

# THE POTTERY FROM THE BLACKSMITH'S CORNER EXCAVATIONS 2006-2012

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report encompasses the seven seasons of excavation undertaken at Blacksmith's Corner by Worthing Archaeological Society between 2006 and 2012. The aim of this report is to establish a likely chronological range and provenance for the recovered pottery, and to see whether this would add to an understanding of the supply and use of pottery at the site.

The excavations yielded 10,842 sherds (weighing 117,581 grams) of pottery, most of which is dateable to the Roman period; however there is a comparatively small amount of pottery of Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval date. The assemblage consists of material from 263 contexts (plus unstratified material), some of which indicate that the secure stratification of deposits had been compromised in antiquity. Yet, the overall impression is one of deposition of discarded pottery from a period *c.* AD 50/60 continuing to the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (with a highpoint between the late-1<sup>st</sup> and early-4<sup>th</sup> centuries) with little evidence of previous or subsequent occupation.

## METHODOLOGY

All of the pottery was counted and weighed and then quantified by number and weight of sherds per fabric. Rims were measured using a rim chart to determine Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE's) and to ascertain vessel forms wherever this was achievable. The colour values of the fabrics have been described using *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Munsell 2000). Sherds were examined using a hand lens at X20 magnification, whilst a pocket microscope (at X60 magnification incorporating a built-in artificial illumination source) was used to ascertain the size, form, frequency and nature of inclusions and also to determine a fabric type-series. Codes were assigned to each fabric and, where applicable, pre-existing fabric codes have also been cited which can be found in *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection* (Tomber & Dore 1998).

In addition to the above, fabric codes used in previous work on Rowland's Castle (Dicks 2009) and other early local wares (Hayden 2009) have also been cited in the fabric series below. No thin sectioning was undertaken as most sherds of adequate size could be identified using the methods stated above. The Roman-period fabric codes assigned to each fabric follow the format used in a previous pottery report prepared for Worthing Archaeological Society by the writer (Hayden 2011). Four fabrics from that fabric series, namely A3, F14C, M1 and M3, do not appear in this report, whilst twelve fabrics, namely A4, A5, C10, C11A, C11B, C12, F12D, F19, F20, F21, F22A and F22B, are additions.

## **THE FABRICS**

### **1) Roman-Period Amphorae**

#### *Fabric A1A: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1*

A wheel-finished hard, coarse fabric with a laminated fracture and rough feel. The surface colour varies from light brown (7.5YR 6/3) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), with a light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/2) core. Inclusions consist of common, poorly-sorted, sub-angular quartz, feldspar and mica particles, and sparse sub-angular limestone particles, all ranging from 0.2-0.8mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 84; fabric code: BAT AM 1). Apart from a Haltern 70 rim no diagnostic sherds exist, but the thickness of some examples indicates that they are likely to have emanated from the Dressel 20 type which would have contained olive oil. The major period of export to Britain is from the Claudian period to c. AD 260 (Tyers 1996: 87).

#### *Fabric A1B: Baetican (Late) Amphorae 2*

A wheel-finished hard, coarse fabric with a smooth fracture and rough feel, the colour of which varies from light brown (7.5YR 6/3) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) throughout. Inclusions consist of common, poorly-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.2-1.0mm in size, sparse angular feldspar and mica particles, and rare sub-angular limestone particles, all ranging from 0.1-0.5mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 85; fabric code: BAT AM 2). Again most likely to have carried olive oil, the major period of export to Britain is from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to c. AD 260 (Tyers 1996: 87).

*Fabric A2: Cadiz Amphorae*

A wheel-finished hard, coarse fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which is coloured reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) throughout. Inclusions consist of sparse, poorly-sorted, sub-rounded oxidised ferrous particles up to 1.0mm in size, and sub-angular quartz, feldspar and mica particles, all ranging from 0.1-0.5mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 87; fabric code: CAD AM). The contents of amphorae made in this type of fabric were fish products and the major period of export to Britain is from the Claudian period to the early-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 99).

*Fabric A4: Gaulish Amphorae 1*

A wheel-finished very hard, coarse fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, the colour of which varies from very pale brown (10YR 8/4) to yellow (10YR 7/6) throughout. Inclusions consist of common, moderately-sorted, angular argillaceous particles of 0.5-1.0mm in size, sparse sub-angular mica particles of 0.1-0.3mm and angular limestone up to 0.5mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 93; fabric code: GAL AM 1). The principal content of amphorae made in this type of fabric was wine and the major period of export to Britain is from the Flavian period to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Peacock & Williams 1986: 143).

*Fabric A5: Carrot-Shaped Amphorae*

A wheel-finished very hard, coarse fabric with an irregular fracture and harsh feel. The surface is coloured red (2.5YR 5/6) with a brown (7.5YR 5/4) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, moderately-sorted, limestone of 1.0mm in size, and sparse sub-angular quartz particles up to 0.5mm. This fabric has been suggested as emanating from the Lebanon area with wasters found during excavations in Beirut (Tomber & Dore 1998: 106; fabric code: P&W AM 12). The principal content of amphorae made in this type of fabric is uncertain but dried fruit, such as dates, has been suggested, and the major period of export to Britain is from c. AD 43 to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Peacock & Williams 1986: 109-110). No diagnostic rims were found but the wall thickness make it likely that this particular form is the CAM 189 rather than the Kingsholm 117 type.

## 2) Roman-Period Coarseware

### *Fabric C1A: Rowland's Castle Reduced Coarseware 1*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and rough feel. The surface colour varies from grey (10YR 5/1) to grey (2.5Y 6/1), with a grey (10YR 6/1) to light grey (2.5Y 7/1) core. Also present are a number of examples which exhibit an oxidised surface coloured yellowish red (5YR 5/8). Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz particles between 0.1-0.4mm in size with common, sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.2-0.8mm. Also present are sparse angular mica particles up to 0.2mm and (on some examples) rare sub-angular flint up to 0.5mm. The major period of production of this fabric dates from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Dicks 2009: 55 & 65; fabric code: B).

### *Fabric C1B: Rowland's Castle Reduced Coarseware 2*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and harsh feel. The surface colour varies greatly from dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) to grey (2.5Y 6/1), with a light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) to light grey (2.5Y 7/1) core. Many examples found in the assemblage exhibit a red (10R 5/6) to red (2.5YR 5/8) colour wash on both the outer and inner surfaces. Also present are a number of examples which exhibit an oxidised surface coloured red (2.5YR 5/8). Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles up to 1.0mm in size with common, sub-rounded ferrous particles also up to 1.0mm. Also present are sparse sub-angular calcined flint particles up to 1.5mm. This appears to be a slightly coarser variety of the fabric described above. The major period of production of this fabric dates from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Dicks 2009: 55 & 65; fabric code: A).

### *Fabric C1C: Rowland's Castle Reduced Coarseware 3*

A hand-made, sometimes wheel-finished hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel. The surface colour varies from greyish brown (10YR 5/2) to grey (2.5Y 6/1), with a grey (10YR 6/1) to light grey (2.5Y 7/2) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz between 0.1-0.4mm in size with common, sub-angular

flint particles up to 3.0mm and sub-rounded ferrous particles up to 0.5mm. Production is from the Late Iron Age to the late-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Dicks 2009: 55 & 65; fabric code: C).

*Fabric C2A: Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel; although one specific vessel appears to be hand-made and subsequently wheel-finished. The surface colour varies from dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to grey (10YR 5/1) with a grey (10YR 6/1) to light grey (10YR 7/2) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles between 0.3-1.0mm in size, common sub-rounded ferrous particles up to 0.5mm, rare angular mica particles of 0.1mm, and sub-angular particles of 0.3mm which are possibly glauconitic. The major period of production dates from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century to the latter part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

*Fabric C2B: Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel which is present in two varieties and appears to be a finer version of the fabric described above. The first is coloured greyish brown (10YR 5/2) on the surface with a light grey (10YR 7/2) core and reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) margins, whilst the second is coloured grey (10YR 6/1) throughout. Inclusions in both varieties consist of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz particles up to 0.2mm in size, sub-rounded ferrous particles up to 0.3mm, rare angular mica particles of 0.1mm, and sub-rounded particles of 0.3mm which are possibly glauconitic. The major period of production dates from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century to the latter part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

*Fabric C3A: Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1*

A wheel-thrown very hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and harsh feel. The surface colour varies from grey (7.5YR 5/1) to grey (2.5Y 5/1), with a core varying from grey (7.5YR 6/1) to grey (2.5Y 6/1). A number of examples exhibit a white (10YR 8/1) colour coat on the surface. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz of 0.2-0.3mm in size, sparse sub-angular mica particles of 0.1-0.2mm, and rare sub-rounded clay pellets of 0.3-0.5mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 138; fabric code ALH

RE). The major period of production is from *c.* AD 270 until the later-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 180).

*Fabric C3B: Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 2*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and harsh feel, which appears to be a finer version of the fabric described above. The colour of the fabric varies from grey (10YR 5/1) to grey (2.5Y 5/1) throughout. A few examples exhibit a very pale brown (10YR 8/4) thick colour coat on the outer surface. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz of 0.1-0.2mm in size, sparse sub-angular mica particles of up to 0.1mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 138; fabric code ALH RE). The major period of production is again from *c.* AD 270 until the later-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 180).

*Fabric C4: Overwey (Portchester D) Coarseware*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and harsh feel, which is coloured either reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) or (more commonly) very pale brown (10YR 8/4) throughout; although some examples exhibit a light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) core. The fabric is frequently (but not always) rilled on the outer surface. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and common, sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.2-0.5mm in size, and sparse angular mica particles of 0.1-0.2mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 146; fabric code OVW WH). The major period of production is throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 194).

