins to each gold coin (Ravetz 1964, 217 and note 2) which with the gold:silver ratio between 1:14.4 and 1:18 gives at least 100 bronze coins to each silver one. Thus the 48 coins from the site which date to AD 388–402 are equivalent to about half a silver coin. It is apparent that despite the wide variation from century to century in terms of numbers of coins recovered, the total value of the coins in terms of silver varied very little. In terms of gold all the coins probably amount to the equivalent of less than two *aurei* or *soldi*, underlining the fact that the finds represent no more than a very small residue of the currency of Roman Neatham.

This may be explained by multiplying our totals by 50 to produce a very rough estimate for the coin losses from the whole site, and attempting to present this in terms of prices and incomes. Unfortunately there is little such information relating to Roman Britain, the only example known to me being in Duncan-Jones (1974, 126) so it is necessary to use other sources such as army pay (Webster 1969, 256–260). The basic pay of a legionary in the first century was 225 *denarii* per annum. Domitian increased it to 300 *denarii* and it remained at that level until the reign of Septimius Severus, but it is not known how much was actually in coin, rather than being deducted for various expenses, or recorded in an account in the soldier's name. The troops would have received some coin for incidental purchases, perhaps an absolute minimum of one *denarius* per legionary per payday. A total site loss figure of some 100 *aureii* or 2500 *denarii* from some 350 or so years can therefore be seen to represent an average of seven *denarii* per year for the occupation of the site; a tiny proportion of the pay of even one legionary. Expressed in these terms the total value of the site finds can begin to be seen in dim perspective.

Returning to the overall summary for the site in Table 23, it is clear that the picture is very similar to that from other civilian sites in Roman Britain (above, 5; Fig 4). Although by comparison with neighbouring towns a few more first and second century coins might have been expected, there are sufficient early coins to support the view that the site was continuously occupied throughout the Romano-British period. Radiate and other copies are included in the tables as being contemporaneous with their prototypes (*eg* radiates AD 259–296, and fallen horseman copies AD 348–364). It is not clear how extensive the third and fourth century copying was, but it looks as though the imitations were produced during the troughs in the supply of coins from the continent and were therefore filling a local need. The

suggestion that the radiate copies were a currency which was discarded as worthless following a period of rapid inflation is not borne out by the comparatively small quantities of these coins found on the site. Expressed in terms of value or purchasing power there is no indication that losses are disproportionate to those from any other period.

A comparison with other settlements is more likely to be informative than a simple examination of the figures for Neatham alone. Only in this way will any deviation from the normal currency pattern stand out (above, 5).

Table 25 shows the figures for Winchester and Chichester compiled in the same format as those for Neatham. The Winchester figures were published by Reece (1972), and the Chichester figures are based on the information in Winbolt (1935), Down and Rule (1971) and Down (1974). The number of coins from Chichester is surprisingly small.

The figures from Winchester are very similar to those from Neatham except for a noticeably larger percentage of coins of AD 364–378 at Neatham, and of the period AD 388–402 at Winchester. The difference between Winchester and Neatham in Period XIV probably arises from the fact that the Neatham coins are tabulated by size (AE 3/4) whilst Reece has gone by the denominations copied (AE 2), although this point remains to be confirmed.

The figures for Chichester are more difficult to interpret and more information is needed. The figure of 119 coins from seven sites seems very low, and there is an almost complete absence of Theodosian issues, a matter for comment in an area which, it is claimed, remained a Romanised enclave until well into the fifth century (Welch 1971). The problem is complicated by the fact that the coin sequences on most Sussex villa sites are said to end around AD 370 (Cunliffe 1973, chapter 6).

The figures for Silchester presented in Table 24 are based on a list kindly made available by Dr Reece. As the list was compiled some years ago, the exact division between the periods and denominations is lacking, so the coins have been arranged by reign as near to the scheme as possible. With all their faults, and the possibility of contamination or the presence of dispersed hoards, the breakdown of these figures shows little significant difference from those for Neatham. The coinage prior to 260 is present in a greater proportion compared with Neatham, suggesting a difference in the nature and history of the two sites.

Table 23. Summary of the coins from all Areas.

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	total	percent
I	27 BC–AD 41	1	–	–	–	1	0.09
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	1	–	1	0.09
IIb	AD 54–69	1	–	–	–	1	0.09
III	AD 69–96	1	1	1	–	3	0.28
IV	AD 96–117	–	3	1	–	4	0.37
V	AD 117–138	–	5	1	–	6	0.62
VI	AD 138–161	2	6	5	–	13	1.21
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	3	–	–	3	0.28
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	3	–	–	3	0.28
VIII	AD 193–222	4	–	–	–	4	0.47
IXa	AD 222–238	4	–	–	–	4	0.37
IXb	AD 238–259	2	–	1	–	3	0.28
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	444	444	41.65
XI	AD 275–295/6						
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	1	3	6	10	0.93
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	22	22	2.06
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	270	270	25.32
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	4	99	103	9.66
XVa	AD 364–378	–	–	–	120	120	11.25
XVb	AD 364–378	–	–	–	3	3	0.28
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	48	48	4.50
Totals		15	21	17	1012	1066	100.00

Excluded from above:
Hoard from Well 2 = 195 coins
AE uncertain and modern = 276 coins
Coins from 1971 trial trenches = 4 coins

Table 24. Summary of the Silchester coin finds.

Period	Date	Numbers	Percentage
I	27 BC–AD 41	20 (including 9 republican)	0.31
IIa	AD 41–54	57 (Claudius)	0.90
IIb	AD 54–69	22 (Nero)	0.35
III	AD 69–96	151 (Civil war to Domitian)	2.38
IV	AD 96–117	87 (Nerva and Trajan)	1.37
V	AD 117–138	87 (Hadrian and Sabina)	1.37
VI	AD 138–161	113 (Antoninus Pius and Faustina senior)	1.78
VIIa	AD 161–180	87 (M Aurelius and Faustina junior)	1.37
VIIb	AD 180–193	35 (including Lucilla and Crispina)	0.55
VIII	AD 193–222	80	1.26
IXa	AD 222–238	48	0.76
IXb	AD 238–259	21	0.33
X	AD 259–275	2386 (including all 200 Gallienus, 30 'Tetrici' and 657	
XI	AD 275–296	radiates)	37.57
XII	AD 296–317	40	0.63
Constantine I		301	4.64
XIIIa	AD 317–330	42 (Crispus)	0.66
XIIIb	AD 330–348	1113 (including Constantinian, 526)	17.52
XIIIb/XV		350 (Constans and Constantius II)	5.51
XIV	AD 348–364	86	1.35
XVa	AD 364–378	820	12.91
XVb	AD 378–388	8 (Magnus Maximus and Fl. Victor)	0.13
XVI	AD 388–402	397	6.25
		6351	100.00

Excluded: Ancient British = 16.

Table 25. Summary of the coins from Winchester and Chichester.

WINCHESTER Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total	percent
I	27 BC–AD 41	1	–	–	–	1	0.13
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	5	–	5	0.63
IIb	AD 54–69	2	–	–	–	2	0.25
III	AD 69–96	1	–	10	–	11	1.39
IV	AD 96–117	–	1	–	–	1	0.13
V	AD 117–138	–	5	5	–	10	1.26
VI	AD 138–161	1	2	2	–	5	0.63
VIIa	AD 161–180	1	5	1	–	7	0.88
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
VIII	AD 193–222	2	–	–	–	2	0.25
IXa	AD 222–238	2	–	–	–	2	0.25
IXb	AD 238–259	2	–	–	–	2	0.25
X	AD 259–275						
XI	AD 275–294/6	–	–	–	374	374	47.22
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	13	–	13	1.64
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	24	24	3.03
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	160	160	20.20
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	51	–	51	6.44

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total	percent
XVa	AD 364–378	1	–	–	55	56	7.07
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	5	5	0.63
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	61	61	7.70
Totals		13	13	87	679	792	99.98

Excluded: unknown number.

Table 25. Summary of the coins from Winchester and Chichester, continued.

CHICHESTER

Period	Date	AR	AE1	AE2	AE3/4	Total	Percent
I	27 BC–AD 41	–	–	1	–	1	0.84
IIa	AD 41–54	–	–	2	–	2	1.68
IIb	AD 54–69	–	–	1	–	1	0.84
III	AD 69–96	–	1	5	–	6	5.04
IV	AD 96–117	1	1	–	–	2	1.68
V	AD 117–138	–	2	1	–	3	2.52
VI	AD 138–161	–	–	1	–	1	0.84
VIIa	AD 161–180	–	1	–	–	1	0.84
VIIb	AD 180–193	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
VIII	AD 193–222	1	1	–	–	2	1.68
IXa	AD 222–238	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
IXb	AD 238–259	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
X	AD 259–275	–	–	–	36	36	30.25
XI	AD 275–294/6						
XII	AD 294/6–317	–	–	1	–	1	0.84
XIIIa	AD 317–330	–	–	–	6	6	5.04
XIIIb	AD 330–348	–	–	–	44	44	36.97
XIV	AD 348–364	–	–	–	3	3	2.52
XVa	AD 364–378	2	–	–	6	8	6.72
XVb	AD 378–388	–	–	–	1	1	0.84
XVI	AD 388–402	–	–	–	1	1	0.84
		4	6	12	97	119	99.98

Excluded:

Ancient British	= 1
AR denarius	= 1
AE 3/4th century	= 5
AV Solidus	= 1
	8

The Hoard from Well 2 (Fig 20; for list see M1/21)

Although the 195 coins recovered represent all or most of those surviving in the pit, it is impossible to determine whether or not this is the whole of the original hoard. The uncontained nature of the find means that it may include one or two strays, as it possibly represents only the residue left behind when a much larger hoard was recovered. If the coins are not the complete hoards, are they representative and do the coins represent a cross-section of the currency in circulation in the early 390s? The presence of the oldest (pre AD 330) coins in only the upper part of the pit serves as an indication of the problems involved in attempting to answer these questions. Comparison with other hoards of similar date suggests that the hoard could easily be both complete and representative.

Twenty-two late fourth century bronze coin hoards from Roman Britain are summarised by Reece (1974a); these range in size from under 50 to over 4000 coins, but 17 of the 22 hoards have under 600

coins in them. A 'normal' Theodosian hoard is defined by Reece (1974a) and his definition includes 18 of the 22 hoards summarised. Like Neatham, the remaining four hoards contain a maximum of 10% of coins post-AD 388, suggesting a date of deposition soon after that date. It should be pointed out that the Neatham hoard contains five large bronzes of the period AD 350–353, and no small coins of the *Spes Reipublicae* type of AD 356–361, and in these respects it is different from even the four 'abnormal' hoards cited by Reece. The five bronzes of AD 350–363 are all large coins in good condition with one or two showing traces of the original silver wash. It is difficult to point to a similar hoard to Neatham. Of the four 'abnormal' hoards Little Langford (*Numismatic Chronicle* 1906) has 43% of the coins of AD 378–388, but Neatham has none; Warle and Redenhall (*Numismatic Chronicle* 1946) contain large percentages of coins of the period AD 330–364, and the Gallic Empire respectively; leaving only Wiveliscombe similar in composition, although not in size, to Neatham. A brief account of the 1139 coins was published by Hill (1946), and it is compared with Neatham in Table 26.

The composition of the Wiveliscombe hoard is similar to Neatham in the long period covered by the early coins, and the dominance of coins of the Valentinianic period. However, there are no coins of the period AD 378–388 from Neatham whilst Wiveliscombe has 17 (1.5%). Neatham also has only 3 coins (1.5%) of the period AD 388–402, compared with the 78 coins (6.9%) from Wiveliscombe. All the evidence therefore points to the Neatham hoard having been deposited very early in the Theodosian period, perhaps *c* AD 390.

Table 26. Comparison of Wiveliscombe and Neatham Hoards

Period	Wiveliscombe		Neatham	
pre–270	–	–	1	0.5%
Gallic Empire	10	0.9%	7	3.6%
270–317	–	–	2	1.0%
317–330	3	0.3%	1	0.5%
330–348	74	6.5%	21	10.8%
348–364	62	5.4%	34	17.4%
364–378	866	76.0%	121	62.0%
378–388	17	1.5%	–	–
388–402	78	6.9%	3	1.5%
uncertain	29	2.5%	5	2.5%
Totals	1139		195	

Table 27. Summary of the hoard from Well 2.

Period	Number of Coins (AE 3/4 unless stated)	Percentage of total (to nearest 0.1%)
pre–253	1 (AE 2)	0.5
253–270	–	–
Gallic Empire	7	3.6
270–294	1	0.5
British Empire	–	–
294–307	–	–
307–317	1	0.5
317–330	1	0.5
330–348	7	3.6
348–350	2	1.0
350–353	5 (AE 2)	2.6
353–360	2	1.0
Fallen horseman copies	16	8.2
Magnetian copies	9	4.6
364–378	121	62.0
378–388	–	–
388–402	3	1.5
4th century	4	2.0
Uncertain	1	0.5
Total	195	99.8

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The Brooches

The late Mr M R H

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Chapter 5

The Small Finds

by Mark Redknap

with contributions by Dr Giles Clarke, Dr Martin Henig, the late Mr M R Hull, Dr D Peacock, John Shepherd, V Snetterton-Lewis and Dr Jane Timby

The small finds from each Area were examined at the end of that excavation, and preliminary reports prepared by Mr G H Cole. The bulk of the present report has been compiled and produced by Mr M Redknap using Mr Coles' drawings for objects from Areas D to F. Additional drawings have been prepared by Miles Ellis (wallplaster), Simon Jones (Area B, trench V finds), Martin Millett (Leather) and Jane Timby (stonework). Mr V Snetterton-Lewis also compiled descriptions of the objects from the 1979 excavations (Area B, trench V).

The catalogue is presented by material, and grouped by Area. The object numbers are also used in the illustrations. In the catalogue the context is given at the end of the description, together with the likely date of deposition (all dates are AD).

The Objects of Bronze

The Brooches

The late Mr M R Hull, MA, FSA, writes:

1. A rather large T-shaped bronze brooch with hinged pin. The rather long crossbar is almost round, with several vertical mouldings on a flattened front surface. The hole for the axis-pin may have been drilled or laid in a saw-cut and hammered over. The bow is semi-circular behind and hollowed down the front with a small central rib; towards the toe are a number of cross-mouldings. The catch plate is simple with one round hole.

This brooch is unique in my experience. The long crossbar with hinged pin is probably derived from a spring brooch of the same description, and a prototype can be found in the British Museum (no accession number, and no provenance) with similar long crossbar, long spring, and a somewhat similar group of mouldings at the foot. A problem is posed by the rounded, almost cylindrical bow, with one central and two marginal ribs. This is of the Polden Hill type, but the Dolphin type also often has a long ornamental crossbar: among these is a hinged Dolphin from Richborough (Cunliffe 1968, brooch 26).

The hollow face of the bow is difficult to parallel. There are a few known with hollow, simple, rounded fluting: from York, Lincoln, Cirencester, Leicester and Stratford-on-Avon. But these are all Polden Hill types with short or comparatively short crossbar (and all spring). These are two hinged variants of the Dolphin type in which the bows are deeply grooved with V-shaped grooves but our example is a wide, shallow V-groove with a central rib.

Whether our brooch is derived from Polden Hill, or Dolphin type, this fact, combined with the long crossbar and the round hole in the catchplate, would date it to the mid first century.
Area F, Burial 4 (later first century).

2. A Nauheim derivative brooch of iron with a spring of three turns, narrow flat bow and short, flat catchplate to which the bow drops in a smooth curve. This brooch belongs to a group distinguished by the profile of the foot, with parallels from West Lavington, Upper Upham, Ashdown (Berks), Armsley, Stockton, Cirencester, Cold Kitchen Hill, Caistor-by-Norwich, Russel Down and Silchester. The distribution seems to be pretty general, but concentrates on Wiltshire to some extent.
Area F, Structure 23, surface (third–fourth century).

3. One of the very small and varied forms of the Hod Hill series in bronze. The head is typical in Hod Hill form; below it, on the bow, is an oval boss between two roughly knurled mouldings. I know nothing really like it although there are one or two (unpublished) of the same class. The date is probably Claudian–Neronian, certainly pre-Flavian.
Area F, Structure 23, surface (third–fourth century).

4. Bronze plate brooch. Around the rim are ten rounded lugs; the centre of the disc is now empty, but may have held a stud or enamel; it is surrounded by two enamel rings, the inner rather narrow with red enamel, the outer wider with blue enamel. The pin was sprung on a single lug.

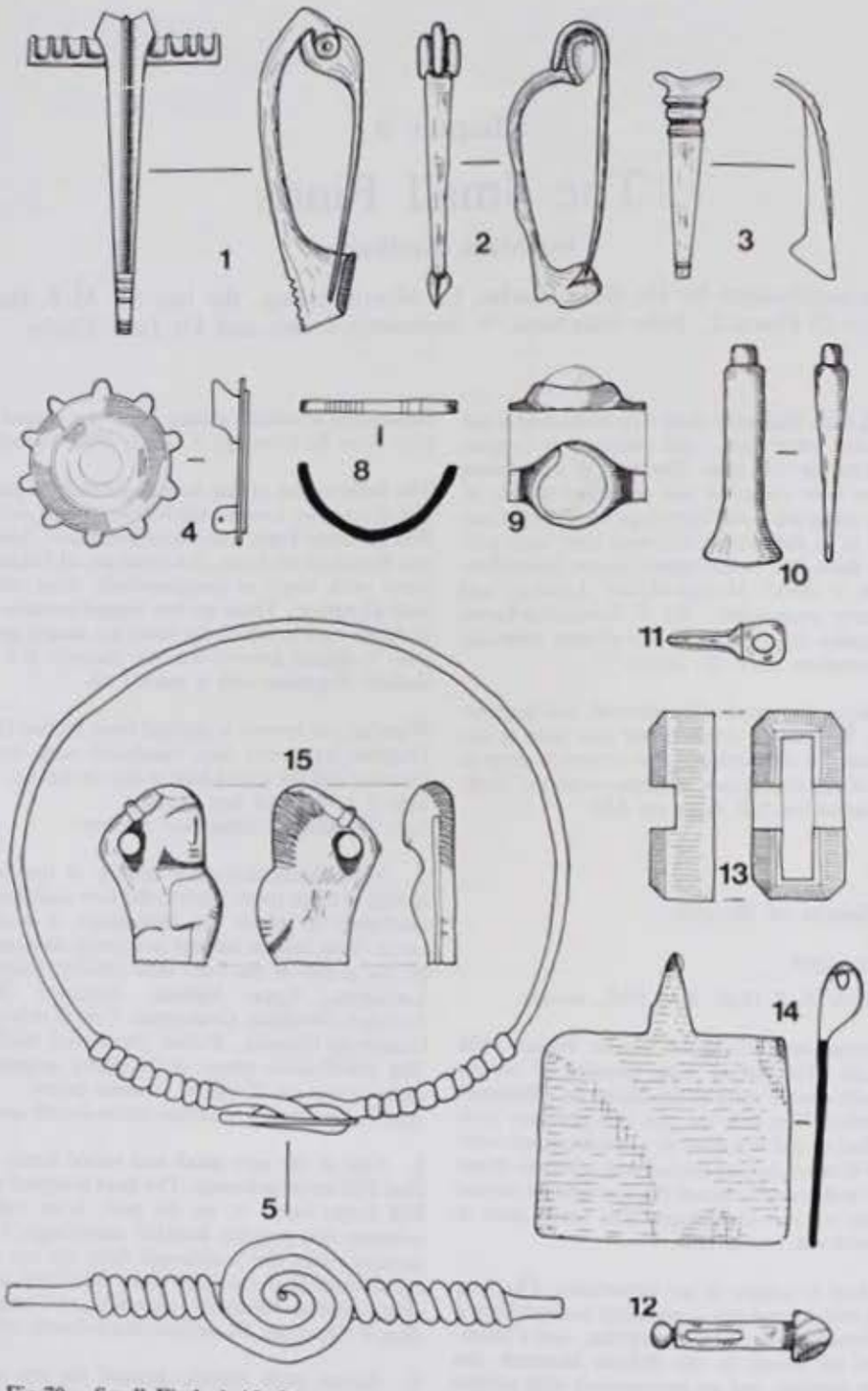


Fig 70. Small Finds 1–15. Bronze objects from Areas E and F. Scale 1:1.

These brooches are not at all common and never exceed the size of this example. The pattern is usually either an open star, or a circle of round spots connected by festoons, in each case the enamel is in two colours. A similar example comes from Kate's Cabin, Thistleton. It is not clear what may have occupied the larger space: a large boss is most likely. I can quote two examples where these survive and are conical, one from Kidlington (Hunter and Kirk 1954, Fig 26.10), the other from Corbridge, but these are on disc brooches of other types. Date unknown.
Area F, Structure 24, unstratified (third–fourth century).

5. Bracelet of wire twisted in part and with flat twisted wire spiral decoration. Found clipped to brooch 1, above. Probably mid to late first century AD.
Area F, Burial 4 (later first century).

6. Bracelet of wire, twisted in part. From layer above road surface Area E, trench A (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

7. Plain finger ring from below the clay floor of Structure 23, Area F (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

8. Simple finger ring with incised vertical lines. Unstratified, area of Structure 25, Area F (third–fourth century).

9. Ring setting with green glass inset. Above floor of Structure 21, Area E (third–fourth century).

10. Bronze chisel with a short tang, possibly used for decorative bronze working. Below clay floor of Structure 23, Area F (third–fourth century).

11. Small bronze fitting. Unstratified, Area F, near Structure 25 (third–fourth century).

12. Stud with decorated hemispherical head, slot in square section shaft, and a globular head. Unstratified, Area F, near Structure 24 (third–fourth century).

13. Rectangular fitting with chamfered ends and top, with slot across top. Unstratified, Area F, area of Structure 26 (third–fourth century).

14. Bronze plate with loop at top, perpendicular to the surface. Possibly a harness mount. Area E, trench L (third–fourth century).

15. Bronze figurine broken off at waist, with worn suspension hole between crooked arm and head, and a 2 mm deep slot from the shoulder to the waist on the left hand side.

Dr Martin Henig writes:

Upper part of a bronze figurine, male figure. The right hand rests on the head, and the left by the side. The head is turned slightly to the right. The figurine is very worn but sufficient of the face with its inexpressive mouth, and the simplified striated rendering of the hair, remains to allow us to hazard the opinion that this is no import. It is probably a version of the well-known Lycian Appollo, and we may note much more accomplished renderings of the type from a Dutch terp (Zadoks-Josephus, Jitta *et al* 1967, 4f.2), Louvigils (Faider-Feytmans 1957, 55 and pl 13.58: not a funerary genius as stated) and Vršani, Yugoslavia (Popović *et al* 1969, 87.78). Also note examples in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Babelon *et al* 1895, 51.109) and in Boucher (1976, 131 n26, pl 48.218–9).

The origin of the type was a Praxitelean statue, which was used both for representations of Apollo and also for figures of Dionysos-Bacchus (Henig 1978, 117).

16. Part of a bracelet of twisted wire with wrapped end and hook or loop. Above floor, Structure 19 (late third century).

17. Plain finger ring with nine facets. Above floor, Structure 19 (late third century).

18. Plain finger ring with rectangular, plain bevel. Surface of courtyard between Structures 19 and 20 (late third–fourth century).

19. Finger ring with double band decoration and upturned terminal. Above floor, Structure 19 (late third century).

20. Tweezers (Cunliffe 1971, 109.59). Above floor of Structure 19 (late third century).

21. Spoon-shaped spatula broken off at bowl. Infill of Well 8 (third century).

22. 'T'-shaped fitting. Above floor, Structure 19 (late third century).

23. Curved needle. From Pit 22 (late second–mid third century).

24. Pin with fused green glass head. Above floor, Structure 19 (late third century).

25. Brooch. The late Mr M R Hull, MA, FSA, writes:

Nauheim derivative brooch with a straight bow and several cross-grooves or indentations struck, more or less, squarely across the bow, possibly with a cold chisel.

Many such types were found at Fishbourne, and the type seems to have been centred there. Few have been found elsewhere. The date is generally pre-Flavian and at Fishbourne before the date of the Palace (Cunliffe 1971, type II). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

26. Rectangular strip of bronze with repoussé ornament consisting of a border of small dots down each edge. Length 43.5mm, width 12mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

27. As 26 and probably from the same object. Length 49mm, width 12mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

28. Plain wire bracelet, simple hook terminal. Circular in cross-section. Diameter *c* 40mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

29. Thin bronze wire bracelet, each terminal coiled twice around the body to form expanded fastenings. Broken. Similar to 31. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

30. Wire bracelet as 29 (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 111.24A). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

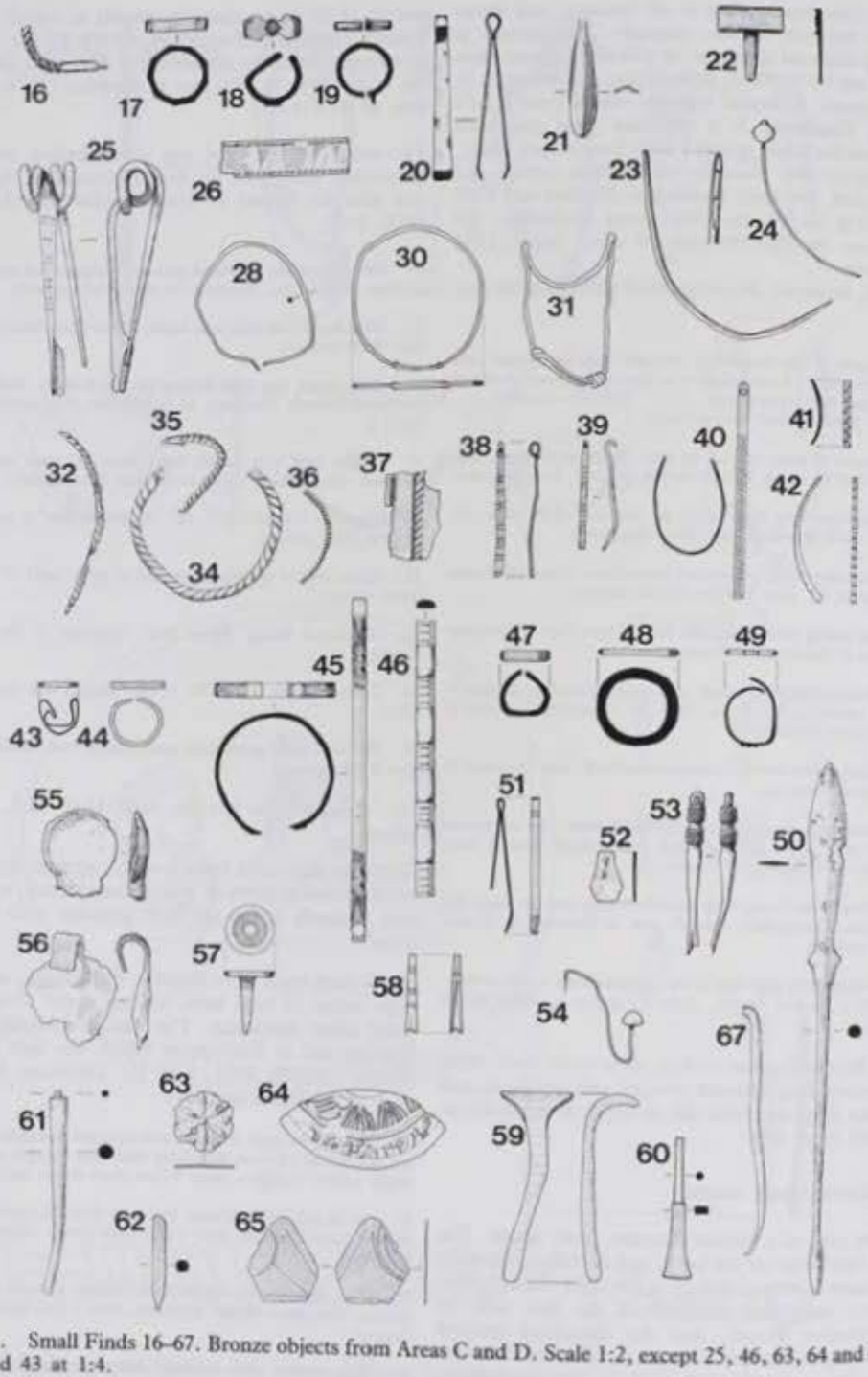


Fig 71. Small Finds 16–67. Bronze objects from Areas C and D. Scale 1:2, except 25, 46, 63, 64 and 67 at 1:1 and 43 at 1:4.

31. Wire bracelet as 29. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

32-36. Five examples of bronze bracelets of twisted wire of double strand type, four with simple hooked terminals (Brodribb *et al* 1973, Fig 54.195–8). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). 33 not illustrated.

37. Bronze strip type decorated with punched border and central rope motif (Frere 1972, Fig 32.31). Length 29mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

38. Fragment of terminal and body of bracelet; flat and rectangular in cross-section. Body tapers at end, and turning inward is wrapped once around itself to form terminal. Ornamented by groups of transverse grooves and intervening shallow notches which alternate from side to side. Length 43mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

39. Fragment of bracelet, flat and rectangular in cross-section. Decoration based on groupings of transverse grooves, separated from each other by long, plain panels which are given oval form by shallow elongated triangular notches at the corners of each panel. Terminates in a hook for fastening; other end lost (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 111.31). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

40. Fragment of bracelet, flat and rectangular in cross-section. Rounded terminal with perforation. Decorated down centre by running S pattern. Length 71mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

41. Fragment of bracelet, rectangular cross-section. Decorated with triangular notching, leaving raised zig-zag along length. Length 22.3mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

42. Outer face only is decorated, with alternate triangular notching as 41. Length 41.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

43. Plain finger ring of D-shaped cross-section. Diameter *c* 20mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

44. Finger ring of rectangular cross-section. Flattened ends decorated with diagonal transverse grooves. Diameter 18.5mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

45. Ring of flat cross-section. Decorative element restricted to terminals, consists of groups of transverse grooves separated by shallow notching. Pairs of grooves diverge towards square cut ends, one of which is embellished with raised circle. Diameter 40mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

46. Bracelet of round D-shaped section, decorated with groups of 3-4 indented transverse cuts separated by transverse moulded panels; length 45.5mm (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 111.29). Defences, layer 3.

47. Small finger ring of rounded rectangular cross-section. Plain terminals. Diameter 16.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

48. Plain finger ring of sharp D-shaped cross-section. Diameter 26.5mm. Defences, layer 2 (ploughsoil).

49. Thin finger ring of D-shaped cross-section. Overlapping terminals, decorated on front face by three raised facets, the outer two supporting vertical grooves. Diameter 19mm. Area C, unstratified.

50. Bronze spatula. Octagonal shank, tear-shaped probe at one end and plano-convex blade at the other. Length 175mm (Neal 1974, Fig 63.194; Frere and St Joseph 1974, Fig 31.67). Defences, layer 9 (late second–third century).

