

## Farley Heath Roman temple

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## Summary

*The Roman temple at Farley Heath has been a well-known archaeological site since the middle of the 19th century. It is in a rural, and relatively isolated, position, and began to be subjected to metal detection damage in the early 1990s. Excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit was funded by English Heritage, in order to record the surviving stratigraphy before further destruction. The results of the excavations are described and discussed in the light of earlier investigations on the site, and the opportunity has been taken to provide comprehensive publication of the large and important collection of Roman finds from previous work.*

*It is now clear that the site has seen activity since at least the Neolithic period. It is argued that the context of this pre-Roman activity was ritual, in relation to a distinct hilltop location. The evidence, almost entirely of finds, seems most conclusive for the later Iron Age. It is, however, clear that an Iron Age shrine did not precede the Roman temple on exactly the same site, as for example at Uley, Gloucestershire.*

*Use of the site extended throughout the Roman period, but the date(s) when the temple and its surrounding temenos were built cannot be precisely established. The temple was of the common cella and ambulatory type, while the temenos is unique in Britain, forming an irregular polygon, which enclosed some 1.2ha. This is a relatively large area, but the evidence suggests there were no permanent structures within it. South and west of the temenos a variety of evidence has been recovered pointing to industrial and, perhaps, settlement activity.*

*The site appears not to have seen much activity after the Roman period and prior to extensive robbing of its stone from the later 17th century onwards. It seems, nevertheless, that some memory of its religious purpose was retained over this long period.*

*Claims that the temple was associated with a 'ten acre enclosure' are dismissed, the features in fact forming elements within a more extensive series of land boundaries on Farley Heath belonging to the medieval or post-medieval periods.*

## Preface

The principal focus of the present report is the fieldwork carried out during 1995. The preparation for that work necessarily involved a close analysis of previous work on the site, and it seemed appropriate that in preparing this report the opportunity should be taken to provide, so far as possible, a definitive publication of the Farley Heath Roman temple by undertaking a review (and, where essential, primary publication) of the material from earlier digs, together with an assessment of the limits of inference from such data.

The excavations were undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in two stages, between 24 April and 23 June 1995, and then between 18 September and 20 October 1995. They were preceded by geophysical survey undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, English Heritage.

The whole programme of work, from preparation of the initial Project Design onwards, was funded by English Heritage and carried out within the framework of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Over a number of years prior to 1993 reports had been received by English Heritage and Surrey County Council of damage, presumed to be caused by metal detector users, on the Farley Heath Roman temple site. In 1992–3 an intensification of such activity occurred, and of particular note was the excavation of a number of large holes in and around the temple area. The site lies in a very rural area and there was no prospect of it being effectively protected against such actions, and preventing the apparently inevitable destruction of whatever archaeological deposits might remain on the site. English Heritage therefore invited the Surrey County Archaeological Unit to prepare a Project Design setting out the academic justification for works designed to provide preservation by record.

### **Archaeological background and academic objectives**

The academic aims that informed the excavation could only be defined through a close examination of the extensive previous work relating to the site, and, for the same reason, a proper appreciation of the significance of the 1995 excavation can only be gained by a careful consideration of it in relation to the earlier work. This is the purpose of the final chapter, and the present section of the report provides, therefore, only a very brief summary of the background.

The site at Farley Heath lies at TQ 050 449, just below the crest of one of the Greensand Hills, looking north across lower ground to the North Downs, and with the Weald to its south (figs 1, 2). A branch road off Stane Street, which linked London and Chichester, heads towards it from the south, and may indicate that it was of particular importance in Roman Britain. The site was excavated by Tupper (1850), intensively in 1848, but also in earlier and later years, and subsequently by Winbolt in 1926 (Winbolt 1927) and Lowther and Goodchild in 1939 (Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3), apart from a number of more minor investigations. The finds and records are variously in the Ashmolean Museum and Library, Oxford, the British Museum, Charterhouse School Museum, Godalming Museum, Guildford Museum and Kingston Museum. As a result of these various investigations, Farley Heath Roman temple is one of the best-known sites in Roman Britain. It merits a place in virtually every discussion of Romano-Celtic religion on account both of its recorded plan and a wealth of finds, which appear to show a site with a double square, *cella* and ambulatory type, temple, set within an irregular polygonal enclosure, which was used throughout the Roman occupation of Britain and may have had pre-Roman use. It does this despite an extraordinary history, encompassing un- or ill-recorded destruction from the 17th century to the present day; a series of archaeological excavations for most of which the politest term would be ill-considered, and inadequate publication of much of the primary evidence.

The net result is that considerable uncertainty exists with regard to virtually every aspect of the site. The efforts of Atkins (1983) represented a very valuable clarification of what was known, but served only, to a large extent, to give closer definition to the nature of this uncertainty.

The overall aim of the project was, therefore, to establish as accurately as possible an understanding of the extent, plan, internal features, and period of use of the temple site, and to determine its contemporary setting and its current condition.

### **Topography, geology and soils**, by Richard Macphail and Rob Poulton

The Farley Heath temple occupies an eminent position (fig 2), in effect at the northern edge of one of the Greensand Hills. The ground to the south is fairly level, but on the other three sides it drops away quite rapidly, and there is an uninterrupted view towards the North Downs.

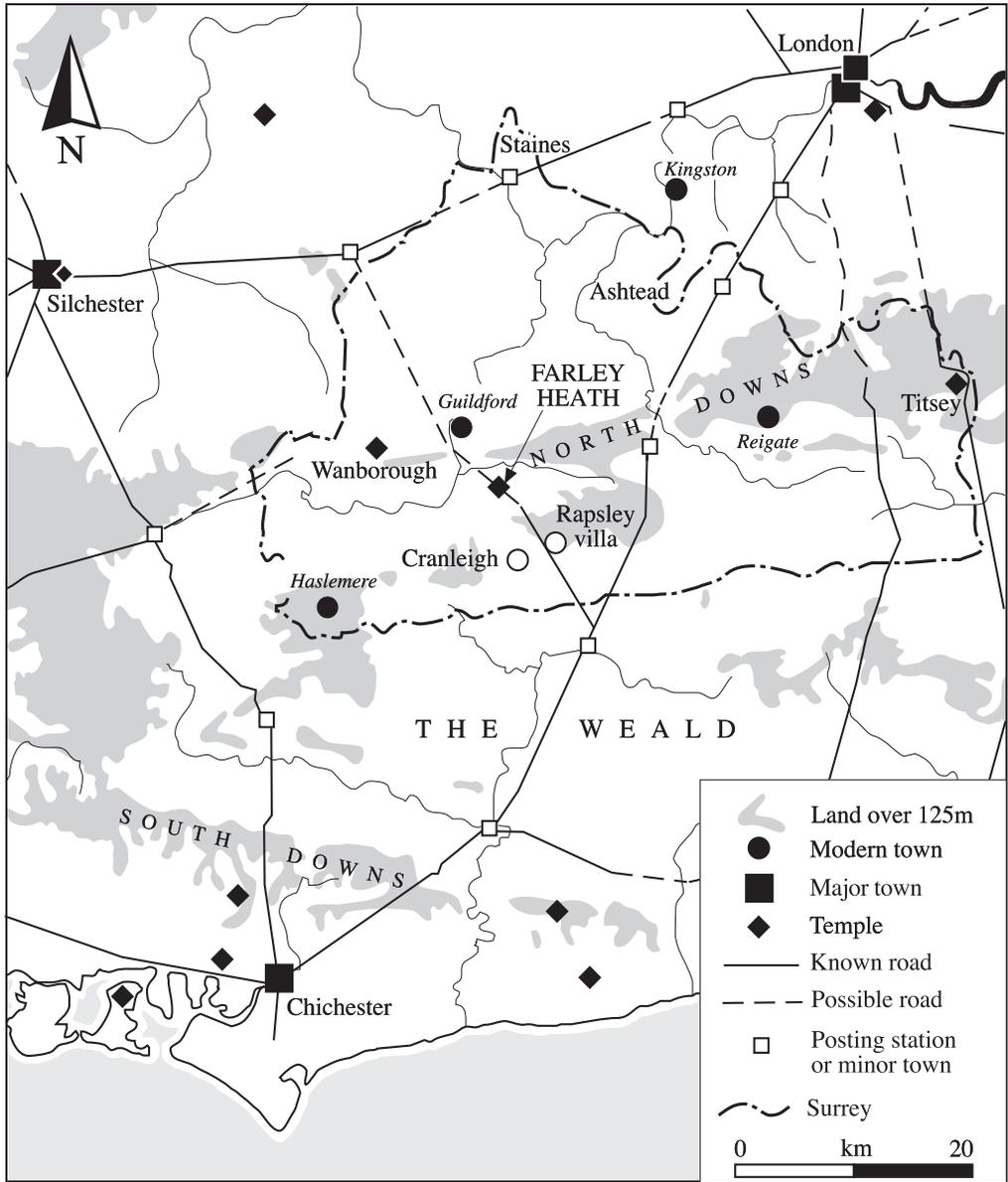


Fig 1 Farley Heath, Albury. Location of the site, showing some of the principal elements of the Roman occupation of this part of south-east England.

The site lies on the edge of Farley Heath, which is a public open space, and the temple itself is marked on the ground by a concrete plinth and an interpretation board. It lies close to a modern road (Farley Heath Road) and, at the present day, the immediate locality (and indeed much of the heath) suggests secondary, mixed, deciduous woodland. This is dominated by oak, birch and rowan, with extensive bracken-covered areas and a short turf of acid-tolerant mosses, grasses and other herbs where trampling pressures are high. The underlying geology is of Sandy Beds of the Lower Greensand. The soil cover, past and present, is more complex in character than this might initially suggest.

The Soil Survey of England and Wales broadly mapped the area as having a humo-ferric podzol (Shirrell Heath 2 soil association, Jarvis *et al* 1983) soil cover. This analysis partly stems from Macphail's (1979; 1983) soil map of Blackheath and Farley Heath. Humo-ferric podzols have the following soil horizons:

Humic Ah horizon,  
Leached Ea horizon,  
Humic and cemented Bh/Bhs horizon,  
Cemented Bs horizon, and  
Uncemented C horizon (weathered parent material)

Macphail (1979, plate 34, 42–3) showed that much of Farley Heath has a deeply eroded humo-ferric soil cover often being stripped down to the base of the yellowish red (5YR5/8) Bs horizon and which he termed the 'eroded phase' of the local humo-ferric podzol cover. In the late 1970s the high ground of Farley Heath was only lightly wooded (it is much more so now) but the ground sloping down to the north was mainly bracken covered. A soil pollen study (designed to provide some basic preliminary information and not intended for publication) of a soil some 500m to the west of the temple site indicated the general dominance of the area by heath and bracken followed by a recent woodland invasion (Wiltshire nd). It must be emphasised that these pollen data are undated, highly generalised, and make no allowance for taphonomic and pollen preservation factors. Therefore, all comments here on the possible past vegetation history of the area must be regarded as circumspect. In addition to the general cover of medium-size (0.2–0.6mm) Folkestone Beds sands, some fine drift has been found as a relic cover in low ground and this carries an argillic brown earth (*sol lessivé*) soil cover which became preferentially wooded in recent times.

The general area of the site has been much disturbed by past excavations and the present partially grassed earthworm-worked topsoil reflects a surface fertility enhanced by people and their dogs. The site of the Roman temple itself appears to have a somewhat anomalously enhanced base status and this can be easily explained by the input of calcium carbonate materials from Roman building debris (cf dark earth, Macphail & Scaife 1987; Macphail 1994). The presence of birch woodland in the area is also an instrument of 'soil regeneration' or the conversion of podzols to brown soils (Dimbleby 1952a; 1952b; 1954; Miles 1981). In this area it was found that eroded podzols (see below) were highly prone to this kind of regeneration (Macphail 1979, 44–8).

A number of features were noted. Beneath the present topsoil the excavated areas of trenches 3 and 4 had shallowly and recently buried thin black (5YR2.5/1) and grey (5YR5/1) Ea leached topsoil horizons, probably dating to a near-past period of heath/bracken cover (see Wiltshire nd). Beneath these modern topsoils the uppermost soil deposit can be a dark brown (7.5YR3/4) colour because of a mixed (Victorian?) excavated spoil cover in places, whereas elsewhere most of the soil above the excavated surface is a general reddish brown (5YR3/4) colour. The 'pre-recent' subsoils downwards are generally reddish brown (5YR4/3) (relic Bs horizon), yellowish red (5YR5/8)(relic B(s) horizon) and brownish yellow (10YR6/8)(relic C horizon), respectively.

Unfortunately, excavations and other disturbances, including the general erosion of this heath, have lost the top of the cut of all features and identification of definitely Roman features was very problematic (see below), so that it is difficult to estimate the exact nature of the Roman soil cover, except to suggest that it was podzolic. Although podzolisation across southern England has been shown to be asynchronous, it is most likely that Farley Heath was heath covered and podzolised by the Bronze Age/Iron Age, well before the construction of the temple (Dimbleby 1962; Macphail & Scaife 1987; see also p139). Well-formed podzols across nearby Blackheath and the apparent dominance of heath pollen down to 0.3m in leached soil horizons there and at Farley Heath (0.27m), where residual Roman subsoils may appear to have had a podzolic history, support this view (Macphail 1979). It should also be

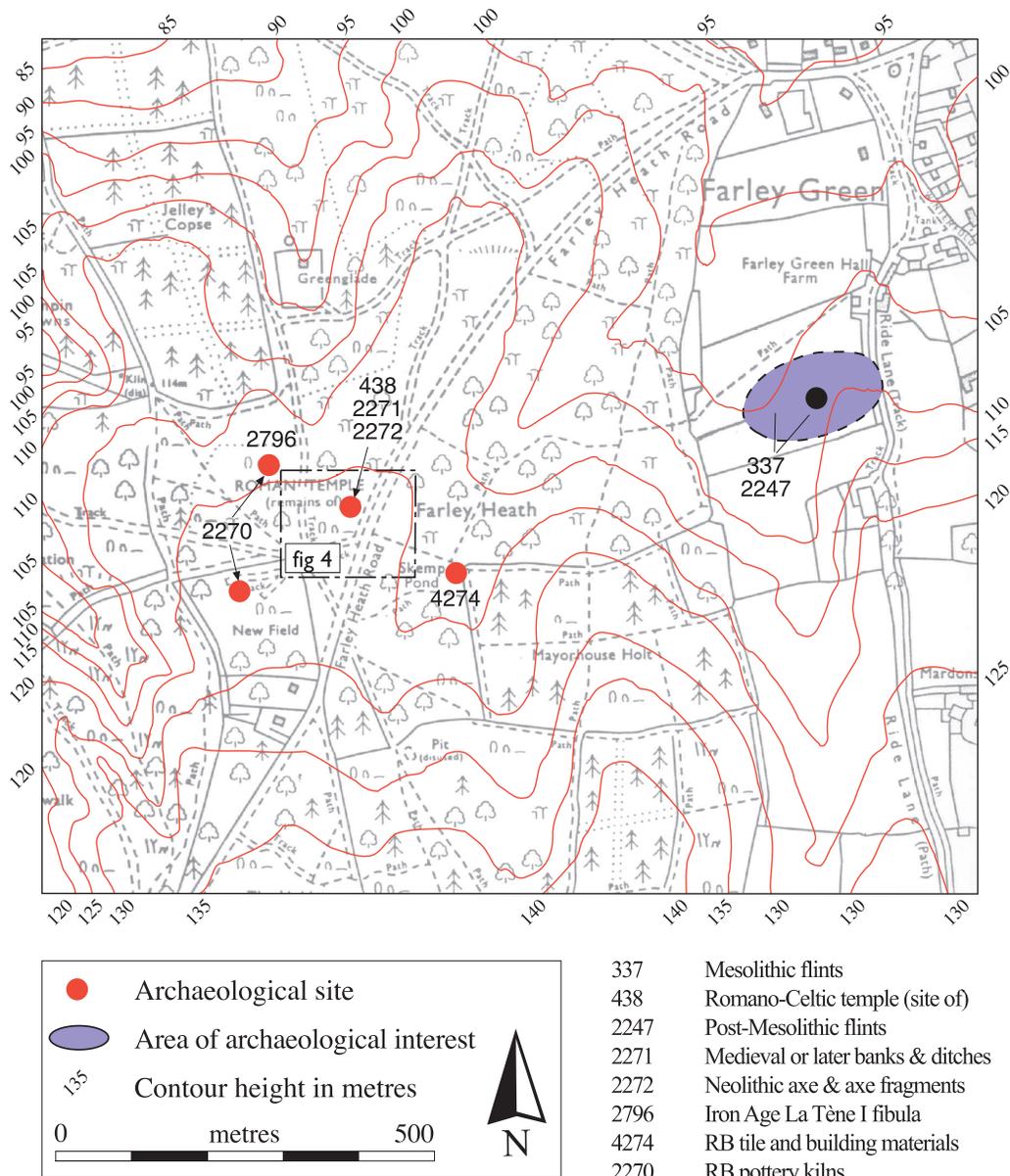


Fig 2 Farley Heath, Albury. The local area of the site, including known archaeological sites. The numbers are those of the Surrey SMR. (© Crown copyright Ordnance Survey. All rights reserved)

noted that relic ‘forest soil’ microfabrics and possible woodland pollen preserved deep in the subsoils of Blackheath podzols testify to a probable wooded and brown soil ancestry for the area as a whole.

In conclusion it may be said that local and on-site evidence suggest that the Roman temple was built on a fully podzolised and possibly heathland covered area of Farley Heath, but there is no proof of this because a properly dated local pollen diagram is not available. Roman occupation undoubtedly affected soil processes, quite strongly in the area of the masonry

building but probably less so around the *temenos* boundary. Podzolisation continued to affect the site, but this is difficult to quantify because of later disturbances. It seems apparent though that the general mixed brown soil of the site may relate to soil regeneration through added fertility inherited from the Roman occupation and the activity of birch woodland enhancing soil regeneration at times. It is possible that the Roman occupation affected the heathland in many ways, but again there is no dated local pollen evidence to investigate this.

## CHAPTER 2 THE FIELDWORK

### **The geophysical survey**, by Neil Linford

#### INTRODUCTION

A geophysical survey was conducted in February 1994 over an area of approximately 0.8ha in an attempt to define the extent of the *temenos* enclosure and any other significant archaeological activity in the vicinity of the Farley Heath Roman temple. Despite the timing of the survey during the winter months, when the vegetation should be most suppressed, conditions at the site were extremely difficult due to the presence of mature trees and overgrown scrub that severely hampered the acquisition of geophysical data from a regular survey grid.

A detailed discussion of the geology and soils of the site has been provided in Chapter 1 and such humo-ferric soils developed over Lower Greensand have been found to provide a generally favourable substrate for geophysical techniques (eg Linford 1993; Cole 1995; Linford 1996).

#### METHOD

An incomplete grid of 30m survey squares was established over the site constrained by the presence of the Farley Heath road to the east and the varying density of vegetation encountered within the vicinity of the temple. Initially, a trial fluxgate magnetometer survey was conducted over a 60 x 60m recorded grid utilising a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer taking measurements at 0.25m intervals along north–south orientated parallel traverses separated by 1.0m. The magnetic survey was limited by the challenging terrain, and not pursued further due to the uninspiring nature of the results.

More success was obtained with the collection of earth resistance data, albeit at a relatively slow rate of acquisition, using a Geoscan RM15 earth resistance meter and the twin electrode configuration with a mobile probe separation of 0.5m (eg Clark 1990, 44–6). The earth resistance data were collected at a 1m sample interval throughout the accessible area and is again displayed as a greytone image superimposed over the OS base map data in figure 3. Due to excessive variations in the local moisture content over the site the earth resistance data displayed in figure 3 has been treated with a contrast enhancing Wallis filter with a 15m radius (Scollar *et al* 1990, 175–6).

#### RESULTS

A graphical summary of significant geophysical anomalies is provided in figure GP3 (archive only, although the more significant resistance anomalies are numbered on fig 3) to which the numbered anomalies in the following text refer.

#### *Magnetic data*

The magnetic data are dominated by an intense magnetic response in the vicinity of the temple (M1) that is due to a concentration of apparently recent ferrous material. A similar, more discrete, response is found at M2 immediately to the north of the temple and it seems likely that this too is due to recent ferrous material. A spread of further ‘iron spike’ anomalies is found to the west of the temple at M3 together with a diffuse magnetic response that may be indicative of more significant archaeological activity. However, the amorphous nature of M3 hampers a definitive interpretation. There is no evidence in the magnetic data for the *temenos* boundary to

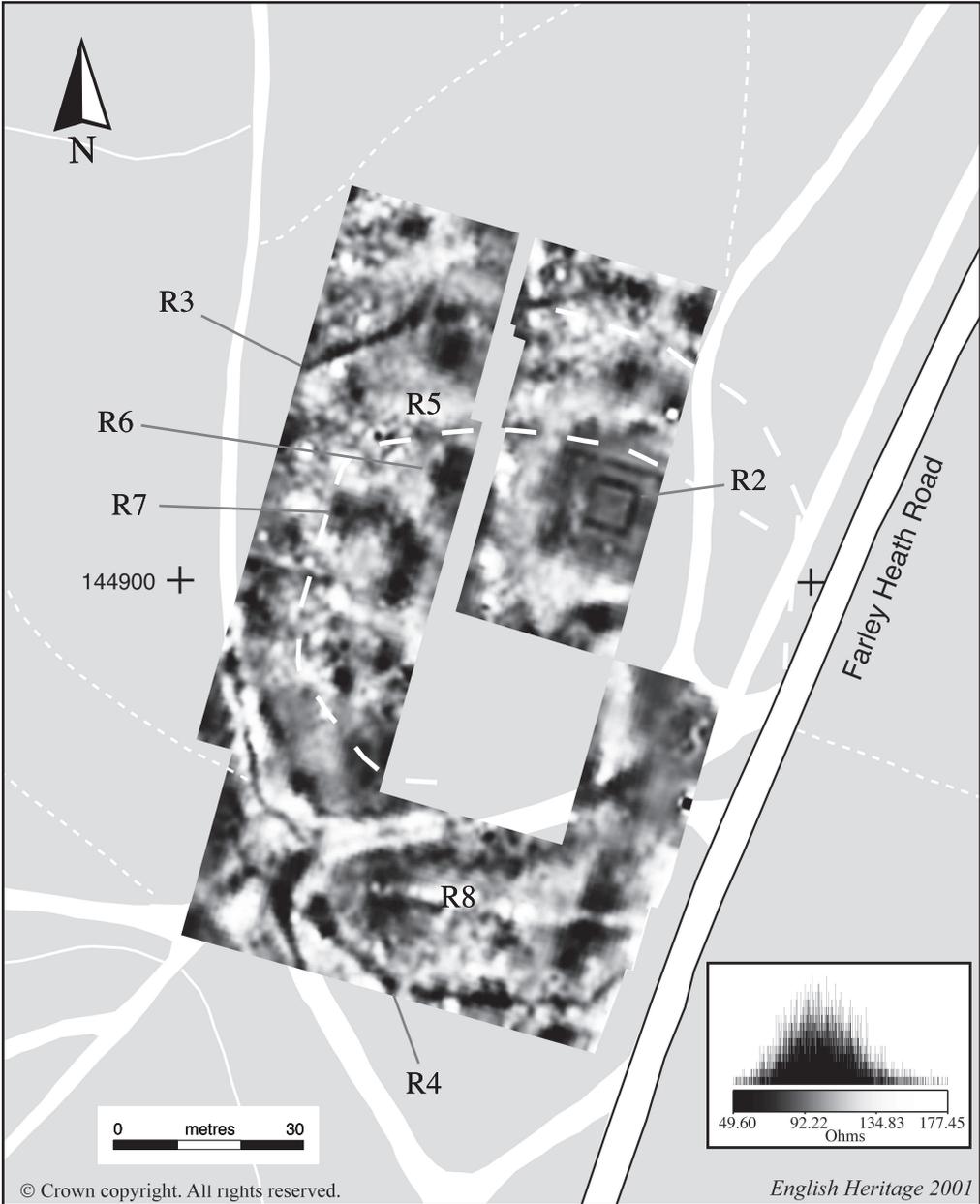


Fig 3 Farley Heath, Albury. Resistivity survey, 1993. The density of dotting is inversely proportional to the measured resistance.

the north of the temple following either the course of the earth resistance anomaly (see below) or in the vicinity of the robbed-out ditch subsequently observed within trench 2.

*Earth resistance data*

The earth resistance data are more encouraging but contain a number of distracting anomalies due to extant surface features at the site. These include a network of linear

anomalies (R1) due to the compacted sand paths crossing the site and a rectilinear low-resistance anomaly (R2) in the vicinity of the temple itself. This latter anomaly, owing to the modern concrete plinth indicating the remains of the temple, is of interest as it would be expected to produce a high-resistance response. However, in this case a low-resistance response has been recorded that may well be due to the ‘paradoxical anomaly effect’ noted by Scollar *et al* (1990, 350–1) when conducting an earth resistance survey over similar very near-surface high-resistance structures.

Of greater significance are the two low-resistance linear anomalies (R3 and R4) that are interpreted as representing the course of the outer *temenos* boundary and apparently confirm the polygonal morphology suggested for this enclosure. Subsequent excavation of these latter two anomalies (trenches 2–4) confirmed the presence of robbed-out wall footings explaining the low-resistance response produced by these features. The later re-use of the original Roman building material may also explain the more diffuse nature of R3 immediately north of the temple where a discrepancy between the excavated ditch feature revealed in trench 2 and the apparent location of the resistance anomaly was noted. In addition, discontinuities in the course of R3 and R4 should not, necessarily, be interpreted as original entrances through the *temenos* boundary as the fidelity of these anomalies is highly dependent upon the subsequent reworking of the Roman material.

There is little convincing evidence for the course of the inner *temenos* boundary beyond a very diffuse possible linear anomaly (R5) found to the north of the temple. Further low-resistance anomalies (R6 and R7) are found to the west of the temple but neither of these is immediately suggestive of archaeological activity and may be due to natural geological variation. However, it is apparent that R6 and R7 are found in the vicinity of the magnetic disturbance (M3) noted above and may again be caused by post-Roman scavenging for building material.

A high-resistance anomaly (R8) is evident to the south of the survey following the course of the ?post-Roman ditch [406] subsequently identified in trench 4. This latter anomaly apparently continues east towards the Farley Heath road but skirts just to the north of trench 3 where no features other than the robbed out *temenos* boundary were revealed. It is of interest to note that the fill of ditch [406] contained a number of quite substantial greensand blocks that may well account for the high-resistance response of R8.

## CONCLUSION

Despite the challenging ground conditions at the site, earth resistance survey revealed a number of significant anomalies related to the course of the *temenos* boundary and confirmed the extents of this feature to the north and south of the temple. Subsequent excavation of these anomalies confirmed that the original *temenos* wall footings had been robbed out explaining the low-resistance response of the recorded anomalies and hampering the further interpretation of the geophysical data. While a repeat earth resistance survey at a more favourable time of the year may well reveal a greater contrast in soil moisture conditions (enhancing the definition of significant anomalies), such a survey would prove impractical without extensive clearance of surrounding heathland vegetation. Magnetometer survey at the site proved less fruitful due to the presence of recent ferrous detritus and failed to identify anomalies associated with the course of the robbed-out *temenos* boundary ditch. However, should ground conditions be suitable a wider magnetic survey may well reveal the location of thermoremanent anomalies produced by substantial hearths or semi-industrial activity such as pottery kilns.

## The excavations

### INTRODUCTION

The excavations were undertaken between 24 April and 23 June 1995, and again between 18 September and 20 October 1995. A total of six trenches was excavated (five are shown on fig 4, the sixth was through Skemp Pond, which is at the same location as SMR no 4274 on fig 2).

*Trench 1* was designed to examine the site of the Roman temple, and its immediate surrounds, including areas where metal detector user activity had been particularly intensive.

*Trench 2* was intended to look at the northern boundary of the *temenos*, and at an apparent gap in this suggested by the geophysical survey, which was aligned with the centre of the north side of the temple, and was thought, perhaps, to represent an entrance. The possibility of identifying occupation features within an area adjacent to the former *temenos* walls was also one of the objectives for this trench, as it was for trenches 3 and 4.

*Trench 3* was designed to confirm the evidence of geophysical survey for a sharp change in angle of the *temenos* wall. This was important for defining the extent of the *temenos* on this eastern side where the presence of Farley Heath Road made further geophysical or excavation work very difficult.

*Trench 4* was intended to examine part of the southern *temenos* boundary and an area of intensive metal detector user activity adjacent to it.

*Trench 5* was intended to sample an area of potentially interesting high- and low-resistance anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

*Trench 6* was sited to sample evidence for previous utilisation of the Skemp Pond, and to establish whether it held deposits which might prove of interest for assessing the environmental history of the area.

The possibility of further excavation was envisaged, but, in the event, judged unlikely to be cost-effective in adding to the information gathered by the above work.

### METHODOLOGY

In each trench the grass and/or bracken cover was stripped off by a JCB equipped with a wide, toothless, ditching bucket, to a depth of 50–80mm. This work was preceded by a metal detection scan and tagging/removal of items identified (without exception these proved to be modern rubbish). Thereafter, a similar procedure was followed in hand excavation, such that no greater depth of material than 50mm was removed in a layer or feature without a metal detection scan before and after. A number of apparently uniform subsoil deposits were spaded off, but all other deposits were excavated entirely by trowel. In the initial phases of excavation, material from all deposits was sieved through a 10mm mesh. Despite the very friable, sandy nature of the soils, which allowed them to pass easily through the sieve, this still proved a very time-consuming process. It also became apparent that, precisely because of the friability of these soils, hand recovery of artefactual material was very good, and the sieved material consisted almost entirely of very small fragments of tile, mortar and (more rarely) pottery. The archaeological value of this was judged to be virtually nil, and, thereafter, sieving was employed only for selected features and layers for specific reasons.

### PRE-ROMAN

A number of finds of prehistoric date have previously been made on the site (see Chapter 3), although the valuable or prestige character of virtually all of these left considerable doubt as to whether they derived from pre-Roman utilisation of the site or were collected during the Roman period. More utilitarian material discovered during the present work indicated a high

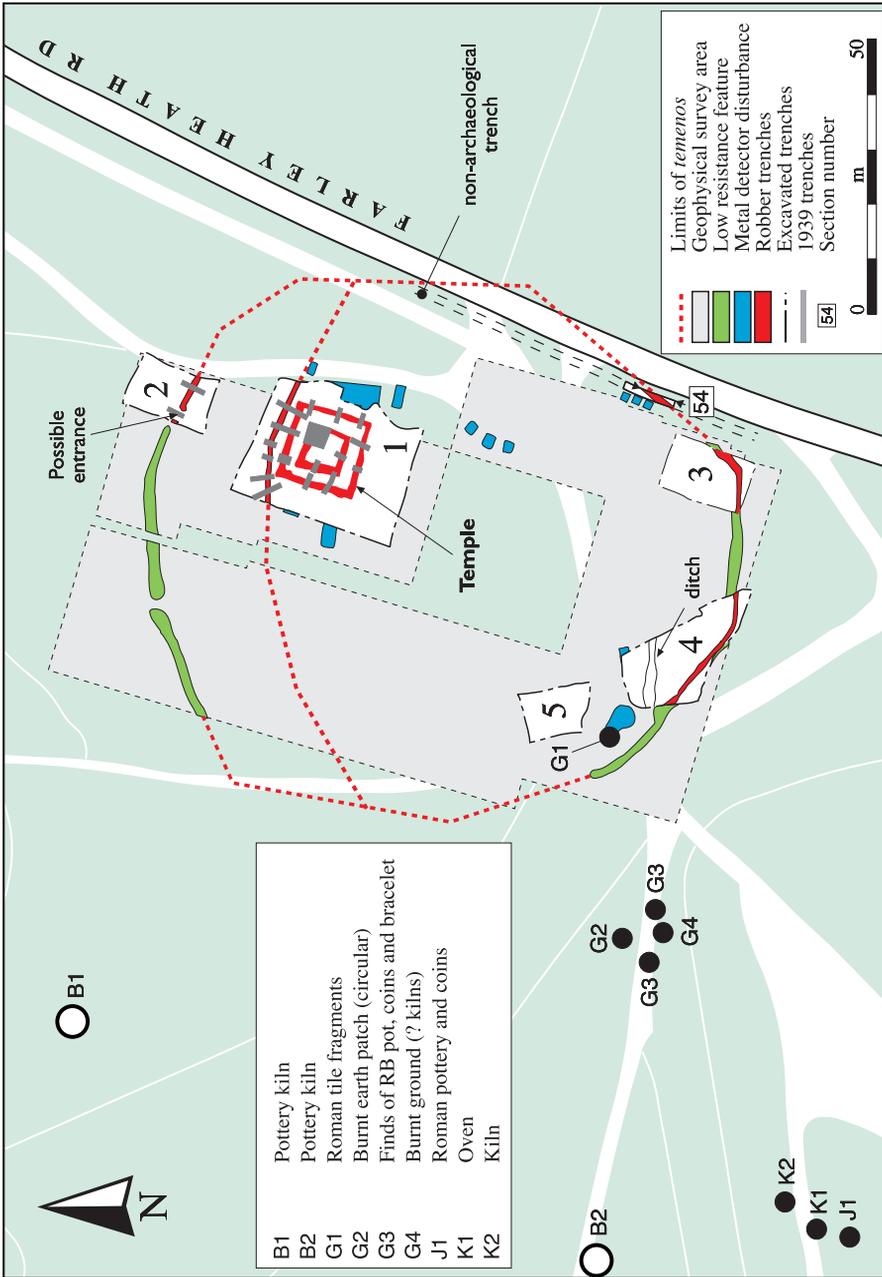


Fig 4 Farley Heath, Albury. Plan showing the location of the trenches and the principal features within them, especially the robber trenches for the temple and *temenos* walls. The suggested outline of the *temenos* is also shown. Also indicated are other observations in the near vicinity by Tupper (1850 and ms plan, code B), Lowther & Goodchild (1942–3, code K), Winbolt (1927, code J) and others (code G). In the general area of G1–4 Tupper notes ‘plenty of coins scattered’ and Lovell (fig 43) notes ‘a great quantity of coins, fragments of earthenware, etc’. The metal detector disturbance is not shown within the excavated trenches, but was extensive, especially in trench 1.

probability that the former had occurred. The flintwork (of Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date) and the pottery (mostly of Bronze Age or Iron Age date) is present in sufficient quantity to argue this, but the relatively small amounts and lack of definitely associated features make interpretation of the character of this use difficult. There is, though, a suggestion of a concentration of such material in trench 4 (table 8), and [407] (fig 8) is the most likely candidate as an Iron Age feature. This feature was a small rounded pit, or perhaps posthole in view of the ironstone blocks which could have been post packing. The pottery consisted of seven sherds suggesting a Late Iron Age date (one sherd with organic tempering is noted as of potentially Saxon date (p106), but it seems an unreasonable coincidence that the only Saxon rim-sherd from the site should be accompanied exclusively by residual Iron Age sherds, when these were a tiny minority compared to Roman finds).

It does, however, need to be made clear that the absence or lack of features is not (to any substantial degree) to be explained as due to subsequent disturbance. Within trenches 2–5 the depth of disturbed soils over natural was generally of the order of 0.25–0.4m, suggesting that only very shallow features would have been wholly lost. In trench 1 the disturbance was generally greater, but, even so, much of the area within the *cella* and north of the temple should have retained traces of any substantial pits or postholes. Their absence makes it very unlikely that the Farley Heath temple had replaced a prehistoric structure on almost the same site, as, for example, at Uley (Woodward & Leach 1993).

#### THE SKEMP POND

The surface of this feature is dominated by *Juncus effusus* (soft rush) and *J. conglomeratus* (compact rush) and the uncommon herb, *Corydalis claviculata* (climbing corydalis). This plant is often associated with ancient woodland in eastern England, although it is often found in heathy situations and on calcareous peat.

A machine trench 15m long x 1.2m wide was excavated through the centre of the pond, on an east–west alignment. This revealed approximately 0.1m of very dark, humic sediment, permeated by *Juncus* roots and containing 20th century bottles, glass, and plastic debris. The organic sediment lay directly over gleyed Hythe Beds and the water table was near to the surface. A single Roman tile was recovered at the interface between the organic layer and the underlying gleyed, ferruginous sand. There were no sediments suitable for environmental analysis.

The trial trench revealed no evidence to suggest that man had paid particular attention to the pond at any period in the past. The small quantity of Roman tile previously recovered from just outside the pond may well be part of the medieval or later hardstanding which, it has been previously postulated, was created by utilising material looted from the nearby temple site (English 1988). No evidence whatsoever was found for the paving (Roman or otherwise) of the pond suggested by Tupper (1850). It seems unlikely to have ever existed and to have been an illusion created by the very hard pebbly natural at the base of the pond. It now seems quite unlikely that the Skemp Pond was ever associated with ritual activity at Farley Heath.

#### THE TEMPLE

A general cover of grey/black sandy loam to a depth of 0.15–0.20m was found to overlie the features identified on figure 5. This was found to contain predominantly Roman artefacts, especially, generally small, pieces of tile, but including quite a lot of sandstone and ironstone (probably derived from the building, but rarely obviously so) and occasional potsherds and coins. The few post-Roman finds were generally of 20th century date. Most of this material probably represents redistributed spoil from earlier investigations on the site, but more recent disturbance was evident in a number of places. This consisted of holes presumed to have been dug by metal detectorists, which had been subsequently backfilled. These features were

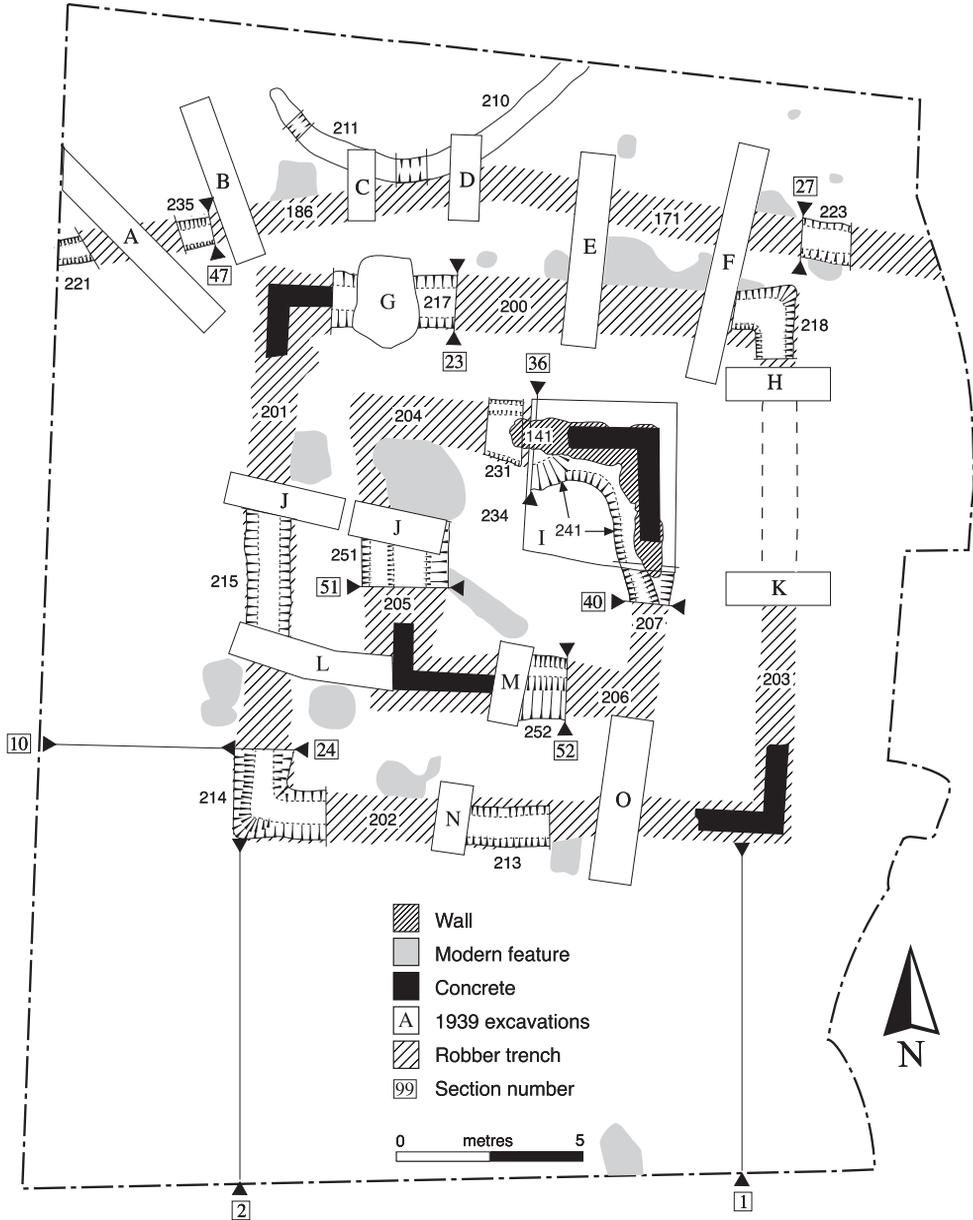


Fig 5 Farley Heath, Albury. A plan of the major features in trench 1. Features shown as modern disturbance were later than 1939 excavations or robber trenches where they intersected, but, for clarity, the latter are shown complete.

widespread, but normally extended to no greater depth than that of the general cover soil. The general location of some of these disturbances is shown on figure 4.

A number of other disturbances, not explicable in terms of ancient or previous archaeological activity, extended to varying depths greater than that of the cover soil (fig 5). Many of these features were obviously later than the reinstatement in the 1950s of the 1939 archaeological excavations. Others were clearly modern on account of finds within them or the unconsolidated character of their fill. Very few of these features extended beyond about



in the sides, was the demonstration of the working method of Lowther and Goodchild. The trenches had invariably been dug to a uniform depth removing large amounts of natural sand. This would suggest that there was no attempt to excavate features as entities, but rather that reliance was placed upon their identification in section: the method presumably reflects the use of unskilled labour for the digging.

Evidence for the activities of earlier archaeologists and antiquaries was less easy to identify positively. Winbolt (1927, fig 2) dug in this area, but, as discussed in Chapter 4 his description of the work is rather puzzling and the precise location of the trenches shown on figure 48 must remain uncertain. Winbolt certainly said (1927, 185–6) that he dug along the *cella* wall, although his plan does not show this work. The robber trench outline shown on figure 5 seems generally wider than would be expected (given the width of the wall as indicated on fig 9, no 36) and it is suggested on figure 9, nos 36, 51 and 52, that these sections reveal secondary trenching along the line of the original robber trench, and this may well be the product of Winbolt's activity.

Identifying the precise location of work by Tupper is also difficult. The area to the south and west of the temple was found to have had the ground turned over to a depth of up to 0.7m (fig 9, sections 1, 2 and 10). The sample trenches show a quite variable layering, with many of the deposits appearing closely similar to the natural sand in colour and texture. Following layers in plan was very difficult as variation in depth and thickness was very rapid, as the difference between figure 9, nos 1 and 2, shows. Only Roman material was found in these layers, but it was noticeable that this was usually exclusively tile, with only a few small sherds of pottery. Stone was also very rare, including only small pieces of greensand and occasional ironstone fragments. Any explanation must take account of all these points, and also the contrast with the area to the north and east of the temple, and excavated areas elsewhere within the *temenos*, in the depth of soils above natural deposits.

A possible hypothesis would be that the tower of the temple collapsed in this direction. When, in the post-medieval period, the stone began to be of interest for re-use it would be this mass of rubble, rather than the walls, which attracted attention. Its removal would have left an irregular ground surface, which was then dug over by Tupper's labourers, and all the more interesting artefactual material removed.

### *The temple walls*

The only piece of *in-situ* walling was at the north-east corner of the *cella*, where it had previously been examined by Lowther and Goodchild. This consisted of wall foundations [141] placed in a 1.25m wide trench with a rounded base. The basal material seemed to consist of a layer of ironstone pieces. Lower Greensand rubble stone had been placed over this and consolidated with trench-poured mortar. The inner face was rather irregular, probably due to the attentions of earlier investigators, but the outer face presented a reasonably straight outline.

The remainder of the *cella* wall was represented solely by robber trenches. Portions of these were excavated at a number of points and, despite some disturbance subsequent to robbing, presented a fairly uniform picture of a wall foundation originally about 1.25m wide.

The ambulatory walls were represented solely by robber trenches. These were, again, sampled at different points and revealed consistent evidence for a foundation that had been about 1.1m wide.

The depth of the robber trenches, measured from the base of the cover soil, varied to some extent across the site, those on the southern side being shallower than those on the north. This may reflect changes in ground level following the collapse/robbing of the temple. Despite this, it does appear that the ambulatory walls were slightly more deeply founded than the *cella* walls. Both were considerably deeper than the inner *temenos* robber trench (figs 5, 9).

*Other features*

Very few features of certain or possible Roman origin were identified, apart from the inner *temenos* robber trench which is discussed below. A variety of minor disturbances produced material only of Roman date, but have been regarded as of post-Roman origin, because of their location (for example between the *cella* and ambulatory walls) and/or their appearance (irregular in plan and section). Some, generally thin, scatters of tile and stone (greensand) might represent *in-situ* material from occupation or destruction of the temple, but are of little significance.

Only one feature deserves mention as, perhaps, of Roman (or earlier) origin and even that is fairly doubtful. Context [210/211] was a shallow rounded gully, 0.15m deep and 0.55m wide. At one point it runs alongside the inner *temenos* robber trench [186], but no stratigraphic relationship between the two could be demonstrated. The feature, if projected, could be of penannular form, with a diameter of 8–10m. Its appearance is broadly similar to the eaves-drip gullies that surround Iron Age roundhouses (see Poulton 2004 for some local examples). The sole dating evidence is a single sherd of Roman pottery, which could easily be residual or intrusive.

THE *TEMENOS* BOUNDARY

Evidence relating to the boundary of the *temenos* was identified in three separate trenches, and was also recorded in the sides of a shallow ditch that had been dug (for non-archaeological reasons and without archaeological supervision), some years previously. On the northern side of the temple an inner and outer *temenos* boundary was revealed. The inner feature, in trench 1, was identified as a robber trench (fig 5 [171], [186]) the alignment of which changed at about the mid-point of its east–west passage across the trench. The separation between the robber trenches for the ambulatory wall of the temple [200] and the *temenos* robber trench varied between less than 1 and 2m. Sample trenches through the feature (fig 9, nos 27 and 47), and a series of exposures in the sides of the re-excavated Lowther and Goodchild trenches, revealed a fairly consistent appearance. The robber trench was about 0.8m wide and 0.3–0.4 deep (base at *c*0.6m below modern ground level), with a flat bottom *c*0.6m wide, and sides only a little less than vertical. The fill was generally a surprisingly clean yellow/brown sand, including plentiful fragments of tile and occasional other artefacts, and a thin scatter, occasionally more concentrated, of mortar, greensand and ironstone fragments, presumably derived from the wall itself. There can be little doubt as to the identification of this as a robber trench for a wall, the foundations of which were *c*0.6m wide (the basal width of the robber trench). The character of the original wall formation is hinted at by the greensand and ironstone fragments, which suggest a mortared rubble construction. Such a foundation could, undoubtedly, have supported a substantial wall, although its shallowness relative to that of the temple walls (above) would seem to confirm its non-structural character.

The location of the outer *temenos* boundary to the north, in trench 2, was less clear. Interpretation of the geophysical survey had led to the expectation that it would be found in the northern part of the trench, but this proved not to be the case. Instead a feature was found to the south, on the eastern side of the trench, which seemed reasonably convincing as the *temenos* robber trench. This feature (fig 6 [609], [614], [617]) was about 1.2m wide at the top and had a basal width of *c*0.7m, and was about 0.35m deep (*c*0.5m from ground level). It was a little less regular in profile than the nearby inner *temenos* robber trench, but its flat bottom and elements of the fill (pieces of ironstone and mortar flecks) leave little room for doubt as to its identification. A wall with foundations approximately 0.7m wide is implied.

The feature became gradually shallower (to *c*0.2m deep) to the west, and at that end it ran into another feature [603], which was excavated separately although the fills of the two features could not be distinguished. West of [603] there was no clear trace of the robber trench. A feature [604], which corresponded in its general form with the Lowther and

Goodchild trenches identified elsewhere, was excavated (although a trench in this position was not recorded by them): it seemed to have been dug through clean natural. To the west of this, removal of [607], a spit of soil which seemed essentially to be of undisturbed, natural, deposition, revealed what at first seemed to be a feature [615] on the projected line of the *temenos* wall. However, it proved impossible to establish wholly satisfactory edges to this feature, and this, together with the absence of any recovered finds, means that it was almost certainly not created by human activity. The conclusion must be that there was a genuine gap in the *temenos* wall at this point, and that [603] relates to an entrance structure. A north–south line projected through the centre of the temple would pass through this gap. There is no corresponding gap in the inner *temenos* wall, and this would seem to be a further argument (p133) in favour of this being of later date than the outer wall.