*Fabric C5: South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware 1 (BB1)*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture, burnished smooth on all surfaces. The surface colour varies from black (7.5YR 2.5/1) to very dark grey (5YR 3/1), with a core varying from very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) to grey (5YR 6/1), and reddish brown (5YR 4/3) or red (2.5YR 5/8) coloured margins are sometimes present. This variance is most likely due to inconsistent firing conditions. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz of 0.2-0.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular shale particles

varying from 0.3-0.5mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 127; fabric code: DOR BB 1). BB1 most commonly occurs on sites from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Williams 1977: 163).

*Fabric C6A: Late Roman Grog-Tempered Ware 1*

A hand-made soft to hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and soapy feel. The outer surface is coloured yellowish red (5YR 5/6), with a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) inner surface and a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) or grey (5Y 5/1) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular and sub-rounded grog particles of 1.0-3.0mm in size, sparse sub-angular quartz of 0.2-0.5mm and sub-angular mica particles of 0.1-0.2mm, and sparse sub-rounded and elongated voids. Although the precise source of this fabric is unknown its distribution probably indicates a source somewhere in Hampshire (Tomber & Dore 1998: 139; fabric code HAM GT). The major period of production is from the later-3<sup>rd</sup> century continuing into the early-5<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 192).

*Fabric C6B: Late Roman Grog-Tempered Ware 2*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and soapy feel. The outer surface colour varies from reddish brown (5YR 5/4) to greyish brown (10YR 5/2), with a very dark grey (5YR 3/1) inner surface, and a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular and sub-rounded grog of 1.0-3.0mm in size, sparse sub-angular quartz of 0.2-0.3mm and sparse sub-angular voids. This fabric differs sufficiently from that described above to suggest it might come from either another production site or that specific vessels were being made using specific clay mixes. On the basis of this, a source somewhere in Hampshire (Tomber & Dore 1998: 139; fabric code HAM GT) can only be tentatively assigned. The major period of production of Grog-Tempered Ware is from the later-3<sup>rd</sup> century continuing into the early-5<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 192).

*Fabric C7: New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware*

A wheel-thrown very hard, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and harsh feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 8/2) throughout. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.2-0.5mm in size

(Tomber & Dore 1998: 142; fabric code NFO PA). Mortaria also appear in this fabric, differing only in that they contain trituration grits composed of abundant, multi-coloured, angular flint of up to 3.0mm in size. The major period of production is *c.* AD 260-370 (Tyers 1996: 125).

*Fabric C8: Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares*

A dump category consisting of wheel-thrown hard, rough fabrics all with an irregular fracture and a rough feel. The surface colour varies from grey (7.5YR 5/1) to black (10YR 2/1), with cores varying from light grey (7.5YR 7/1) to greyish brown (10YR 5/2). Some examples exhibit reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) margins. Inclusions consist of common to abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz up to 0.4mm in size, and sparse sub-rounded ferrous particles up to 0.2mm. Also present are sparse to rare sub-angular flint particles, sub-rounded clay pellets, sub-angular mica and on one example rare shell, but not enough to suggest that these would be diagnostic characteristics. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions cannot rule out a local source for most (if not all) of this category.

*Fabric C9: Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares*

A dump category consisting of wheel-thrown hard, rough fabrics all with an irregular fracture and a rough to smooth feel. The surface colour varies from red (2.5YR 5/8) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with a core of similar colour variance; although some examples exhibit a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) core. Inclusions consist of common to abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz of 0.2-0.4mm in size, and sparse sub-rounded ferrous particles up to 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained, and the lack of adequate size and abraded nature of much of this category means it is difficult to ascertain whether some fragments are indeed pottery or ceramic building material.

*Fabric C10: Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which is coloured either dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) throughout or with a grey (2.5Y 5/1) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz of 0.1mm in size,

common, sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.2-0.5mm in size, and sparse angular mica of 0.1-0.2mm and clay pellets of 0.5-1.0mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 136; fabric code HGW RE C). The major period of production is *c.* AD 100-160 (Davies *et al* 1994: 82).

*Fabric C11A: Southern Atrebatian Overlap Coarseware 1*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel except where there are areas of burnishing. The surface is coloured black (10YR 2/1) or dark grey (10YR 4/1) with a black (10YR 2/1) or dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) core, although some examples exhibit brown (10YR 4/3) margins. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.3mm in size and smaller sub-rounded quartz of 0.1mm, sparse, sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.1mm and angular flint of 0.3mm (Hayden 2009: Table 5.2; fabric code Q2). The major period of production is from the early-1<sup>st</sup> century AD until *c.* AD 60 (Lyne 2005a: 105).

*Fabric C11B: Southern Atrebatian Overlap Coarseware 2*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel except where there are areas of burnishing. The outer surface is coloured black (10YR 2/1) or grey (10YR 5/1) with a brown (7.5YR 5/4) or dark grey (10YR 4/1) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of mostly 0.3mm in size and smaller sub-rounded quartz of 0.1mm, and sparse, poorly-sorted, sub-rounded ferrous particles of 0.1mm, sub-angular mica of 0.05mm, sub-angular fine-grained sandstone between 0.1mm and 0.2mm, and sub-angular particles of 0.2mm which are possibly glauconitic (Hayden 2009: Table 5.2; fabric code Q5b). The major period of production is from the early-1<sup>st</sup> century AD until *c.* AD 60 (Lyne 2005a: 105).

*Fabric C12: Black-Burnished Ware 2 (BB2)*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture, burnished smooth on all surfaces. The surface colour varies from black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grey (5YR 3/1) with a very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz of 0.1-0.3mm in size, and sparse sub-angular mica particles of 0.2mm. The source of the small amount of BB2 from Blacksmith's Corner is difficult to ascertain

given the darkness of the fabric examples found. Production of BB2 pottery is generally restricted to particular areas of Essex and the northern part of Kent, and the major period of production is from *c.* AD 120 continuing throughout the Antonine period (Tyers 1996: 187).

### **3) Roman-Period Fineware**

#### *Fabric F1: South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (10R 4/8) to red (2.5YR 5/8), whilst the core varies from red (10R 4/6) to light red (10R 6/8). The fabric consists of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded limestone inclusions 0.1-0.3mm in size and sparse, elongated voids up to 2.0mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 28; fabric code LGF SA). The major period of export to Britain is between the Claudian and Trajanic periods (Tyers 1996: 112).

#### *Fabric F2A: Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a conchoidal fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (10R 5/8) to red (2.5YR 5/8), whilst the core varies from red (10R 5/6) to light red (10R 6/8). The fabric consists of common, moderately-sorted, angular mica, and sparse, sub-rounded limestone and ferrous inclusions all between 0.1-0.3mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 32; fabric code LEZ SA 2). The major period of export to Britain is between *c.* AD 120 and the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 113).

#### *Fabric F2B: Central Gaulish (Les Martres-de-Veyre) Samian*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a conchoidal fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (10R 5/8) to red (2.5YR 4/6), whilst the core varies from light red (10R 6/6) to light red (10R 6/8). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded limestone inclusions 0.1-0.3mm in size and sparse, angular mica of 0.1mm and elongated voids of 2.0-3.0mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 30; fabric code LMV SA). The major period of export to Britain is *c.* AD 100-125 (Tyers 1996: 113).

*Fabric F3: East Gaulish Samian*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a fracture that varies from conchoidal to smooth, but with a smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (10R 4/6) to red (2.5YR 4/8), whilst the core varies from light red (10R 6/6) to light red (2.5YR 6/8). The fabric consists of sparse to common, well-sorted, sub-rounded limestone and ferrous inclusions of 0.1-0.2mm in size. The variance in fabric is likely to indicate more than one production source in East Gaul. The major period of export to Britain is *c.* AD 120-260 (Tyers 1996: 114).

*Fabric F4: Lower Rhineland (Cologne) Colour-Coated Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from black (10YR 2/1) to dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), whilst the core varies from white (10YR 8/1) to very pale brown (10YR 8/2). The fabric consists of sparse, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions of up to 0.1mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 57; fabric code KOL CC). The major period of export to Britain is from the Flavian period until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 148).

*Fabric F5: Central Gaulish Black-Slipped Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grey (10YR 3/1), whilst the core varies from reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to yellowish red (5YR 5/8). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded limestone with sparser, sub-angular mica and ferrous inclusions, all of up to 0.2mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 50; fabric code CNG BS). The major period of export to Britain is from *c.* AD 150 until the early-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 138).

*Fabric F6: Trier Black-Slipped (Moselkeramik) Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a conchoidal fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from black (5YR 2.5/1) to dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2), whilst the core varies from red (2.5YR 5/6) to red (2.5YR 5/8) with reddish grey (2.5YR 6/1) margins. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded

limestone with sparser, sub-angular ferrous inclusions, both up to 0.2mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 60; fabric code MOS BS). The major period of export to Britain is *c.* AD 180-250 (Tyers 1996: 138).

*Fabric F7: North Gaulish White Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with an irregular fracture and powdery feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 8/4) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz of 0.2mm in size with sparser, sub-angular mica and oxidised ferrous inclusions, both up to 0.2mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 75; fabric code NOG WH 4). Mortaria also appear in this fabric, differing only in that they contain trituration grits composed of abundant, sub-angular quartz and flint of 0.2-0.5mm. The major period of export to Britain is from the Flavian period until the early-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Davies *et al* 1994: 63).

