THE ROMAN-PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE SLINDON FIELD 20 EXCAVATIONS 2017

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report covers the Roman-period pottery recovered from the excavations in Field 20 on the Slindon Estate undertaken by Worthing Archaeological Society in 2017. The aim of the 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 excavation yielded 1153 sherds (weighing 9996 grams) of pottery dateable to the Roman period. However there are also two sherds (weighing 28 grams) of prehistoric pottery. These are beyond the scope of this report. The assemblage consists of material from 23 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 70 continuing to the mid-4th century AD (with a highpoint between the early-2nd and mid-4th centuries).

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 Equivalents (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).

THE FABRICS

1) Amphorae

Fabric A1A: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1

A wheel-finished hard, coarse fabric with a laminated fracture and rough feel, which is coloured very pale brown (10YR 7/4) throughout. 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). 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, which is coloured reddish yellow (7.5YR 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). The major period of export to Britain is from the 1st century AD to *c*. AD 260 (Tyers 1996: 87).

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 8/2) to very pale brown (10YR 8/4) 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-3rd century AD (Tyers 1996: 94-96).

2) Coarsewares

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 a few examples) rare sub-angular flint up to 0.5mm. The major period of production of this fabric dates from the mid-1st century to the end of the 3rd 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 fair 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-1st century to the end of the 3rd 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-3rd 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-1st century to the latter part of the 2nd century AD (Lyne 2005: 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-1st century to the latter part of the 2nd century AD (Lyne 2005: 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-4th century AD (Tyers 1996: 180).

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. 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 2nd to 4th centuries AD (Williams 1977: 163).

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). 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, 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 light brown (7.5YR 6/4) 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. The outer surface has a slip coloured light grey (2.5Y 7/1), whilst the inner surface and core is coloured dark grey (10YR 4/1). 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).

3) Finewares

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 2nd century AD (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 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 brown (7.5YR 4/2) in colour, whilst the core is light brown (7.5YR 6/4). 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). The major period of production is from *c*. AD 120 until the late-3rd 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 (7.5YR 2.5/1) to dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), whilst the core varies from light red (2.5YR 6/8) to very pale brown (10YR 8/2). 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-2nd century until the late-4th 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 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 brown (7.5YR 4/2) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), whilst the core varies from red (2.5YR 5/6) 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). The major period of production is *c*. AD 260-370 (Tyers 1996: 173).

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-1st century until the mid-2nd century AD (Lyne 2005: 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-1st century until the mid-2nd century AD (Lyne 2005: 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. Using the pocket microscope the surfaces illustrate a tiny residue of slip, whilst the core is coloured reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Fabrics consist of sparse, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions up to 0.1mm 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, and given the lack of diagnostic inclusions it is difficult to assign these to either an imported or provincial 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 pink (7.5YR 7/3) 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, the surface of which is coloured light red (2.5YR 6/6), with a reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) core. 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 light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) throughout. 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. 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; although the range of inclusions may indicate a local source.

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 (Tomber & Dore 1998: 187; fabric code: WIG WH). Most of the sherds recovered appear to have originated from flagons; yet mortaria also appear in this fabric, differing only in that they contain trituration grits composed of common, sub-angular quartz of 0.5-2.0mm.

4) Mortaria

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 M2: Wiggonholt White Ware

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

5) 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. As can be seen purely from the fabrics the majority of this assemblage is dominated, as one would expect, by the coarsewares, with a comparatively small amount of finewares, and only seven sherds of amphorae and two sherds of mortaria being present. Using either the sherd count or weight methods, coarsewares make up 89-90% of the Roman-period pottery, whilst the finewares contribute 7-10%, and the amphorae and mortaria combined are 1-3% (Table 1). As with most contemporary local Roman-period sites, the coarseware assemblage is dominated by products from the Rowlands Castle industry (Figures 1 and 2). 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 and 2).

Table 1: General summary of the pottery types found at Slindon Field 20 (2017).