Trenches 3 and 4 examined the *temenos* boundary on the southern side. In both cases a feature was found that exactly conformed to an anomaly that had been recognised by the resistivity survey. The form of the robber trench in these two trenches was reasonably consistent, with a width of about 1m, widening as it turned northwards in trench 3 (fig 7), and narrowing to about 0.8m at the base (fig 9, sections 2, 5, 12 and 16), with a depth of about 0.3m–0.4m (c0.5m below ground level). These dimensions are, perhaps, slightly nearer to those of the outer rather than the inner *temenos* on the northern side, but the resemblance is not sufficiently close to make a positive suggestion as to which of these was originally associated with the southern wall. The fill was generally rather uninteresting, with much of

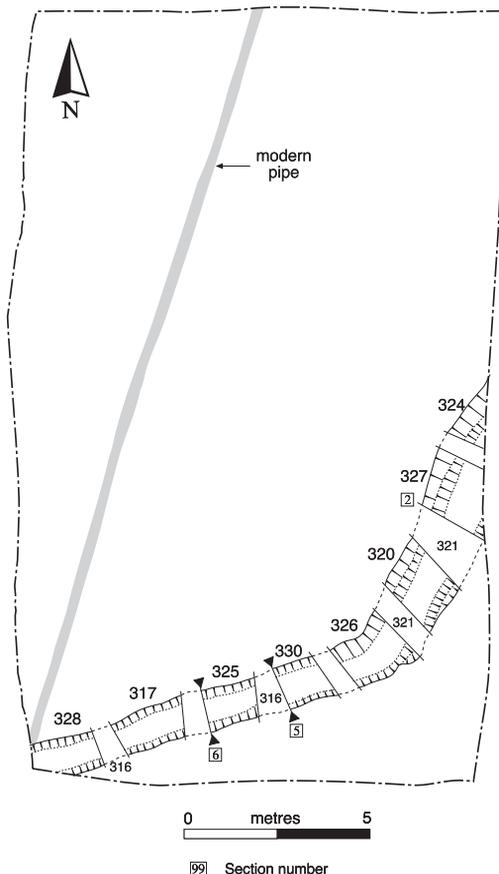


Fig 7 Farley Heath, Albury. A plan of the main features in trench 3.

it consisting of an unexpectedly clean grey/brown sand. In [317] and [328] (fig 7) rather more debris of mortar and sandstone pieces from removal of the wall was found than elsewhere, but otherwise a thin scatter of such material was evident in virtually all sampled parts of the robber trench. A further concentration of sandstone pieces was identified as [456] (fig 8). These were not mortared together, and this makes it most likely that they were redeposited in a robber trench, although it was difficult to define this clearly at this point, due to the presence of the later pits [441] and [442] to either side.

The sides of a trench that had been previously dug alongside Farley Heath Road were cleaned up and the continuation north-east of [321] was identified (for the location see fig 4; for the section see fig 9, no 54). The width of the feature at this point is difficult to determine because of the angle at which it was sampled, but the general form would seem to be closely comparable with the excavated sample.

#### THE *TEMENOS* INTERIOR

This section is concerned with evidence, apart from that for the *temenos* boundary, revealed within trenches 2–5: the evidence for the temple and its immediate vicinity has already been considered.

Trenches 3 and 5 produced no features of interest at all, while in trench 2 no features were identified within the *temenos* area (fig 6). Outside the *temenos*, two small areas of burning [610] and [612] were identified: one contained burnt but still recognisable wood, and both are likely to be modern. Context [613] was a shallow scoop which had a sherd of Neolithic or Bronze Age pot on its base. However, the presence of small fragments of Roman tile suggests that the feature was created during or after the Roman period. No layers or spreads of material of interest were identified in trenches 2, 3 and 5.

A greater variety of interest was encountered in trench 4, although the exact significance of many of the features is difficult to define. It is uncertain whether any of the features are actually Roman, although many of them produced material only of that date. The clearance features [421], [436] and [450], and also perhaps [432] and [447], might be Roman or even older. The date of a number of miscellaneous small pits and/or postholes is quite uncertain (this includes [403], [404], [427], [434], [435], [440] and [446]). These features are quite variable in shape and depth, and form no discernible pattern.

A ditch running approximately east–west across the site [406] is also of uncertain date, though probably post-Roman, as Richard MacPhail says: ‘[the] ditch [...] seemed to contain a mixed podzolic soil which was reddish brown to yellowish red (5YR 4/4–4/6) in colour. Such a soil infill may post-date the Roman occupation because the soil is of a mixed type and a primary Roman ditchfill might be expected to have fills relating to the infilling of soil from clear podzolic horizons’. There was plentiful Roman tile in the fill, as well as quite a few substantial (0.15–0.25m long) greensand blocks, perhaps derived from the nearby *temenos* wall. The ditch tended to a V shape although the lower part was sometimes more rounded (fig 9, nos 25 and 26). Its alignment is similar to, but not, it seems, quite identical with that of the post-medieval bank across this area (1871 25-inch OS map): it is, nevertheless, quite probable that the two are related, with the ditch either a predecessor of the bank or the source of some of the bank material.

Mention needs to be made of four modern features. Contexts [441] and [442] were substantial pits which cut the *temenos* wall robber trench, and, must, therefore be of modern origin: their purpose is unknown. Context [422] was a small pile of fist-sized pieces of greensand, perhaps derived from robbing of the *temenos* wall. The marks [430] were initially thought to be ardmarks but close examination showed that they continued across the infilling of [406] and are, therefore, of relatively recent origin.

Finally, mention should be made of the character of the subsoil layer, over the various features, which extended across this trench. In stratigraphic terms, it was a single layer, but its appearance changed to a much darker brown and more loamy sand in the southern part

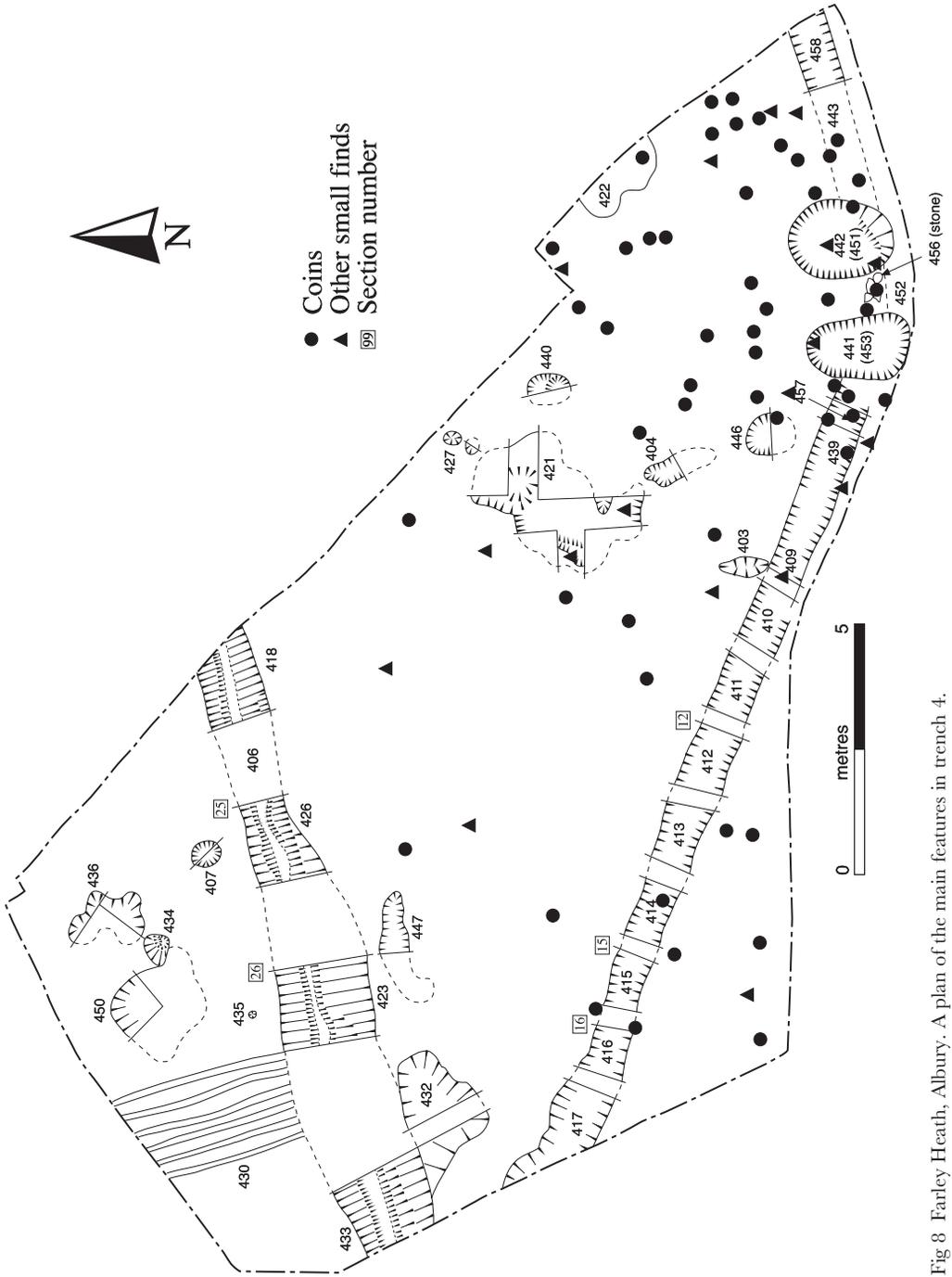


Fig 8 Farley Heath, Albury. A plan of the main features in trench 4.

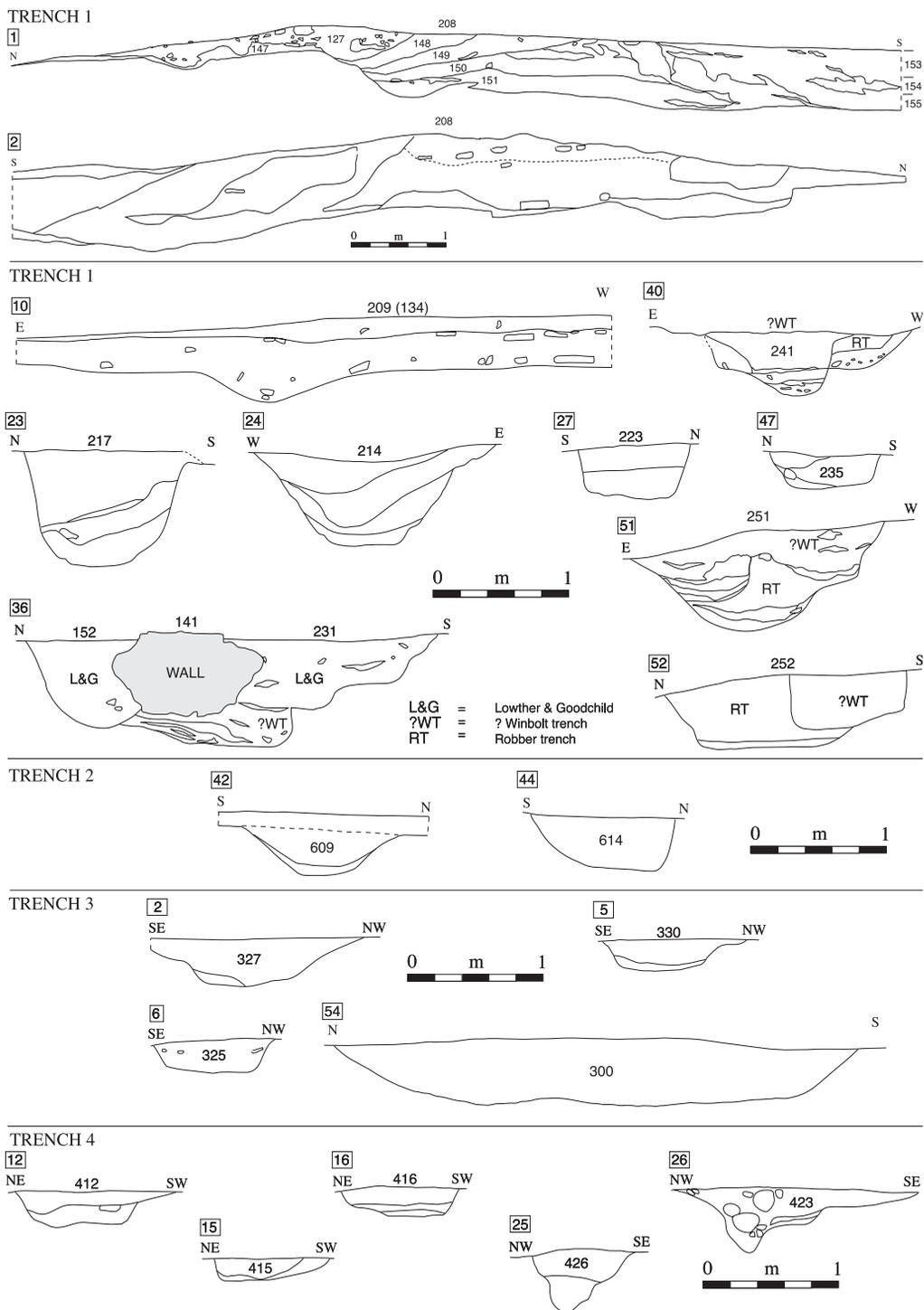


Fig 9 Farley Heath, Albury. Selected sections of features. The location of the sections is indicated on the relevant trench plans, except for trench 3, number 54, the location of which is shown on figure 4.

of the trench. Artefacts were more densely distributed within the darker area, and consisted not only of pottery and tile but also coins and other small finds. This was the only area to bear any resemblance to the 'black mould' with its plentiful finds 'in every spadeful' described by Tupper (1850, 26–7). The layer was, however, quite thin and the size of the potsherds generally quite small, and it may be most probable that it represents an area less completely dug over by Tupper than elsewhere, rather than an *in-situ* deposit of the type he described. It is interesting to note that it extended across and south of the *temenos* boundary.

#### GENERAL COMMENT

There can be little doubt that the overall impact of earlier excavation work upon the site was considerable. The area of the temple was the scene of especially intense activity, and no certain Roman feature was identified (except for a small part of the *cella* wall) that had escaped subsequent alteration. All Roman floor or ground levels had been removed. Any shallow features of Roman date would have been lost as a result of this activity, and in trench 1 to the south and west of the temple, it would have destroyed deeper features, or, at the least, badly damaged and/or obscured them from view.

No clear trace of the 'black mould' identified by Tupper (1850) over an area of 'several acres' was identified, though a layer in trench 4 may represent a disturbed remnant of such a deposit. It seems all but certain that the layer he described was an occupation deposit created by the 400 or more years of Roman activity on the site, and that in following and digging it he effectively removed the stratigraphy over the whole of the *temenos*.

Some further damage had occurred to the site as a result of the activities of metal detector users, but this was minor in comparison to that already described. It was most evident in trench 1 (fig 5) but even here its spatial extent below the level of the modern cover soil was quite limited. This is true also of the extent of other post-Roman disturbances of uncertain origin, and of the occasional more definite features such as the ditch in trench 4 (fig 8 [408]) and the pipe trench in trench 3 (fig 7).

The question arises, then, as to what conclusions may be drawn from both the positive and negative evidence revealed by excavation. The form of the temple, consisting of *cella*, c.6.0m square within its walls, and the surrounding ambulatory, c.12.5m wide between the walls, was confirmed. There was no evidence for internal features or for the former existence of attached elements or for the location of the entrance. The survival of ground unaffected by post-Roman disturbances of significant depth was of sufficient extent as to allow the conclusion to be drawn that such features either never existed or had little or no below-ground presence. This conclusion may also be applied to the absence of indications (with the possible exception of feature [210/211], see pp19 and 128) of a Late Iron Age precursor to the temple building. The possibility that significant features formerly existed immediately to the south and west of the temple cannot be ruled out, owing to the depth of disturbance identified in that area.

Undoubtedly the most significant discovery of the excavation was the identification of the location and form of the *temenos* boundary on its southern side, confirming the results of geophysical survey (fig 3). The locations of the inner and outer *temenos* boundaries on the northern side were also confirmed, and this means that whole extent of the *temenos* may now be plotted with reasonable confidence. Excavation of the *temenos* within trenches 2–4 revealed no internal features of significance. There seems little doubt that neither structures nor other substantial features had ever existed within these areas. The importance of this conclusion for a wider understanding of the Roman use of the *temenos* is considered in Chapter 4.

## CHAPTER 3 THE ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### Introduction

The finds from the 19th century investigations at Farley Heath include some of the best-known objects from Roman Britain. They have not, hitherto, either been studied or published as a group, and the aim has been to rectify this defect.

The review of the artefactual material from the pre-1995 excavations has largely been undertaken by Joanna Bird, with work on the 1995 finds by Kathryn Ayres (p69), and a separate report on the coins by Richard Hobbs (p106). The review of Iron Age and Roman finds has been as comprehensive as circumstances would allow, but Bronze Age and earlier material has been dealt with only as a basic catalogue, providing a full listing of the known finds, but not involving new research on the objects themselves.

In a similar way, in order to set some constraint on the time and cost, limits were set to the amount of new illustration. In the case of the pre-1995 Iron Age and Roman small finds, many had been the subject of earlier published and unpublished illustrations. These have been reproduced wherever they were of adequate quality, sometimes supplemented by fresh illustration where specific points needed to be clarified, with wholly new illustrations added only where nothing suitable already existed (see figs 10–33, and the related catalogue). The pre-1995 Bronze Age and earlier finds, in parallel with their briefer written treatment, have not been the subject of any new illustration.

The existence of two sets of reports, on the 1995 and pre-1995 finds raised issues of presentation, over and above those usually posed by the competing claims of classification by function, material and chronology. The compromise adopted, generally retaining the 1995 and pre-1995 material as separate reports, but grouping reports on the principal artefact types together, seemed better than the alternatives.

The general summary of the finds by Bird (p28) covers all the artefactual material discovered at Farley Heath, before and in 1995, except for the coins and building materials, for which general summaries are provided by Hobbs (p106) and Ayres (p121) respectively.

### Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age objects found prior to 1995,

by Kathryn Ayres

It has already been noted that the catalogue of prehistoric objects is a basic listing. Identifications are generally those given in the source, whether published or unpublished, including the catalogue identification for those finds in Surrey Archaeological Society's collections at Guildford Museum. For the system of referencing see the note in the introduction to the catalogue of Iron Age and Roman finds found prior to 1995 (p34).

The list has been compiled from published sources, the British Museum accessions register (BM), and a list prepared by Joanna Bird of material observed in Guildford Museum (GM) while preparing the Iron Age and Roman catalogue.

#### OBJECTS OF STONE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Stone macehead, identified as Mesolithic (Tupper; <i>Record</i> 24; GM.AS6101)   | 4 Flint flake, identified as ?natural (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6394)  |
| 2 Smoothing stone, identified as Neolithic (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6395)  | 5 Flint flake, identified as Bronze Age retouched flake, ?Farley Heath temple (marked 'F.I.H-WBF' on underside; Winbolt, 193; may be Atkins A3.2; GM.AS22809) |
| 3 Two stones, burnt, identified as Neolithic smoothing stones (identified on box 735 as 'Farley Heath temple'; probably Atkins A16; GM.AS6433) | 6 Flint blade, identified as plano-convex Bronze Age knife (in box 735; GM.AG751)   |

- 7 Barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead, Bronze Age, with reference to *VCH*, 1, 235 (identified on box 735 as 'Farley Heath temple'; one of the two listed under Atkins A12.3; GM.AS6435)
- 8 Flint weapon (Tupper; Atkins A1; BM.1853.4-19, 1)
- 9 Three flint flakes (Tupper; Atkins A2.1; BM.1853.4-19, 2-4)
- 10 Four flint flakes (Winbolt 188, 193; Atkins A2.2)
- 11 Twenty flint flakes (?Lowther; Atkins A2.3; GM.AS6396-6415)
- 12 Four microliths (Caesar; Atkins A3.1)
- 13 Two fragments of stone axes (Tupper; Atkins A4; BM.1853.4-19, 5, 7)
- 14 Stone axe (Tupper; Atkins A5; BM.1853.4-19, 6)
- 15 Polished jasper fragment, dark red in colour and worn to an edge on one side (Tupper; Atkins A6; BM.1853.4-19, 8)
- 16 Agate oval pebble, worn down on both sides (Tupper; Atkins A7; BM.1853.4-19, 9)
- 17 ?Quartz fragment (Tupper; A8; BM.1853.4-19, 13)
- 18 21 stones and pebbles of various substances and forms which appear to have been used for polishing or pounding (Tupper; Atkins A9; BM.1853.4-19, 16)
- 19 Siliceous pebbles with highly polished sides and edges (Tupper; Atkins A10; *Record*, 24)
- 20 Shaped sling stones (Tupper; Atkins A11; *Record*, 24)
- 21 Flint arrowhead (Atkins A12.1; GM box 1192)
- 22 Flint arrowhead (Atkins A12.2; GM AG751)
- 23 Flint arrowheads, identified as Neolithic (Atkins A13; Charterhouse Museum)
- 24 Fabricator, battered rod flint, possibly used to strike iron pyrites for sparks (Copley 1958, 212; Atkins A14)
- 25 Handaxe (Atkins A15; identified by Roe 1968, 281)

## OBJECTS OF METAL

- 1 Bronze palstave, identified as Middle Bronze Age (Atkins B7; GM.AS336)
- 2 Bronze palstave without loops. Bronze Age (Tupper; Atkins B1; BM.1853.4-19, 18)
- 3 Bronze palstave-chisel. Middle Bronze Age (Needham 1987, fig 5.10 no 3; Tupper; Atkins B2; BM.1853.4-19, 19)
- 4 Bronze palstave fragment. Bronze Age (Tupper; Atkins B3; BM.1853.4-19, 20)
- 5 Bronze palstave fragment, socket loop broken. Bronze Age (Tupper; Atkins B4; BM.1853.4-19, 21)
- 6 Bronze lugged chisel, double pointed with two projecting lugs (Needham 1987, fig 5.10 no 4; Tupper; Atkins B5; BM.1853.4-19, 22)
- 7 Blade of bronze palstave. Bronze Age (Atkins B6; Charterhouse Museum ref. 158)
- 8 Bronze arrowhead (Tupper; Atkins B12; BM.1853.4-19, 25; *LPA* 1953, 45)
- 9 Bronze arrowhead, broken (Tupper; Atkins B13; BM.1853.4-19, 26; *LPA* 1953, 45)
- 10 Metal cake: Lump of copper with minute quantity of sulphur, examined and analysed by Leo Biek of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage), but no report identified (Tupper; Atkins B14; BM.1853.4-19, 27)
- 11 Bronze spearhead (Atkins B10; BM.1853.4-19, 23)
- 12 Bronze spearhead (Atkins B11; BM.1853.4-19, 24)
- 13 Bronze spearhead, ribbed and socketed (Atkins B15; Bird *et al* 1985, 123)
- 14 Bronze object, no aperture for handle and identified only as 'wedge or chisel' (Tupper; Atkins D57; BM.4.19.135)
- 15 Spearhead tip, of unspecified metal (Tupper; Atkins D47; BM.4.119.178)

## OBJECT OF UNCERTAIN PROVENANCE

- 1 Socketed celt identified as a rare type, which has a transverse bead running across the blade below three vertical ribs ('found near Guildford'), present whereabouts unknown (Atkins B8).

### The flintwork from the 1995 excavations, by Nick Marples

A combined total of 145 humanly modified flints was recovered from the two seasons of excavation (table 1; supplement S3, see p3). Most of the material was quite fresh, although a few pieces were slightly rolled. Some items (notably the Neolithic axe) have some traces of iron staining.

## RAW MATERIAL

This mainly comprises mid- to pale grey flint with occasional white and sometimes black (cherty?) inclusions. Where cortex survives, this is usually rather coarse, iron-stained golden-brown, suggesting surface exposed material ultimately derived from chalk deposits.

A small proportion, represented by 22 pieces, is variously patinated opaque white through to pale blue. Gabel (1976, 98, 100) attributes similarly patinated material from several Mesolithic sites in the surrounding area to calcareous Bargate Beds pebble formations within the Lower Greensand. Traces of Bargate Beds have been reported just west of Farley Heath (Dines & Edmunds 1929, 29), and several outcrops are also known further north (cf fig 14 in Gabel 1976, 102).

## TECHNOLOGY

The almost universal incidence of hard hammer removals, an absence of crested blades and blade cores, taken together with the high flake to blade ratio (eg 59 unmodified flakes to ten identified blades) all suggest a later prehistoric (ie broadly Neolithic and Bronze Age) origin for much of the material collected. It is possible that some of the blades and a few of the flakes could be of Mesolithic date; in the few cases where soft hammer removals are evident they are invariably associated with blade production.

The tendencies towards a greater incidence of primary, broad, squat and hinge-fractured flakes within later Bronze Age assemblages (cf Ford 1987, 67–86) do not appear to be reflected in the collection as a whole.

No microdébitage and only six primary flakes were recovered from the excavations, suggesting that knapping activity – which is obviously indicated by the presence of the large core/hammerstone, a hammerstone flake and various cores – did not take place within the sampled areas. The only complete core represented is of single-platform type, with multiple flake removals around its circumference. The core utilised as a hammerstone is a multi-platform example.

## IMPLEMENTS

In view of the small size of the sample it is perhaps not surprising that only a few tool types are represented. Apart from miscellaneous retouched items, where retouch is generally confined to the distal edges of blades, these include: three endscrapers or flakes; a notched blade; an edge-polished axe; a flake from another polished implement; an obliquely blunted point microlith; and a fragment of a core tool – possibly an adze or pick. The last two items can be securely assigned to the Mesolithic. The polished axe and polished flake are of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, while the scrapers and notched blade could be attributed to either period.

## DISCUSSION

With the possible exception of [135], which yielded ten burnt and nine struck flints, no significant concentrations of material were evident across the areas excavated. A low-level, fairly evenly distributed scatter of mixed Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork is indicated.

Some at least of the burnt flints can be attributed to later (ie Roman and post-Roman) activity (cf footnote to burnt flint, table 2: supplement S4, see p3); few of the characteristically heavily fire-cracked flints recovered in large quantities on many prehistoric sites were in evidence.

There is some uncertainty regarding previous finds of flintwork from the area. According to Gabel (1976, 100), ‘material from the site is unpublished, but the British Museum possesses

two waste blades, almost certainly Mesolithic, marked “Farley Heath” and these are patinated opaque white’. Ellaby’s distribution map of Mesolithic artefacts (fig 3.4 of Ellaby 1987, 56, based on Wymer 1977) appears to locate at least one microlith in the Farley Heath area.

Similar distribution maps for Neolithic/Early Bronze Age axes and arrowheads (Cotton & Field 1987, figs 4.7, 4.15) also indicate previous finds in the vicinity. The same authors (*ibid*, 77) note the abundance of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork from the Lower Greensand, including several clusters of flint axe fragments east of Farley Heath. Neolithic finds are also attested to the north.

Farley Heath is one of several Mesolithic sites noted by Gabel located on the Lower Greensand, with Blackheath and Albury Bottom to the north and Woodpit and Pitch Hill to the east. Mesolithic material from Weston Wood, c3km north of Farley Heath, has already formed the subject of a report by Machin (1976, 103–111).

### **Discussion of the Iron Age and Roman artefacts and their significance,**

by Joanna Bird

The Farley Heath temple has produced a rich collection of finds, many of which survive in very good condition. The majority of the finds came from Martin Tupper’s excavations in 1839–48, and an important collection of them was presented to the British Museum by Henry Drummond in 1853. However, as shown by comparison with Tupper’s notebook and drawings and the fine illustrations by Benjamin Nightingale (Haverfield MS; SyAS MS, formerly no 84, now GM R33), as well as by a number of published notes (Akerman 1852; Nightingale 1847–8; Tupper 1850; 1886; *SyAC* 1858), not all the objects recorded can now be traced. According to Tupper’s grandson, Martin E Tupper, in a foreword to Derek Hudson’s biography of the poet, ‘the Roman relics of Farley Heath were there in the Sheraton cabinet’ many years after Tupper’s death (Hudson 1949, x: an account of the Farley Heath excavations is on pp81–5). A small number of his finds, including a group of ten glass beads presented by ‘Mrs Tupper of Albury’ in 1955, is now in Guildford Museum with some of the pottery he found.

Tupper’s records of his excavations, inadequate though they are by modern standards, nevertheless suggest that the bulk of the coins and the small finds came from ‘black mould’ around the *temenos* walls (Tupper 1850, 25; 1886, 210; Goodchild 1938a, 13; for a detailed discussion of the coins, see the report by Richard Hobbs, below). This indicates that votive offerings were deposited within and around the *temenos*, a pattern that has been observed at other Romano-Celtic temples such as Woodeaton (Goodchild & Kirk 1955, fig 12; cf Woodward 1992, 72–4).

The excavations by S E Winbolt in 1926 recovered far less, and it is likely that Tupper had already retrieved most of the finds from the temple and its *temenos* (cf Goodchild 1938a, 11–12). Winbolt’s finds are now in Surrey Archaeological Society’s collections at Guildford Museum, though it is not always possible to identify individual objects from his report, which gives little detail and is accompanied by poor illustrations. It is likely that much of the material comes from a large pit south-west of the temple ‘into [which] all kinds of surface rubbish were thrown, pottery, iron, bronze, and coins’ (Winbolt 1927, 188, fig 2; Goodchild 1938a, fig 1). Tupper’s notebook mentions only two items of ironwork, of which one was found by S Lovell, the schoolmaster at Albury (Haverfield MS; iron objects nos 1 and 3), and it is possible that some at least of the considerable quantity of ironwork now in Guildford Museum, attributed to Tupper’s excavations in the accessions register, comes from Winbolt’s pit.

Later work by A W G Lowther and R G Goodchild in 1939 produced few additional finds; these, and the finds from the 1995 excavation (catalogued by Kathryn Ayres, p69), are included in the discussion below. In recent years the site has been subject to metal detecting, despite its status as a Scheduled Monument, and a small number of finds made during the 1960s and 1970s, notably a head-dress that is now in Guildford Museum, have been recorded. Three brooches and a bridle fitting from the site were published by Richard Hattatt, and his

comments and illustrations are reproduced here (fig 10, no 3; fig 12, no 13; fig 13, no 23; fig 27, no 115).

In the following discussion, catalogue numbers refer to copper-alloy objects and to the catalogue of finds made before 1995 (see below, p34) unless described otherwise. Where 1995 finds are indicated they are catalogued by Ayres (see below p69).

#### PRIESTLY REGALIA AND UTENSILS

Like the temple at Wanborough, though in smaller numbers, the temple at Farley Heath has produced both chain head-dresses and sceptres, objects that were presumably worn and used by the priests officiating at the shrine. Two head-dresses have been identified, the more complete a surface find made *c*1971 (fig 18, no 76). It is closely similar in style to the Wanborough ones, with a knob terminal, four chains over the head, and, originally, strips or bands to link the chains round the brow (Bird 1994a, pls 12–19, figs 23–26). There may have been a further chain hanging down to the breast, as on similar objects at Wanborough and elsewhere (Bird 1996). A coin from Petersfield shows a horned figure apparently wearing a wheel head-dress similar to three of the Wanborough ones (Bird 1994a, pl 10); experiments with a copy of one of these head-dresses showed that there must have been a lining or cap of leather or fabric to hold the chains in shape. On the Farley Heath example, one of the loops on the finial had broken off in antiquity and been replaced by a hole in the rim, suggesting that it was in use for a considerable time. The second head-dress from the site (fig 17, no 77) survives only as a narrow spike-like finial, with holes in the rim for chains; it is now rather distorted.

The best-known object from the site, much reproduced in studies of Romano-British religion, is the sceptre binding ornamented with rather crudely impressed figures and symbols (no 78). As originally found, this was twisted in a spiral to fit round a wooden shaft (figs 19, 20), in the same way as some of the better-preserved examples from Wanborough (Bird 1994a, pls 22–24, figs 28, 29), and the binding would have been held in place with small tacks (nos 78, 79). The Farley Heath binding is so far unique for its decoration, which shows figures and attributes of both the solar deity, represented by the wheel motif, and of the smith-god, with hammer, tongs and anvil, as well as chthonic animals, the raven, dog and stag. The handle also differs from the Wanborough ones, which are of cast bronze; it is formed from at least six turns of spirally twisted iron with a large iron nail in the end to attach it to the shaft.

Two small bird images, an eagle (fig 21, no 81) and a possible owl, now incomplete (fig 35, no 1), may also have been terminals for sceptres, similar to those from Willingham Fen, Cambridgeshire, which include both an eagle and an owl (Henig 1984, fig 62). One further fitting probably comes from a sceptre, an incomplete handle similar in style to some of the Wanborough ones though somewhat larger and heavier (fig 21, no 80).

Two objects of uncertain purpose are the enamelled stands (fig 22, no 82; fig 23, no 83). These stands seem to have come in threes, graduated in size so that they could stand on one another (Bateson 1981, 47–8); the two from Farley Heath are of the same surface area, so probably did not belong together. It is likely from the occurrence of these stands on temple sites that they served some ritual function, perhaps as miniature altars (Green 1981, 258–60).

The bronze vessels recovered were probably also used in the rites, though, as with the head-dresses, sceptres and stands, this need not exclude their being votive gifts. The *cyathus* or ladle with duck's-head handle (fig 26, no 109), already something of an antiquity by the middle of the 1st century, is a type that was used for libations (Tassinari 1975, 39), and this may well have been its use here. Flagons were also used for pouring libations, and the lower terminal of a bronze flagon handle was found, decorated with a cupid holding Medusa's head in one hand in imitation of the hero Perseus (fig 25, no 104). The presence of a classical theme in a Romano-Celtic setting is not unusual, and the Gorgon's head was seen as having apotropaic powers. A second handle may be from a two-handled vessel such as a *cantharus*, another type

that has religious associations (fig 25, no 105); it is decorated with incised lines in a feather pattern, perhaps deliberately recalling the votive leaves or feathers that carry invocations to various gods (Toynbee 1978). There is also what may be the lid from a flagon (fig 25, no 106), a fragment apparently from the rim of a vessel (1995 copper-alloy object no 11) and the escutcheon and a short length of chain from a probable hanging bowl (fig 25, no 107). The 1999 excavation at Wanborough produced four bronze vessels, all very fragmentary (Bird 2007, nos 52–5).

#### JEWELLERY AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Jewellery and small personal objects such as hairpins are among the most ubiquitous offerings left at Romano-Celtic temples. Woodward (1992, 69–71) notes that the individual types of object changed through time, reflecting a pattern observed more widely on occupation and other sites, with brooches more popular in the early period and finger-rings, bracelets and necklaces of glass beads in favour later. The evidence from Farley Heath would seem broadly to support this: almost all the brooches are of 1st or 2nd century date, while some of the bracelets date from the 3rd or 4th; glass beads of definitely later date, on the other hand, are rare. The contrast with Wanborough is notable; there the jewellery comprises at least 28 brooches but only one bracelet and no other types (Bird 1994a, nos 40–9; Bird 2007, nos 12–33).

The finger-rings include one made of silver and decorated with incised ornament, and Tupper's notes suggest that there may have been at least one more (fig 10, no 1; silver object no 2). One ring retains its intaglio, an image of Mercury seated and holding a money-bag and caduceus (fig 11, no 1), and two further loose intaglios are recorded, showing the clasped-hands motif and a cupid riding on a dolphin (see Henig, below p68). Another ring retains a setting of blue glass, imitating a nicolo (fig 11, no 2), and parts of two more rings have box settings for glass gems (fig 11, nos 3, 4). There are two rings with enamelled bezels (fig 11, nos 6, 7), a fragment with offset shoulder (1995 copper-alloy object no 5) and two open-ended rings with incised decoration (fig 11, nos 10, 11); Tupper also noted a spiral snake ring and an octagonal ring (nos 8, 9).

The sequence of brooches begins with a La Tène I type dating from the first half of the 4th century BC (fig 12, no 12). Whether this is an heirloom or represents much earlier ritual activity on the site cannot be determined; other possibly Iron Age finds appear to date from the period up to and perhaps a little after the Roman conquest, including a beaked bow brooch (fig 12, no 13), a horse-fitting and two weapons (see below). The 1st century brooches include a Nauheim derivative (fig 12, no 14), five examples of the Colchester series (fig 12, nos 15–17; no 18; fig 34, no 2), a probable Dolphin type (fig 13, no 19), a fine nielloed silver example with Dolphin and Polden Hill affinities (fig 10, no 3) and a variant of the Aesica type (fig 13, no 23). The enamelled bow brooches, dating from the mid-1st into the 2nd century, include a T-shaped type (fig 13, no 20), two Sawfish (fig 13, nos 21, 22), and three Trumpet brooches: a fine Backworth version (fig 13, no 24), a variant which also has tin or silver plating (fig 34, no 4) and one in the shape of a fly (fig 14, no 27). Four other Trumpet brooches are not enamelled but one of them is plated (fig 14, nos 25, 26; fig 34, nos 1, 3). There is also at least one example of the 2nd century Bridge type with enamel inlay (fig 14, no 35, and perhaps no 36).

A variety of enamelled plate brooches was recovered by Tupper, mainly of 2nd century date, including two round ones with particularly fine enamelling (fig 14, nos 37, 38), a further round one (fig 15, no 40), a wheel-shaped one (fig 15, no 41), a ring with bird's-head lugs (fig 15, no 42), one in the form of two triangles (fig 15, no 43) and one with a raised enamelled lozenge (fig 15, no 44). Three plate brooches originally held conical glass gems: one is circular with enamelled bands round the setting (fig 15, no 39), the second oval with an enamelled band set with metal studs (fig 16, no 46); the third is of later 2nd to mid-3rd century date, with a wide gilded border round the setting, and had apparently been later adapted for use

as a pendant (fig 16, no 47). There is also a single example of the type that is decorated with an applied repoussé disc, now lost (fig 16, no 45).

The earliest bracelet is probably of 2nd century date, a hinged type with enamel inlay (fig 16, no 50). There are several strip bracelets variously decorated with faceting and with incised roundels, dots, chevrons and hatching, probably all of 3rd–4th century date (fig 16, nos 52–5, nos 56, 57; 1995 copper-alloy object no 8) and it is likely that the larger bracelet with similar decoration is also of this date (fig 16, no 51). The six bracelets made from between two and five strands of wire twisted together (fig 16, no 58; nos 59–63) are less easy to date but analogy with other temple sites would indicate that they also belong to the later period (Woodward 1992, 69); one of them is made of three strands of wire using two metals for contrast (no 61). Other possible bracelets are a large plain half-ring with narrow ends (fig 17, no 64) and two fragments of iron wire strung with copper-alloy beads (no 65). A small number of ear-rings was recovered, all of a simple loop design. There are three with incised decoration along the edge, including a probable pair (fig 17, no 66; no 67; fig 34, no 6), and at least one plain one (no 68 and possibly 1995 copper-alloy object no 7).

Some 29 beads are recorded from the site, all of glass; they would probably have been originally deposited as necklaces. They include a possible find of a gold-in-glass segmented bead, of the later 2nd to 4th century (glass beads no 1), and two narrow beads, one tubular in pale blue glass and one square-sectioned in light green glass (glass beads nos 26, 27), probably of 3rd or 4th century date. There are at least eight ribbed melon beads, one in dark blue glass (glass beads no 9, and cf nos 10, 11), six in grey/white faïence with a turquoise glaze (fig 31, nos 3, 8; glass beads nos 4–7) and one in a similar faïence with a rich deep turquoise glaze (fig 31, no 2). There are sixteen annular beads, six with a trailed white wavy line marvered into the surface (fig 31, nos 12, 15; glass beads nos 13, 14, 16, 17), the remainder plain, in a range of colours and sizes (fig 31, nos 18, 21; glass beads nos 19, 20, 22–5; fig 36, no 1; 1995 glass beads no 2).

Three hairpins were found, all of copper alloy, and on only two is the head surviving: one has a small conical head (fig 17, no 70), the other a more elaborate bead-and-reel terminal (fig 17, no 69). Four belt-fittings may also have been left as offerings; they consist of a buckle, still attached to its metal strap end (fig 17, no 72), the probable tongue from a larger buckle (no 73), a tinned or silvered strap terminal in the style of Hercules' club (fig 17, no 74) and an amphora-shaped strap terminal of later 4th century type (fig 17, no 75). Hercules' club was a popular motif (cf Johns 1996, 105, 129–30) and his feat in returning from the underworld would have endowed it with amuletic power. Some of the smaller studs (nos 89, 90; 1995 copper-alloy object no 15) may also have been ornaments for leather belts or straps. A buckle and a strap fitting were also found at Wanborough (Bird 1994a, nos 58, 59).

The *phalera* (fig 24, no 84), decorated with Medusa's head, belongs to a class of ornaments that were originally worn as a military decoration, though they may also have been used for other purposes. The Gorgon's head was considered a powerful apotropaic charm, and it would have been an appropriate votive offering. A more humble form of offering is represented by the 67 hobnails (1995 iron objects). The significance of shoes, including those with hobnails, as a very personal form of offering, linking the owner with the earth and the chthonic forces, is discussed by van Driel-Murray (1999).

#### DOMESTIC AND CRAFT IMPLEMENTS, BOX AND FURNITURE FITTINGS AND INSCRIBED TABLETS

Only one cosmetic or medical instrument was found, pointed at one end and shaped into a long narrow bulb at the other (no 114). Knives and writing styli occur regularly on temple sites; they may well have been votive gifts, the latter used in ritual activities such as the recording of vows (cf Bagnall Smith 1999, 48–51). There is a particularly fine enamelled knife handle, its terminal in the shape of a head, perhaps of a wolf (fig 25, no 110), a folding clasp knife with the popular hound and hare handle motif (fig 27, no 112), a separate blade (no

113) and a third enamelled handle, now lost, that may also be from a knife or similar object (fig 27, no 111). Fragments of what may have been styli were also recovered (1995 copper-alloy object no 13; 1995 iron objects). Comparable finds from Wanborough are two seal-box lids (Bird 2007, nos 45, 46).

Other finds indicate offerings of craft tools: a little bronze dish containing the remains of paint pigment, perhaps used first in the decoration of the temple (fig 34, no 10), six or seven spindle-whorls, four of them cut from pot bases (fired clay objects nos 1–4) and two of shale (fig 32, no 1; stone objects no 2; cf also objects of ivory and horn no 2), a small lead weight, perhaps a net-sinker (fig 30, no 5), and some of the ironwork discussed separately below. There are also four larger lead weights, three of irregular conical shape and one ovoid (lead objects nos 1–4), and what may be a flat weight (lead objects no 6).

A number of objects were probably associated with boxes or small items of furniture. They include a small bronze hinge of a type used for boxes and folding game-boards (fig 24, no 98), an enamelled disc which probably came from a handle (fig 24, no 96) and two drop handles (fig 24, no 97; fig 28, no 15). The lion-headed stud (fig 24, no 86) was probably an ornament for a wooden object, and the ‘bell-shaped’ stud (no 87) is a type that was used for a number of purposes, including the terminals of lock-pins. A large enamelled stud and various moulded plates probably decorated boxes (fig 24, no 85; nos 99–101); a more crudely worked piece of bronze sheet (no 103) may have been used to ornament a leather or heavy cloth item. Fragments of polished shale may also have served as ornamental inlays (1995 stone objects nos 4–7). A group of dome-headed studs or pins could have been used on wooden items, and perhaps to fix bronze tablets up in the temple (nos 91–5); four such studs were found at Wanborough (Bird 2007, nos 38–41). One of the most important finds from the site is the inscribed and folded ‘curse’ tablet (fig 35, no 2; see Tomlin, below p73); Goodchild also suggested that a piece of folded bronze with a nail through it, found during Winbolt’s excavation and now unfortunately lost, may also have been such a tablet (no 125; Goodchild 1938a, 14–15; Winbolt 1927, 192, II, 6).

#### HORSE FITTINGS AND WEAPONS

The horse fittings consist of an unusual enamelled cheek-piece, probably dating to the mid-1st century (fig 27, no 115), a harness ring set on a decorated shoulder (fig 27, no 116) and a junction loop from a strap (no 117). A two-link snaffle-bit of Roman type was also found on the site, but is now lost (fig 28, no 3). The weapons are all early, pre-dating the introduction of miniature weapons for use as votive offerings (Woodward 1992, 67). There is a hilt guard from a sword which has some rough incised decoration, and may have had the blade replaced at least once; it is a 1st century type (fig 27, no 118). The clip for securing a shield binding is an Iron Age piece and not closely datable (fig 27, no 119), while the two *pilum* or javelin heads are Roman and date from around the middle of the 1st century (fig 28, nos 1, 2).

There is also a group of prehistoric stone and bronze tools and weapons from the site (p25). Prehistoric tools and weapons are found apparently re-used as votive offerings at shrines in the Romano-British period (cf Henig 1984, 188–9), and this may be the case with some of the objects at Farley Heath, but Stuart Needham considers (pers comm) that the bronze items, which date from the Middle Bronze Age (cf Needham 1987, fig 5.10, nos 3, 4), are too numerous for votive gifts at the shrine and probably represent a hoard.

#### IRONWORK

A relatively large amount of ironwork was recovered from the site. Much of it was probably used in the construction and maintenance of the temple building, but may well have been dedicated subsequently. The tools include what may have been a small tongs, a socketed chisel, a reaping hook, a knife and what are probably pieces of four blades from axes and cleavers (fig 28, nos 5, 6, 11; iron objects nos 4, 7, 8–10); a ploughshare and several pieces

of awls or punches were recovered in 1995. The whetstone (fig 32, no 3) was probably used with some of these tools. Structural fittings include a strap hinge, three probable drop or loop hinges, at least one lever lock key and a U-shaped loop on a plate (fig 29, no 13; iron objects nos 16–20), and four spiked loops (1995 iron objects). A large number of nails was recovered, probably mainly from structural features (1995 iron objects)

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POTTERY, VESSEL GLASS, QUERNS AND ANIMAL REMAINS

The pottery from the site consists very largely of jars and bowls, with a small number of beakers, appropriate for holding offerings of foodstuffs and also for use in the meals that would have been celebrated at festivals, whether as part of the religious ceremonies themselves or as provisions for pilgrims. The pottery mortaria and the quern-stones recovered (stone objects nos 4–6; 1995 stone objects nos 1–3) were probably used in the preparation of these foods. In strong contrast to Wanborough, the majority of the pottery is of 3rd–4th century date (cf Bird 1994b, 133–4).

No definitely ritual pottery was identified, though Tupper did note ‘some pieces of pottery decorated with human finger-tips, just as modern cooks do with pie-crust’ (1886, 210; pottery catalogue no 34) and he may have been describing tazze, a vessel form used for burning incense and perfumes and found regularly in temple and funerary contexts. It is possible from its shape that the Alice Holt class 5D bowl (Lyne & Jefferies 1979) also functioned as a censer, and there is at least one example from Winbolt’s excavation (pottery catalogue no 115). There is also a fragment of a ‘lamp chimney’, a pottery or tile type that is recorded in temple contexts and may have been used with a lamp or censer (fired clay objects no 6; Henig 1984, 159, fig 80). The decorated samian bowl from Trier may have been deliberately selected as an offering for its images of hounds and stags, echoing the motifs on the sceptre-binding (pottery catalogue no 39). One feature shared with Wanborough is the absence of amphorae from any of the excavations (cf Bird 1994b, 133), which suggests that any lighting used did not involve oil lamps.

The vessel glass is very fragmentary, but the forms that can be identified include several containers which could have been used for offerings of perfume, scented oil or other more valuable liquids.

Apart from a few teeth, some antler and a sheep bone, the only animal remains recovered come from the 1995 excavation. These indicate that the animals, whether first sacrificed or not, were later consumed; in addition to food species, horse and dog were also present. There were also a small number of oyster shells (see Ayres, p76).

#### FOSSILS

Finally, the presence of echinoids (fossil sea-urchins) and fossil sponges at the temple should be noted. Four echinoids were recovered from Tupper’s excavations (stone objects no 7) and two fossil sponges from the 1995 excavation (p75). There are comparable finds from other Surrey temples: three echinoids were found at Titsey (Graham 1936, 99) and three echinoids and a fossil sponge during the 1999 excavation at Wanborough (Williams 2007, 250–1). These objects have a long tradition in archaeology and folklore; fossil sponges were known as ‘witches’ stones’ or ‘adder-stones’, while the sea-urchins, known in more recent times as ‘thunder-stones’, have been plausibly identified with the Druidic ‘snake’s eggs’ recorded by the Elder Pliny (Oakley 1965a; 1965b).

#### SUMMARY

While there is abundant evidence from Farley Heath for votive offerings of several types, there is no indication that one particular deity presided over the temple. The images on the sceptre-binding (no 78) include references to both the solar god, a Celtic aspect of Jupiter, and the

smith-god, as well as the chthonic raven, dog and stag. The eagle figurine (no 81) is also associated with Jupiter, while the considerable amount of ironwork recovered further indicates veneration of the smith-god at the site. Jewellery and other small personal items may be associated with a healing and fertility cult; on the other hand, with the exception of the early weapons, no indications survive for a martial cult (Woodward 1992, 77). The small owl and the craft tools may be linked to an aspect of Minerva, who was patroness of crafts. The weights and the hobnails from shoes may represent offerings to Mercury, who was both conductor of the dead to the underworld and patron of commerce and travel; he is depicted on one of the intaglios (see Henig, below, fig 33, no 2). As with many Romano-Celtic shrines, while one deity may have been pre-eminent at Farley Heath, the cult was by no means exclusive, and the worshippers made offerings to whoever was appropriate to their needs.