*Fabric F8: Colchester Colour-Coated Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip which is black (5YR 2.5/1) in colour, whilst the core is red (2.5YR 5/8). The fabric consists of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and limestone, and sub-angular ferrous inclusions, all 0.1mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 132; fabric code COL CC 2). All examples found exhibit a rusticated outer surface and appear to emanate from the same vessel. The major period of production is from *c.* AD 120 until the late-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 167).

*Fabric F9: Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from black (5YR 2.5/1) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4), whilst the core varies from light red (2.5YR 6/8) to reddish grey (2.5YR 6/1). Some examples have pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) margins or a core of the same colour. The fabric consists of abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and limestone, and sub-angular ferrous inclusions, all 0.1mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 118; fabric code LNV CC). The

major period of production is from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century until the late-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 173).

*Fabric F10A: Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a fracture that varies from conchoidal to smooth, but with a smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (10R 5/8) to red (10R 4/8), whilst the core varies from red (2.5YR 4/6) to light red (2.5YR 6/8); although a reddish grey (2.5YR 6/1) core appears on some examples. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, angular mica and sub-angular quartz and ferrous inclusions, all up to 0.2mm in size. Some examples have sparse, sub-angular chalk inclusions also up to 0.2mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 176; fabric code OXF RS). Mortaria also appear in this fabric, differing only in that they contain trituration grits composed of abundant, multi-coloured, sub-angular quartz of 0.5-2.0mm. The major period of production is *c.* AD 240-400 (Tyers 1996: 178).

*Fabric F10B: Oxfordshire White Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured either white (10YR 8/1) or very pale brown (10YR 8/2) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous inclusions up to 0.2mm in size, and rare, angular mica up to 0.1mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 174-175; fabric code OXF WH). All the sherds recovered appear to emanate from mortaria, differing only in that they contain trituration grits composed of abundant, multi-coloured, sub-angular quartz of 0.5-3.0mm. The major period of production is *c.* AD 100-400 (Tyers 1996: 129).

*Fabric F11A: New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware*

A wheel-thrown, very hard and fine fabric with a fracture that varies from conchoidal to smooth, but with a smooth feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) to dusky red (10R 3/3) with one example red (10R 5/6), whilst the core varies from reddish grey (10R 6/1) to grey (10YR 6/1). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous inclusions, both up to 0.2mm in size

(Tomber & Dore 1998: 141; fabric code NFO CC). The major period of production is *c.* AD 260-370 (Tyers 1996: 173).

*Fabric F11B: New Forest Red-Slipped Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture, but with a feel that varies from smooth to powdery. The surface has a slip varying in colour from dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), whilst the core varies from pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) to very pale brown (10YR 8/4). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous inclusions 0.1-0.3mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 144; fabric code NFO RS 2). Mortaria also appear, differing only in that they contain trituration grits of abundant, multi-coloured, angular and sub-angular flint and quartz of 1.5-5.0mm. The major period of production is *c.* AD 260-370 (Tyers 1996: 173).

*Fabric F12A: Arun Valley (Hardham) London Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grey (10YR 3/1), whilst the core varies from dark grey (10YR 4/1) to grey (10YR 5/1), sometimes with brown (10YR 5/3) margins. The fabric consists of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular mica inclusions and common, sub-rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions, all up to 0.2mm in size. The major period of production is *c.* AD 70-130 (Lyne 1995: 161).

*Fabric F12B: Arun Valley (Hardham) Reduced Fineware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured grey (10YR 5/1) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular mica and ferrous inclusions, and sparse sub-rounded quartz all up to 0.1mm in size. The major period of production is from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century until the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

*Fabric F12C: Arun Valley (Hardham/Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) or very pale brown (10YR 8/2) throughout. The fabric consists

of common, well-sorted, sub-angular mica and oxidised ferrous inclusions, and sparse sub-rounded quartz all up to 0.1mm in size. The major period of production is from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century until the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

*Fabric F12D: Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel. The surface varies in colour from reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8), with a core varying from light brown (7.5YR 6/3) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular non-oxidised and oxidised ferrous inclusions varying in size from 0.05-1.5mm, sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz up to 0.3mm, and sub-angular mica of 0.05mm. Mortaria also appear, differing only in that they contain common trituration grits of sub-angular quartz, ferrous and flint particles of 1.0-2.0mm in size. The major period of production is from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century until the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

*Fabric F13: Miscellaneous Colour-Coated Wares*

A dump category consisting of wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabrics all with a smooth fracture and feel. The surfaces have slips varying in colour from dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) to red (10R 4/8), whilst cores vary from very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4). Fabrics consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions up to 0.3mm in size. A small number of sherds contain very rare sub-angular mica particles, but not enough to suggest that this would be a diagnostic characteristic. No provenance could be ascertained but likely to be more than one source.

*Fabric F14A: Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with an irregular fracture and a smooth feel, which is coloured yellowish red (5YR 5/6) throughout. The fabric consists of sparse, poorly-sorted, sub-angular quartz and oxidised ferrous inclusions of 0.1-0.2mm in size. Differing wall thicknesses indicate more than one vessel. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

*Fabric F14B: Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz inclusions of 0.1-0.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular ferrous and mica particles up to 0.1mm. Differing wall thicknesses indicate more than one vessel. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

*Fabric F14D: Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 4*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel, which is coloured red (10R 5/8) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4) throughout; although some examples have a grey (5YR 6/1) core. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 0.5mm in size, and sparser sub-angular ferrous and mica particles up to 0.1mm. Differing wall thicknesses indicate more than one vessel. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

*Fabric F15: Miscellaneous Reduced Fine Micaceous Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured grey (10YR 6/1) on the surface with a light grey (10YR 7/1) core. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular mica and ferrous inclusions up to 0.1mm in size. No provenance could definitely be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source possibly further to the east at Wickham Barn (Malcolm Lyne *pers. comm.*).

*Fabric F16: Miscellaneous Oxidised Fine Micaceous Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 7/4) on the outer surface with a reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) inner surface and core. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular mica and oxidised and non-oxidised ferrous inclusions up to 0.1mm in size, and sparse sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

*Fabric F17: Miscellaneous Reduced Fineware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured reddish brown (5YR 5/4) on the outer surface with a grey (10YR 5/1) inner surface and core. The fabric consists of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz, mica and ferrous inclusions up to 0.1mm in size. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

*Fabric F18: Miscellaneous White Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and powdery feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 8/4) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 0.3mm in size, sub-angular oxidised and non-oxidised ferrous inclusions up to 0.2mm, and sparse sub-angular mica particles of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric F19: Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra 1*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from grey (7.5YR 5/1) to very dark grey (10YR 3/1), whilst the core varies from pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2) to grey (10YR 6/1). The fabric consists of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous inclusions up to 0.2mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 15; fabric code GAB TN 1). The major period of export to Britain is from the Augustan to the early Flavian period (Tyers 1996: 165), of which the examples found are likely to be *c.* AD 50-80.

*Fabric F20: North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware 5*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, the surface of which is coloured reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a light grey (10YR 7/2) core. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz, and ferrous and mica inclusions all up to 0.2mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 77; fabric code NOG WH 5). The major period of export to Britain of these later Gallo-Belgic wares is *c.* AD 70-250 (Malcolm Lyne *pers. comm.*).

*Fabric F21: Central Gaulish (Cream) Colour-Coated Ware 2*

A wheel-thrown, hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel. The surface has a slip varying in colour from red (2.5YR 5/6) to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3), whilst the core varies from pink (5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz inclusions 0.2mm in size, and sparse ferrous and mica particles both up to 0.1mm (Tomber & Dore 1998: 53; fabric code CNG CC 2). The major period of export to Britain is the Flavian to Trajanic period (Tyers 1996: 140).

*Fabric F22A: Chichester (Chapel Street) Reduced Fineware*

A wheel-thrown hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, the surface of which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with a pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2) core. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded, quartz inclusions up to 0.3mm in size, with sparse sub-angular mica particles of 0.1mm (Hayden 2009: Table 5.11; fabric code F2a). The major period of production is *c.* AD 50-60 (Down 1978: 56).

*Fabric F22B: Chichester (Chapel Street) Oxidised Fineware*

A wheel-thrown hard and fine fabric with a smooth fracture and feel, which is coloured light red (2.5YR 6/8) throughout. The fabric consists of common, well-sorted, sub-rounded, quartz inclusions, with sparse sub-angular mica particles both of 0.1mm in size (Hayden 2009: Table 5.11; fabric code F2b). The major period of production is *c.* AD 50-60 (Down 1978: 56).

#### **4) Roman-Period Mortaria**

*Fabric C7: New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware*

This fabric has been described in the coarseware section as vessels other than mortaria appear in this category (see above).

*Fabric F7: North Gaulish White Ware*

This fabric has been described in the fineware section as vessels other than mortaria appear in this category (see above).

*Fabric F10A: Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware*

This fabric has been described in the fineware section as vessels other than mortaria appear in this category (see above).

*Fabric F10B: Oxfordshire White Ware*

This fabric has been described in the fineware section as at least one vessel other than mortaria appears in this category (see above).

*Fabric F11B: New Forest Red-Slipped Ware*

This fabric has been described in the fineware section as at least one vessel other than mortaria appears in this category (see above).

*Fabric F12D: Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware*

This fabric has been described in the fineware section as at least one vessel other than mortaria appears in this category (see above).