51. Tweezers. No decoration, one arm broken; length 45mm (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 113.54). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

52. Expanded tweezer end. Length 16.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (mid–late third century).

53. Bronze nail cleaner, cylindrical, decorated by two bands of lattice-work, with suspension ring at top for attachment to chatelaine. Bend allows for thickness of shaft. Length 52.5mm (Lon Mus Cat 3 1930, pl 39). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

54. Bronze pin with green glass head. Length *c* 57.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

55. 'Mandolin' shaped spoon bowl; width 24mm (Cunliffe 1968, Pl 44.160). Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

56. Flattened bronze sheet. Pear shaped, tapering into a narrow extension that bends back to form a hook. Possibly a pendant or distorted spoon bowl; width 30mm (Hobley 1969, Fig 21.11). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

57. Decorative bronze stud with rectangular shaft and circular head. Ornamented with three concentric panels, the middle containing enamel; length 21mm (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 52.165). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

58. Bronze object; back decorated by groups of transverse grooves. Length 25.5mm. Area C, unstratified.

59. Bronze object with expanded end. Purpose unknown. Length 29.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

60. Bronze stylus end; shank circular in cross-section. Length 47mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

61. Stylus, point and scraper lost. Circular in cross-section. Length 68mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

62. Stylus point (?). Rounded square cross-section. No decoration. Length 32mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

63. Bronze petal ornament; two perforations for attachment to cloth or leather. Diameter 10mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

64. Bronze plate, decorated with three panels: lower with fruit motifs; middle with grass (?); and upper plain. Height 13mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

65. Triangular bronze sheet with small perforations at each rounded apex. Decorated with single incised line border and faint, concentric arcs on one side. Height 27mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

66. Brooch pin, point missing. Three coils. Probably the coil from a Nauheim derivative. Length 31mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

67. Brooch pin, probably from a Nauheim derivative. Length 40.1mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

68. Flattened bronze sheet. Length 36mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

69. Rectangular bronze plate with attachment holes in each corner. Length 23.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

70. Bronze plate with rivet. Length 16mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

71. Square bronze binding. Length 30mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

72–77. Studs with square shaft and domed head. Length varies from 10 to 25mm (average 16mm). Defences, layer 3, except 72 from layer 5 (mid third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

78. Riveted stud with large domed head of thin sheet fixed to a square sectioned shaft (Frere and St Joseph 1974, Fig 34.99). Length 40mm, diameter 12mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

79. Stud with flat head and square sectioned shaft. Length 12mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

80. Semi-circular decorated bronze plate. Decoration impressed into surface. Probably a box fitting. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

Fig 72. Small Find 80. Bronze object from Area C. Scale 1:1.

81. Brooches. The late Mr M R Hull, MA, FSA, writes:

A small cruciform brooch of Hull type 190 almost exactly similar to Bushe-Fox (1949) brooch 55. Brooches of this type are regarded by Dr Van Buchem as forerunners of the heavier cross-bow brooches, and date to *c* AD 170–200. The peculiarity of these brooches is that the central knob is very often cut off flat at the back. The end of the foot is usually square and not rounded as in this example. Hull reference 9878. Area B, Well 6, layer B (mid fourth century).

82. A disc brooch, probably Hull type 249, which may have had an ornamented, embossed plate soldered onto the front. The brooch has a transverse catch, a feature which also appears on knee brooches before the end of the second century. These brooches generally date to the first and second centuries AD. Hull reference 9879. Area B, Pit 19, layer B (fourth century).

83. A fusiform or shuttle shaped brooch of Hull type 273, being a typical example with yellow enamel studs. It is 63mm long, and the largest yet found. Two corded bands across the middle are separated, whereas they are generally close together. The type is difficult to date because, besides the several found at Nor'nour, they are very scarce. Since the majority of the 250 Nor'nour brooches are second century it is presumed that this date also applies here. Hull reference 9880. Area B, surface, trench IV.

84. A Nauheim derivative with flattish bow and cold punched grooves down each side. Length 45mm. Area B, surface of Structure 13 (late third–fourth century).

85. A Nauheim derivative with the pin missing. The bow is flat with a gradual taper from hip-swelling to knife-edge foot which is bent at right angles to the main axis. No kick at the head: the bow tapers into two-coil springs. Bevelling down the sides of the bow. Length 37mm. Pit 21, layer A (mid fourth century).

86. Brooch pin, probably from a Nauheim derivative. Length 27mm. Pit 6, surface (late third century). Not illustrated.

87. Fragment of a brooch pin. Length 14mm. Pit 20, layer C (late second century). Not illustrated.

88. Dr Giles Clarke writes:

An interesting little hinged buckle found in layer A of Well 5 where it was associated with Theodosian coins, late Oxfordshire and Alice Holt pottery, together with chaff-tempered pottery. Nothing definitely post-Roman was found in the layer and as the site as a whole discloses no evidence for subsequent occupation, it can confidently be ascribed to the final stages of the Roman period. The buckle itself is complete save for its broken tongue and although corroded shows few signs of wear. This suggests that it was not made long before it was deposited and thus that it too is of very late Roman date. As such it is an extremely useful addition to the small corpus of well-dated and complete belt fittings of the latter fourth and early fifth centuries (Hawkes and Dunning 1961; Hawkes 1973; Hawkes 1974; and Clarke 1979).

Overall the buckle is narrow (plate 19mm wide) and elongated. It is made from four elements: a long, rectangular bronze plate; a rectangular bronze loop, an iron tongue – now incomplete – and an iron hinge-pin, round which the other parts of the buckle pivot. The plate is ornamented with lines of differently sized repoussé dots, and the loop, whose terminals clasp the outer ends of the hinge-pin, is decorated with slashed diagonal incisions. The salient points about the buckle are its elongation, its hinged construction combined with its rectangular loop, and the decoration on the loop and on the plate. Each of these points are significant to a typological understanding of the piece, and accordingly require more detailed comment.

Buckles like this with elongated plates were a characteristically British type of object in the late Roman period. They were made to fasten a form of narrow belt (less than 20mm wide) which became common here in the last third of the fourth century, and some of them have plates much narrower and more elongated than that on this example. Most such buckles have zoomorphic ornament on their loop, and these were classified as dolphin buckles of types IA and IB in 1961 (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 41–50). The plate on this example is exactly the same shape and size as that on a type IA buckle from Silchester (Fig 13.1).

Buckles with a hinged construction are comparatively unusual in the late Roman period. On the continent (Clarke 1979 V 20) they were only in vogue in the middle third of the fourth century when they were used to fasten the elaborate two-strap belts with propellor stiffeners which were almost certainly military uniform. These continental buckles have open-work plates and their loops are either plain and rectangular or decorated with confronted animal heads. In Britain the latter type were widely imitated for use on standard-width (30–40mm) single-strap belts from *c* 350 onwards and these imitations were classified as Type IIA dolphin buckles by Mrs Hawkes (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 50–57). So far in Britain no hinged buckles corresponding with the first continental type, with a rectangular loop, have been recognised, but here our buckle from Neatham is important, for it seems to fill this gap: it has a rectangular loop and a hinged construction. With it we should perhaps group two rectangular loops from fourth century deposits at Portchester Castle, which are described as harness fittings, but which surely belong to belts (Cunliffe 1975, 203, Fig 110.21 and 22). Taken with the Neatham buckle these finds leave little doubt that hinged buckles with rectangular loops were used in fourth-century Britain.

But in their construction, these three pieces are not typical, for their loop-terminals clasp the ends of the hinge. In this they contrast with continental hinged buckles and with British type IIA buckles all of whose terminals return at the base of the loop, and have affixed to them small collars, which interlock with further collars extending from the plate and so form a slot through which the pin passes. The only parallel in this respect is provided by a most unusual Type IA buckle from Upper Upham, Wilts (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, Fig 13, g) which alone of its type has an independent hinge-pin, clasped at its end by the loop terminals. This and the Neatham and Portchester pieces suggest that loops so arranged may be a feature of British buckles in the fourth century, in the case of the rectangular – looped buckles perhaps serving to distinguish them from their continental counterparts.

The diagonal cuts which decorate the loop of the Neatham buckle extend across its full width near the terminals, are absent at the corners, and run along one edge only on the loop's outer side. This very simple decoration is matched on the rectangular loop of an unhinged buckle from Lankhills, Winchester (Buckle 279 from grave 234) and on the loop of the Type IA buckle from Silchester with a plate the same size as the Neatham example (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, Fig 13.i). The intensification of the diagonal lines towards the terminals of the latter could suggest they are leading up to something, perhaps an animal head such as that on the Upper Upham Type IA hinged example. There are however no signs of any such features, although it has to be pointed out that the corrosion at the terminals is so heavy that all decorative detail has been lost.

Embossed decoration, consisting of lines of dots and sometimes circles and crescents, is a feature seen on several late Romano-British buckle plates. Some of these plates are neither narrow nor elongated, they must have been fitted to standard width belts, and where surviving, the associated loops are plain and oval. Examples come from Richborough (Cunliffe 1968, pl 35.107), Ospringe (Whiting *et al* 1931, pl 57, Fig 3) and Lankhills (Clarke 1970, Fig 6) and on all these the dots form a diagonal cross and border. Other plates with embossed decoration are narrow and elongated and must have been fitted to the narrow British belts. This type is represented by plates from Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, 201–3, Fig 110.17 and 18) and Colchester (Hull 1958, 118, Fig 47.8), by the type IA buckle from Silchester (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, Fig 13.i) and by our Neatham buckle. Apart from the Silchester example, no Type I buckles have embossed decoration: on the five other decorated Type I buckle plates still attached to Type I loops, the decoration is almost invariably incised (Fig 1.16; Fig 13, g and 1; Fig 15, m; and Hawkes 1973, pl 22). This could imply that the buckles used to fasten the narrow British belts generally fell into well-defined types, each involving a particular form of loop and a particular form of plate. The Neatham piece suggests that where the plate had embossed decoration, the loop was rectangular, or, if not that, at least without zoomorphic ornament. The Silchester Type IA buckle which is similar to the Neatham buckle in its plate and loop seems to be an exception. But the decoration on its loop is extremely simple and, alone amongst the Type I buckles, requires imagination to see in it confronted animal heads. Perhaps then it is not a Type IA buckle at all but one of this group with an embossed plate and non-zoomorphic loop.

It is clear that in all its features, the Neatham buckle falls comfortably within the range of fourth century British buckles. It has enlarged our knowledge of that range in two important respects: it has indicated that hinged buckles with rectangular loops were made in Britain, and it has drawn attention to a group of buckles with non-zoomorphic loops and embossed plates that were used to fasten the British narrow belts. But in being made for a narrow belt and having an independent hinge-pin construction, the Neatham buckle discloses something of a conflict, for those two attributes almost never characterise the same buckle. One has only to look at the differences between Type I and II dolphin buckles to see this: the former were made for narrow belts and lack hinges, while the latter have hinges but are of standard width. Why then should the Neatham buckle display such a mixture?

The reason could simply stem from the fact that the Neatham buckle is the first complete hinged buckle with a rectangular loop to be recognised in this country. It could be that, unlike the hinged dolphin buckles, all such buckles made here were fitted to the narrow belts and had long narrow plates. But this

is unlikely, partly because the two Portchester rectangular loops are far too wide for a narrow belt, and also because of a fixed-plate buckle recently discovered at Wye in Kent (Hawkes 1974, 389 Fig 3.7). The latter is of standard width (40mm), its plate has openwork arcaded decoration, and its loop is plain and basically rectangular. It is perhaps the fixed-plate equivalent of a hinged buckle with an arcaded plate and a rectangular loop, and it would bear the same relationship to such a buckle as the fixed-plate Type IIB dolphin buckles (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 57) bear to the hinged Type IIA pieces. The importance of the Wye buckle here is precisely that it does suggest the existence of a hinged equivalent in this country and thus that the hinged Neatham buckle is unlikely to be a standard British hinged buckle with rectangular loop.

In these circumstances it would seem more probable that the Neatham buckle is in fact a hybrid piece. Among the well-defined types of late Roman buckle there are several examples which are definitely hybrid: the example from Upper Upham has already been noted and beside it should be placed a loop from Lankhills (loop 496 from grave 283) which in shape and size is of Type I, but in decoration is of Type III (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 59–60). The same hybridity could well explain the Neatham example. Like the Upper Upham buckle it could well be a piece made for a narrow belt to which has been fitted an independent hinge-pin appropriate to quite another kind of buckle.

It cannot be said that the owner of this buckle was Germanic, for there is now no reason to suppose that the narrow belts of the kind the buckle fastened were ever specifically associated with Germanic settlers (see Clarke 1979 for discussion on this point). More difficult is whether the owner held any official or military position.

Hinged buckles on the continent belonged to belts that do seem to have been military, and the hinged Type IIA buckles in this country may, by virtue of their insular character and distribution, have been used by local, native forces. Presumably any hinged buckle with a rectangular loop and openwork plate would also have had similar associations. But as we have seen our Neatham buckle is a long way removed from such hinged pieces, and, unlike them, it will have belonged to a narrow belt. In the present state of research, there is no reason to associate these narrow belts with military or official personnel: their fittings are common on rural sites, and they have been found in at least two Anglo-Saxon female graves of the early fifth century (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 47.5, Fig 1.14–16; Hawkes 1974, 387). In the light of this evidence, any military or official connections for the Neatham buckle would be at best tenuous. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

89. Two rectangular plates riveted together by seven studs. Possibly a belt plate; length 36mm, width 25.5mm (Chapman and Johnson 1973, Fig 22.10). Area B, surface of Structure 13 (late third–fourth century).

90. Fragment of bronze wire, circular in cross-section. Cut at one end, possibly a simple bangle. Length 67mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

91. Bracelet of thin bronze wire, square in cross-section, with each terminal coiled twice around body to form expanded fastening. Wire twisted to resemble twisted double-strand type. Length 121mm. Area B, surface of Structure 13 (late third–fourth century).

92. Fragment of bracelet composed of two strands of bronze twisted together and lightly hammered to produce a circular cross-section. Length 46mm. Area B, surface of Structure 13 (late third–fourth century).

93. Fragment of D-sectioned bracelet. Plain except for a group of three grooves on one side. Length 74mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer E (early fourth century).

94. Fragment of a bracelet, flattened D-shaped cross-section. Decorated with cold chisel punched zig-zag line which becomes disjointed at one end. Length 146mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

95. Fragment of a bracelet, flat rectangle in cross-section. Ornamented by central line of hollow dots and intervening pairs of triangular side notches. Length 39mm. Area B, Well 5, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

96. Bracelet with oblong cross-section, only the narrow outer facet is ornamented by triangular notches on alternate sides, leaving raised facets. Length 41mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

97. As 96 but with only outer face ornamented by square notches on alternate sides, leaving a stepped ridge. Length 37mm. Area B, Pit 19, unstratified.

98. Fragment of a bracelet, outer face only decorated with shallow transverse moulding. Length 62mm. Area B, unstratified.

99. Narrow outer face only decorated on bracelet of oblong cross-section, and consisting of raised panels, each separated from the next by 3–4 light ridged transverse mouldings. Length 50mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

100–101. Two fragments of bracelet similar to 97 but of different widths. Length 102mm and 44mm respectively. Area B, Well 5, layers B and A (late fourth–fifth century).

102. Thin fragment of bracelet, decorated only by plain raised panels; length 53.5mm. Area B, surface, trench IV.

103. Plain heptagonal finger ring of sharp D-shaped cross-section. Diameter 22mm. Area B, surface of Structure 13 (late third–fourth century).

104. Octagonal finger ring; rectangular in cross-section. Decorated with central groove flanked by light punch grooves. Diameter 17.4mm. Area B, Pit 19, surface (fourth century).

105. Finger ring of D-shaped cross-section, decorated with light ridging. Diameter 18mm. Area B, Ditch 2, layer A (early third century).

106. Tweezers. Flat sheet bronze. Plain. Length 44mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

107. 'Mandolin' shaped spoon bowl. Width 26mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer A (early fourth century).

108. Bronze spoon handle, both ends missing. Rectangular in cross-section; tapers towards bowl end. (Cunliffe 1972, Fig 113.59). Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

Fig 73. Small Finds at 1:1.

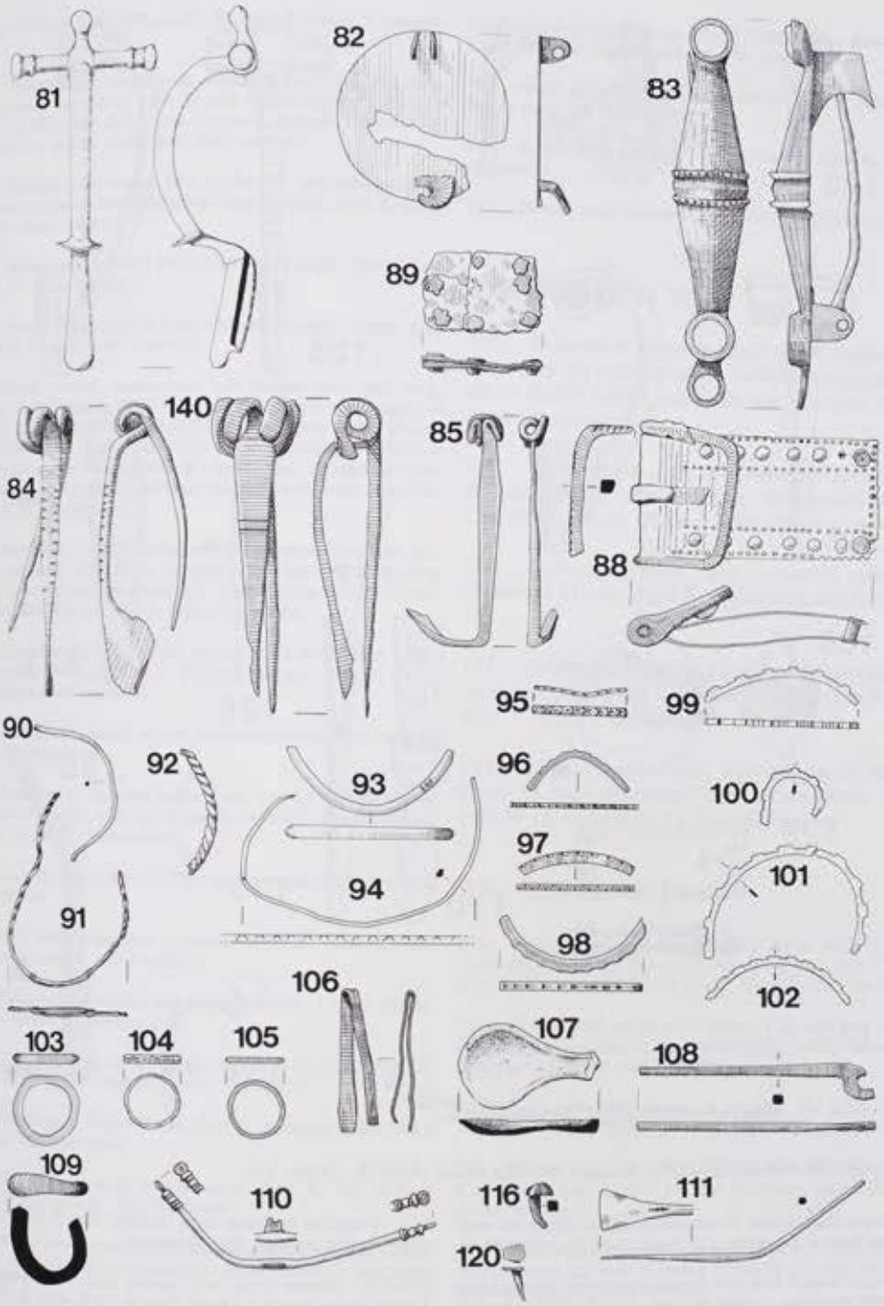


Fig 73. Small Finds 81–120, also 140. Bronze objects from Areas A and B. Scale 1:2, except 81–88 and 140 at 1:1.

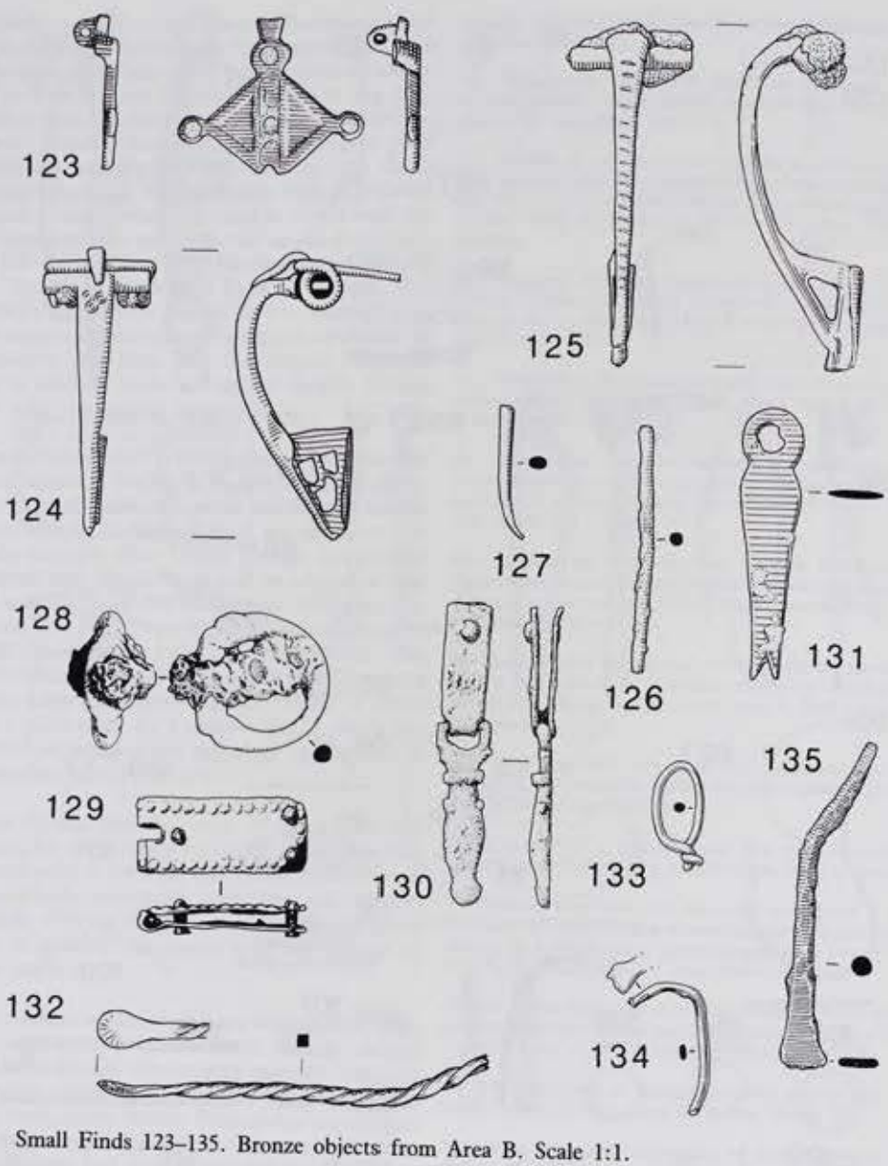


Fig 74. Small Finds 123–135. Bronze objects from Area B. Scale 1:1.

109. Bronze ring; circular in cross-section, tapering to one end. Both ends broken. Diameter *c* 25.5mm. Area B, unstratified.

110. Bronze balance arm with central suspension lug and baluster moulded terminals. Length 99.5mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

111. Spatula-headed needle or stylus. Length 91mm. Area B, Pit 13, layer A (late third–early fourth century).

112. Narrow strip of sheet bronze. Width 2mm. Bent. From Pit 6, surface (late third century). Not illustrated.

113. Flat fragment of bronze plate. Length 27.4mm. Area B, Pit 20, layer C (late second century). Not illustrated.

114. Seven fragments of thin bronze sheeting. Area B, Pit 16, layer C (late third century). Not illustrated.

115. Fragment of bronze sheet binding. Area B, Pit 19, unstratified (fourth century). Not illustrated.

116–119. Bronze studs with square shaft and round head. Length varies from 9.5–13mm. Area B, Pit 9, layer A (116, 117: late second–third century); Well 6, layers A–C (118: mid fourth century); and Pit 20, layer C (119: late second century). 117–119 not illustrated.

120–122. Bronze studs with hollow shaft and flat head. Length varies from 9–15mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer D (120: late third century); Pit 6, layer F (121: late third century); and Well 6, layer A (122: mid fourth century). 121–122 not illustrated.

123. Small lozenge shaped bronze brooch with circular terminals on corners. Inlaid with enamel, central vertical band in orange showing hollows for three insets, and yellow spots on terminals. Remainder of enamel missing; maximum width 29mm

(compare Bushe-Fox 1949, pl 29.49). Area B, trench V, ploughsoil.

124. Dolphin type brooch with perforated catch-plate and circular ornament on top of bow. Length 44mm (compare Kenyon 1948, Fig 80.4, first–early second century). Area B, Structure 27, construction trench (early–mid third century).

125. Dolphin type brooch with perforated catch-plate and incised decoration on bow. Maximum length 54mm. Area B, Ditch 2 (early third century).

126. Bronze pin probably from a brooch. Length 39mm. Area B, Pit 27 (third century).

127. Bronze pin, probably from a brooch. Length 21mm. Area B, Ditch 2 (early third century).

128. Small bronze, zoomorphic belt buckle with iron tang, Hawkes and Dunning (1961) type IIIA, conventionally dated to the late Roman period. Heavily worn. Maximum width 20mm, maximum length 18mm. The hinge bar is thickened in the centre making the object more similar to a finger ring. This feature does not seem to have parallels amongst the other published examples. Areas A/B, unstratified.

129. Small belt buckle similar in style to others from the site. With embossed dots along margins and three rivets holding together plates (compare 26 and 88). Width 11mm, length 26mm. Probably late Roman. Areas A/B, unstratified.

130. Hinged strap end, length 44mm, strap width 6mm (compare Cunliffe 1968, pl 37.121). Perhaps military. Area B, Pit 25 (late second–third century).

131. Nail cleaner, length 42mm, maximum width 9mm. Area B, trench V, ploughsoil.

132. Terminal to bracelet made from twisted bronze rod of square cross-section, with spoon-shaped terminal. Length 62mm. Area B, trench V, unstratified.

133. Loop of bronze wire with twisted terminal. Area B, trench V, ploughsoil.

134. Wire with expanded terminal. Area B, Structure 27, construction trench (third century).

135. Stylus with expanded and waisted rubber. Length 51mm. Area B, trench V, ploughsoil.

136. Two fragments of bronze sheet with rivet holes. Area B, Well 9 (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

137. Fragment of bronze sheet. Area B, drainage gulley (third century). Not illustrated.

138. Two fragments of bronze sheet. Area B, Pit 26 (late second–third century). Not illustrated.

139. Bronze stud, square shaft and domed head. Length 13mm. Area B, Structure 27, construction (third century). Not illustrated.

140. Bronze Nauheim derivative brooch. Length 49.5mm. Two parallel grooves across bow. Area A, trench B, Period II (second–mid third century). Fig 73.

141. Hollow stud with square head. Area A, Well 2, layer 100 (late third century). Not illustrated.

142. Small wire links, each 4.5mm in diameter. Area A, trench C, Period II/III (second–fourth century).

143. Two fragments of bronze sheeting. Area A, Structure 3 (first–early second century). Not illustrated.

144. Small pyramid shaped stud. Width 5mm. Area A, Pit 2, layer 135 (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

145. Small globule of bronze. Area A, Well 1, layer 34 (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

146. Bronze loop probably from a buckle. Area A, trench C, ploughsoil.

147. Double sided bronze buckle. Area A, surface of trench C.

The Objects of Silver

148. Bracelet of two strands of silver, beaten slightly to give an oval section. Terminal capped in thin silver sheet. Other end missing. Length 58.5mm. Area C, ploughsoil.

149. Plain finger ring of D-shaped cross-section. Bronze with a silver surface. Expanded terminal. Diameter 22mm. Area C, ploughsoil.

150. Octagonal finger ring; rounded outer edge. Diameter 21mm. Area B, ploughsoil above Structure 13.

151. Fragment of silver ring with D-shaped cross-section, and setting for stone. Area B, trench V, post hole 5 (fourth century).

152. Square headed pin, with setting on terminal. Faces of head decorated with incised lines. Area B, rubble of Structure 27 (fourth century).

The Objects of Lead

153. Fragment of crude lead ingot *c* 62mm wide by *c* 42mm thick with chamfered top edges, length *c* 65mm. Area F, beneath floor of Structure 23 (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

154. Conical lead weight with flattened top and iron ring inset. Probably a plumb bob or steelyard weight. Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

155. Lead nail (*sic*), square in section, flat head. Bent but complete. Length 46mm. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

156. Rod of rough rectangular shape. Probably a casting flash from molten lead. Length 141mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

157. Lead object, square in cross-section with flattened expansion to accept nail hole in centre. Probably a buckle clip. Length 66.5mm. Area B, near Oven 15.

158. Conical lead weight, with small hole in base. Probably a steelyard weight. Area B, Structure 27 construction (third century).

159. Droplet of lead. Area B, ploughsoil above Structure 27. Not illustrated.

160. Trimming from a lead sheet. Area B, Pit 26 (late second–third century). Not illustrated.

161. Acorn shaped balance weight, with slight conical perforation. Area A, Period II occupation (second–third century).

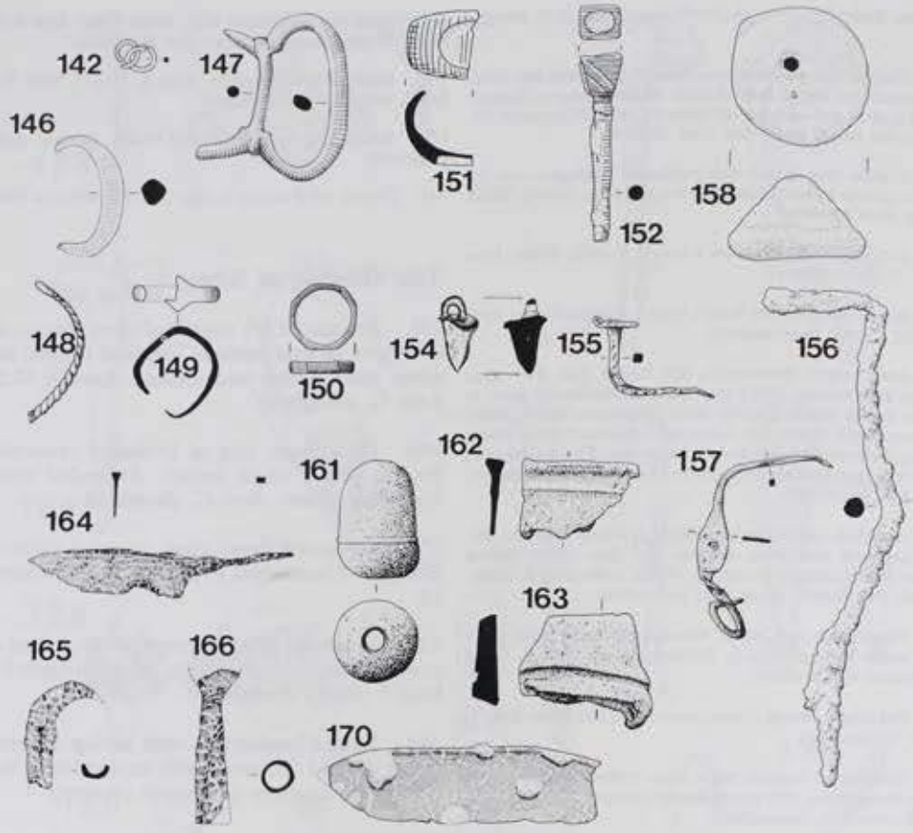


Fig 75. Small Finds 142–166 and 170. Lead, silver and iron objects (all Areas). Scale 1:2, except 154 and 164–166 at 1:4.