### **Catalogue of Iron Age and Roman artefacts discovered before 1995,**

by Joanna Bird

The catalogue of artefacts is listed by material and type, irrespective of the excavation from which they were recovered, and chance finds recorded from the site subsequently are also included. The precise provenance of any individual object is rarely ascertainable and for this reason the sources are simply given in the catalogue as 'Tupper', 'Winbolt', etc, with further references where possible. 'Lowther & Goodchild' denotes their 1939 excavations at Farley Heath, with more precise details where available. The abbreviations BM and GM are used for the British Museum and Guildford Museum, whose accession numbers are included together with the entry numbers from Atkins (1983).

Some of the objects recovered from Tupper's excavations are now lost, and the only record of them is to be found in Tupper's *Record* (1850) and a small number of other references, or in Benjamin Nightingale's drawings now preserved in the Ashmolean Library (Haverfield MS) and Guildford Museum (GM R33). Some that do survive were in a more complete state when drawn by Nightingale than they are now, and it should be noted that several years passed before the presentation by Henry Drummond to the British Museum of their Farley Heath collection, which was registered in 1853.

#### OBJECTS OF SILVER

- 1 (Fig 10) Finger-ring; the flat oval bezel is flanked by offset shoulders and decorated with an incised cross and pellets. The shoulders carry incised lines meeting at a point where the hoop begins; the edges are slightly notched and bordered with hatching. The hoop carries fine incised chip motifs all round, the upper row alternating with the lower. Nightingale shows the ring complete, but only around two-thirds of it now survives. (Tupper; *Record*, fig 11; Atkins C25, C32; BM.1853.4-19, 79)
- 2 'One or two silver rings' are noted by Tupper, perhaps including no 1. (*Record*, 25; Atkins C32)
- 3 (Fig 10) Brooch, silver with traces of gilding and niello inlay; the niello is likely to be silver sulphide (cf LaNiece 1983, 285). The narrow wings are simply grooved; the square-sectioned bow has narrow ribs on the corners, and is decorated with inlaid ivy leaves down the face and both sides. Below the leaves are raised roundels in a recess, three on the front and eight on each side; the foot is a flattened knob. The catchplate has five round holes and a rib on the upper edge. Hattatt places this with the Dolphin brooch type, but also notes

affinities with the Polden Hill, and a 1st century date is likely. (Hattatt 1985, 78 and fig 33, no 365)

#### OBJECTS OF COPPER ALLOY

##### *Finger-rings*

- 1 (Fig 11) Plain hoop, much broader at the front than at the back where it is broken. For a discussion of the intaglio setting and of two further intaglios from the site, see the separate report by Martin Henig, where this is no 2. (Tupper; Haverfield MS; Atkins C36.3)
- 2 (Fig 11) Plain hoop with broader bezel; broken at the back. The bezel is set with a plain gem of dark blue glass with a pale spot marvered into it, imitating a blue nicolo; such glass copies are generally of 2nd-3rd century date (Henig 1974, 42). (Tupper; *Record*, fig 13; Atkins C28, C32; BM.1853.4-19, 82)
- 3 (Fig 11) Large plain hoop with a round box setting, now damaged and empty; the wall of the setting is reeded, and it is flanked at each side by two small globes placed above and below the hoop. A similar ring comes from Canterbury, and retains part of its glass setting; parallels of 2nd century and later

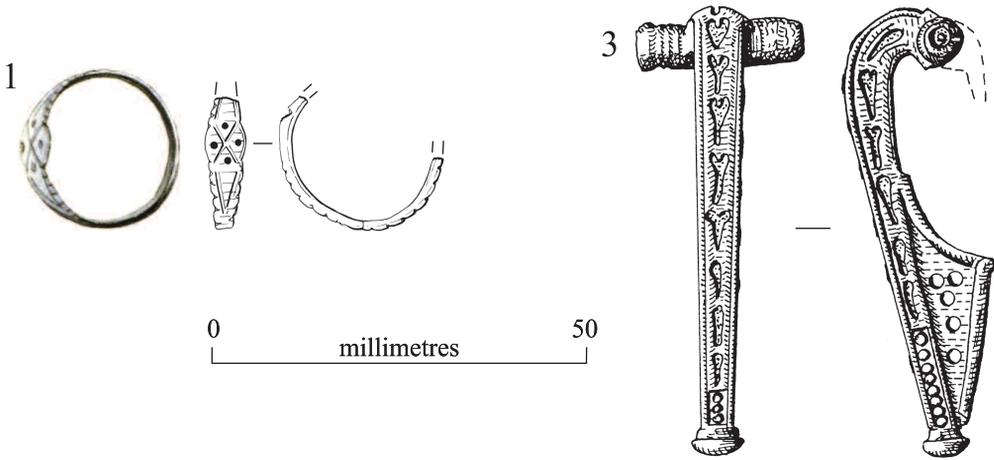


Fig 10 Farley Heath, Albury. Objects of silver (nos 1, 3) (No 1 (left), B Nightingale; no 1 (right), G Pattison; no 3, R Hattatt).

- date are cited (Henig 1995, fig 419, no 200). (Tupper; *Record*, fig 12; Atkins C27, C32; BM.1853.4-19, 81)
- 4 Small box setting with the end of the hoop present, containing the remains of, probably, a glass gem. Diameter *c*7mm. (Tupper; Atkins C33; BM.1853.4-19, 83)
- 5 ‘Several bronze rings with, and without, rude imitations of onyx-stones’ are noted by Tupper, perhaps including nos 1-4. (*Record*, 25; Atkins C32)
- 6 (Fig 11) Ring with enamelled bezel. The round bezel is flanked by a narrow moulding, and what survives of the hoop has a groove round the edges. The enamelled cells, four spots alternating with four fan shapes, are set round a central spot; the enamel in the central spot and the fans is now white, that in the outer spots pale yellow. (Winbolt, 192, II, 4; Atkins C35; GM.AS6300)
- 7 (Fig 11) Ring with enamelled bezel. The small round bezel is flanked by offset shoulders, and the hoop is plain. Four raised metal comma shapes arranged in a ring on the bezel would originally have appeared set in the enamel background; of the enamel itself only traces remain, now mostly blue-green with some indication of red. (Tupper; *Record*, fig 14; Atkins C26, C32; BM.1853.4-19, 80)
- 8 ‘A spiral bronze snake’ ring is noted by Tupper. Such snake rings were a popular Roman type, and tend to date from the early to middle Empire (Johns 1996, 44-7). (*Record*, 22; Atkins C32)
- 9 ‘An octagonal ring’ is noted by Tupper (*Record*, 22); Atkins suggests that this may be the same as the ‘little green bronze ring’ recorded elsewhere by Tupper (1886, 210; Atkins C32). For a plain octagonal bronze ring, cf Meates 1987, fig 28, no 119, from Lullingstone.

- 10 (Fig 11) Ring formed from a metal strip, open at the ends to adjust the fit. Decorated with seven evenly spaced ring-and-dot motifs: cf Allason-Jones & Milet 1984, no 3.160, which has two rows of widely spaced dots. (Tupper; Atkins D36; BM.1853.4-19, 130)
- 11 (Fig 11) Ring formed from a metal strip with open ends, as no 10. The edges are milled for a length of 16mm in the centre, where they would be visible. Johns (1996, 72) notes that some very simple rings carried similar decoration to that on bracelets, as here. (Tupper; Atkins D35; BM.1853.4-19, 129)

#### Brooches

The details and illustrations from M R Hull’s *Corpus* of brooches were provided by the late Dr Grace Simpson; the text is being prepared for publication by Nina Crummy.

- 12 (Fig 12) La Tène I brooch, Hull type 1+, the bow formed of a piece of thick wire twisted at the top into the spring and shaped at the foot to form the catchplate. The end of the foot and the catchplate are missing, and only one and a half coils of the spring survive. The axial bar is of iron. First half of the 4th century BC. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl 40, no 3088; Cotton 1982, 171, note 10; Fox 1927, 110, no 55; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4-19, 69)
- 13 (Fig 12) Brooch of the type called ‘fibules à ailettes’, a variety of beaked bow brooch. The bow is plain and straight, flaring out at the head and narrowing to a point at the foot. The head terminates in a thin point, originally drawn out to form the spring. The bow carries a disc-like moulding with two ‘wings’ above and below at the front and single ones at the back. The deep catchplate, largely missing, is apparently perforated. Beaked bow brooches seem to have continued in use up to and perhaps beyond

- the Roman conquest (Olivier 1996). (Hattatt 1985, 35 and fig 14, no 265, where it was identified as a Birdlip type; Hattatt 1989, fig 153, no 265)
- 14 (Fig 12) Nauheim Derivative, Hull type 11A. The flat bow has a pair of grooves forming three plain ribs, and tapers to the foot; at the head it is shaped to form the spring. The pin, most of the spring, the foot and the catchplate are missing. First century, up to the Claudio-Neronian period. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl 75, no 6689; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 68)
- 15 (Fig 12) Colchester B, Hull type 92. The lug at the head, pierced twice to carry the chord and axial bar of the spring, is characteristic, as are the semi-cylindrical side-wings, here decorated with vertical grooves and mouldings. The bow has a central rib, with a crest at the head; fine grooves run along some of the edges. The foot is plain, the catchplate has a triangular piercing. The spring has ten coils, and part of the chord is present; the pin is largely missing. cAD50–70. (Winbolt, according to GM register; Atkins C21; GM.AS6297)
- 16 (Fig 12) Colchester BB, Hull type 93A, with pierced lug as no 15; the semi-cylindrical side-wings are undecorated. The bow has two side ribs; the upper part also has a central crest, notched at the head, while the lower part is decorated down the centre with a pattern of interlocking triangles. The foot is plain, the catchplate pierced with two holes; Hull notes that the spring has six turns, but spring and pin were not seen in 2000. cAD65–80. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, no 5231; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 64)
- 17 (Fig 12) Colchester BB variant, Hull type 93D, with pierced lug as no 15; the semi-cylindrical side-wings carry a pair of incised diagonal lines. The upper part of the bow has a grooved central crest decorated with hatching, flanked by single plain ribs, while the lower part is a single element with the hatching continued faintly at the top. There are two grooves above the foot, which is finished with a step and knob. The catchplate is pierced. Part of one wing, the pin and part of the spring are missing. cAD65–80. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl. 341, no 6886; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 61)
- 18 Fragment from the head of a Colchester B or BB type, with the remains of a lug with two holes behind the head and the edge of a side-wing. Part of the separate spring and external chord are also present. cAD50–80. (Winbolt, 192, II, 2; Atkins C23, C24; GM.AS6298)
- 19 (Fig 13) Dolphin type probably, Hull type 94. The side-wings have an incised vertical line at the outer edge, and the spring and pin appear to be complete. The upper part of the bow carries a heavy crest, with three bands of hatching; the lower part is decorated with groups of incised chevrons, five pointing down, two pointing up, and at least two more pointing down. It is not possible to say whether the catchplate and foot are present. Mid-1st century, probably up to the Flavian period. (Tupper; Haverfield MS; Atkins C22)
- 20 (Fig 13) T-shaped brooch, Hull type 110A. The semi-cylindrical side-wings have closed ends with a hole for the axial bar of the spring; they are decorated with vertical mouldings. A hole in the crest carries a fragment of the spring chord, then the crest is stepped down to the bow. The upper part of the bow has two vertical cells for enamel, of which blue-green traces survive, above a chevron moulding; the lower part of the bow is triangular in section, with a deep central groove. The catchplate is unpierced. The foot and one side-wing are damaged, and the pin and most of the spring are missing. Probably first half of the 2nd century (cf Butcher 1974, fig 54, no 16). (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl. 431, no 6592; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 62)
- 21 (Fig 13) Sawfish type, Hull type 144. The cylindrical side-wings have solid ends with a hole for the axial bar of the spring; they are decorated with vertical mouldings. The crest at the head has a hole for the chord; the spring has nine coils, and only the tip of the pin is missing. The upper part of the bow carries a raised lozenge, above two vertical rows of five triangles; the sides of the bow have a single groove and are serrated beside the triangles. The lozenge and triangles were originally enamelled, but no colours are now discernible. The foot is elaborately moulded, and the catchplate solid. Mid-1st to early 2nd century (cf Simpson & Blance 1998, fig 2, no 14). (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, no 6568; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 63)
- 22 (Fig 13) Sawfish type, Hull type 144. Similar to no 21 but less well made. The cylindrical side-wings have solid ends, with a hole for the axial bar of the spring, and are decorated with vertical mouldings; a lug on the head is pierced for the chord. The upper part of the bow carries a solid raised lozenge, above two vertical rows of three triangles; the triangles have traces of red enamel. The edges are grooved, and probably serrated beside the triangles. There is a deep groove above the moulded foot, and the catchplate is solid. Most of the spring is present, but not the pin; the brooch is generally chipped and worn. Mid-1st to early 2nd century. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl. 483, no 6575; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 65)
- 23 (Fig 13) Aesica type variant, a complex type with the back plate widened into a disc, onto which a crescent-shaped moulding is riveted. The side-wings each have an incised diagonal line; the head has a backward pointing hook for the chord of the spring, which is now missing. The bow is decorated with a pair of wide flutings and terminates in a knob at each side; below the crescent, which is decorated with pairs of incised lines in a zigzag pattern, the lower part of the brooch is flat and fan-shaped, with four further incised lines. The catchplate is solid. Mid-late 1st century. (Hattatt 1985, 45 and fig 20, no 287)
- 24 (Fig 13) Trumpet (Backworth) type, Hull type 157C. The head terminates in a small spike; the ring formed from the axial bar of the spring and the collar that originally fitted over the spike to hold the ring in place are both now missing. Below a finely moulded band the trumpet-shaped head carries an

- elaborate pattern of cells enamelled in red, blue and yellow, above a heavy acanthus moulding with three narrow cordons above and below. The lower part of the bow has a raised diagonal cross above a central row of raised lozenges, the spaces at each side enamelled in red, and grooves at the sides. The foot is shaped into an elegant stud, with a boss on the underside; the catchplate is solid, and now lacks most of its rebate. The spring is complete, with three coils at each side, but only a stump of the pin survives; the broken axial bar is hollow. Mid-1st to mid-2nd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 25, figs 22, 23; *Hull Corpus*, pl. 546, no 6774; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 66)
- 25 (Fig 14) Trumpet type, Hull type 158A. The trumpet head is plain, and now incomplete, with the stump of a ring behind it. The middle of the bow has a heavy acanthus moulding, below which the bow is bevelled; the heavy everted foot is grooved, with an incised ring on the underside. The catchplate is partly lost, and the pin and probable spring (rather than a hinge) are missing completely. Mid-1st to mid-2nd century. (Tupper; *Hull Corpus*, no 6875; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 67)
- 26 (Fig 14) Trumpet type, Hull type 154B. The ring and collar were cast in one piece with the bow; the ring is now largely missing, and all that survives behind the head are the edges of the hinge and the stump of the iron bar. The trumpet head is outlined at the top by a groove; below it is a grooved chevron-shaped moulding. The bow is triangular in section, with a second chevron moulding at the top and a stylised acanthus at the centre; below this it carries a vertical groove, but is then broken off. The casting is imperfect: the details are less sharp on the right side, with a few raised spots of metal. Cf Hattatt 1987, no 954, for a similar but simpler brooch. Probably later 1st–2nd century. (Winbolt, 192, II, 1, ‘in trench inside west valla’ (but cf p187, which seems to place this with the finds from the trench dug ‘up against and parallel with [the inner (E.) bank] on the inner side’); Atkins C23, C24; GM.AS6296)
- 27 (Fig 14) Trumpet type, the bow in the shape of a fly; Hull type 168B. The trumpet head has the stump of an integral ring at the top, and wings behind it with the spring; the pin is missing. The head is outlined by a groove; the bow, formed of the fly’s wings and a small lozenge below them representing its head, is enamelled in blue. The foot is a rounded knob; the catchplate is largely missing. Later 1st–2nd century. (Tupper; *Hull Corpus*, pl 606, no 3387; Atkins C9; BM.1853.4–19, 52)
- 28 Lower part of a bow brooch. Plain and narrow, with three fine grooves at the foot; the catchplate has two piercings. Probably a 1st century type such as a Colchester Derivative or Polden Hill. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 75)
- 29 Lower part of a bow brooch. Plain and narrow, small plain everted foot; solid catchplate. Probably a 1st century type such as a Polden Hill. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 74)
- 30 Lower part of a bow brooch. Triangular section, with a chevron moulding just below the centre and an everted and grooved foot; solid catchplate. Probably later 1st–2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 76)
- 31 Lower part of a bow brooch. Triangular section, with slightly everted grooved foot; solid catchplate. Probably later 1st–2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 73)
- 32 Lower part of a bow brooch. The bow has a central groove between two ribs; the foot is disc-shaped, the underside decorated with a ring of now pinkish enamel with a greenish dot in the centre. Part of the catchplate is present, with a large piercing. Probably later 1st–2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 77)
- 33 Pin from a bow brooch, with two and a half turns of the spring and the axial bar. 1st–2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 78)
- 34 Fragment from the spring and pin of a bow brooch. 1st–2nd century. (Winbolt, 192, II, 2; Atkins C23, C24; GM.AS6298)
- 35 (Fig 14) Bridge type, Hull type 229. The head carries a small pointed moulding, balanced by the shaping of the catchplate at the foot; behind the head is a lug for the axial bar of the spring, some of which is still present with the chord looped below. The bow is formed of two steps above and below a central rectangular plate, which has a hatched border and an inner rectangle with six small squares of enamel inlay. The colours of the enamel are now red-brown and blue-green, three squares of each alternating across the two rows. The catchplate is solid, and the pin missing. The casting of the brooch is slightly skewed, and the left side of the bow has traces of sprue along the edge. 2nd century. (Tupper; *Hull Corpus*, pl. 752, no 6644; Atkins C22; BM.1853.4–19, 60)
- 36 (Fig 14) Probably a Bridge type variant; described as a ‘barrel-shaped fibula with green enamel eyes’. No profile survives, but the description suggests a similar shape to no 35, with a round enamelled lug at each end of the bow. The bow is apparently formed of four steps above and below a central rectangle. A 2nd century date is likely. (Tupper; GM R33; Atkins C17)
- 37 (Fig 14) Umbonate plate brooch with a conical boss, Hull type 267C. The round plate originally had a scalloped rim with eight lugs carrying incised roundels, the lugs above the hinge and catchplate being larger than the intermediate ones. The boss is decorated with twelve pointed cells enamelled alternately in red and blue; the centre is finished with a small knob. The hinge has an iron bar; the pin and most of the catchplate are missing. 2nd century, perhaps to early 3rd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 24, fig 16; *Hull Corpus*, pl 787, no 6495; Atkins C16; BM.1853.4–19, 59)
- 38 (Fig 14) Pill-box shaped plate brooch, a type not classified by Hull. The base plate is only present over

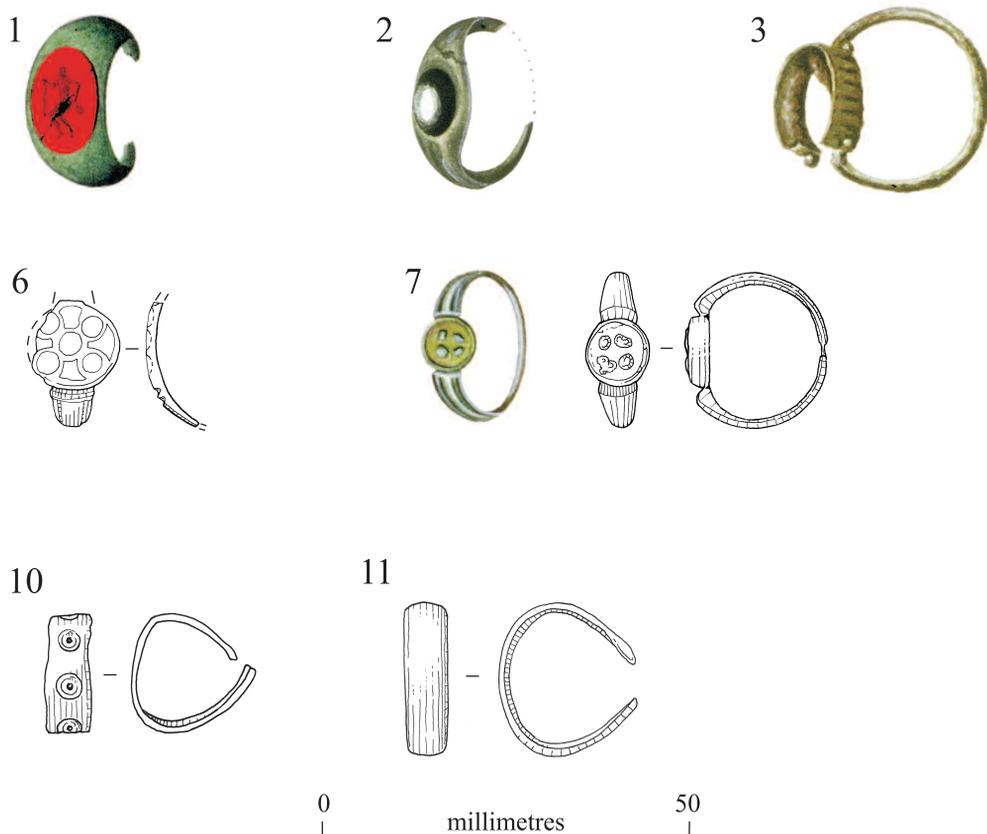


Fig 11 Farley Heath, Albury: copper-alloy finger rings (nos 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11) (Nos 1–3, 7 (left), B Nightingale; nos 6, 7 (right), 10, 11, G Pattison).

the hinge and catchplate, where a raised outer lip is indicated. The disc is raised on two steps, the lower one hatched. The enamel is a blue ground with eight inset spots, alternately blue with inlaid red dots and white with inlaid red. The centre originally held a riveted stud, now lost. The hinge has an iron bar; both hinge and catchplate are incomplete. 2nd century, perhaps to early 3rd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 24, fig 18; Hull *Corpus*, pl 813, no 6499; Atkins C13; BM.1853.4–19, 56)

- 39 (Fig 15) Round plate brooch, Hull type 257A. There is a narrow band of blue enamel inside the rim, and a broader inner band of red enamel with seventeen inset dots of enamel; the colours of the dots are now cream (eight dots), blue (five) and green (four) and they are not evenly arranged. The central recess probably held a conical glass gem rather than enamel (cf Allason-Jones & McKay 1985, no 42). The spring is bronze on an iron bar; only the stump of the catchplate survives. 2nd century. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, no 6884; Atkins C14; BM.1853.4–19, 57)

- 40 (Fig 15) Round plate brooch, Hull type 250. Nightingale shows a ring above the hinge position, of which only the stump now survives. A broad

band of enamel is composed of fourteen segments of alternating colours, now greenish and red-brown; the inner band was also enamelled but only blackish traces remain. The central stud was riveted on and may have been enamelled in the centre. The hinge and stump of the catchplate are present; the underside was apparently filed after casting. 2nd century. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl 767, no 6885; Atkins C15; BM.1853.4–19, 58)

- 41 (Fig 15) Plate brooch in the shape of a four-spoked wheel, Hull type 266A. The rim carries eight round lugs filled with red enamel. The band of enamel on the wheel itself consists of sixteen segments of alternating colours, brownish-green with yellow spots (coinciding with the lugs) and blue with white spots. A hole in the centre of the spokes probably carried a riveted hub. No details of the pin or catchplate can be seen. 2nd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 24, fig 17; Haverfield MS; Atkins C18)

- 42 (Fig 15) Plate brooch, Hull type 228, in the shape of a ring with four lugs, two small round ones at the sides filled with red enamel and two large ones at the ends over the hinge and catchplate. The large ones are in the shape of bird's heads, with

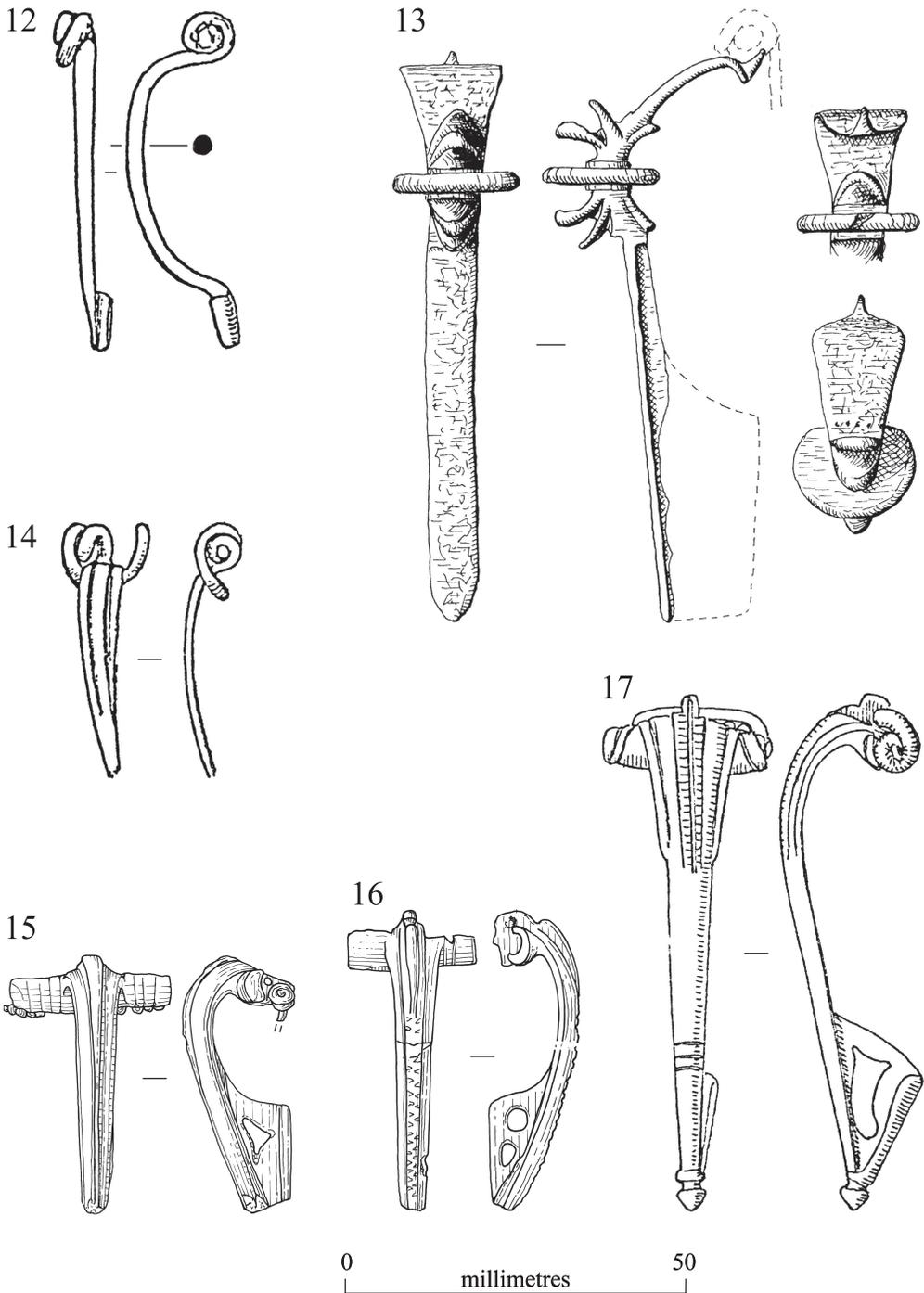


Fig 12 Farley Heath, Albury: copper-alloy brooches (nos 12–17) (Nos 12, 14, 17, M R Hull; no 13, R Hattatt; nos 15, 16, G Pattison).

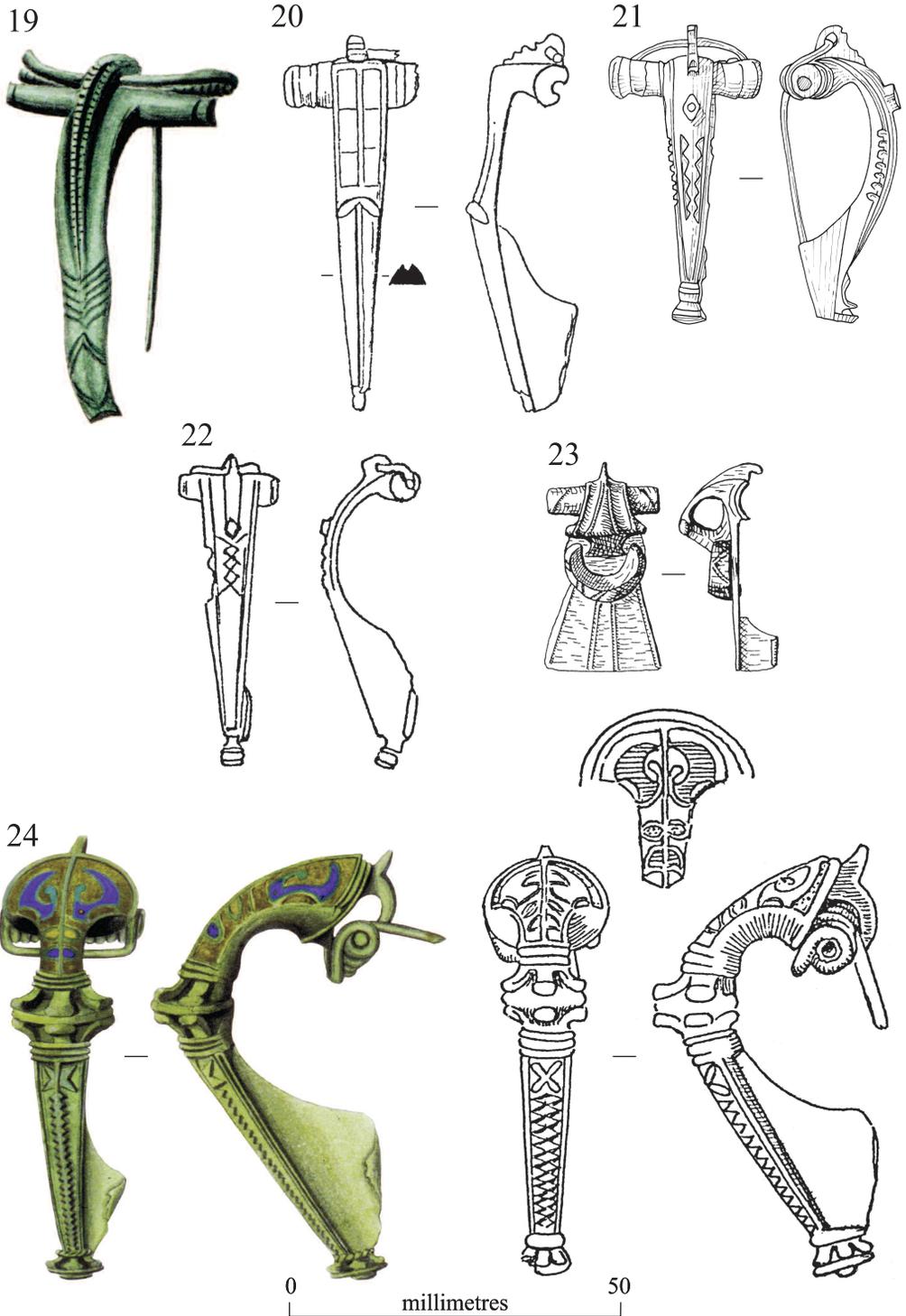


Fig 13 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy brooches (nos 19–24) (Nos 19, 24 (left), B Nightingale; nos 20, 22, 24 (right), M R Hull; no 21, G Pattison; no 23, R Hattatt).

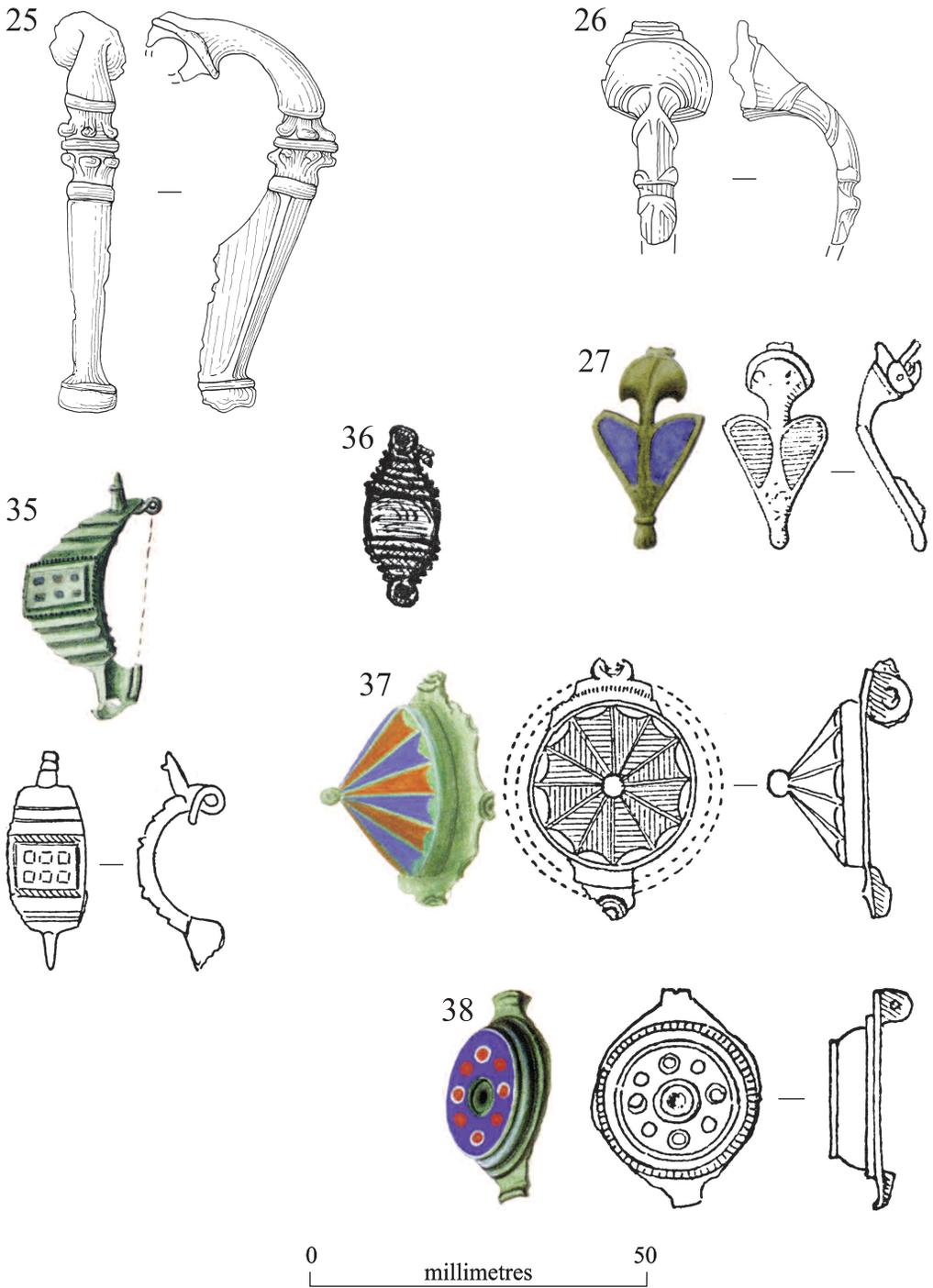


Fig 14 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy brooches (nos 25–27, 35–38) (Nos 25, 26, G Pattison; nos 27 (left), 35 (top), 37 (left), 38 (left), B Nightingale; nos 27 (right), 35 (bottom), 37 (right), 38 (right), M R Hull; no 36, M Tupper).

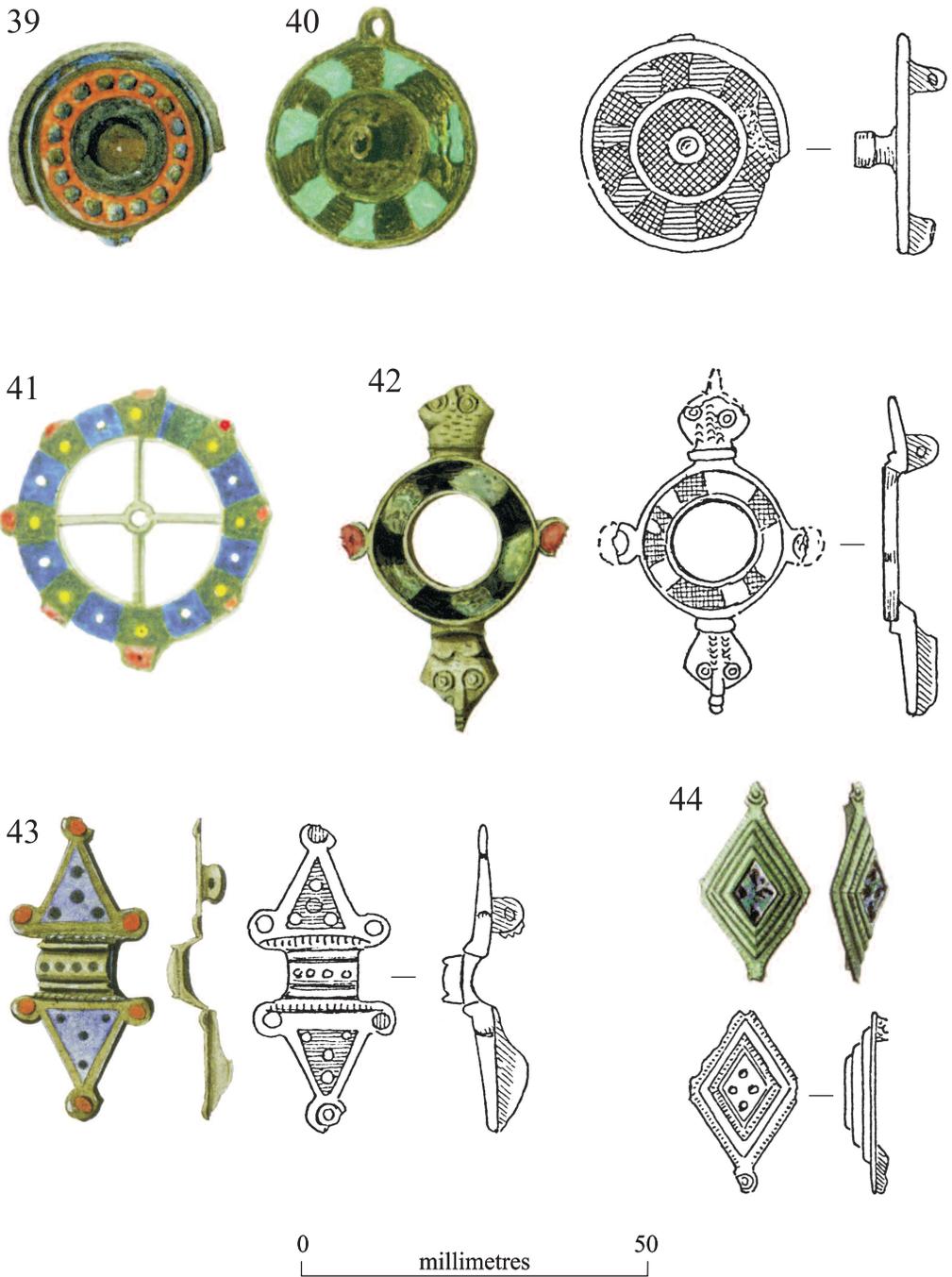


Fig 15 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy brooches (nos 39–44) (Nos 39, 40 (left), 41, 42 (left), 43 (left), 44 (top), B Nightingale; nos 40 (right), 42 (right), 43 (right), 44 (bottom), M R Hull).

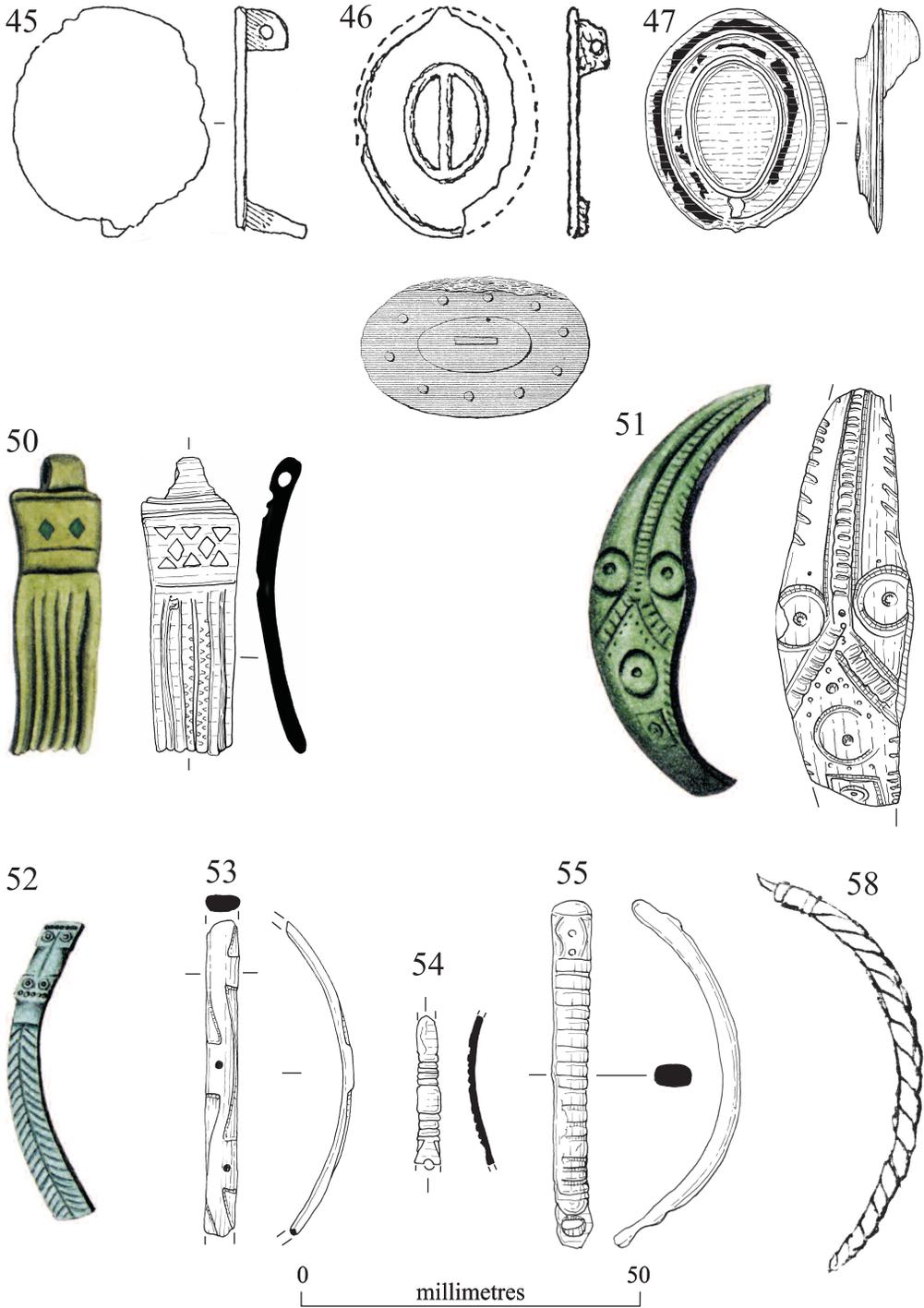


Fig 16 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy brooches (nos 45–47) and bracelets (nos 50–55, 58). The face of no 46 is copied from Tupper 1850, fig 20, which shows the raised metal bar and studs correctly. (Nos 45, 46, M R Hull; 47, 50 (right), 51 (right), 53, 54, 55, G Pattison; nos 50 (left), 51 (left), 52, B Nightingale; no 58 M Tupper).

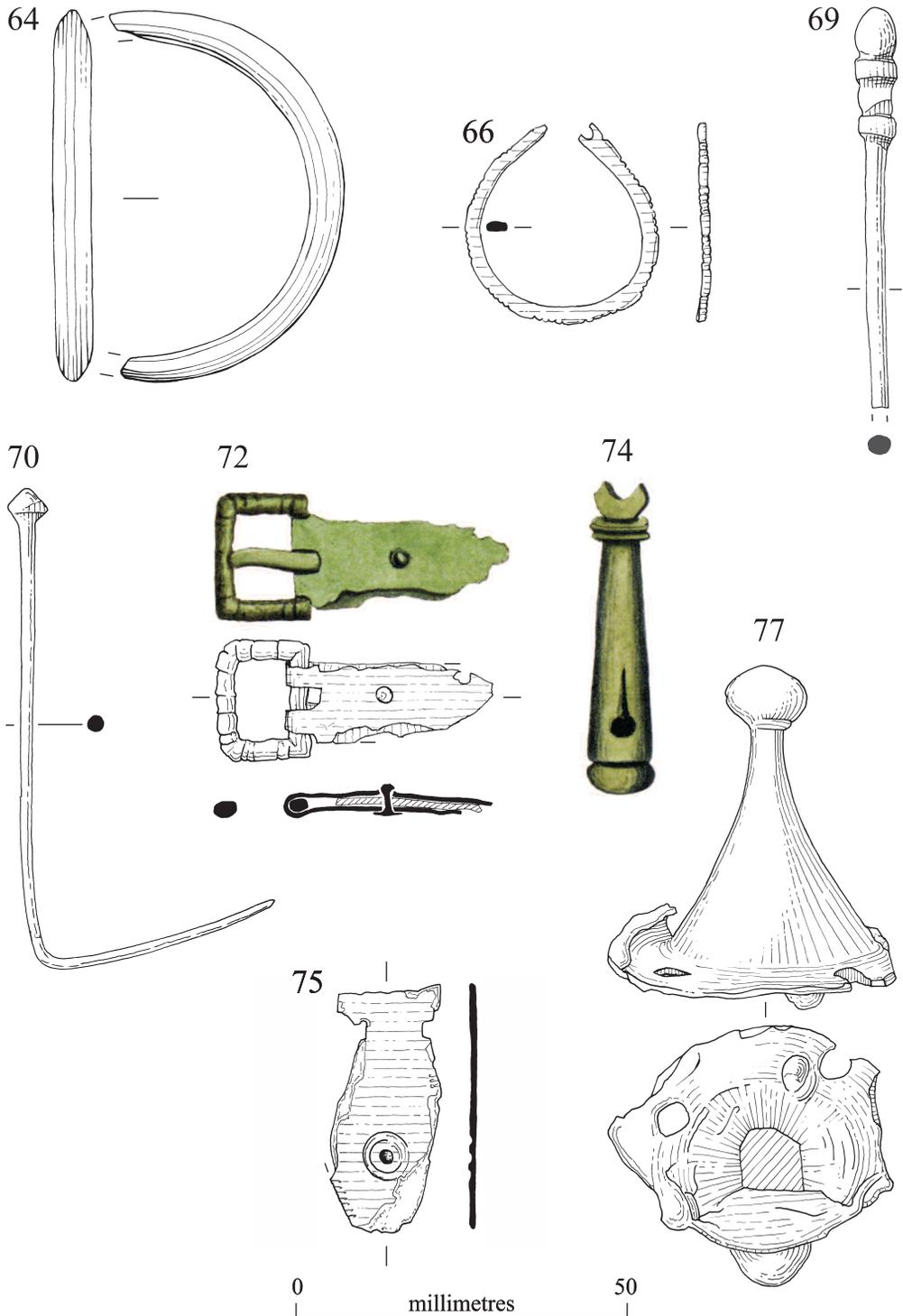


Fig 17 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy bracelets (no 64) and miscellaneous objects (66, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77) (Nos 64, 66, 69, 70, 72 (bottom), 75, 77, G Pattison; nos 72 (top), 74, B Nightingale).