*Fabric M2: Wiggonholt White Ware*

A wheel-thrown, hard and coarse fabric with a hackly fracture and rough feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 8/4) on the surface with a light grey (2.5Y 7/2) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.2-0.4mm in size, and common sub-angular ferrous and sparse angular mica particles ranging from 0.1-0.3mm, also present are common trituration grits of sub-angular quartz, ferrous and flint particles of 1.0-2.0mm in size (Tomber & Dore 1998: 187; fabric code: WIG WH). The major period of production is from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century until the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Lyne 2005a: 105-106).

## **5) Prehistoric and Post-Roman Fabrics**

*Fabric BA1: Bronze Age Flint-Tempered Ware*

A hand-made soft, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and rough feel, the outer surface of which is coloured yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with a brown (7.5YR 5/4) inner surface and core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular flint particles of 0.5-

3.0mm in size, sparse sub-angular quartz of 0.1-0.2mm and ferrous of 0.05-0.2mm, and mica particles of 0.05-0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric BA2: Bronze Age Flint/Grog-Tempered Ware*

A hand-made fairly soft, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and soapy feel, the outer surface of which is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) inner surface and a light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular grog particles of 1.0-3.0mm in size, common mica of 0.01-0.03mm, sparse angular flint of 0.5-1.0mm and sub-angular ferrous particles up to 0.05mm. No provenance could be ascertained, but the examples found would appear to be of a Deverel-Rimbury type datable to c. 900-700 BC (David McOmish *pers. comm.*)

*Fabric BA3: Bronze Age Flint/Sand-Tempered Ware*

A hand-made fairly soft, rough fabric with a hackly fracture and soapy feel, which is coloured very dark grey (10YR 3/1) on the surface with a dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, angular flint particles of 0.5-4.0mm in size, common sub-angular quartz of 0.5mm and clay pellets of 1.0mm, and rare ferrous particles up to 0.3mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric BA/IA1: Bronze Age-Iron Age Flint-Tempered Ware 1*

A hand-made soft, rough fabric with a laminated fracture and rough feel, which is coloured red (2.5YR 5/6) or yellowish red (5YR 5/6) on the surface with a dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) or black (10YR 2/1) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, angular flint particles of 0.5-3.0mm in size, and sparse sub-angular ferrous and mica particles both up to 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric BA/IA2: Bronze Age-Iron Age Flint-Tempered Ware 2*

A hand-made fairly soft, rough fabric with a laminated fracture and soapy feel, the outer surface of which is coloured brown (7.5YR 4/2) with a black (10YR 2/1) inner surface and core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, angular flint particles of 2.0-

5.0mm in size, and rare sub-angular quartz of 0.3mm and mica particles of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric IA1: Iron Age Flint-Tempered Ware 1*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and soapy feel, the colour of which varies from reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) to black (10YR 2/1) on the surface with the core varying from brown (7.5YR 4/2) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6). Inclusions consist of common, poorly-sorted, sub-angular flint particles up to 0.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular quartz and ferrous particles up to 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric IA2: Iron Age Flint-Tempered Ware 2*

A hand-made soft, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which is coloured reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) or red (2.5YR 5/6) on the outer surface with a weak red (2.5YR 4/2) inner surface and core. Inclusions consist of abundant, poorly-sorted, sub-angular flint particles of 0.5-1.0mm in size, and sparse sub-angular ferrous of 0.1-0.2mm and mica of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric IA3: Iron Age Flint-Tempered Ware 3*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with a laminated fracture and rough feel, which is coloured very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) throughout. Inclusions consist of common, poorly-sorted, sub-angular flint particles of 0.5-2.5mm in size, quartz of 0.2-0.5mm, mica of 0.1-0.2mm, and sub-rounded and sub-angular voids of 1.0-2.0mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric MEDI: Medieval Glazed Ware 1*

A wheel-thrown hard, slightly rough fabric with a hackly fracture and smooth feel. The inner surface has a glaze varying in colour from brown (10YR 4/3) to brownish yellow

(10YR 6/6), whilst the outer surface is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), and the core varies from grey (7.5YR 5/1) to pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.2-0.5mm in size, and ferrous and mica both of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric MED2: Medieval Glazed Ware 2*

A wheel-thrown hard, slightly rough fabric with a hackly fracture and smooth feel. One surface has an olive (5Y 4/3) glaze, whilst the opposite unglazed surface is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), and core varies from light grey (7.5YR 7/1) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Inclusions consist of sparse, moderately-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.5-1.0mm in size, and ferrous of 0.1-0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric MED3: Medieval Flint-Tempered Ware 1*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which is coloured reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) throughout. Inclusions consist of abundant, moderately-sorted, angular and sub-angular flint particles of 0.5-3.0mm in size, and rare ferrous of 0.1-0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric MED4: Medieval Flint-Tempered Ware 2*

A hand-made hard, rough fabric with a laminated fracture and rough feel, which is coloured reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) on the surface with a grey (7.5YR 5/1) core. Inclusions consist of common, moderately-sorted, angular and sub-angular flint particles of 0.5-1.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular quartz of 0.3-0.5mm, ferrous of 0.1-0.2mm and mica of 0.05-0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained; although the range of inclusions may indicate a source local to the West Sussex area.

*Fabric MED5: Medieval Sand-Tempered Ware*

A wheel-thrown hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which is coloured red (2.5YR 5/8) on the surface with a reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) core. Inclusions consist of common, moderately-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.5mm

in size, sparse limestone of 0.3mm and mica of 0.1-0.2mm and rare ferrous of 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM1: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 1*

A wheel-thrown hard, slightly rough fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a glaze varying from reddish black (2.5YR 2.5/1) to red (2.5YR 5/6), whilst the core varies from red (2.5YR 4/6) to reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); some examples have either an unglazed outer or inner surface varying from dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz of 0.2-0.5mm in size, ferrous particles up to 0.4mm and mica of 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM2: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 2*

A wheel-thrown hard, slightly rough fabric with a laminated fracture and smooth feel. The inner surface has a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4) glaze whilst the outer surface and core is coloured red (2.5YR 5/6). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular ferrous and mica particles both of 0.02-0.05mm in size. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM3: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 3*

A wheel-thrown hard, fine fabric with a hackly fracture and smooth feel. The outer surface has a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottled glaze whilst the inner surface and core is coloured light brownish grey (10YR 6/2). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular ferrous particles up to 1.0mm in size and mica of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM4: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 4*

A wheel-thrown hard, fine fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel. The inner surface has a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) glaze, the outer surface is coloured red (2.5YR 4/6) whilst the core is coloured red (2.5YR 5/6). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted,

sub-angular ferrous particles of 0.1-0.4mm in size and mica of 0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM5: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 5*

A wheel-thrown hard, fine fabric with a hackly fracture and smooth feel. The surface has an olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) glaze with red (2.5YR 5/8) margins, whilst the core is coloured dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous particles both of 0.2-0.5mm in size, and mica of 0.1mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM6: Post-Medieval Glazed Ware 6*

A wheel-thrown hard, fine fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) glaze whilst the core is coloured grey (10YR 5/1) or very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.3-0.5mm in size and ferrous of 0.1-0.2mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM7: Post-Medieval Fine White Ware*

A wheel-thrown hard, slightly rough fabric with a hackly fracture and smooth feel. The surface has a glaze varying from strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) to white (5Y 8/1), whilst the core varies from white (7.5YR 8/1) to very pale brown (10YR 8/2). Inclusions consist of rare, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz and ferrous particles up to 0.1mm in size. No provenance could be ascertained.

*Fabric PM8: Post-Medieval Fine Glazed Ware*

A wheel-thrown hard, fine fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel. The inner surface has a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) glaze whilst the outer surface and core is coloured pink (7.5YR 7/4). Inclusions consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.3-0.5mm in size and ferrous of 0.2-0.5mm. No provenance could be ascertained.

## 6) Summary of the Pottery Fabrics

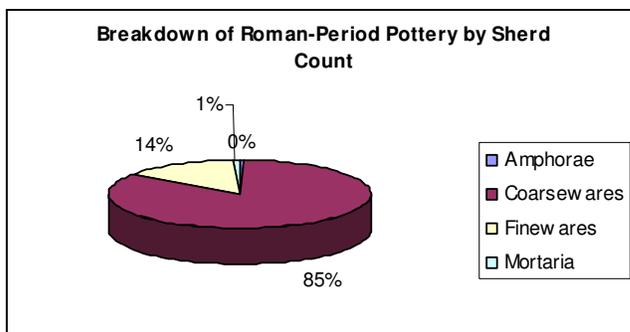
Although the pottery was counted and weighed, much of the material consists of small featureless bodysherds making identification and the quantification of a reasonable vessel population problematical. Furthermore a fair number of contexts contained pottery dating from the entire Roman period indicating a lack of good stratigraphic information.

As can be seen purely from the fabrics the majority of this assemblage derives from the Roman period (Table 1). There is a small amount of Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery, but these have proved harder to provenance. Moreover, as this material appears in Roman contexts it is likely that some deposits were compromised in antiquity. A more detailed account of the fabrics found in each context and an overall breakdown of fabric groups is given in the appendices (Appendix 1-2).

