

# THE ROMAN-PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE SLINDON FIELD 20 EXCAVATIONS 2018

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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 the Worthing Archaeological Society Field Unit in 2018. 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 319 sherds (weighing 2143 grams) of pottery dateable to the Roman period. There are also 11 sherds (weighing 26 grams) of prehistoric and medieval pottery, but these are beyond the scope of this report. The assemblage consists of material from 13 contexts (plus unstratified finds), 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-4<sup>th</sup> century AD (with a highpoint between the early-2<sup>nd</sup> and mid-4<sup>th</sup> 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 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).

## **THE FABRICS**

### **1) 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 small 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-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. A small number of 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-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 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-4<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> 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).

## 2) 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 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996: 113).

### *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). 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 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 2005: 105-106). In this assemblage the fabric seems to be specifically used in the production of beakers.

*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 2005: 105-106).

*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 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). All of the sherds recovered appear to have originated from flagons or mortaria. The mortaria which appear in this fabric, differ only in that they contain trituration grits composed of common, sub-angular quartz of 0.5-2.0mm.

### **3) 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 one diagnostic mortarium being present. Using either the sherd count or weight methods, local coarsewares make up most of the Roman-period pottery. As with most contemporary local Roman-period sites, the coarseware assemblage is dominated by products from the Rowlands Castle industry (Table 1). There are however a fair number of early Arun Valley coarseware sherds which appear in later features as residual material. 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 coarseware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2018).

<b>Coarseware Type</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
Rowland's Castle	148	54.41	1170	61.58
Arun Valley	39	14.34	270	14.21
Alice Holt/Farnham	24	8.82	171	9.00
Regional (Dorset/London)	9	3.31	100	5.26
Miscellaneous	52	19.12	189	9.95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272</b>		<b>1900</b>	

The finewares are more variable in terms of there being smaller quantities present, but a wider range of sources. The fineware assemblage is comprised of a few sherds of early imported samian, and local finewares and later Oxfordshire and New Forest products which appear in comparative quantities. This characteristic is probably related to the changing patterns of pottery supply over the lifespan of the site (Table 2). Fabrics used in the production of mortaria and flagons appear to be exclusively made by the Wiggonholt industry.

**Table 2:** General summary of the fineware types found at Slindon Field 20 (2018).

<b>Fineware Type</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>% Qty</b>	<b>Weight (grams)</b>	<b>% Wgt</b>
1st to 2nd Century Samian	3	6.38	6	2.47
1st to 2nd Century Romano-British	17	36.17	149	61.32
3rd to 4th Century Romano-British	13	27.66	67	27.57
Miscellaneous	14	29.79	21	8.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>243</b>	



## THE FORMS

The diagnostic rims of the assemblage were classified using the standard type-series from Alice Holt/Farnham (Lyne & Jefferies 1979), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971), Worgret (Hearne & Smith 1992) and New Forest (Fulford 1975). 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 3). The Arun Valley beaker spans the late-1<sup>st</sup> to early-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, whereas the New Forest cup would fit an overall date range of *c.* AD 270-350. This assemblage gives an indication of almost continuous occupation from the late-1<sup>st</sup> until the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

**Table 3:** Summary of the fineware rim forms found at Slindon Field 20 (2018).

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
Arun Valley	Beaker	0.02	Fishbourne 66
New Forest	Cup	0.07	Fulford 53

### 2) Coarsewares

The coarseware forms are set out below (Table 4). 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. It is worth noting that the Arun Valley bead-rimmed jar of Fishbourne type 166 starts to be manufactured in the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

**Table 4:** Summary of the coarseware rim forms found at Slindon Field 20 (2018).

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Known Type</b>
Rowland's Castle	Dish	0.05	Fishbourne 204
	Jar	0.51	Fishbourne 161, 313, 316
	Lid	0.07	Fishbourne 240
Arun Valley	Jar	0.06	Fishbourne 166
Alice Holt/Farnham	Jar	0.19	Lyne & Jefferies 1A.13, 3B.13, 3B.?
South Dorset BB1	Dish	0.11	Worgret 44