- incised eyes, feathers and other details. The plate has ten segments of rather unevenly spaced enamel in alternate yellow-green and dark blue. The hinge and iron bar and part of the catchplate are present. 2nd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 24, fig 15; Hull *Corpus*, pl 747, no 4369; Atkins C11; BM.1853.4–19, 54)
- 43 (Fig 15) Plate brooch, a type not classified by Hull, in the shape of a pair of triangles with a central moulding. The triangles have a round lug at each corner, filled with red enamel; the triangles are filled with enamel, now blue-green, with four holes for spots of a different colour. The bowed central moulding has two hatched cordons above and below a band with four recessed dots. The hinge, iron bar, end of the pin and stump of the catchplate are present. 2nd century. (Tupper; *Record*, 24, fig 19; Hull *Corpus*, pl 812, no 4359; Atkins C10; BM.1853.4–19, 53)
- 44 (Fig 15) Lozenge-shaped plate brooch, Hull type 227. The plate has hatched edges; there are lugs with incised roundels at the long angles, and probably originally on the short ones. The centre is raised on two steps, the upper one hatched; the enamel in the centre is now blue-green, with four holes for spots of a different colour. The underside is hollowed below the raised area; the hinge, iron bar, end of the pin and stump of the catchplate are all present. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl 749, no 4356; Atkins C12; BM.1853.4–19, 55)
- 45 (Fig 16) Round plate brooch base, Hull type 249E, very slightly dishd; originally decorated with a repoussé disc applied to the face. The hinge, traces of the iron pin and stump of the catchplate are present. 2nd century. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, pl 766, no 6504; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 70)
- 46 (Fig 16) Oval plate brooch, Hull type 260, with traces of a possible ring at one end; damaged. A wide recessed band inside the lip contains enamel, now blue-green, and ten raised metal studs set within it; the enamel in the central recessed oval is now brown, with a raised metal bar. The back has been filed after casting; the hinge and stump of the catchplate are present. Probably later 2nd–3rd century. (Tupper, *Record*, 24, fig 20; Hull *Corpus*, pl 776, no 6512; Atkins C19; BM.1853.4–19, 71)
- 47 (Fig 16) Oval plate brooch, Hull type 271A. The wide border is gilded, with a raised cordon in the middle; the oval central setting would have held a conical glass gem, now lost (cf Hattatt 1989, fig 223). The underside is silvered or tinned; the hinge attachment has apparently been filed flat, though the catchplate stump is present. A hole has been bored through the gilded band, perhaps for the brooch to be used as a pendant after the pin had broken. Later 2nd to mid-3rd century. (Tupper; Hull *Corpus*, no 6887; Atkins C20; BM.1853.4–19, 72)
- 48 Part of a pin, possibly from a brooch; 41mm long, broken at each end. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 152)
- 49 Part of a pin, possibly from a brooch; 36mm long, broken at each end. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 150)

#### Bracelets

- 50 (Fig 16) Strap bracelet with hinged terminal, 13mm wide. The surviving length of the strap has four narrow ribs between the edges, of which the central two are finely hatched; the moulding above the loop of the hinge is also hatched. The terminal is decorated with two rows of three triangles containing traces of reddish-brown enamel, with a pair of lozenges containing blueish-green enamel set between them. Probably 2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C36; BM.1853.4–19, 86)
- 51 (Fig 16) Heavy bracelet, a variant of the snake type, with coarse incised decoration; approximately 60mm in diameter but bent, and broken at each end. At one end the edges are diagonally hatched, both in the same direction, with a horizontally hatched band in the centre. The bracelet then widens round a pair of ring-and-dot roundels which are not symmetrical, the right-hand one (as drawn) being 3mm higher than the other. The straight fork beyond the roundels is horizontally hatched, with dots along the inner edge; beyond the single roundel in the arms of the fork is a plain rectangle with an outer border of dots and a smaller roundel in the centre. From this point one edge is again hatched diagonally, but the other has been worn or ground smooth and lacks both the corner of the rectangle and the edge hatching. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 85)
- 52 (Fig 16) Open-ended bracelet, broken at one end; approximately 60mm in diameter and varying between 5 and 7mm wide. The terminal is decorated with a row of seven square dots; behind these are two ring-and-dot roundels flanking a plain line, which continues between bevelled edges to a second pair of roundels and a row of four square dots. A narrow plain band divides the terminal from the rest of the bracelet, which is decorated with chevrons up to a line across, just on the edge of the break. Probably 3rd or 4th century. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 89)
- 53 (Fig 16) Strip bracelet, broken at each end; approximately 70mm in diameter and 4.5mm wide. The incised decoration consists of dots flanked by lines that then turn and are bevelled diagonally to the edge; the dots alternate along the two sides of the bracelet, forming an overall zigzag pattern. For similar designs, cf Garrard 1995, fig 433, no 365, and, a more elaborate version, Webster 1975, fig 112, no 35, suggesting a later 3rd–4th century date. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 90)
- 54 (Fig 16) Strip bracelet, broken at each end; 3mm wide. At one end the break occurs across the terminal, which is flattened and has a hole for securing a hook; behind the terminal is unevenly

- spaced bead-and-reel decoration. The design is a common one: cf Crummy 1983, fig 43, no 1659; Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, no 3.238; Meates 1987, fig 27, no 91. Probably 3rd–4th century. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 91)
- 55 (Fig 16) Strip bracelet, broken at one end; 5mm wide. The terminal is flattened with a hole for securing a hook; the decoration consists of incised vertical lines some 2mm apart, then a wide bevelled bead and a broken narrower bead. For similar bevelled beads, cf Garrard 1995, fig 433, no 367. Probably 3rd–4th century. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 87)
- 56 Strip bracelet, two fragments. One end has the hook surviving from the catch; the decoration consists of grooves, probably similar in style and date to no 55. (Found *c* 1972 just outside the north-east corner of the New Field; Atkins C38)
- 57 Strip bracelet, broken at each end. The edges are decorated with diagonal hatching facing in the same direction on both sides. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 88; not available for study in 2000)
- 58 (Fig 16) Bracelet, broken at each end, made from two or more strands of wire twisted together. Part of one terminal is present, a bead-and-reel ornament binding the ends together. (Tupper; Atkins C37; GM R33)
- 59 Bracelet, broken at each end, made from two strands of wire twisted together. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 95)
- 60 Bracelet, broken at each end, made from two strands of wire twisted together and then flattened. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 96)
- 61 Bracelet, broken at each end, made from three strands of wire twisted together. One strand is wound proud of the other two and is now patinated to green against their brown: probably two metals, such as copper or bronze and brass, were used together for contrast. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 93)
- 62 Bracelet, broken at each end and now bent into a loop. Made from three strands of wire twisted together and then flattened. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 94)
- 63 Bracelet, broken at each end, made from five flat strands of wire twisted into a hollow tube. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 92)
- 64 (Fig 17) Plain half-ring, offset and narrowed at both broken ends; possibly a bracelet. Diameter *c* 5.4mm. (Tupper; Atkins C37; BM.1853.4–19, 97)
- 65 Two fragments of iron wire each threaded with a copper-alloy bead 8–9mm in diameter; possibly part of a bracelet. (Winbolt; GM.AS6303)
- Ear-rings*
- 66 (Fig 17) Penannular ear-ring of Allason-Jones' type 2e, broken at both ends; probably one of a pair with no 67. The flat bronze strip is 3mm wide x 1.5mm thick, with a drop of *c* 30mm. One end is broken across a circular hole which may have carried a pendant or held a hook fastening. The outer face is decorated with groups of between four and six incised lines, giving the effect of bead-and-reel ornament. Allason-Jones 1989, no 229. (Tupper; Atkins D2; BM.1853.4–19, 102)
- 67 Penannular ear-ring, as no 66 and probably a pair to it; broken at both ends. Allason-Jones 1989, no 230. (Tupper; Atkins D2; BM.1853.4–19, 101)
- 68 Strip, 2mm wide by 1mm thick, shaped into a loop; broken at both ends. Possibly a plain penannular ear-ring, as Allason-Jones 1989, type 1, with a drop of 40mm. (Tupper; Atkins D2; BM.1853.4–19, 154)
- Hairpins*
- 69 (Fig 17) Hairpin with an ovoid finial set on a pair of grooved squares above and below a smaller ovoid reel; broken at the other end and now 59mm in length. Cool (1990), Group 3, probably of 2nd–3rd century date. (Tupper; *Record*, 25, refers to 'hairpins'; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4–19, 140)
- 70 (Fig 17) Hairpin with a small conical head, probably missing the very tip; 107mm long. The shaft is bent through a little over 90°. Cool (1990), Group 1. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4–19, 147)
- 71 Hairpin probably, missing at least the upper end; now 55mm long. The shaft is bent through approximately 50°. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 149)
- Buckles and belt attachments*
- 72 (Fig 17) Buckle with separate tongue and with part of the sheet metal strap end attached. The buckle measures 18 x 13mm; the three visible sides are decorated with bead and reel ornament, with diagonal incisions across one corner and probably originally across both. The attached strap end survives to a length of 31mm; it has lost its edges but a rivet which held it in place is still present and there are traces of the leather strap between the two folds. The broken end of the strap is decorated with a pair of raised circles. (Tupper; *Record*, notes 'buckles'; Atkins D1; BM.1853.4–19, 100)
- 73 Possible tongue from a larger buckle than no 72, broken at each end; *c* 3 x 2.5mm and now 28mm long. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 153)
- 74 (Fig 17) Club-shaped strap terminal with tinned or silvered surface, now 46mm high. The attachment ring, now broken, has a V-shaped opening; below is a double cordon. There are four tear-shaped openings, probably for niello, round the club, which has a groove above the lower end. The shape and decoration recall Hercules' club, a popular motif on small decorative objects; there is

a similar but smaller terminal from Thetford (Johns 1996, fig 5.17). (Tupper; Atkins D21; BM.1853.4–19, 126)

- 75 (Fig 17) Amphora-shaped strap terminal. Chipped and abraded, with only one small area retaining the original edge with its incised border; now 32mm long x 16mm wide. Parts of the two attachment holes are present at each side of the top, and there is a single incised circle round a hole in the centre. Such strap ends generally date to the later 4th century (cf Simpson 1976, fig 4). (Tupper; Atkins D5; BM.1853.4–19, 106)

*Priestly head-dresses*

- 76 (Fig 18) Head-dress composed of a small round cap 51mm in diameter cast with an integral finial in the shape of a double knob, from which hung four equally spaced chains. There is a fine incised line round the upper knob and a wider, rather unevenly incised line round the upper rim of the cap. The cap has three plain loops set at right angles round the rim, one of which is now broken; the fourth loop clearly broke off and was replaced by a hole bored in the rim. The surviving lengths of chain are all composed of round butt-ended links made from wire of varying thickness; the links are between 9 and 12mm in diameter. The complete length, connected to both cap and a looped fitting, consists of thirteen links; the length from the hole in the rim, not securely attached, is of six links; and the other complete loop carries a single link plus a separate length of fifteen now attached by thread. The looped fitting consists of a large ring with a small ring on top to which the chain is attached, and a D-shaped loop at each side; the underside is filed smooth. This fitting would have held a strap or band linking the four chains round the brow and, on the analogy of the two most complete Wanborough head-dresses (Bird 1994a, figs 23, 24), two of the other three such fittings would also have had a ring below to carry a chain hanging on to the breast. For full discussion, see Bird 1996. (Found c1971; Atkins D49; GM.AS333)

- 77 (Fig 17) Head-dress terminal, rather bent and distorted, perhaps by fire; now 45mm high. The small round cap is approximately 40mm in diameter; it has two holes in the rim, and probably originally had four, as no 76. The integral finial is a narrow conical spike with a small knob on the tip; it contains remains of what appears to be burnt material. The overall design of the head-dress is likely to have been closely similar to no 76 and the Wanborough examples. (Tupper, possibly the item described in *Record*, 24, as 'boss of a shield'; Atkins D9; BM.1853.4–19, 111)

*Sceptre fittings*

- 78 (Figs 19, 20) Sceptre handle and decorated spiral binding. The handle, now in two pieces, is of

spirally wound iron, D-shaped in section and approximately 7mm thick; the pieces cannot now be joined but add up to six turns of the strip. The copper-alloy binding is now 460mm long, broken at one end, and has been flattened out. The complete end is undecorated for 48mm, and it is clear from Nightingale's drawing that this end was covered by the handle; he wrote in a letter dated 28 February 1849 that 'the iron top or head of the staff is still preserved, the bronze being attached to it' (GM R33, no 2). The method of making up the sceptre was the same as for those from Wanborough (Bird 1994a, 94–6): the binding was wound round a wooden shaft (already gone when the sceptre was found, as Nightingale noted in the letter quoted above) and held in place with tacks, then the handle was placed over the end and secured. On this sceptre, a large iron nail was hammered into the end of the handle to hold it in place; the nail, slightly corroded, is now 63mm long with a flat head at least 21mm in diameter.

The binding has a tack hole 8mm from the end, and a second 46mm from the end; no other tack positions can be identified. According to the British Museum's site index 'two bronze nails' were found with the sceptre fittings, and these are probably the two small tacks now stored with the Farley Heath finds without individual accession numbers. They are 9 and 10mm long, their heads simply folded over and flattened, and are identical to the tacks found with the Wanborough sceptres (eg Bird 1994a, fig 28).

The decoration, raised on the face, has been impressed from the back using tracers of at least two sizes and a pointed punch. The dots made by the punch – the border, the eyes of the helmeted head, the eyes, nipples, navel and testicles of the standing figure and the odd dot over one of the birds – have sometimes worn through into a small hole at the tip.

From the handle end, the identifiable motifs are: a bird, probably a raven; a dog; a larger animal, from the position of its horns probably a stag rather than a bull; a helmeted head; a solar wheel; a long arrow-shaped object, perhaps a stylised tree; tongs apparently gripping an object on an anvil; a long-handled mallet; a naked male figure below what may be a conical cap; tongs; a hammer; a second raven; and possibly a second solar wheel. Enigmatic geometric symbols are interspersed with these motifs, particularly a larger group between the last two. The iconography of the binding, which combines a number of Celtic religious elements, has been described and discussed in a number of publications, notably Goodchild 1938a, 24–5; 1938b; 1946–7; 1947; Green 1976, 219; Black 1985. (Tupper; *Record*, 25; Atkins D50; BM.1936.3–11, 1–3 and two unnumbered tacks)

- 79 Tack, probably from a sceptre, the head flattened and roundish. 17mm long but missing the tip, and bent below the head. (Tupper; Atkins D30; BM.1853.4–19, 146)

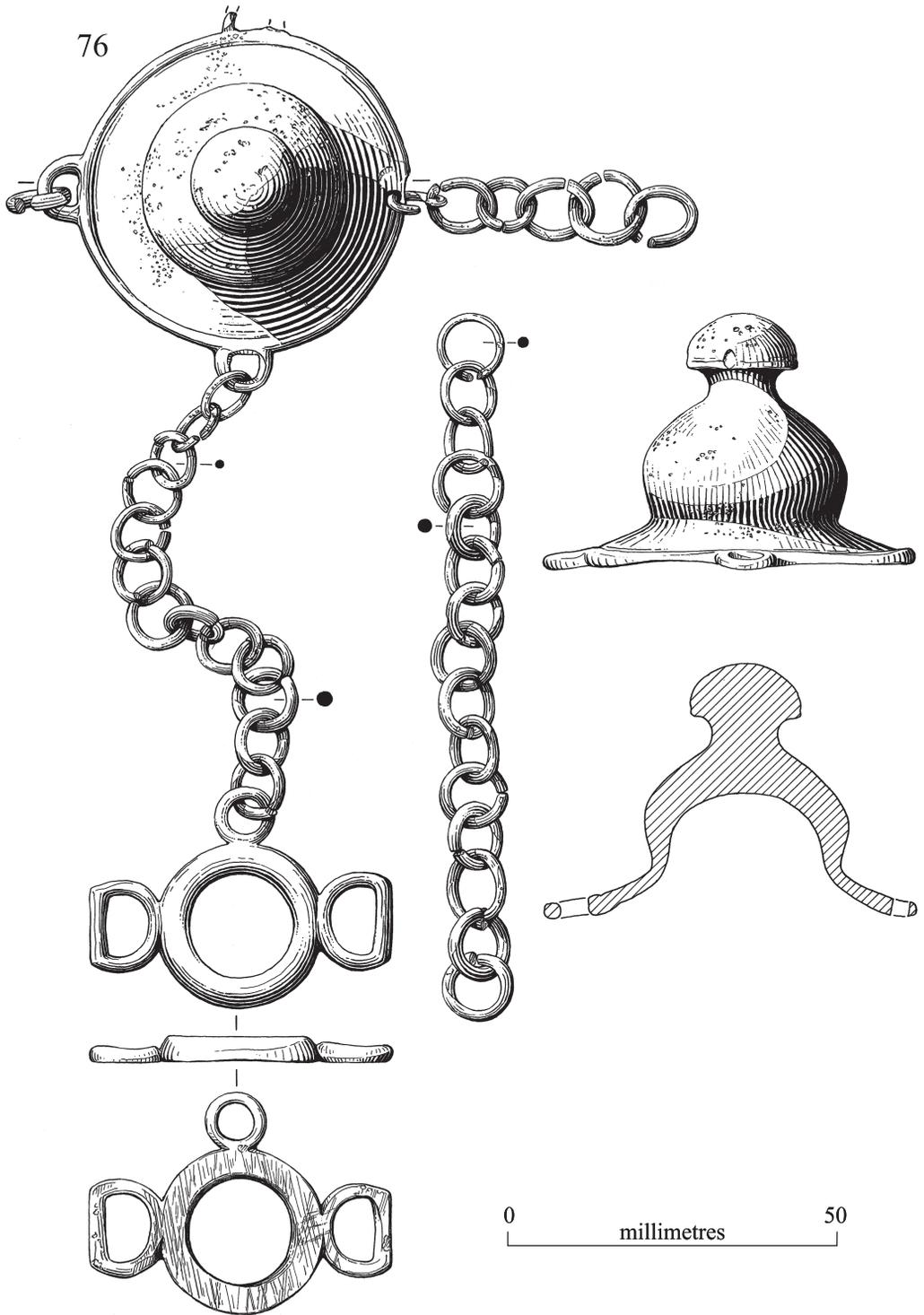


Fig 18 Farley Heath, Albury. Priestly head-dress (no 76) (Drawn by D W Williams).

- 80 (Fig 21) Sceptre terminal probably, incomplete; 28mm in diameter at the end. The end is flat, with a series of grooves surrounding a central hole; the edge is also grooved, then becomes narrower, with two roughly incised grooves above the break. The surface shows vertical marks from the turning process. This would have been a somewhat heavier terminal than those from Wanborough (Bird 1994a, no 18, is the closest in style) but there are larger handles from Willingham Fen (Henig 1984, pl 62). (Lowther & Goodchild, according to GM register, but its resemblance (it is clearly a heavily leaded alloy) to Winbolt, 193, VI, 2 (Atkins D40), which is otherwise missing, should be noted; unfortunately Winbolt's report and illustration give no scale or dimensions. Atkins D58; GM.AS6391)
- 81 (Fig 21) Eagle figurine, possibly the terminal for a sceptre (cf Henig 1984, pl 62, from Willingham Fen); 48mm long. The feathers on the back are marked by overlapping semi-circles, the tail by incised dots above chevrons and the wing-tips by diagonal lines; the eyes are shown by two impressions. The legs are stumpy and broken. (Tupper; *Record*; Atkins D10; BM.1853.4-19, 113)

#### Miniature stands

- 82 (Fig 22) Stand, cast in one piece, the flat upper face pierced by a large central hole and a small hole in each angle; there is a raised knob at each corner. Overall height 30mm; the top is 32mm square. The sides are in the shape of arches on short plain feet, and are enamelled with two designs arranged alternately. One design consists of ten tall triangles enamelled in pairs, three pairs red and two blue-green; one side has an extra red triangle in the centre. The spandrels below were also enamelled, but only possible traces of blue-green now survive. The other design has a crescent outlined in metal and filled with red enamel; the enamel of the remainder is now blue-green, with two pairs of opposed scrolls raised in metal. A stand with the same enamel designs comes from London (London Museum 1930, fig 36, no 3; cf Bateson 1981, fig 8, A). Two of the sides are damaged and the foot between them lost; comparison with other stands suggests that the three surviving legs are broken off. The purpose of these stands is unknown, though their occurrence on temple sites does suggest a ritual purpose; they seem to have come in threes in graduated sizes so that they could stand on top of each other (Bateson 1981, 47-8). (Tupper; *Record*, 25; *Archaeol J*, 11 (1854), 27 and fig; Atkins D55; BM.1853.4-19, 120)
- 83 (Fig 23) Stand, as no 82 but not a pair to it as the dimensions of the two are similar; the legs are longer than those on no 82, and now bend inwards. Overall height approximately 48mm; the top is 32mm square. The knobs on the corners of the upper surface are rather damaged. One of the two alternating enamel designs is a crescent and scrolls, as no 82; the crescent is filled with red enamel, the rest blue-green. The other design is geometric (Bateson 1981, fig 8, A, centre left); the angular motif is enamelled in red, the area above it in green and the area below and to the sides in blue with small blocks of green set at the base of the sides. (Tupper; *Record*, 25, fig 24; *Archaeol J*, 11 (1854), 27 and fig; Atkins D54; BM.1853.4-19, 119)

#### Phalera

- 84 (Fig 24) Phalera, circular but damaged round much of the base; the surviving edge suggests an original diameter of *c*56mm. The head is of Medusa, with a pair of snake's heads over each eye; her hair is swept back from her forehead and temples and falls beside her cheeks. The back is hollowed and roughly finished from the casting process, showing that this part was not intended to be seen, but no attachment holes are now discernible. The *phalera* was originally a type of disc or medallion worn as a military decoration on metal or leather armour, and Medusa was a popular image. Toynbee suggests that the British finds may once have belonged to soldiers, but does not exclude their use as decorative or apotropaic mounts in other contexts (1964, 336-7). (Inscribed in ink 'Farley Heath, Whitbourn', so perhaps originally in the possession of R Whitbourn, whose coin collection included seven from Farley Heath (*SJAC* 1858, 69-70; Whitbourn 1864); it was acquired by the Ashmolean Museum from Sir John Evans' collection, and was possibly purchased by him in the later 19th century. It may be the 'bronze mask' recorded, with no authority given, in *VCH*, 4, 357 (Atkins D45); Atkins D52; Ashmolean Museum accession 1927.559)

#### Studs

- 85 (Fig 24) Large flat stud, 34mm in diameter, with a shallow beading round the edge and a double beading round the central boss; the area between the beadings and the hollow in the centre of the boss were probably both enamelled (cf Bateson 1981, fig 7, B). The pin is slightly off-centre. (Tupper; Atkins D15; BM.1853.4-19, 117)
- 86 (Fig 24) Hollow stud, 18mm in diameter and 11mm high, with a groove halfway up, above which is a crudely modelled lion's head with the mane shown as a circle of incised lines. There is an iron pin inside. (Tupper; Atkins D6; BM.1853.4-19, 107)
- 87 Stud with a bowl-shaped head containing a central boss, on a square shaft 170mm long which tapers to a blunt point. Such studs are classified as 'bell-shaped studs' by Allason-Jones & Miket (1984, 238-44), and probably served as knobs and ornamental fittings for a variety of objects, including the terminals of lock-pins (eg Goodburn 1984, fig 19, no 172). (Found *c*1972 just outside the north-east corner of New Field; Atkins D44)

78

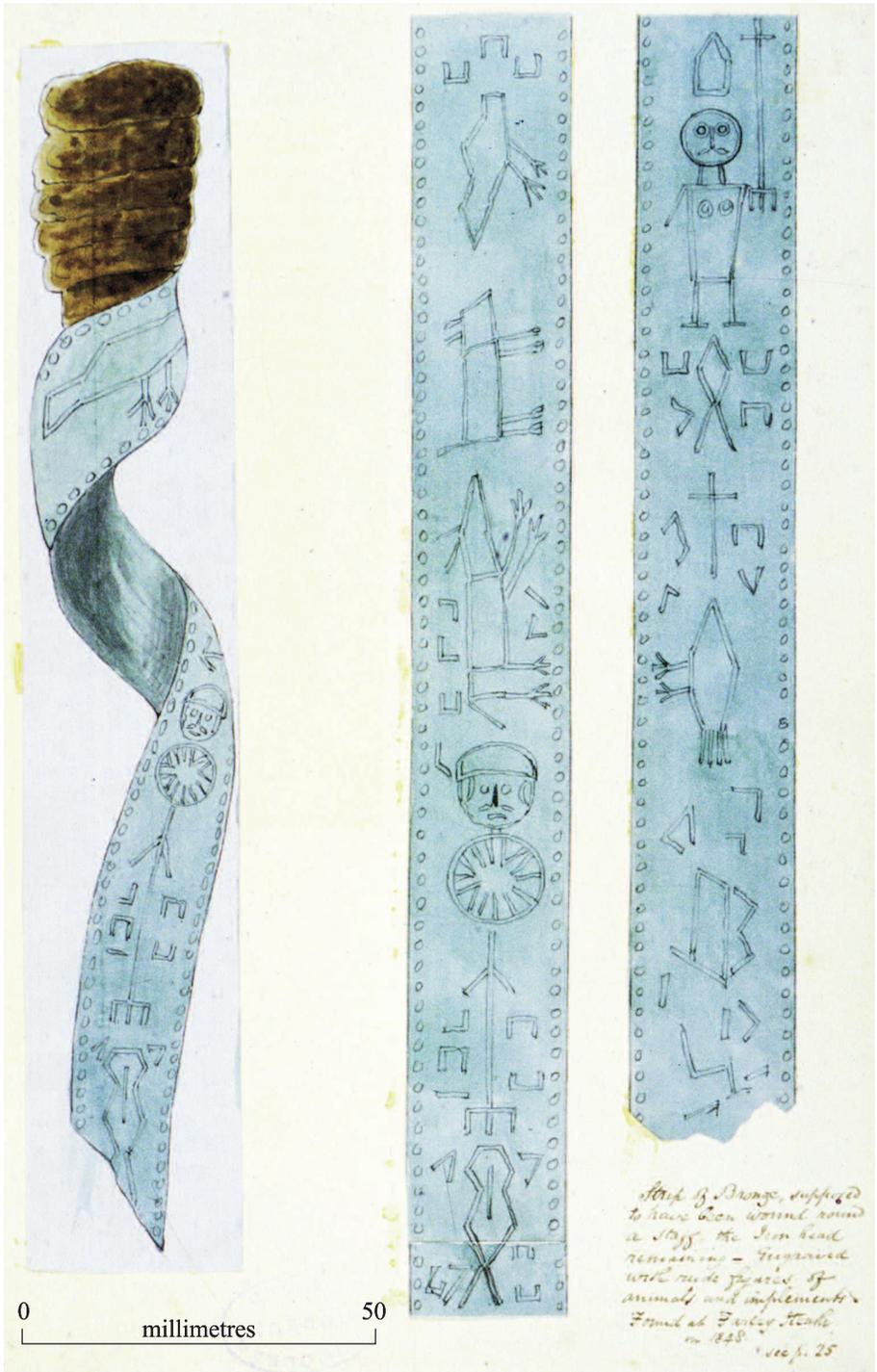


Fig 19 Farley Heath, Albury. Sceptre handle and decorated spiral binding (no 78) (Drawn by M Tupper).

78

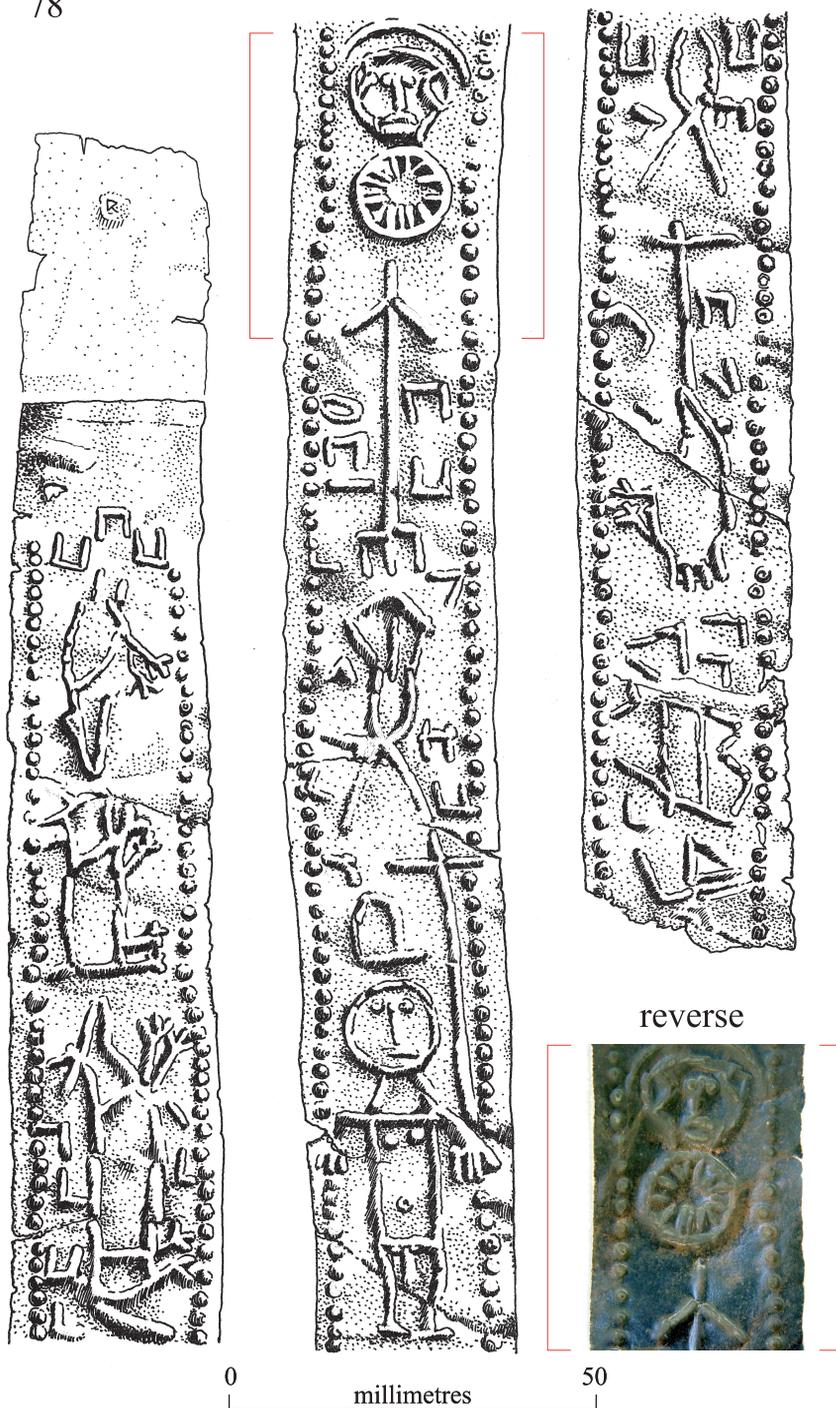


Fig 20 Farley Heath, Albury. Sceptre handle and decorated spiral binding (no 78) (Drawn by D W Williams (after Goodchild 1938b), with plain terminal added by G Pattison; photograph of reverse, G Pattison).



Fig 21 Farley Heath, Albury. Sceptre fittings (nos 80, 81) (Nos 80, 81 (bottom right), G Pattison; no 81 (top), B Nightingale; no 81 (bottom left), M Tupper).

- 88 (Fig 24) Small conical stud or boss with a knob on the tip. (Tupper; Haverfield MS; Atkins D56)
- 89 Hollow domed stud, 8mm in diameter, with abraded edges; the pin is lost. (Tupper; Atkins C34; BM.1853.4-19, 84)
- 90 Hollow domed stud, probably grooved round the edge with a raised outer lip, of which only traces remain. The central dome is 16mm in diameter; the interior is mostly filled with iron corrosion from the pin. (Wimbolt; GM.AS6302)
- 91 Dome-headed stud or pin; the head is 8mm in diameter, the round pin 33mm long but missing the tip and slightly bent. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4-19, 145)
- 92 Dome-headed stud or pin; the head is 9mm in diameter, the square pin 15mm long but missing the tip and bent. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4-19, 143)
- 93 Dome-headed stud or pin; the head is 11mm in diameter, the square pin 27mm long. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4-19, 144)
- 94 Dome-headed stud or pin; the head is 12mm in diameter, the square pin 29mm long but perhaps missing the tip. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4-19, 142)

82

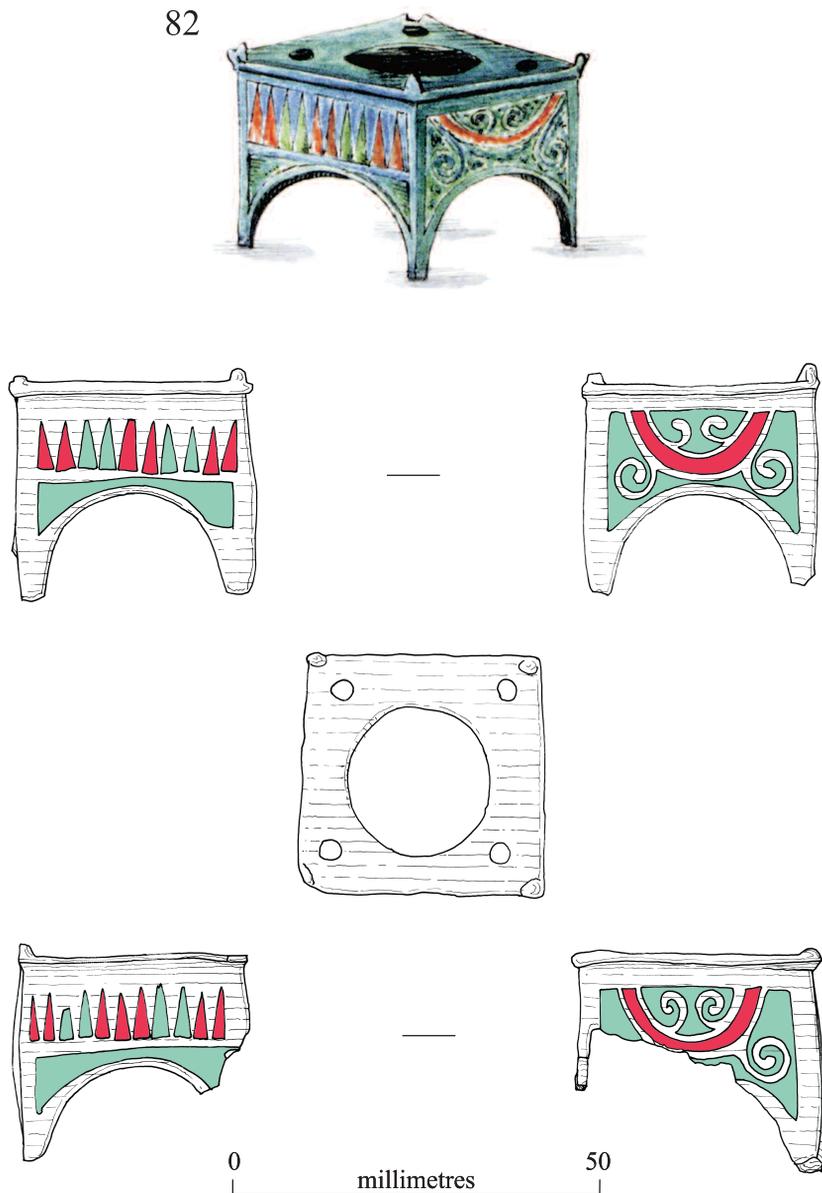


Fig 22 Farley Heath, Albury. Miniature stand (no 82). Of the original enamel, only red survives; the enamel coloured blue-green is stained by corrosion products. (No 82 (top), B Nightingale; other views, G Pattison).

95 Dome-headed stud or pin; approximately 20mm long but missing the tip. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4–19, 141; not available for study in 2000)

*Other mounts and fittings*

96 (Fig 24) Small disc with a broken ring attached and the stump of a pin underneath; 16mm in

diameter. The face is divided into two concentric rings, both with traces of decayed enamel: the outer ring has alternate segments of blue-green and creamy yellow, the inner alternate segments of creamy yellow and possibly reddish brown. No colour is discernible in the central cell. A close parallel is illustrated by Bateson (1981, fig 9, C, iii), a similar stud with a pelta-shaped pendant, identified as a box handle. (Tupper; Atkins D6; BM.1853.4–19, 108)

83

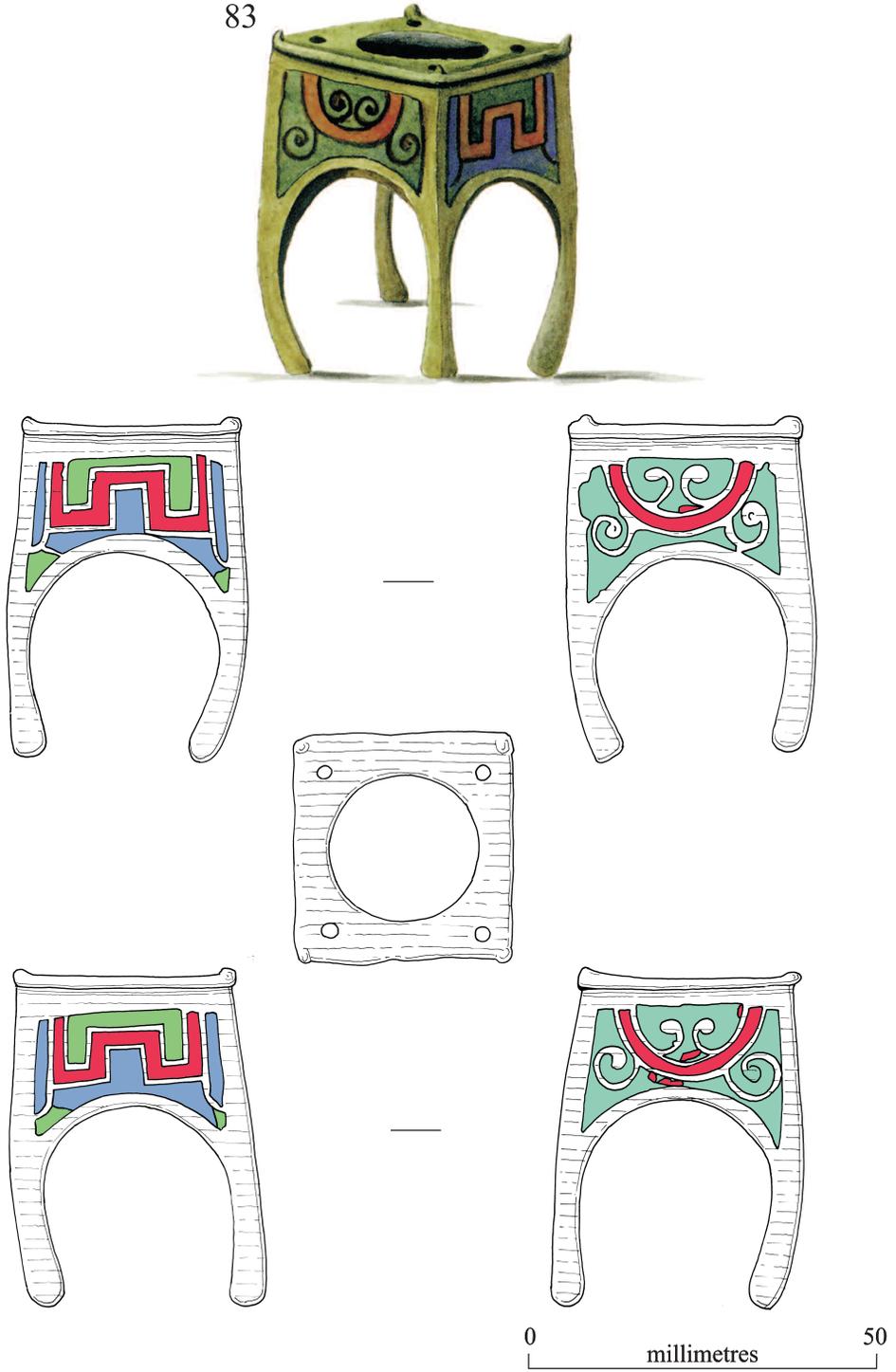
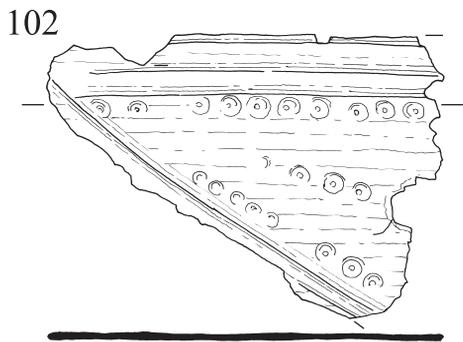
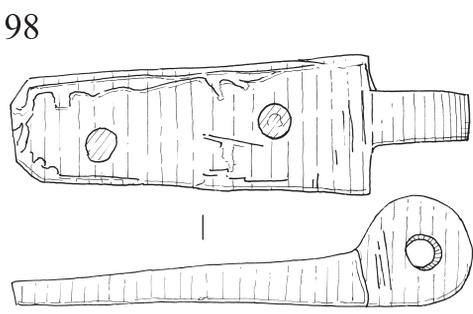
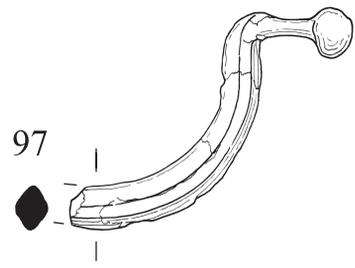
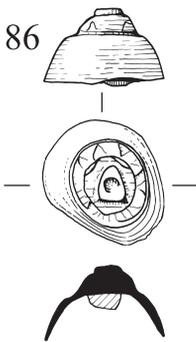
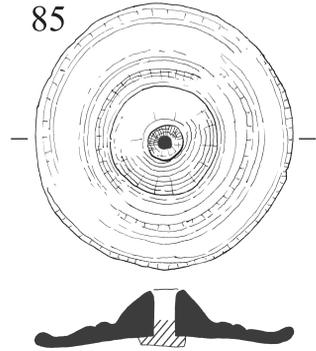


Fig 23 Farley Heath, Albury. Miniature stand (no 83). Of the original enamel, red, blue and green survive on the geometric faces, only red on the scroll faces; the blue-green is stained by corrosion products. (No 83 (top), B Nightingale; other views G Pattison).



0 millimetres 50

Fig 24 Farley Heath, Albury. Phalera (no 84), studs (nos 85, 86, 88) and other copper-alloy fittings (nos 96–98, 102) (No 84, photograph courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; nos 85, 86, 97, 98, 102, G Pattison; nos 88, 96, B Nightingale).

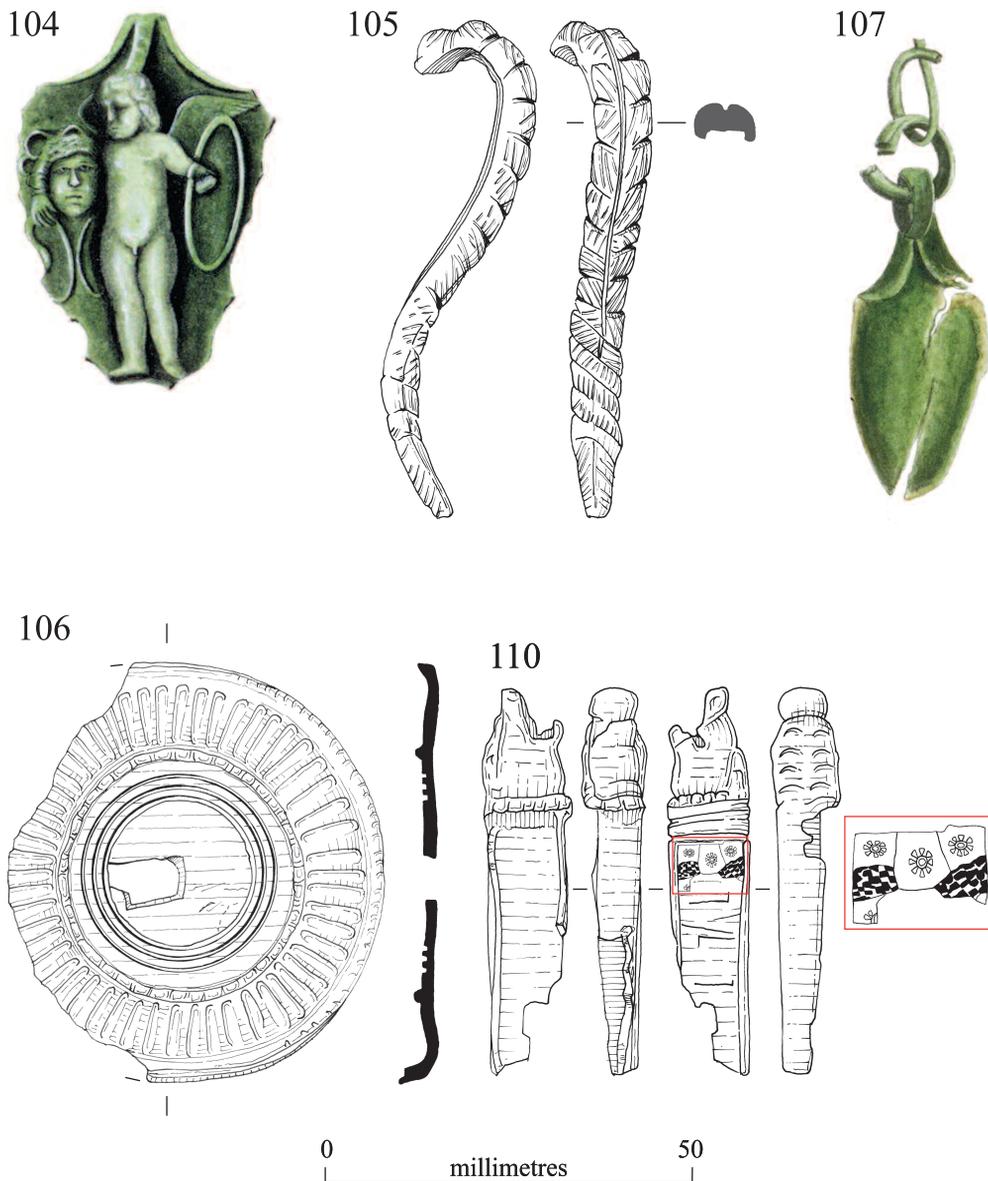


Fig 25 Farley Heath, Albury. Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (nos 104–107, 110) (Nos 104, 107, B Nightingale; nos 105, 106, 110, G Pattison).

97 (Fig 24) Drop handle, incomplete, probably from a box, with a drop of *c*32mm. The attachment bar is straight, with a knob terminal; the handle itself is lozenge-shaped in section. (Tupper; Atkins D13; BM.1853.4–19, 116)

98 (Fig 24) Leaf from a small strap hinge 68mm long, possibly missing the outer edge. Wedge-shaped, with a round plate at the end to pivot

between the two plates of its companion; there are two nail holes in the leaf. Bronze hinges were used for such items as folding gaming boards (Crummy 1997, 68–9; P Crummy, pers comm) and boxes (Stead & Rigby 1986, fig 30, nos 13, 14). (Tupper, probably the ‘bronze double-wedge’ noted on *Record*, 25; Atkins D18; BM.1853.4–19, 134)

- 99 Domed plate, 18mm in diameter and 7mm high. The inside is partially filled with hard whitish material, perhaps lead or solder. The 'traces of round incisions for enamel' noted by Winbolt are shallow spots of corrosion. Probably a mount for a box or similar item. (Winbolt, 192, II, 7; Atkins D39; GM.AS6301)
- 100 Domed plate, 45mm in diameter. The centre is missing, but the interior has traces of white material, perhaps lead or solder. Probably a mount for a box or similar item. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4-19, 131)
- 101 Domed plate, 15mm across, with rather uneven raised outer ring. The flat edges are broken. Probably a mount for a box or similar item. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4-19, 133)
- 102 (Fig 24) One end of a lozenge-shaped plate, with no certain edges; now measuring 55 x 38mm overall. A border of two raised ribs is edged on the inside by a rather unevenly spaced row of ring-and-dot roundels, and a further row of roundels runs from the angle towards the centre. Most of the roundels are faint and incompletely impressed. Probably a mount for a box or similar item. (Tupper; Atkins D3; BM.1853.4-19, 104)
- 103 Piece of thin sheet, right-angled, now measuring 72 x 51mm overall. The one chipped edge, 68mm long, has an uneven row of seven holes 2-3mm in diameter punched through from the upper side, and there are further holes below. Probably a mount, perhaps for a leather or heavy cloth item rather than a wooden one. (Tupper; Atkins D4; BM.1853.4-19, 105)

*Vessels*

- 104 (Fig 25) Mount from the base of a flagon handle, probably originally shield-shaped; now 51mm high x 37mm wide. The decoration is in high relief, and shows a cupid holding a shield in his left hand and Medusa's head in his right, in imitation of the hero Perseus. There are three loops above the Gorgon's head, representing snakes, and two below, probably to show drips of blood. The back is concave, to fit against the flagon wall, and is roughly finished. The cupid's feet are now lost, as are all the edges except at the top. (Tupper; *Record*, 25, fig 21, 'portion of bronze armour'; Haverfield MS 'sculptured bronze ornament, probably part of a breast plate'; Atkins D48; BM.1853.4-19, 124)
- 105 (Fig 25) Narrow handle, probably from a two-handled vessel, broken at both ends; now 9mm wide at the top and 2.5mm wide at the tapered lower end. The handle is strongly curved at the upper end, with a flattened offset just before the break, and the lower end is tapered. There is a deep groove down the centre, flanked by incised chevrons with finer uneven lines in between, giving a feathery effect; at the lower end the groove disappears and the chevrons are replaced

- by diagonals, again with finer lines between. No signs of the means of attachment are now present, though the offset at the top probably fitted under the rim. (Tupper; Atkins D20; BM.1853.4-19, 125)
- 106 (Fig 25) Round plate, possibly the lid from a flagon; 57mm in diameter. The plate is flat at the edge, then curves up and is decorated with radiating lines; a hatched beading defines the flat centre, which has three concentric grooves round a small central boss and an angular hole set off-centre. The angular hole might suggest use as a lock-plate, but the edges are complete and there is no sign of any means of attachment; a flagon from Pompeii, with a round lid attached to the handle by an arm, may provide a better parallel (Ciarallo & De Carolis 1999, 190, no 228). (Tupper; Atkins D15; BM.1853.4-19, 118)
- 107 (Fig 25) Hollowed oval pendant 42mm long attached to a chain, probably the escutcheon from a hanging bowl. The pendant is formed of sheet metal, folded over at the top to form a loop; the interior is filled with white material, perhaps lead or solder. The two surviving links of the chain are made from folded sheet metal. Hanging bowls are not common in the Roman period, but cf the fine silver example from Water Newton, of 3rd century date (Painter 1977, 11-12, no 4). (Tupper; Atkins D37; BM.1853.4-19, 128)
- 108 'The third of the moulded rim of a bronze vessel' is recorded by Winbolt. (192, II, 5; Atkins D23)
- 109 (Fig 26) Ladle, a *cyathus*, the handle terminating in a duck's head. The shallow bowl is 72mm in diameter, and plain apart from a small raised curve at each side of the handle. The vertical handle is rectangular in section, 10 x 5mm in the centre, with a stepped moulding at the top, beyond which it bends outwards and becomes sub-circular, representing the duck's neck. The head of the duck is simply shaped; the beak is almost flat at the end, and now rather bent. Two crossed lines impressed under the head appear to have been made during casting. The type was probably of Etruscan origin, and was long-lived (Tassinari 1975, 38-9, no 40); discussing the versions made in silver, Strong (1966, 143) writes that the type did not survive in common use into the 1st century AD. This bronze ladle is therefore unlikely to date beyond the early 1st century AD, but Tassinari notes its use for libations (1975, 39, no 41) and it may well have been a valued priestly or votive heirloom. A similar ladle terminating in two duck's heads was found in Dorchester during the digging of deep drains in the 19th century (Moule 1906, 73; C.J Sparey Green, pers comm). (Atkins D53; Charterhouse School Museum acc no 517. Charterhouse School Museum acc no 363 (Atkins G20), a small glazed pot of probable post-medieval date, is labelled as having been found with it.)