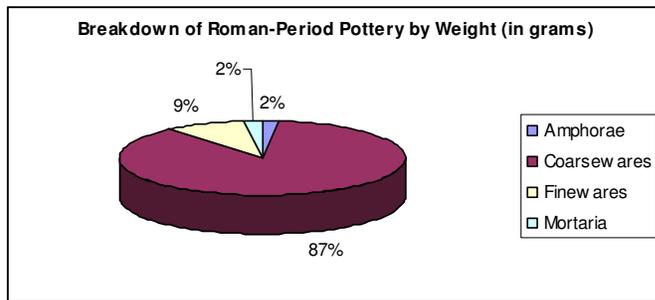
**Table 1.** General summary of the pottery found at Blacksmith's Corner.

PERIOD	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
Bronze Age	15	0.14	457	0.39
Bronze Age/Iron Age	7	0.06	43	0.04
Iron Age	82	0.76	487	0.41
Roman	10671	98.42	116113	98.75
Medieval	8	0.08	56	0.05
Post-Medieval	59	0.54	425	0.36
TOTAL	10842		117581	

Of the Roman-period pottery, as one would expect, the coarsewares dominate the assemblage, followed in quantity by the finewares, but there is very little in the way of amphorae or mortaria (Figures 1 and 2).



**Figure 1.** The percentages of Roman-Period pottery classes at Blacksmith's Corner by sherd count.



**Figure 2.** The percentages of Roman-Period pottery classes at Blacksmith's Corner by weight.

Using either the sherd count or weight methods, coarsewares make up 85-87% of the Roman-Period pottery, the finewares contribute 9-14%, whilst mortaria and amphorae combined are in the region of 1-4%. The coarseware assemblage is dominated by products from the Rowlands Castle industry, with Arun Valley the next most abundant (Table 2). Products from the Alice Holt/Farnham/Overwey area are comparatively less common; a result of the changing patterns of pottery supply during the Roman period.

**Table 2.** Roman-Period coarseware fabrics from Blacksmith's Corner (mortaria not included).

Fabric Group	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	388	4.30	3923	3.90
C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	4325	47.97	48856	48.53
C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	265	2.94	6196	6.15
C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	2166	24.02	26036	25.86
C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	264	2.93	1337	1.33
C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	336	3.73	3824	3.80
C3B - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 2	9	0.10	38	0.04
C4 - Overwey (Portchester D) Coarseware	58	0.64	536	0.53
C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	270	2.99	3090	3.07
C6A - Late Roman Grog-Tempered Ware 1	64	0.71	592	0.59
C6B - Late Roman Grog-Tempered Ware 2	11	0.12	156	0.15
C7 - New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware	1	0.01	6	0.01
C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	618	6.86	4119	4.09
C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	195	2.16	1106	1.10
C10 - Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware	12	0.13	60	0.06
C11A - Southern Atrebatian Overlap Coarseware 1	9	0.10	132	0.13
C11B - Southern Atrebatian Overlap Coarseware 2	10	0.11	109	0.11
C12 - Black-Burnished Ware (BB2)	16	0.18	557	0.55
TOTAL	9017		100673	

The Roman-Period finewares are more variable in terms of there being smaller quantities present, but a wider range of fabrics (Table 3). The fineware assemblage is dominated by the many varied products from the Arun Valley and samian imports, with Oxfordshire and New Forest products appearing in comparatively smaller quantities. Again this is probably related to the changing patterns of pottery supply over the lifespan of the site.

**Table 3.** Roman-Period fineware fabrics from Blacksmith's Corner (mortaria not included).

<b>Fabric Group</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	250	16.36	2020	18.81
F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	203	13.29	1062	9.89
F2B - Central Gaulish (Les Martres) Samian	41	2.68	195	1.82
F3 - East Gaulish Samian	77	5.04	492	4.58
F4 - Lower Rhineland (Cologne) Colour-Coated Ware	15	0.98	43	0.40
F5 - Central Gaulish Black-Slipped Ware	14	0.92	31	0.29
F6 - Trier Black-Slipped (Moselkeramik) Ware	6	0.39	10	0.09
F7 - North Gaulish White Ware	14	0.92	126	1.17
F8 - Colchester Colour-Coated Ware	13	0.85	29	0.27
F9 - Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware	25	1.64	82	0.76
F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	53	3.47	403	3.75
F10B - Oxfordshire White Ware	3	0.20	11	0.10
F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	76	4.97	492	4.58
F11B - New Forest Red-Slipped Ware	36	2.36	395	3.68
F12A - Arun Valley (Hardham) London Ware	23	1.51	113	1.05
F12B - Arun Valley (Hardham) Reduced Fineware	125	8.18	517	4.81
F12C - Arun Valley (Hardham/Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	41	2.68	289	2.69
F12D - Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	223	14.59	2702	25.15
F13 - Miscellaneous Colour-Coated Wares	4	0.26	20	0.19
F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	26	1.70	155	1.44
F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	30	1.96	102	0.95
F14D - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 4	15	0.98	53	0.49
F15 - Miscellaneous Reduced Fine Micaceous Ware	8	0.52	30	0.28
F16 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Fine Micaceous Ware	16	1.05	99	0.92
F17 - Miscellaneous Reduced Finewares	7	0.46	21	0.20
F18 - Miscellaneous White Wares	68	4.45	399	3.71
F19 - Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra 1	8	0.52	34	0.32
F20 - North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware	8	0.52	128	1.19
F21 - Central Gaulish (Cream) Colour-Coated Ware 2	60	3.93	152	1.42
F22A - Chichester (Chapel Street) Reduced Fineware	9	0.59	76	0.71
F22B - Chichester (Chapel Street) Oxidised Fineware	8	0.52	33	0.31
M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	23	1.51	428	3.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1528</b>		<b>10742</b>	

The mortaria assemblage is dominated by products from the early Wiggonholt and later Oxfordshire industries (Table 4). The small quantity of amphorae sherds is likely to indicate the presence of not more than six different vessels (Table 5).

**Table 4.** Breakdown of Roman-Period mortaria fabrics from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric Group</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
C7 - New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware	8	10.26	358	13.89
F7 - North Gaulish White Ware	5	6.41	141	5.47
F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	14	17.95	177	6.87
F10B - Oxfordshire White Ware	14	17.95	504	19.56
F11B - New Forest Red-Slipped Ware	4	5.13	34	1.32
F12D - Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	22	28.20	881	34.19
M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	11	14.10	482	18.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>		<b>2577</b>	

**Table 5.** Breakdown of Roman-Period amphorae fabrics from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric Group</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
A1A - Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1	15	31.25	1049	49.46
A1B - Baetican (Late) Amphorae 2	4	8.33	354	16.69
A2 - Cadiz Amphorae	13	27.09	343	16.17
A4 - Gaulish Amphorae 1	12	25.00	342	16.12
A5 - Carrot-Shaped Amphorae	4	8.33	33	1.56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>2121</b>	

Of the prehistoric and post-Roman pottery very little can be assessed from the relatively small amount of material recovered. A few sherds have been assigned a Late Bronze Age date (Fabrics BA1-BA3), whilst others (Fabrics BA/IA1-BA/IA2) could date to either the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. All the flint-tempered sherds of Iron Age date (Fabrics IA1-IA3) are comparatively small in size to be able to determine a likely date. On the basis of this a Middle-Late Iron Age date has tentatively been assigned. The medieval and post-medieval assemblage is so small that one cannot discount that some of this material arrived on site during manure distribution or other agricultural practices. Consequently as the site has yielded so little pottery dating before or after the Roman period, very little can be inferred on the pre- and post-Roman occupation of the site based on the pottery alone.

## THE FORMS

Most of the rim sherds from the Roman-period pottery could be classified by using known typologies. The standard samian and Camulodunum type-series were used, and published production areas such as Oxfordshire (Young 1977), New Forest (Fulford 1975) and Alice Holt/Farnham (Lyne & Jefferies 1979), have been utilised to classify material originating from those kiln sites. However, due to the lifespan of the site it was felt that published excavation type-series from sites in the local area with a similar chronological time frame, would make more sense when assessing the coarseware pottery. To this end type-series from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971) and Portchester (Cunliffe 1975) have been used to classify pottery not emanating from the above published works.

### 1) The Illustrated Pottery (Figure 3)

Several samian stamps were recovered either as readable or partial stamps, but no clearly defined decorated samian was present with the exception of a Central Gaulish Black-Slipped vessel produced using a samian mould (see below). The samian stamps are listed further on in this section of the report; however a small number of rim forms and other diagnostic sherds could not be paralleled in published works and are described here;

#### Fig. 3, No. 1

A decorated sherd from the body of most likely a bowl. This vessel appears to have been produced using a samian mould made by the mould-maker Drusus in c. AD 125-150 (see Stanfield & Simpson 1958: 169-171 & plate 88, no.8); although no other 'Black Samian' examples using a Drusus mould have been noted by the writer. Central Gaulish Black-Slipped Ware (Fabric F5). *Context 91(TP9)*.

#### Fig. 3, No. 2

A jar with a very small undercut beaded rim and horizontal rilling on the shoulder. Miscellaneous Reduced Coarseware (Fabric C8). *Context 1001(Tr1)*.

Fig. 3, No. 3

A strap handle from a two-handled jug with three vertical grooves on the outer surface. This form closely resembles Fishbourne type 122 (Cunliffe 1971: 202 & fig. 96, nos. 122.1-122.2), but is more complete than the Fishbourne examples. Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware (Fabric F12D). *Context 8813(TrC)*.

Fig. 3, No. 4

The near complete upper section of a jar with an outturned rim and a body cordon formed by a band of horizontal rilling. Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1 (Fabric C2A). *Context 8832(TrC)*.