## **THE SITE PHASING**

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

There is sufficient South Gaulish samian and early Arun Valley coarseware (especially the bead-rimmed jar of Fishbourne type 166) to suggest an earlier period of occupation beginning *c.* AD 70. However nearly all of this material appears in layers assigned as backfill (Context 45) or topsoil (Context 47), and thus most of this pottery can be considered residual material. As a consequence no features can be exclusively attributed to this pottery phase.

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

The layer beneath the flint of Feature 6 (Context 49) would appear to start in the early-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. However this pottery group would appear to overlap into the following pottery phase (see below), as it terminates at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The adjacent layers (Contexts 50 and 52 respectively) appear to be virtually contemporary with Context 49. The pottery from the layer (Context 54) beneath Context 49 would appear to be the only context from Trench 2 which dates specifically to this pottery phase, dating to *c.* AD 100-180.

The pottery groups within the layers relating to the chalk area in Trench 3 (Contexts 51, 55 and 56) appear to overlap this and the following pottery phase (see below), dating to *c.* AD 150-270. However a note of caution should be added as only the pottery from Context 51 contains diagnostic rims, and the dating ascribed to Contexts 55 and 56 can only be postulated by their association to Context 51. It is entirely feasible that the layer (Context 56) may be earlier than the chalk layer (Context 55).

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

As stated above the pottery groups from Contexts 49, 50 and 52 in Trench 2 begin during the previous pottery phase, but continue up to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. In addition to this the pottery from Contexts 51, 55 and 56 in Trench 3 possibly overlap into this pottery phase. However the lack of any diagnostic rims for these latter two contexts signifies that 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 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. By the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century and into the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 a site which had a high degree of habitation. Instead the area may have been used for storage of agricultural produce. In comparison with previous excavations carried out by the Worthing Archaeological Society Field Unit in the Slindon area, the 2018 pottery assemblage shows a great deal of similarity (Hayden 2011; 2018; 2019); with a fair percentage of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery as residual material, and a highpoint between the early-2<sup>nd</sup> and the mid-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

In summary the pottery recovered during the 2018 excavation illustrates a highpoint in activity during a period dating from the early-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-4<sup>th</sup> 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, providing hints at the longevity of occupation on this site.

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## Appendix 1 Slindon Field 20 Pottery Assemblage 2018 By Context

Context	Fabric	She rds	Weight (gms)	Forms
Tr.1 43	Date - c.AD100-350			
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	2	4	Incl. 1x poss. CBM
	TOTAL	2	4	
Tr.2 45	Date - c.AD100-350 [includes intrusive and residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	6	24	Fishbourne 161
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	26	236	Fishbourne 204, 316, 391 (bodies)
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	4	20	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	8	69	Lyne & Jefferies 3B.13
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	2	12	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	5	26	
	F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	2	5	Incl. bowl flange (residual)
	F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	1	1	
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	2	15	
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	4	26	Fulford 53.3
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	15	Fishbourne 66 (residual)
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	2	3	
	F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	2	3	
	F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	3	4	
	F18 - Miscellaneous White Wares	2	1	
	M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	7	82	Mortarium and flagon bodies
	TOTAL	78	542	
N.B.	<i>Plus pottery not part of this report</i>	9	20	<i>Medieval glazed ware (same vessel)</i>
Tr.2 49	Date - c.AD180-300			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	2	5	Fishbourne 161
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	8	39	Fishbourne 161, 313
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	2	6	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	3	8	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	55	Worgret 44
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	4	
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	2	13	
	TOTAL	20	130	
Tr.2 50	Date - c.AD180-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	10	110	
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	1	12	
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	16	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	5	23	
	TOTAL	18	161	
Tr.2 52	Date - c.AD150-300			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	3	14	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	5	24	Fishbourne 313
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	3	9	Lyne & Jefferies 3B.?
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	1	2	
	F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	1	1	
	TOTAL	13	50	
Tr.2 54	Date - c.AD100-180 [includes intrusive material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	5	56	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	21	270	Fishbourne 240, 313