162. Rim from the edge of a lead tank or vessel. Area A, Period I/II occupation (first–second century).

163. Two fragments of lead lining with transverse grooves. Area A, Structure 3 (first–early second century).

The Objects of Iron

164. Iron knife with tang. Area F, below floor of Structure 23 (third–fourth century).

165. Socketed iron sickle or reaping hook. Area F, gravel in front of Structure 24 (third–fourth century).

166. Small socketed spear (Johnston 1972, Fig 1). Area F, unstratified.

167. Small iron cleat. Area F, gravel in front of Structure 24 (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

168. Three-barbed object with circular, gilded (?) top. Part of a door lock mechanism. Area F, unstratified, area of Structure 24.

169. Split spike loop with arms forged apart. Area F, below floor of Structure 23. Not illustrated.

170. Knife blade. Area F, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

171. Flat tapered plate with hole at end. Carpenter's plane blade. Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

172. Part of an axe head. Area D, ploughsoil.

173. Iron gouge, showing little sign of wear. Well 8 (third century).

174. Iron gouge. Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

175. Small iron cleat. Area D, Well 8 (third century). Not illustrated.

176. Small iron cleat. Area D, above courtyard between Structures 19 and 20 (third–fourth century).

177. Stylus with damaged eraser (Frere 1972, Fig 49). Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

178. Stylus with damaged eraser. Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

179. Part of door lock mechanism. Area D, ploughsoil.

180. Latch lifter with ring attached (Boon 1957, pl 27.6; Frere 1972, 185.73). Area D, Well 8 (third century).

181. Fragment of binding with a single nail hole. Area D, Well 8 (third century).

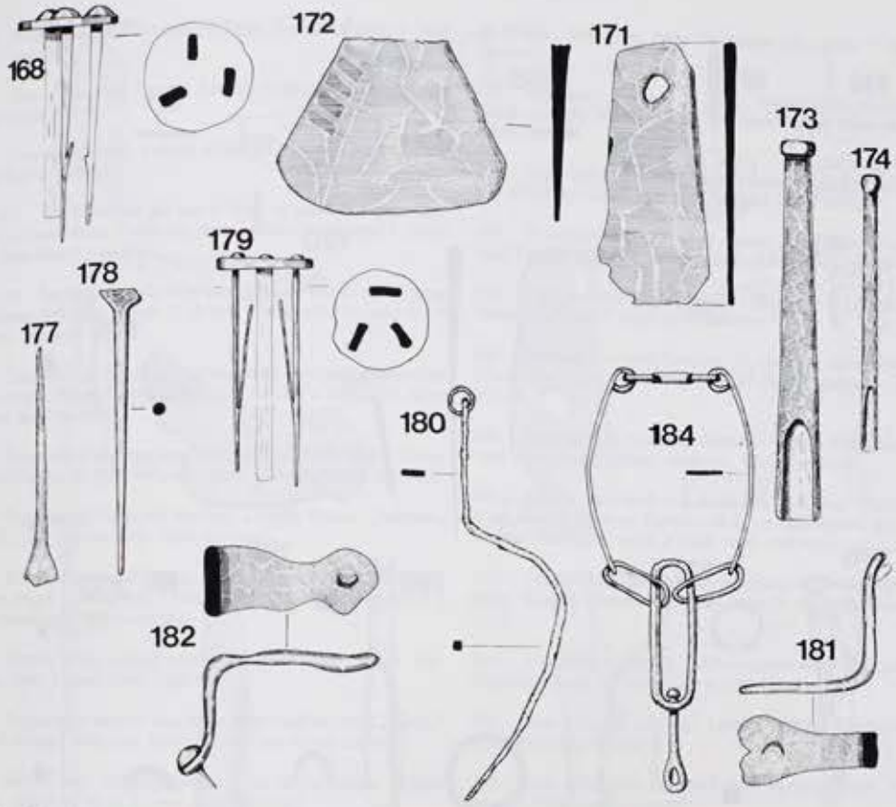


Fig 76. Small Finds 168, 171–184. Iron from Areas C and D. Scale 1:2, except 184 at 1:4.

182. Fragment of binding with one nail hole, and another containing a dome headed nail. Area D, Well 8 (third century).

183. Fragment of binding with two nail holes. Area D, Well 8 (third century). Not illustrated.

184. Link and strap with a pivoted terminal bar and ring. Use uncertain. Area D, hearth south of Structure 19 (third–fourth century).

185. Large nail. Area D, floor of Structure 19 (third century). Not illustrated.

186. Prick goad with spiral socket; length 30mm (Neal 1974, Fig 71.404). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

187. Fragment of knife tang and blade. Length 49mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

188. Fragment of knife blade. Length 48mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

189. Fragment of knife blade. Length 44.5mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

190. Fragment of knife blade. Length 63.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (third–fourth century).

191. Fragment of knife blade. Length 63mm. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

192. One-piece brooch with sharp kicks at head and foot. Length 39mm. Defences, layer 3 (third–fourth century).

193. Carpenter's plane blade or more probably iron bucket handle mount, flattened on one face and rounded on the other. Thickened top plate is pierced by a hole for the handle, and below this two rivet holes to secure the handle to the bucket (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 127.207; Frere 1970, Fig 66.53–4). Length 93mm. Defences, layer 10 (late second–mid third century).

194. Fragment of iron with rounded blade edge; width 78mm (Frere 1970, Fig 62.20). Defences, layer 3 (third–fourth century).

195. Tool consisting of a stem of square cross-section with flat blade at one end; length 62mm (Frere 1970, Fig 72.159). Defences, layer 3 (third–fourth century).

196. Socketed ferrule or 'shoe' for attachment to wooden shaft. Point square in cross-section. Length 84mm. Defences, layers 6–7 (mid third century).

197. Socket for tool, as 196; length 129mm (Brodribb *et al* 1974, Fig 34.24). Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century).

198. Gouge, shank square in cross-section; length 80mm (Frere 1970, Fig 72.152). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

199. Socket with a strengthening bar for attachment to a wooden handle. Could have come from a variety of tools. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

200. Iron stylus. Complete. Length 113mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

201. Iron stylus, pointed tip lost; length 62.4mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 130.246). Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

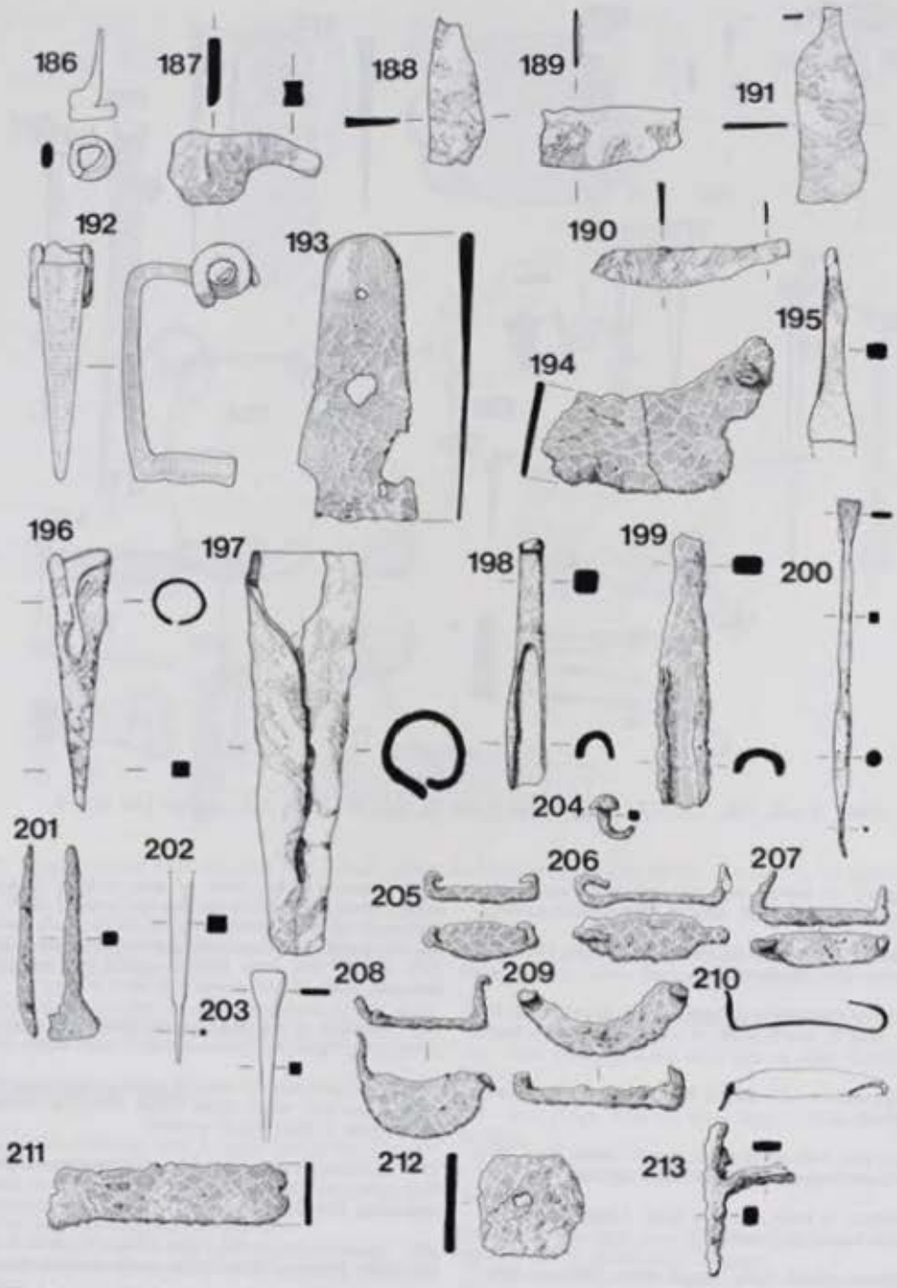


Fig 77. Small Finds 186–213. Iron from Area C. Scale 1:2 except 192 at 1:1.

202. Iron stylus point. Length 57.5mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

203. Iron stylus end. Length 51mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

204. Iron sandal stud. Length 14mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third-fourth century).

205–207. Staple or cleat for toe of boot or shoe. Lengths vary from 36.5mm–48mm. Defences, layer 3 (206–7) and layer 5 (205); mid third–fourth century.

208–210. Staple or cleat for boot or shoe heal. Width varies from 40–53mm. Defences, layers 5, 8 and 3 respectively (mid third century onwards).

211. Fragment of iron strap binding with sections of two rivet holes; length 78mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 130.237). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

212. Fragment of binding strip with one nail hole; length 33mm (Neal 1974, Fig 76.592). Defences, layer 3 (third–fourth century).

213. Fragment of Y-shaped binding. Length 48mm. Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century).

214. Ferrule binding. Formed by bending an iron rod into a square; length 57mm (Frere 1970, Fig 69.123). Defences, layer 9 (late second–mid third century).

215. Narrow plate, looped edge-binding. Length 36mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

216. Fragment of narrow iron strip, bent back on itself. Hinge? Length 68mm. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

217. Narrow iron binding; possibly for knife-sheath. Width 40mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

218. Curved binding strip of D-shaped cross-section. Length 125mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

219. Flat binding strap; nail hole at end. Length 74mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

220. U-shaped drop hinge, long arms narrowing into round sectioned bar at curve; length 164mm (Frere 1970, Fig 66.59). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

221. Iron plate (door hinge ?) with nail hole at rounded end. Length 107mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

222. Fragment of latch lifter. Length 222mm. Defences, layer 12 (late second–early third century).

223. Small latch lifter or hook, without suspension ring. Length 93mm. Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century).

224. Complete latch lifter with 'figure of eight' suspension ring. Length 273mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

225. End of tumbler-lock slide key with three teeth; length 58mm (Neal 1974, Fig 71.382–8). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

226. Hook with ring for suspension; length 109mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 130.231). Area C, unstratified.

227. Cleat or staple. Width 78mm, bent (Brodribb *et al* 1973, Fig 62.450; Cunliffe 1975, Fig 129.229). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

228–232. Iron staples. Widths vary from 38–79mm. Defences, layer 3; except 231, layer 5 (mid third–fourth century).

233–236. Four iron staples of L-shape. Widths vary from 40–99mm. Defences, layer 5; except 235, layer 7 (mid third century).

237. Fragment of an iron spike, reversed tip to secure into wood. Length 39mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

238. Split spike loop with ring passing through (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 129.223). Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

239. T-shaped staple, oval in section. Nail hole at end of one arm. Length 66mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

240. Iron rod with looped ends. Handle (?). Length 125mm. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

241. Fragment of iron binding (?), purpose unknown. Length 45mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

242. Fragment of iron ring. Diameter 38mm. Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century). Not illustrated.

243. Square sectioned rod flattening into loop. Possibly stem from a latch lifter or tumbler-lock, or ring-headed pin. Length 43mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

244. Flat iron spatula blade with square-sectioned shaft, incomplete. Length 47mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

245. Iron object, bladed, with a square shaft. Length 75mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

246. Iron rod with side lug. Length 147mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

247. Iron spike with flattened end. Length 53mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

248. Tang or staple (?); length 52mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 131.259). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

249. Fragment of iron loop with two rings and central nail perforation. Chain attachment (?). Length 81mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

250. Iron bar, square in cross-section. Purpose unknown; length 198mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 131.261). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

251. Iron rod, square in cross-section. Purpose unknown. Length 178mm. Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century). Not illustrated.

252. Iron rod, rectangular in cross-section, looped at both ends. Length 70mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

253. Iron strip with looped terminal. Purpose unknown. Length 61.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

254. Iron tag or nail. Length 60mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

255. Y-shaped strip of unknown purpose. Length 43.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

256. Rounded iron plate: part of a bowl? Width 95mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

257. Fragment of curved iron. Purpose unknown. Length 48mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

258. Iron strip, purpose unknown. Length 78.5mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

259. Iron object, one arm broken. Possibly a spur, although

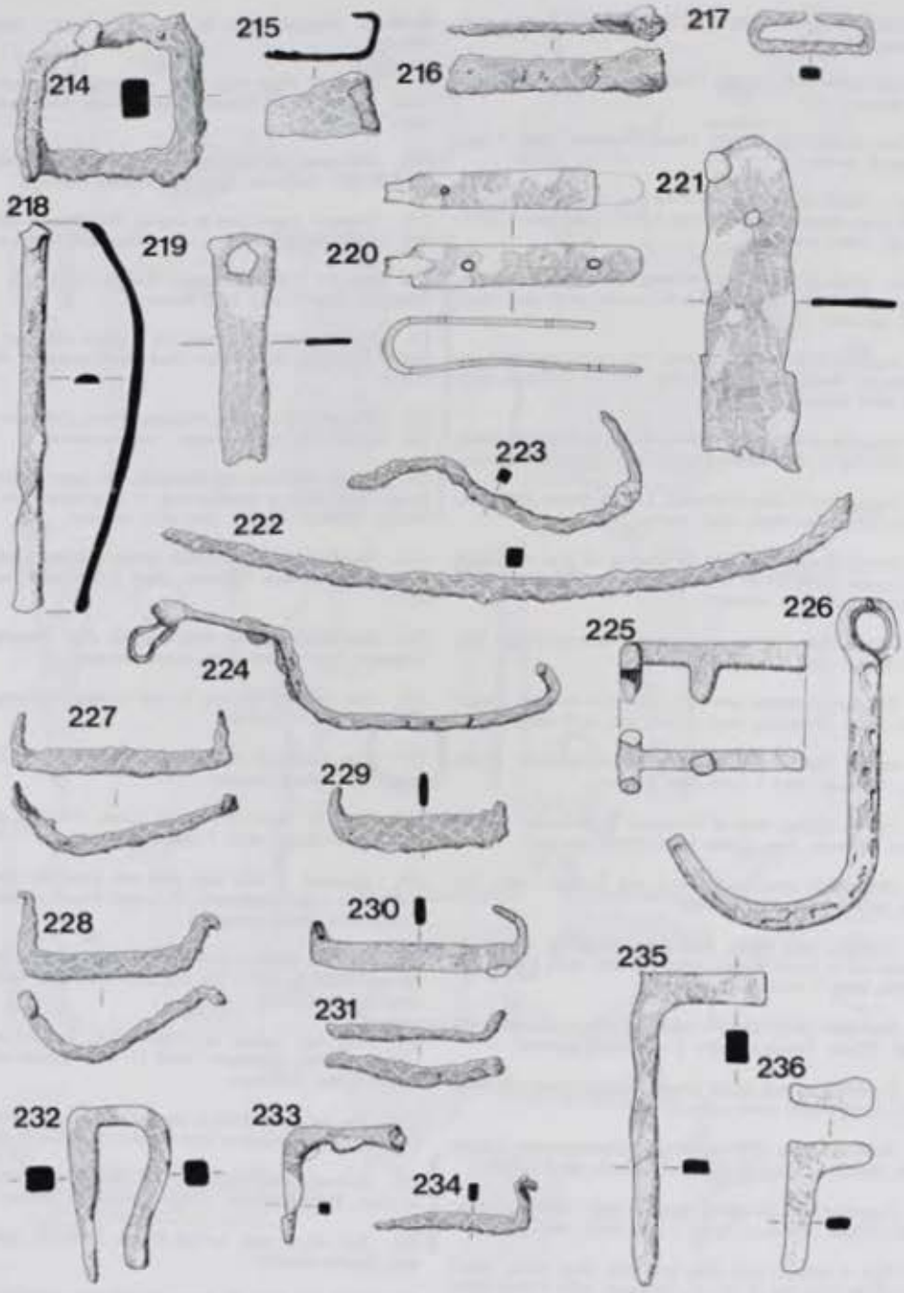


Fig 78. Small Finds 214–236. Iron from Area C. Scale 1:2, except 220 and 224 at 1:4.

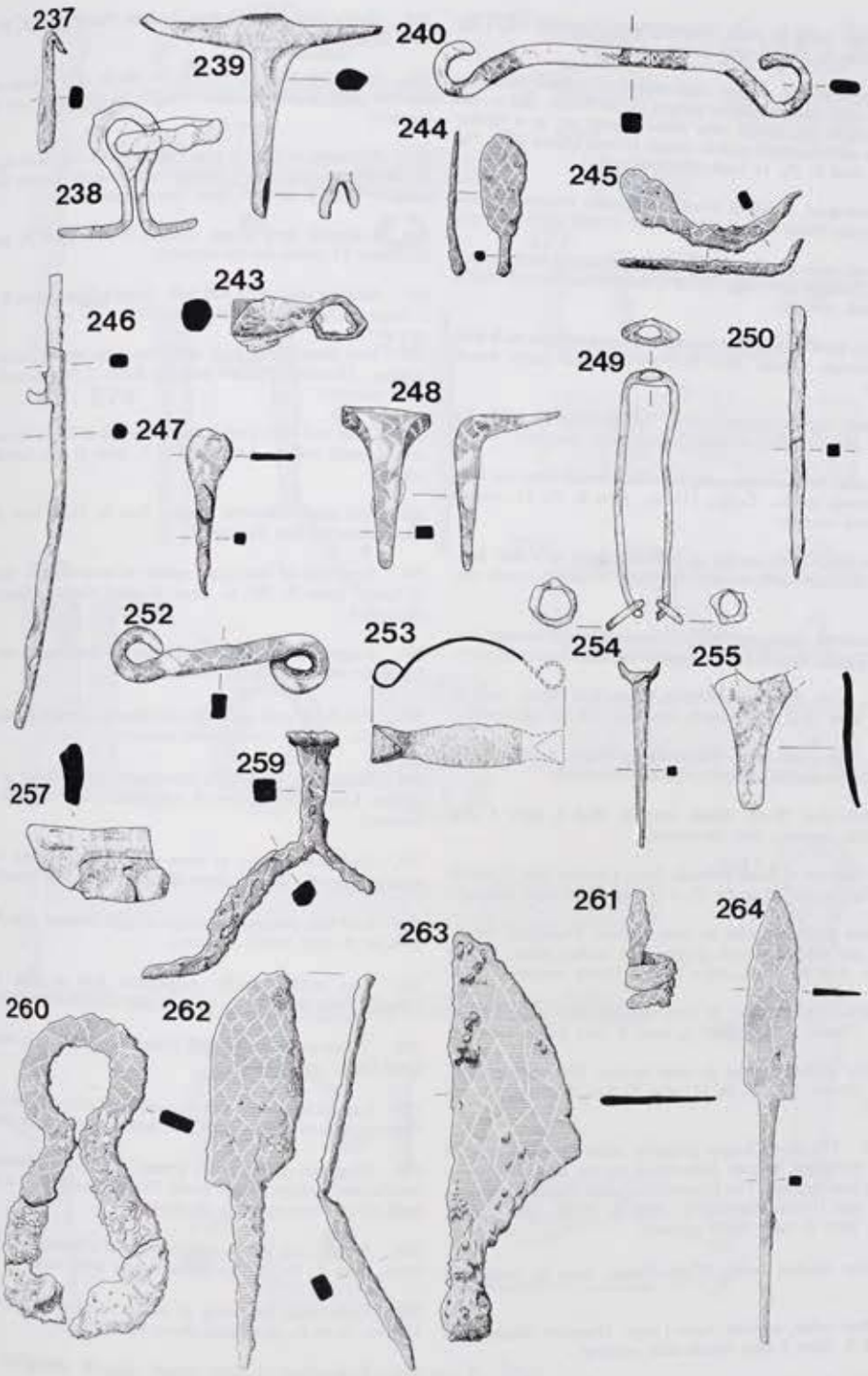


Fig 79. Small Finds 237–264. Iron from Areas B and C. Scale 1:2, except 250 at 1:4.

without heel hook or prick; length 84mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 60.52). Area B, Well 6 (mid fourth century).

260. Iron curb bit. Set at right-angles to snaffle links, the figure-of-eight loops would be secured to the bridle, and a cord passing below the horse's chin which would act as a choker whenever the reins were pulled; length 102mm (Frere 1970, Fig 162.23). Area B, Pit 14 (early fourth century).

261. Prick goad, socket of wound spiral twice wrapped around shaft. Length 38mm. Area B, Pit 12, layer D (mid third century).

262. Knife with straight cutting edge and curved back; length 138mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 125.189). Area B, surface of Well 6 (mid fourth century).

263. Iron knife with curved cutting edge, and straight back with a tang. Length 130mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer F (early fourth century).

264. Small knife, complete; length 148mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 126.195). Area B, Pit 16, layer C (late third century).

265. Socket with strengthening bar which would have run back along wooden handle. Length 131mm. Area B, Pit 15, surface (mid fourth century).

266. Socketed hook similar to 265. Bar ends in a nail hole. Length 98mm. Area B, surface, Structure 13 (third–fourth century).

267. Socketed hook, as 265. Incomplete strengthening bar. Length 110mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

268–269. Two shoe cleats. Widths 51mm and 58mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century). 269 not illustrated.

270–271. Two heel cleats. Widths 44 and 49mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer F (early fourth century). 270 not illustrated.

272. Shoe cleat. Width 40mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century). Not illustrated.

273. Collection of fused hobnails from a leather sole (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 130.237). Area B, Pit 6, surface (late third century).

274. Iron stylus; circular in cross-section. Decorated on expanded end with transverse grooves and incised cross. Length 73.5mm. Area B, Pit 21, layer A (mid fourth century).

275. Iron stylus, square in cross-section. Bolt shaped head. Length 124mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

276. Iron stylus, circular in cross-section. Bolt shaped head. Length 124mm. Area B, Pit 13, layer D (late third–early fourth century).

277–278. Two strap hinges probably from the same type of object. Nails pass through perforation on one arm into corresponding hole opposite. Two holes on each arm. Maximum lengths 103mm and 110mm respectively. Area B, Pit 21, layer B; and Well 6, layer D (mid fourth century).

279. Iron binding strap. Width 70mm. Area B, surface of Oven 2.

280. Iron collar, probably from a pipe. Diameter 38mm. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

281. Key for a bob-spring padlock. But would originally have been square; stem ends in rolled loop; length 230mm (Brodribb *et al* 1972, Fig 40.181; Neal 1974, Fig 71.392). Area B, unstratified.

282. Iron key handle with suspension loop. Rectangular in cross-section, end missing. Length 122mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer C (early fourth century).

283. Heavy iron cleat. Broken. Length 58mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer E (late third century).

284. Iron cleat or drop handle (?). Body of V-shaped cross-section. Length 44mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

285. Fragment of drop or loop hinge formed from plate expanding at end to receive nail before forming loop. Length 90mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

286. L-shaped drop hinge. Length 45mm. Area B, area of Structure 13 (third–fourth century).

287. Binding angle with nail hole. Length 77mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

288. Iron finger ring with bezel for gem setting; stone now missing. Diameter 20mm. Area B, Ditch 2 (late second–early third century).

289. Small rod with ends turned into lipped hooks for suspension. Length 64mm. Area B, Well 5, layer C (late fourth–fifth century).

290. Iron ring. Diameter 48mm. Area B, Pit 6, layer A (late third century). Not illustrated.

291. Fragment of iron ring; square in cross-section. Diameter 47.5mm. Area B, Pit 6, layer A (late third century). Not illustrated.

292. Fragment of iron ring. Triangular terminal at one end. Diameter 44mm. Area B, unstratified.

293. Iron hook with shank for attachment. Length 88mm. Area B, Pit 21, layer B (mid fourth century).

294. Small iron hook with attachment hole. Square in cross-section. Length 60mm. Area B, area of Structure 13 (third–fourth century).

295. Iron nail, square in cross-section. Tip missing. Length 82mm. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

296. Iron bar, purpose unknown. Length 148mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

297. Iron skillet handle; suspension hole at end. Length 149mm. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

298. T-shaped staple. Length 59mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A–C (mid fourth century).

299. Curved iron plate with dome-headed rivet. Width 118mm. Purpose unknown. Area B, Pit 14, layer E (early fourth century).

300. Fragment of iron plate. Square with three perforations for attachment. Length 80mm, width 75mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

301. Spring, pin and part of the bow of a brooch of uncertain form. Area B, Pit 26 (late second–early third century).

302. Knife with long tang of square section. Overall length 178mm. Area B, ploughsoil above Structure 27.

303. Knife blade. Length 69mm. Area B, ploughsoil above Structure 27.

304. Rod with expanded terminal, probably a stylus. Length 53mm. Area B, Pit 27 (third century).

305. Angle-bracket with slightly expanded terminals. Each arm *c* 60mm long. Area B, Pit 25 (late second–third century).

Fig 80. Smal

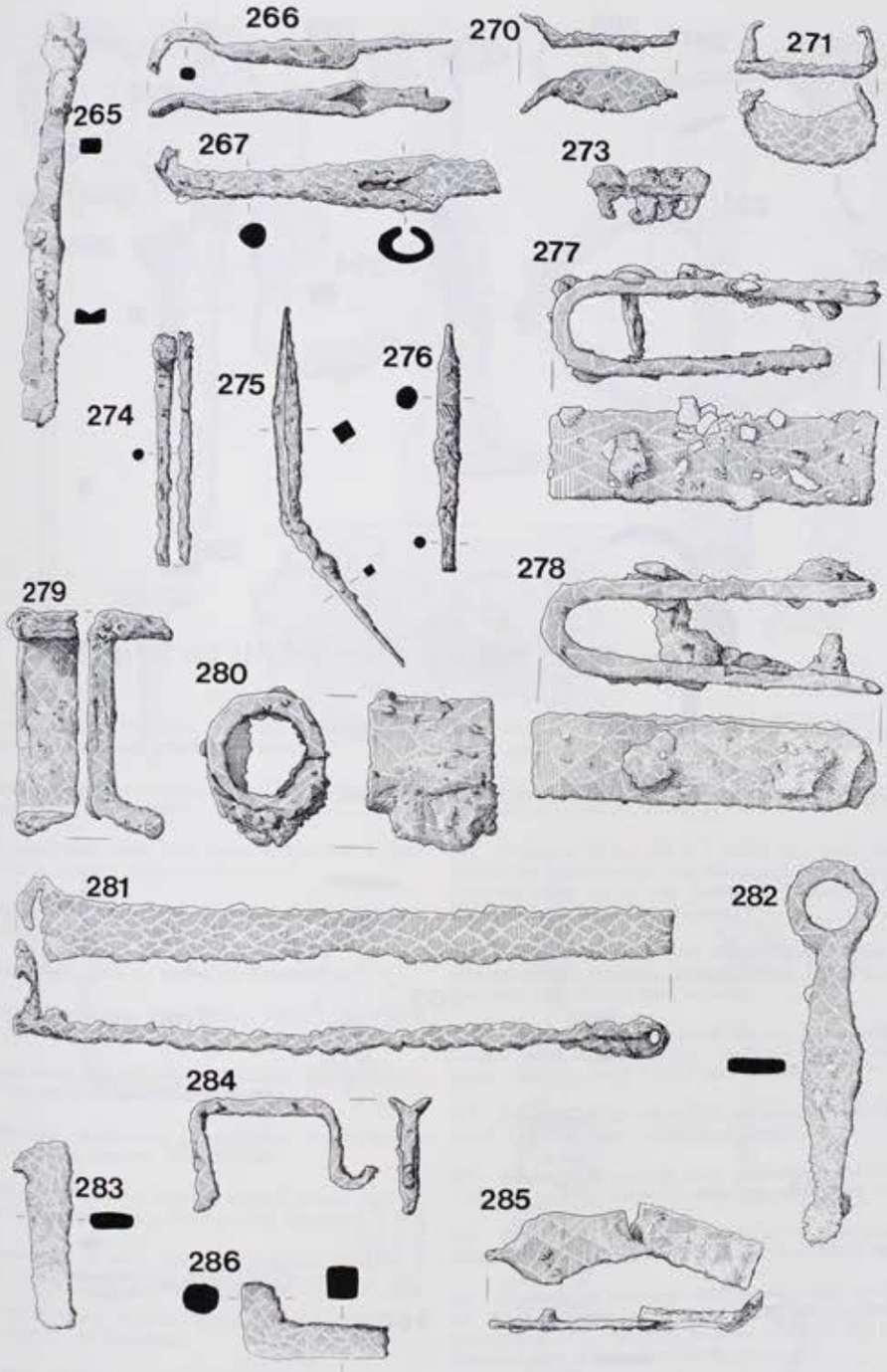


Fig 80. Small Finds 265–286. Iron from Area B. Scale 1:2.