Fig. 3, No. 5

Part of a hemispherical vessel, possibly a jar/jug, with a horizontal reeded rim and a single strap handle. Bowls similar to this form have been found at Fishbourne (cf. Cunliffe 1971: 194 & fig. 92, no. 90.2), but the Blacksmith's Corner example has a wider handle and the form more resembles a closed vessel than an open form such as a bowl. Wiggonholt White Ware (Fabric M2). *Context 9/32(TrF)*.

Fig. 3, No. 6

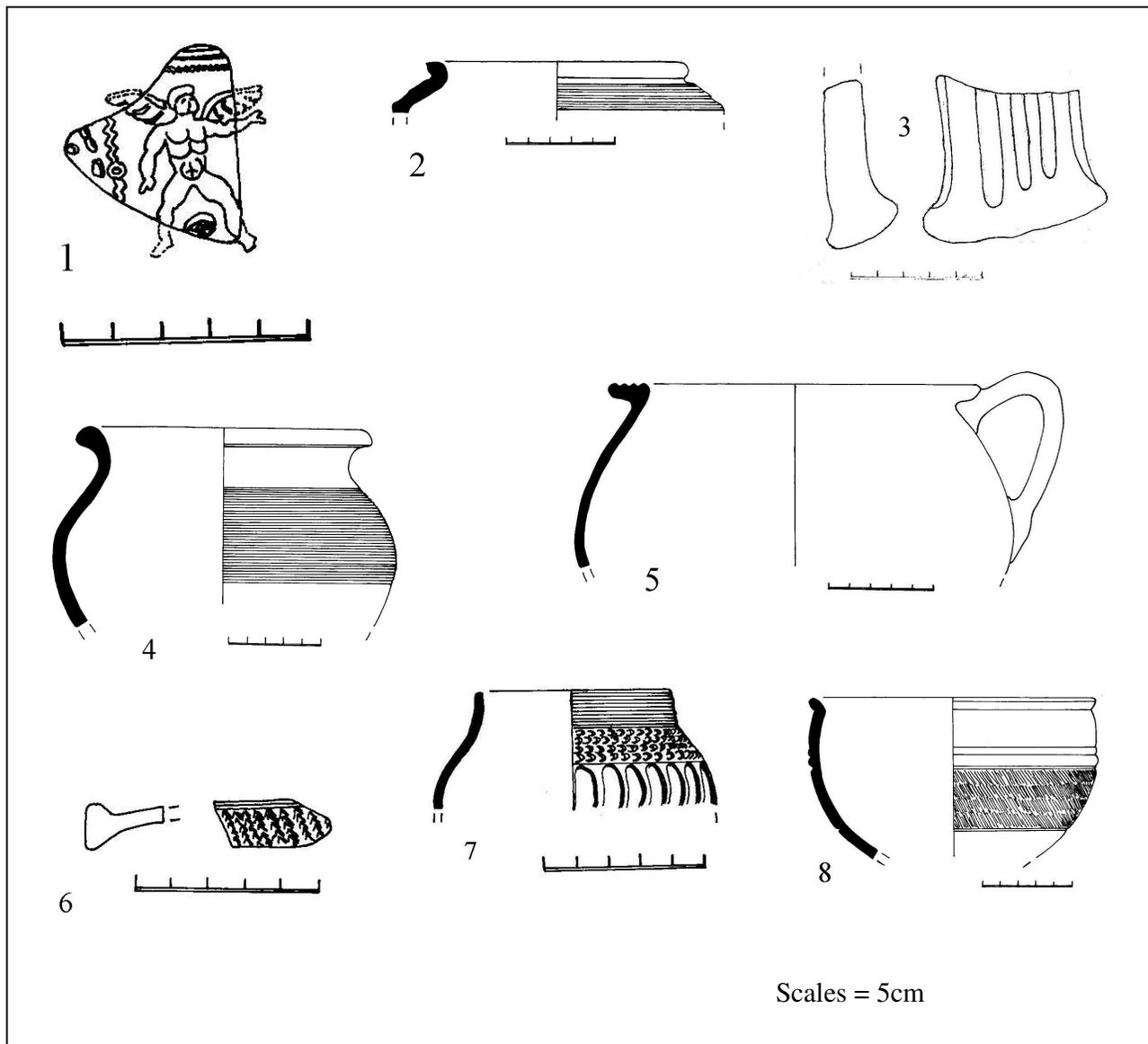
Possibly part of a lid with a downturned rim and incised decoration on the outer surface of the carination. Due to the insufficient size of the example the rim could only be estimated. Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2 (Fabric C2B). *Context 9/03(TrH)*.

Fig. 3, No. 7

An indented beaker with a simple rim and incised decoration on the shoulder. Miscellaneous Reduced Micaceous Fineware (Fabric F15). *Context 9/03(TrH)*.

Fig. 3, No. 8

A pentice beaker/bowl with a slightly outturned rim and a body cordon formed by a band of rouletting. North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware (Fabric F20). *Context 9/32(TrJ)*.



**Figure 3.** The unusual forms found at Blacksmith's Corner (drawings by Bob Turner).

## 2) The Amphorae

Of the small assemblage of amphorae found the majority were featureless sherds (Table 6). The thicknesses of some bodysherds are likely to indicate the presence of the Dressel 20 olive oil type from the Guadalquivir Valley in Southern Spain. The rim fragments are part of a Haltern 70 type, probably transporting *defrutum* and CAM 186A type carrying fish sauce (Peacock & Williams 1986: 116 & 121).

**Table 6.** The amphora forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric Group</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>	<b>Likely Contents</b>
Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1	0.15	Dressel 20, Haltern 70	Olive Oil/Defrutum
Baetican (Late) Amphorae 2	N/A	Dressel 20	Olive Oil
Cadiz Amphorae	0.31	CAM 186A	Fish Sauce
Gaulish Amphorae 1	N/A	Gauloise series	Wine
Carrot-Shaped Amphorae	N/A	CAM 189	Dried Fruit

### 3) The Samian

The samian forms are set out below (Table 7) and in the main broadly cover a date range of *c.* AD 70-260. There are a few examples of pre-Flavian vessels, but as these are found in with Flavian examples, they could be explained as old stock which was not acquired until after *c.* AD 70. In addition a number of stamps were found. The readable and partial stamps are also listed below (Tables 8 and 9 respectively).

**Table 7.** The samian forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
La Graufesenque (South Gaul)	Bowl	0.85	Curle 11, Drag. 29, 37, Ritt. 12
	Cup	3.01	Drag. 27, 33, 35
	Dish	1.87	Drag. 18, 18R, 18/31, 18/31R, 22, 36
	Platter	0.22	Drag. 15/17, 15/17R
Lezoux (Central Gaul)	Bowl	0.22	Curle 11, Drag. 31, 37, 38
	Cup	1.44	Drag. 27, 33, 42
	Dish	0.53	Drag. 18, 18/31, 18/31R, 36
Les Martres-de-Veyre (Central Gaul)	Bowl	0.09	Curle 11
	Dish	0.26	Drag. 18/31, 18/31R
East Gaul (various)	Beaker	0.13	Ludowici Vd
	Bowl	0.45	Drag. 30R, 31, 31R, 37, 38, 44
	Cup	0.29	Drag. 27, 33, 46, Ludowici Tf, Walters 80
	Mortarium	0.09	Drag. 45

**Table 8.** The legible samian stamps from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Potter (production centre)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Die No.</b>	<b>SF No. (Context)</b>
Calvus i (La Graufesenque)	<i>c.</i> AD 70-95	5b	818 (2)
Silvius ii (Lezoux)	<i>c.</i> AD 125-145	1g	1371 (2)
Albucianus (Lezoux)	<i>c.</i> AD 140-190	6d	1458 (8806)
Namilianus (Lezoux)	<i>c.</i> AD 120-170	3b	2701 (10/039)
Severus iii (La Graufesenque)	<i>c.</i> AD 70-95	7t	2675 (10/030)
Primitius (East Gaul)	<i>c.</i> AD 160-200	3a	Not SF (11/001)
Roppus ii (Les Martres-de-Veyre)	<i>c.</i> AD 100-120	1a	3406 (11/001)
Lupus iii (Lezoux)	<i>c.</i> AD 150-200	2c	3402 (11/009)

**Table 9.** The partial samian stamps from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>SF No. (Context)</b>
La Graufesenque (South Gaul)	c. AD 70-110	DA?	660 (92)
Lezoux (Central Gaul)	c. AD 120-200	Illegible	1372 (2)
La Graufesenque (South Gaul)	c. AD 70-110	C??AD?	2031 (9/42)
La Graufesenque (South Gaul)	c. AD 70-110	?FFCI	2597 (10/020)
La Graufesenque (South Gaul)	c. AD 70-110	OF.BA??	2423 (10/012)

#### 4) The Finewares

The imported and Romano-British fineware forms are set out below (Tables 10 and 11 respectively). Of the imported forms the Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra examples probably date to before the construction of the masonry buildings at Blacksmith's Corner. The Amiens White Ware, the Cologne Colour-Coated, and the Central Gaulish Cream Colour-Coated and Black-Slipped Wares date from c. AD 70 going into the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century.