Pottery Type	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
Amphorae	7	0.61	221	2.21
Coarsewares	1030	89.33	9038	90.42
Finewares	114	9.89	656	6.56
Mortaria	2	0.17	81	0.81
TOTAL	1153		9996	

The finewares are more variable in terms of there being smaller quantities present, but a wider range of sources (Figures 3 and 4). The fineware assemblage is dominated by early imported samian and local finewares, with later Oxfordshire and New Forest products appearing in comparatively smaller quantities. This characteristic is probably related to the changing patterns of pottery supply over the lifespan of the site. The seven amphorae sherds are split between vessels made in the Guadalquivir Valley (southern Spain) and central France, with the latter of a type originally used to transport wine. Fabrics used in the production of mortaria, namely the Wiggonholt and Oxfordshire industries, were also used in the manufacture of other forms of pottery.

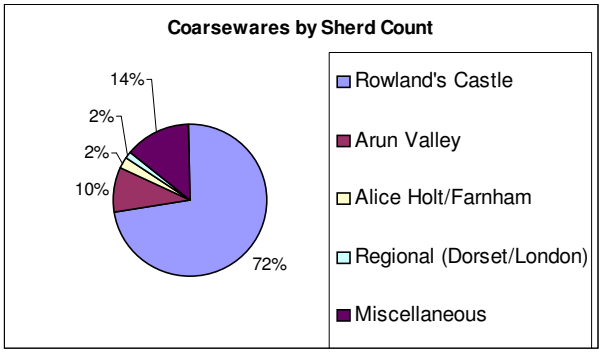

Figure 1: Breakdown of the coarseware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2017), by sherd count.

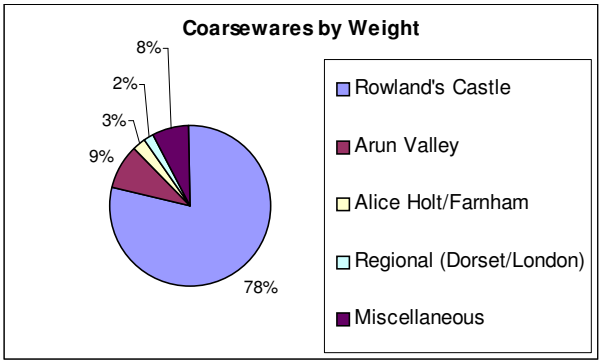

Figure 2: Breakdown of the coarseware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2017), by weight.

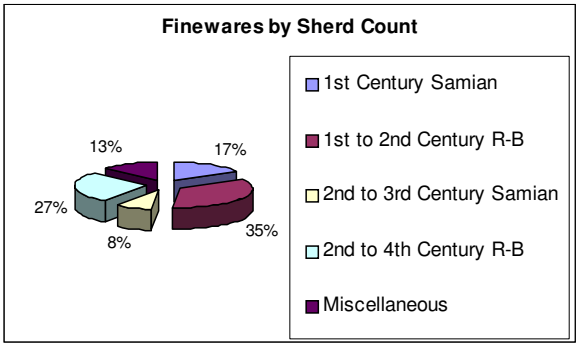

Figure 3: Breakdown of the fineware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2017), by sherd count.

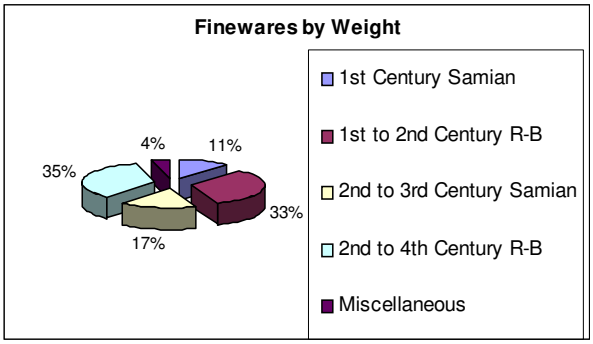

Figure 4: Breakdown of the fineware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2017), by weight.