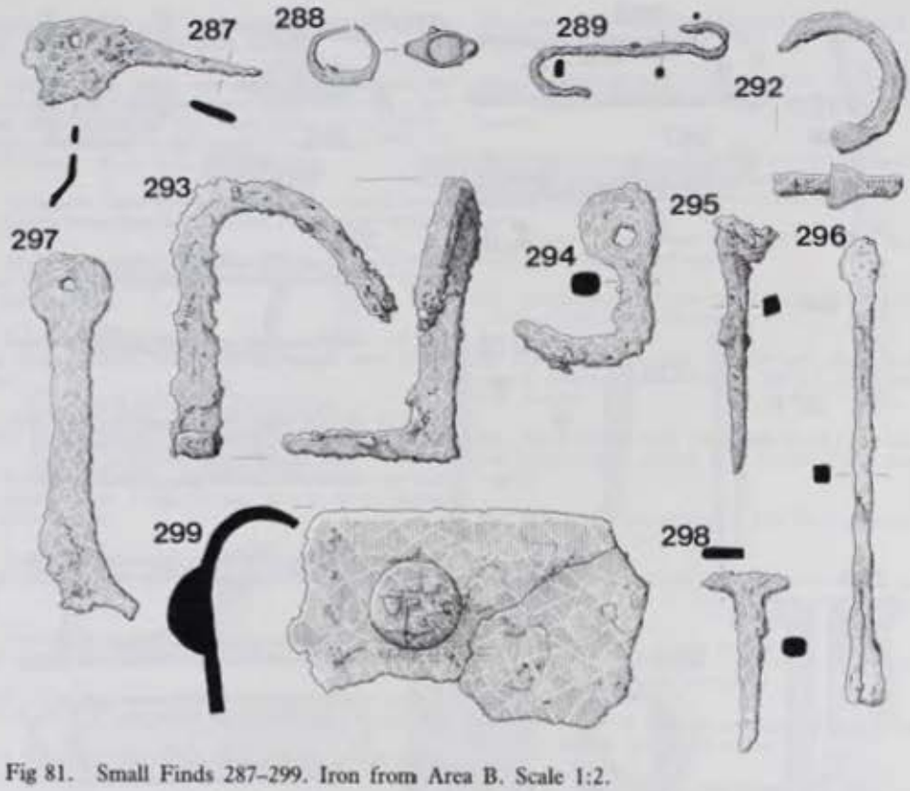


Fig 81. Small Finds 287–299. Iron from Area B. Scale 1:2.

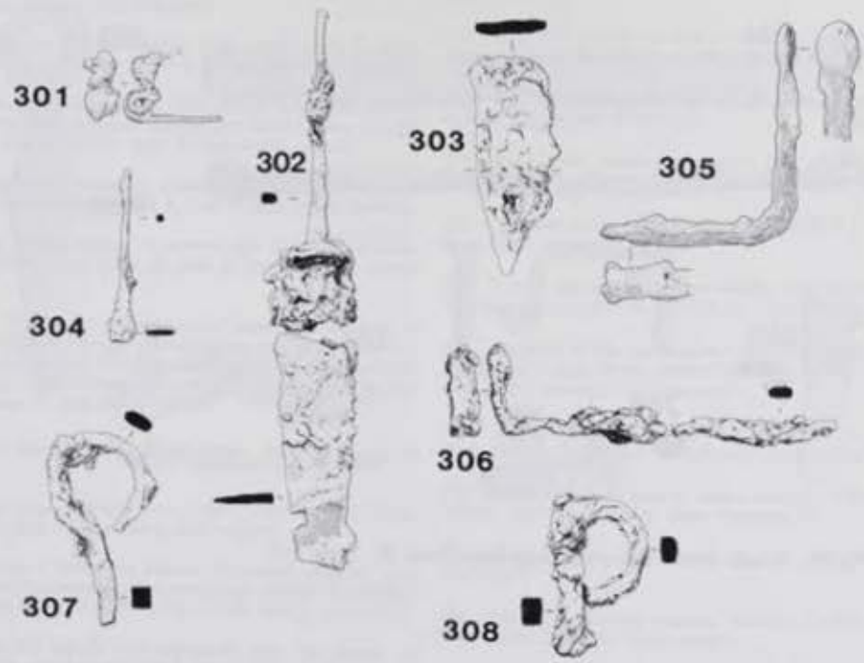


Fig 82. Small Finds 301–308. Iron from Area B. Scale 1:2.

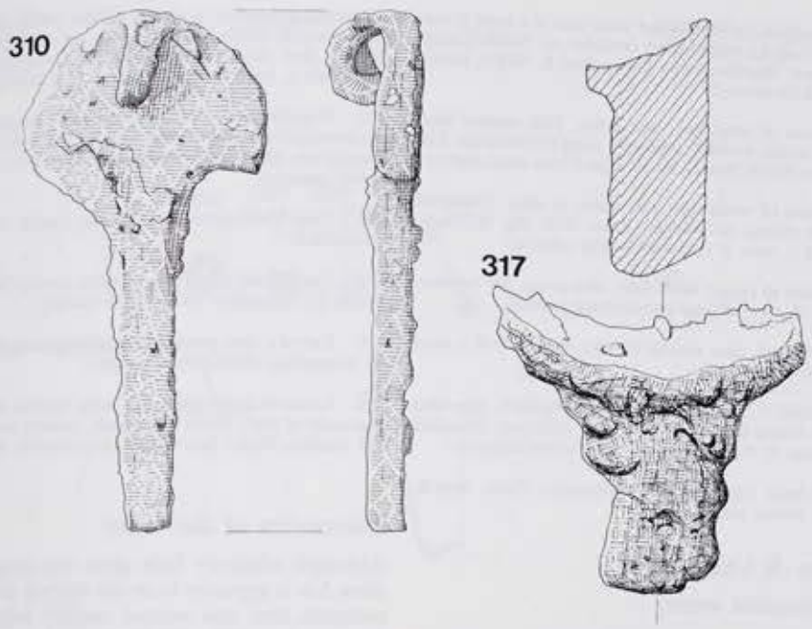


Fig 83. Small Finds 310 and 317. Iron from Area A. Scale 1:2.

306. Asymmetrical bracket, arms 25mm and 107mm long respectively. Area B, drainage gulley (third century).

307. Loop, made from square-section bar. Length 58mm. Area B, drainage gulley (third century).

308. 'P'-shaped loop, made from square-section bar. Length 48mm. Area B, drainage gulley (third century).

309. Sandal stud. Length 12mm. Area B, Structure 27 rubble (fourth century). Not illustrated.

310. Iron linchpin. Area A, surface of east–west road.

311. Iron blade with tang. From Well 1, layer 71 (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

312. Small wound wire ring. Diameter 18mm. Area A, Well 2, layer 79 (late fourth century). Not illustrated.

313. The end of a metal punch. Length 47mm. Area A, Well 2, layer 79 (late fourth century). Not illustrated.

314. Iron pin with the top missing. Length 30mm. Area A, Structure 3 (first–early second century). Not illustrated.

315. Small punch or stylus end. Length 43mm. Structure 3 (first–early second century). Not illustrated.

316. Fragment of iron. Purpose uncertain. Area A, Structure 4 (second century). Not illustrated.

317. Slag like corrosion, possibly a furnace top or the handle of a vessel. Area A, Period III (third–fourth century).

The Objects of Paste and Glass

318. Half a melon bead of greyish-white paste and pale blue non-glassy finish. Area E, above floor of Structure 21 (third–fourth century).

319. Glass bead. Area E, above floor of Structure 21 (third–fourth century).

320. Glass bead and bronze wire necklace. Area E, above floor of Structure 21 (third–fourth century).

321. Fragment of the rim of a vessel: blue-green. Outbent, tubular rim folded outward and downwards. Surface scratching, especially along top of rim; iridescent. Diameter *c* 120mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

322. Fragment of shallow bowl rim; blue-green, similar to 321 although smaller; diameter *c* 160mm (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 141.70). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

323. Fragment of the rim and side of a cup; pale greenish-blue. Vertical sided, thickened rim. Surface scratched. Diameter 82mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

324. Fragment of cup rim as 323, and possibly from the same vessel. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

325. Fragment of vessel side, clear, mould-blown and decorated with 'pimple' lines. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

326. Fragment of body, clear. Ribbing and dot decoration. Not definitely Roman. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

327. Fragments of bottom of a four sided prismatic bottle. Base flat. Two concentric circles on underside. Central dimple on inside (Frere 1972, Fig 75.14; Brodribb *et al* 1973, Fig 52.178). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

328–329. Two green glass beads. Diameters 4 and 6mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

330. Cylindrical glass bead. Defences, layer 4 (mid–later third century).

331. Melon bead, bright blue glassy finish; diameter 17mm (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 69.4–5). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

332. Fragment of the footring and lower part of a bowl or cup; light green. Footring solid. Surface scratches, air bubbles, incipient iridescence. Diameter at foot 35mm. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

333. Fragment of vessel base, blue-green. Thin concave base, air bubbles, surface scratches especially along bottom/edge. Diameter of base *c* 30mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer C (late third century).

334. Fragment of vessel side; pale green to clear. Decorated with parallel ribbing; air bubbles (Frere 1972, Fig 76.524–6). Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

335. Fragment of square bottle side; blue-green. Air bubbles. Area B, Pit 18, layer A (late second–third century).

336. Base of vessel. Clear with air bubbles. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

337. Fragments of bowl; dull clear. Rim outsplayed, thin sides thickening at bottom into base. Air bubbles, iridescent. Diameter *c* 100mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer H (early fourth century).

338. Melon bead. Light blue paste. Diameter *c* 21mm. Area B, Well 7 (mid second century).

The Area A Glass

Mr J D Shepherd writes:

339. Fragment of rim and part of the body of a beaker; rim outbent and knocked off, left in rough state. Greenish glass with fine bubbles and impurities (Isings 1957, 129, form 106c). Area A, Well 3, layer 158 (mid third century).

340. Fragment of base of a beaker; centre slightly pushed in. Greenish glass with fine bubbles (Isings 1957, 126, form 106). Area A, Pit 2, layer 135 (mid fourth century).

341. Fragment of reeded handle of a cylindrical bottle. Dull green glass (Isings 1957, 157, form 127). Period III occupation (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

342–353. Twelve body fragments of greenish glass from an indeterminate number of vessels. 342–352 are yellowish green, 353 is green. All are from thin walled beakers or bowls except 352 which is a fragment from the lower part of the body of a thick walled bowl. The metal of all are as 342–343 Area A: Period III occupation (third–fourth century); 346–7 (Period I/II occupation – first–third century); 349 (Structure 7 – second century); 352 (Structure 3 – first century). Not illustrated.

354. Fragment of rim of a beaker; rim slightly outbent, thickened and rounded in flame. Pale greenish-blue glass (Charlesworth 1974, 206, u). Area A, Period III occupation (third–fourth century).

355. Fragment from the vertical angle of a bottle; mould-blown. Thick bluish-green glass (Isings 1957, 63, form 50). Area A (first–early second century). Not illustrated.

356–358. Three fragments of bluish-green glass. 356 probably from a vessel similar to 355. Area A, Period III (third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

359. Fragment of rim of a bowl; rim outsplayed horizontally. Lip thickened and rounded in flame. Dull green glass (Charlesworth 1974, 206, t). Area A, Period II/III occupation (second–fourth century).

360. Two fragments from the base of the neck of a small bottle. Dull, greenish-blue glass with many strain cracks. Area A (first–second century). Not illustrated.

361–371. Eleven fragments of dull greenish blue glass from an indeterminate number of vessels, all thin walled. Area A, Period II/III (second–fourth century) except for single examples from Ditch 1 (first century), Structure 3 (first–early second century) and Ditch 1, layer 49 (first century). Not illustrated.

372. Fragment of rim and part of side of a hemispherical bowl; rim knocked off and ground smooth. Wall of vessel slopes inward towards rim. Milky, colourless glass. Area A, Pit 2, layer 135 (mid fourth century).

373. Clear bluish-green tubular bead. Length 11mm. Area A, unstratified.

374. Clear bluish-green tubular bead. Length 18mm. Area A, Period III occupation (third–fourth century).

375. Part of a clear green segmented glass bead. Area A, Period III occupation (third–fourth century).

376. Lump of fused glass. The lump consists of a number of fragments of thick bluish-green glass, possibly from bottles like 355. Surface, Well 4 (late second–third century). Not illustrated.

Discussion of the Glass

Although relatively little glass was recovered from Area A it is apparent from the absence in quantity of common first and second century forms that the group is essentially third and fourth century. This is confirmed by the large number of fragments of thin greenish glass, a distinctive metal of the late third and fourth centuries. One rim fragment (339) is a good example of this type and the form is amongst the most common late Roman types. The two rounded rim fragments (354 and 359) probably belong to the late fourth century when this finishing technique tended to replace simple cut rims (339).

That the glass in the group is solely late is not true for some fragments, apparently from mould-blown bottles (355 and 356) are present, but they may be survivals as is often the case. The lump of fused glass (376) itself consists of glass which closely resembles first and second century vessels like 355 and 356 and could indicate the working of glass on site, probably for the production of beads from waste glass (cullet) although one might expect to find a mixture of glasses, or at least a homogenous mixture in the cullet.

As a group therefore this assemblage represents a good, although small, cross-section of the vessels of the late third and fourth centuries with some survivals from the earlier period. Vessels such as these from Neatham appear on many Roman sites with late deposits, useful parallels being provided by Gadebridge Park (Charlesworth 1974) and Shakenoak (Harden 1968, 1971, 1972 and 1973).

The Object of Jet

377. Pin with facetted head, probably of the late third–fourth century (RCHM 1962, 142). Length 64mm. Area B, Pit 27 (third century).

Fig 84. Small Fin
1:1 – 328–330, 338
1:4 – 339, 340, 35

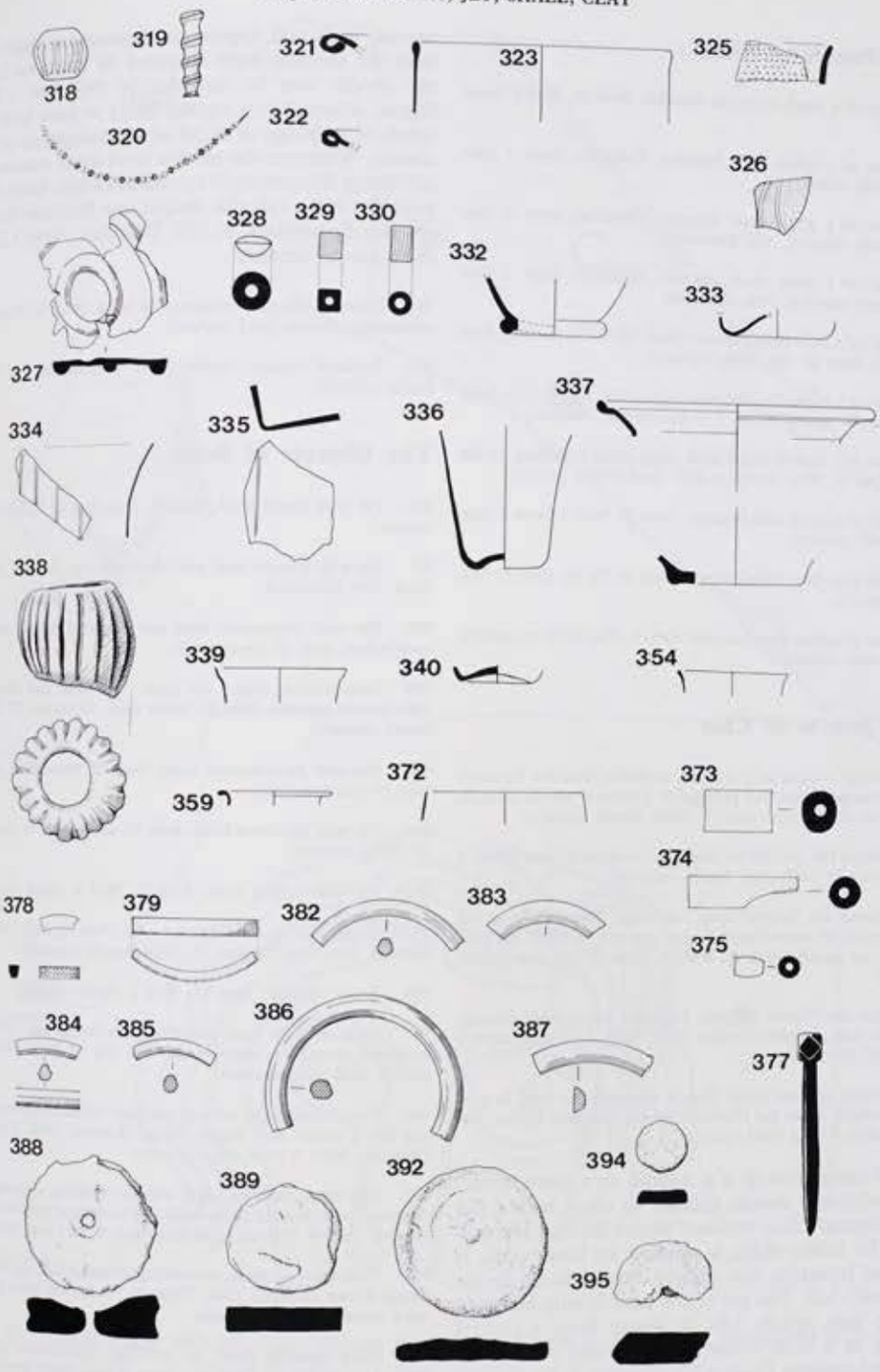


Fig 84. Small Finds 318–395. Paste, glass, shale, jet and clay from all areas. Scales: 1:1 – 328–330, 338, 373–375, 382 and 387; 1:2 – 318–327, 332–337, 377, 388, 389, 394 and 395; 1:4 – 339, 340, 354, 359, 372, 378 and 392.

The Objects of Shale

378. Part of a small decorated bracelet. Area D, Well 8 (third century).

379. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

380. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

381. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

382. Part of a plain shale bracelet (Neal 1974, Fig 61.174). Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

383. Part of a plain shale bracelet (Neal 1974, Fig 61.178). Area B, surface, in area of Ditch 1 (? first/second century).

384. Part of a shale bracelet with single ridge moulding on the inside. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

385. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

386. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

387. Part of a plain shale bracelet. Area A, Period III occupation (third–fourth century).

The Objects of Clay

388. Pottery counter in grey ware, probably from the Farnham kilns. Trimmed to size and perforated. Diameter 44mm. Area B, surface, in area of Structure 13 (third–fourth century).

389. Shaped tile, pot lid or counter. Diameter 67mm. Area of Pit 15, layer D (early–mid fourth century).

390. Shaped tile, broken along two sides. Two surviving nail holes, traces of cross-shaped finger grooves. Length 307mm. Probably an antefix. Area B, Well 5, layer C (late fourth–fifth century).

391. Pipe-clay 'Venus' figurine. Legs and upper body missing; height 42.5mm, hollow (Jenkins 1958, 60ff). Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

392. Pottery counter made from a trimmed pot base in grey ware, probably from the Farnham kilns. Diameter 47mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

393. Graffito sketch of a woman on a piece of tile: this ambiguous doodle appears to show both a pot and a woman's face outlined whilst the clay was still wet. The head, which is missing its lower part, is depicted frontally, but slightly turned down to the spectator's left. The sex of the bust is only betrayed by the hair, which falls in waves from a central parting in a style commonly depicted on Roman coinage (compare *Follis* of Constantine I, for Fausta. Obv showing draped bust of Fausta LIMAX FAVSTA AVG C *Lugdunum* dated *c* AD 324–5, in British Museum). The remainder of the face is vigorously, although crudely, moulded, although greater care seems to have been spent on the eyes and lashes. This concentration on eyes is typical of late Roman art (*cf* mosaic bust dated to the fourth century in *Britannia* 5, pls 10–4). The pot is drawn with a narrow neck and appears to represent a flagon. If both the features were executed by the same hand the doodle may be intended to represent a face flagon, although it is equally likely to have been the result of a change in mind of a development of the doodle. Whatever the motive involved it remains an intriguing illustration of spontaneous free-hand composition, and a valuable insight into Romano-British art. See *Britannia* **4**, pl 358. Defences, layer 3 (later third–fourth century).

394. Potsherd counter. Diameter 16.5mm. Area C, Period II occupation (second–third century).

395. Potsherd counter, broken. Area A, Structure 11 (third–fourth century).

The Objects of Bone

396. Pin with poppy head. Area F, Structure 23 (third–fourth century).

397. Pin with pointed head and transverse cut. Area F, unstratified. Not illustrated.

398. Pin with rectangular head and diamond motif. Area F, unstratified, area of Structure 23.

399. Semi-circular object, cut from a rib bone and decorated with incised grooves. Area F, below floor, Structure 23 (third–fourth century).

400. Pin with plano-convex head. Area D, above floor, Structure 19 (third century).

401. Pin with bi-convex head. Area D, above floor of Structure 19 (third century).

402. Pin with conical head. Area D, Well 8 (third century).

403. Hexagonal handle of knife or tool. Area D, over courtyard between Structures 19 and 20 (third–fourth century).

404. Bottle stopper? Area D, Well 8 (third century).

405. Plain, straight bone pin with plain round end, no head; complete; length 71.5mm (Neal 1974, Fig 67.305). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

406. Plain shanked pin without swelling: tapers down to a point and has a round end; length 90mm (Kenyon 1948, Type E). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

407. Flat head, tapering shaft without swelling. Pointed end, decorated with band of trellis-work and horizontal grooves. Point missing. Length 72.4mm. Defences, layer 6 (mid third century).

408. Plain tapering shaft, no swelling. Pointed end, tip missing; length 65mm (Kenyon 1948, Type B). Defences, layer 5 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

409. Plain tapering shaft; no swelling. Incomplete, pointed head. Length 97mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

410–411. Two as 409. Complete, lengths 103.5mm and 112mm. Defences, layers 11 and 13 (late second–early third century). Not illustrated.

412. Plain shaft, no swelling. Tapers towards the point. Broken, length 35mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century). Not illustrated.

413. Pointed head, slightly tapering shaft. Decorated with two

Fig 85. Small Fi

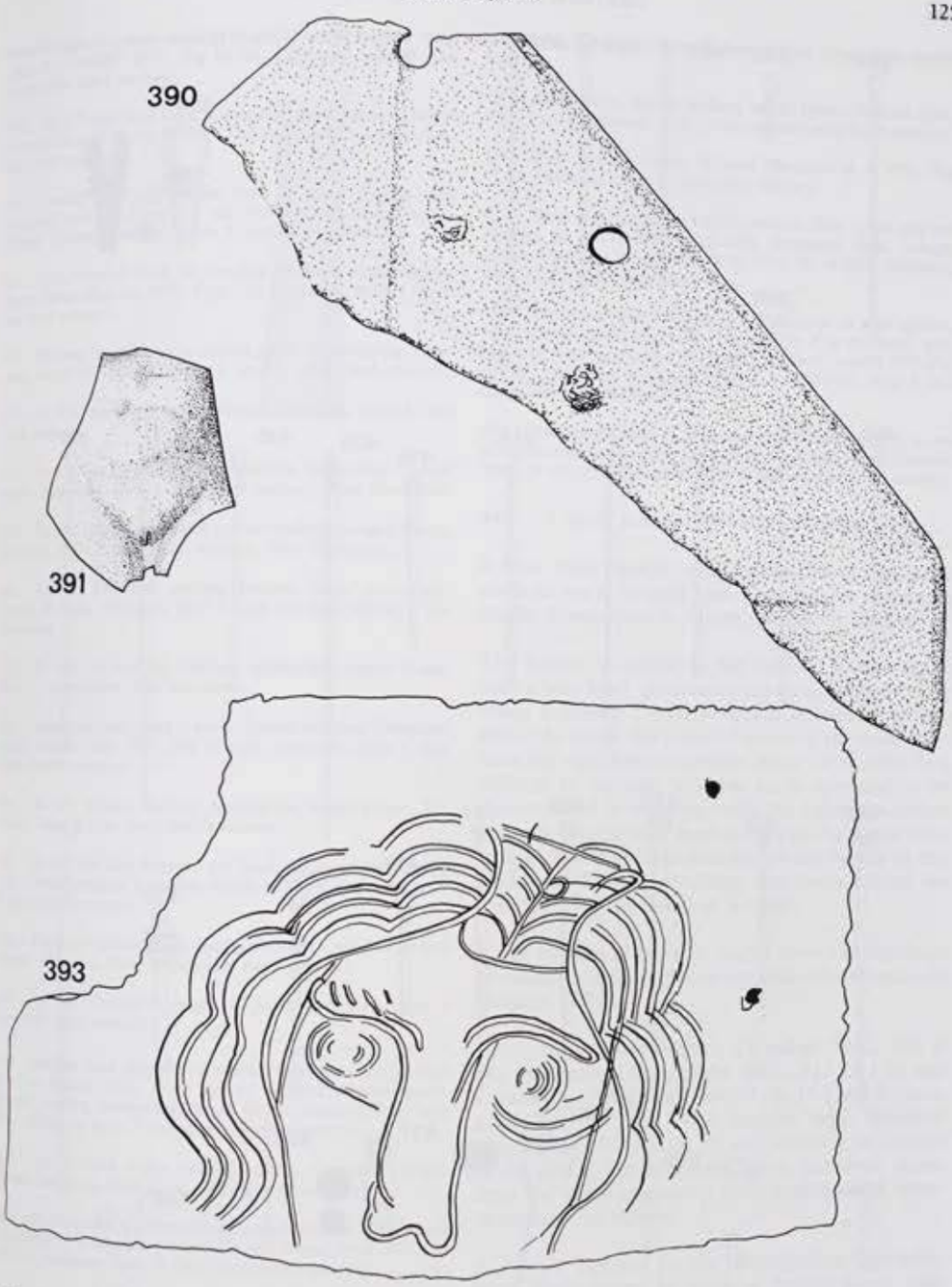


Fig 85. Small Finds 390–393. Clay objects from Areas B and C. Scale 1:2, except 391 at 1:1.

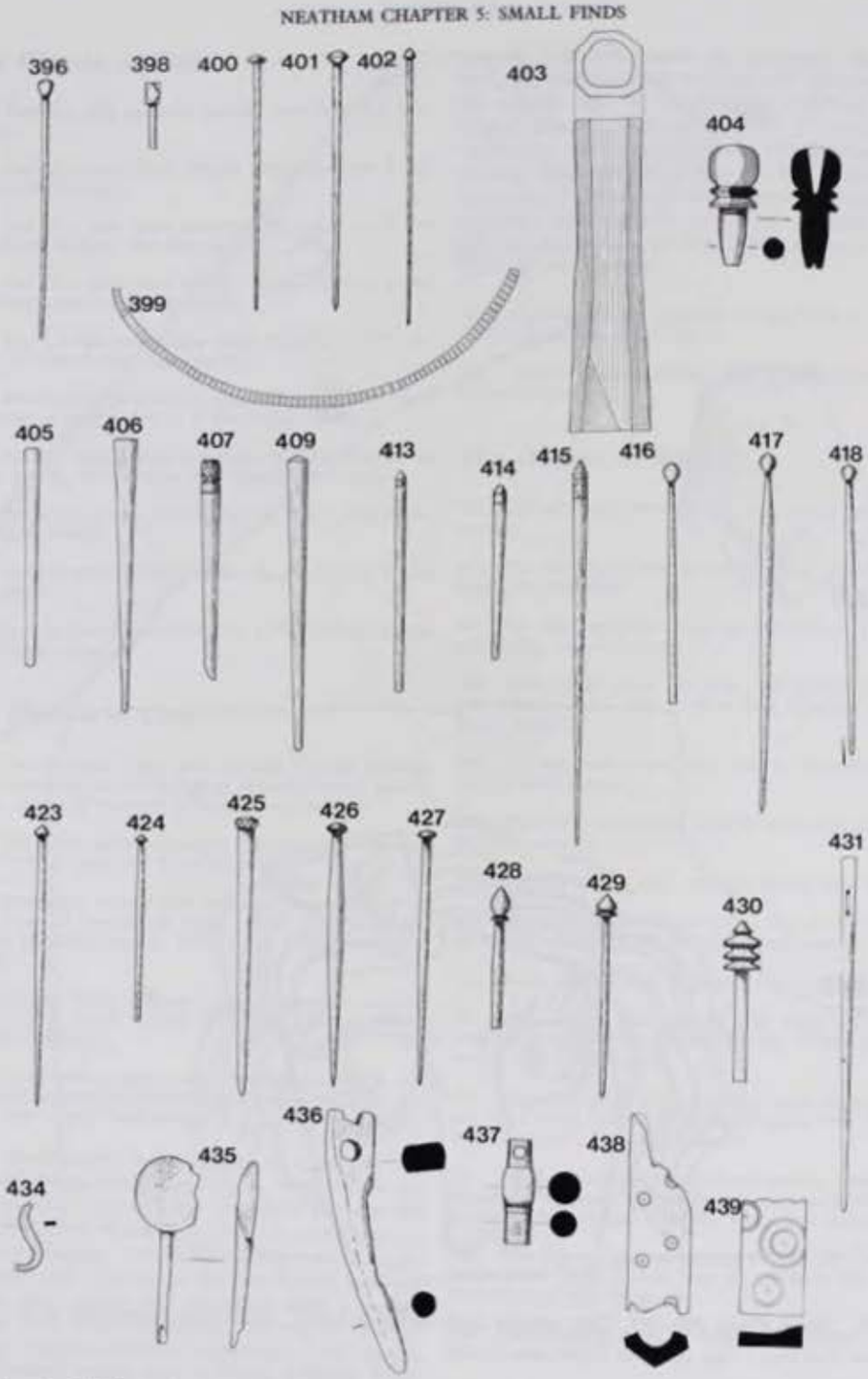


Fig 86. Small Finds 396–439. Bone from Areas C to F. Scale 1:2, except 437–9 at 1:1.

horizontal grooves; point missing; length 72.4mm (Kenyon 1948, Type A1; Cunliffe 1971, Fig 68.16). Defences, layer 9 (late second–mid third century).

414. As 413 with head slightly rounded; point missing; length 56.5mm (Neal 1974, Fig 67.311). Defences, layer 9 (late second–mid third century).

415. Conical head with facets; band of short diagonal and horizontal cuts decorating the end. No swelling, tapers to tip. Length 124mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century).

416. Plain rounded head. No swelling on shaft; point missing; length 78mm (Kenyon 1948, Type C2). Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

417. Bulbous head shaped to conical point. Hip-swelling. Complete, length 115.5mm. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

418. As 416, complete, length 94mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

419. As 416, but expands towards terminal. Incomplete. Length 40mm. Defences, layer 5 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

420. As 416, point missing and central swelling. Length 96mm. Defences, layer 7 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

421. As 416, but with swelling towards head. Incomplete. Length 40.5mm. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century). Not illustrated.