	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	4	36	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	2	4	
	C10 - Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware	1	6	Fishbourne 267 body
	F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	3	29	Beaker bodies
	F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	1	7	
	TOTAL	37	408	
N.B.	<i>Plus pottery not part of this report</i>	1	1	<i>Medieval glazed ware</i>
Tr.2 66	Date - c.AD100-350			
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	1	
	TOTAL	1	1	
Tr.2 71	Date - c.AD100-300			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	1	9	
	TOTAL	1	9	
Tr.3 47	Date - c.AD100-350 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	8	31	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	18	76	Fishbourne 161
	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	4	71	Fishbourne 161
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	19	137	Early bodies (residual)
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	3	8	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	4	21	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	10	29	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	10	28	
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	4	11	
	F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	2	3	
	F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	1	1	
	TOTAL	83	416	
Tr.3 48	Date - c.AD150-300 [includes residual material]			
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	3	8	
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	16	122	Fishbourne 391 body
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	7	52	Fishbourne 166 (residual)
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	3	19	
	C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	2	18	
	C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	5	25	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	6	28	
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	1	8	
	F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	2	3	
	F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	1	5	
	TOTAL	46	288	
N.B.	<i>Plus pottery not part of this report</i>	1	5	<i>Prehistoric grog-tempered ware</i>
Tr.3 51	Date - c.AD150-270 [includes residual material]			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	14	Fishbourne 313
	C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	2	7	Residual
	C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	2	42	Lyne & Jefferies 1A.13
	F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	1	1	
	TOTAL	7	64	
Tr.3 55	Date - c.AD150-270			
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	28	
	C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	1	17	
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	1	
	TOTAL	5	46	

Tr.3 56	Date - c.AD150-270		
	C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	1	1
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	3	5
	C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	1	2 Poss. CBM
	TOTAL	5	8
Unstrat.	Date - c.AD100-330		
	C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	2	10
	F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	1	6
	TOTAL	3	16

#### Appendix 2 Slindon Field 20 Pottery Assemblage 2018 By Fabric

Fabric Group	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
C1A - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 1	28	8.78	139	6.49
C1B - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 2	115	36.06	943	43.97
C1C - Rowland's Castle Coarseware 3	5	1.57	88	4.11
C2A - Arun Valley Reduced Coarseware 1	39	12.23	270	12.60
C3A - Alice Holt/Farnham Reduced Coarseware 1	24	7.52	171	7.98
C5 - South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1)	8	2.51	94	4.39
C8 - Miscellaneous Reduced Coarsewares	26	8.15	99	4.62
C9 - Miscellaneous Oxidised Coarsewares	26	8.15	90	4.20
C10 - Highgate Wood C Reduced Coarseware	1	0.31	6	0.28
F1 - South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Samian	2	0.63	5	0.23
F2A - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	1	0.31	1	0.05
F10A - Oxfordshire Red/Brown-Slipped Ware	3	0.94	16	0.75
F11A - New Forest Metallic-Slipped Ware	10	3.13	51	2.38
F12B - Arun Valley Reduced Fineware	7	2.19	57	2.66
F12C - Arun Valley Oxidised Fineware	3	0.94	10	0.47
F14A - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 1	7	2.19	10	0.47
F14B - Miscellaneous Oxidised Finewares 2	5	1.57	10	0.47
F18 - Miscellaneous White Wares	2	0.63	1	0.05
M2 - Wiggonholt White Ware	7	2.19	82	3.83
TOTAL	319		2143	
Prehistoric and Medieval Wares	11		26	

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