THE FORMS

The diagnostic rims of the assemblage were classified using the standard samian type-series, and type-series from Alice Holt/Farnham (Lyne & Jefferies 1979), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971), Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947), New Forest (Fulford 1975) and Oxfordshire (Young 1977). No unusual forms were found which could not be paralleled elsewhere. Hence no pottery was required to be drawn as part of this report.

1) Finewares

Two phases of fineware supply are present (Table 2). The samian imports span the late-1st to mid-3rd centuries AD, whereas the later Oxfordshire and New Forest vessels would fit an overall date range of *c*. AD 240-350. When seen in conjunction with the

Colchester beaker, this assemblage gives an indication of near continuous occupation until the mid-4th century AD.

Table 2: Summary of the fineware rim forms found at Slindon Field 20 (2017).

Fabric	Vessel	EVE	Known Type
South Gaulish Samian	Cup	0.02	Drag. 33
	Dish	0.07	Drag. 18, 36
Central Gaulish Samian	Cup	0.08	Drag. 33
	Dish	0.04	Drag. 18/31
East Gaulish Samian	Bowl	0.09	Drag. 31
Colchester	Beaker	0.09	CAM 391A/B
Oxfordshire	Bowl	0.16	Young C55, C75, C79
New Forest	Bowl	0.27	Fulford 59, 73

2) Coarsewares

The coarseware forms are set out below (Table 3). As can be seen from the breakdown of the coarsewares most were produced in the Rowland's Castle area. The majority of the coarseware assemblage virtually spans most of the Roman period, fitting a date range of *c*. AD 70-350. The most common form found is the Rowland's Castle Fishbourne type 313. Indeed the majority of jar forms are ones closely associated with storage rather than cooking. Interestingly the imitation Gallo-Belgic platter, made in the Arun Valley, suggests an earlier phase of activity in this area of the site.

Table 3: Summary of the coarseware rim forms found at Slindon Field 20 (2017).

Fabric	Vessel	EVE	Known Type
Rowland's Castle	Bowl	0.09	Fishbourne 209, 213
	Dish	0.26	Fishbourne 200, 204
	Jar	2.24	Fishbourne 161, 164, 181, 313, 314, 316, 321, 324, 391
	Lid	0.13	Fishbourne 187, 188
Arun Valley	Bowl	0.11	Fishbourne 207, 208
	Dish	0.05	Fishbourne 200
	Jar	0.34	Fishbourne 161, 166, 181
	Lid	0.04	Fishbourne 193
	Platter	0.04	Fishbourne 13
Alice Holt/Farnham	Bowl	0.05	Lyne & Jefferies 5A.1
	Dish	0.21	Lyne & Jefferies 6A.1, 6A.2, 6B.3
	Jar	0.13	Lyne & Jefferies 1A.17, 3C.1
South Dorset BB1	Jar	0.04	Fishbourne 330
Highgate Wood	Beaker	0.23	Fishbourne 267

3) Amphorae and Mortaria

Neither the amphorae nor mortaria assemblages consisted of any diagnostic rims. A small segment of handle from a Gauloise series amphora indicates this vessel was originally used to transport wine from France. A Wiggonholt mortarium flange was also found, but it was insufficient to attribute this to a specific form.

THE SITE PHASING

Pottery Phase 1 – Early Roman (c. AD 70-110)

There is sufficient South Gaulish samian and Arun Valley platter and jar forms (of Fishbourne types 13 and 166 respectively) to suggest an earlier period of occupation beginning *c*. AD 70; although most of this pottery can be considered residual material. It is possible that the fills in Contexts 19, 32 and 35 can be assigned to this phase. Alternatively, due to the longevity in the production lifespan of the pottery found in these fills, all may relate to the following pottery phase (see below).