109

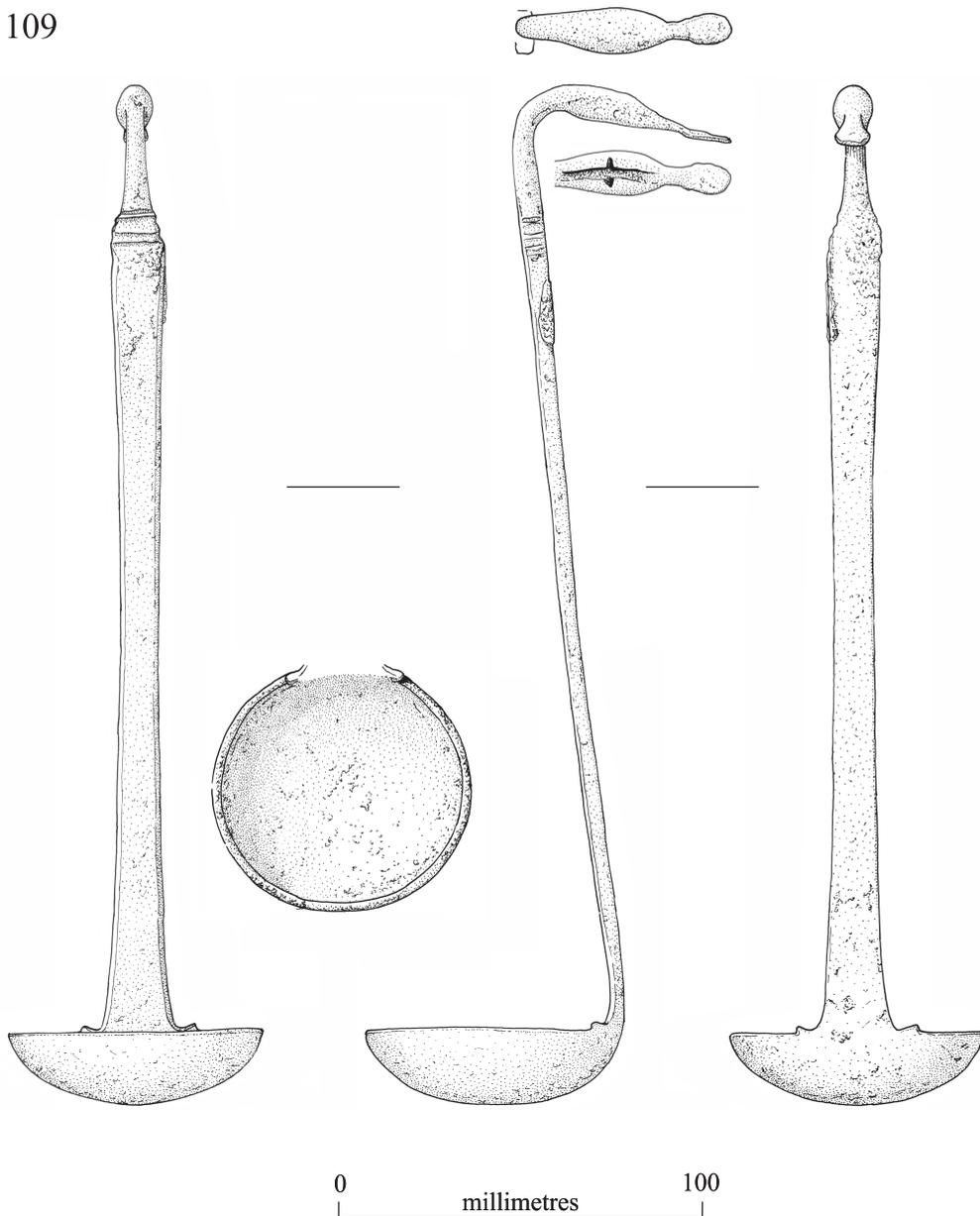


Fig 26 Farley Heath, Albury. Copper-alloy ladle (no 109) (Drawn by G Pattison).

*Knives*

110 (Fig 25) Handle, probably from a knife; 53mm long, broken at the blade end. The terminal is in the shape of an animal head, possibly of a wolf, set in front of a pair of narrow mouldings, one of which is beaded. The handle itself is 11mm wide and is open on one side; the other side is slightly recessed and decorated with three rows of fine

millefiori enamel squares, now very damaged. The outer rows contain the same two designs, repeated at least once: a white background with a flower of eight blue petals round a red ring, and a chequer pattern of tiny alternating orange and black squares; the central row has only one square surviving, a blue background with a flower of eight white petals round a red ring. A handle of similar shape, but rather different decoration,

was found at Chichester, and retained traces of an iron tang (Down & Rule 1971, fig 3.16, no 8; cf Bateson 1981, 57 and fig 9, C, iii). The decoration would suggest a later 1st–2nd century date. (Tupper; Atkins D14; BM.1853.4–19, 121)

- 111 (Fig 27) Handle probably, for a knife or similar utensil. It tapers to a narrow moulding at one end, where it appears to be broken off; the cross-section is probably rectangular. At least one face was originally filled with enamel, with raised metal tendrils and leaves; crescent-shaped cells on the leaves were filled with blue enamel. (Tupper; Haverfield MS 'bronze tip of a dagger sheath'; GM R33 'end of dagger sheath'; Atkins D12)
- 112 (Fig 27) Handle, broken, from a clasp knife; the slot for the blade is present underneath. The handle originally carried the popular motif of a hound chasing a hare; all that survives is the hare, broken off at its nose in front and at the hound's paw behind. (Tupper; Atkins D16; BM.1853.4–19, 122)
- 113 Knife blade, apparently complete but with no sign of any means of attachment to a handle. One end is pointed, the other rounded at the lower edge; the overall length is 97mm. (Tupper; Atkins D27; BM.1853.4–19, 136)

#### *Cosmetic or medical instrument*

- 114 Plain round-sectioned instrument, 112mm long. One end swells into a long ovoid terminal, the other end is pointed and probably complete. (Tupper; Atkins D28; BM.1853.4–19, 139)

#### *Horse fittings*

- 115 (Fig 27) Cheek-piece from a bridle, in the shape of a tapering toggle with a broad slot through the side; originally some 104mm long. One end is decorated with a simple double moulding, the other is broken; in the centre is a rectangular enamelled plate which lies over the slot. The enamelled cells consist of two rows of red triangles, four on one side and five on the other, flanking a central row of yellow squares, with a single larger yellow triangle at each end. Enamelled cheek-pieces are uncommon, and Bateson records only fourteen (1981, 8–9); a recent example from a rich mid-1st century burial at Folly Lane, Verulamium, was accompanied by an enamelled bit (Niblett 2001, pl 6). (Hattatt 1989, 438 and fig 14, no 77)
- 116 (Fig 27) Harness ring, cast in one piece, consisting of a large ring, now broken, set on a flared shoulder 39mm wide which partly covers an elliptical ring inside it. The shoulder is shaped into six leaves; the central one on each face is decorated with a pair of incised lines to mark the veins, and the joins between these and the side leaves are defined with a single line. A number of such fittings are known, including a closely

similar one from Lullingstone (Meates 1987, fig 30, no 158). (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 114)

- 117 Junction loop from a strap; rectangular, measuring 54mm long x 17mm wide, and undecorated except for a groove round the edge. There is an attachment hole close to the centre and two further holes at the outer end. Beyond the fold it is cut away diagonally at each edge to form a much narrower strip 5mm wide on the underside; this is broken off through the central hole. (Tupper; Atkins D25; BM.1853.4–19, 127)

#### *Early weapons*

- 118 (Fig 27) Hilt guard of 'cocked hat' type. The opening is uneven with a narrow slot at each end, perhaps the result of replacing the blade. The outer edge is bordered with rather uneven hatching, and there are further traces of hatching on the central curve on one face. This type is dated to the 1st century AD (Brailsford 1962, 1, pl 2A and fig 1, nos A1–A4). (Tupper; *Record*, 25; Atkins D11; BM.1853.4–19, 115)
- 119 (Fig 27) Clip for securing the binding of a shield (cf James & Rigby 1997, fig 12; V Rigby, pers comm). 21mm long, 1mm thick; both ends are present, and part of the edge on one side. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 155)

#### *Plain rings*

- 120 Ring 20mm in diameter, varying from 4 to 5mm thick. The section is an elongated D-shape; there is no sign of wear. (Tupper; Atkins C29; BM.1853.4–19, 99)
- 121 Ring 20mm in diameter, varying from 3 to 4mm thick. The section is a rounded D-shape; there is no sign of wear. (Winbolt, 192, II, 3; Atkins C30, C31; GM.AS.6299)
- 122 Ring 39mm in diameter, varying from 4 to 7mm thick. Sub-oval section; little sign of wear. (Tupper; Atkins C29; BM.1853.4–19, 99)

#### *Terminals*

- 123 (Fig 27) Small conical finial, hollow inside, with a round knob on top. 30mm high, the diameter of the base 16mm; the internal hollow is conical and approximately 13mm deep. (Tupper; Atkins D7; BM.1853.4–19, 109)
- 124 Ferrule or pole-tip, probably. The flat base is 24mm in diameter, with four evenly spaced arms bent up at right angles. The most complete arm is 10mm wide at the base and at least 7mm wide at the top; it is 9mm high and bent inwards at the top, perhaps to secure it. The interior surface is roughly finished. (Tupper; Atkins D2; BM.1853.4–19, 103)

*Unidentified*

- 125 'A piece of sheet copper with green patina, folded over, with nail-hole piercing the fold; one-and-a-half by one-and-a-quarter inches [51 x 32mm]. Perhaps an applied ornament near the lock on a wooden chest' was recorded by Winbolt. Goodchild suggested that this might have been a votive tablet, originally nailed up in the temple (1938a, 14–15); unfortunately it cannot now be located. (Winbolt, 192, II, 6; Atkins D43)
- 126 Round or scallop-edged fragment, enamelled in red and blue. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 132; not available for study in 2000)
- 127 Bent and broken fragment, originally circular and possibly domed. One edge is present, with a raised band behind it. Approximately 1mm thick. Possibly from a vessel. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 112)
- 128 Fragment with a wide shallow groove on one face that is marked by coarse turning; the other side is roughly finished. Possibly from a vessel. (Tupper; Atkins D27; BM.1853.4–19, 137)
- 129 Curved piece of cast metal, broken at the wider end and tapering to a point at the other. The maximum dimensions are 70mm long x 33mm wide x 4mm thick. The inner edge of the curve has a groove 3mm in; the outer edge is bevelled. (Tupper; Atkins D17; BM.1853.4–19, 123)
- 130 Fragment, folded at one side; possibly a piece of binding but no original edges survive. Maximum length 49mm. (Tupper; Atkins D26; BM.1853.4–19, 156)
- 131 Point, broken at the wider end. 40mm long by a maximum of 9mm wide, 3mm thick. (Tupper; Atkins D27; BM.1853.4–19, 138)
- 132 Flat bronze strip, 33mm long, broken at the ends and probably at the sides. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 151)
- 133 Bronze strip, 60mm long, broken at each end. Oval section, 3mm thick. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 148)
- 134 Rod or pin, c 70mm long. (Tupper; Atkins D29; BM.1853.4–19, 157; not available for study in 2000)
- 135 Rod or pin, probably broken at both ends, bent into a loop. (Tupper; GM R33; Atkins D38)
- 136 Four fragments of sheet metal, the largest 47 x 4mm but with no surviving edges; probably all the same object. (Tupper; BM, not individually numbered: according to the BM register no 1936.3–11, 1–3, four pieces of sheet bronze were found with the sceptre no 78, and these are probably those pieces)

## OBJECTS OF IRON

The ironwork from Farley Heath was generally corroded and in poor condition, probably as a result

of the acid soil conditions. It should be noted that two of the four iron items described by Winbolt (193, V) are now missing, while on p188 he describes 'a pit' that contained 'all kinds of surface rubbish [...] pottery, iron, bronze, and coins'. None of this ironwork can now be identified and it is possible that, in the absence of any clear identification, it has been combined in Guildford Museum with finds from Tupper's excavation.

*Weapons*

- (Fig 28) Spearhead, now only known from a drawing where it is identified as a 'javelin head'. Since all the drawings in the Haverfield MS that can be checked against the original objects are at 1:1 or thereabouts, this head, at a drawn length of 135mm, is much too long for a Roman 'javelin' or *pilum* head (cf Manning 1985, 159–60, 163 and pl 75), while a *pilum* head would have had a much narrower shaft and would not have widened towards its lower end (W H Manning, pers comm). The spearhead is almost certainly an example of Manning's Group II (1985, 165–6 and pls 78–9, V82–V104); the drawing is sufficiently competent to suggest strongly that it was socketed and that if there had been a pronounced midrib it would have been shown, but there is no indication of the blade's cross-section. The type dates from around the middle of the 1st century. (Tupper; Haverfield MS; Atkins D46)
- (Fig 28) Spearhead; the length and the proportion of blade to socket show that this is not the same object as no 1. Now 161mm long and very corroded; the socket is 29mm in diameter at its widest point and only survives in a very fragmentary form beyond. The blade is 78mm long; except that it is thicker in the centre, the profile of the section cannot now be seen and the edges are very abraded. A second example of Manning's Group II (1985, 165–6 and pls 78–9, especially V94–V96), and also dating from around the middle of the 1st century. (Tupper; GM.AS6062. The record of 'two spearheads' from the site (SyAC 1858; Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age objects of metal nos 11 and 12)) almost certainly refers to two Bronze Age weapons, BM.1853.4–19, 23 and 24, Atkins B10 and B11)

*Horse fittings*

- (Fig 28) Two pieces of a two-link snaffle-bit, lacking one of the two rings that would have joined them; now only known from a drawing. While absolute certainty is not possible, a Roman date is probable: the widening of the link socket which grasps the bridle ring is characteristic of some Roman bits and there are examples from Britain and Germany which are certainly of Roman date (W H Manning, pers comm; Manning 1985, 66–7 and pl 28, H10–H11). (Found by S Lovell 'on the site of the Roman camp', 1849; Haverfield MS; Atkins D41)

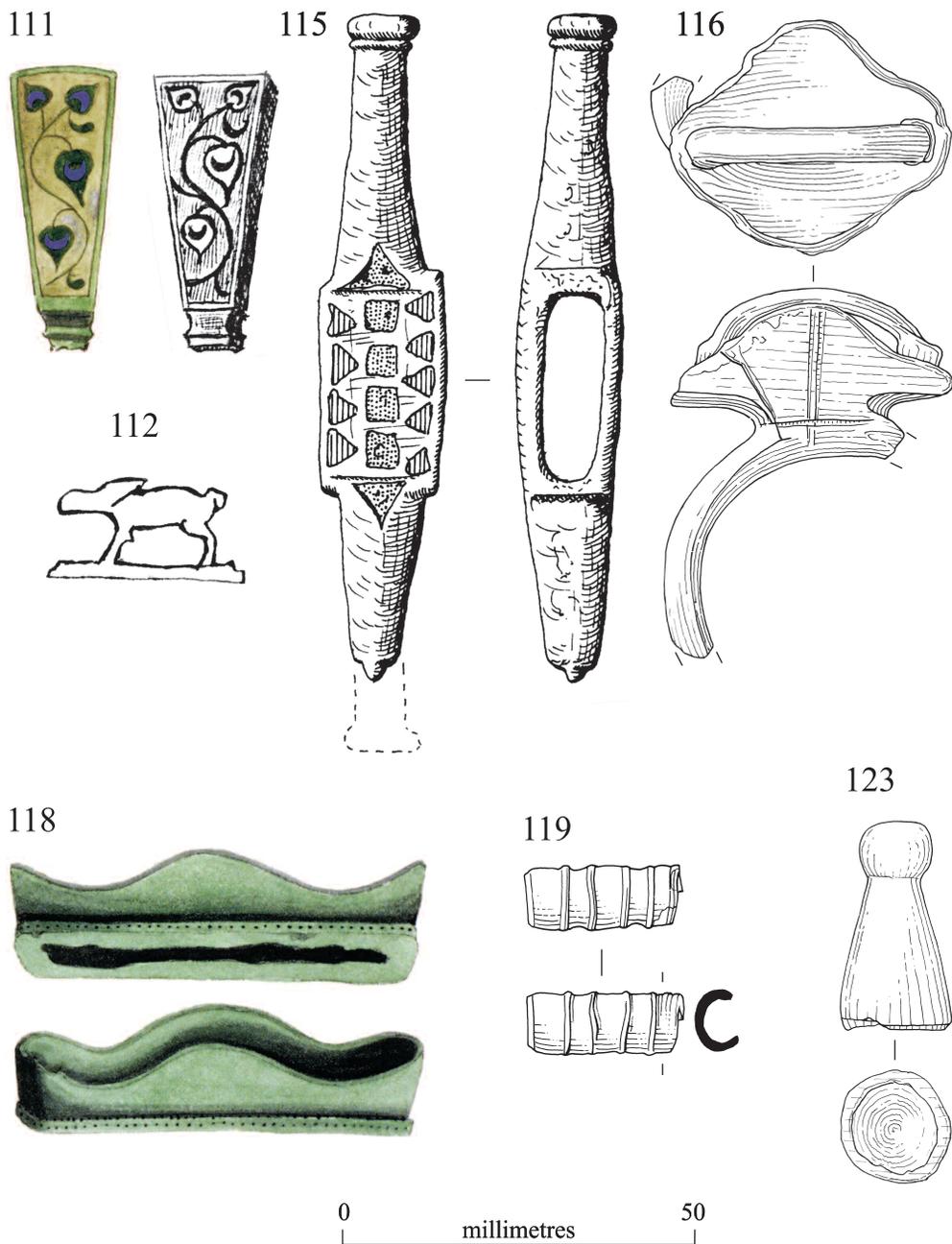


Fig 27 Farley Heath, Albury. Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (nos 111, 112, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123) (Nos 111 (left), 118, B Nightingale; no 111 (right), 112, M Tupper; no 115, R Hattatt; nos 116, 119, 123, G Pattison).

*Tools and utensils*

4 Two narrow bars, apparently crossed; possibly a small tongs, used for handling smaller pieces of hot metal (cf Manning 1985, pl 2, A9–A10). Surviving length 94mm; maximum surviving thickness of one ‘arm’ 5mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6078)

5 (Fig 28) Socketed chisel. The blade is rectangular and seems to taper equally on both sides, as with a firmer chisel, the general purpose carpenter’s chisel (cf Manning 1985, pl 10, B31); the socket is conical. 155mm long overall; the socket is 56mm deep, and the blade measures approximately 11 x 12mm at the lower end, 8 x 12mm halfway along

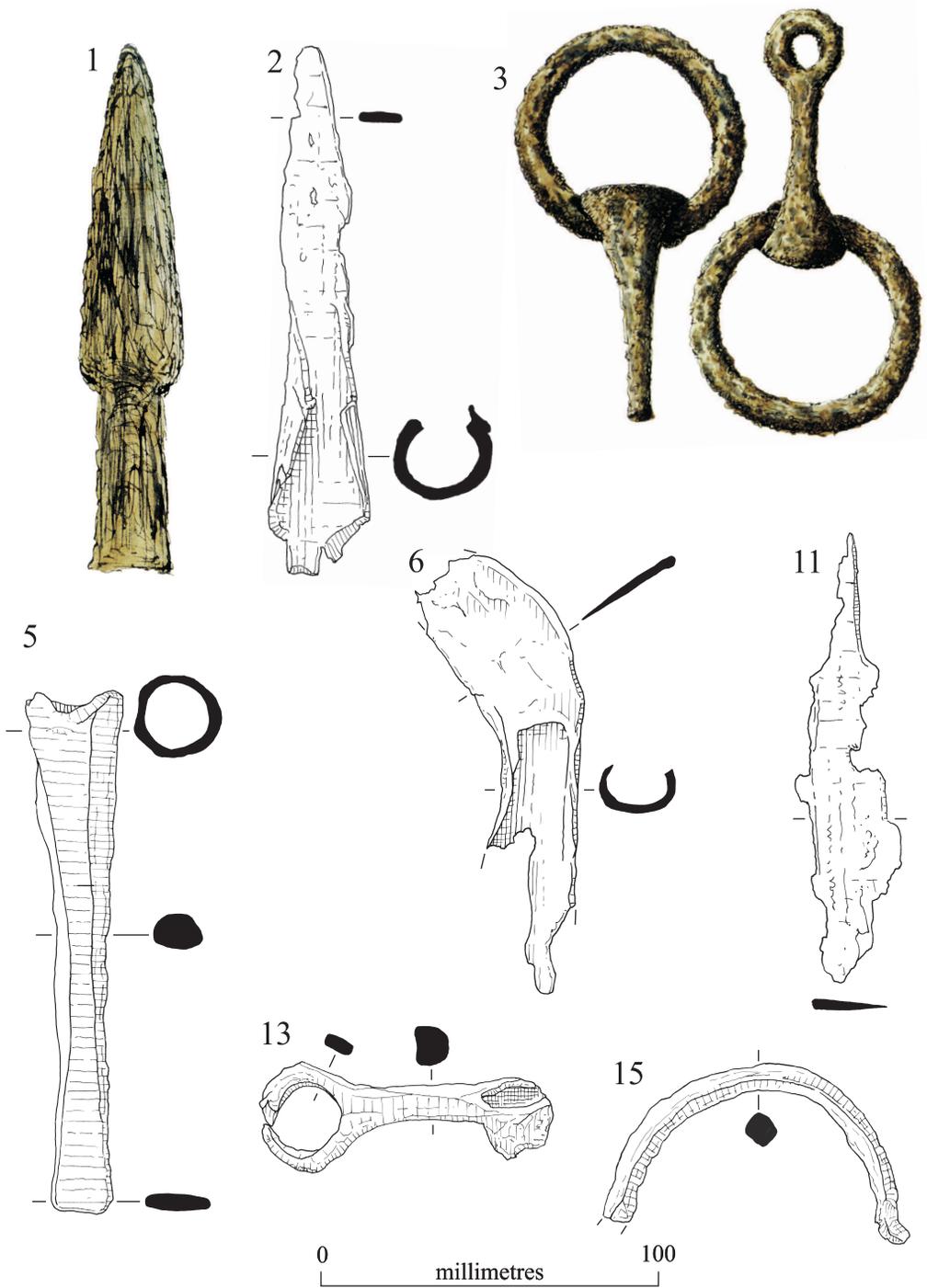


Fig 28 Farley Heath, Albury. Miscellaneous iron objects (nos 16, 18, 20) (Nos 1, 3, M Tupper; nos 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, G Pattison).

- and 2 x 20mm behind the tip. (Surface find in the *temenos*, west of the temple: Goodchild 1938a, fig 1; Atkins D51; GM.AS6416)
- 6 (Fig 28) Socketed reaping hook. Much is missing from both blade and socket; what remains suggests that the inner edge was rather angular, similar to Manning 1985, pl 22, F27. Maximum dimensions now 129mm long x 54mm wide; at the socket end the blade is 4mm thick on the outer edge, 2mm on the inner. (Tupper; GM.AS6061)
- 7 Two joining pieces, probably from an axe blade at least 52mm wide. For the blade profile, cf Manning 1985, pl 7, B3. (Tupper; GM.AS6082)
- 8 Socketed cleaver. Much is missing from both blade and socket, making the precise shape impossible to identify; what remains suggests a wide blade similar to Manning's type 2 (1985, 122 and fig 30). Maximum dimensions now 185mm long x 57mm wide; the blade is approximately 6mm thick at the socket end. (Tupper; GM.AS6064)
- 9 Part of a heavy blade, probably from a cleaver. No certain edge survives and it is now a rough rectangle measuring a maximum of 79 x 58mm; the back of the blade is now 10mm thick, the edge 2mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6077)
- 10 Part of a blade, probably from a cleaver; no original edge survives. Now an irregular bent triangle measuring a maximum of 113mm long x 66mm wide, with a maximum thickness of at least 4mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6059)
- 11 (Fig 28) Knife blade with tang, very corroded. The blade clearly rises above the tang as well as below: cf Manning 1985, fig 28, types 14–16, fig 29, type 18a, and pl 55, Q48–Q56. Now 132mm long overall, the blade measuring 95mm, and a maximum of 25mm wide; the back of the blade is c4mm thick. (Tupper; GM.AS6058)
- 12 Probably part of a handle socket, conical in shape and broken at both ends. Length now 52mm, the diameter at the broader end 23mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6081)
- Fittings*
- 13 (Fig 28) Lever lock key, as Manning 1985, fig 25, no 8. The ring at the head, now broken, is relatively large, 31mm in diameter; of the bit, only the rectangular stump remains against the stem. The stem was probably hollow, at least beside the bit. Now 86mm long, with the stem c9mm square. (Tupper; *Record*, 25, mentions 'keys'; Atkins F10; GM.AS6067)
- 14 Part of a handle with a ring terminal; both shaft and ring are broken. The shaft is approximately 6mm square, the ring 27mm in diameter; length now 114mm. Similar handles were used on such items as latch-lifters and keys. (Tupper; GM.AS6060)
- 15 (Fig 28) Drop handle, comprising almost all the bow and part of one of the out-turned tips; the bow now measures 86mm across, with a plain section 6mm square. Cf Manning 1985, pl 58, R1; Crummy 1983, fig 85, no 2137, is closely similar in size and shape, but made from twisted iron. (Tupper, according to GM register, but Winbolt, 193, V, 1, 'a curved piece of iron, resembling part of a stirrup' (Atkins D42), is otherwise missing; GM.AS6063)
- 16 (Fig 29) Leaf from a strap hinge, originally with two pivoting plates within which the second leaf fitted. Only one plate remains, 27mm in diameter, with a pivot-hole 6mm across; the stump of the strap is now 30mm long. For a complete strap hinge, cf Manning 1985, pl 59, R13; a similar single leaf came from the Wanborough temple (Bird 1994a, fig 36, no 5). (Tupper; GM.AS6066)
- 17 Piece of iron 23 x 5mm, folded over at one end to form a ring; the flat end is broken, and the overall length is now 56mm. Probably a drop hinge, though no certain nail holes can be identified (cf Manning 1984, fig 42, no 97). (Tupper; GM.AS6065)
- 18 (Fig 29) Three pieces of iron 21 x 4mm, probably all the same object, looped round an iron spike. Possibly a simple drop hinge, formed from a strip of metal folded into a loop; the spike is bent as though pulled out of a wooden support, rather than the L-shape usual with this type of hinge (cf Manning 1985, 126). The strip round the spike is now 64mm long, the other two pieces 38 and 45mm long; no ends survive. The spike is now 44mm long, and approximately 8mm square inside the loop. (Tupper, according to GM register, but Winbolt, 193, V, 3, 'four fragments of an iron hinge' (Atkins D19), is otherwise missing; GM.AS6069)
- 19 Five pieces of iron 28mm wide x approximately 7mm thick: two join back to back, and all probably joined to form a length of at least 136mm. There are apparent traces of nails among the corrosion. Possibly a loop hinge: cf Manning 1972, fig 66, nos 60–4 (Tupper; GM.AS6079)
- 20 (Fig 29) U-shaped loop, the ends flattened into plates set at right angles; now 61mm wide overall. The loop is 31mm deep x 29mm wide at the base, with a section 8mm square; the plates are at least 16mm wide x 2mm thick, but very corroded. Presumably attached originally to a piece of wood to secure a strap, pole or other narrow object. (Tupper; GM.AS6068)
- 21 Nails with flat rounded or rectangular heads, type 1 (Manning 1985, 134–5 and fig 32); the measurement of the shaft is taken just below the head: i) head 34mm, shaft 9 x 9mm, broken length 78mm (Tupper; GM.AS6070); ii) head 24mm, shaft 7 x 7mm, broken length 41mm (Tupper; GM.AS6071); iii) head 22mm, shaft 8 x 6mm, broken length 38mm (Winbolt, 193, V, 4; GM.AS6304); iv) head 19mm, shaft 6 x 6mm, broken length 41mm (Tupper; GM.AS6071); v) head 18mm, shaft 7 x 6mm, broken length 60mm

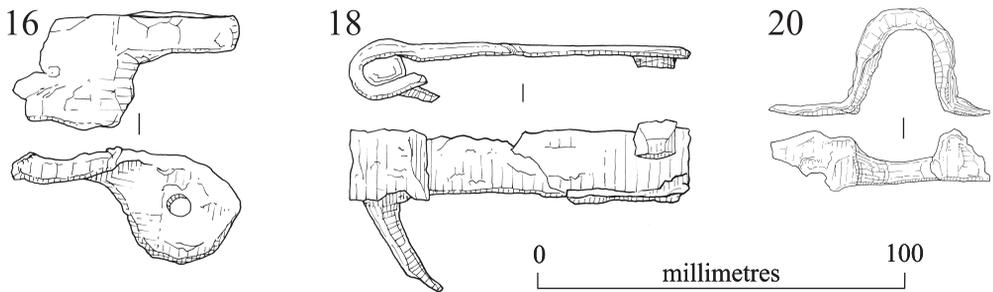


Fig 29 Farley Heath, Albury. Miscellaneous iron objects (nos 1–3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15) (Drawn by G Pattison).

- (Tupper; GM.AS6071); vi) head 18mm, shaft 5 x 6mm, broken length 70mm (Tupper; GM.AS6071); vii) head 16mm, shaft 4 x 5mm, broken length 53mm (Tupper; GM.AS6072); viii) head 16mm, shaft 4 x 4mm, broken length 16mm (Winbolt, 193, V, 4; GM.AS6304); ix) head 15mm, shaft 5 x 5mm, broken length 47mm (Winbolt, 193, V, 4; GM.AS6304); x) head 14mm, shaft 4 x 4mm, broken length 63mm, clenched (Tupper; GM.AS6014); xi) fragmentary head, shaft 8 x 6mm, broken length 82mm (Winbolt, 193, V, 2, probably; GM.AS6304); xii) fragmentary head, shaft 4 x 3mm, broken length 20mm (Winbolt, 193, V, 4; GM.AS6304) (The nails listed by Atkins under F9 are probably all included here)
- 22 Two iron discs, probably heads from large type 1 nails: i) 37mm across, 4mm thick (Tupper; GM.AS6083); ii) 35mm across, 4mm thick (Tupper; GM.AS6083)
- 23 Nails with shouldered heads, type 2 (Manning 1985, 135 and fig 32); the measurement of the shaft is taken just below the head: i) head 22mm, shaft 8 x 5mm, broken length 45mm (Tupper; GM.AS6073); ii) probable type 2 nail, the head hammered flat; head 12mm, shaft 7 x 5mm, broken length 54mm (Tupper; GM.AS6074)
- 27 Curved piece of iron, possibly part of a large socket, broken at both ends; now 54mm long x 27mm wide. (Tupper; GM.AS6084)
- 28 Curved piece of iron, broken at both ends; round section 13mm in diameter, length now 58mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6085)
- 29 Curved piece of iron, broken at both ends; rectangular section 5 x 15mm, length now 56mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6086)
- 30 Three joining pieces, too corroded to identify. (Tupper; GM.AS6082)
- 31 Five fragments, possibly from a blade but too corroded to identify. (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6392)
- 32 Fifty-two iron fragments, possibly sheet iron, pieces of blades, etc, but no edges or other indications survive; and a large quantity of very small iron fragments (Tupper; GM.AS6087, AS6088)

#### OBJECTS OF LEAD

#### Unidentified

- 24 Iron strip, broken at both ends; length now 132mm. The rectangular section, 15 x 2mm at one end, 5 x 2mm at the other, might suggest a tool with a handle tang, but it is too corroded to be certain, and there is no sign of tapering on either side of the wider end, as would be the case with a knife, for example. (Tupper; GM.AS6080)
- 25 Three pieces of iron bar approximately 8mm square; possibly all one object originally. Overall length now 470mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6075)
- 26 Two pieces of iron bar, both tapering and both broken at each end. i) 19 x 16mm tapering to 6 x 5mm, length now 63mm (Tupper; GM.AS6076); ii) 17 x 15mm tapering to 10 x 9mm, length now 56mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6076)
- 1 Irregular cylindrical weight (469g), with conical top and base; the remains of the iron suspension loop are present at the top. Height 42mm, diameter 48mm. (Tupper; Atkins D31; BM.1853.4–19, 159)
- 2 Irregular cylindrical weight (200g), with conical top; the remains of the iron suspension loop are present at the top. Height 42mm, diameter 30mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6089)
- 3 Irregular biconical weight (459g), with traces of the iron suspension loop surviving at the top and base. Height 45mm, diameter 46mm. (Tupper; Atkins D32; BM.1853.4–19, 160)
- 4 Irregular ovoid weight (33g), with the iron loop present at top and base: cf Greep 1987, fig 6, no 2. Height 30mm, diameter 19mm. (Tupper; Atkins D33; BM.1853.4–19, 161)
- 5 (Fig 30) Bead-shaped object (22g), probably a small weight or net-sinker (cf Greep 1987, fig 6, no 7). Height 19mm, diameter 20mm, with a 7mm

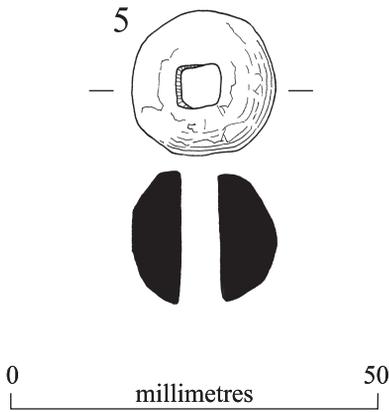


Fig 30 Farley Heath, Albury. Object of lead (no 5) (Drawn by G Pattison).

square hole. (Tupper; Atkins D34; BM.1853.4–19, 162)

- 6 Roughly circular lead disc, broken or poorly finished round the edges; c51mm in diameter. Both faces are slightly recessed but one appears smoother; the thickness varies from 9mm at the edge to 7mm in the centre. This is probably the object described by Winbolt as the base of a lead vessel ‘painted white’ (the painted effect being due to the oxidation of the lead surface). Cylindrical lead vessels are recorded from Newstead, for example (Curle 1911, pl 54, nos 8, 10), but a more likely identification is a flat weight, as at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig 66, no 7). (Winbolt, 187, which seems to place this with the finds from the trench dug ‘up against and parallel with [the inner (E.) bank] on the inner side’, and 193, VI, 1; Atkins D22; GM.AS6305)
- 7 Irregular shallow cone with a flat base. The maximum diameter at the base is 51mm, at the top c15mm; the overall height is 20mm. There is a hole through the centre, suggesting use as caulking (cf Allason-Jones & Milet 1984, 331, nos 8.96–8.99). (Tupper; GM.AS6090)
- 8 Irregular small ring, 14mm in diameter; D-shaped section, varying in thickness between 3 and 5mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6091)
- 9 Irregular ring, 34mm in diameter, broken at its thinnest point; the thickness varies between 13 x 8mm and 7 x 6mm. (Tupper; GM.AS6092)
- 10 Three fragments of ‘white metal’. (Tupper; Atkins D8; BM.1853.4–19, 110; not available for study in 2000)

OBJECTS OF IVORY AND HORN

- 1 A ‘figure in ivory’ was noted as having been found ‘in the foundations of a Roman temple at Albury’ (*SyAC* 1858, 5; Atkins E7).

- 2 A bead ‘of large size made apparently of horn’ – perhaps a spindle-whorl – was noted by Tupper (*Record*, 25; Atkins C5).

GLASS BEADS

- 1 Possible segmented gold-in-glass bead, a type formed of tiny spheres spaced along a narrow tube with the gold foil sandwiched between layers of colourless glass. Boon (1977, 199, D3) identifies this from the entry in *VCH* (4, 357), which in turn cites Tupper’s *Record*, 25: ‘beads in [...] gilt [...] glass’ (cf no 28 below). Guido (1978) includes this under her Small Segmented Beads (b), but neither of the authorities she cites actually mentions it. Both Boon and Guido assign the bead to Guildford Museum, where there is apparently no record of it. British finds of such beads date from the later 2nd–4th centuries.
- 2 (Fig 31) Melon bead in greyish-white faïence with deep turquoise glaze. Diameter 27mm, height 19mm, hole diameter 14mm; rather uneven. Abraded, especially round the hole where it would have rubbed against others in a necklace. (Tupper; *Record*, fig 10; Atkins C4; BM.1853.4–19, 173)
- 3 (Fig 31) Melon bead, broken, in grey faïence with deep turquoise glaze. Diameter c21mm, height 18mm, hole diameter 11mm. (Catalogued with Winbolt finds; GM.AS6309)
- 4 Melon bead in turquoise faïence. Diameter 19mm, height 16mm, hole diameter 9mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C4; BM.1853.4–19, 174)
- 5 Melon bead in turquoise faïence. Diameter 14mm, height 13mm, hole diameter 5mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C4; BM.1853.4–19, 174)
- 6 Melon bead in turquoise faïence. Diameter 13mm, height 10mm, hole diameter 8mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C4; BM.1853.4–19, 174)
- 7 Melon bead in turquoise faïence. Diameter 13mm, height 10mm, hole diameter 5mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C4; BM.1853.4–19, 174)
- 8 (Fig 31) Melon bead in turquoise faïence. Diameter 10mm, height 8mm, hole diameter 6mm. (Winbolt, 193, VII; Atkins C7; GM.AS6309)
- 9 Melon bead, broken, in dark blue glass. Diameter at least 22mm, height 17mm, hole diameter at least 11mm. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4–19, 172)
- 10 Melon bead possibly, in green glass. The drawing in the accession register shows it as very round and reeded. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4–19.167; not available for study in 2000)
- 11 Melon bead possibly, in green glass; as no 10. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4–19, 168; not available for study in 2000)
- 12 (Fig 31) Annular bead in dark blue glass with trailed white wavy line, trailed back on itself at the end. Diameter 18mm, height 9mm, hole diameter

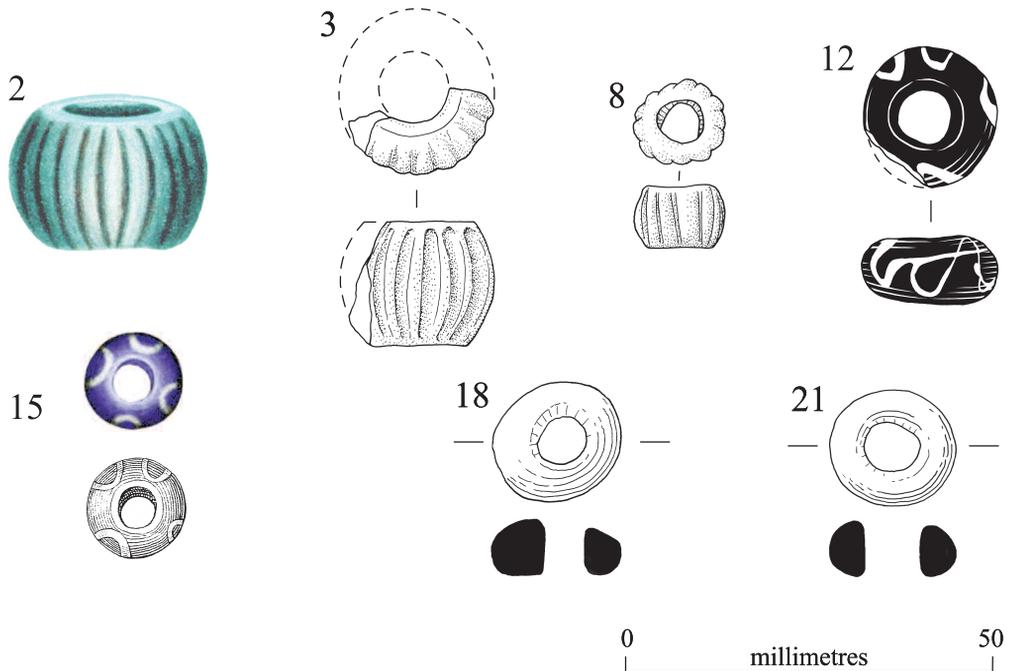


Fig 31 Farley Heath, Albury. Glass beads (nos 2, 3, 8, 12, 15, 18, 21) (Nos 2, 15, B Nightingale (no 15 (bottom) from Tupper 1850, fig 9); nos 3, 8, 12, 18, 21, G Pattison).

- 9mm. Guido 1978, 131, Group 5A. (Winbolt, 193, III, 1; Atkins C6; GM.AS6307)
- 13 Annular bead in mid-blue glass with trailed, rather angular, white wavy line. Diameter 16mm, height 8mm, hole diameter 8mm. Guido 1978, 131, Group 5A. (Winbolt, 193, III, 4; Atkins C6; GM.AS6307)
- 14 Annular bead in dark blue glass with trailed white wavy line. Diameter 14mm, height 6mm, hole diameter 6mm. Guido 1978, 131, Group 5A. (Winbolt, 193, III, 5; Atkins C6; GM.AS6307)
- 15 (Fig 31) Annular bead in dark blue glass; the trailed white wavy line has a gap at the ends. Diameter 13mm, height 7mm, hole diameter 6mm. Guido 1978, 131, Group 5A. (Tupper; *Record*, fig 9; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 164)
- 16 Annular bead, broken, in blue glass with trailed white wavy line. (Tupper; Nightingale 1847-8, 144)
- 17 Annular bead, broken, in greenish glass with trailed white wavy line. Diameter 19mm, hole diameter 9mm. Guido 1978, 134, Group 5C. (Tupper; Akerman 1852, pl 5, no 11)
- 18 (Fig 31) Annular bead in dark blue glass. Diameter 18mm, height 9mm, hole diameter 7mm; the hole is off-centre. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 171)
- 19 Annular bead in dark blue glass. Diameter 15mm maximum (the bead is slightly ovoid), height 5mm, hole diameter 7mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 171)
- 20 Annular bead in dark blue glass. Diameter 13mm, hole diameter 5mm. Guido 1978, 158, Group 6, iv, b. (Tupper; Akerman 1852, pl 5, no 12)
- 21 (Fig 31) Annular bead in uncoloured greenish glass. Diameter 17mm, height 7mm, hole diameter 8mm; rather uneven. (Winbolt, 193, III, 2; Atkins C6; GM.AS6308)
- 22 Annular bead in uncoloured greenish glass. Diameter 12mm, height 4mm, hole diameter 8mm; rather uneven. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 165)
- 23 Annular bead in uncoloured greenish glass. Diameter 10mm, height 4mm, hole diameter 7mm; very uneven. (Winbolt, 193, III, 3; Atkins C6; GM.AS6308)
- 24 Annular bead in uncoloured greenish glass. Diameter 9mm, height 3mm, hole diameter 5mm. (Catalogued with Winbolt finds; GM.AS6308)
- 25 Annular bead in uncoloured greenish glass. Diameter 9mm, height 3mm, hole diameter 5mm. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 166)
- 26 Tubular bead in pale blue glass, probably as Guido 1978, fig 37, no 4. 10mm long. This type is more common after the 2nd century. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4-19, 169; not available for study in 2000)

- 27 Long square-sectioned bead in light green glass, as Guido 1978, fig 37, no 6. 6mm long. This type is mostly of 3rd–4th century date. (Tupper; Atkins C3; BM.1853.4–19, 170; not available for study in 2000)
- 28 ‘Many beads in green, and blue and gilt and parti-coloured glass, coarse-ribbed porcelain, etc.’ were noted by Tupper (*Record*, 25; Atkins C5); a ‘glass bead’ was noted in Tupper 1840–1, 88. Atkins notes that Tupper kept some beads after the 1853 donation to the BM, as he put them on display in 1858 (*SyAC* 1858, x). A Mrs Tupper of Albury gave ten beads from his excavation to Guildford Museum on 9 September 1955, but they cannot now be separately identified (Atkins C5, C8; GM.AG159).

## VESSEL GLASS

All the glass vessels are in natural greenish glass with no added coloration.

- 1 Rim fragment of a vessel with cup-shaped mouth and simple rounded lip, diameter approximately 30mm; the top of the reeded handle is folded over. Probably a spouted jug of mid-1st to 3rd century date: cf Charlesworth 1972, fig 76, no 24; 1984, fig 67, no 104. Surviving height 28mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 2 Lower part of the handle from a round-bodied flask. The handle is composed of two thick ribs flanking a shorter narrower one which ends in a tear shape: cf a flagon handle in amber glass from Canterbury, dated mid-1st to mid-2nd century (Charlesworth & Price 1987, fig 90, no 43). Surviving height 80mm. (Tupper; Atkins H1; BM.1853.4–19, 50: the accession register shows the right-hand rib, now missing)
- 3 Handle fragment from a flask or bottle with a narrow neck, diameter  $c$ 15mm; the base of the handle is folded over. Surviving height 20mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 4 Neck and shoulder fragment from a flask or bottle. Surviving height 30mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 5 Fragment, probably from a heavy square bottle. Surviving height 37mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 6 Rim fragment from a beaker, the rim cracked off; diameter approximately 120mm. The type dates generally from the 3rd to 4th centuries: cf Charlesworth 1984, fig 65, no 80, and, with wheel-cut decoration, Shepherd 1995, fig 544, no 51. Surviving height 24mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 7 Fragment of an indented vessel, probably a cup or beaker. Surviving height 33mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)
- 8 Two ‘hollow’ (presumably tubular) rim fragments, one apparently from a cup, were recorded by Winbolt (193, III, 6 and 7; Atkins H4)

- 9 Rim fragment from a small bowl with tubular rim, diameter approximately 100mm. The type dates generally from the mid-1st to 3rd centuries: cf Charlesworth 1984, fig 62, no 21. (Lowther & Goodchild, New Field 1939, ?kiln; probably Atkins H5; GM.AS8336)
- 10 Small fragment. (Lowther & Goodchild, New Field 1939, ?kiln; GM.AS8336)
- 11 Two fragments of ‘pale green glass’ are recorded from Tupper’s excavations of 1847 (Tupper 1840–1, 88; Nightingale 1847–8, 144; Atkins H3)

## OBJECTS OF FIRED CLAY

*Spindle-whorls*

- 1 Spindle-whorl 45mm in diameter, made from the base of a beaker with a solid pedestal foot; the base has been chipped off and a hole bored through. White fabric, brown-black colour coat; probably Nene Valley and 4th century (Tupper; GM.AS6044)
- 2 Spindle-whorl 40mm in diameter, made from the base of a beaker with a solid pedestal foot, decorated with broad grooves defining the foot and under the base; the base has been chipped off and a hole bored through. Buff fabric, no surviving trace of a colour coat; probably 4th century. (Winbolt, 192, I, B, no 27; GM.AS6144)
- 3 Spindle-whorl 23mm in diameter, made from the base of a small greyware beaker; the base has been chipped off and a hole bored through. Probably Alice Holt/Farnham ware. (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6362)
- 4 Spindle-whorl 49mm in diameter, made from the base of a greyware vessel with a relatively thick narrow foot. Neatly made, with the wall of the vessel filed smoothly off; the hole bored through the middle is wider at the top than the base (17–10mm). Alice Holt/Farnham ware; slightly burnt. (Tupper; Atkins C2; BM.1853.4–19, 29)

*Gaming-piece or tessera*

- 5 Sherd from a large Alice Holt/Farnham greyware jar, cut to make a gaming-piece or tessera 15mm square x 9mm thick. (Lowther & Goodchild, New Field 1939, ?kiln; GM.AS8327)

*Lamp chimney*

- 6 Fragment of a lamp chimney (Lowther 1976, 46, no 8). (Lowther & Goodchild; Atkins E6. This was probably among the material, which also included a roller-stamped tile from Farley Heath, transferred to the British Museum after Lowther’s death (BM.P.1973.4-3), but it cannot be identified from the accessions register and was probably unmarked)

## OBJECTS OF STONE

- 1 Bead (?spindle-whorl) of Kimmeridge shale, diameter 38mm. (Tupper; Atkins C1; BM.1853.4-19, 28; not available for study in 2000)
- 2 (Fig 32) Spindle-whorl, shale. Flattened biconical profile, 32mm in diameter x 13mm high with a 9mm hole; now very laminated. (Winbolt; Atkins E5; GM.AS6306)
- 3 (Fig 32) Whetstone cut from a schist-like pale grey stone; 150mm long x 34mm wide x 10-15mm thick, worn to a narrow pointed oval in section. One end, partly broken, is chamfered; the other end is damaged but may be partly original. (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6390)
- 4 Two fragments, probably of Mayen lava, from one or two quernstones. (Winbolt; GM.AS6292)
- 5 Two quern fragments from Tupper's excavations are recorded in the British Museum accessions register: 'a quadrangular lump of a gritty stone apparently part of a quern' (Atkins E2, with reference to 'broken querns' noted in *Archaeol. J.*, 10 (1853), 166; BM.1853.4-19, 30) and 'Quern' (Atkins E3, with reference to 'A quern' in *Record*, 24; BM.1853.4-19, 177). BM.1853.4-19, 30, cannot now be located but a photograph sent by

Marianne Eve of BM.1853.4-19, 177, shows what are clearly two querns, and it may be that one piece is the missing stone. Both are some 380mm in diameter and 70-75mm deep; they are likely to come from the Lodsworth quarries (Peacock 1987).