422. As 416, but with hip swelling. Incomplete, length 97mm. Area C, unstratified. Not illustrated.

423. Small nail head rising to point. Central swelling. Complete, length 92mm (Neal 1974, Fig 67.317). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

424. As 423. Central swelling. Incomplete, length 61mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

425. As 423 but with flattened nail head decorated with zig-zag cuts. Central swelling. Complete, length 91.5mm. Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

426. Flattened bulbous head, central swelling. Complete, length 86mm. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

427. As 426. Complete, length 83.5mm. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

428. Bulbous head shaped to a pointed tip and separated from shaft by flanged collar. Knob has no detailed ornamentation. Central swelling. Incomplete, length 46mm (Kenyon 1948, type D3). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

429. Conical head, slight central swelling. Complete, length 66mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

430. Head consists of three transverse mouldings at collar which are graduated in size; point missing; length 26mm (Neal 1974, Fig 67.318). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

431. Bone needle. Straight shaft, circular in cross section; flattened end with rectangular slot; complete; length 116mm (Kenyon 1948, Type F; Frere 1970, Fig 13.8). Defences, layer 7 (mid third century).

432. Point only, possibly from a needle. Length 118mm. Defences, layer 9 (late second–mid third century). Not illustrated.

433. Hip swelling from a pin. Length 58mm. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century). Not illustrated.

434. 'S' shaped bone plate, ends broken. Probably part of a panel inlay. Length 22.5mm. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

435. Bone spoon, handle broken; length 63mm (Kenyon 1948, Fig 92. 6–7). Defences, layer 11 (late second–early third century).

436. Bone handle, length 88.5mm (Brodribb *et al* 1970, Fig 37.1). Defences, layer 8 (mid third century).

437. Bone object, circular in cross-section. Hole at one end and swelling in centre. Decorated with horizontal rings. Length 17mm. Possibly a bone handle (Neal 1974, Fig 67.334). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

438. Decorated bone knife handle. Hexagonal in cross section, with central dowel/tang hole. Lengthwise it is decorated with bands of single rings and dots; length 32.5mm (Cunliffe 1975, Fig 118.111; Brodribb *et al* 1970, Fig 37.3). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

439. Rectangular strip of decorated bone, ornamented by a row of double and single ring-and-dot patterns; length 19mm (Cunliffe 1968, pl 62.225). Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

440. A knife handle. Dr Martin Henig writes:

A bone knife handle, now stained black, with some surfaces worn through use. Dimensions: maximum length 59mm, width 21mm, thickness 10mm.

The handle is carved in the form of a male figure with a bald head, prominent nose and large ears. He wears a mantle (*palliŭm*) which is rucked up just above the knees but covers the rest of the body apart from his right hand (compare Beare 1950, 176). It is difficult to be sure whether he is intended to be shown seated or standing: only the right leg survives and this is somewhat bent as though the figure were sitting. The knife was attached to the handle at this point and the bone backing, seen from behind has something of the form of a chair.

Knife handles of bone or ivory, carved in the shape of human or animal figures are relatively common (*eg* Detsicas 1975).

Three from South Shields (Toynbee 1962, 149 pl 54), Avenches (Doppelfeld 1967, 321 pl 118) and Carnuntum (Swoboda 1964, 97 pls 17.1 and 3), show gladiators. A tiger on a handle from Wroxeter (Bushe-Fox 1914, 22 pl 10) also attests to an interest in the arena. The Neatham figure, however, comes from the world of gentler, more sophisticated entertainment: the theatre.

A bronze figurine in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, shows an actor of Atellan farces with very similar features to the personage on our handle (Bieber 1961, 247 Fig 817). Two such actors are figures on a cornelian intaglio from Richborough (Henig 1974, 74, pl 14.522) and a cameo found at Lincoln (Henig 1974, 96, pl 47.741) depicts a profile head of one. An actor is also included amongst a group of pipe-clay figurines from Colchester (Toynbee 1964, 419 pl 96). Also a bronze figurine from Vindolanda represents a teacher wearing a *pallium* (Birley 1973, pl 20.24). This almost certainly formed

Fig 87. Small Find 440. Bone from Area B. Scale 1:1.

the handle of a small knife as there is a hole in the lead filling of the object to bed the tang.

Perhaps because they were regarded as figures of fun, who deserved to be burlesqued, lectors and pedagogues also somewhat resemble comedy actors in their exaggerated facial features, and of course they are almost always seated. There are some splendid examples in pipe-clay from Vechten (Doppelfeld 1967, 309 pl 112). In some ways the most revealing comparison may be made with the jet representation of a teacher found in Aquincum, for the cutting has the same coarse and vigorous texture as the Neatham handle (Szilágyi 1956, 70 pl 62). The latter must be dated to the tetrarchic period, a date consistent with the late third to early fourth century date here indicated. Area B, Pit 16, layer E.

441. Double pointed spindle pin-beater. Polished surface, possibly antler; length 101mm (Brodribb *et al* 1972, Fig 62.582–593). If Anglo-Saxon this is unlikely to date before the seventh century (Cook 1978, 233). From the *Grubenhaus* above Well 5, Area B.

442. Flat bone plaque with peg-hole. Probably decorative. Length 49mm, width 9mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer A (late third century).

443. Roughly worked bone, dark brown. Octagonal in cross-section, top notches cut secondarily to body. Top trimmed, no swelling. Peg or unfinished bone pin (Cunliffe 1971, Fig 68.28). Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

444. Curved bone horn, sheep or goat, made into a handle. Smooth surface, hollow to tip. Single groove around tang end, length 76mm (Frere and St Joseph 1974, Fig 37.120). Area B, Pit 16, layer A (late third century).

445. Pin with plain pointed end, plain shaft and no swelling. Point missing. Length 70mm. Area B, Pit 9, layer A (late second–early third century).

446. Flattened bulbous headed pin, incomplete. Central swelling. Length 53mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

447. Bulbous head, slightly flattened; point missing, length 97mm (Kenyon 1948, Type C1). Area B, Pit 16, layer E (late third century). Not illustrated.

448. As 447 but bone blackened. Complete, length 95mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer K (late third century).

449. As 447. Point missing. Length 51.5mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer K (late third century). Not illustrated.

450. As 447. Incomplete. Hip swelling. Length 70mm. Area B, Pit 15, layer B (early–mid fourth century).

451. Pin with plain rounded head, swelling in middle of shaft; complete; length 52mm (Frere 1970, Fig 13.9; Neal 1974, Fig 67.314). Area B, Pit 14, layer E (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

452. As 451. Point broken and reworked. Hip swelling. Length 78mm. Area B, surface, in area of Oven 2.

453. Similar to 451 but with smaller head. Incomplete. Length 42mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer E (early fourth century).

454. Bulbous head shaped to a pointed conical tip. Hip swelling. Complete. Length 67mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer F (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

455. Bulbous head shaped to pointed conical tip. Hip swelling. Complete. Length 88mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

456. As 454 and 455. Central swelling. Roughly worked. Complete. Length 88mm. From Pit 14, layer F (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

457. As 454. Central swelling. Roughly finished, abraded along one side. Complete, length 69mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer E (late third century). Not illustrated.

458. As 454. Central swelling. Rough flattened shaft. Length 69mm. Area B, Well 6, layer D (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

459. Flattened head, central swelling. Complete, length 77mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer C (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

460. Bulbous head shaped to a pointed tip and separated from shaft by flanged collar. Central swelling; head short and broad, point missing; length 58mm (Kenyon 1948, Type D3). Area B, Pit 16, layer D (late third century).

461. As 460 but without central swelling; head thicker. Incomplete, length 36mm. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

Fig 88. Small Find

462. As 460 but with ro
missing. Length 57mm. A
century).

463. Conical head and re
cut marks down shank. In
6, layers A–C (mid fourth

464. As 463 but with sm
collar – a re-moulded p
(Kenyon 1948, Type A1; F
Area B, Pit 14, layer H (

465. As 463 with conical
nced with diagonal and h
pattern panels around the
swelling. Point broken an
Well 6, layer B (mid four

466. Sugar loaf head with
swelling. Complete. Length
third century).

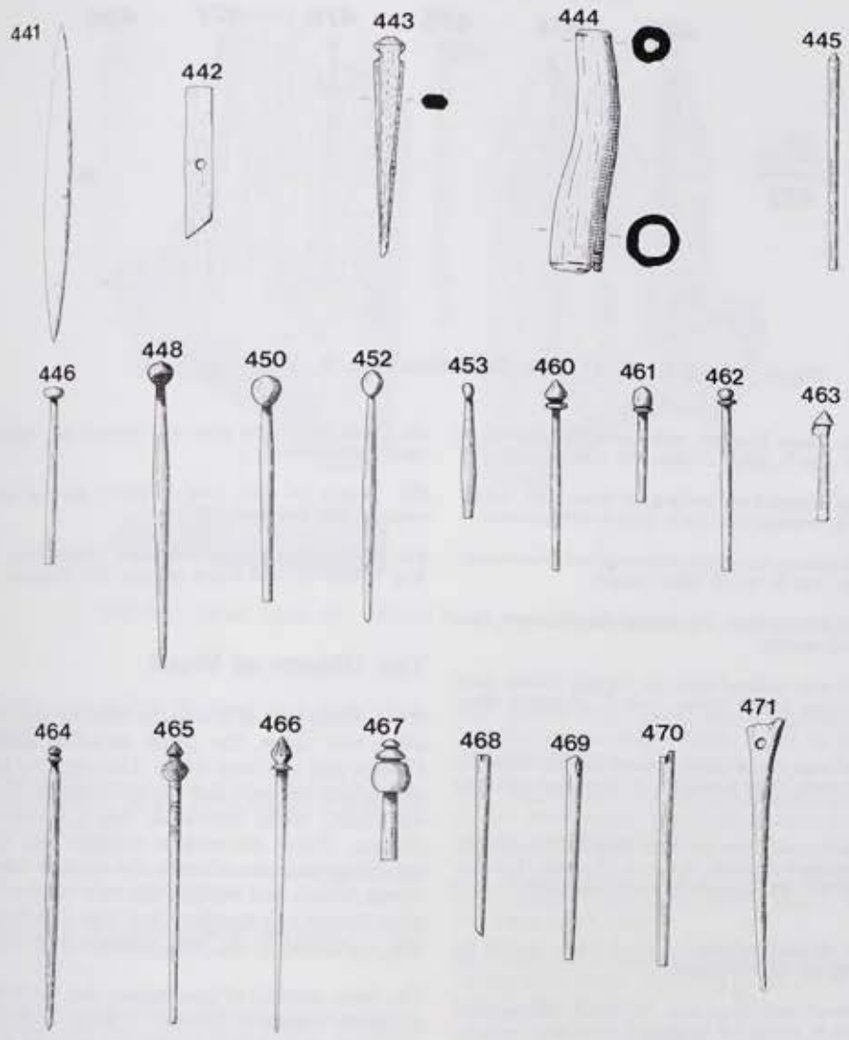


Fig 88. Small Finds 441–471. Bone from Area B. Scale 1:2.

462. As 460 but with rounded head. Slight hip swelling. Point missing. Length 57mm. Area B, Well 5, layer C (late fourth–fifth century).

463. Conical head and remains of wide collar. Roughly worked, cut marks down shank. Incomplete, length 34mm. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

464. As 463 but with smaller head and shank thinning below collar – a re-moulded plain head? Complete, length 88mm (Kenyon 1948, Type A1; Hebditch and Mellor 1973, Fig 21.35). Area B, Pit 14, layer H (early fourth century).

465. As 463 with conical head but bulbous collar, both decorated with diagonal and horizontal cuts. Three 'herring bone' pattern panels around the shaft, which has only a slight central swelling. Point broken and reworked. Length 86mm. Area B, Well 6, layer B (mid fourth century).

466. Sugar loaf head with vertical incised decoration. No central swelling. Complete. Length 91mm. Area B, Pit 12, layer D (mid third century).

467. As 460 but with two narrow and a third, lower one of barrel shape. Incomplete. Length 37mm. Area B, Pit 21, layer A (mid fourth century).

468. Fragment of a bone needle, both ends missing. Circular shaft flattening towards perforation; length 56mm (Hebditch and Mellor 1973, Fig 21.37). Area B, Pit 16, layer E (late third century).

469. Fragment of needle. Similar to 468 with roughly worked shaft; both ends missing. Length 64mm. Area B, Well 7, layer A (mid second century).

470. Fragment of needle, both ends missing. Slit perforation, shank circular in cross-section. Length 66mm. Area B, Ditch 2, layer A (late second–early third century).

471. Bone needle, complete with hole at head; length 85mm (Kenyon 1948, Fig 91.8). Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–early fifth century).

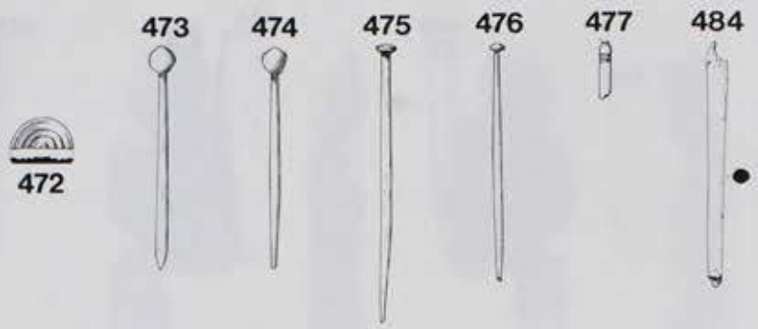


Fig 89. Small Finds 472–484. Bone from Area B. Scale 1:2.

472. Counter, 19mm diameter, with concentric grooves on upper surface. Area B, Ditch 2 (early–mid third century).

473. Pin with bulbous head, swelling on lower shaft. Length 72mm. Area B, drainage gully (early third–fourth century).

474. Pin with bulbous, but slightly flattened, head. Tip missing. Length 72mm. Area B, Pit 27 (third century).

475. Pin with flattened head. Tip missing. Length 89mm. Area B, Pit 27 (third century).

476. Pin with small flattened head, and swelling midway down shaft. Tip missing. Length 76mm. Area B, ploughsoil above Structure 27.

477. Head of burnt pin, originally pointed and surrounded by two grooves. Length 17mm. Area B, Pit 26 (late second–mid third century).

478–483. Six fragments from pin shafts. Area B, Drainage gully (3: early third–fourth century); Structure 27 rubble (1: fourth century); Well 9 (1: third–fourth century); unstratified (1). Not illustrated.

484. Needle, tip and head broken. Length 74mm. Area B, Pit 26 (late second–mid third century).

485. Knife handle made from a horn. Decorated with transverse grooving. Area A, Period I/II occupation (first–third century).

486. Fragment of bone decorated with double ring-and-dot. Knife handle? Area A, Period III occupation (third–fourth century).

487. Fragment of a blackened bone handle. Area A, Well 2, layer 79. (late third century).

488. Bone inlay in the shape of a 'banister rail'. Area A, Pit 5 (early third century).

489. Broken pin shaft. Area A, Well 3, layer 146 (mid third century). Not illustrated.

490. Oval headed bone pin. Complete. Length 86mm. Area A, Well 1, layer 65 (mid fourth century). Not illustrated.

The Objects of Wood

491. Fragment of a wooden lavatory seat. Broken along two sides, the plank measures 277mm by 174mm and is 35mm thick. The edges are bevelled on top and bottom, and the surviving section of the seat hole, when extended, has a diameter of *c* 190mm. These dimensions compare well with the surviving examples of stone, for example those from North Africa, and confirm the view that it forms the front section of a standard 'key hole' pattern lavatory seat – making it the first example from Britain.

The large number of pits suggest that this belongs to a simple domestic lavatory – either supported on stone, or more likely a cess pit with the seat supported at each corner by posts (as at Portchester). The thickness of the wood is essential if it is to be strong enough to support someone whilst retaining the accommodating slot in the front – a functional necessity omitted in many reconstructions (*Britannia*

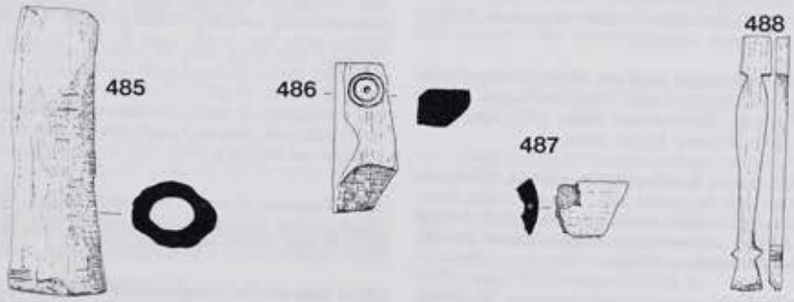


Fig 90. Small Finds 485–488. Bone from Area A. Scale 1:2.

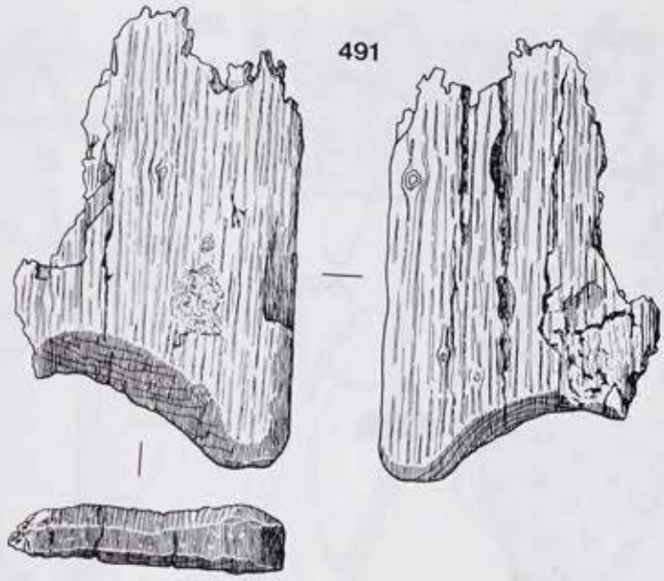


Fig 91. Small Find 491. Wood from Area B. Scale 1:4.

7, 287–288). Area B, Pit 16, layer F–K (late third century).

492. Wedge shaped piece of waste wood. Chisel mark across split face. Length 126mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century). Not illustrated.

493. Shaped stick, square in cross section. Length 210mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer F–K (late third century).

494. Flat piece of wood, saw cuts down both sides, one with bevelled edge. Broken end. Length 161mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

495. Piece of wood rectangular in cross-section, expanding into a thin blade at one end. Spatula (?). Length 355mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

496. Small twig with rounded end. Length 93mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century). Not illustrated.

497. Pointed piece of wood, rectangular in cross-section. Top two edges bevelled on one face. Paling/gable end (?). Length 215mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

498. Wedge shaped piece of wood. Length 134mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century). Not illustrated.

499. Semi-circular piece of wood pierced by iron nail near curving edge. Probably half of a bucket bottom. Diameter 193mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

500. Walking stick stall or cane. Slightly expanded and rounded terminal. Rest of shaft missing. Length 279mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

501. Stake end. Circular in cross-section, with bark surviving in places. End trimmed on two sides to produce a point. Length 228mm, diameter 53mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

502. Thin piece of wood. Right angle in profile. Length 86mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century). Not illustrated.

503. Wooden object, parallel sides trimmed into a taper. Two large faces broken. Length 143mm. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century).

504. Piece of timber, rounded top with transverse joint. Length 132mm. Woodwormed. Area B, Pit 16, layers F–K (late third century). Not illustrated.

505. Wooden shingle (?). Square with suspension hole in one corner. Length 250mm, width 192mm. Area B, Pit 14, layers F–K (early fourth century).

506. Flat piece of sheeting, rounded end. Incomplete. Length 139mm, width 78mm. Area B, Pit 14, layers F–K (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

507. As 506 with rounded ends. Length 281mm, width 83mm. Area B, Pit 14, layers F–K (early fourth century).

508. As 506, length 130mm, width 57mm, thickness 4mm. Area B, Pit 14, layers F–K (early fourth century). Not illustrated.

The Objects of Leather

509. Almost complete right shoe, with heel missing. Sole three layers thick with iron studs. The upper is made of a single piece of leather seamed down the instep. Ankle tie-straps survive and there are indications of further straps on the front of the upper. Sole length 180mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer E–J (late third century).

510. Shoe sole for right foot, together with fragments of upper. Sole three layers thick with iron studs, many of which are missing. The fragments of the upper are of the 'wrap around' type and consist of the ankle piece, with an eye, together with pieces of thong. Sole 218mm. Area B, Pit 14, layer E–J (late third century).

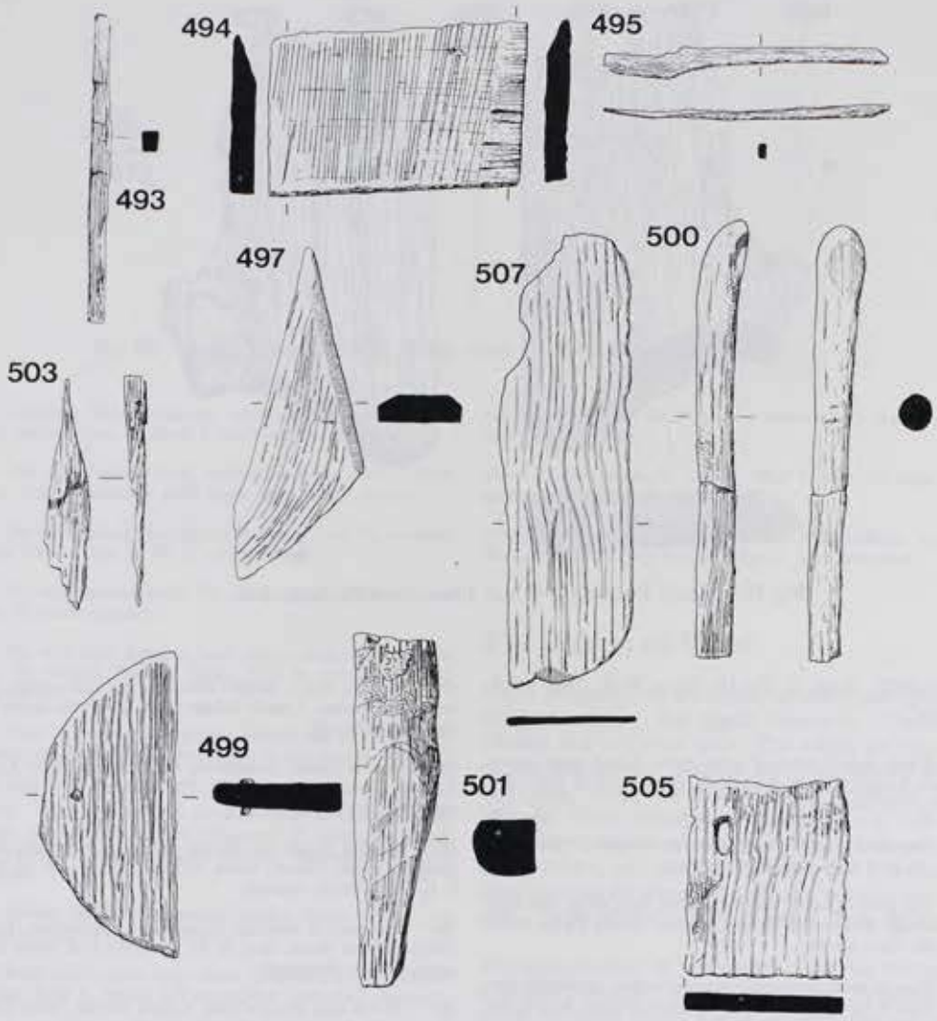


Fig 92. Small Finds 493–507. Wood from Area B. Scale 1:4, except 505 at 1:8.

511. Fore part of a left shoe, heel missing. Similar to 510, possibly its pair. Length of fragment 162mm. Area B, Pit 16, layer E–J (late third century).

512. Left shoe, virtually complete. The size indicates a child's shoe. Sole three layers thick with iron studs, many of which are missing. Longitudinal thong runs through sole. Upper made in one piece and is seamed down the instep as 510. Tie-straps and eyes present. Area B, Pit 16, layer E–J (late third century).

513. Left shoe sole with holes for metal studs. Seven other pieces of leather including the illustrated piece of upper (?) with cut decoration found with it. Area B, Well 5, layer C (late fourth–fifth century).

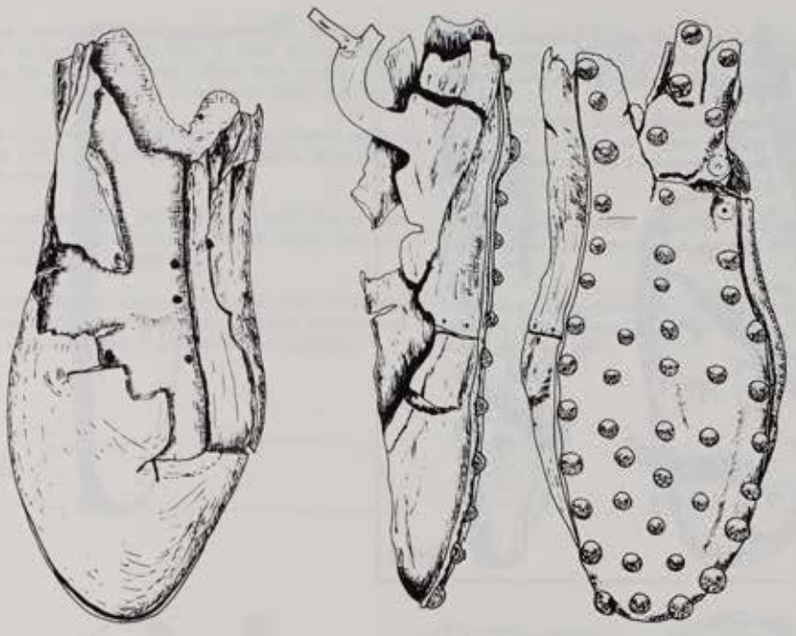
The Objects of Stone
by Jane Timby with identifications by Dr D Peacock

514. Part of lower stone of rotary quern, diameter 390mm. Radiating grooves on grinding (upper) surface. Upper Greensand series. Area F, adjacent to Structure 24.

515. Lower stone of a rotary quern, diameter 400mm. Upper Greensand series. Area F, Structure 26 (undated).

516. Shaped stone, square in cross section. A coarse sandstone from the Upper Greensand series. Area D, area of Structure 19 (third century).

517. Whetstone roughly shaped to rectangle with a notch worn in one side. Surface slightly concave. Stone as 516. Area D, Well 8 (third century).



509

510

Fig 93. Small Finds 509–510. Leather from Area B. Scale 1:2.

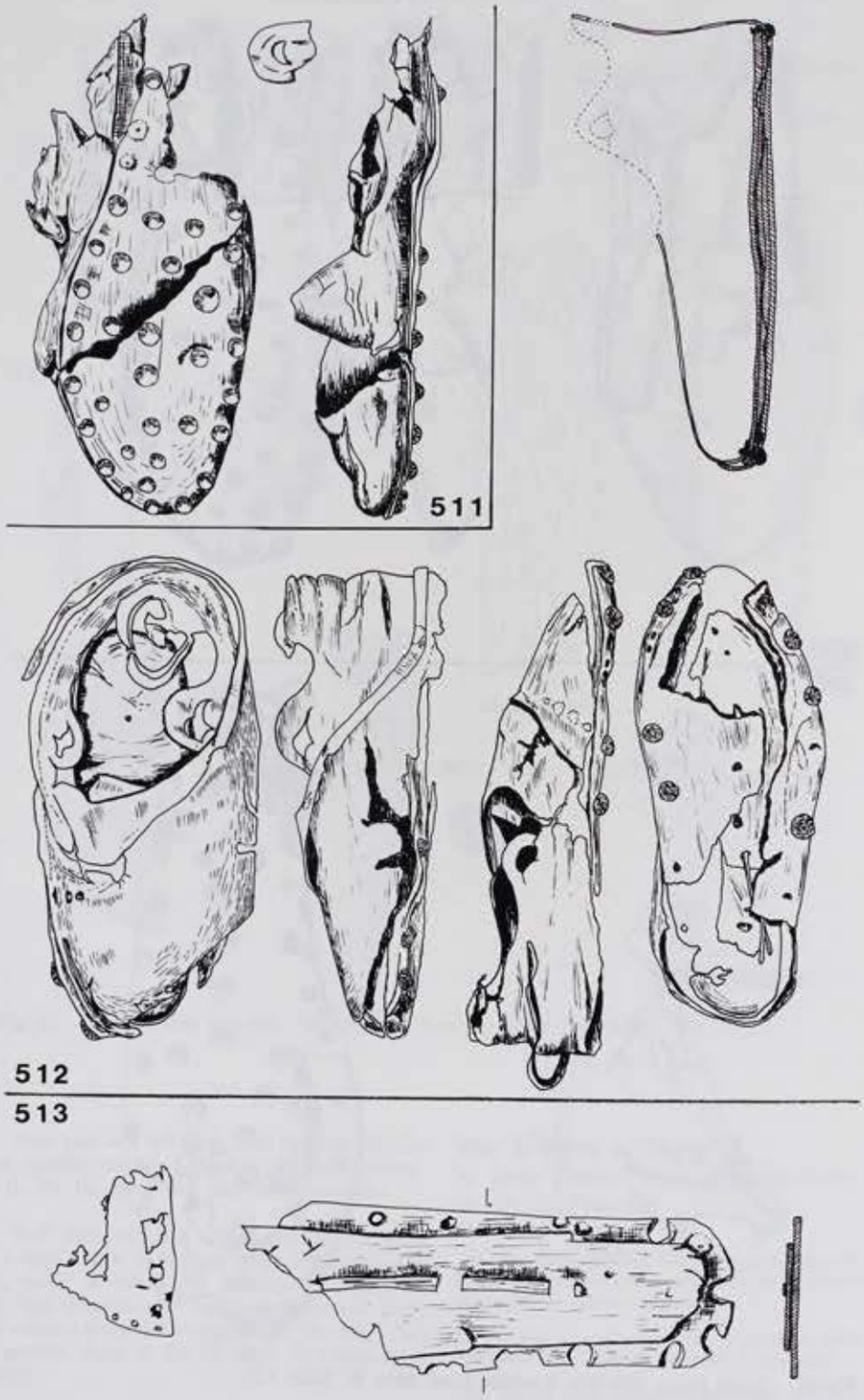


Fig 94. Small Finds 511–513. Leather from Area B. Scale 1:2.

518. Base of a mortar in Purbeck marble. Interior smoothed. Its curved profile is typical of late first to early second century products from the Isle of Purbeck, which were widely traded (Dunning 1968). Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

519. Shaped stone with rounded edge. All the original surfaces have a smooth polish. Purbeck marble. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

520. Stone object, probably part of a quern edge. Sandy limestone probably from a Wealden deposit. Slightly burnt. Defences, layer 3 (late third–fourth century).

521. Roughly rectangular stone, upper surface worn, probably a whetstone. Glauconitic sandy limestone, probably derived from local gravels. Defences, layer 4 (mid–late third century).