The pottery in the fill of Context 37 requires some explanation. Clearly the bulk of this assemblage dates to the subsequent pottery phase. However a significant amount of pottery pre-dating this latter phase was found. Possible explanations for this would be that this earlier pottery may have been deposited via slippage from a bank associated with the ditch (Feature 11), or that the fill in Context 37 was acquired from another area of the site, and the act of acquirement disturbed a deposit from where the fill was obtained. On balance it is likely that the ditch (Feature 11) was cut at the very end of the 1st century AD, and material started to accumulate within it by the middle of the 2nd century.

Pottery Phase 2 – Mid-Roman (c. AD 120-240)

As stated above, the fills in Contexts 19, 32, 35 and 37 possibly relate to this pottery phase as all contain pottery overlapping pottery phases 1 and 2. It is likely that one fill (Context 40) from the clay lozenge feature (Feature 10) was deposited during the 2nd century AD. The mixture of Romano-British finewares found in a fill (Context 13) of the possible ditch (Feature 9), strongly suggests that pottery was being deposited during this phase. An associated fill (Context 32) appears to date slightly earlier (see above). However it is unclear whether this feature is thus datable to the preceding period, and

Context 13 is an extension to the feature, or the feature was in use from the 1st century until the mid-3rd century AD. The lack of weathering on the pottery in both fills suggests this latter scenario is unlikely. Alternatively the difference in dating between Contexts 13 and 32 might have resulted from an episode of re-clearance of the possible ditch.

Pottery Phase 3 – Late Roman (c. AD 250-410)

In terms of grouped assemblages, most of the pottery datable to the latter part of the Roman period was recovered from the fills in Contexts 27, 28 and 34. This can be illustrated by the Alice Holt/Farnham, Dorset BB1, and later Oxfordshire and New Forest products found. It must be pointed out however that each of these three contexts contains residual material (in the main produced in the Arun Valley), and therefore these assemblages are not as tightly grouped as one would wish.

THE PATTERN OF POTTERY SUPPLY TO THE SITE

The earliest pottery to the site consists of South Gaulish samian and Arun Valley forms which are datable to the last quarter of the 1st century AD. At least three amphorae from southern Spain and Gaul may have arrived by this time or during the subsequent century. However a note of caution should be added at this point as these vessels may have had a secondary use as water containers. During the 2nd and early-3rd centuries AD finewares consisted of Central and East Gaulish samian and colour-coated products from the Colchester and Nene Valley areas. By the end of this period, and into the 4th century AD, the coarseware assemblage had shifted from the Arun Valley to regional wares from the Alice Holt/Farnham and Dorset (BB1) industries, and the finewares consisted of Oxfordshire and New Forest products. Throughout the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, the pottery assemblage is dominated by the Rowland's Castle coarseware industry. This is hardly surprising given the site's proximity to the kiln areas. Whether this pottery was acquired directly from the kiln sites or marketed through the towns or rural markets remains unclear.

The amount of tableware is comparatively small in relation to the coarsewares; which are made up of both cooking and storage vessels. The quantity of storage vessels is also comparatively high in relation to cooking pots. On balance the percentages of

finewares, cooking vessels and those used for storage, strongly indicates that this area of the site was not heavily occupied (this can be further illustrated by only two mortaria being found). Instead the area may have been used for storage of agricultural produce. There is no evidence of metal residue on the pottery which would point to an industrial site. In comparison with the excavation carried out by Worthing Archaeological Society at Slindon Park, the pottery assemblage shows great similarity (Hayden 2011) with a fair percentage of 1st century AD pottery as residual material, and a highpoint between the early-2nd and the mid-4th centuries AD; albeit the assemblage from the 2017 Field 20 excavation lacks the later Roman-period pottery seen at Slindon Park.