- 6 'An ancient quern-stone, the lower part of a circular quern, in the wood where the oven was recently found. It was in perfect condition and was used for feeding young pheasants': SyAS: PF.ALB.22, written in 1944. The quern was found by Canon Cooksey in 1898/9, apparently in New Field. (Atkins E4)
- 7 Four fossil echinoids from Tupper's excavations are recorded in the British Museum accessions register, but were not available for study in 2000 (Atkins E1; BM.1853.4-19, 17)
- 8 A 'piece of marble with two surfaces polished' was recorded by Winbolt (Winbolt, 193, IV, 2; Atkins E8)

## INTAGLIOS, by Martin Henig

- 1 (Fig 33) Cornelian intaglio; oval c 12 x 9mm

The gem shows clasped hands holding two cereal ears and between them a poppy-head. Published: *Record*, 25 'Cornelian representing joined hands holding two wheat-ears and a poppy'; Nightingale illustration, June 1848, Henig 1974/1978, no 402. Comparanda: Barker *et al* 1997, 196, fig 298, no 9 = Henig & Wilkins 1999, 56, no 50 from the Baths basilica site at Wroxeter, stylistically dated to the 2nd century; also Zienkiewicz 1986, 132, no 27, a pale amethyst, same type and no 26, a pale cornelian where in addition to the motif a capricorn is shown above (in this case perhaps referring to the Legio II Augusta). Both gems come from a late 1st century deposit in the Fortress Baths, Caerleon.

Corn-ears and poppy-heads appear in a range of images on gems including corn measures (Henig 1974/1978, no 404 = Henig 1988, no 32; and Henig 1978, nos App. 200 and App. 201); in a basket (Henig 1978, no App. 54); with an eagle (Henig 1974/1978, no 689 = Henig 1988, no 31); held by Fortuna (Henig 1974/1978, no 322 = Henig 1988, no 5).

The motif of clasped right hands (*dextrarum iunctio*) stands for concord. In the private sphere it is used to convey the act of betrothal or marriage (cf Henig 1974/1978, nos 759, jet pendant from Vindolanda, App 30, onyx cameo from North Wraxall, Wiltshire, Spp. 36, cornelian intaglio from a grave at Skeleton Green, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire). It may be noted that in the wider, political world the *dextrarum iunctio* appears widely in the Imperial coinage in evoking concord in the Imperial house or between the Emperor and the Legions etc (Levick 1978).

The addition of the corn-ears and poppy, traditional cereals of Rome, to the device on a gem used as a signet would be appropriate for a fecund

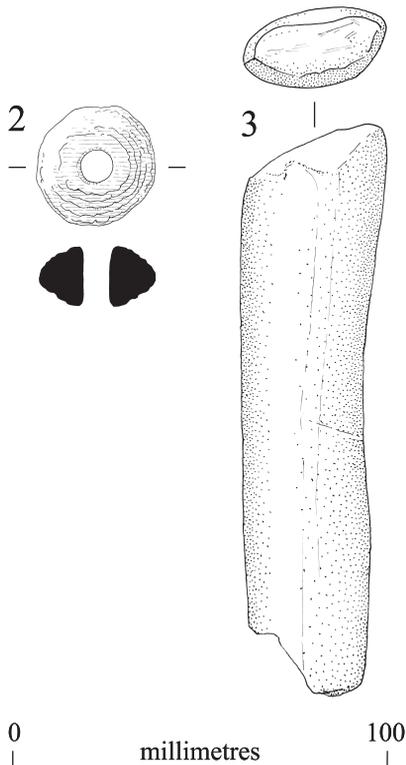


Fig 32 Farley Heath, Albury. Stone objects (nos 2-3) (Drawn by G Pattison)

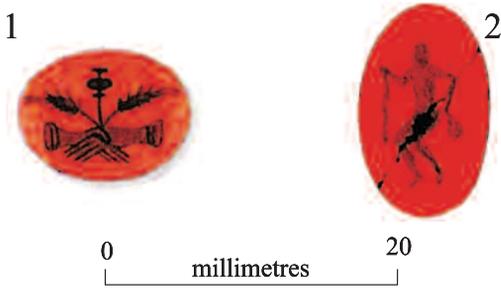


Fig 33 Farley Heath, Albury. Intaglios (nos 1, 2) (Drawn by B Nightingale).

and prosperous marriage but could also be regarded as showing that concord between man and the gods is vital for agricultural prosperity. The motif would therefore be entirely appropriate for a farmer.

- 2 (Fig 33) Intaglio, probably of red glass; oval 14 x 10mm. It is set in a bronze ring of Henig 1974, fig 2; 1978, fig 1, type XI (or XII).

The intaglio depicts a male figure, evidently seated, holding what may be a money-bag in one hand and a caduceus in the other, thus identifying the subject as Mercury as seems to be confirmed from the comparanda mentioned below. Published: *Record*, 25 ‘A red composition bearing a rude human figure’; Nightingale illustration, June 1848. Henig 1974/1978, no 64.

Comparanda: Henig 1974/1978 nos 56–63 from Charterhouse on Mendip; Silchester, two examples; Caerwent; Cirencester; Whitton (Suffolk), two examples and Bardney (Lincolnshire) are all broadly similar iconographically, but are moulded in a dark green glass with upper blue surface imitative of nicolo, the same material in fact as represented by the ring-setting as finger-ring no 2 (= copper-alloy objects no 2) from Farley Heath.

The Farley Heath intaglio would seem to be intended to imitate Red Jasper, a composition which does occur as in the case of an intaglio (showing an eagle) from the Cow Roast site Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire (Henig 1978, No App. 190). There is no doubt that the ring, with its

broad hoop (fig 11, no 1) should be assigned to the Middle Empire. In the late 2nd and 3rd centuries ring usage spread through the population and a range of trinket-rings represented by other non intaglio set types appears.

- 3 Nicolo glass intaglio  
The subject depicted is Cupid riding on the back of a dolphin.

Published: *Record*, 25 ‘Imitation lapis lazuli, a Cupid on a dolphin’; Unfortunately not illustrated by Nightingale. Henig 1974/1978, no 133.

Comparanda: Despite the lack of any illustration, it would seem virtually certain that the intaglio was of nicolo glass and the highly standardised type is well represented by Henig 1974/1978 no 130 from Waddon Hill, Dorset possibly as early as the end of the 1st century in date and no 131 from Water Newton, Cambridgeshire and no 132 from Silchester, assigned a late 2nd or 3rd century date. The device, best known in Britain from a fine late 2nd century mosaic at Fishbourne, may have been intended to evoke the voyage of the soul after death to the Blessed Isles.

The glyptic material from Farley Heath is miscellaneous in nature, as are the equally scarce gem finds from most other temples including Harlow (Henig 1985, three gems; plus one other found since) and Wood Eaton (Henig 1970; Henig & Booth 2000, 135–8, probably four gems in all). Only at Bath (Henig 1988) are sealstones numerous at 33 cut intaglios and one moulded in glass recovered from an outfall drain but there it is possible that these were in fact lost by bathers and even if they were votive in origin, they may have been cast into the spring by a single votary, late in the 1st century.

It need occasion no surprise that the subjects of all three intaglios from the temple site at Farley Heath evoke prosperity, because that is what all people who might have worn such signets would have wanted. Only one, the first, is engraved rather than moulded and likely to have belonged to someone of consequence. Although all the intaglios would have been suitable objects to present to deities as votive offerings, none are self-evidently so rather than casual losses.

**Small finds from the 1995 excavations,** by Kathryn Ayres

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the finds collected during the excavations carried out in 1995. They complement those recovered during previous excavations, and both groups of finds are taken account of in Bird’s general summary. Much of the first stage of recording and identification was carried out by Suzanne Huson and Nicola Hembrey, with the more detailed descriptions and discussion undertaken by the author. Details within the descriptions were aided by the extensive conservation report (archive report by Amanda Sutherland, English Heritage). Owing to a combination of previous excavations, metal detecting and robbing, the degree

of disturbance is relatively high and many of the finds were residual, few coming from securely dated contexts. This has been taken into account while studying the finds, as has the fact that little, if any, later activity took place on the site until the stone robbing of the 18th century, followed by the archaeological work of the 19th and 20th centuries. The majority of the finds are therefore assumed to be Roman.

The catalogue of the finds is grouped by material. The description is followed by the figure number, if illustrated, and then the context number in brackets. All weights are referred to in grams (g). Abbreviations used are as follows:

u/s	unstratified	L	length	w	width
ht	height	d	diameter	th	thickness
wt	weight				

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1995 FINDS

There were two major groups of finds collected from the excavation of the temple in 1995: personal or votive items, and structural remains. The majority of finds were recovered from trench 1 – the site of the temple and its immediate surrounds. This included over half the small finds, all but one of the stone artefacts, and a large proportion of the building materials such as tile, stone, daub, mortar and all the painted plaster. All but a few fragments of the food remains were recovered from this trench. Finds in trench 4 (the southern *temenos* boundary) were not as abundant as in trench 1, but included a substantial number of coins, some nails and various other small finds, building material and some animal bone.

Trenches 2 and 3 (*temenos* boundaries) yielded very few finds, consisting of small metal objects (some coins, a brooch, nails and unidentified fragments), some tile and a few fragments of other building materials and animal bone.

Although it would be obvious for the majority of the objects to be discovered within the temple area itself, it is not unusual to find other items, including the votives, away from this area perhaps because, it has been suggested, offerings were later removed and either stored in a repository or buried in the temple precincts (Branigan 1980). Alternatively they could have been redeposited during later disturbances.

#### OBJECTS OF COPPER ALLOY

##### *Personal/votive*

- (Fig 34) Trumpet brooch fragment. Head and part of the bow are present. The bow has a simple acanthus decoration. The back of the bow is flat. [u/s]
- (Fig 34) Colchester brooch. Plain wings and simply decorated bow, which has a central ridge with lesser ridges either side, decorated with a sunken wavy line down the central portion and tool marks on either side. The bow is flat on the back with no decoration. The iron spring is present, as is the perforated catchplate but the pin is missing and the foot has broken off. Approx L 60mm, wings 23mm. [310]
- (Fig 34) Simple trumpet brooch, covered with remains of tinning or silver plate. Part of the loop at the head, which has a dummy solid cast neck-band survives, as does part of the spring to the rear (pin is missing). The bow has a simple acanthus decoration and is flat on the back, with no continuing decoration, apart from two small grooves. It has a solid catchplate and a simple foot knob with incised lines. L 60mm; head d 19mm; bow at widest 6mm. (cf Hattatt 1985, 111, no 441) [401B]
- (Fig 34) Wroxeter type brooch, with remains of tin- or silver-plated surface. Solid chain loop head of semi-circular shape. Top half of bow present, which has been divided into three longitudinal sections for decoration purposes and has remains of orange and green enamel. Below this, in the middle of the bow is a button with incised chevron decoration similar to Hull's Chester type. Head d 19mm. [419]
- Fragment of finger-ring. Constricted shoulder that narrows towards the bezel, which is missing. A short, tapering, longitudinal ridge runs away from the shoulder, with a horizontal groove above it. Diameter could not be measured. [402A]
- (Fig 34) Ear-ring fragment. Curved copper-alloy strip, rectangular in section and broken at both

- ends. Decorated by evenly spaced, alternating notches along outer surface of the curve. Approx d 60mm. (Cf Allason-Jones 1989, type 2g). Date range of late 2nd–early 4th centuries AD. [312]
- 7 Possible ear-ring fragments, consisting of two lengths of copper alloy, approx d 1mm, broken at both ends. Very thin and fragile. Probably Allason-Jones 1989, type 1. [442]
  - 8 Bracelet fragment. Strip of copper alloy with a convex upper surface and flat inner surface. Notched decoration along the outer surface. Broken into four pieces. [401B]
  - 9 Bead or spacer, of approx outer d 6mm, bore d 4mm. Formed by bending short sides of a flat rectangular strip of metal to meet. Surface decorated with concentric ridges perpendicular to the bore axis. [425]
  - 10 (Fig 34) Miniature bowl, presumably for votive offering. Surface of the concave exterior is characterised by tiny scratches, indicating polishing of this side in antiquity. The concave interior was filled in the centre with a deposit which, after analysis (archive report by Amanda Sutherland) was found to be made up of lead carbonate and litharge, which may have been used to make red lead pigment. Approx d bowl 40mm, depth 7mm. Has two cracks extending perpendicularly from rim, one 13mm in length, the other 3mm. [310]
  - 11 Curved piece of conical vessel rim. D approx 28mm. [424]
  - 12 (Fig 34) Blue enamelled circular fitting, with small central perforation. Broken from attachment. D 17mm. [401A]
  - 13 Unidentified object, possibly part of a stylus. Short length of heavy copper alloy of oval cross-section with horizontal groove in centre. Pointed both ends. L 45mm. [401A]
- Other*
- 14 Copper-alloy pin with rectangular domed head. Tip of shank missing. Head 5 x 7mm; L 10mm. [437]
  - 15 Flat headed stud. Incomplete, with shank missing. Approx d 20mm. [127]
  - 16 Sheet fragment of irregular shape. [101]
  - 17 Two pieces of very thin sheet, with broken jagged edges. One edge of one piece deliberately curled over on itself twice, in different direction; and is possibly a hinge. Approx L 15mm, w 15mm. [247]
  - 18 Tiny piece of copper-alloy sheet, edges broken and folded over on self. Surface is possibly plated. [401B]
  - 19 Two small pieces sheet. Bent with broken edges, and surface plated. [438]
  - 20 Two pieces copper-alloy sheet with broken edges. Corroded remains of plating (silvering or tinning) on areas on both sides. [601]

## OBJECTS OF IRON

Some of the objects previously identified in the assessment are now thought to be modern and have been excluded from the catalogue and discussion. The full catalogue can be seen in the archive and a brief discussion is all that is needed here.

A total of 54 hobnails were collected from a range of contexts. Hobnails were used in a variety of patterns to connect the soles of shoes to other bottom layers, and to provide grip. Various other forms of shoe construction, such as stitched soles and sandals were known in the Roman period (de la Bédoyère 1989, 127), but as much of the materials making up these would have degraded, hobnails are frequently the only surviving indicators of footwear.

Other objects include a small number of possible styli which were pointed tools used for inscribing onto wax or lead. These may have been used for inscribing dedications to the gods. Tools included a ploughshare and craft-working equipment such as punches or awls, and a chisel. There were also some unidentified items that had been hafted, but were too corroded for any full identification to be made.

The overwhelming majority of this ironwork consisted of miscellaneous small structural fittings, which would have been left behind in doors and timbers when the site was abandoned. Although not all are from securely dated contexts, it is likely that these were Roman and were used in the construction of the temple. Nails are the commonest finds on most Roman sites (Manning 1985, 134). The majority of the nails were classified as Manning type 1b which were less than c 150mm in length and had flat sub-rectangular or rounded heads, although a few examples of type 2 (with a flat, rectangular-sectioned tapering stem and triangular head) and type 3 (with a small T-shaped head) were also identified. These

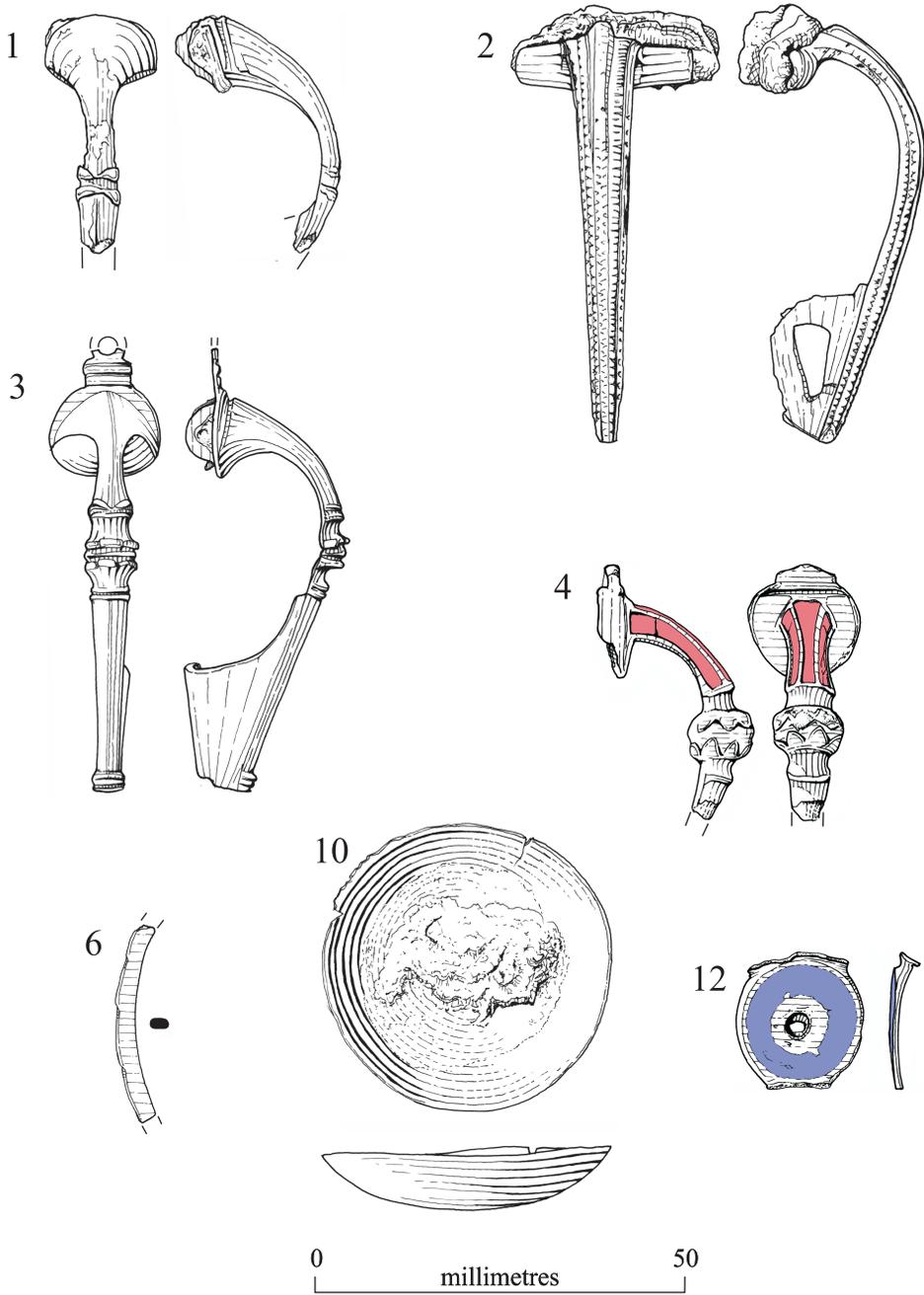


Fig 34 Farley Heath, Albury 1995. Objects of copper alloy (nos 1–4, 6, 10, 12) (Drawn by G Pattison).

nails would have been used for a variety of tasks. The obvious purpose is for construction, holding together and attaching tiles etc. However, visitors to shrines could often purchase bronze or gilt-bronze letters and nail up their own inscriptions on a wooden board (Henig 1984), and although no letters have been found, some nails may have been used for attaching inscriptions within the shrine. Bolts and bolt plates were also identified.

Other identified objects included rings, which again had many possible functions including fastenings or tethering rings, and single and double spiked loops. Double spiked loops were more common, but both could have had many functions and were often attached to woodwork or masonry with the loop to be used in many of the same ways as the rings above. It could not be said with certainty whether the small set of chain links were from a later period, but chain links were used in the Roman period for supporting scale pans or metal lamps.

There were also a number of fragments of sheet and plate, for which there may have been many uses, or have been part of one of various objects such as parts of the bindings of boxes and structural woodwork. The unidentified lengths could have been parts of nail shafts, styli or awl fragments. All large collections of Romano-British ironwork contain such items but only rarely is it possible to say exactly what they came from (Manning 1985, 142)

A large proportion of the objects were too corroded and fragmentary and, even after X-radiography, were unidentifiable.

OBJECTS OF LEAD (with a report on a lead curse, by Roger Tomlin)

*Votive*

- 1 (Fig 35) Small solid votive piece, thought to be in the shape of an owl's head, which appeared to be made of silver- or tin-plated lead. The 'face' was characterised by two owl's eyes created by two concentric circular punch marks, with two smaller similar marks on the top, possibly representing ears. The underside was broken, indicating the object may have been attached in this region to something else. The surface had suffered some loss in areas of high relief, including the 'beak', created by the ridge between the 'eyes', but otherwise was in very good condition. Both the top surface and the break edge (neck) were analysed using X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, which produced identical results for both areas – lead with a relatively high proportion of antimony. D 10mm. [108]
- 2 (Fig 35) Lead tablet, deliberately folded over on itself four times. Approx L 125mm, w 17mm, th 2–3mm. [449]. Small marks were identified on the tablet which were thought to be writing, and the tablet was opened by conservators at Oxford University and submitted to Dr Roger Tomlin, also of the University, for translation. His report is as follows.

After each face had been scratched with three lines of clumsy cursive writing, it was folded upon itself twice. Some of this text survives in the corrosion layer, especially at either end, but it is broken by three bands of damage caused by the folding and unfolding.

The script, an Old Roman Cursive (and thus earlier than the 4th century), is too crude to be

dated. II for E is unusual, and suggestive of an earlier date, but 4000 *denarii* would be a large sum of money before the late 3rd century

Most of the surviving letters are faint and ambiguous, and only an incomplete transcript is possible. Uncertain letters have been dotted, and undeciphered traces of text represented as three dots. The bands of damage are represented as ||. In (i) the E of *deo* is a capital letter, but elsewhere E is written as II. The scribe wrote *Senis* and corrected it to *Senilis* without deleting S. In (ii) the *denariis* sign consists of only two intersecting lines with possible trace of a third, but this reading is confirmed by the numeral which follows.

(i) inner face:

deodauis || ... || ... || .. siinislis  
 siinni ..mdu || ... || ... || ...alliaris  
 atcan... || ... || ... || ...

(ii) outer face:

(denariis) IIII milibus || ... || ... || iilius sii...  
 ... || ... || ... || ...us ...  
 ...

Reconstructed text:

(i) deo ... Seni<s>lis | Senni ... | ...  
 (ii) (denariis) III milibus ... [Aur]elius Se[...] | [...]us  
 ... | ...

(i) 'To the god ... Senilis (?son) of Sennus ...' (ii) 'At four thousand denarii ... Aurelius Se[...], [...]us ...'

The text is too fragmentary for interpretation, but it may be a 'curse tablet' addressed to the (unnamed) local god, with reference to 4000 *denarii*. There is no sign that the text was syntactical; it contained two personal names, Senilis Senni and Aurelius Se[...], and apparently others.

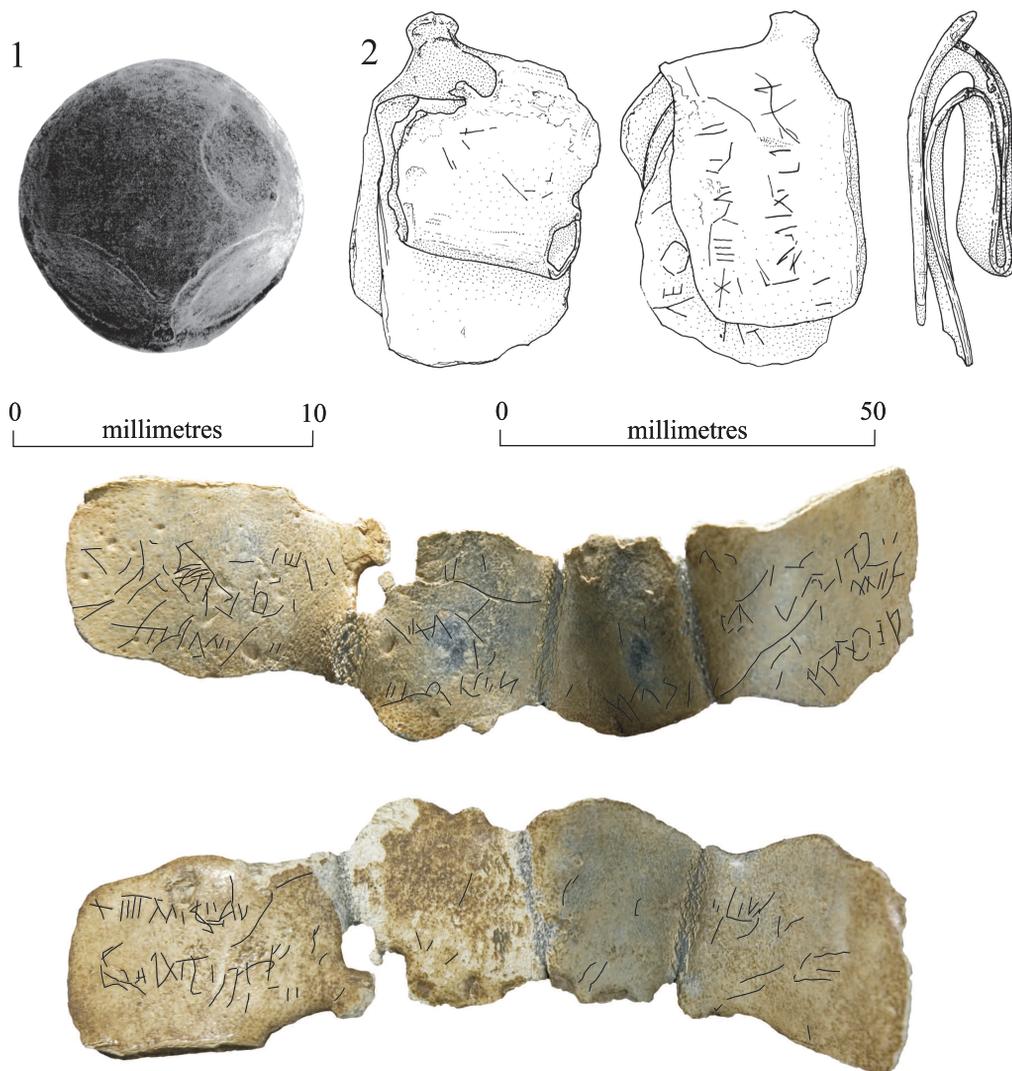


Fig 35 Farley Heath, Albury 1995. Objects of lead (nos 1, 2). No 2 is shown (top) as found, and (below) after unfolding and with the marks emphasised. (No 1 Photographic Section, English Heritage; no 2 G Pattison).

3 Part of irregular-shaped lead object, possibly a fitting. One end was intact and there was a possible punch mark on one side. [109]

*Other*

4 Domed object with three deliberate incision/punch marks in the flat side. Probably cast. D approx 40mm. [u/s]

5 Piece of lead c35 x 30mm. Could be either a fragment of waste/melt or part of an unidentified object. [106]

6 Sheet of lead, with two holes, one apparently deliberate on account of smoother edges, both of approximate d 3mm. These occur in the centre, along the axis of what appears to have been a fold, but now has been damaged by flattening. L 60mm, w 45mm, th 2mm. [401B]

7 Three fragments of sheet lead, L 25mm, w 15mm. [410B]

8 Piece of melted lead, approx th 30mm. [449]

9 Flattened fragment of lead, covered by white and orange crystalline corrosion products. One area was covered by associated organic remains, which appeared to be fibrous. [601]

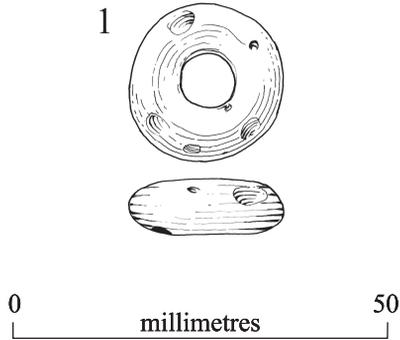


Fig 36 Farley Heath, Albury 1995. Glass bead (no 1) (Drawn by G Pattison)

GLASS BEADS

- 1 (Fig 36) Green-blue annular glass bead, *c*d 20mm, d central perforation 7mm. [401A]
- 2 Round blue bead d 8mm; d central perforation 2mm. [103]

VESSEL GLASS

- 1 Flask or bottle handle fragment. Three concentric moulded rings running down its length. [310]
- 2 One sherd light green bottle. [103]
- 3 One sherd clear bottle base, probably medieval. [137]
- 4 One sherd clear bottle base, probably medieval. From hexagonal bottle. [236]
- 5 One sherd of cut glass. [244]
- 6 Base sherd of pale green vessel. [449]

OBJECT OF WORKED BONE

A single object of worked bone was identified. This was a sheep tibia from [215] which had been smoothed and sharpened to a point. Similar objects are often recovered from excavations but their exact function is not always known (MacGregor 1985, 174). Many of them are thought to have been used in craft activities such as weaving, leather working or basketry (*ibid* 1985, 175).

CLAY PIPES

Fragments of clay pipe included two broken bowls and four stem fragments. Although incomplete they could be identified as 19th century types. These may have been dropped during previous excavations, or by visitors to the site.

- 1 Stem fragment. [105]

- 2 Stem fragment. [107]
- 3 Bowl fragment with moulded rib-and-dot decoration along length of bowl, back and front. Dated to *c*AD1850–1910. [157]
- 4 Stem fragment. [169]
- 5 Stem fragment. [252]
- 6 Stem and part of bowl, stamp on flat spur ('L c/o'). Post-AD1840. [401B]

OBJECTS OF STONE

- 1 Sandstone rotary quern fragment, probably lower stone; wt 2245g. [101]
- 2 Small fragment of lava stone, probably part of a quern; wt 20g. [197]
- 3 Lava quernstone fragment; 590g; tooling on one side. [442]
- 4 Solid rod of shale, approx L 25mm, d 8mm. Broken both ends. [101]
- 5 Small chip of polished shale, worked into rounded edge. May have originally been inlaid into a plaque or something similar. [106]
- 6 Solid rod of shale, approx L 35mm, d 6mm. One end was complete, consisting of flat cross-section. Broken at other end. [126]
- 7 Fragment of sedimentary stone, probably shale, which was polished and again may originally have been an inlay. Cut, smoothed and shaped into a triangle. [184]

CHARCOAL

A small number of fragments of charcoal were recovered from pits and general clearance layers in Phases 1, 6, 7 and 8. They may have derived from a number of activities including possibly the cooking of the animal sacrifices on the site.

FOSSIL SPONGES

Two fossil sponges were identified, both from the area of the temple (Bird 1987, 187).

SLAG

A few fragments of slag were recorded. One of these was identified as a hearthbase, formed by the accumulation of slag droplets and scale at the base of a smithing hearth, or possibly a furnace base as it is very difficult to distinguish between the two (McDonnell 1983, 81).

- 1 Hearthbase measuring 105 x 85 x 60mm. [402A]
- 2 Piece of slag. [102]
- 3 Piece of residue from metalworking. [102]

## FRIT

Frit is the resultant material from the initial heating together of the ingredients for making glass to remove the volatile impurities. This is then broken up and heated in a crucible to form glass. A number of fragments were identified at Farley Heath, five balls/droplets of white (weighing 42g) and two of green (weighing 13g).

## BURNT FLINT

A total of 79 fragments of burnt flint were collected from the site, weighing 2101g (table 2; supplement S4, see p3). This was probably used as hardcore.

### Bone and shell from the 1995 excavations, by Kathryn Ayres

## ANIMAL BONE

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered; a total of 198 fragments of which only 59 were from phases which could be dated as Roman with any certainty. However, all phases are shown in table 3 as it is quite likely that many of these were originally from Roman levels and have been mixed into later ones by previous excavation and activity on the site.

Fragments were recorded using a zoning method following Serjeantson (1991), zones being recorded when over 50% was present. Those fragments that could not be identified to species level were classified as 'cattle-size', 'sheep-size' or 'unidentified'. The total number of fragments (NISP) was calculated for all species, but the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not calculated for this assemblage because of the small number of bones recorded from each phase. Wear stages were recorded for the permanent lower molars of cattle, sheep and pig using Grant (1982) and grouped into age stages following the methods of Halstead (1985) Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988). The fusion stage of post-cranial bones was recorded and related age ranges taken from Getty (1975). Pig canines and alveoli were sexed. The bone was in a poor condition, with the surface of many of the bones having been eroded.

Of the 59 fragments of bone from Roman phases, only 30 (51%) could be identified to species. These included cattle, sheep and pig, and one bird bone. The only ageing information available was a third molar from an adult pig, a fused tibia from an adult cow and a fused tibia from a sheep over the age of one year. Although the single bird bone present could not be identified to species, it was not of domestic fowl. Low quantities of butchery, gnawing and burning were noted.

Other phases also had a predominance of bone fragments of domestic species, the exception being the high proportion of hare bones from Phase 5. Many of these were retrieved from a single context and included long bones and vertebrae fragments, suggesting a whole animal buried in the context. Ageing and sexing information was provided by pig canines,

Table 3 Animal bone from the 1995 excavations: number of identified species present (NISP) in each phase

Phase	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Hare	Bird	Rodent	Amph	Cattle- size	Sheep- size	Unid	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
3	7	6	7	–	–	1	–	–	2	7	29	59
5	–	3	8	–	21	–	1	–	–	4	6	43
6	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	7
7	12	11	9	–	5	1	4	1	6	1	11	61
8	2	1	4	1	–	–	1	–	3	5	9	26
Total	21	24	30	1	27	2	6	1	12	17	57	198

Key: Amph – amphibian; Unid – unidentified

and third molars of the three main domestic species. These indicated adult sheep and cattle, and one adult and one juvenile pig. Five female and one male lower canine were identified. In all of the phases, including Roman, long bones and teeth were identified.

Although the numbers are small the presence of parts of the torso and the head could suggest that whole (or partial) animal carcasses had been present on site. Few phalanges were recorded but this may be due to the fact that they are very small and it is not uncommon for these bones to be missed during excavation.

#### HUMAN BONE

A small quantity of human bone was recorded among the animal bones. Those from Roman phases included rib, long bone and cranium fragments.

#### DISCUSSION

As well as offering personal items to the gods, such as the jewellery items mentioned above, it was also common to gather at temples for feasts and festivals at which living sacrifices would be presented. In some cases a blood sacrifice was obligatory (Woodward 1992, 79) and an animal may have been decorated with flowers and ritually prepared by a priest before being poleaxed, its throat cut and the liver removed and examined. After this, the feast could begin (*ibid*, 79). The remains of these rituals and feasts could be displayed in the archaeological record in different ways. They may occur as complete skeletons if no feasting had taken place, or as heaps of mixed bones representing the waste from the consumption of the animal (*ibid*, 66).

There are published animal bone reports from only a few excavated temple sites. The sole example found in Surrey was Wanborough (O'Connell & Bird 1994, 161–3), which had a slightly larger sample of 206 identifiable bones. Sheep was the most numerous, with cattle and pig also recorded, and smaller amounts of horse, dog, red deer, hare and domestic fowl. As with Farley Heath there was no evidence for votive offerings in the form of whole or part carcasses, and little evidence for the very young. The butchery evidence suggests that most were remains of food eaten on or near the site.

Two other sites in Britain for which animal bone reports have been written are Uley in Gloucestershire (Levitan 1993) and Harlow temple in Essex (Legge & Dorrington 1985), both of which had significantly larger assemblages than Farley Heath. A predominance of sheep/goat was noted in both sites, although at Uley, the proportion of goat was unusually high (up to 77% of the major mammals total), and both sites also had high proportions of domestic fowl, presumed to have been used as sacrifices. Harlow temple was similar to Farley Heath and Wanborough in that there was an absence of evidence for votive offerings of whole animals, with the majority of the bones fragmented and having been processed, which Legge & Dorrington (*ibid*) also interpret as evidence for sacrificial victims being eaten on site. This site also had a predominance of sheep as did the sites of Brigstock (Biek *et al* 1963), Hayling Island and Haddenham (Woodward 1992, 79).

The absence of non-food species such as horse and dog at Farley Heath could also point to the bones being the remains of sacrificed animals that were later consumed. In addition to the bones, nine oyster shell halves were identified (80g), and eight shells of land snail.

Human sacrifice was not allowed within the Roman empire. Human skull fragments were found at Hayling Island and there were scatters of teeth and pieces of skull at Uley. It is thought in both cases that these may derive from burials from unexcavated surrounding areas that have been ploughed for many decades (Woodward 1992, 80). However, this is unlikely to have been the case here, as Farley Heath had been heathland for thousands of years before and after the Roman temple.

**Discussion of the Roman pottery found before 1995**, by Joanna Bird

## GENERAL COMMENTS

The pottery from the 1995 excavation at Farley Heath is discussed separately by Phil Jones (p98). Apart from that recovered by A W G Lowther and R G Goodchild in 1939 (Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3) and by Lowther in 1949, none of the pottery found during earlier work on the site is associated with a findspot and it must all be regarded as unstratified. In addition, it is clear that much of the pottery found by Martin Tupper in 1839–48 is now lost (he refers at one point to ‘a barrow-load of fragments’: 1850, 26), making what survives a very partial sample of the whole. For these reasons, the pottery discussed below is summarised in rather less detail than the 1995 finds, and has not been quantified by weight or estimated vessel equivalent (EVEs).

Roman pottery had been recorded from the site prior to Tupper’s excavations, notably a ‘small piece of a little urn’ noted by Manning & Bray (1804–14, 2, 122; Atkins 1983, G5). The various published notes quoted at the end of the catalogue of Tupper’s pottery (pottery catalogue nos 34, 35; Atkins 1983, G21, G27), including those in Tupper’s own *Record* (1850, 24, 26–7), show that a lot more was recovered than has survived in museum collections. A small amount was included among the material presented by Henry Drummond to the British Museum in 1853 (General Antiquities Acquisition Register 1853.4–19, 31–49; Atkins 1983, G1–G4, G6–G8, G12–G17), but Tupper certainly retained some material after 1853 (*SyAC* 1858, x), and a collection of his pottery is now in the Surrey Archaeological Society’s collections at Guildford Museum.

S E Winbolt, who excavated the site in 1926, noted in his report that some pottery was recovered from specific features: ‘fragments of Roman-British pottery were found under the foundations [of the temple]’ (1927, 186); ‘the trench dug up against and parallel with [the inner (E.) bank] on the inner side realized its object [...] plenty of fragments of pottery’ (*ibid*, 187); ‘a pit [...] about five and a half feet [deep: *c* 1.65m] in the middle [...] diameter of which was about eight yards [*c* 7.32m] [...] into this all kinds of surface rubbish were thrown, pottery, iron, bronze and coins’ (*ibid*, 188). However, in the pottery report only one sherd of decorated samian is associated with a context, and even that is ambiguous: ‘found in the west bank’ (*ibid*, 189, I, A, 1) but apparently described in the site report as coming from the trench on the inner side of the east bank (*ibid*, 187). Otherwise, none of the items listed in the pottery report is associated with a context (*ibid*, 189–92), nor is any of the pottery now in Guildford Museum marked with a findspot. In addition, the poor quality of the descriptions and illustrations means that it is rarely possible to identify published pieces with individual items in the collection. The pottery and records are noted by Atkins (1983) under G9, G10, G19 and G22.

Some of Winbolt’s pottery was later studied and published by A W G Lowther (1934), but he also seems to have included some later material: ‘a quantity of pottery from Farley Heath, some of which was found during excavations carried out by Mr S E Winbolt [...] and the remainder at subsequent dates [...] With the exception of the pieces described by Mr Winbolt [...] it must all be considered as being [...] subsequently disturbed or unstratified pottery found in the top soil’ (*ibid*, 67). It is possible that all the material studied by Lowther derived directly or indirectly from Winbolt’s work, and there is now no way of distinguishing any possibly later finds. The small Farley Heath collection now in Kingston upon Thames Museum may also come from Winbolt’s excavation, as suggested by its accession dates: pottery and building material was donated by Dr W E St L Finney in 1927 (Accession Register nos 1005, 1006; Atkins 1983, G18, F4) and further building material, including a tegula fragment marked ‘Winbolt’, by W Bacon in 1929 and 1936 (Accession Register nos 1053, 1054, 1317; Atkins 1983, F4).

## EVIDENCE FOR POTTERY MANUFACTURE AT FARLEY HEATH

Tupper found two ‘ovens or kilns for baking pottery’ to the north-west of the temple enclosure. One of these is illustrated in the Haverfield MS (Goodchild 1938a, 18–19, figs 1, 2), and a second, more detailed, drawing of it is in a manuscript in the British Museum (fig 42; British Museum P1/16). The kiln is described as an ‘inverted cone dug into the soil [...] the sides of hard-baked clay, with a division-rib across to strengthen it, a rude ironstone fireplace being at the side and steps leading down to it’. It yielded ‘five largish crocks, seemingly of culinary shape, as well as a barrow-load of fragments [...] just as the potter left them’ (Tupper 1850, 26). A note on the British Museum drawing describes the contents slightly differently: ‘A large quantity of broken pottery, five pots and two dishes nearly perfect were found inside, they appear to have been for culinary purposes not funereal’. The second kiln, ‘a built cone of burnt stone placed in a hollow spot’, was destroyed by local youths, which led Tupper to rebury the first in order to preserve it (*ibid.*, 26). Goodchild adds the information that a local gravel-digger also found a kiln c1890, which contained ten whole pots, since destroyed. Whether this was Tupper’s reburied kiln or a third one is not known (Goodchild 1938a, 18); the number of whole pots suggests a new kiln.

The ‘five crocks or urns, hardening’ depicted on the Haverfield MS illustration of Tupper’s first kiln are clearly very rudimentary sketches; the British Museum drawing is more detailed and shows the pots inverted, somewhat varied in size, with a mass of broken sherds. The five are all drawn as round-bodied jars with wide mouths and simple everted rims; on the British Museum drawing they have narrow pedestal feet. Of the pottery that now survives from these excavations, only the two rather crudely made copies of the samian dish form Curle 15 are likely to come from a relatively local source (fig 38, no 16); they are not wasters but it is conceivable that they are the two dishes recorded on the British Museum drawing. The only other possibility is a complete pot now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (fig 38, no 36; fig 42), a small wide-mouthed jar with everted rim; it is in a grey fabric and looks like a waster or a very bad ‘second’. It has a small hole blown in the rim, blister-like bulges on the interior and a crack at the base. It is likely to have been originally acquired in the late 1840s or early 1850s by Dr A G East of Oxford, so probably comes from Tupper’s excavation (Ashmolean Museum Accession Register 1948.165 (C); Atkins 1983, G33).

In 1939, excavations by Lowther and Goodchild in New Field, south-east of the temple enclosure, revealed a small but well-preserved ‘oven’ containing 4th century pottery (fig 39, nos 222, 224, 226; Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3, 38, figs 1, 3, pl 4 lower). Slightly to the east were traces of a potter’s kiln, too destroyed for any details to be recovered (Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3, 38, fig 1). They note that their kilns, like Tupper’s, lay on the west side of the double bank, an area therefore perhaps devoted to industrial activity (*ibid.*, 39). Lowther seems to have examined the kiln again in 1949, but there are no published records. The pottery recorded as coming from these features (pottery catalogue nos 186–230) contains neither waster material nor distinctive forms or fabrics, which might represent local manufacture.

## THE POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS BY TUPPER, 1839–48, AND WINBOLT, 1926, INCLUDING MATERIAL IN KINGSTON UPON THAMES MUSEUM

The pottery from Tupper’s excavations is listed in detail as pottery catalogue nos 1–36 and 231–50, that from Winbolt’s as pottery catalogue nos 37–128 and that in Kingston Museum as pottery catalogue nos 129–50.

*Samian*

The samian ware starts in the mid-1st century with two decorated South Gaulish bowls of form Dr 29 (fig 37, nos 1, 2), but the remainder, including some 32 identified vessels, dates

between *c*AD130 and 250. Of the 32 pots, 24 come from Lezoux in Central Gaul, seven from Rheinzabern or Trier in East Gaul, and one, a decorated sherd, from the potteries at Wiggonholt–Pulborough in Sussex. The later decorated bowls are all of form Dr 37, and include one with a mould-stamp of Divixtus of Lezoux (fig 37, no 3), two in the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux, one by an anonymous potter of Trier Werkstatt II, Serie F, and two from Rheinzabern. There is only one identified plain-ware stamp, of the mid–late Antonine potter Doeccus of Lezoux. The plain wares are mainly of Antonine date, including the later Antonine forms Dr 31R and 44, a Trier mortarium fragment and East Gaulish Dr 31R and Dr 38.

#### *Colour-coated wares*

Imported colour-coated wares are rare, comprising only four beakers, two of which probably come from Köln and date to the later 1st to 2nd centuries, while the other two are Central Gaulish ‘Rhenish’ ware beakers of Antonine date. The single dish of Pompeian Red ware is probably in a fabric for which a British source is indicated. The remainder of the colour-coated wares are of British manufacture, and include products of the Oxfordshire, New Forest and Nene Valley potteries; virtually all those which could be identified are of mid-3rd to 4th century date. The Oxfordshire wares comprise some 29 vessels, mainly beakers and bowls, with a single bottle form and a sherd from a large beaker or flagon; three of the bowls are decorated with stamps (fig 38, nos 81, 82, 85). The New Forest was the source of seven beakers in the distinctive purple-slipped fabric, the Nene Valley of at least two beakers, two flagons, including one with an applied female mask, and a ‘Castor box’. Just under a quarter of the colour-coated wares could not be attributed to source; these consist largely of beaker fragments.

#### *Mortaria and other iron-free and oxidised wares*

Only four mortaria were identified, two from the Verulamium region dating to the later 1st to mid-2nd century and the Antonine period respectively (fig 38, no 91), one probably from Oxfordshire but not closely datable, and one in Oxfordshire red colour coat ware of 4th century date (fig 38, no 92). The Verulamium region was also the source of a cream-ware flagon, and there are sherds of two or three more flagons and a beaker in oxidised wares. The two large and rather clumsily potted dishes copying the samian form Curle 15 (fig 38, no 16) are likely to have come from a relatively local source.

#### *Grey (reduced) wares*

By far the greater part of the pottery consists of greywares, and almost all are products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry. The four vessels which are not comprise two 2nd century ‘poppy-head’ beakers (Marsh & Tyers 1978, type III F.6; fig 38, no 93) and two jars that were probably made in Sussex. One of these is illustrated by Lowther (1934, fig 5, no 42; here fig 38, no 101), the other is similar to two jars from Wanborough (Bird 1994b, fig 48, nos 98, 99); they are likely to be of 1st or early 2nd century date. The Alice Holt wares include some unusual forms: a copy of samian form Curle 15, possibly slipped (fig 39, no 116), a copy of samian form 36 (cf Millett 1986, fig 54, no 12) and a copy of the Oxfordshire parchment ware form Young (1977) P24 (fig 39, no 118).

The remainder of the identified Alice Holt wares are summarised on table 4. The preponderance of 3rd–4th century forms is striking, as is the relative scarcity of types dating from the 1st to the mid-2nd centuries. The number of vessels with white or black slip, introduced in the later 3rd century, and the presence of the coarse Overwey fabric, which began production *c*AD325, underline the late dating. This is in marked contrast to the pottery from the square temple at Wanborough, where there was a large foundation deposit dating to *c*AD160/70 and relatively small amounts of later material.