522. Triangular shaped whetstone, one corner broken, otherwise all surfaces smooth. Micaceous Greensand probably a locally derived gravel pebble. Area B, Pit 12, layer B (mid third century).

523. Whetstone, approximately square. Both large surfaces show signs of wear, one being concave. Micaceous Greensand probably derived from local gravels. Area B, Pit 12, layer B (mid third century).

524. Irregular shaped whetstone with concave surface. Cut marks visible. Greensand series. Area B, Well 6, layers A–C (mid fourth century).

525. Slab of grey limestone, probably from the Purbeck series. Surfaces scratched and well worn. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

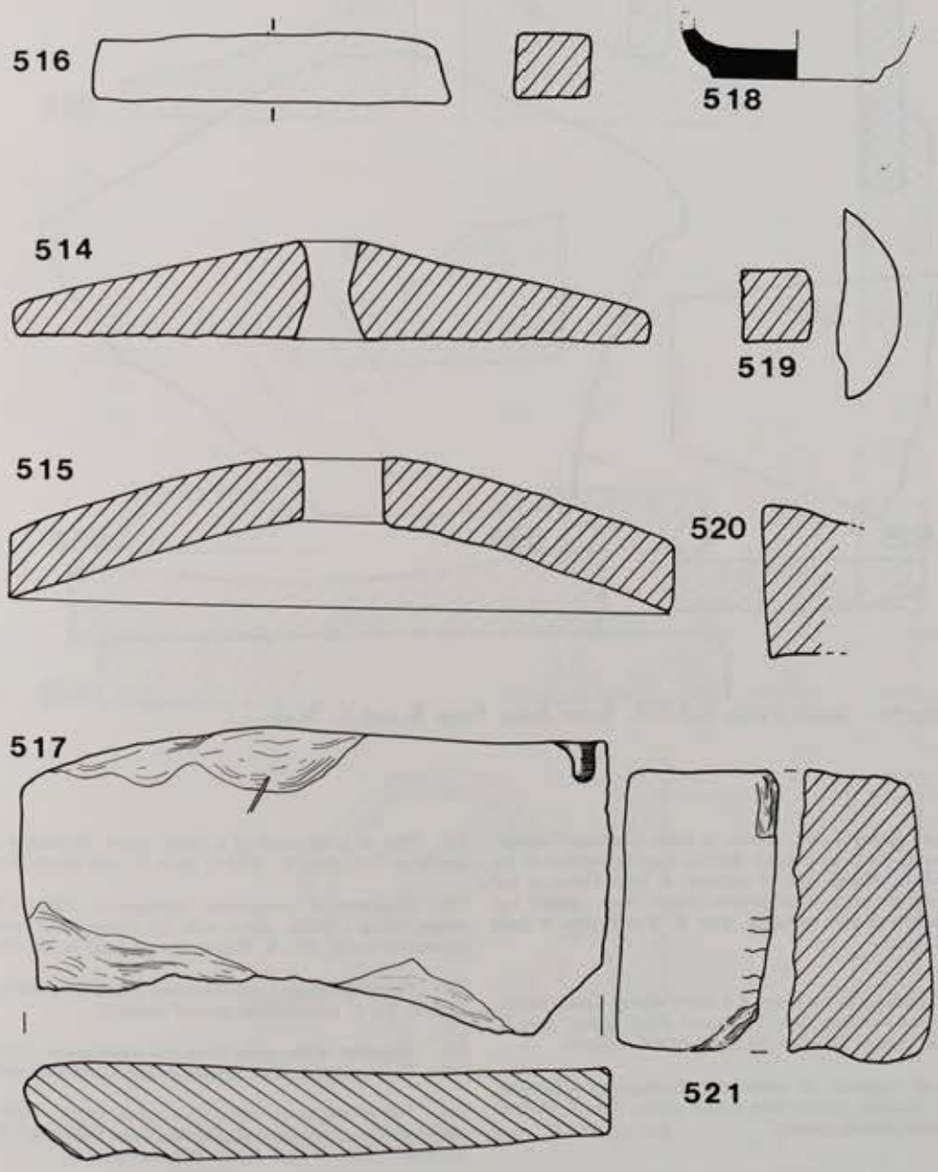


Fig 95. Small Finds 514–521. Stone from Areas C to F Scale 1:2, except 514, 515 and 518 at 1:4.

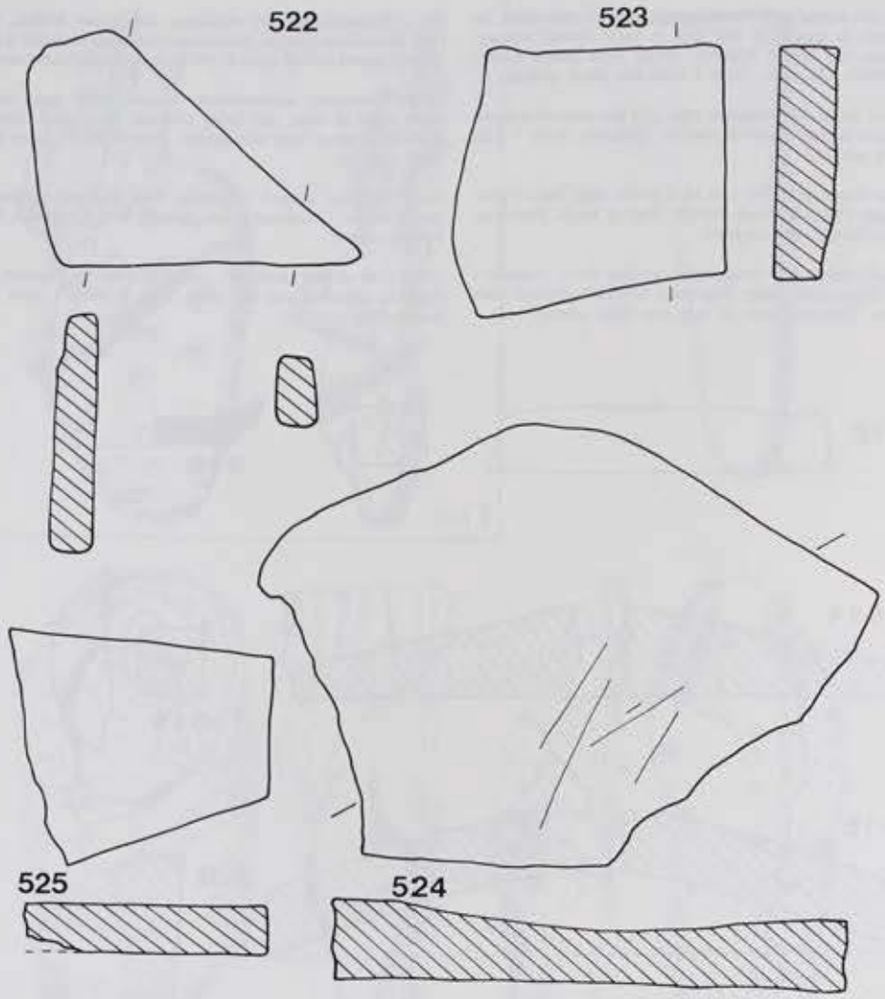


Fig 96. Small Finds 522–525. Stone from Areas B and C. Scale 1:2.

526. Small pewter mould, circular in shape. Diameter 160mm. Buff coloured silt stone possibly derived from an outcrop of the Hastings Beds. Shows signs of exposure to heat. Traces of red paint on the interior of some grooves suggest reuse. Similar but larger example in Bath Museum. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

527. Fragment of lower stone of a rotary quern. Upper surface shows incised radiating lines. Greensand series. Burnt. Area B, surface, in area of Structure 13 (third–fourth century).

528. Small fragment of quernstone. Ferruginous sandstone, probably 'carstone' derived from a local source. Area B, Well 6, layer A (mid fourth century).

529. Part of upper stone of a rotary quern. Greensand series. Area B, Well 6, layer B (mid fourth century).

530. Part of lower stone of a rotary quern. Greensand series, similar to 529. Area B, Well 6, layer D (mid fourth century).

531. Fragment of quernstone, typologically different to the others, being a saddle quern with the upper surface concave. Greensand series. Area B, Well 6, layer E (mid fourth century).

532. Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Greensand series. Area B, Pit 8, layer A (late second century).

533. Fragment of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Greensand series. Burnt. Area B, Well 5, layer A (late fourth–fifth century).

534. Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Outer edge scored with vertical grooves. Greensand series similar to 529. Area B, Well 5, layer B (late fourth–fifth century).

535. Five fragments of a large rotary quern. Greensand series. Area A, Well 2, layer 100 (late third century).

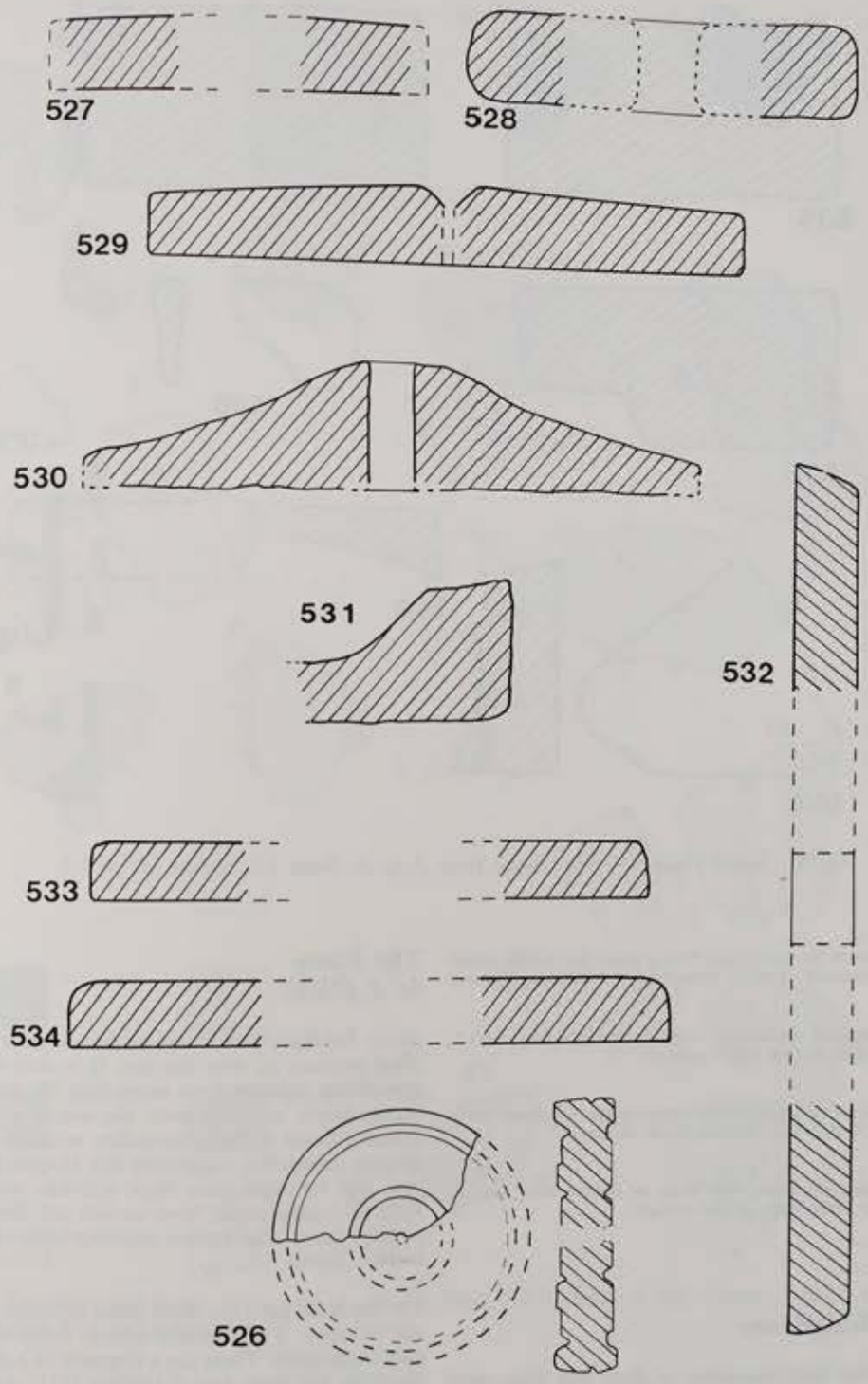


Fig 97. Small Finds 526–534. Stone from Area B. Scale 1:4.

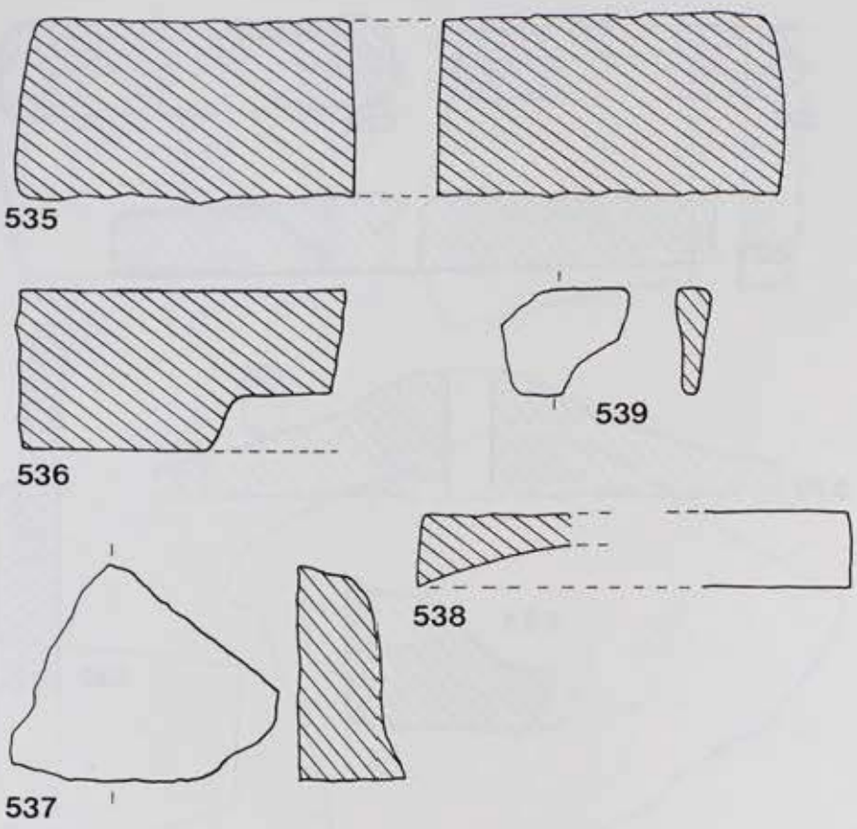


Fig 98. Small Finds 535–539. Stone from Area A. Scale 1:4, except 537 at 1:2.

536. Part of the upper stone from a rotary quern with socket. Burnt Greensand. Area A, Structure 8 (second–third century).

537. Fragment of whetstone in fine grained sandstone. Area A, Well 2, layer 79 (late fourth century).

538. Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Greensand series. Area A, Well 2, layer 79 (late fourth century).

539. Small whetstone, well worn on narrow side. Area A, Structure 3 (first–early second century).

The Wallplaster

Relatively large quantities of daub and plain wallplaster came from features in Area B, whilst less came from other parts of the site. Without exception it was found in rubbish deposits unassociated with structures. The only painted plaster (Fig 99) from the site came from the infill of Pit 21 (mid fourth century).

The Flints
by P Clarke

About 100 flints were recovered from various unstratified contexts all over the site. It is clear that the assemblage represents no more than the accidental accumulation of flints over the course of years. Primary flakes without secondary working are extremely infrequent, suggesting that knapping activities, and by implication those activities associated with habitation areas, were carried out elsewhere, possibly around the known chipping floors on Holybourne Down.

For the most part, the flints could represent almost any industry. Typologically datable forms occur in only three cases. These are a fragment of a polished Neolithic axe from Area E (Millett 1971), a broken *petit tranchet* derivative arrowhead also (probably) Neolithic, and a narrow blade with one blunted edge which is characteristically Mesolithic. All the flints are quite unlike the Iron Age material from Kimmeridge in the collection of the Institute of Archaeology, London.

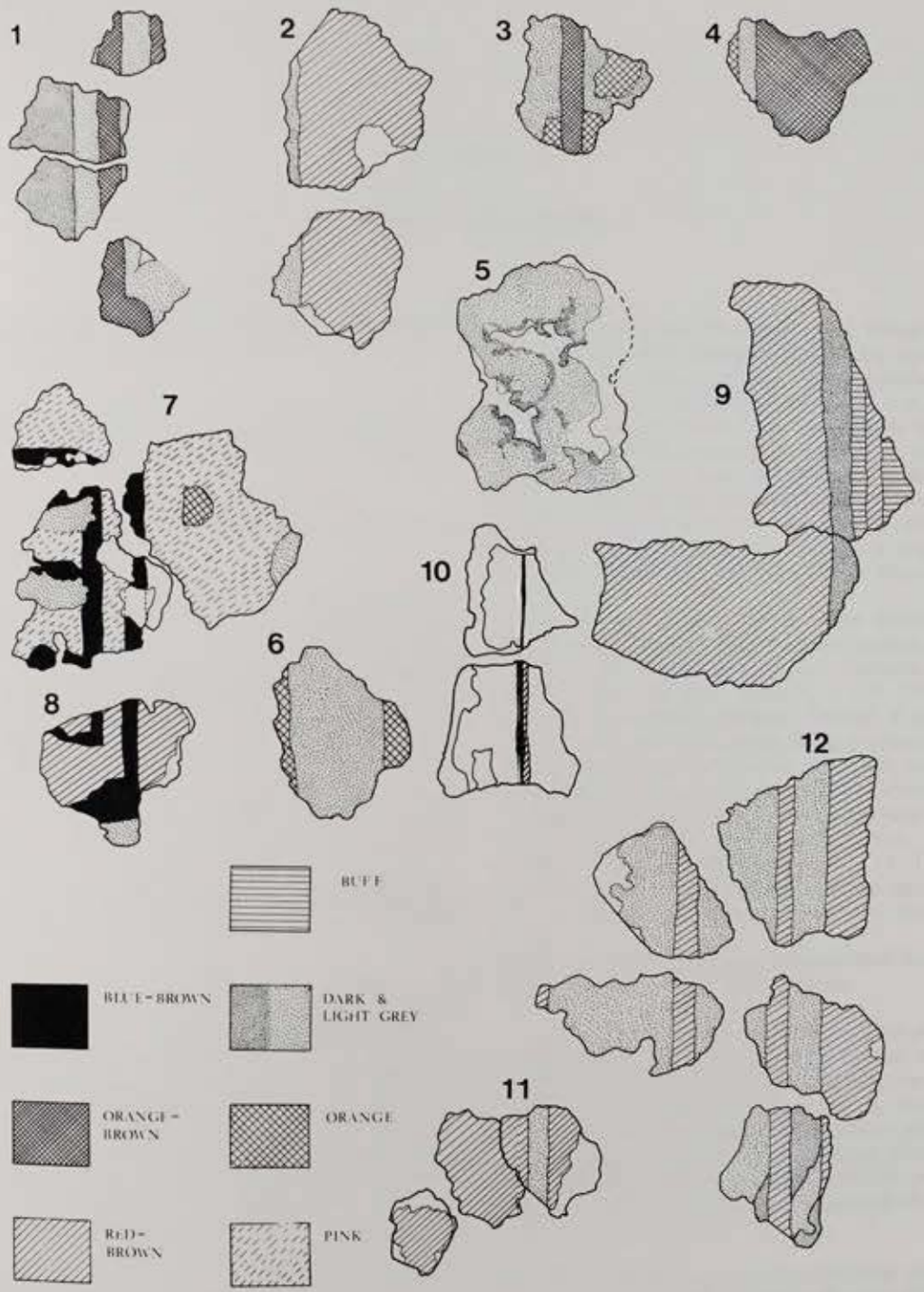


Fig 99. Decorated wallplaster from Area B, Pit 21. Scale 1:2. Colours as key, except 5 which is pale brownish grey with red-brown edges.

The Animal Bon
by Geraldine Do

The report contains:
1. Data on the distri
and butchering of th
31);
2. Information deri
3. A discussion of t
following hypotheses:

a. The food bones
AD 75–250) and lat
the livestock occur
b. Sheep predomi
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source of food.
c. The contents o
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origin.
d. There were local
Detailed bone measure
archive.

Some 2,000 pieces o
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small proportion, *c* 10%
fragments not classifiab
of large or small animal.
ox, sheep/goat, pig, do
deer, hare, rabbit, dom
clavicle): see Table 28
(minimum numbers). F
only if they can be assu
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premaxilla, and hyoid.
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For the rest of the skel
counting only bones w
entirely serve in this c
scapulae had no glenoid
the available glenoids wo
underestimate. Estimati
presents a similar difficul
large pieces of illium; 39

Chapter 6

The Bones

The Animal Bones from Areas A and B
by Geraldine Done

The report contains:
1. Data on the distribution, numbers, size, age, sex and butchering of the species present (Tables 28–31);
2. Information derived from the data;
3. A discussion of the implications, relating to the following hypotheses:

a. The food bones fall into two groups, early (*c* AD 75–250) and late (*c* AD 250–400), a change in the livestock occurring in the late third century.
b. Sheep predominate in the early group but are overtaken in the later period, when meat production and consumption increased. Estimated meat weights indicate the usefulness of the pig as a source of food.
c. The contents of Pits 14 and 16 were investigated but it was impossible to confirm or refute a theory that cock bones in them were of sacrificial origin.
d. There were local idiosyncrasies in butchering.

Detailed bone measurements are available in the site archive.

Some 2,000 pieces of well-preserved bone were examined, most of which were identifiable, though a small proportion, *c* 10%, consisted of rib and other fragments not classifiable beyond the broad grouping of large or small animal. The species recognised were ox, sheep/goat, pig, dog, cat (one kitten jaw), red deer, hare, rabbit, domestic fowl, goose, duck (one clavicle): see Table 28 (fragments) and Table 30 (minimum numbers). Fragments have been counted only if they can be assumed to represent one bone. All skull fragments were counted, including maxilla, premaxilla, and hyoid. The figures serve only to indicate roughly the amount of skull; in two cases an almost complete cranium is represented as one fragment.

For the rest of the skeleton, the usual practice of counting only bones with an epiphysis does not entirely serve in this case as, for example, most scapulae had no glenoid cavity and a count based on the available glenoids would have produced a serious underestimate. Estimating pelves from acetabula presents a similar difficulty in the presence of many large pieces of illium; 39 pieces of pelvis in Well 6 were rationalised into 13 innominates, though only ten acetabula were found. Though the counting technique has thus perforce been modified to accommodate the butchering procedures, it is possible, in a collection of this fairly manageable size, to pay more detailed attention to each bone than is possible where very large numbers are examined. When considering minimum numbers of bones and animals, details such as size, age, pairing and articulation have been taken into account to improve, wherever possible, the accuracy of the estimate.

Tables 29 and 30 show that the food animal (ox, sheep, pig) remains fall into two dated groups. Very little bone was recovered from early features, *c* AD 75–250, while the later features, *c* AD 250–400, produced considerable amounts. Further, it appears that though in the early groups sheep predominated, if such a term can be used for the small numbers under consideration, they were greatly outnumbered by cattle in the later groups. Horse and deer bones occurred sporadically, as did those of dog, with a heavy concentration of dog bodies in Pit 16. The few bird bones were also well distributed but again both Pits 14 and 16 contributed generously to the total.

Table 31 shows the frequency of individual bones for each of the three main food animals.

Cattle. The cattle bones indicate a uniform population of small beasts, probably generally not exceeding 350kg live weight, though weight estimated from bones alone is always open to question. Measurements were made wherever possible and are available in the archive. No hornless skulls were found and horn cores were of the standard shorthorn pattern, with an occasional more elegant upward-sweeping horn.

The main evidence for age was obtained from 43 jaws, only two of which were from the early features. The age standards used were those given by Miller and Robertson (1937) for cross-bred cattle. Though the ages in years may not precisely apply to Romano-British animals, they serve to indicate the relation between numbers of 'older' and 'younger'.

There were two age groups discernable in the later features comprising 21 beasts with complete dentition and 13 aged *c* 2½ years. Of the 21 full-mouthed, 13 were young adults, *ie* all permanent teeth were

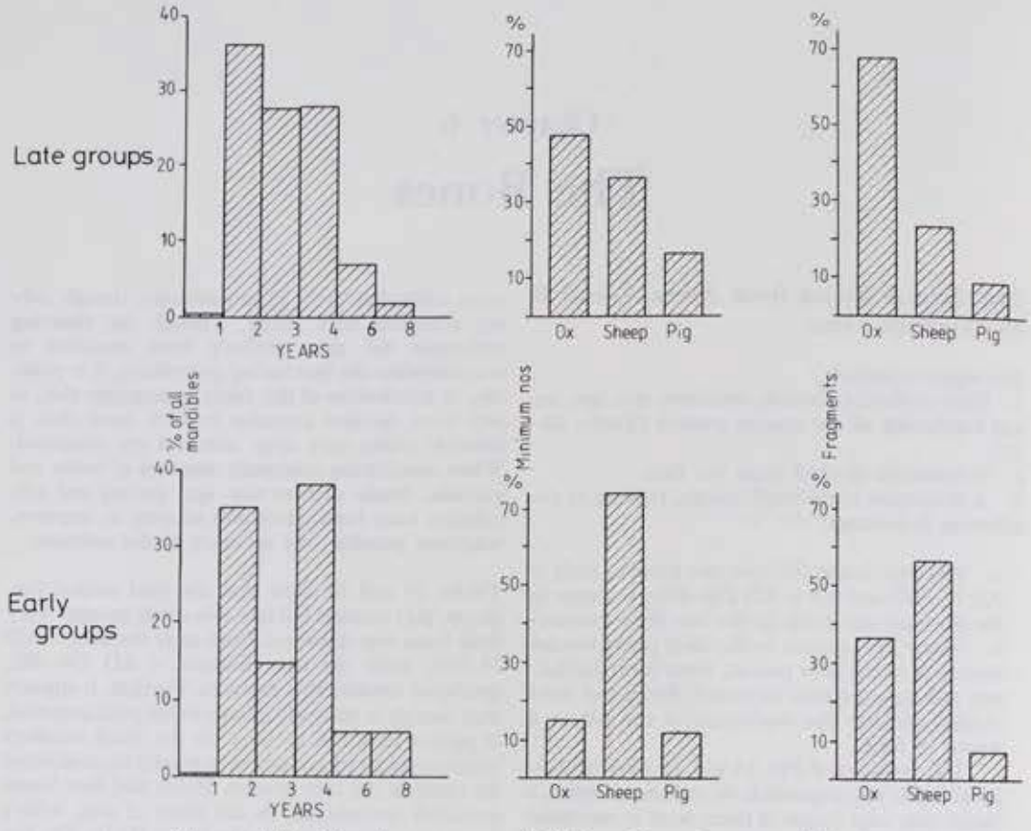

Fig 100. Histograms comparing the early and late groups of animal bones.

fully erupted but wear on PM4 was very slight; the remainder contained teeth showing more wear but none of the teeth found could be considered old. A further eight jaws were aged as follows: two *c* 6 months; two *c* 18 months; and four which could not be aged more accurately than at least 2½ years. Bones of new born calves were noted in Wells 5 and 6 and were presumed to represent accidental neonatal deaths, the small number of bones being inadequate to support the proposition of burial as offerings.

Attempts at sex determination were inconclusive but interesting. Both metapodial indices (Howard 1963) were calculated for all complete metapodials. The minimum shaft breadth, being quicker and easier to measure, was used instead of the mid shaft breadth. For metacarpals the two measurements agreed but the mid-shaft metatarsal breadth was generally slightly greater than the minimum. Bones were allocated as female only if the index fell clear of the steer range and the results seem to show, unexpectedly, a predominately female population, the metacarpal MB index being anomalous.

Table 28. Metapodial indices

	Female	Steer	Index ♀ range	Steer
Metacarpal DB/L x 100	12	6	24.2–28.8	29.2–32.9
Metacarpal MB/L x 100	1	17	13.7	14.2–18.3
Metatarsal DB/L x 100	12	2	21.7–23.8	24.5–25.4
Metatarsal MB/L x 100	13	1	10.2–12.3	13.3

Two factors may bear on these figures. The first is the small size of sample of complete metapodials (*ie* 35 bones out of 150). A further 36% were complete except for the distal end. Had these distals been available it is quite possible for the range of DB indices to have been radically altered.

The second factor, which may account for the femaleness of the metatarsal MB index compared to the metacarpal, is that the bones on the forelimb in the ox mature slightly ahead of those of the hindlimb so that, though the epiphyses have fused and growth

in length finished, the metatarsal shafts have possibly not attained their full thickness. The youth of the population would fit with incomplete metatarsal maturity, and there is evidence elsewhere at Neatham (Done, unpublished) that forelimbs did in fact mature earlier, as expected.

Radiographs of metapodials show, as at Staines (Done, unpublished), impressive thickness of cortical bone consistent with slow maturation, so it seems reasonable, taking account of dental evidence for a youthful population, that the metatarsals still had some growing to do and had they been older when killed the indices might have been altered. On present evidence all that can safely be said is that the population as represented by the material recovered was a mixed one, of cows/heifers and steers in problematic proportions.

Sheep. Table 31 shows that the mandible is the only sheep bone surviving in numbers. Measurements of other bones, in the archive, show a small animal not very much larger than, for example, the Soay. A live weight of *c* 23 kg might be proposed. Both horned and hornless skull fragments were found. One of the hore core fragments included part of the frontal and pariental bones, the suture between them being deeply interlocked, possibly pointing to a heavily horned sheep.

The mandibles, 166 in all, were aged using the technique of Payne (1973). While it is not known if the ages given are applicable to the molars of western sheep, it is useful to be able to divide the sheep into progressive stages. Fig 100 shows the age pattern of both early and late groups, neonates being excluded as most likely to be accidental losses. Clearly, many were killed at the half-year stage and, if this is taken to coincide in fact with ages *c* 18 months, then this would be an autumn killing. The second peak at ¾, shown by the early group, would similarly be an autumn killing and could possibly include ewes found to be barren at the previous lambing. These might be culled in good condition after summer grazing in preference to risking valuable winter keep on possibly non-productive beasts.

In the late period the second peak disappeared and although the main kill-off continued to be at half-year, the curve flattened out over the whole 'edible' age range.

The absence of goat does not rule out their presence, although environmental conditions favoured sheep.

Pig. As with the sheep, the pig is represented chiefly by mandibles (Table 31) and measurable bones are almost non-existent. A complete radius and ulna were found in Pit 14 but no useful size comparisons can be made with modern pigs which are the product of intensive specialised breeding programmes. A live weight/age curve for wild/domestic crossbreds (Reiland 1975) offers perhaps the best means of estimating the size, bearing in mind that the crossbreds were fed *ad lib* under experimental conditions while the Neatham pigs no doubt had to manage as best they could, and were probably in the region of 100kg at the most frequently observed age of death.