In summary the pottery recovered during the 2017 excavation bears a number of similarities to that found at Slindon Park. It illustrates a highpoint in activity during a period dating from the early-2nd to mid-4th century AD. There is a noticeable lack of later Alice Holt/Farnham and Hampshire Grog-Tempered forms typical of the very end of the Roman period. However the South Gaulish samian and early Arun Valley vessels, suggests there is clearly earlier activity of an undefined nature taking place; possibly pre-dating features so far excavated. Indeed the 2017 excavation has recovered a significant amount of pottery suggesting this area may hold the key to earlier phases of activity, and also provides hints at the longevity of occupation on this site.

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Appendix 1 Slindon Field 20 Pottery Assemblage 2017 By Context

Context	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (gms)	Forms
2	Date - c.AD150-350 [includes residual material]			
	A1A - Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1	1	50	
	A1B - Baetican (Late) Amphorae 2	1	44	
	A4 - Gaulish Amphorae 1	2	69	
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	37	229	Fishbourne 161, 164
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	368	3464	Fishbourne 181, 188, 200, 204, 209, 213, 313-4, 391
	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	15	350	Fishbourne 313, 316
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	63	544	Fishbourne 166, 193, 200, 207-8
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	6	64	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	7	94	Lyne & Jefferies 1A.17, 3C.1, 6A.1-2, 6B.3
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	4	28	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	78	406	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	11	49	
	C10 - Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware	1	6	Fishbourne 267
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	9	27	
	F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	4	16	Drag. 33
	F3 - East Gaulish Samian	2	28	Drag. 31
	F8 - Colchester Colour-Coated Ware	1	3	CAM 391A/B
	F9 - Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware	2	6	
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	4	28	Young C51 flange, C55, C75, C79
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	7	51	Fulford 47 body, indented beaker bodies
	F11B - New Forest Red-Slipped Ware	6	56	Fulford 73
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	4	16	
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	7	27	
	F13 - Miscellaneous Colour-Coated Wares	2	4	
	F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	2	8	
	F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	4	3	
	F14D - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 4	1	3	
	F18 - Miscellaneous White Wares	5	8	
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	12	128	Mortarium flange, flagon bodies
	TOTAL	666	5809	
N.B.	Plus prehistoric pottery (not part of this report)	2	28	1x BA; 1x LIA
4	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	5	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	43	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	16	Poss. residual
	TOTAL	5	64	
6	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	3	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	9	77	Fishbourne 313
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	1	6	
	F3 - East Gaulish Samian	1	2	
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	1	4	
	TOTAL	13	92	
7	Date - c.AD150-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	4	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	21	137	Fishbourne 313
	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	1	5	

	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	3	Residual
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	1	4	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	3	9	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	2	
	TOTAL	29	164	
8	Date - c.AD150-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	8	24	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	66	834	Fishbourne 188, 313, 324
	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	2	30	Fishbourne 187
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	3	14	Fishbourne 161 (residual)
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	1	2	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	1	3	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	18	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	8	64	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	2	5	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	1	6	Drag. 18 (residual)
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	1	3	Beaker body
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	1	14	Spindle whorl (SF 1)
	TOTAL	96	1017	
9	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	8	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	2	20	
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	2	13	Poss. residual
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	7	
	TOTAL	7	48	
10	Date - c.AD120-200			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	1	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	10	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	2	
	F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	1	18	Drag. 18/31
	TOTAL	5	31	
11	Date - c.AD150-250			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	1	4	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	9	Poss. residual
	TOTAL	2	13	
13	Date - c.AD120-280			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	2	3	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	34	300	Fishbourne 313-4
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	3	29	Fishbourne 181
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	1	12	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	3	31	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	5	16	
	F8 - Colchester Colour-Coated Ware	1	1	
	F9 - Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware	1	2	
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	3	22	
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	3	
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	1	2	
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	1	8	
	TOTAL	57	429	
17	Date - c.AD150-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	3	7	