Table 4 Alice Holt/Farnham types identified from the Tupper and Winbolt pottery

Type	Date	No	Comment
<b>FLAGONS</b>			
L&J 1B.1–1B.6	3rd–4th C	1	
<b>BEAKERS</b>			
M&T III G	1st–early 2nd C	1	
<b>JARS</b>			
L&J 4.1–4.35	mid-1st–early 2nd C	10	
L&J 1A.1–1A.5	mid-1st–mid-2nd C	3	
L&J 1A.6–1A.20	late 2nd–4th C	6	
L&J 1.1–1.24	mid-1st–mid-2nd C	25–27	
L&J 1.25–1.36	late 2nd–mid-4th C	8–9	
L&J 3A.1–3A.15	mid-1st–2nd C	6	
L&J 3A.16–3A.20	mid-2nd–later 3rd C	5–6	
L&J 3B.1–3B.7	mid-1st–2nd C	1	
L&J 3B.8–3B.14	mid-2nd–4th C	55	19 slipped
L&J 3C.1–3C.18	early 3rd–4th C	31	6 Overwey ware
L&J 2	1st–2nd C	7	
L&J 1C.1–1C.7	late 2nd–4th C	5	
L&J 1A, 1C	3rd–4th C	8	6 slipped
L&J 9.1–9.7	mid-1st–2nd C	6	
L&J 10.1	late 2nd–late 3rd C	2	
<b>BOWLS</b>			
L&J 5.1–5.11	mid-1st–mid-2nd C	3	
L&J 5D.1–5D.3	mid-2nd–later 3rd C	1–2	
L&J 5A.1–5A.4	mid-2nd–early 3rd C	1	
L&J 5B.1–5B.10	3rd–4th C	44–46	19 slipped
<b>DISHES</b>			
L&J 6B.1–6B.3	mid-2nd–early 3rd C	1	
L&J 6C.1–6C.2	mid-4th–late 4th C	4	3 slipped
L&J 6A.1–6A.12	late 2nd–4th C	24	12 slipped, 2 Overwey
<b>STRAINERS</b>			
L&J 5C.1–5C.3	mid-2nd–4th C	1	1 slipped
<b>LIDS</b>			
L&J 7.1–7.12	mid-1st–late 3rd C	7	

L&J indicates types from Lyne & Jefferies 1979

M&T indicates types from Marsh & Tyers 1978

THE POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS BY LOWTHER AND GOODCHILD, 1939, AND LOWTHER, 1949

The pottery from Lowther and Goodchild's excavations, now in Guildford Museum, is labelled 'Farley Heath 1939', 'New Field 1939, ?Pottery Kiln', 'New Field ?Pottery Kiln, February 1949' and 'New Field 1939, Oven'. It is assumed from this that the first group comes from the numerous trenches excavated in the temple and *temenos* area (Lowther & Goodchild, plan opp 34), and this will be considered first. The pottery is recorded by Atkins (1983) under G10, G23, G25, G26; it is listed in detail as pottery catalogue nos 151–230.

*Farley Heath, 1939* (pottery catalogue nos 151–85)

Relatively few sherds in this group are marked, and those mostly just with '+'.

## Samian and colour-coated wares

The samian includes a decorated Dr 37, probably by Julius II–Julianus I of Rheinzabern and dating *c*AD225–50, which is marked ‘Wall robbing of temple’. There are also four Central Gaulish sherds, of Antonine date, and a bowl in Rheinzabern ware dated to the later 2nd or early 3rd century. The three identified colour-coated vessels are all of 3rd–4th century date, a beaker and ‘Castor box’ from the Nene Valley and an Oxfordshire bowl.

## Mortaria and other iron-free and oxidised wares

There are two mortaria, both of Antonine date, one in a fine creamware, probably from the Wiggonholt potteries, the other from the Verulamium region. The only other oxidised piece is a single ribbed flagon handle.

## Grey (reduced) wares

With the exception of a flanged bowl in Black-burnished (BB1) ware, dated to the 3rd century, the reduced wares are all products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry. The identified forms are presented on table 5, where it can be seen that, although the assemblage is much smaller, there is again a higher proportion of later wares, including several vessels with white or black slip.

Table 5 Alice Holt/Farnham types identified from the pottery labelled ‘Farley Heath 1939’, excavated by Lowther and Goodchild

Type	Date	No	Comment
<b>FLAGONS</b>			
L&J 8.1–8.7	mid-1st–2nd C	1	
L&J 8.8–8.14	late 3rd–4th C	1	
<b>JARS</b>			
L&J 4.1–4.35	mid-1st–early 2nd C	4	
L&J 1A.1–1A.5	mid-1st–mid-2nd C	3	1 marked ‘+N’
L&J 1A.6–1A.20	late 2nd–4th C	7	1 slipped; 1 marked ‘X+’
L&J 1.1–1.24	mid-1st–mid-2nd C	6	1 marked ‘+N’
L&J 1.25–1.36	late 2nd–mid-4th C	3	
L&J 3A.1–3A.15	mid-1st–2nd C	2	
L&J 3A.16–3A.20	mid-2nd–later 3rd C	4	1 marked ‘W+’
L&J 3B.1–3B.7	mid-1st–2nd C	1	
L&J 3B.8–3B.14	mid-2nd–4th C	12–13	3–4 slipped
L&J 3C.1–3C.18	early 3rd–4th C	3	
L&J 1A, 1C	3rd–4th C	2	
L&J 9.1–9.7	mid-1st–2nd C	4	
<b>BOWLS</b>			
L&J 5B.1–5B.10	3rd–4th C	5	1 slipped
<b>DISHES</b>			
L&J 6C.1–6C.2	mid-4th–late 4th C	1	
L&J 6A.1–6A.12	late 2nd–4th C	3	1 Overwey
<b>LIDS</b>			
L&J 7.1–7.12	mid-1st–late 3rd C	4	

L&J indicates types from Lyne & Jefferies 1979

*New Field, ?Pottery Kiln, 1939 and 1949* (pottery catalogue nos 186–218)

The pottery associated with the ?pottery kiln all comes from other production sites. None of the pottery recovered shows unusual features of form or fabric which might indicate a local product, nor are there any wasters.

## Samian and colour-coated wares

There are only three sherds of samian, all Central Gaulish and of 2nd century date. The colour-coated wares include two or three Oxfordshire bowls, of the mid-3rd to 4th centuries, and two dishes, a lid and a large rouletted beaker or 'Castor box' sherd from the Nene Valley, all of 3rd to 4th century date.

## Mortaria

Four mortaria were recovered, all of Oxfordshire whiteware; the two identified forms are of mid-3rd to 4th century date.

## Grey (reduced) wares

Apart from a dish base in what is probably Black-burnished (BB1) ware, the reduced wares all come from the Alice Holt/Farnham industry. The identified forms are summarised on table 6, and again show a bias to the 3rd and 4th centuries, with several slipped vessels dating from the later 3rd century onwards.

*New Field, Oven, 1939* (pottery catalogue nos 219–30)

Almost all this pottery is marked 'Oven 5/7/39'. There was no samian, and the five colour-coated vessels are Oxfordshire products, a flagon, three beakers and two bowls, all of mid-3rd to 4th century date (fig 39, no 222). The single mortarium sherd is also from Oxfordshire, and of similar date (fig 39, no 224).

Table 6 Alice Holt/Farnham types identified from the pottery labelled 'New Field, ?Pottery Kiln', excavated by Lowther and Goodchild in 1939 and by Lowther in 1949

Type	Date	No	Comment
<b>JARS</b>			
L&J 1A.6–1A.20	late 2nd–4th C	2	
L&J 1.1–1.24	mid-C1–mid-2nd C	2	1 marked '94.1'
L&J 3B.1–3B.7	mid-C1–2nd C	1	
L&J 3B.8–3B.14	mid-2nd–4th C	8–11	7 slipped; 4 marked '94.1', 1 marked '94.1' with coins of Constantine I, 1 marked '94.2'
L&J 3C.1–3C.18	early 3rd–4th C	3	1 Overwey; 1 marked '94.1', 1 marked 'p.94.1.1'
L&J 1C.1–1C.7	late 2nd–4th C	1	1 marked '94.1'
L&J 1A, 1C	3rd–4th C	8	1 marked '94.1', 1 marked 'p.94.1.1'
L&J 10.1	late 2nd–late 3rd C	1	
<b>BOWLS</b>			
L&J 5B.1–5B.10	3rd–4th C	8	8 slipped; 8 marked '94.1'
<b>DISHES</b>			
L&J 6B.1–6B.3	mid-2nd–early 3rd C	1	1 marked '94.1'
L&J 6C.1–6C.2	mid-4th–late 4th C	2	2 marked '94.1'
L&J 6A.1–6A.12	late 2nd–4th C	9–11	6–8 slipped; 6 marked '94.1'

L&J indicates types from Lyne & Jefferies 1979

The reduced wares are all probably from the Alice Holt/Farnham potteries, and apart from two dishes of Lyne & Jefferies' (1979: L&J) 6A.1–6A.12 series, one of which is slipped and the other in the late Overwey fabric, only jars are represented. There are three examples of the L&J 3B.8–3B.14 series, one slipped (and one marked 'N.F.O. 93.1'), and two jars of form 3C.11, both in Overwey fabric (fig 39, no 226). There are also three large jars, two of them slipped, decorated with combed or incised decoration; one is form L&J 1C.7, the others are sherds of the 1A or 1C series.

## Catalogue of the Roman pottery found before 1995, by Joanna Bird

### MARTIN TUPPER'S EXCAVATION, 1839–48, AND RELATED ACTIVITY

The pottery presented by Henry Drummond to the British Museum in 1853 (BM.1853.4–19, 31–49; Atkins G1–G4, G6–G8, G12–G17) was studied later than the other material, and is listed at the end of the catalogue (nos 231–50). The abbreviations BM and GM are used for British Museum and Guildford Museum accessions. A hyphen is used to describe a colour (eg red-brown), while a solidus indicates that the colour is uneven or varied (eg grey/orange).

*Samian* (see also nos 231–2)

- 1 (Fig 37) Dr 29, South Gaul (two sherds, probably one vessel). Upper zone scroll with spurred leaves, corn-ears and small spirals; the scroll winds over a fan-shaped arrangement of lily-buds and three poppy-heads. A similar arrangement, using five poppy-heads, is on a signed mould of Mommo from La Graufesenque, and a bowl from this mould, found at Murviel-lès-Montpellier, is stamped by Niger (Mees 1995, Taf 145, no 11). *c*AD50–70. (One sherd GM.AS6011, one Haverfield MS; Atkins G8, G11)
  - 2 (Fig 37) Dr 29, South Gaul. Lower zone scroll with frilled and trifid leaves winding over paired spirals with poppy-heads. Similar arrangements of poppy-heads and spirals are on bowls with mould-signatures of Modestus (Mees 1995, Tafn 140, no 2, 141, nos 1, stamped by Crestio, and 2) and Murranus (Taf 155, no 3, stamped by Patricius) and on a stamped bowl of Patricius in Calvus-Patricius style (Knorr 1952, Taf 50 top). Similar frilled leaves were used by several Neronian potters. *c*AD50–65. (Haverfield MS; GM R33; Atkins G8)
  - 3 (Fig 37) Dr 37, Central Gaul; stamped DIVIX.F below the decoration, which consists of narrow panels divided by beaded borders with ring terminals. The motif shown as a vase is probably the foliate base of a caryatid regularly used by Divixtus, here alternating with opposed hares (cf Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pl 115, no 7). Brenda Dickinson comments: 'This mould-stamp of the potter Divixtus of Lezoux comes from his die 9d (as Miller 1922, pl 37, no 12). It is commoner on Antonine sites in Scotland (Balmuildy, Camelon (three) and Newstead) than on Hadrian's Wall (South Shields), and this and his use of other dies on cups of form 27 suggest activity in the 150s. His record also includes later pieces, such as form 80 and three vessels in the Wroxeter Gutter Hoard. *c*AD150–80.' (Haverfield MS; Atkins G8)
  - 4 Dr 37, Central Gaul, with blurred ovolo. Hadrianic–early Antonine (GM.AS6012)
  - 5 Dr 31R, Central Gaul, with potter's stamp. Brenda Dickinson comments: 'This is a stamp from die 11c of Do(v)eccus i of Lezoux, reading [DOV]IICCVS. He was active in the late 2nd century, as indicated by the presence of his stamps on Hadrian's Wall and in the Wroxeter Gutter Hoard; there are two examples of this die from Housesteads and one from Wallsend. One of his decorated bowls has a rim-stamp of Sacrillus, which also occurs on a vessel in the late 2nd century samian found off Pudding Pan Rock (Kent). *c*AD165–200.' Lines have been incised irregularly within the rouletted circle on the floor, with at least one line across (the floor is incomplete). (Atkins G8; Walters 1908, 306, M1657; BM.1853.4–19, 41)
  - 6 Dr 33, Central Gaul, with the tip of the stamp present. Hadrianic–Antonine (GM.AS6017)
  - 7 Sherds of samian ware from Tupper's excavations were recorded in a number of places: 'several pieces of samian (chiefly of the ivy-leaf pattern [so perhaps including forms Dr 35 and 36])' (Nightingale 1847–8, 144); 'samian ware' (*PSA* 1843–9, 255); 'portions of samian [...] some being tastily patterned' (*Record*, 24); and 'neatly decorated samian ware stamped with the maker's name' (*Record*, 27). (Atkins G11, G21)
- Colour-coated wares* (see also nos 233–44)
- 8 Bottle neck, Oxfordshire: cf Young 1977, C8.5. Buff fabric, brown-black colour coat. Mid-3rd to 4th century (GM.AS6047)
  - 9 Beaker base, probably Oxfordshire. Fine orange-buff fabric, light brown colour coat. Later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6048)
  - 10 Beaker base, everted foot. Sandy, rather friable orange fabric, poorly finished under base. Later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6050)

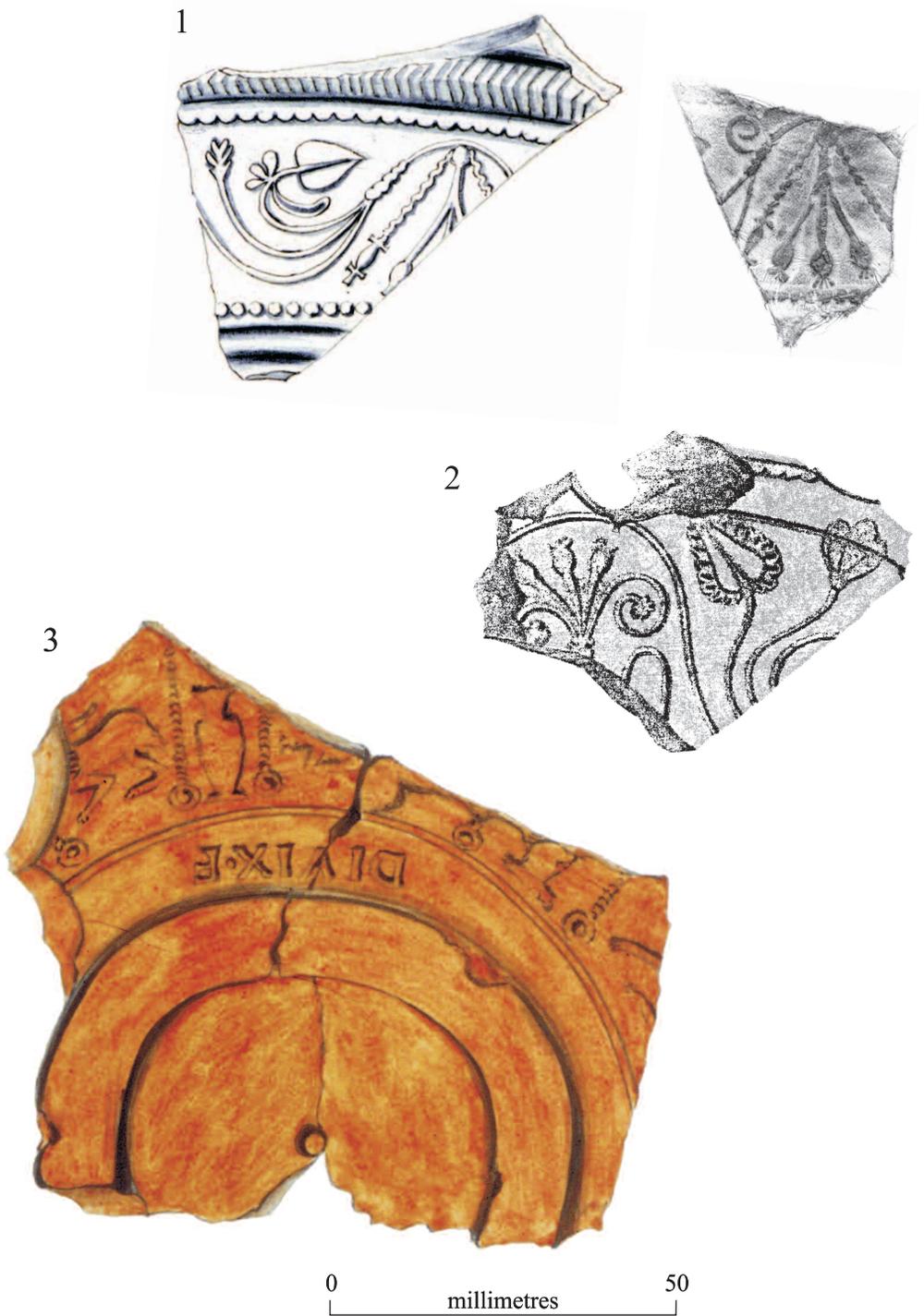


Fig 37 Farley Heath, Albury. Roman pottery found prior to 1995 (nos 1–3) (Drawn by B Nightingale with graphite rubbing of part of no 1).

- 11 Beaker base, bevelled bead foot; New Forest. Hard grey fabric, brown-black colour coat; very hard fired. Later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6046)
- 12 Beaker base, solid pedestal foot; probably Nene Valley. White fabric, finger-marked brown-black colour coat. 4th century (GM.AS6045)
- 13 Three bowls copying samian form Dr 38, Oxfordshire, mid-3rd to 4th century: i) cf Young 1977, C51.1; colour coat completely lost (GM.AS6052); ii) cf Young 1977, C51.2; colour coat completely lost; interior burnt and heavily worn, with a hole in the base (GM.AS6021); iii) cf Young 1977, C51.4 (GM.AS6051)

*Red and buff wares* (see also no 245)

- 14 Neck, one-handled flagon; the rim turns out sharply but is broken off and the exact form is not identifiable. Friable orange fabric, dense sand temper; the handle was applied to the exterior. Probably 2nd century (GM.AS6049)
- 15 Bifid handle from a small flagon. Fine drab buff fabric, occasional quartz grit; possible traces of a brownish slip (GM.AS6053)
- 16 (Fig 38) Two large dishes copying samian form Curle 15. The rim is cleanly modelled and there is a neat cordon at the wall/floor junction, forming a quarter-moulding in the base; the base is thick and heavy and both dishes have lost their footings. D approx 300mm. Soft friable fabric with dense sand temper, drab orange with drab buff surfaces; partly burnt. The samian prototype would suggest a date in the later 2nd or first half of the 3rd century. (GM.AS6022, AS6023; Atkins G35, G36)

*Mortarium* (see also no 246)

- 17 Mortarium spout, Verulamium region; hard sandy dark cream fabric. Later 1st to mid-2nd century (GM.AS6054)

*Greywares* (see also nos 247–50)

The greywares are likely to be largely if not all products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

- 18 Bottle, as L&J 1B.4 but with the cordon higher on the neck; late 3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS6029)
- 19 Narrow pedestal base, beaker: cf Millett 1986, fig 67, type 134, which has a wider foot. Probably 4th century (GM.AS6037)
- 20 Carinated beaker, Marsh & Tyers 1978, III G. 1st–early 2nd century (cf Bird 1994b, 135) (GM.AS6041)
- 21 Three pedestal jars, L&J class 2; the class is not closely datable but there are several examples from

the pre-temple levels at Wanborough, dating before cAD160/70 (Bird 1994b, table 20, fig 49, nos 107–8): i) as L&J 2.3, with five applied vertical ribs (GM.AS6020); ii) base, probably trimmed to form a lid (GM.AS6038); iii) base with slightly reeded pedestal (GM.AS6039)

- 22 Bead-rim jar, with groove/offset on shoulder: cf L&J 4.31. 1st–early 2nd century (GM.AS6031)
- 23 Cordoned jar with flat rim: cf L&J 1.29, with rather squarer edge. Later 2nd–3rd century (GM.AS6028)
- 24 Four everted rim jars, L&J class 3B, with added slip, later 3rd–4th century: i) with black slip on lip (GM.AS6013); ii) with white slip (GM.AS6027); iii) small version with grey slip (GM.AS6030); iv) with silvery grey slip (GM.AS6042)
- 25 Large narrow-necked jar, rim as L&J 1A.11–17; cordon on shoulder. Mid-3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS6026)
- 26 Jar rim, cf L&J 1C.4 but from a vessel a quarter the size. 4th century (GM.AS6025)
- 27 Large jar with heavy rim as L&J 1C.5, decorated on the shoulder with wavy lines incised with a comb of at least ten teeth; the wavy lines apparently interweave (cf L&J 1C.6); grey slip. 4th century (GM.AS6024)
- 28 Sherd, large jar, with white slip; later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6043)
- 29 Beehive jar with clawing marks inside; L&J 10.1. Fired light buff-brown. Late 2nd–late 3rd century (GM.AS6055)
- 30 Four plain jar bases (GM.AS6033–6036)
- 31 Jar base sherd (GM.AS6032)
- 32 Two straight-sided dishes, L&J class 6A: i) cf L&J 6A.4, later 3rd to mid-4th century, but more rounded interior; black slip inside (GM.AS6019); ii) L&J 6A.10, early–late 4th century, Overwey fabric (GM.AS6018)
- 33 Lid knob probably, L&J class 7 (GM.AS6040)

*Recorded pottery, now lost or indistinguishable from that listed above*

i) From the excavation in general

- 34 A considerable amount of pottery, in a variety of wares, is recorded from Tupper's excavations: 'many fragments of urns [...] morsels of ancient pottery found strewn about the place' (Tupper 1840–1, 88); 'many small fragments of funereal urns' (Nightingale 1847–8, 144); 'culinary pottery, urns, samian ware and other relics in abundance' (PSA, 1 (1843–9), 255); 'pieces of urns of all sorts and shapes; from the large, rude earthen vessel indented for ornament by the potter's fingers, through the numberless gradations of the Celtic and Roman patterns' (Record, 27); 'portions of samian and other pottery, some being tastily

patterned' (*Record*, 24); 'some pieces of pottery decorated with human finger-tips, just as modern cooks do with pie-crust' (Tupper 1886, 210). (Atkins G21)

ii) From the potter's kiln, north-west of the temple site, c 1848 (*Record*, 25–7); see also the pottery vessel now in the Ashmolean Museum, no 36 below

35 'Five largish crocks of culinary shape, and a barrow load of fragments' (*Record*, 26). (Atkins G27)

POT IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD

36 (Fig 38) Small wide-mouthed jar with upright neck and everted rim, and a slight groove or offset on the shoulder; height approximately 105mm. The body and narrow base are plain, with two uneven

grooves incised underneath. The rim and shoulder are rather distorted, the rim diameter varying between 106 and 112 mm. The grey fabric is hard and sandy, similar to some products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry, but the pot looks very much like a waster, or at least a bad 'second', and may be one of the pots produced in the kiln recorded by Tupper (*Record*, 26). There is a small hole blown in the rim and further blister-like bulges on the interior below the rim, and there is also a crack at the base that is not visible on the interior. The surface is quite rough, with grit lines and pitting made before firing.

A label on the exterior reads 'Urn disinterred on Farley Heath', and the pot is likely to have been originally acquired – by Dr A G East of Oxford – in the late 1840s or early 1850s. (Ashmolean Museum 1948.165 (C); Atkins G33)

S E WINBOLT'S EXCAVATION, 1926

The poor quality of the descriptions and drawings in Winbolt's report (1927) means that it is rarely possible to identify the published pieces with items in Guildford Museum. Since it is possible that all the material studied by Lowther (1934) derived directly or indirectly from Winbolt's work, and as there is no way now of distinguishing any later finds, it is all included below. The pottery and records are noted by Atkins under G9 and G10 (samian), G19 and G22. The abbreviation GM is used for Guildford Museum accessions.

*Samian*

37 Dr 37, Central Gaul. The column is Rogers 1974, P2, recorded for Attianus and Caratillus, here apparently in a narrow panel with beaded borders ending in a bifid terminal. Hadrianic–early Antonine (GM.AS6108)

38 Dr 37 in the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. Panel design, including Minerva and her owl, Vulcan (incompletely impressed at the bottom of the frieze), a mask, a festoon and an astragalus; the panel borders, of ovoid beads, are characteristic of Cinnamus' work. For the various motifs, cf Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pls 157, no 1, 158, nos 16 and 22, 159, no 23, 161, no 50, and 162, no 59. cAD145–75 (Atkins G10, 2c, ii; GM.AS10206: listed as coming from Winbolt's excavation but donated by D Tovey in 1936)

39 Dr 37, Trier, by one of the anonymous potters of Werkstatt II, Serie F. Huld-Zetsche 1993, F140, has the same design and may be from the same mould; the motifs are ovolo E16 (overlapped at one point), stag T76, hounds T82a and T85, leaf O141b and wreath O124. The bowl has been made from a worn mould, and may be somewhat later than the Werkstatt II range, which is cAD140–65. The bead of the rim, which had apparently been folded over during the finishing process and had not adhered properly, has been

chipped away. (Atkins G10.2c, i; GM.AS10207: listed as coming from Winbolt's excavation but donated by D Tovey in 1936)

40 Dr 37, Rheinzabern. In Winbolt's report this was attributed by Felix Oswald to B F Attoni (Atto I), but the motifs are not clearly identifiable or attributable from the illustration: they include a cornucopia (cf Ricken & Fischer 1963, types O160–O160c), a pillar-like ornament (cf types O10, O213–216) and the tail of what may be a dolphin or sea-horse (cf types T189, T192–T192b), in an arrangement of panels and medallions. Oswald's description of the ware suggests a date in the later 2nd or very early 3rd century, rather than later. (Winbolt, 189, I, A, 1, 'found in the west bank' (but cf p187, where it would seem to be one of the pieces from the trench on the inner side of the east bank); Atkins G9)

41 Dr 37, Rheinzabern, with the top of the ovolo; late 2nd–first half of the 3rd century. (GM.AS6107)

42 Dr 37 in the ware produced at the Pulborough samian workshop, an overfired dark maroon fabric with slightly pimped red slip; the top of a neat ovolo survives below. Pulborough samian production is normally dated Trajanic–Hadrianic, but the find of a piece at the No 1 Poultry site in London (in 1994–6) which was made from a mould of the Sacer group could extend this dating up to the end of the Hadrianic period or even into the early Antonine. (GM.AS6115)

43 Three Dr 37 bowls, Central Gaul, Hadrianic–Antonine (GM.AS6104, AS6116, AS6123)

44 Dr 18/31, Central Gaul, early to mid-2nd century (GM.AS6120)

45 Dr 18/31R or 31R, Central Gaul, Antonine (GM.AS6113)

46 Three Dr 31R dishes, Central Gaul, mid–late Antonine; one is burnt, with the tip of the stamp present (GM.AS6104, AS6105, AS6121)

- 47 Two Dr 31R dishes, Trier, first half of the 3rd century (probably including Winbolt, 190, I, A, 6; GM.AS6109)
- 48 Dr 33, South Gaul, Flavian (GM.AS6104)
- 49 Four Dr 33 cups, Central Gaul, Antonine (probably including Winbolt, 189, I, A, 3; GM.AS6104, AS6106, AS6119, AS6124)
- 50 Curle 11, Central Gaul, probably Hadrianic (GM.AS6118)
- 51 Dr 38, Central Gaul, Antonine; a small vessel (GM.AS6117)
- 52 Dr 38, East Gaul, late 2nd–first half of the 3rd century (GM.AS6114)
- 53 Dr 44, Central Gaul, mid–late Antonine (Winbolt, 190, I, A, 7; GM.AS6110)
- 54 Base, mortarium Dr 43 or 45, very heavily worn inside; probably Trier, and late 2nd–early 3rd century (possibly Winbolt, 190, I, A, 8; GM.AS6111)
- 55 Central Gaulish sherd, cut for swallowtail-shaped repair, probably Hadrianic (GM.AS6125)
- 56 Five Central Gaulish dish/bowl sherds, Antonine (GM.AS6122, AS6124)
- 57 Two East Gaulish (Trier) dish/bowl sherds, Antonine–first half of the 3rd century (GM.AS6124)
- Pompeian Red ware*
- 58 Dish, Pompeian Red ware, with small bead foot: cf Peacock 1977, fig 3, no 7. Fine cream fabric, fired buff on the exterior surface and pale grey on the interior, with occasional black grits; matt light red colour coat on the faceted interior with odd splashes on the exterior. Possibly Peacock's Fabric 4, for which a British source may be indicated; the fabric is also close to that used at Wiggonholt for mortaria (Bird & Hanworth 1984, 75–6). Probably mid-1st to mid-2nd century (GM.AS6142)
- Colour-coated wares*
- 59 Flagon with white barbotine S-scroll; off-white fabric, dark grey colour coat. Probably Nene Valley (cf Howe *et al* [1980], type 68) and 4th century (GM.AS6130)
- 60 Flagon or large beaker with tip of a white barbotine scroll; sandy orange fabric, thin red colour coat. Possibly Oxfordshire, probably 4th century (GM.AS6137)
- 61 Large beaker, probably decorated with barbotine dots rather than roughcasting; white fabric, blue-grey colour coat. Köln, later 1st–2nd century (GM.AS6135)
- 62 Beaker sherd, hard pale grey fabric, dark blue-grey colour coat. Probably Köln and later 1st–2nd century (GM.AS6134)
- 63 'Rhenish ware' beaker, rouletted; Central Gaul, Antonine (GM.AS6136)
- 64 Beaker, rouletted bands; grey/orange fabric, dull red colour coat (GM.AS6129)
- 65 Beaker, rouletted; drab buff fabric, red-brown colour coat (GM.AS6132)
- 66 Beaker, rouletted; orange-buff fabric, red-brown colour coat (GM.AS6132)
- 67 Beaker, rouletted below offset shoulder; sandy orange fabric with occasional red inclusions, buff surfaces with faint traces of red-brown colour coat (GM.AS6138)
- 68 Beaker, rouletted above barbotine decoration; orange fabric, brown-black colour coat, the barbotine in paler clay. Probably Oxfordshire (cf Young 1977, C26–7) and later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6127)
- 69 Beaker with barbotine leaf or animal; buff fabric, brown-black colour coat. Probably Oxfordshire and later 3rd–4th century (Winbolt, 191, I, B, 25a; GM.AS6126)
- 70 Beaker with trace of barbotine decoration; buff fabric, brown colour coat. Probably Oxfordshire and later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6126)
- 71 Beaker with white-painted scroll and vine tendril; buff fabric, brown-black colour coat. Probably Oxfordshire and 4th century (Winbolt, 191, I, B, 25c, d; GM.AS6133)
- 72 Beaker with thin white-painted scrollery; grey-brown fabric, black colour coat. 4th century (GM.AS6133)
- 73 Beaker, rather angular shoulder; cream fabric, dark brown colour coat. Probably Nene Valley (cf Howe *et al* [1980], type 34) and mid-2nd to 3rd century (GM.AS6128)
- 74 Beaker sherd, cream fabric, grey-black colour coat. Probably Nene Valley (GM.AS6131)
- 75 Five New Forest indented beakers, probably all Fulford 1975, type 27, and later 3rd–4th century (Lowther, 71, iv; probably including Winbolt, 192, I, B, 26): i) small beaker with a groove across the indentation, hard grey fabric, blackish colour coat (GM.AS6148); ii) hard grey-brown fabric, brown-black colour coat, fired purple in the indentations (GM.AS6149); iii) rim, probably indented form, hard grey fabric, brown-black colour coat (GM.AS6150); iv) rim, probably indented form, hard grey fabric, purplish-black colour coat (GM.AS6151); v) hard drab light-brown fabric, brown-black colour coat (GM.AS6152)
- 76 Beaker sherd probably; sandy dark orange fabric, red colour coat on exterior (GM.AS6139)
- 77 Flat plain beaker base; drab light-brown fabric, dark grey colour coat (GM.AS6153)
- 78 Beaker, small hollow bung-shaped foot; buff fabric, brownish colour coat. 4th century (GM.AS6143)

- 79 Beaker, hollow bung-shaped foot; sandy orange fabric, red colour coat. 4th century (probably Winbolt, 190, I, A, 9; GM.AS6112)
- 80 Two bowls (one burnt) copying Dr 31, Oxfordshire red colour coat: cf Young 1977, C44-6. Late 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6140)
- 81 (Fig 38) Dish copying Dr 36/Curle 15, Oxfordshire red colour coat: Young 1977, C49. Mid-3rd to 4th century. (Lowther, fig 3, no 2; GM.AS6145)
- 82 (Fig 38) Two bowls copying Dr 38, Oxfordshire red colour coat: i) flange and base sherds, Young 1977, C51, mid-3rd to 4th century (Lowther, fig 3, no 3; GM.AS6146); ii) a flatter lid-like version, cf Young 1977, C53.2, mid-3rd to 4th century. (Lowther, fig 4, no 5; GM.AS6175)
- 83 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat: Young 1977, C72. 4th century (GM.AS6267)
- 84 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat: cf Young 1977, C75.14. Early-late 4th century (GM.AS6147)
- 85 (Fig 38) Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat: Young 1977, C75, C77 or C78. Mid-late 4th century. (Lowther, fig 3, no 1; possibly GM.AS16579)
- 86 Bowl fragment, probably; cream fabric, red colour coat (GM.AS6286)
- 87 Bowl, omphaloid base; hard sandy orange fabric, brown colour coat (GM.AS6280)
- 88 Rim, probably from a Nene Valley 'Castor box' (Howe *et al* [1980], type 89); cream fabric, orange-brown colour coat, partly burnt. 3rd century (GM.AS6141)

#### *White and creamwares*

- 89 Flagon base, flattened bead foot; sandy creamware, probably Verulamium region. Mid-1st to mid-2nd century (GM.AS6278)
- 90 Sherd, fine creamware (GM.AS6288)

#### *Mortaria*

- 91 (Fig 38) Mortarium rim with grooved lip and drooping flange; hard buff fabric, probably Verulamium region (cf Hanworth 1968, fig 21, no 81); Antonine. (Lowther, fig 4, no 3)
- 92 (Fig 38) Mortarium rim with shallow lip and hooked flange; cream fabric with a thin brown colour coat. Possibly Oxfordshire, though there is no parallel for the form with a colour coat in Young 1977. (Lowther, fig 4, no 4; possibly GM.AS16580)

#### *Greywares*

Almost all the greywares are likely to be products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are

not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

- 93 (Fig 38) 'Poppy-head' beaker, cf Marsh & Tyers 1978, IIIIF6, 2nd century. (Lowther, fig 5, no 31; GM.AS6209)
- 94 (Fig 38) Nine bead rim jars, L&J class 4, mid-1st to early 2nd century: i) cf 4.1 (GM.AS6168 (Lowther, fig 2, no 3)); ii) cf 4.4, fired brown (GM.AS6169 (Lowther, fig 2, no 4)); iii) cf 4.5 (GM.AS6167 (Lowther, fig 2, no 2)); iv) two cf 4.16, one fired brown (GM.AS6172 (Lowther, fig 2, no 7)); v) cf 4.19 (GM.AS6170 (Lowther, fig 2, no 5)); vi) cf 4.27 (GM.AS6171 (Lowther, fig 2, no 6)); vii) cf 4.33 (GM.AS6166 (Lowther, fig 2, no 1)); viii) cf 4.41 but smaller vessel (GM.AS6249)
- 95 Shouldered jar sherd: a cordon at the base of the neck, a band with burnished diagonals, then a shoulder cordon with stabbed triangles above a narrow band with impressed dots and a further cordon. Similar jars were made in Sussex (cf Bird 1994b, fig 48, nos 98, 99); mid-1st to early 2nd century (possibly Winbolt, 192, I, B, 31; GM.AS6273)
- 96 Pedestal jar, L&J class 2, 1st-2nd century (GM.AS6253)
- 97 (Fig 38) Between 25 and 27 cordoned jars, L&J class 1, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 1.2 (GM.AS6185 (Lowther, fig 5, no 6)); ii) three cf 1.3 (GM.AS6184 (Lowther, fig 5, no 5), AS6186 (Lowther, fig 5, no 7), AS6187 (Lowther, fig 5, no 8)); iii) cf 1.7, 1.18, but smaller (GM.AS6255); iv) four cf 1.10 (GM.AS6189 (Lowther, fig 5, no 10), AS6255, AS6260); v) cf 1.14 (GM.AS6255); vi) four cf 1.15 (GM.AS6253, AS6255, AS6259, AS6260); vii) three cf 1.18 (GM.AS6217 (Lowther, fig 5, no 39), AS6225 (Lowther, fig 5, no 48), AS6260); viii) seven cf 1.19 (GM.AS6253, AS6255); ix) cf 1.20 (GM.AS6253); x) cf 1.24, small vessel (GM.AS6287); xi) sherd, probably this form (GM.AS6281); xii) sherd, burnished lattice on shoulder, probably this form, fired brown (GM.AS6279)
- 98 (Fig 38) Six or seven cordoned jars with flat rims, L&J class 1: i) two cf 1.26, late 2nd to mid-3rd century, with deep cordons (GM.AS6270); ii) cf 1.30, 3rd century (GM.AS6183 (Lowther, fig 5, no 4)); iii) two cf 1.33, late 3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS6181 (Lowther, fig 5, no 2), AS6182 (Lowther, fig 5, no 3)); iv) cf 1.34, late 3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS6263); v) sherd, possibly this form (GM.AS6269)
- 99 (Fig 38) Six jars with short everted rims, L&J class 3A, mid-1st to 2nd century: i) cf 3A.1, burnt (GM.AS6203 (Lowther, fig 5, no 24)); ii) cf 3A.8 (GM.AS6191 (Lowther, fig 5, no 12)); iii) cf 3A.9 (GM.AS6188 (Lowther, fig 5, no 9)); iv) two cf 3A.10 (GM.AS6192 (Lowther, fig 5, no 13), AS6194 (Lowther, fig 5, no 15)); v) cf 3A.14 (GM.AS6193 (Lowther, fig 5, no 14))

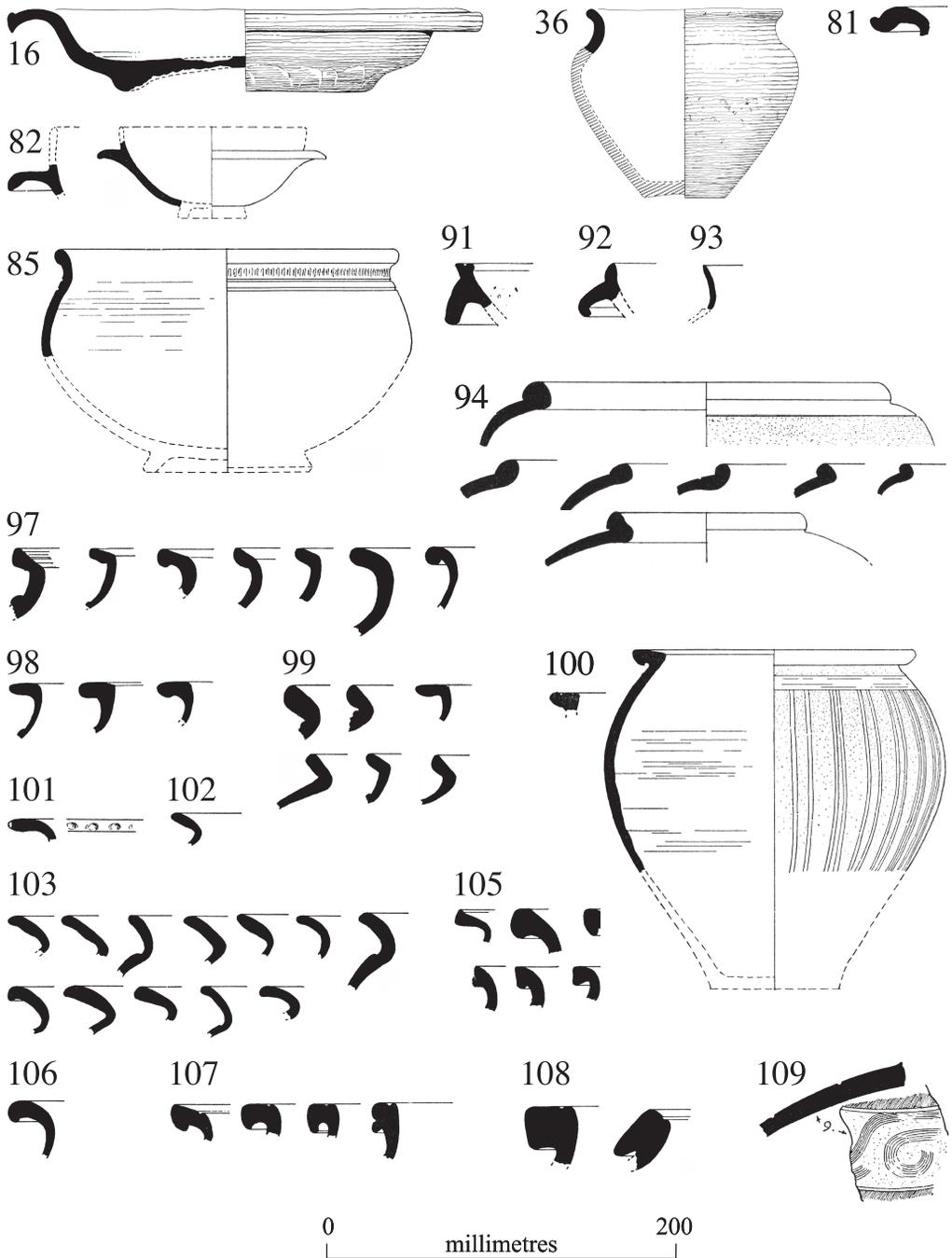


Fig 38 Farley Heath, Albury. Roman pottery found prior to 1995 (nos 16, 36, 81, 82, 85, 91-94, 97-103, 105-109). (Drawn by A W G Lowther, except nos 16 and 36 by P Jones).

- 100 (Fig 38) Five or six jars with flat rims, L&J class 3A: i) cf 3A.17, mid-2nd to mid-3rd century (GM.AS6262); ii) two or three cf 3A.18, mid-2nd to late 3rd century, one without shoulder grooves and decorated with upright burnished lines (GM.AS6180 (Lowther, fig 5, no 1), AS6261); iii) cf 3A.20, mid-2nd to late 3rd century (GM.AS6163 (Lowther, fig 1, E, right)); iv) cf 3A.20 but with many grooves on the rim, perhaps made with a rather unevenly spaced comb of ten teeth (GM.AS6264)
- 101 (Fig 38) Jar with flat everted rim, the rim decorated with indentations along the edge; dark brown fabric, perhaps made in Sussex. (Lowther, fig 5, no 42; probably Winbolt, 192, I, B, 30)
- 102 (Fig 38) Jar with short everted rim, L&J 3B.3, mid-1st to 2nd century. (Lowther, fig 5, no 43; GM.AS6220)
- 103 (Fig 38) Twenty-nine everted rim jars, L&J class 3B: i) seven cf 3B.8, mid-late 2nd century, including one with similar rim but with white slip and fired brown (GM.AS6211 (Lowther, fig 5, no 33), AS6213 (Lowther, fig 5, no 35), AS6222 (Lowther, fig 5, no 45, with white slip), AS6250 (registered among the Winbolt material but labelled 'Farley Heath 1898'), AS6253); ii) three cf 3B.9, 3rd century, one with black slip (GM.AS6212 (Lowther, fig 5, no 34), AS6252, AS6254); iii) cf 3B.10, late 3rd-4th century, with white slip (GM.AS6216 (Lowther, fig 5, no 38)); iv) two cf 3B.11, late 3rd-4th century, one with white slip and fired brown, one with black (GM.AS6221 (Lowther, fig 5, no 44), AS6223 (Lowther, fig 5, no 46)); v) three cf 3B.12, late 3rd-4th century, one with black slip (GM.AS6219 (Lowther, fig 5, no 41), AS6253, AS6255); vi) four cf 3B.13, late 3rd-4th century, one with black slip, one with white (GM.AS6210 (Lowther, fig 5, no 32), AS6214 (Lowther, fig 5, no 36), AS6254, AS6259); vii) two early versions class 3B (GM.AS6215 (Lowther, fig 5, no 37), AS6218 (Lowther, fig 5, no 40)); viii) two cf Millett 1986, fig 61, no 75, one with white slip (GM.AS6252); ix) five class 3B (GM.AS6254).
- 104 Two sherds, probably L&J class 3B: i) with obtuse lattice (GM.AS6271); ii) with white slip (GM.AS6268)
- 105 (Fig 38) Twenty-two jars with undercut rims, L&J class 3C: i) cf 3C.1, 3rd century (GM.AS6255); ii) five cf 3C.2, early 3rd-early 4th century, one larger version (GM.AS6195 (Lowther, fig 5, no 16), AS6200 (Lowther, fig 5, no 21), AS6253, AS6255, AS6260); iii) four cf 3C.3, 3rd century (GM.AS6204 (Lowther, fig 5, no 25), AS6205 (Lowther, fig 5, no 26), AS6207 (Lowther, fig 5, no 28), AS6260); iv) cf 3C.7, later 3rd-early 4th century (GM.AS6259); v) cf 3C.9, 4th century (GM.AS6206 (Lowther, fig 5, no 27)); vi) cf 3C.11, 4th century (GM.AS6258); vii) six cf 3C.13, 4th century (GM.AS6257); viii) three sherds class 3C, rilled, Overwey fabric (GM.AS6276).
- 106 (Fig 38) Two narrow-necked jars, L&J class 1A, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 1A.1 (GM.AS6251); ii) cf 1A.4 (GM.AS6224 (Lowther, fig 5, no 47)).
- 107 (Fig 38) Five large narrow-necked jars, L&J class 1A: i) cf 1A.8, late 2nd-late 3rd century (GM.AS6196 (Lowther, fig 5, no 17)); ii) L&J 1A.10, early-late 3rd century (Lowther, fig 5, no 29); iii) L&J 1A.11, early-late 3rd century (Lowther, fig 5, no 30); iv) cf 1A.16, 4th century (GM.AS6208); v) cf 1A.17, late 3rd century, fired light brown (GM.AS6174 (Lowther, fig 4, no 2)).
- 108 (Fig 38) Two large jars with heavy rims (probably including Winbolt, 190, I, B, 5), L&J class 1C: i) cf 1C.2, 1C.4, early-late 3rd century (GM.AS6201 (Lowther, fig 5, no 22)); ii) cf 1C.5, early to mid-4th century (GM.AS6199 (Lowther, fig 5, no 20)).
- 109 (Fig 38) Seven sherds, large jars with shoulder decoration, L&J classes 1A and 1C: i) as 1A.B, 3rd-early 4th century, horizontal chevron decoration made with a four-toothed comb in the upper diagonals and a two-toothed comb in the lower (GM.AS6275); ii) cf 1A.16, 1A.20, wavy line made with a three-toothed comb, black slip (GM.AS6274); iii) cf 1C.4, two bands of shallow lattice made with an eight-toothed comb between straight lines (possibly including Winbolt, 190, I, B, 1; GM.AS6272); iv) two cf 1C.6, interlace design made with a six-toothed comb, dark grey slip (GM.AS6179 (Lowther, fig 4, no 9)); v) two cf 1C.6, interlace with wavy lines made with a seven-toothed comb, white slip, one a smaller vessel (GM.AS6274); vi) sherd with white slip (GM.AS6274).
- 110 (Fig 39) Six large jars with bead or similar rims, L&J class 9, mid-1st to 2nd century: i) two cf 9.2, one in sandy fabric (GM.AS6197 (Lowther, fig 5, no 18), AS.6198 (Lowther, fig 5, no 19)); ii) two cf 9.3 and Millett 1986, fig 63, no 90, one grog-tempered (GM.AS6202 (Lowther, fig 5, no 23), AS.6256); iii) cf Millett 1986, fig 65, no 98 (GM.AS6256); iv) class 9 but no close parallel (GM.AS6256).
- 111 Beehive jar, cable rim, as L&J 10.1, with tips of clawing on the interior. Late 2nd-late 3rd century (GM.AS6266)
- 112 Base, small jar (GM.AS6282)
- 113 Two jar sherds, fired brown (GM.AS6279)
- 114 (Fig 39) Three 'Surrey' or 'Atrebat' bowls, L&J class 5, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 5.1 (GM.AS6160 (Lowther fig 1, E, left)); ii) cf 5.3 (GM.AS6161 (Lowther, fig 1, E, centre left)); iii) cf 5.6 (GM.AS6162 (Lowther, fig 1, E, centre right))
- 115 Bowl with lattice decoration, cf L&J 5D.2 but with straighter profile; mid-2nd to later 3rd century (GM.AS6248)
- 116 (Fig 39) Bowl copying samian form Curle 15, possibly with black slip; the form would suggest

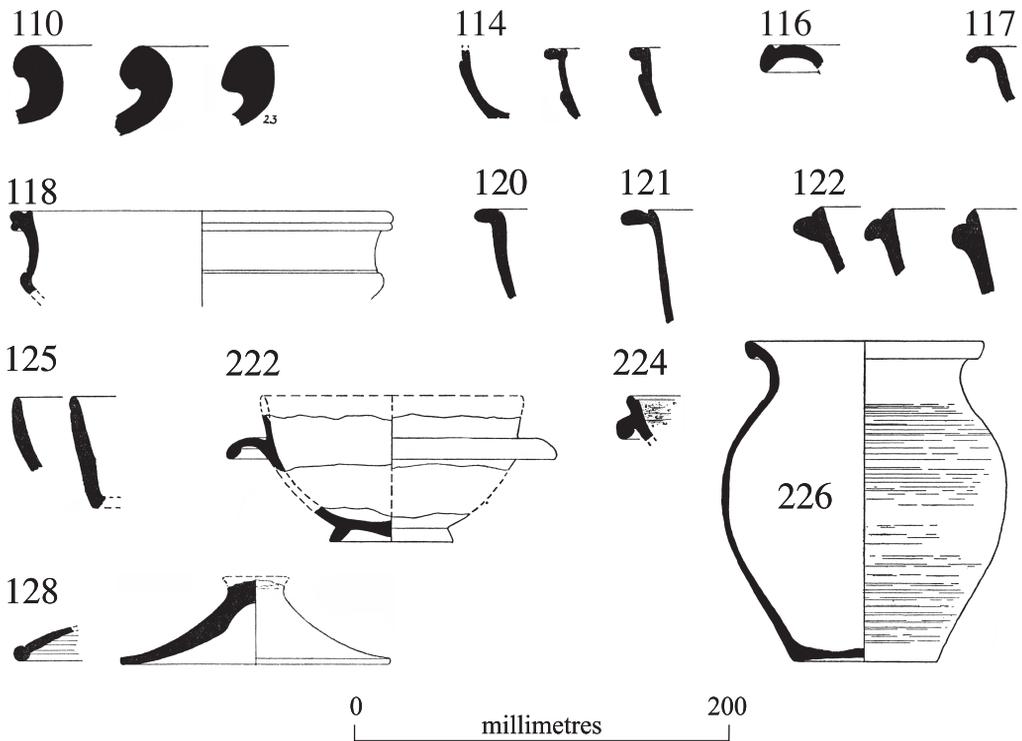


Fig 39 Farley Heath, Albury. Roman pottery found prior to 1995 (nos 110, 114, 116–118, 120–122, 125, 128, 222, 224, 226) (Drawn by A W G Lowther).