Of the dentally adult jaws, eight had a third molar in wear and in 12 others this tooth was newly erupted, *ie* about 18 months (Miller and Robertson 1937). Eight other jaws ranged from 3 to 12 months. One small immature humerus of doubtful origin, recovered from Pit 16, might be pig and if so is foetal.

Horse. There were at least five horses. The large number of bones in Pit 12 included 16 thoracic and three lumbar vertebrae of a single spinal column and 14 rib heads. These were distributed through two layers. An incisor of *c* 10 years was also recovered here. Other evidence of age consisted of a first phalanx in Well 7 of less than 2 and an incisor of *c* 13 in Well 5. The measurements (in the archive) are compatible with animals of New Forest pony size. A metacarpal in Pit 16 and a tibia in Well 6 gave slightly greater withers heights.

Dog. Pit 16 contained the remains of at least five dogs. Owing to vertical movement between the layers, attempts at the reconstruction of these were unsatisfactory. A young jaw was found in Pit 16, layer H, with deciduous molars in position and M visible in crypt. It was accompanied by an immature scapula and ulna, the pairs of which were in Pit 14, layer J, along with an immature lumbar vertebra and metapodials. Pit 16, layer E, contributed an immature proximal femur, thus spreading the bones of, what is arguably, one dog over five layers. The rest of the bones in Pit 16 are adult but equally mixed. None examined is in any way exceptional to the range of Romano-British dogs described by Harcourt (1974).

Deer. Red deer was the only species positively identified though one metatarsal fragment was considered to be possibly Fallow. The posterior halves of two crania from Well 5 showed that antlers had been cut off above the burr. They were accompanied by two cut lengths of beam *c* 10 cm each and another beam from which the tines had been cut. Most of the deer bone in fact consisted of antler, cut or in one case possibly sawn-off, but no sign of further working was observed.

Birds. Pits 14 and 16 produced the majority of the bird bones but, as with the dogs, they were in some confusion. In Pit 14 there was a single cock, 40 bones from all parts of the skeleton including a cranium and mandible and a pair of cock tarso-metatarsals. The bones were spread through five layers with the mandible in the uppermost and the skull in the lowest. There were also three goose bones in this pit. Pit 16 also had the makings of a cock (layers D–F/K), with 10 bones, including the pelvic girdle, associated with a spurred tarso-metatarsal. Here also was a pair

of unspurred tarso-metatarsals and two other proximal ends, making at least three, and possibly four, birds. Apart from the small duck clavicle from Pit 13 and an as yet unidentified bone from oven 10, the rest of the bird bones are from domestic fowl.

Butchering

Fresh long bone is extremely strong and resists breaking unless subjected to severe stress or to attack by an implement designed for the purpose. The bones being studied were apparently well preserved so consideration was at first given to the proposition that virtually all breakages, and in particular those occurring along or across long bone shafts, were the result of butchering. As bone strength depends very much on the relation between organic and inorganic components, a limited analysis of the bone substance was made. The organic content was found to be *c* 25%, as opposed to a fresh bone value of *c* 40%, so that although still quite high, the decrease in proportion of organic:inorganic material was probably enough to cause a decline in impact strength. It was therefore concluded that breakages could have occurred either before or after the bones were discarded and so the investigation of butchering was confined to evidence of actual interference, *ie* chops, cuts and saw marks.

The impression conveyed by these is that there was more chopping than was strictly necessary for the efficient detachment of meat. Shoulder blades, for example, were subjected to heavy chopping in the region of the glenoid and neck and were often found with glenoid cavity and most of the neck cut off. If the intention was to sever the tendons of insertion of the scapula muscle mass, this procedure was somewhat drastic and contrasts strongly with shoulder blades from the Staines excavations (Done, unpublished), where there was very little chopping and the shoulder had apparently been boned-out, leaving no mark or light cuts only.

Nothing remains to show what happened to the proximal end of the humerus; being mostly spongy bone it was less likely to survive, especially if involved in the destruction in the region of the shoulder joint.

Distal halves and thirds of humerii were frequently found, often with chops on the shafts and, in nine cases, having the lateral condyle chopped off. This again looks like over-exuberance when freeing the muscle mass attached to the olecranon process (elbow), but similar chopping was investigated in 'Belgic' bones from Puckeridge (Ashdown 1976), and was thought to be a good method of disarticulating the joint and removing the shin meat.

On the pelvis, chops were noted around and into acetabula, possibly occuring during detachment of the hind limb. Chops on ischia were, as might be expected, apparently aimed at freeing the massive muscles attached in that region. A commonly occurring piece of pelvis consisted of the ileal shaft from immediately in front of the acetabulum extending forwards to the posterior border of the sacral articular area, and many chunks of sacral angle of ilium were also found.

Femurs seem to have undergone considerable chopping at both ends and along the shaft, which is reasonable in view of the large amount of meat surrounding this bone. Chops and cuts were also seen on proximal tibias and tibial shafts. At the hock the heavy-handed approach was again evident. The articular ridges of one tibia had been sliced off, presumable as a 'follow through' of a blow intended to cut the Achilles tendon, the joint perhaps being held in flexion over the edge of a chopping block.

The metapodials are of particular interest as 38% were damaged in the same way. The distal epiphysis from about the level of the epiphyseal plate had gone, but the diaphyses did not have the characteristic appearance of the immature bone which had lost its epiphysis, nor were any unfused epiphyses found. As there were also some cuts and chops, it seems likely that feet were being removed, possibly to supply hoof, the raw material for glue-making. Two observations support this: first, one of the few first phalanges found had heavy chops on its anterior face and; second, the number of phalanges recovered was much smaller than expected. A theoretical number of phalanges can be calculated from the number of metapodials. A survey of a small number of comparable bone reports in which bone frequencies are given shows the recovery rate for the first phalanx to be about 25–30% of the possible total had all phalanges or all metapodials survived. At Neatham the figure is 9%. The dearth of feet may, alternatively, suggest that cattle were slaughtered elsewhere but in view of the skull fragments, numerous metapodials and some phalanges it is likely that the killing took place on the site.

Skull fragments showed no sign of pole-axing as a method of slaughter and indeed all sizeable pieces indicated otherwise. Two sets of skull fragments previously examined from Neatham (Done, unpublished) were consistent with opening the cranium to remove the brain.

Chops noted on the outer face of mandibles would have occurred in removal of the cheek, and in the region of the diastema were possibly to do with facilitating removal of the tongue.

There was very little evidence of butchering technique in the pig and none in the sheep. Being small, the carcases would have needed less preparation for the pot. Marks as of gnawing were seen on many bones, including some large ones, and as Grant (1975) points out, the local attendant carnivores may have had an effect on what survived of the sheep/pig bones. A rabbit-catching cat known to the writer was observed to consume almost totally a young rabbit,

leaving only the teeth and scraps of jaw: plainly even moderate-sized dogs, as in Pit 16, could have considerably upset the survival of the smaller bones.

The difficulties besetting the calculation of actual weight of meat produced by the food animals are well known; it is impossible accurately to assess either live or carcase weight from bones. However, estimates are sometimes worthwhile. Using the live weights postulated above and a killing-out percentage of 50 (based on the writer's observations on a farm-kept Soay ewe), the carcase weights would be as follows: ox, *c* 159 kg; sheep, *c* 12 kg; pig, *c* 45 kg. The pig was of particular value as a meat producer because virtually all of it, including skin and guts, was not only edible but eaten.

Disease and Deformity

There was little sign of deformity other than spectacularly healed fractures. Some slight abnormalities of dentition were noted. A few of the sheep jaws were overcrowded and in two cases there was no PM2. Two ox mandibular M3 of two cusps only were seen. A fragment of pig maxilla contained a first molar deformed by hypoplastic enamel.

Comment

Fig 100 contrasts the bone content of early and late features, and the early predominance of the sheep is seen to give way before the rise of the ox in the livestock economy. The histogram is somewhat simplistic as it collects bones together in two groups, each covering a lengthy time span, one from *c* AD 75 to 250 and the second from *c* AD 250 to 400. Without support from the distribution through individual features (Tables 29 and 30), it could scarcely be considered a valid representation. The numbers from minimum numbers and fragments differ and each method has its own recommendations but the pattern is the same. The early pattern is based on a relatively small sample of bone but its authenticity may, *ipso facto*, become more acceptable as the sheep have overcome built-in biases against them.

It is possible therefore that a change took place in the livestock economy in the latter part of the third century and for some reason livestock production increased. Age data favour the assumption that cattle and sheep were used primarily for meat, beef constituting the major part with pork at least as important as mutton and probably more so, in view of the small size of the sheep. The whole picture of young cattle and extended killing of sheep in the later period is suggestive of an increase in meat requirements and may point to a rise in population and/or wealth.

Cattle may have contributed milk and motive power in addition to meat, indeed the attempts at sex determination could show a predominance of heifers/cows. The evidence for age structure is, it must be emphasised, from small numbers relative to the time covered. Such as it is, it suggests that beasts were killed mainly as young adults, which would be unlikely if the purpose was milk production and gives no time for the breeding of replacements. The cattle scene is incompletely represented, the record so far covering 'fat' cattle, both heifers and steers, kept and killed for meat production. They may have been bred in the vicinity and brought in as required, alive or possibly (in view of the small quantity of feet bones) as partially dressed carcases. Older cows of a breeding herd there must have been somewhere at hand, and presumably in old age they died or were killed and probably eaten, but not, it seems, at Neatham.

The alteration in the kill-off pattern of sheep raises further points. In the early period there are two peaks, both probably corresponding to an autumn killing. In the later period, the main peak is still at the prime meat age; there is little difference between the proportions killed at ages 2/3 and 3/4. This may simply reflect an overall increase in sheep numbers – the larger flocks of the later period allowing more of the younger ewes to be used to make up the meat requirement. In both groups the presence of animals up to *c* 8 years old suggests the maintenance of breeding flocks. Sheep have potential value as producers of milk and wool but the age structure here indicates that neither was important. In fact, most aspects of the bone collection point to meat production as the objective of livestock husbandry at Neatham, and to some expansion of this sector of agriculture in the late third century.

The lack of finesse in the butchering trade does not necessarily mean waste, and no doubt all available meat was made use of, but the chopper seems to have been used often when a sharp knife would better have served the purpose. The removal of ox feet and some horns might point to a local glue-making industry. The alternative, that the cattle bones derive from partially dressed carcases brought in as such, is less appealing as it would have been more practical in most circumstances to transport beef to the point of slaughter on the hoof. Pieces of cut antler were the only other evidence of use of bone.

The contents of Pits 14 and 16 agree with the general two-phase pattern in respect of food waste but included additional refuse such as whole dogs, whole chickens, an articulated ox forelimb (*ie* an unbutchered, inedible? forequarter). With five dogs in Pit 16, it seems likely that, when they ceased to be of use as a water supply, the wells provided convenient deep holes for the disposal of potentially smelly rubbish. Amongst the domestic chicken remains were at least two cocks, giving rise to speculation about offerings. It was impossible to either confirm or refute this by means of the bones.

In the absence of sieving, small mammal and bird bones were not found.

Table 29. Numbers of bone fragments in the main features.

Context	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Horse	Dog	Red Deer	Bird	Others
Structure 3	9	15	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Well 7	12	18	4	1	–	–	–	–
Pit 11	14	26	2	–	–	–	2	–
Pit 20	3	6	3	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 8	9	12	1	–	1	–	1	–
Well 4	43	46	4	–	4	–	10	–
Ditch 2	9	30	4	–	2	1?	–	–
Pit 17	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1 roe deer
Pit 4	3	2	2	–	1	2	–	–
Pit 5	12	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Well 3	56	16	3	7	–	–	–	–
Well 2	10	8	2	–	–	–	–	7 water vole skull
Pit 12	23	18	5	38	1	2	–	–
Pit 6	40	22	4	–	–	–	5	–
Pit 16	158	52	35	2	111	2?	27	1 hare
Pit 2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Well 1	27	37	6	1	1	–	1	–
Well 6	343	98	37	11	1?	3	3	1 cat
Pit 14	59	8	9	1	1	–	15	–
Pit 21	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Well 5	225	53	25	10	3?	19	–	2 rabbit

Table 30. Minimum numbers of individuals represented in the main features.

Context	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Horse	Dog	Red deer	Bird	Others
Structure 3	p	2	p	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 1	–	p	–	–	–	–	–	–
Well 7	p	2	p	p	–	–	–	–
Pit 11	3	7	p	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 20	p	p	p	–	–	–	p	–
Pit 8	p	2	p	–	p	–	p	–
Well 4	2	7	p	–	p	–	p	–
Ditch 2	p	3	p	–	p	–	–	–
Pit 17	p	p	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit 3	–	p	–	–	–	–	–	p
Pit 4	p	2	p	–	p	–	–	–
Pit 5	p	3	–	p	–	p	–	–
Well 3	5	3	p	–	p	–	–	–
Well 2	3	2	p	2?	–	–	–	p
Pit 12	2	4	–	2	p	p	–	–
Pit 6	2	3	2	–	–	–	p	–
Pit 16	10	8	6	p	5	p	4	p
Pit 2	p	p	–	–	–	–	–	–
Well 1	2	4	p	p	p	–	p	–
Well 6	37	18	9	2	p	p	p	p
Pit 14	5	4	2	p	p	p	p	–
Pit 21	2	3	p	–	–	–	–	–
Well 5	11	8	8	p	p	2	–	p

p = presence

Table 31. Bone frequency – food animals.

	Total			Early Groups			Late Groups		
	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Ox	Sheep	Pig
Skull	167	27	17	35	12	4	132	15	13
Mandible	105	166	58	12	61	8	93	105	50
Vertebrae	117	20	5	18	1	1	99	19	4
Scapula	119	16	2	13	3	1	106	13	0
Humerus	37	15	8	5	6	3	32	8	5
Radius	45	49	4	6	21	0	39	28	4
Ulna	15	4	12	3	3	3	12	1	9
Metacarpal	84	50	9	9	17	1	75	33	8
Innominate	62	6	5	3	4	5	59	0	0
Femur	25	7	1?	4	2	1?	21	5	0
Tibia	39	25	7	5	12	2?	34	13	5
Os Calcis	20	0	2	1	0	0	19	0	0
Astragalus	39	7	3	5	1	0	34	6	3
Metatarsal	66	99	+	9	34	+	57	65	+
Loose teeth	352	194	30	38	49	4	314	145	26
1st phalanx	31	5	4	8	4	0	23	1	0
2nd phalanx	9	1	0	5	0	0	4	1	0
3rd phalanx	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

+ = pig metapodials counted under metacarpal.

The Human Bones by Terry O'Connor and Geraldine Done

The reports on the two inhumations from Area F and two infant burials from Area B, are included on the fiche (M1/30, M1/79).

Fruits a

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Table 32. The San

Sample	
Pit 14	SS1 (layers F-
SS2 (layers F-
	SS3 (layers F-
Pit 16	SS1 (layers F-
SS2 (layers F-
SS3 (layers F-
	SS4 (layers F-
SS5 (layers F-
Well 6	SS1 (layer D)
Pit 21	A (layer A)
B (layer B)
C (layer C)
D (layer D)

Discussion

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Chapter 7

Fruits and Seeds from Four Roman Wells (Area B)

by Peter Murphy

Thirteen small soil samples, taken by the excavators, were received for examination (Table 32). The majority of the fruits and seeds from these samples were recovered by flotation, collecting the flot in a 250 micron mesh sieve; the non-floating residue was washed through a 1mm mesh sieve, and the remaining plant material, mainly fruitstones, was extracted from this sieved fraction. Samples from Well 6 and Pit 21 produced only small charcoal fragments and this report is therefore concerned solely with the material from Pits 14 and 16. The fruits and seeds identified in samples from these features are listed in Table 33.

Table 32. The Samples

Sample		Volume	Notes
Pit 14	SS1 (layers F–J)	250ml	Fruitstones in silt matrix.
	SS2 (layers F–J)	700ml	Fine plant detritus, with seeds and fruitstones.
	SS3 (layers F–J)	500ml	Coarse woody detritus with moss, seeds, fruitstones.
Pit 16	SS1 (layers F–J)	400ml	Similar to Pit 14/SS2.
	SS2 (layers F–J)	300ml	Similar to Pit 14/SS2.
	SS3 (layers F–J)	300ml	Fruitstones, little mineral content.
	SS4 (layers F–J)	400ml	Similar to Pit 14/SS2.
	SS5 (layers F–J)	300ml	Off-white clay, some seeds.
Well 6	SS1 (layer D)	300ml	Greyish brown soil with charcoal.
Pit 21	A (layer A)	500ml	Black soil with charcoal.
	B (layer B)	600ml	
	C (layer C)	200ml	
	D (layer D)	300ml	

Discussion

From their composition these samples seem to consist largely of domestic food refuse, apparently dumped in the disused wells over a relatively short period, thus allowing little opportunity for seeds from the local ruderal flora to become incorporated in the deposits. The cultivated plants represented are plums (*Prunus domestica*), cherries (*Prunus cf avium*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); the fruitstones of bullace and seeds of apple may be from wild or cultivated trees. Remains of succulent fruits and herbs have frequently been recovered from urban deposits of Roman date (*eg* Willcox 1977) and increasingly are being reported from rural sites (*eg* Jones 1977; Lambrick and Robinson 1979). It is apparent that the cultivation and consumption of such crops was widespread in Roman Britain.

The cultivated *Prunus* fruitstones have been described and illustrated elsewhere (Murphy 1977). Although the *Prunus domestica* group includes a wide range of infertile forms, the stones of *P domestica* subsp *domestica* from this site appear to fall into three fairly distinct groups, which may correspond to varieties. These groups are characterised by the following mean fruitstone lengths and length: breadth ratios: L 14.1mm, L:B 128.5; L 16.6mm, L:B 143.8; L 22.0mm, L:B 164.6. The two smaller types of fruitstone are rounded in cross-section, the larger distinctly flattened. The smooth-surfaced fruitstones of cherry are thought to be of *P avium*. The walnut is represented only by a small fragment of the characteristically wrinkled endocarp. It has been reported from Roman contexts at Scole, Norfolk (Jones 1977), Winchester (Murphy 1977), Rotherley, Wiltshire (Godwin 1975) and London (Willcox 1977). Coriander, here represented by two fruits, appears to have been an important herb or spice plant in Roman Britain; there are records from Silchester, Caerwent, Godmanchester (Godwin 1975), London (Willcox 1977), Winchester (Murphy 1977) and Farmoor, Oxfordshire (Lambrick and Robinson 1979).

Remains of edible wild fruits and nuts, including sloe, bramble, elder, rose, hawthorn and hazel, are common in these samples. These may reflect the presence of scrub vegetation or hedgerows in the

immediate area, but the picture is probably distorted by seasonal gathering from the surrounding countryside. The seeds of bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), a plant of heathland and woods on acid soil, may have come from a more distant source. The Neatham site is on a gravel terrace, overlying and surrounded by the Lower Chalk. The nearest extensive area of heath existing nowadays is in Woolmer Forest, several miles away. Townsend (1883, 207) records bilberry in Woolmer Forest, and it seems probable that the seeds from these samples came from that area.

The remaining seeds represent a restricted range of wetland and grassland plants and ruderals. The single seed of *Typha* (reedmace) probably indicates some reed-swamp in the vicinity though seeds of this plant are widely dispersed by the wind. The ranunculi (both tentatively identified) and the seeds of rushes (*Juncus* spp) reflect the presence of damp habitats. *Prunella vulgaris* (self-heal) is a grassland species. The ruderals – poppy, docks, nettles, orache, goosefoot and nipplewort – are all common in disturbed habitats.

Table 33. Fruits and seeds from Pits 14 and 16. Notation, eg *121(2), indicates that fruitstones of this species were extracted from only half the sample;* ie *121 fruitstones were extracted, and it is estimated that about 240 were present overall.*

Sample number	Pit 16 SS1	SS2	SS3	SS4	SS5	Pit 14 SS1	SS2	SS3
Ranunculus cf *repens* L	–	–	5	1	–	3	2	–
Ranunculus cf *lingua* L	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Ranunculus sp	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Papaver rhoeas L	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cruciferae indet	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Viola sp	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Cerastium cf *arvense* L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Chenopodium sp	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Atriplex patula/hastata	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Potentilla sp	–	23	17	1	2	80	13	2
Malus sylvestris Miller	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Pyrus/Malus sp	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Rubus fruticosus agg	121(2)	117(2)	84	1	16	219(10)	23(2)	28
Prunus spinosa L	2	82	94	13	–	70	7	2
Prunus domestica L subsp *insititia*	–	22	15	4	–	12	–	4
Prunus domestica L subsp *domestica*	–	4	12	3	–	20	–	–
Prunus cf *avium* L	–	6	3	3	–	33	2	–
Prunus sp	–	18	12	6	–	–	–	–
Rosa sp	–	18	5	–	–	86	6	–
Crataegus monogyna Jacq	–	–	17	15	–	162	12	7
Coriandrum sativum L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Umbelliferae indet	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Rumex sp	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Polygonum aviculare agg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Urtica dioica L	4	5	1	–	1	4	1	1
Corylus avellana L frag	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	+
Juglans regia L frag	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
Vaccinium myrtillus L	–	54	2	2	1	32	10	2
Prunella vulgaris L	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sambucus nigra L	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lapsana communis L	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Compositae indet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Juncus sp	17	5	–	1	1	1	1	4
Typha sp	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cyperaceae indet	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Gramineae indet	–	2	1	4	–	3	2	4
Indeterminate	–	4	–	–	–	6	1	4

Chapter 8
General Discussion

The excavations have examined about 0.37 hectares which represents about 2.6% of the estimated area of the site. When considering this discussion this limitation must be borne in mind. However, it is worth pointing out that this represents a relatively large sample in comparison with other Romano-British 'urban' sites.

It is often held that a Romano-British settlement requires certain elements in order to be called a town (Wacher 1975; Millett 1976 for an alternative view). It is my aim to compare the Neatham evidence with these requirements of public buildings, town planning, defences, and administrative functions.

The Roads and Street system

There is no evidence for a street grid, indeed the evidence for roads as a whole is rather poor. The Silchester–Chichester road was examined in four places, but only in Area C was it found to have a made surface. This is not unexpected as the site lies on gravel which makes a serviceable surface without metalling: an examination of the present lanes in the area shows just how little evidence would be left by such roads. Elsewhere the line of the road was examined in Areas B, A and E but in each Area only the natural gravel, patched with large flints, was reached. On this evidence it seems clear that our definition of what constitute roads on the site has been too narrow and we ought to consider any area devoid of occupation within the site as a possible access way or road. In contrast to the Silchester–Chichester road both the line and surface of the east–west road appeared clearly in Area A. This is perhaps because it was examined in the centre of the settlement, and because the principal surface excavated was part of a substantial programme of replanning of this Area, which probably involved a widening of the road. The general line of this road is shown on Fig 1 on the basis of evidence at Bentley (SU 770433) and Holybourne (SU 730405) together with the stretches of Alton High Street and a road in Four Marks (SU 674353 to 657336) which appear to be on the line. The ultimate destination of the road remains uncertain but it is presumed to run from Winchester towards London (for recent work see Simons 1981).

Positive evidence for a road or track was also found in Area E, trench A, where a gravel surface bounded by a ditch on its downhill side appears to have been a road, which when projected joins the present Binsted road. This would appear to have been the site's connection to the Roman potteries in the Alice Holt Forest (Fig 1). Neither this road, nor that found leading off from the eastern side of the Silchester–Chichester road in Area B (Fig 21), provide any evidence of a rectangular street grid. In contrast, that running to the north of Structure 27 (Fig 102) and probably servicing it, formed a right-angle with the main road. On balance, however, the road system does not seem to have been orthogonally planned; an organic network similar to that seen in other small towns is most likely (*eg* Mackreth 1979; Booth 1980). This provides an important distinction from the plans of the *civitas* capitals.

The Structures and Site Layout

The majority of the evidence for structures within the site is of late third or fourth century date, probably because ephemeral structures of earlier date have not survived the later more intensive occupation. This earlier occupation is however attested by the structures on Area A together with rubbish pits on Area B and the burials from Area F. An examination of these structures in relation to the site's topography provides important information about the organisation of the settlement. Out of the 24 buildings so far examined only two (Structures 22 and 27) were stone-built. Both of these were of the third–fourth century. The other 22 structures were all of timber, varying in form, with the use of post holes, sill beams, beam slots, post bases, and other more enigmatic blocks which presumably supported wooden walls or frames. The third-century buildings showed certain common features in their location. First, most of them formed a ribbon development, within 30m of the two principal roads. Most of these were also built end-on to these roads. The exceptions were the buildings close to the river which may have been orientated towards this, especially as it seems to have been navigable (Millett 1979a).

In Areas A, B and D there was a ditch of first century date (Ditches 1 and 3) running parallel to, and about 20m west of, the Silchester–Chichester road. In Area B this ditch was replaced by Ditch 2, infilled in the late second–early third century, which was again parallel with the road but some 40m west of it. The latter seems to have acted as the boundary of the

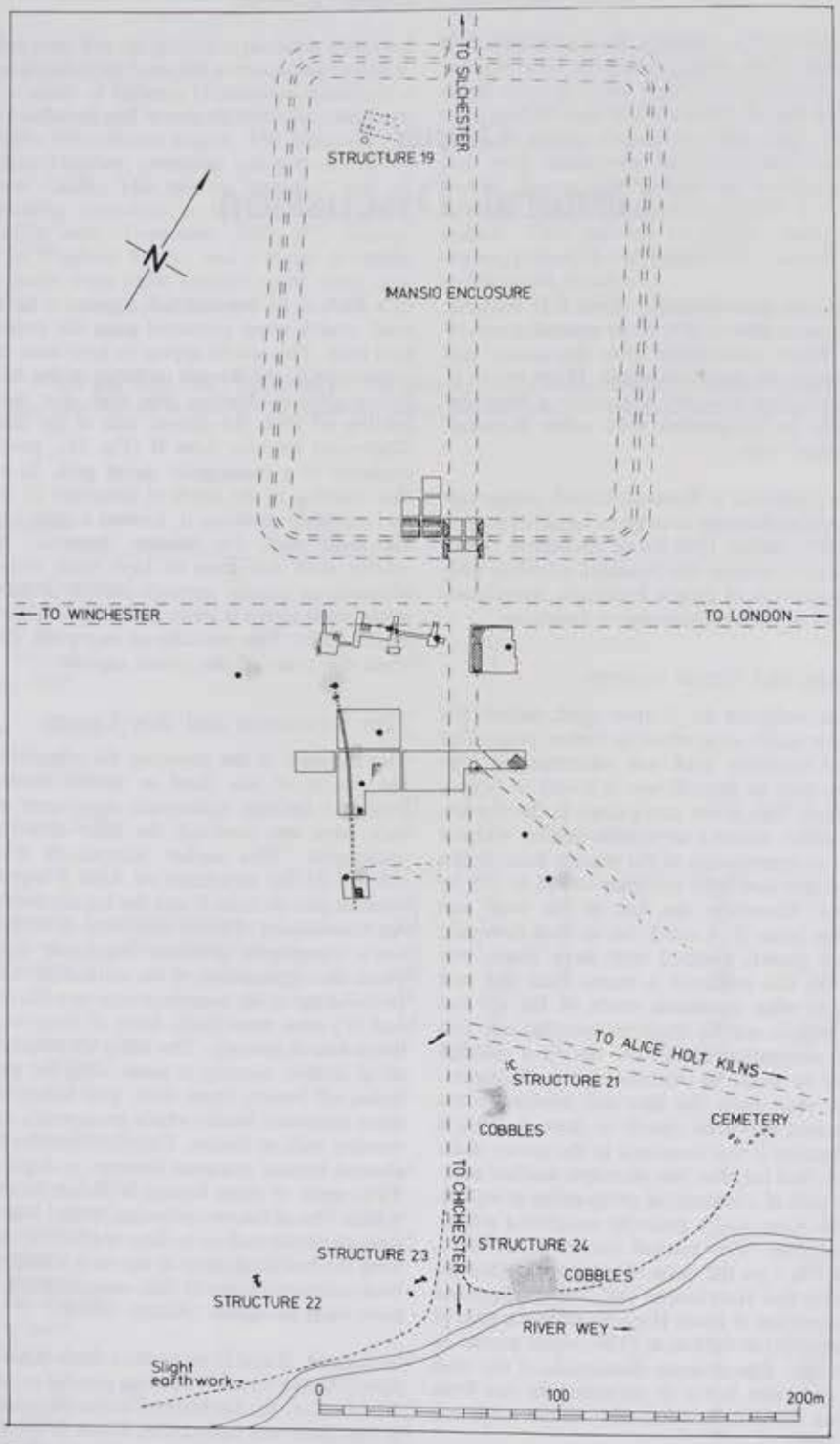

Fig 101. Summary plan of Neatham, showing the site layout in the third century.