	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	36	276	Fishbourne 313
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	8	
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	1	2	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	28	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	10	42	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	1	2	Residual
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	1	2	
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	4	
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	1	3	
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	2	30	Flagon base
	TOTAL	60	404	
19	Date - c.AD70-220			
	A4 - Gaulish Amphorae 1	3	58	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	5	37	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	9	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	2	15	
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	1	1	
	TOTAL	12	120	
20	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	59	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	2	
	TOTAL	3	61	
22	Date - c.AD260-330			
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	1	7	
	TOTAL	1	7	
24	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	12	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	2	10	
	TOTAL	5	22	
25	Date - c.AD150-250			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	9	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	8	88	Fishbourne 313
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	1	5	
	F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	1	49	Bowl base
	TOTAL	11	151	
27	Date - c.AD250-350 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	3	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	19	181	Fishbourne 313
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	2	8	Residual
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	11	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	3	6	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	3	
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	2	32	Young C45 base
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	1	10	Fulford 59
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	8	Residual
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	1	1	Residual
	TOTAL	34	263	
28	Date - c.AD240-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	6	25	Flagon/jug handle
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	46	410	Fishbourne 187, 200, 313

	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	1	12	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	3	12	Residual
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	5	46	Lyne & Jefferies 6A.2
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	7	28	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	6	10	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	2	5	Drag. 33 (residual)
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	1	26	Mortarium base
	F13 - Miscellaneous Colour-Coated Wares	1	1	
	TOTAL	78	575	
30	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	1	7	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	3	
	TOTAL	2	10	
32	Date - c.AD70-150			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	7	77	Fishbourne 204
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	4	52	Fishbourne 181
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	1	4	Drag. 36
	TOTAL	12	133	
34	Date - c.AD250-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	3	17	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	12	132	Fishbourne 313
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	4	Residual
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	10	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	46	Fishbourne 330
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	5	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	3	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	2	13	Drag. 18 (residual)
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	1	6	
	TOTAL	25	236	
35	Date - c.AD70-250			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	52	
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	19	Beaker bodies
	TOTAL	4	71	
37	Date - c.AD150-220 [includes residual material]			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	6	118	Fishbourne 161, 313, 321
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	4	
	C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	1	20	Fishbourne 13 (residual)
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	40	Lyne & Jefferies 5A.1
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	3	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	1	2	Residual
	TOTAL	12	187	
40	Date - c.AD100-200			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	29	Fishbourne 313
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	7	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	22	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	2	3	
	TOTAL	9	61	
Unstrat.	Date - c.AD100-250			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	18	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	6	

C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	4
TOTAL	5	28

Appendix 2 Slindon Field 20 Pottery Assemblage 2017 By Fabric

Fabric Group	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
A1A - Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1	1	0.09	50	0.50
A1B - Baetican (Late) Amphorae 2	1	0.09	44	0.44
A4 - Gaulish Amphorae 1	5	0.43	127	1.27
C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	65	5.64	330	3.30
C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	659	57.16	6373	63.77
C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	19	1.65	397	3.97
C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	88	7.63	738	7.38
C2B - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 2	12	1.04	106	1.06
C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	24	2.08	250	2.50
C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	15	1.30	156	1.56
C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	123	10.67	600	6.00
C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	24	2.08	82	0.82
C10 - Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware	1	0.09	6	0.06
F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	19	1.65	74	0.74
F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	6	0.52	83	0.83
F3 - East Gaulish Samian	3	0.26	30	0.30
F8 - Colchester Colour-Coated Ware	2	0.17	4	0.04
F9 - Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware	3	0.26	8	0.08
F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	11	0.95	110	1.10
F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	10	0.87	74	0.74
F11B - New Forest Red-Slipped Ware	6	0.52	56	0.56
F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	13	1.13	53	0.53
F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	11	0.95	34	0.34
F13 - Miscellaneous Colour-Coated Wares	3	0.26	5	0.05
F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	2	0.17	8	0.08
F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	4	0.35	3	0.03
F14D - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 4	1	0.09	3	0.03
F18 - Miscellaneous White Wares	5	0.43	8	0.08
M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	17	1.47	184	1.84
TOTAL	1153		9996	

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