**Table 10.** The Roman-period imported fineware forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
Lower Rhineland (Cologne) Colour-Coated Ware	Beaker	0.03	N/A
Central Gaulish Black-Slipped Ware	Beaker Bowl	0.03 N/A	Tyers 1996 Fig. 146.7 See Fig. 3, No. 1
Trier Black-Slipped (Moselkeramik) Ware	Beaker	N/A	N/A
Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra 1	Beaker Platter	0.08 N/A	CAM 74A N/A
North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware	Beaker/Bowl	0.15	See Fig. 3, No. 8
Central Gaulish (Cream) Colour-Coated Ware 2	Beaker	0.85	Tyers 1996 Fig. 151, N/A (Roughcast)

Of the Romano-British fineware forms most emanate from the Arun Valley fineware industries. The few examples from the Chapel Street kilns in Chichester are most likely to pre-date the masonry building phase. The Colchester Colour-Coated wares date from the Flavian period through to the early-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The later Romano-British industries are present in the form of Lower Nene Valley, Oxfordshire and New Forest vessels but these are significantly smaller in terms of quantities than the earlier imported and Romano-British finewares. This pattern is likely to indicate a change in wealth or population at Blacksmith's Corner during the later Roman period.

**Table 11.** The Romano-British fineware forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
Colchester Colour-Coated Ware	Beaker	0.29	CAM 94, 391A/B, N/A (Rouletted)
Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware	Beaker	0.04	N/A
Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	Bowl	0.57	Young C45, C51, C55, C75, C79, C81
New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	Beaker	1.31	Fulford 27, 44
	Cup	0.03	Fulford 53
	Flask	1.19	Fulford 1, 8
New Forest Red-Slipped Ware	Beaker	0.18	Fulford 27
	Bowl	0.40	Fulford 57, 59, 63-4, 77
Arun Valley (Hardham) London Ware	Beaker	N/A	N/A (Biconical)
	Bowl	0.09	Fishbourne 229
Arun Valley (Hardham) Reduced Fineware	Beaker	1.85	Fishbourne 66-7, 73-4, 267
	Bowl	0.23	N/A
	Cup	0.16	Fishbourne 50
Arun Valley (Hardham/Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	Beaker	0.27	Fishbourne 64
	Cup	0.19	Fishbourne 54
Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	Beaker	0.06	Fishbourne 73
	Flagon	1.65	Fishbourne 109, 113-5, 297-8, 300, 307
	Jug	N/A	See Fig. 3, No. 3
	Tazza	N/A	Fishbourne 29
Wiggonholt White Ware	Flagon	1.79	Fishbourne 109, 113-4, 300
	Jar/Jug	0.25	See Fig. 3, No. 5
Chichester (Chapel Street) Reduced Fineware	Beaker	N/A	N/A
	Flagon	N/A	N/A
Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	Flagon	N/A	N/A
Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 4	Bowl	0.02	N/A
Miscellaneous Reduced Fine Micaceous Ware	Beaker	0.35	See Fig. 3, No. 7
Miscellaneous White Wares	Flagon	N/A	N/A
	Lid	0.05	Fishbourne 187

## 5) The Coarsewares

The Roman-period coarseware forms are set out below (Table 12). As can be seen from the breakdown there are a number of forms which are unique to specific fabrics in this assemblage. For example the Alice Holt/Farnham types are subtly different from other forms which otherwise appear to be of a similar class of vessel. However, common forms found at Fishbourne which also appear at Blacksmith's Corner seem to be made by a number of production sites. For instance, the dish of Fishbourne type 200 and lids of Fishbourne types 187 and 188 appear to have been produced by potters at Rowland's Castle, in the Arun Valley and by those making Dorset Black-Burnished Ware 1 (BB1). The common jar forms of Fishbourne types 161, 166, 167 and 181 appear to have been

made at Rowland's Castle and in the Arun Valley, suggesting that the shape of a pot may have held more significance than its origin.

**Table 12.** The Roman-Period coarseware forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
Rowland's Castle	Beaker	0.04	Fishbourne 262
	Bowl	5.07	Fishbourne 82, 86, 88-9, 183, 209-11, 213-4
	Dish	3.34	Fishbourne 200-4, 207
	Jar	27.21	Fishbourne 161-7, 170, 179, 181, 313-4, 316, 318-9, 321,323-4
	Jug	0.50	Fishbourne 304
	Lid	3.10	Fishbourne 187-8
	Platter	0.11	Fishbourne 16
Arun Valley	Beaker	0.63	Fishbourne 66-7, 78, 267
	Bowl	0.87	Fishbourne 81, 88, 91, 182-3, 210, 213, 217, 248
	Cup	0.49	Fishbourne 50-1
	Dish	3.74	Fishbourne 25, 104, 199-208
	Jar	12.01	Fishbourne 161, 166-7, 170, 172-3, 178, 180-1, 316, 337
	Lid	3.79	Fishbourne 187-9
	Platter	0.63	Fishbourne 14-5
Alice Holt/Farnham	Bowl	0.96	Lyne & Jefferies 5.2, 5A.4, 5B.1, 5B.4, 5B.5-6, 5B.8, 5E.2
	Dish	0.62	Lyne & Jefferies 6A.1-3, 6A.7
	Flask	0.05	Lyne & Jefferies 1B.3
	Jug	N/A	Lyne & Jefferies 8.9
	Jar	3.59	Lyne & Jefferies 1.28, 1.31, 1A.12-3, 3A.10, 3B.2, 3B.5, 3B.8-9, 3B.11-12, 3B.14, 3C.4, 3C.6-7, 4.29, 10.3
	Lid	0.05	Lyne & Jefferies 7.8
	Platter	0.04	Lyne & Jefferies 6.8
Overwey/Portchester D	Jar	0.84	Portchester 137
	Lid	0.06	Portchester 173
Black-Burnished Ware 1 (BB1)	Bowl	1.47	Fishbourne 217-9, 356
	Dish	1.46	Fishbourne 200-1, 203
	Jar	1.85	Fishbourne 328-330, Portchester 154
	Lid	0.24	Fishbourne 187-8
Late-Roman Grog-Tempered Ware	Bowl	0.15	Portchester 86
	Dish	0.03	Portchester 107
	Jar	0.11	Portchester 123
New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware	Jar	0.11	Fulford 98
Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	Dish	0.07	Fishbourne 200, 203
	Jar	0.10	Fishbourne 161, Fig. 3, No. 2
	Strainer	N/A	N/A
Highgate Wood C	Beaker	0.39	Fishbourne 267
Southern Atrebatic Overlap 1	Jar	N/A	N/A
Southern Atrebatic Overlap 2	Jar	0.24	Fishbourne 161, Lyne 2005b Fig. 8, Nos. 5 & 8
Black-Burnished Ware 2 (BB2)	Bowl	0.11	Fishbourne 217, 356
	Dish	0.03	Fishbourne 200
	Jar	0.03	Fishbourne 328

## 6) The Mortaria

The Roman-period mortarium forms are set out below (Table 13). The majority emanate from the local Wiggonholt production centre. However, a small amount of early North Gaulish, and later New Forest and Oxfordshire forms are present.

**Table 13.** The Roman-Period mortarium forms from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric Group</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
New Forest (Coarse) Parchment Ware	0.39	Fulford 103
North Gaulish White Ware	0.11	Fishbourne 141, 279
Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	0.26	Young C97-8, C100
Oxfordshire White Ware	0.39	Young M18, M22
Arun Valley (Wiggonholt) Oxidised Fineware	0.52	Fishbourne 134, 138, 279, 284
Wiggonholt White Ware	0.31	Fishbourne 284, 289, 292, 363, 365

## 7) The Prehistoric and Post-Roman Forms

The only notable types from Blacksmith's Corner can be paralleled with the Middle-Late Iron Age site at North Bersted. A concordance is set out below (Table 14).

**Table 14.** Concordance of Iron Age forms with those from North Bersted (Morris 1978).

<b>Figure No. (Form)</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Context</b>
Figure 22.208 (Jar)	0.04	8001(Tr8)
Figure 20.153 (Jar)	0.03	9/30(TrF)
Figure 21.203 (Bowl)	0.11	9/03(TrG), 11/001(Tr11A/3)
Figure 22.221 (Jar)	0.01	9/64(TrK)
Figure 21.186 (Jar)	0.06	10/001(TrX), 11/001(Tr11A)
Figure 21.191 (Bowl)	0.05	11/001(Tr11A/3)

## THE SITE PHASING

### *Pottery Phase 0 - Prehistoric*

No features can be firmly datable to the pre-Roman period. There are enough sherds of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery to suggest there was an occupation phase of that date.

### *Pottery Phase 1 – c. AD 50/60-70*

No features are firmly datable to this phase, but sufficient pottery has been found to suggest a pre-masonry occupation phase; the pottery in question being a few sherds of

Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra, Chapel Street fineware and Southern Atrebatian Overlap wares which all fit into a pre-Flavian date.

*Pottery Phase 2a – c. AD 70-100*

The ditch in Trench C (Contexts 8862, 8866) was most likely cut during this period. Samian from La Graufesenque, Central Gaulish hairpin beaker sherds, and early Arun Valley and Rowlands Castle coarsewares, including an Arun Valley cup of Fishbourne type 50, would indicate this. Similar wares were found in what is likely to be the primary fills of Trench F (Context 9/49), Trench G (Contexts 9/22, 9/45) and Trench Q (Context 10/058), and in deposits over the ditches in Trench K (Context 9/64) and Trench P (Context 10/020), and a pit fill in Trench U (Context 10/044). An early Arun Valley micaceous Fishbourne type 66 beaker and a La Graufesenque samian Drag. 18 dish would suggest the foundation trench (Context 11/027) may have been formed at this time; although the trench may overlap the next pottery phase, as might the sondages (Contexts 11/030, 11/037, 12/013) and the deposit in Trench 12B (Context 12/009).