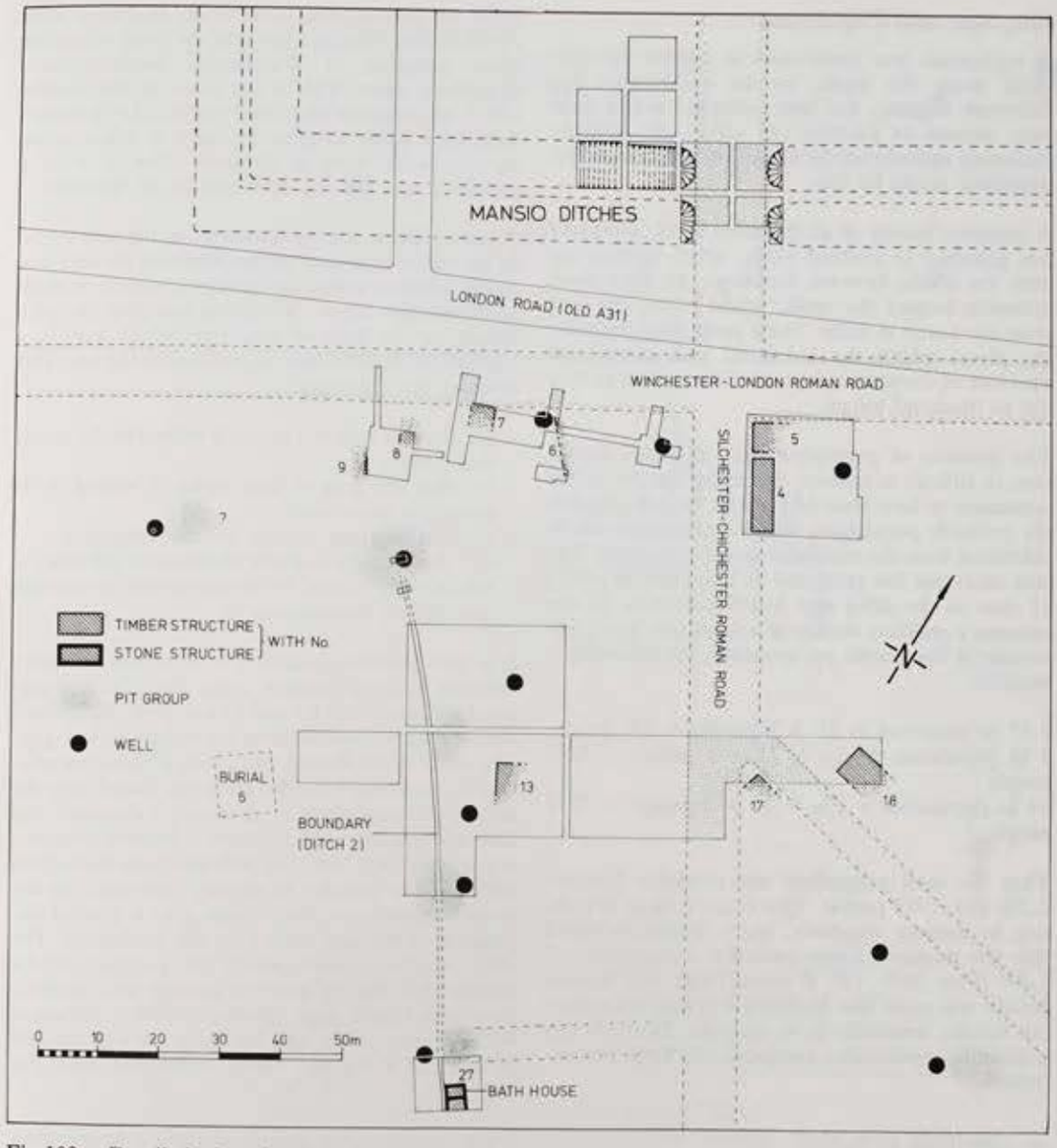

Fig 102. Detailed plan showing the layout of Neatham Areas A–C in the third century.

settlement and implies some form of planned organisation as the line was maintained until the fifth century. Such organisation is also suggested by the similar plot size and layout of the properties both in Area A, facing onto the east–west road, and in Area B, facing onto the west side of the Silchester–Chichester road. In Area B (Fig 102) the cluster of cess pits close to Ditch 2 at the back of the properties were regularly spaced at *c* 25m centres. If each of these can be related to one or two properties, we have evidence for regular property division. Within these properties the structures seem to have been regularly spaced, facing end-on to the street, with yard areas between and behind them. Similar organisation is seen in Area A, although the structures were more closely spaced. In both Areas some of the yards between the buildings contained a well, which can be interpreted as the private water supply for that property. Evidence for this organised layout is also available from Areas D and perhaps E, whilst to the east of the Silchester–Chichester Road in Area B the only pit group located was in a position consistent with the same interpretation.

These regularities suggest organisation (Fig 102), but whether this was imposed or co-operative it is impossible to decide. This type of organisation is comparable in importance with the orthogonal planning seen at larger towns both here and in other parts of the Empire.

Site Size and Population

If occupation was continuous in ribbon development along the roads, as the excavations and fieldwork suggest, the area occupied would have been around 14 hectares (35 acres). An absolute minimum estimate on the basis of all the areas so far examined would be 8ha.

A common feature of all the areas so far examined was gravelled or cobbled yards, which opened out onto the roads, between buildings. In these were generally located the wells, whilst ovens and pits were also found in them. These yards were probably the places where the industrial and commercial activities of the settlement took place, much as they did in Medieval towns.

The question of population size, although important, is difficult to answer. Assuming the area of the settlement to have been 14 hectares we can calculate the probable population, whilst a minimum can be calculated from the minimum area of 8 hectares. The area excavated has produced 24 structures of which 21 date to the third and fourth centuries. If one assumes a constant density of occupation, and a low average of five people per structure, the following is possible:

0.37 ha excavated = 21 × 5 people = 105 people
8 ha population = $\frac{8}{0.37}$ × 21 × 5 people = 2270 people
14 ha population = $\frac{14}{0.37}$ × 21 × 5 people = 3972 people.

Thus the total population was probably between 2,270 and 3,972 people. This is not a large population by modern standards, but it should be noted that few medieval towns exceeded a population of 1,000 (Platt 1976, 15). It seems likely that Roman Britain was more like Medieval England than modern Britain, especially in its economic basis, so this population represents a comparatively large concentration.

The Economic Basis

Such a population raises the question of the way in which these people were supported. The first problem in investigating this is the definition of the area on which the settlement relied, as it seems probable that such a population was not wholly engaged in agriculture. The approach used here is based on Hodder's work, which follows that of geographers in using Theissen polygons to define service areas. In his most recent article on the application of this method to Romano-British towns (Hodder 1975), several hypotheses were examined but none was found totally satisfactory in explaining the distribution of towns. One limitation of his methods is that only the larger towns, the walled towns and *civitas* capitals, were considered. This approach has been questioned elsewhere (Millett forthcoming a). One point of interest that arises from Hodder's work (1975) is that Neatham lies near the point where the three polygons of Winchester, Silchester and Chichester meet. This is the point where Hodder (1975, 69) suggests that lesser towns, like Neatham, were most likely to grow up, as it is where urban services were most in demand. This is itself a possible cause for the development of Neatham.

A more realistic approach to defining the area served by the centre is to treat all the centres in the region as equal, whether walled or unwalled, with or without administrative status. Weighting can then be given simply on the basis of their size, which may be a function of the economic importance of the site. This assumes the following:

a) that the area of a centre is related to the size of that centre;
b) that the area of that centre is related to its economic importance;
c) that adjacent centres are in competiton;
d) that a centre's sphere of economic influence is not strongly related to its administrative position (see Millett forthcoming a).

It is then possible to draw a hypothetical boundary between adjacent centres using Reilly's breaking-point formula (Hodder and Orton 1976, 188) which seems to have some validity for archaeological data. The areas of all Roman nucleated settlements adjacent to Neatham were therefore calculated from the latest published plans or excavator's estimate, and this information used to draw a predicted service area around Neatham (Fig 103) which encloses about 500km^2. The polygon so defined represents an untestable hypothesis, but it may give a general impression of the area served by the settlement. The only evidence against which the polygon can be compared is that of adjacent pottery distributions: Rowlands Castle ware (Hodder 1974b); Silchester ware (charles 1980); and Farnham ware (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Fig 46). These are summarised in Fig 103.

These distributions neither confirm nor deny the extent of the suggested service area, but the area so defined can be used as the basis for an hypothesis concerning the economic basis of the settlement.

The economy of the settlement can notionally be divided into two parts: first, the economy of the area around the settlement, and secondly the economy of the suggested Neatham service area itself.

Fig 104 gives a good indication of the extent to which the area around the site was exploited in the Roman period, although Mr Lyne's current work in the Binsted area has already radically expanded our knowledge of the density of settlement. The economy would, on this evidence, seem to consist of two elements. Firstly, there are some villas or probable villas on the rich soils which surround the site. The

Fig 103. N
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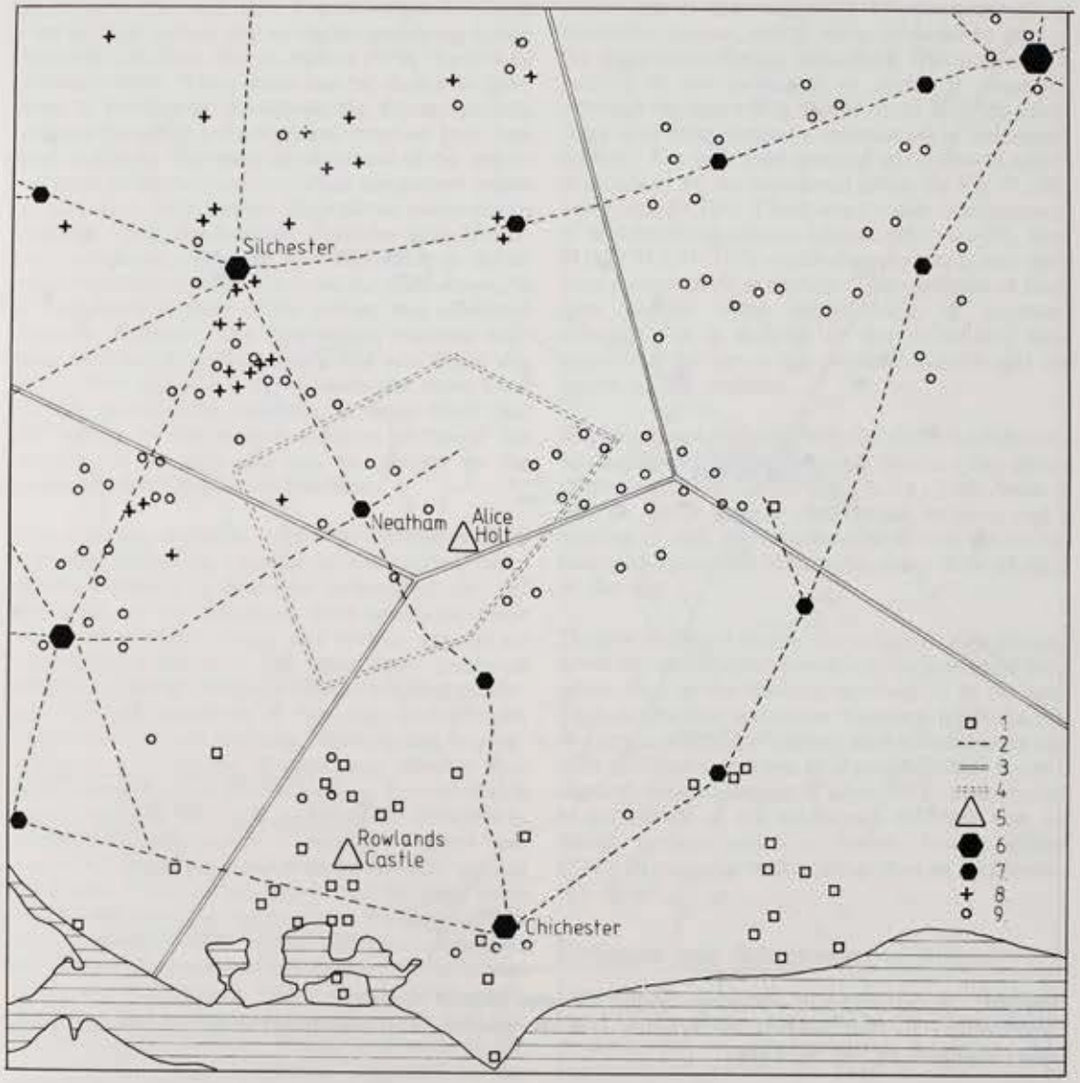

Fig 103. Neatham in its geographical context in Roman Britain. Key:
1. Sites on which Rowland's Castle ware has been found (after Hodder 1974b with additions);
2. Roman roads;
3. Predicted service areas, after Hodder 1975;
4. Predicted service areas based on the relative sizes of Neatham and adjacent centres;
5. Kiln sites;
6. *Civitas* Capitals and London;
7. Small towns;
8. Sites on which Silchester ware has been found (after Charles 1980);
9. Sites on which second century Farnham ware types have been found (after Lyne and Jefferies 1979 with additions).

majority of these are known only from surface indications, or from unsatisfactory excavations of the last 200 years, so little can be said of their chronological development, although all known surface indications suggest occupation in the fourth century. In addition to these villas, recent work has also located numerous small farmsteads. However, the numbers of known villas themselves are an indication of the importance of agriculture to the area's economy. The locations of these villas shows little apparent relationship to the postulated service area of the town, although they are strongly related to the solid geology (Fig 3), with a marked preference for the Upper Greensand and Chalk. There does howev-

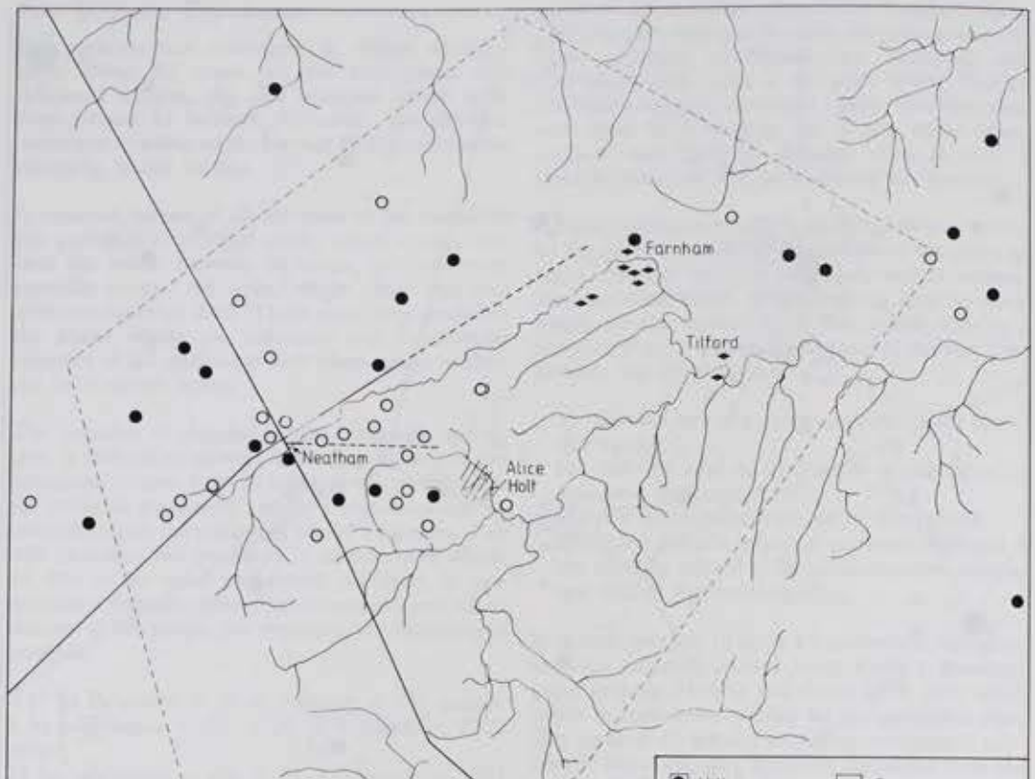

Fig 104. Romano-British settlement within the area around Neatham.
Note: numerous farmsteads in the Binstead area are omitted. This map incorporates information kindly made available by Mr M. Lyne.

er seem to be spatial organisation in the distribution of the villas in relation to Neatham. The numbers of known villa sites around Neatham were plotted in concentric rings and the density in each band calculated. This shows that there was a concentration of sites around the town, but that the density of sites falls off markedly with distance from the town. This fall-off in density has been compared with that away from other towns in Roman Britain (Hodder and Millett 1980) showing that Neatham was less influential in attracting villas than other towns of higher administrative status.

There is one group of three sites very close to the Neatham (Fig 104). Similar groups have been noted elsewhere (*eg* Cirencester; see also Todd 1970, 124–8). These sites may have been farms but it is equally probable that they were the houses of the wealthier inhabitants who preferred to live outside the centre, which may have been rather squalid. Beyond these three sites there is a blank in the distribution which is not explicable in terms of land quality. The explanation does not seem to be a bias in fieldwork, and it thus seems that the land was either being worked by people living in these three sites close to the town (compare Hodder and Orton 1976, Fig 4.22d) or alternatively by the people of the town (Wacher 1974). The latter type of economy is known in Italy during the Empire, and is perhaps suggested by the evidence of querns and a small reaping hook from the site. The economy of the villas remains unexplored although the bones from Neatham (above, 141) suggest a shift away from sheep towards cattle was taking place during the Roman period. The only way for these factors to be properly explored is through excavation on the villa sites.

The other main economic activity within the postulated service area was that of pottery production. There was a large number of kilns in the Farnham

area and in the Alice Holt Forest, where the Gault clay outcrop widens due to slight upwarping in the Wealden Anticline (Fig 3; Millett 1979a; Lyne and Jefferies 1979). These kilns can be shown to have been in production throughout the Roman period, and are probably a development from an Iron Age craft industry. The main development of the industry came in the third century when the pottery began to capture a large market throughout southeastern England. This development coincides with Neatham's expansion. Although it is impossible to define the relationship between the town and the industry, it is probable that some of the pottery was marketed through Neatham. The distribution evidence suggests that much of the pottery was sent down the River Wey towards London, with the more local markets served from Neatham. It seems likely that the success of the pottery industry increased the contacts of the area and was an element in the economic development of Neatham.

The economic activities within the settlement itself are more difficult to examine as many urban functions are difficult to document archaeologically. All the areas so far examined have produced some economic evidence which this section can do no more than summarise. All areas have produced evidence of metal working, with the frequent occurrence of small quantities of iron slag, probably the result of small scale smithing, smelting and forging. There is no evidence to determine whether this activity exploited the Marcasite (Iron Pyrites) which occurs locally in the Chalk, although the difficulty in working this ore makes it unlikely. Copper and bronze working is also attested particularly around Structures 23 and 24 on Area F, with further, more scanty evidence from Areas A and B. The available dating suggests that these activities continued throughout the period of occupation. There is also the pewter mould from Well 5 (Fig 97.526), probably associated with metal working in the late fourth–early fifth century. Pottery production in the early fourth century is strongly suggested by the wasters from Pit 3 on Area A, although there is no evidence from other Areas, except for a waster from Well 5 which may not have been manufactured on the site as it was perfectly serviceable. The small finds also suggest industrial or craft activity. There are particular concentrations of bone pins from Area C (35 were found in a comparatively small area) and in Pits 16 and 14 on Area B. This evidence together with an unfinished pin from Pit 16 (Fig 88.443), and a roughly worked one from Pit 14 (Fig 88.463), suggest the presence of a bone working industry. In view of the presence of similar industries on other sites (Cunliffe 1975) this is probably only of local importance.

This bone working was probably based on the local agriculture which is also indicated by several other objects: the reaping hook (Fig 75.165) from Area F, and the spindle pin beater from Well 5 (Fig 88.441) which is suggestive of weaving. This agricultural connection is also suggested by the presence of numerous querns, which were presumably part of the equipment of every household. The scale of this activity is not industrial so much as domestic, although the quern (Fig 98.535) from Well 2 is much larger and must suggest a commercial or communal activity. The only craft attested is woodwork which is indicated by the occasional gouge (*eg* Fig 77.198) and a punch (313). There was a major concentration of woodworking objects around Structure 19, Area D (Fig 76.171–174), which suggests that it may have been a carpenter's workshop. This catalogue of finds does suggest some specialisation of function, although this is difficult to test objectively both because of the size of the available sample, and the nature of the evidence.

Marketing and exchange are also difficult to demonstrate archaeologically although there are two pieces of steelyard (Fig 73.110 and 75.161) from Areas A and B, which suggest commercial activity, and a number of *styli*, perhaps associated with the scribal functions concerned with trade, come from all parts of the site.

Despite its scanty nature, the evidence does demonstrate the variety of economic activity associated with urban life. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it therefore seems that Neatham fulfilled a role as a centre of tertiary industry and redistribution and thus qualifies as a town in a geographical, if not a classical, sense (compare Wacher 1975). Indeed such is the nature of the settlement evidence that we should perhaps call it a 'Native Town' (Millett 1976): an economic entity rather than an administrative device.

Defences and Administrative Status

Despite the apparent predominance of economic factors in the development of the site, there is some evidence for its administrative functions. The archaeological evidence for these is constituted by the defended enclosure excavated in Area C (Fig 101). This consisted of a pair of parallel ditches, crossed by a causeway carrying the Silchester – Chichester road. Fieldwork since the excavation has defined the extent of the enclosure to be about 2.5ha within the banks, not 3.2ha as previously stated (Graham and Millett 1980). As the north–south road ran through the enclosure it cannot have been a fort. This is confirmed by the late second–early third century date of the primary ditch silt. The date given by Hobley (1983, 79) is erroneous and has no basis in the published sources. There are two possibilities for the function of these defences:

a) a posting station (either a *mutatio* or a *mansio* of the *cursus publicus*);
b) a town defence.

The former explanation is more probable if the argument for the site being *Vindomi* is accepted

(below). The only comparable sites in the area were Iping (to the south on the same road) where an enclosure about 110m by 100m is known (Margary 1973, 78). This also sat astride the road but is not dated, and was about half the size of Neatham (1.1ha). Other comparable sites are Alfoldean and Hardham on Stane Street. At Hardham (Winbolt 1927) the enclosure was similar in size to Iping (about 100m by 100m) and was again astride the road. Alfoldean was similarly located (Winbolt 1928; 1924) and although larger (125m by 125m) was still only two-thirds the size of the Neatham enclosure. Both these sites were dated, on the evidence of rather dubious excavations, to the first century AD. As such they differ from Neatham although their dating requires re-examination, especially as the Hardham plans indicate that the enclosure bank covered burial 4, making it later than the excavator suggested. The smaller size of all three when compared with Neatham perhaps suggests that they were *mutationes* whilst Neatham was a *mansio*. It is likely that the sites were all road posts which were defended for the same reasons, if at different times. Another similar group of sites lies along Watling Street (Webster 1971). These were of similar size but of early fourth century date (Webster 1975, note 3) and appear in the Antonine Itinerary as is Neatham (below).

The second possibility, that we are dealing with a town defence, poses problems. There are a number of parallels amongst British urban defences for the date of construction, which is often related to a particular historical event (Wacher 1975). The problem with this interpretation is that imperial consent was probably required for the construction of defences even if they were not initiated from the centre. This implies that the town in question had an administrative importance, as the controls were exercised to prevent the threat of individual cities gaining too much power. The only evidence for such status is in Neatham's role as a posting station. Thus, on the evidence available, the defences would seem most likely to be a function of the site's possible role as a posting station. In this context it is important to note that the defences did not define the limits of the settlement in the late second century. The nature of the interior of the enclosure is not clear, as only a single area (Area D) within the defences has been excavated, but it is likely that there were substantial buildings within the enclosure associated with the *mansio*. This is supported by the presence of tesserae and hypocaust tiles from the fill of the defensive ditches.

Wilson (1975 pl 14a) illustrates an aerial photograph of the site which shows a parch mark of bank and ditches to the south of the railway and north of the By-pass. The bank was examined on Area F and proved to be post-medieval. However, another bank which has not been excavated is now covered by the By-pass (Fig 101). This, perhaps significantly, had an inturned entrance in its south side just off the presumed line of the Silchester–Chichester road. It may be this feature which was cut by the contractors' roadside ditch (feature 1, M2/22). If of Roman date, as suggested by the inturned entrance, it might represent a later defended enclosure, and may possibly be a fourth century town defence. This suggestion remains to be tested by excavation.

Given the circumstantial evidence suggestive of the site's administrative importance, we must consider its status. Johnson (1975) has recently considered the status of sites which rank below the level of *civitas* capital. At Neatham, we have no direct evidence from inscriptions to contribute, and the conclusions are therefore only inferential.

Iter XV of the Antonine Itinerary reads (Rivet 1970, 60; also Rivet and Smith 1979, 178):

Item a Calleva Isca Dumnoniorum m.p. CXXXVI (sic):

Vindomi	m.p. XV
Venta Belgarum	m.p. XXI
Brige	m.p. XI
Sorbioduni	m.p. VIII
Vindocladia	m.p. XII (read XXII)
Durnonovaria	m.p. VIII (read XVIII)
Muriduno	m.p. XXXVI
Isca Dumnoniorum	m.p. XV

All the places on the route are known with the exception of *Muriduno* and *Vindomi* (Rivet and Smith 1979, 178). For the latter there are two possible locations, one to the north–west and the other to the south-east of the Silchester–Winchester road. Rivet (1970, 61) concluded that Neatham could be perhaps identified as *Vindomi*. Rivet and Smith (1979, 179) conclude that, in the absence of a road from Neatham to Winchester, the best location for *Vindomi* is at North Waltham. With the existence of a Roman road from Winchester to Neatham now proven, the coordinates almost exactly fit the position of Neatham. This seems to make the identification of Neatham as *Vindomi* extremely probable, although a similar small town site recently excavated at East Anton, near Andover, perhaps represents an alternative location (W Startin, pers comm).

This identification has implications concerning the status of the site. (I would like to thank Mr M W C Hassall for discussing the points in this paragraph.) As the Antonine Itinerary is almost certainly connected with the *Cursus Publicus*, Neatham was probably either a *mansio* or a *mutatio*, and the size of the defences suggest the former (above). This function may represent the catalyst for the development of the site in this position. The site's possible administrative role is more difficult to assess. The two possibilities are that it had no status in the administration of the area, or that it was a *vicus* (Johnson 1975). As a *vicus* it would have been the smallest self-governing unit within a *civitas*. Johnson has argued that in the later Roman Empire the term

vicus was used for any unwalled settlement, and *castrum* for any defended ones, although the implications of this distinction are not clear. Thus Neatham may have been a *vicus* in administrative terms although referred to as a *castrum*.

In the context of the site's administrative status the presence of a late Roman belt buckle (Fig 73.88) may be significant. It may have been either a military or a civil service insignia. If the former it might be taken to suggest that the site was important enough to demand defence; if the latter, the presence of civil servants might be taken as an indication of status. The problem, as with any metalwork, is deciding whether it was lost by its rightful owner or someone for whom it had no significance. To draw any conclusion from its presence would go completely beyond the evidence.

The role and situation of the town in Roman Britain has been touched upon above, but certain points have yet to be considered. Firstly, the site lay between four major centres (Fig 1): Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*); Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*), Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) and London (*Londinium*) in what can be considered a boundary area in both administrative and tribal terms. It was very close to the assumed border of the *Atrebates* with the *Regni* and not far from that with the *Civitas Belgarum*. There is no certainty about either the nature or position of these boundaries although, for locational reasons, it could be argued that Neatham lay within the *Civitas Regnensium*, as it was oriented towards the Weald (Fig 3). It could equally be argued that its proximity to Silchester would bring it within the *Civitas Atrebatum*. Dr Hodder has pointed out (1975) that small towns were often located at or near the boundaries of the service areas of the *civitas* capitals (Fig 103) as that is the position where there was greatest demand for services. Neatham conforms to this model, but lies within the predicted service area of Silchester and should therefore perhaps be seen as a *vicus* of the *Civitas Atrebatum*.

Cultural Affinities

In many ways the most interesting aspects of the site's material culture are those which relate to its broader cultural affinities. We are fortunate in having evidence for several aspects of this problem. First, building styles and decoration can be considered, as they are an enduring indicator of the choices made by the inhabitants. Roman building methods, using stone walls, mosaics and hypocausts, were available in the area (*eg* Neatham Manor, Binsted Wyck and Barley Pound villas) but only two of the twenty-four structures on the site were of stone, and it seems unlikely that the areas examined on the site are atypical. It is possible that only the poorer people lived within the town, but even if true, the predominance of timber buildings requires explanation in an area of abundant building stone. The buildings should probably be seen as part of a long tradition of building in timber which is seen in the local Iron Age and Medieval structures. Timber does not necessarily indicate poverty in architectural tradition as timber buildings can be of equal quality to those of stone. Indeed the wealth of the settlement is probably not the explanation, as the many good quality small finds are inconsistent with material poverty. The timber building tradition is therefore seen as an indicator of the indigenous culture of this area in Roman Britain: a result of a positive choice, not necessity.

The artistic material from the site is small in quantity, and not particularly distinguished in quality, with the exception of the bone knife handle, which is a portable object and thus of limited interpretative value. The most interesting object is undoubtedly the drawing on a tile (Fig 85.393) which seems very Celtic in character. The more important way of judging the artistic material is by comparing the assemblage of artistic objects with that from other similar sites (Millett 1977). This comparison shows that Neatham is similar to other small towns without walls and of non-military origin, again suggesting a predominantly indigenous character.

Classical religious material is notable by its absence, as even the pipe-clay Venus figurine (Fig 85.391) is of a class of object which can be shown to have indigenous, rather than Roman connections (Green 1976, 20–1). There is however some evidence for Celtic religion on the site as there is evidence for water having had a religious significance (Ross 1974, 46–59). The evidence comes from several of the deep pits and the wells (Wells 5, 6 and 8; Pits 14 and 16). All these produced a selection of apparently perfect, complete pots. These include the four Rhenish beakers (two with mottos) and a large concentration of type 79 jars which were uncommon elsewhere on the site. In addition, the two of these features completely cleared (Pits 14 and 16) also each produced a cockerel skeleton and a variety of other bones including dogs and ox skulls. Taken as a whole, this evidence suggests votive deposits, both when the wells were first dug, and also when they had gone foul and had to be infilled. This is again an aspect of the indigenous culture of the site which owes little or nothing to Roman influence.

Another category of evidence is that of literacy, which should surely be seen as an important aspect of Romanisation. It is demonstrated by the presence of the pair of motto beakers, two graffiti, and a number of *styli* from across the site. In addition there is a small bone 's' (Fig 86.434) from Area B. These demonstrate that at least a minority of the population were literate, indicating some depth of Romanisation. It is, however, obvious from the other evidence that the culture of the site was a fusion of the Celtic and the classical, largely dominated by the former.

The End of the Site

The final point for discussion is the problem of continuity into the middle ages. The evidence for the latest period of occupation is scant, and consists of a handful of sherds of pottery which appear to date to the period after the end of centralised potter production (above, 81). Most of this material came from one of the two *Grubenhäuser* on Area B. The larger group (from the *Grubenhaus* above Well 6) can really only be dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period in the broadest terms. Other evidence is provided by the place-name. Smith (1956) suggests the following meaning for the name Neatham:

Nēat meaning 'cattle' in old English;
hām meaning 'village, village community, manor or Homestead' in Old English.

Brought together this suggests that Neatham was a cattle market in the Anglo-Saxon period, especially as Neatham is mentioned as one of the four markets of Hampshire at Domesday (Munby 1982), and was the centre of a large Royal Hundred (Hinton 1981). It seems most likely that this was a bureaucratic remnant of the Roman situation, as there is little or no archaeological evidence for continuity. The centre of the site seems to have been almost completely abandoned, and only the surrounding villas, such as Binsted Wyck, Holybourne, and Neatham Manor, remained as nodes for later Medieval settlement. This suggests that the breakdown of the economy at the end of the Roman period led to a reversion to simple, self-sufficient agricultural communities around the former villas. A final point of interest is that Holybourne Church is located near a probable Roman cemetery and above a spring (see Ross 1974, for the discussion of the religious importance of water sources).

Chapter 9
Microfiche

Two microfiche are included at the back of this volume. The first, Microfiche 1, includes written reports; the second, Microfiche 2, plans and section drawings. Detailed contents are provided below, and on frames 1–2 of each fiche.

Contents of Microfiche 1

Contents of Microfiche 2

Figure M	Area B:	Sections of Pits 13 and 15	M2/15
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	Area D:	Sections across Structures 19 and 20, Oven 17 and Well 8	M2/18
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	Area F:	Section beside Structure 22	M2/19
Figure R	Area F:	Sections AB and CD across Structure 23	M2/20
Figure S	Area F:	Sections AB and CD across Structure 24	M2/21
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Figure U	Area F:	Section of Feature 3 in northern road ditch	M2/23
Figure V	Area A:	Pot from Burial 6	M2/24

M2/15
M2/16
M2/17

M2/18

M2/19
M2/20
M2/21
M2/22
M2/23
M2/24

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