*Pottery Phase 2b – c. AD 100-150*

The ditch in Trench C (Contexts 8857, 8858) appears to still be open at this point. The early Arun Valley and Rowlands Castle coarsewares are joined by an Arun Valley fineware beaker of Fishbourne type 66, and Highgate Wood poppyhead beakers of Fishbourne type 267. The flint layers within the ditches in Trench F (Context 9/48) and Trench Q (Context 10/35) would appear to date to this phase as would the deposit over the ditches in Trench G (Context 9/42), Trench J (Context 9/39) and Trench Q (Context 10/012). Deposits over the wall and outside the building in Trench G (Contexts 9/54, 9/57, 9/19 respectively) and adjacent to walls in Trench S (Context 10/019) and Trench W (Context 10/018), and inside the building in Trench W (Context 10/032) also took place at this time. Pottery found in the deposit containing the baby burial in Trench G (Context 9/52) may date to either this or the following phase, as might the sondages (Contexts 11/017, 11/028), the deposits in Trench 11A (Contexts 11/006, 11/007), the large flint area (Context 11/014), and the corner of the West Wall (Context 11/018).

### *Pottery Phase 3a – c. AD 150-250*

Material in the ditch in Trench C (Contexts 8813, 8832) appears to be disturbed during this period. The assemblage contains early wares but also present are sherds of later Arun Valley and Rowlands Castle coarsewares, samian from Lezoux and Lower Nene Valley finewares. Oxfordshire Red-Slipped pottery begins to appear. A similar pattern occurs in the ditch in Trench F (Contexts 9/32, 9/38) with BB1 coarsewares datable to this point. The mortar spreads and demolition deposit in Trench E (Contexts 9/35, 9/37, 9/41), the pit fill in Trench H (Context 9/14), the deposits in the southern verandah and ditch in Trench H (Contexts 9/53, 9/65), and the wall to the south of the furnace area in Trench U (Context 10/051) also took place at this time. Added to this phase are the sondages (Contexts 11/019, 11/035), and probably the ditch fill (Context 11/020), the rubble deposit (Context 11/029) and the burnt area (Context 11/012).

### *Pottery Phase 3b – c. AD 250-350*

This phase sees the arrival of Alice Holt/Farnham, Overwey/Portchester D, Late-Roman Grog-Tempered coarsewares, in conjunction with later BB1, BB2 and Rowlands Castle coarsewares. A small amount of finewares from the New Forest also date to this point. The deposit over the ditch in Trench W (Context 10/072) would appear to happen at this time, as is the bathhouse fill in Trench E (Context 9/47) which contained much residual material. The fill of the demolition pit and flint rubble in Trench U (Contexts 10/025, 10/026) and the north-west corner deposit in Trench V (Context 10/021), and a deposit in Trench W (Context 10/030) are likely to have occurred towards the end of this phase, as does the fill over the flint area (Context 11/016).

### *Pottery Phase 4 – Post-Roman*

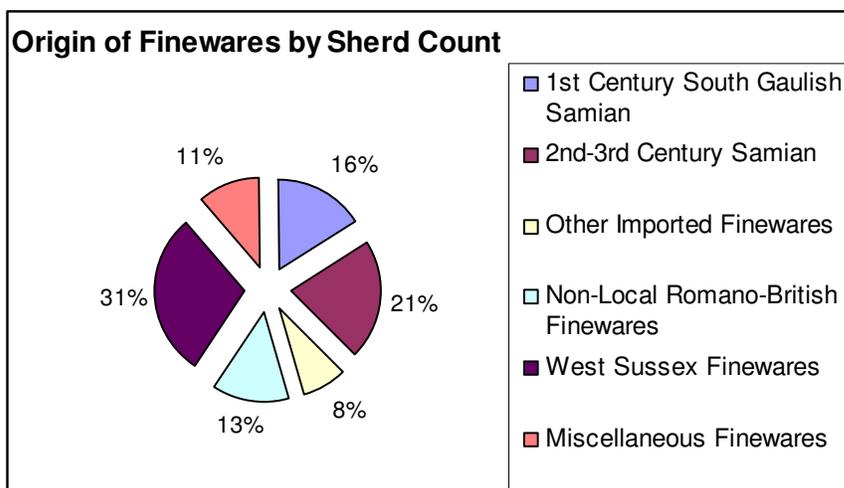
No features can be firmly datable to the post-Roman period, but there are a few sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery (Fabric PM1) to suggest there was an activity phase of that date.

## **THE PATTERN OF POTTERY SUPPLY TO BLACKSMITH'S CORNER**

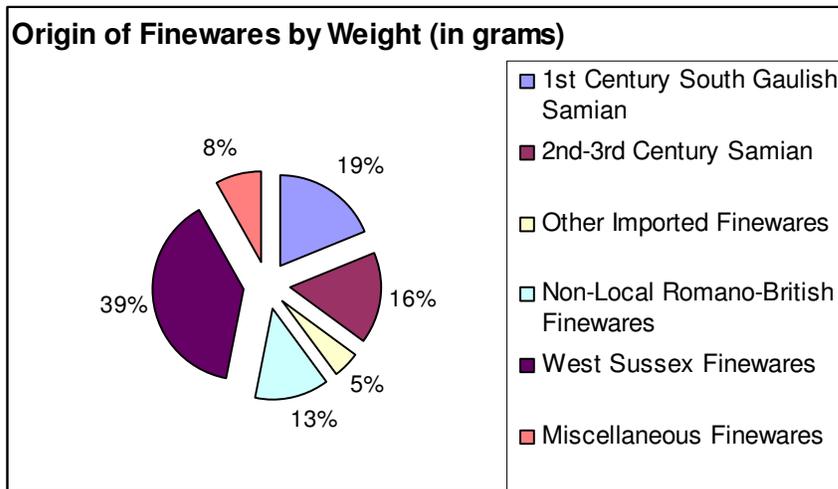
The earliest phase of occupation at Blacksmith's Corner is characterised by a small amount of imported Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra tableware, flagons and beakers made

at the Chapel Street (Chichester) kilns, and by a number of Southern Atrebatian Overlap coarseware jars and Arun Valley coarseware platters that copy Gallo-Belgic forms. Only a handful of samian sherds date to before the Flavian period, but appear in later features. Consequently a date of *c.* AD 50/60 is postulated for the earliest phase which is likely to pre-date the villa itself. Bead-rimmed jars of Fishbourne type 166 made at Rowland's Castle and in the Arun Valley appear in very small quantities mostly as residual material. During the period *c.* AD 70-130 the amount of pottery increases dramatically with a number of samian vessels from South Gaul, beakers from Central Gaul and Arun Valley finewares copying imported tableware forms.

By the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD samian arrives initially from Central Gaul and then later East Gaul. Other imports include colour-coated beakers in Cologne, Moselkeramik and Central Gaulish fabrics. Colchester CAM 391A/B beakers also arrive around this time. The quantities of fineware are comparatively not as significant as that of the previous phase and would suggest that the fortune of the owner was not increasing (Figures 4 and 5). By the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century Rowland's Castle coarseware products have completely surpassed those from the Arun Valley, the dominant form being the everted-rimmed jar of Fishbourne type 313 which replaces the Fishbourne type 161 in Rowland's Castle and Arun Valley fabrics. Black-Burnished Ware (BB1) begins to arrive from Dorset, probably to the Chichester markets by sea.



**Figure 4.** The origin of Roman-Period finewares at Blacksmith's Corner by sherd count.



**Figure 5.** The origin of Roman-Period finewares at Blacksmith's Corner by weight.

Sometime around the mid-late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD there is a dramatic decrease in the range and amount of pottery. No imports are attributable to this period and the fineware assemblage is dominated by a small amount of Oxfordshire, New Forest and Lower Nene Valley products. It is noticeable that Rowland's Castle coarsewares still dominate, but products from Alice Holt/Farnham also begin to appear (Table 15); perhaps via markets in Chichester. This decrease would indicate a downturn in population at the site and could be explained by a change in fortunes of the owner or a change in ownership.

**Table 15.** The origin of Roman-Period coarsewares from Blacksmith's Corner.

<b>Fabric {Roman phase}</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
Rowland's Castle {early-mid Roman}	4978	55.21	58975	58.58
Arun Valley {early-mid Roman}	2430	26.95	27373	27.19
Alice Holt/Farnham {mid-late Roman}	345	3.83	3862	3.84
Overwey/Portchester D {late Roman}	58	0.64	536	0.53
Black-Burnished Ware 1 (BB1) {mid-late Roman}	270	2.99	3090	3.07
Late-Roman Grog-Tempered Ware {late Roman}	75	0.83	748	0.74
New Forest Parchment Ware {late Roman}	1	0.01	6	0.01
Miscellaneous Coarsewares {mid-late Roman}	813	9.02	5225	5.19
Highgate Wood C {early-mid Roman}	12	0.13	60	0.06
Southern Atrebatc Overlap 1 {early Roman}	9	0.10	132	0.13
Southern Atrebatc Overlap 2 {early Roman}	10	0.11	109	0.11
Black-Burnished Ware 2 (BB2) {mid-late Roman}	16	0.18	557	0.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9017</b>		<b>100673</b>	

The final years of occupation c. AD 350 (could range from c. AD 320-380) would have already seen the demise of Rowland's Castle coarsewares, these having been surpassed by others from the Hampshire/Surrey area, significantly those in Overwey/Portchester D and Late-Roman grog-tempered fabrics are in comparatively small quantities and probably marketed out of Chichester.

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