- a later 2nd–3rd century date (Lowther, fig 4, no 6; GM.AS6176)
- 117 (Fig 39) Bowl, probably copying samian form Dr 36; cf Millett 1986, fig 54, no 12, but with a more pronounced hook to the rim. Mid-2nd to mid-3rd century, probably (Lowther, fig 1, F; GM.AS6164)
- 118 (Fig 39) Bowl, probably an Alice Holt copy of the Oxfordshire parchment ware bowl form P24 (Young 1977), of mid-3rd to 4th century date; white slip (Lowther, fig 4, no 1; GM.AS6173)
- 119 Bowl with straight wall, grooved below the rim; vesicular brown/grey fabric (GM.AS6283)
- 120 (Fig 39) Bead rim bowl, cf L&J 5A.2, mid-2nd to early 3rd century (Lowther, fig 1, G; GM.AS6165)
- 121 (Fig 39) Bowl with flange at the rim, cf Millett 1986, fig 58, no 54; probably 3rd century (Lowther, fig 1, C; GM.AS6159)
- 122 (Fig 39) Between 38 and 40 flanged bowls (including Winbolt, 190, I, B, 6), L&J class 5B: i) cf 5B.1, with high bead rim but also black slip, probably later 3rd century (GM.AS6231); ii) two cf 5B.2, 3rd century (GM.AS6226); iii) cf 5B.3, 3rd century (GM.AS6226); iv) twelve cf 5B.5, later 3rd to mid-4th century, four with white slip, four with black (GM.AS6228, AS6231); v) two cf 5B.6, later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6155 (Lowther, fig 1, A, centre), AS6226); vi) seven cf 5B.8, later 3rd–4th century, one with pale slip, two with black (GM.AS6156 (Lowther, fig 1, A, right), AS6226, AS6227); vii) eight cf 5B.9, later 3rd–4th century, one with white slip, three with black, one in a vesicular, possibly grog-tempered, fabric (GM.AS6154 (Lowther, fig 1, A, left), AS6227, AS6230, AS6232, AS6234); viii) three cf 5B.10, later 3rd–4th century, one with black slip (GM.AS6226); ix) two cf 5B.10 with low bead rim (GM.AS6229); x) two bowls with narrower flanges or class 6C dishes with wider flanges, later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6230)
- 123 Bowl base, probably L&J class 5B, white slip inside; later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6277)
- 124 Bead rim dish, cf L&J 6B.2 but with smaller bead; probably mid-2nd to early 3rd century (GM.AS6245)
- 125 (Fig 39) Nineteen straight-sided dishes, L&J class 6A: i) cf 6A.4, late 3rd to mid-4th century, with black slip (GM.AS6158 (Lowther, fig 1, B, left)); ii) 6A.8, late 3rd–4th century, with white slip (GM.AS6241); iii) two 6A.9, late 3rd–4th century, one Overwey fabric (GM.AS6237); iv) four cf 6A.12, late 3rd–4th century, three with white slip, one with black (GM.AS 6157

- (Lowther, fig 1, B, right), AS6241, AS6242); v) eleven class 6A, one with white slip, three with black (GM.AS6235, AS6236, AS6238, AS6240)
- 126 Four flanged dishes, L&J class 6C: i) cf L&J 6C.1, Millett 1986, fig 55, no 29 (GM.AS6226); ii) two 6C.1, early–late 4th century, with black slip (GM.AS6233); iii) 6C.2, mid- to late 4th century, with black slip (GM.AS6246)
- 127 Strainer, L&J 5C.2, with black slip; late 3rd–4th century. Traces of probable graffito on rim, now rather abraded (probably Winbolt, 190, I, B, 11; GM.AS6265)
- 128 (Fig 39) Six lids, L&J class 7: i) plain bead, fired red (GM.AS6244); ii) bevelled lip (GM.AS6239); iii) grooved on exterior of lip, fired orange (GM.AS6243); iv) cf 7.7 and 7.9 (GM.AS6247); v) cf 7.9 (GM.AS 6177 (Lowther, fig 4, no 7)); vi) straight rim, complete except for top of knob (GM.AS6178 (Lowther, fig 4, no 8))
- slip, fired buff, late 3rd–4th century (KM.1005); iii) two with white slip, late 3rd–4th century (KM.1005); iv) black slip, later 3rd–4th century (KM.1005)
- 135 Eight jar shoulder sherds, probably L&J class 3B, late 3rd–4th century: i) white slip above burnished lattice (KM.1005); ii) two with white slip (KM.1005); iii) three with burnished lattice (KM.1005); iv) fired buff with cream slip (KM.1005); v) one plain (KM.1005)
- 136 Nine jars with undercut rims, L&J class 3C: i) two cf 3C.2, early 3rd–early 4th century (KM.1005); ii) two cf 3C.3, early–later 3rd century (KM.1005); iii) cf 3C.5, early 3rd–early 4th century (KM.1005); iv) cf 3C.11, greyware, 4th century; v) two cf 3C.2, Overwey fabric, early/late 4th century (KM.1005); vi) class 3C rim, Overwey fabric (KM.1005)
- 137 Jar sherd, stabbed decoration on shoulder band: cf L&J 1A.1, possibly; fired buff (KM.1005)
- 138 Sherd, beaker or small jar; the profile appears distorted, either deliberately shaped or a ‘second’ (KM.1005)
- 139 Twelve jar bases: i) seven plain (KM.1005, KM.1006, A, B, C); ii) four grooved underneath (KM.1005); iii) probably Overwey fabric, burnt, early–late 4th century (KM.1005)
- 140 Small jar/beaker base (KM.1005)
- 141 Jar/beaker sherd, double groove on shoulder (KM.1005)
- 142 Sherd, jar with lattice decoration made with five-toothed comb: cf L&J 1A.13, 1C.4, early–late 3rd century (KM.1005)
- 143 Sherd, neck of a flagon or a bowl of L&J class 5D (KM.1005)
- 144 Four flanged bowls: i) cf L&J 5B.1, first half of the 3rd century (KM.1006, D); ii) cf L&J 5B.8, later 3rd–4th century; burnt exterior (KM.1005); iii) cf L&J 5B.5, white slip, later 3rd to mid-4th century (KM.1005); iv) sherd, probably from a flanged bowl, L&J class 5B; fired drab buff (KM.1005)
- 145 Bowl base (KM.1005)
- 146 Two straight-sided dishes, L&J class 6A: i) cf 6A.2–4, later 2nd–3rd century (KM.1005); ii) 6A.12, with grooves but without other decoration, late 3rd–4th century (KM.1005)
- 147 Flanged dish, cf L&J 6C.1 but with the flange set on the rim edge; white slip; early–late 4th century (KM.1005)
- 148 Sixty-five greyware sherds, one with probable traces of decoration, one fired buff (KM.1005)
- 149 Sherd, probably Overwey fabric (KM.1005)
- 150 Sherd, coarse grey jar with tempering of, probably, flint (KM.1005)

## POTTERY IN KINGSTON UPON THAMES MUSEUM

The pottery is noted by Atkins under G18. The abbreviation KM is used for Kingston Museum accessions.

*Samian*

- 129 Central Gaulish sherd, Hadrianic–Antonine; burnt (KM.1005)

*Colour-coated wares*

- 130 Beaker, narrow foot, in buff fabric with dark brown colour coat; probably Oxfordshire and 4th century (KM.1005)
- 131 Sherd, bowl, Oxfordshire red colour-coat ware, later 3rd–4th century (KM.1005)

*Red and buff wares*

- 132 Sherd, jar or flagon, fine sandy orange fabric with an external cream slip (KM.1005)

*Greywares*

The greywares are likely to be largely if not all products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lynce & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

- 133 Rim, straight-sided beaker or small jar, with a flat rim defined by a groove: cf Bird 1994b, fig 45, no 53, dated before cAD160/70. Fired buff, possibly with a thin self-coloured slip (KM.1005)
- 134 Twenty everted rim jars, L&J class 3B: i) sixteen rims, later 2nd–4th century (KM.1005); ii) white

## EXCAVATIONS BY LOWTHER &amp; GOODCHILD 1939, AND LOWTHER 1949

The abbreviation GM is used for Guildford Museum accessions.

*Pottery labelled 'Farley Heath 1939'* (Atkins G10. 2a, 2b (samian), G23)

## Samian

151 Dr 37, Rheinzabern. The ovolo is Ricken & Fischer 1963, E45; the motif beneath is an arcade or medallion, too incomplete to identify. E45 was used by several potters but particularly by Julius II-Julianus I. Early to mid-3rd century (Probably Atkins G10, 2, b; GM.AS6311 (marked 'Wall robbing of temple'))

152 Dr 30 or 37, Central Gaul, Antonine (GM.AS6316)

153 Dr 31, Central Gaul, Antonine (GM.AS6314)

154 Two x Dr 31R, Central Gaul, mid-late Antonine (GM.AS6312 (marked '+'), AS6313)

155 Dr 38 probably, Rheinzabern, later 2nd-early 3rd (GM.AS6315 (marked '+'))

## Colour-coated wares

156 Beaker neck, buff fabric, no surviving colour coat; 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6318)

157 Beaker sherd, white fabric, brown-black colour coat. Probably Nene Valley and later 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6320)

158 Beaker sherd, pale buff fabric, probably 4th century (GM.AS6382)

159 Bowl, Dr 31 copy, Oxfordshire: Young 1977, C44-6, later 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6317)

160 Lid, Nene Valley 'Castor box', dark cream fabric, brown-black colour coat; Howe *et al* [1980], type 89; 3rd century (possibly from this excavation; GM.AS16577)

## Mortaria

161 Mortarium with collared rim (cf Bird & Hanworth 1984, fig 4, no 100). Fine cream fabric, occasional inclusions of haematite/red grog; a little trituration grit survives, apparently quartz, flint and black grit. Probably Wiggonholt; Antonine (GM.AS6381)

162 Mortarium with beaded rim and hooked flange (cf Hanworth 1968, fig 21, no 81). Hard sandy buff-brown fabric, dark grey core; no trituration grits survive. Verulamium region; Antonine (GM.AS6321)

## Red and buff wares

163 Four-ribbed handle, flagon, sandy buff fabric (GM.AS6364)

## Greywares

Almost all the greywares are likely to be products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies

1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

164 Four-ribbed flagon handle, cf L&J 8.1; probably mid-1st to 2nd century (GM.AS6363)

165 Bifid flagon handle, cf L&J 8.7, 8.10-14; probably later 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6365)

166 Four bead-rim jars, L&J class 4, mid-1st to early 2nd century: i) cf 4.27 (GM.AS6327); ii) cf 4.29, cordon below rim (GM.AS6326); iii) cf 4.32 (GM.AS6327); iv) cf 4.35 but large (GM.AS6328)

167 Six cordoned jars, L&J class 1, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 1.2 (GM.AS6348); ii) cf 1.3, a large version (GM.AS6347); iii) cf 1.15 (GM.AS6343); iv) cf 1.16 (GM.AS6350); v) cf 1.18 (GM.AS6349); vi) sherd, this form (GM.AS6371 (marked '+N'))

168 Three cordoned jars with flat rims, cf L&J 1.33, late 3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS6353, AS6354)

169 Two jars with short everted rims, L&J class 3A, mid-1st to 2nd century: i) cf 3A.1 (GM.AS6345); ii) cf 3A.13 (GM.AS6345)

170 Four jars with flat rims, L&J class 3A: i) two cf 3A.16, mid-2nd to mid-3rd century (GM.AS6356 (one marked 'W+')); ii) two cf 3A.18, mid-2nd to late 3rd century (GM.AS6355)

171 Jar with short everted rim, cf L&J 3B.3, mid-1st to 2nd century (GM.AS6334)

172 Twelve everted rim jars, L&J class 3B: i) three cf 3B.9, 3rd century (GM.AS6336); ii) cf 3B.11, late 3rd-4th century, with pale slip (GM.AS6346); iii) cf 3B.12, late 3rd-4th century (GM.AS6346); iv) two cf 3B.13, late 3rd-4th century, one with grey slip (GM.AS6332 (marked '+'), AS6335); v) cf 3B.12-14, late 3rd-4th century, with pale slip (GM.AS16578 (marked '1939 +')); vi) four rim fragments, one probably flint-tempered (GM.AS6333, AS6337, AS6345, AS6346). A further jar of class 3B with white slip, possibly a 'second', of late 3rd-4th century date, may come from this excavation (GM.AS16581)

173 Three jars with undercut rims, L&J class 3C: i) two cf 3C.2, early 3rd-early 4th century (GM.AS6339, AS6341); ii) cf 3C.7, late 3rd-early 4th century (GM.AS6340)

174 Three narrow-necked jars, L&J class 1A, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 1A.1 but lacking cordon (GM.AS6342); ii) cf 1A.1, no surviving decoration (GM.AS6370 (marked '+N')); iii) sherd, fired orange (GM.AS6370)

175 Seven large narrow-necked jars, L&J class 1A: i) five cf 1A.6, late 2nd century (GM.AS6351, AS6352 (one marked 'X+')); ii) cf 1A.7, late 2nd century, but with dark slip and smaller (GM.AS6338); iii) cf 1A.8, late 2nd-late 3rd century (GM.AS6329)

- 176 Two sherds, large jars with shoulder decoration, L&J classes 1A and 1C: i) cf 1A.B, 3rd–early 4th century, with chevrons of single lines (GM.AS6368 (marked '+')); ii) cf 1A.B, 3rd–early 4th century, with chevrons made with a six-toothed comb (GM.AS6369)
- 177 Four large jars with bead or similar rims, L&J class 9, mid- to late 2nd century: i) three cf 9.3, 9.6 (GM.AS6358 (one marked '+')); ii) cf 9.7 but more rounded, fired orange (GM.AS6359)
- 178 Two plain jar bases (GM.AS6366 (one marked '+'))
- 179 Five or six jars, sherds: i) large form, possibly hand-made (GM.AS6375); ii) large form, fired buff (GM.AS6378 (marked '+')); iii) large form (GM.AS6344); iv) with white slip (GM.AS6372 (marked '+ Temple')); v) Overwey fabric (GM.AS6377); vi) rim fragment, possibly a jar (GM.AS6374)
- 180 Bowl with flange at rim and burnished loop decoration, cf Gillam 1968, form 227; Black-burnished ware (BB1), 3rd century (GM.AS6323)
- 181 Five flanged bowls, L&J class 5B: i) two cf 5B.3, 5B.5, mid–late 3rd century (GM.AS6322); ii) cf 5B.7, late 3rd to mid-4th century, with black slip (GM.AS6357); iii) two cf 5B.9, late 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6323)
- 182 Three straight-sided dishes, cf L&J 6A.4, late 3rd to mid-4th century; one with black slip, one probably Overwey (GM.AS6324, AS6325, AS6360)
- 183 Flanged dish, L&J 6C.1, 4th century (GM.AS6322)
- 184 Bowl or dish sherd, black slip, late 3rd–4th century (GM.AS6373)
- 185 Four lids, L&J class 7: i) rim bead on both sides (GM.AS6330); ii) two cf 7.9, but possibly Overwey fabric and 4th century (GM.AS6331); iii) knob only (GM.AS6361)

*Pottery labelled 'New Field 1939, ?Pottery Kiln'*  
(Atkins G25.3, 4)

Samian

- 186 Dr 37 base, slip lost; Central Gaul, Hadrianic–Antonine (GM.AS8291)
- 187 Dr 18/31, Central Gaul, Hadrianic–Antonine (GM.AS8276)
- 188 Central Gaulish sherd, Hadrianic–Antonine (GM.AS8331)

Colour-coated wares

- 189 Beaker foot with wide flat reeding, sandy orange ware, probably originally colour-coated (GM.AS8289)
- 190 Bowl copying Dr 31, Oxfordshire: Young 1977,

- C54, mid-3rd to 4th century (GM.AS8239 (marked '94.1'))
- 191 Bowl base, Oxfordshire, mid-3rd to 4th century; very abraded (GM.AS8258 (marked '94.1'))
- 192 Sherd, red colour-coated Oxfordshire ware (GM.AS8331)
- 193 Dish sherd, white fabric, brown colour coat. Probably Nene Valley: cf Howe *et al* [1980], type 81, later 3rd to mid-4th century (GM.AS8259 (marked '94.1'))
- 194 Sherd, probably from a plain dish; white fabric, brown-black colour coat. Probably Nene Valley: cf Howe *et al* [1980], type 87, 4th century (GM.AS8244 (marked '94.1'))
- 195 Lid, flange lost; cream-white fabric, brown-black colour coat. Probably Nene Valley: cf Howe *et al* [1980], type 72, 4th century (GM.AS8270)
- 196 Rouletted sherd, white fabric, dark blue-grey colour coat. Probably Nene Valley, and from a large beaker or possibly a 'Castor box' (Howe *et al* [1980], type 73). (GM.AS8260)

Mortaria

- 197 Two Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria, cf Young 1977, M22, mid-3rd to 4th century (GM.AS8241 (partly erased mark), AS8242 (marked '94.1'))
- 198 Two sherds, Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria (GM.AS8335)

Greywares

The greywares are likely to be largely if not all products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

- 199 Two large bead rim jars, cf L&J 4.41, 3rd century, one with black slip (GM.AS8253 (marked '+'), AS8277)
- 200 Two cordoned jars, L&J class 1, mid-1st to mid-2nd century: i) cf 1.12 (GM.AS8280); ii) cf 1.18 (GM.AS8248 (marked '94.1'))
- 201 Jar with short everted rim, cf L&J 3B.1–7, mid-1st to 2nd century (GM.AS8282)
- 202 Between eight and eleven everted rim jars, L&J class 3B: i) cf 3B.9 but with grey slip, probably later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS8246 (marked '94.1')); ii) two cf 3B.11, late 3rd–4th century, one with black slip, one fired brown (GM.AS8251 (marked '94.1'), AS8281); iii) two cf 3B.12, late 3rd–4th century, with white slip (GM.AS8243 (marked '94.1'), AS8279); iv) two cf 3B.13, late 3rd–4th century, one with black slip, one with pale and fired brown (GM.AS8245 (marked '94.1'), AS8250 (marked '94.2')); v) rim, probably small version of this form (GM.AS8249); vi) sherd

- with obtuse lattice and black slip, late 3rd–4th century (GM.AS8297); vii) sherd, probably this form, with a lattice made of paired lines, fired light brown (GM.AS8321) viii) sherd with black slip and grooves forming at least two shallow cordons – cf 3B.12 but the grooves are higher on the body (GM.AS8262 (marked ‘94.1 with coins of Constantine I’))
- 203 Three jars with undercut rims, L&J class 3C: i) 3C.1, 3rd century, no burnishing (GM.AS8252 (marked ‘p.94.1.1’)); ii) two cf 3C.3, 3rd century, one in Overwey fabric so probably later (GM.AS8247 (marked ‘94.1’), AS8283)
- 204 Two large narrow-necked jars, L&J class 1A: i) cf 1A.12, 3rd century (GM.AS8278); ii) cf L&J 1A.17, late 3rd–4th century, white slip (GM.AS8255 (marked ‘+’))
- 205 Large jar with heavy rim, L&J 1C.5, first half of the 4th century (GM.AS8254 (marked ‘94.1’))
- 206 Eight sherds, large jars with shoulder decoration, L&J classes 1A and 1C: i) two cf 1A.13, 1C.4, 3rd century, with a lattice made with a ten-toothed comb (GM.AS8224 (marked ‘94.1’), AS8295); ii) two cf 1A.13, 1C.4, 3rd century, with a lattice made with a six-toothed comb, one fired brown (GM.AS8225 (marked ‘p.94.1.1’), AS8294); iii) cf 1A.16, 1A.20, 4th century, with combed wavy lines (GM.AS8318); iv) cf 1C.6, mid–late 4th century, burnished scroll, white slip (GM.AS8298); v) two with no surviving decoration, one with black slip (GM.AS8296, AS8322)
- 207 Beehive jar, L&J 10.1, with pierced base (GM.AS8293)
- 208 Eight jar bases: i) foot with chamfered bead (GM.AS8287); ii) six plain bases, one fired buff (GM.AS8257 (marked ‘p.94.1.1’), AS8286, AS8288, AS8290, AS8292, AS8306); iii) base, very large jar as L&J classes 1A, 1C (GM.AS8268)
- 209 One hundred and nineteen jar sherds, four with black slip, two with white, eleven from large jars, two in Overwey fabric, eleven fired buff (GM.AS8261, AS8263–AS8267, AS8269, AS8284, AS8299, AS8300, AS8302–AS8304, AS8307–AS8317, AS8319, AS8320, AS8323–AS8335)
- 210 Bowl with flange at the rim (cf Millett 1986, fig 58, no 54) and a grooved cordon just below the flange (GM.AS8227 (marked ‘94.1’))
- 211 Five flanged bowls, L&J class 5B: i) cf 5B.3, 3rd century, black slip (GM.AS8231 (marked ‘94.1’)); ii) cf 5B.6, late 3rd–4th century, black slip (GM.AS8228 (marked ‘94.1’)); iii) cf 5B.7, late 3rd to mid-4th century, black slip (GM.AS8226 (marked ‘94.1’)); iv) cf 5B.8, late 3rd–4th century, black slip (GM.AS8229 (marked ‘94.1’)); v) cf 5B.9, late 3rd–4th century, pale slip (GM.AS8230 (marked ‘94.1’))
- 212 Between nine and eleven straight-sided dishes, L&J class 6A: i) cf 6A.3, late 2nd–late 3rd century, but shallower, with black slip (GM.AS8275); ii) six cf 6A.4, late 3rd to mid-4th century, three with black slip, one with white (GM.AS8233 (marked ‘94.1’), AS8235–AS8238 (all marked ‘94.1’), AS8273); iii) cf 6A.5, late 3rd century, with black slip (GM.AS8234 (marked ‘94.1’)); iv) cf 6A.12, late 3rd–4th century, undecorated (GM.AS8272); v) two dish bases, probably this form, with black slip (GM.AS8285, AS8305)
- 213 Dish with a double bead at the lip: cf Millett 1986, fig 54, no 18, but the upper bead is less pronounced; the base is curved, as L&J 6A.5. Probably later 3rd–4th century (GM.AS8240 (marked ‘94.1’))
- 214 Two flanged dishes, cf L&J 6C.1, 4th century; one is in a softer fabric with chalk or white grog temper, fired brown on the surfaces (GM.AS8232 (marked ‘94.1’), AS8271)
- 215 Dish base, probably Black-burnished ware (BB1), with burnished lines on one face; 3rd or 4th century (GM.AS8274)
- 216 Three bowl/dish sherds, two with black slip (AS8326)
- 217 One or two lids, L&J class 7: i) with bead on lip (GM.AS8256 (marked ‘94.1’)); ii) probable lid (GM.AS8301)

*Pottery labelled ‘New Field, ?Pottery Kiln, February 1949’*  
(Atkins G26)

#### Greyware

- 218 Two flanged bowls, L&J, class 5B: i) cf 5B.8, late 3rd–4th century, but squarer on top with a more hooked rim (closer to Millett 1986, fig 58, no 51), pale slip (GM.AS8338); ii) cf 5B.10, late 3rd–4th century, black slip (GM.AS8337)

*Pottery labelled ‘New Field 1939, Oven’* (Atkins G24, G25.1, 2)

All marked ‘Oven 5/7/39’ unless noted otherwise

#### Colour-coated wares

- 219 Flagon probably, Oxfordshire redware, the colour coat now lost (GM.AS8209)
- 220 Beaker, rouletted, buff/grey fabric, brown-black colour coat; probably Oxfordshire and 4th century (GM.AS8220)
- 221 Two beakers, buff fabric, brown-black colour coat; probably Oxfordshire and 4th century (GM.AS8218 (not marked), AS8221)
- 222 (Fig 39) Bowl, copying Dr 38, Oxfordshire: Young 1977, C51, mid-3rd to 4th century (Lowther & Goodchild, fig 3, bottom; GM.AS8207, AS8209)

223 Bowl, rouletted below the rim, Oxfordshire: Young 1977, C75, C77 or C78, mid-late 4th century. (GM.AS8211)

Mortarium

224 (Fig 39) Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium, Young 1977, M22, mid-3rd to 4th century. (Lowther & Goodchild, fig 3, centre; GM.AS8208)

Greywares

The greywares are likely to be largely if not all products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant. Vessels in the distinctive Overwey fabric are included here.

225 Three everted rim jars, L&J class 3B: i) cf 3B.8, with white slip (GM.AS8216); ii) cf 3B.13, late 3rd-4th century (GM.AS8219); iii) cf 3B.14, mid-late 4th century (GM.AS8212 (additionally marked 'N.F.O.93.1'))

226 (Fig 39) Two jars with undercut rims, L&J class 3C: i) complete example of 3C.11, probably in Overwey fabric, 4th century (Lowther & Goodchild, fig 3, top); ii) sherd, cf 3C.11 etc., Overwey fabric, 4th century (GM.AS8223)

227 Large jar with heavy rim, as L&J 1C.7; black slip. Decorated below the rim with incised lines flanked by a stabbed dash at each side in a chevron arrangement, giving the overall effect of a wreath. 4th century (GM.AS8210)

228 Two sherds, large jars with shoulder decoration, L&J classes 1A and 1C: i) cf 1A.B, 3rd-early 4th century, with chevrons made with a four-toothed comb (GM.AS8215); ii) cf 1C.6, mid-late 4th century, pattern of shallow interlace made with a six-toothed comb, below a band of white slip (GM.AS8214)

229 Plain jar base (GM.AS8217)

230 Two dishes, L&J class 6A: i) cf 6A.4, late 3rd to mid-4th century, with groove below rim and black slip (GM.AS8222); ii) complete profile, 6A.10, late 3rd-4th century, Overwey fabric, unevenly wired off under the base (GM.AS8213)

ADDITIONAL POTTERY FROM MARTIN TUPPER'S EXCAVATION

The abbreviation BM is used for British Museum accessions.

*Samian*

231 Dr 37 in the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. The rather blurred ovolo is probably that shown with similar borders on Stanfield & Simpson 1958, pl 157, no 1; the sea-bull is on pl 157, no 4. cAD145-75 (Atkins G6; BM.1853.4-19, 36)

232 Dr 37, Central Gaul; vine scroll with rings in the field. The leaf is abraded and incomplete, but may be Rogers 1974, H20, recorded for Carantinus II. Early to mid-Antonine (Atkins G7; Walters 1908, 207, M1082; BM.1853.4-19, 37)

*Colour-coated wares*

233 Flagon neck with applied female face mask. The hair is parted in the centre and drawn over the ears, and the parting is marked by three vertical lines. The top of the head carries a plain head-dress or coil of hair. Cream fabric; the slip is brownish-black on the exterior, drab brown on the interior. Nene Valley and probably 4th century (Atkins G16; BM.1853.4-19, 49)

234 'Rhenish' ware beaker, rouletted; Central Gaul, Antonine (Atkins G15; BM.1853.4-19, 45)

235 Beaker sherd with shallow round indentations and a rouletted band. White painted decoration, a ring and dot inside the indentation and a group of dots. Pale grey fabric, orange edges; brownish-grey slip. Possibly Nene Valley. 4th century

(Atkins G15; Walters 1908, 406, M2561; BM.1853.4-19, 44)

236 Beaker base, cream fabric, red slip on interior, grey on exterior. Probably 3rd century (Atkins G15; BM.1853.4-19, 42)

237 Indented beaker, New Forest, probably Fulford 1975, type 27; hard grey fabric, dark purple colour coat. Later 3rd-4th century (Atkins G14; BM.1853.4-19, 48)

238 Beaker sherd, rouletted; black slip, orange-buff fabric. 3rd or 4th century (Atkins G13; BM.1853.4-19, 46)

239 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat, with a band of rouletting above a row of semicircular stamps; cf Young 1977, C84.22. cAD350-400+ (Atkins G12; Walters 1908, 396, M2477; BM.1853.4-19, 38)

240 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat, with a band of long curved stamps: cf Young 1977, C84.7. Below the central cordon are impressed rows of rectangular beads forming diagonals and chevrons: cf Young C83.8 and C85.3. cAD350-400+ (Atkins G12; Walters 1908, 396, M2476; BM.1853.4-19, 38)

241 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat, stamped with a near-complete cogged circle; rouletted below the carination: cf Young 1977, C84.12. cAD350-400+ (Atkins G12; BM.1853.4-19, 38)

242 Bowl, Oxfordshire red colour coat, decorated with heavy rouletting: cf Young 1977, C84.1,

- C84.3. cAD350–400+ (Atkins G12; BM.1853.4–19, 38)
- 243 Bowl base, Oxfordshire red colour coat, with heavy rouletting. Later 3rd–4th century (Atkins G12; BM.1853.4–19, 39)
- 244 Four bowl bases, Oxfordshire red colour coat. Later 3rd–4th century (Atkins G12; BM.1853.4–19, 39)
- Red and buff wares*
- 245 Large indented beaker with round indentations and a band of rouletting. Drab buff fabric (Atkins G13; BM.1853.4–19, 47)
- Mortarium*
- 246 Mortarium, Young 1977, type C100, Oxfordshire red colour coat. 4th century (Atkins G12; BM.1853.4–19, 40)
- Greywares*
- Almost all the greywares are likely to be products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, abbreviated below to L&J) and the fabrics are not described unless significant.
- 247 ‘Poppy-head’ beaker probably, cf Marsh & Tyers 1978, IIIF6, with a panel of barbotine dots made with a five-toothed comb; 2nd century (Atkins G15; BM.1853.4–19, 43)
- 248 Three pedestal jars, L&J class 2: i) as L&J 2.3, with six applied vertical ribs (Atkins G2; BM.1853.4–19, 32); ii) as L&J 2.3, with ten unevenly spaced applied vertical ribs; probably burnt (Atkins G3; BM.1853.4–19, 33); iii) as L&J 2.3, with sixteen applied diagonal ribs and rows of large dots between them, all very unevenly spaced; burnt (Atkins G4; BM.1853.4–19, 34)
- 249 Jar with flat rim, L&J 1.26, with uneven burnished lines; late 2nd to mid-3rd century (Atkins G1; BM.1853.4–19, 31)
- 250 Jar sherd, cf L&J 1C.6, decorated on the shoulder with shallow overlapping S-shaped curves, incised with a three-toothed comb. 4th century (Atkins G17; BM.1853.4–19, 35)

### The pottery from the 1995 excavations, by Phil Jones

Of 3299 sherds (20.7kg) recovered, 48 are of 19th century wares, four are medieval and 128 are of ‘native’-type prehistoric or Roman fabrics. The largest collection, however, is of 3119 sherds (19.1kg) of ‘romanised’ wheel-thrown wares, mostly of mid-2nd to mid-4th century types.

Because of the disturbed nature of much of the stratigraphy it was decided that the pottery would best be presented as a unified collection. Descriptions of individual feature and layer assemblages would not have led to any better understanding, although quantification details of the pottery from each of them are provided in the archive. There were also few differences apparent in the relative proportions of wares, or in the broad dating, of the five trench areas that were excavated.

All Roman pottery was separated into the fabrics and wares (Groups 1–10) of the Surrey county type series established by the author to study the collections from Staines (Jones forthcoming), and which has since been employed to process assemblages from several other Roman sites within the county. Groups 1–6 are of coarsewares, Group 7 includes all amphorae and mortaria irrespective of whether any are made in the fabrics of other Groups, Group 8 is of various oxidised wares, Group 9 includes relatively local finewares and Group 10 includes all regionally traded and Continental imports. Vessel forms are, in large part, the same as those recognised in published corpuses of excavated material from relevant pottery production sites. Quantification of the pottery Groups was by count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) for each context assemblage, and vessel counts are based on both rim counts and EVEs.

Although the full details of counts and weights of all fabrics for each of the context assemblages are in the archive, a trench-by-trench summary is published as tables 7 and 8.

The report that follows provides summaries of the data concerning the Roman, ie ‘romanised’, pottery fabrics, but there is a more detailed analysis of the ‘native’ fabrics provided.

Table 7 Pottery from the 1995 excavations: summary of sherd count by trench

	Calc	Sand	Org	Grog	Shell	3A	3C	3D	4	5	6	7B1	7B2	7B3	8	9A	9B	9C	10A1	10A3	10A4	10A8	10B2	10B3	10B4	10B5	Totals
Trench 1	2	1	-	24	5	358	-	10	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	420
Trench 2	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Trench 3	1	-	-	5	-	78	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	95
Trench 4	-	17	8	48	7	2277	2	10	18	108	12	1	19	1	64	2	1	1	16	35	5	17	4	17	-	3	2693
Trench 5	1	2	-	3	3	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Total	5	20	11	80	12	2739	2	21	21	115	12	1	19	1	68	8	1	1	18	43	5	17	4	19	1	3	3247

Table 8 Pottery from the 1995 excavations: summary of sherd weight by trench

	Calc	Sand	Org	Grog	Shell	3A	3C	3D	4	5	6	7B1	7B2	7B3	8	9A	9B	9C	10A1	10A3	10A4	10A8	10B2	10B3	10B4	10B5	Totals
Trench 1	8	5	-	156	22	2175	-	128	3	109	-	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	16	14	-	-	-	16	1	-	2681
Trench 2	17	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Trench 3	3	-	-	84	-	902	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1072
Trench 4	-	109	51	300	56	13002	17	162	97	840	141	39	282	12	413	9	10	2	151	133	20	50	11	82	-	27	16016
Trench 5	5	38	41	6	-	78	-	23	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
Total	33	152	92	546	78	16254	17	313	103	964	141	39	282	12	468	33	10	2	174	166	20	50	11	98	1	27	20086

## THE ROMAN POTTERY

*Introduction*

Most of the Roman collection is of grey or grey/brown sand-tempered sherds (Group 3A) of Alice Holt/Farnham types (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, hereafter referred to as L&J; Millett 1979), which were, almost certainly, made in those Surrey/Hampshire border pottery production areas. Although these can be separated into sub-types based on grain sizes (L&J 1979, 18), a comprehensive sorting of the Farley Heath material was not attempted. The only exceptions were those sherds of a very coarsely graded variant (Group 3C) and others of an orange/brown variant (Group 3D). The former is more commonly found in late 1st and early 2nd century sites much closer to the production area, while the latter is more widespread in later Roman assemblages in west Surrey. Another variant from the same Surrey/Hampshire border district is classified separately from the others as it is usually visually distinctive. This is the Overwey-type coarse sandy ware, of which the only kiln found so far has been at the eponymous site in Tilford, nearly 6km south-east from Farnham. Few other coarsewares are represented, but there are some BB1 sherds (Group 6) and a few that are probably of Verulamium region buff sandy ware (Group 4). There is also a mortarium rim from the same source area (Group 7B1), whereas all others are from the Oxford region (Group 7B2). Note that, where applicable, sherds of mortaria are grouped differently, and are quantified separately, from other vessels of the same fabric. No amphorae sherds are present (Group 7A). There are 128 other coarseware sherds, but these are from handmade vessels of 'native'-type tempering traditions that employed grog, organics, shell and calcined flint as well as quartz sand. Although there is near certainty that the calcined flint and shell-tempered sherds belonged to Iron Age vessels, and that some, at least, of the other sherds belong to pre-Roman types, many of the grog-tempered sherds are probably of later Roman date. Unfortunately, however, the sample is too small to be able to determine which are certainly Roman or earlier.

Among the finewares, the largest category is of orange/brown types (Group 8), of which many may be from unknown local sources. The most common finewares are those of the Oxford area, with red-slipped ware (Group 10A3) and red-painted Parchment whitewares (Group 10B5); less well represented is samian ware (Group 10A1) and the brown/black-slipped whiteware of the Nene Valley district (Group 10B3). Beakers from Colchester (Group 10A4) and Rhenish sources (Group 10B2) are also represented by a few sherds.

Excluding the 'native' fabrics, the overall proportions of coarsewares to finewares is 93% to c5/6%, with the remaining 1 or 2% made up by mortaria. These proportions vary little even if all the 'native' sherds are included with the coarseware.

In the references to vessel types in the descriptions below, acronyms of those of the Surrey type series are provided first, followed by their class or sub-class as defined by Lyne and Jefferies for the Alice Holt/Farnham material, and other authors where appropriate.

*Group 3A Alice Holt/Farnham greyware*

2739 sherds; 16.2kg; 21.8 EVEs; 325 MVC (minimum vessel count).

It is significant that early Roman forms are either absent or rare within the collection. There is only one late 1st or early 2nd century bead-rimmed closed form (L&J Class 4) and that is a beaker (BRBeak) rather than a jar. Certainly identified rims of cordon-necked jars (CNJs; L&J Class 1), ie those rims that include part of the cordon, are uncommon, and most are of the horizontal flat-topped type more common in the later 2nd and 3rd century (L&J Class 1.25–30). Such flat-topped examples can be confused with early Fig7 jars (L&J Class 3A) if the rim sherd is not large enough to be certain of identification, but even those certain early Fig7 types (L&J Class 3A 1–15) are uncommon. Only three Surrey Bowls (SBs; L&J Class 5) were identified, of which only one is certain, since it includes part of the body cordon, and the other two might be ill-formed variants of the later flanged bowls (FRBs; L&J Class 5B).

There are also no rims of Gallo-Belgic type platters (GBP; L&J Class 6.6–8) or early cord-necked flagons (L&J Class 8.1–4) and only one simple hemispherical bowl (similar to L&J Class 6.1/3–5, confusingly mixed with the GBPs of 6.6–8). Such rarities and absences might be taken to suggest little or no use of the site until the middle of the 2nd century, except that other finds make it clear that this is not the case. The implication is, then, that the nature of activity at the site did not commonly result in the deposition of pottery.

The majority of the collection is of later Roman forms, although some of these are recognised as having begun as early as the final decades of the 2nd century. Jars and bowls are the dominant forms, with roughly equal proportions of both. Next most common are beakers, and far fewer are storage jars, lids, strainers, flagons and flasks.

The most common jar form has an everted rim (3BJ; L&J Class 3B), and the 80 rim sherds of it represent up to 66% (EVEs) of all 3A jars. These figures do not include those with rim diameters of 120mm and smaller, which are described below under beakers (ERBeaks). Three of the jars have white slip over the interior of the rim. Of 39 rim sherds the diameter of which could be measured, 44% lay between 120 and 150mm, 36% lay between 160 and 180mm and 20% were larger. Elsewhere these jars often ape their BB1 antecedents in having burnished latticework on the body, but none of the Farley Heath rim sherds, and very few sherds from the site, carry such decoration. The 3BJs must either have been left plain, or else had girth grooves like some others of this form thought elsewhere to have been a little later in the series (L&J 1979, 42).

Less common jar forms include some CNJs, as previously mentioned, and these include some with prominently undercut rims classified here as cavetto types (CAVJ; no exact L&J equivalent: their 'cavetto' type refers only to some Class 3B jars with slight undercutting, and none of their Class 1 jars). It has been noted in Staines that such undercutting becomes more apparent in later 2nd and 3rd century examples. CNJs and CAVJs together represent 24% (rim count) and 18% (EVEs) of all Group 3A jars. Other lesser types include the later Roman hook-rimmed jar (3CJ; L&J Class 3C) with fifteen rim sherds, and two examples of narrow-necked jars (NNJs). One of the latter is of a recognised type belonging to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries (L&J Class 1A.6–12), but the other is not so clearly datable.

Of five storage jars, one is of Fig7 type with a rim diameter of 260mm (L&J Class 3A), and two are probably of CNJ type with diameters of 340 and 320mm. All three could be of 2nd or 3rd century date, but the other two are massively beaded and are of a recognised later Roman form (L&J Class 1C). Three thick body sherds with combed lattice decoration probably also belong to this form (L&J Class 1C.13). Four thick body sherds have internal modifications that suggest that they are from a large vessel form sometimes interpreted as a beehive (L&J Class 10). Three have deep linear incisions, like some others known, but the fourth has a series of circular incisions.

Some of the four varieties of beaker from the site in 3A fabrics have counterparts in the jar series, being smaller versions of the same with rim diameters of 120mm or less. Beakers represent up to 10% of all Group 3A vessels (by EVEs), and of 23 examples all but four have everted rims. Nine are in the style of the most common jar form (3BBeak), and ten others have more slender, splayed rims similar to poppy-head types (ERBeak). At least four rims of the latter type extend as far as the neck and demonstrate that, unlike poppy-head beakers, they did not include a cordon, although there is one rim and a neck sherd that do. There is one body sherd from the site with part of the typical *en barbotine* dotted panels of such beakers (see Group 9A Fine greyware). Most ERBeaks and 3BBeaks were probably not poppy-head types, however, and nor can many have had latticed burnished decoration, another popular motif, given the rarity of such body sherds. Indeed, the lack of decorated beakers of Group 3A is remarkable, although two of the ERBeaks were white-slipped externally. Three more rim sherds seem to be from bead-rimmed pentice beakers (BRPBeaks) with rim diameters of between 70 and 120mm, and, as mentioned previously, the only example of a bead-rimmed 'jar' form is small enough, at 110mm rim diameter, to be classified as a beaker (BRBeak). In addition, there are three body sherds with rusticated decoration that might all be from a single

beaker. Similar vessels in 3A greyware from Staines usually have everted rims of ERBeak type.

Bowls and dishes represent up to 45% of all Group 3A vessels on site (by rim count), and, excepting the SBs and the hemispherical bowl mentioned previously, there are 145 rim sherds of later Roman types. Most are of a straight or slightly curve-sided form (SSB: L&J Class 6) or have a characteristic flanged rim (FRB; L&J Class 5B), but there are also a few reed-rimmed bowls (RRB; L&J Class 5E) and bead-rimmed bowls or dishes (BRB; L&J Classes 5A and 6B). Sixteen of the SSBs have an external groove towards the top of the rim (like L&J 6A.7–11) but 40 are plain (as L&J 6A.1–4). Together they represent 38% of all Group 3A bowls (by rim count), and 17% of all vessels of the Group. None are internally decorated, like many examples of this form from Thorpe Lea Nurseries that could possibly have been made during the second half of the 4th century (Jones 1998). Even more common are the rims of the 5B bowls. Seventy-two were recovered, representing about 50% of all bowls and 22% of all vessels of Group 3A. Seven are of a sub-type with a long flange and shallow indentation along its top (L&J Class 5B.1) that may be the precursor of the standard flanged bowl types of the majority of the Farley Heath examples (L&J 1979, 48). Some are more snub-nosed than others, but these were not separately quantified. Of 50 rim sherds that could be accurately measured, 40 are between 180 and 220mm in diameter, five between 150 and 170mm and five larger. The largest, at 280mm, is of the supposed precursor form, and of three examples with white-slipped interiors, one is of 260mm diameter and has an unusually prominent rim and a snub-nosed flange. Other bowls or dishes are represented by five RRBs dated to the 3rd and early 4th century (L&J 1979, 48), and ten BRBs of late 2nd or early 3rd century date (L&J 1979, 45 and 49).

There are few other forms present among the remaining thirteen rim sherds. Four are too small and indeterminate to be certain of their vessel type, but the others include four lids, two strainers, two flagons and a flask. The production of lids is said to have declined during the 3rd century (L&J 1979, 51), but the strainer rims, with their characteristically strong, oval beading, are typical of the later Roman period (L&J Class 5C2/3). There is also a pierced base sherd from such a vessel. The flagon rims are probably not as late as the strainers, since they are ring-neck types that usually pre-date the 3rd century (L&J Class 8.8/9). It is of interest, however, that there are no examples of the late forms of flagon (L&J Class 8.10–14), although there is a rim sherd from a flask and a body sherd with a stamped cordon from the same or another, and these are usually of later Roman date (L&J Class 1B).

#### *Group 3C and 3D Alice Holt/Farnham variants*

Only 23 sherds of these much coarser (3C) or more orange/brown (3D) variants of the main sand-tempered tradition were identified. Those of 3C include the rims of a 3CJ hook-rimmed jar and of a BRSt massively bead-rimmed storage jar, and featured sherds in 3D include a FRB flanged bowl with internal white slip and an ERSt storage jar with an everted rim. Elsewhere in Surrey the orange/brown fabric of Group 3D was most often used for the manufacture of later Roman storage jars, and especially those with internal gouges or incisions, perforations and cabled rims that have been interpreted by some as beehives (L&J Class 10). At Farley Heath, however, sherds of that form are only made in 3A fabrics.

#### *Group 4 Verulamium region buff sandy ware*

The 21 identified sherds include a segment of a three-lobed handle from a flagon.

#### *Group 5 Overwey-type coarse sandy ware*

The 115 sherds (0.9kg) of this ware represent c4–5% of all pottery from the site and about the same proportion of all pottery from the Alice Holt/Farnham/Overwey district. Most are

of the orange to yellow or buff to pale brown or grey colour that has come to be regarded as being typical of Overwey-type or Portchester Fabric D (Tyers 1996, 194), even though most wasters at the only known production site are dark grey. Some sherds are dark grey, however, as many others found at other late Roman sites in west Surrey. Were it not for their coarseness, and that the predominant vessel type is the same as for the oxidised version, they would not otherwise be noticed among those of the Group 3A fabrics. The main form is the 3CJ hook-rimmed jar, but unlike most examples in the 3A fabrics, these usually have rilled bodies and wire-cut bases. There are sixteen rim sherds of these. Other forms represented by rim sherds include five 3BJ jars, two SSB bowls including one with a groove near the rim, an FRB bowl with a diameter of 230mm and two everted and bead-rimmed jars that might be from CNJs.

#### *Group 6 BB1 Black-burnished ware*

Among the twelve sherds from the site are full profile sherds from two bowls. One is from an FRB bowl of only 120mm diameter (Holbrook & Bidwell 1992, type 45.1), and the other is an SSB bowl of uncertain diameter. The latter has burnished latticework over the external surface.

#### *Group 7B mortaria wares*

Of 21 sherds from the site, all but one is from the Oxford area. The exception is a rim sherd of 2nd century type from the Verulamium region (7B1). There is also a body sherd of Oxford red/brown-slipped type (7B3), but the rest are of Oxford whiteware (7B2), including at least five vessels represented by rim sherds. Two are of 2nd century types (Young M3 and M6), but the other three seem to be of later 3rd and 4th century types (Young M18 and/or M19).

#### *Group 8 oxidised wares*

Sixty-eight sherds (0.46kg; 0.42 EVEs) of various fine and sandier orange or orange/brown fabrics from uncertain sources. Of eight featured sherds, at least four, and possibly up to six, are from flange-rimmed bowls possibly made in imitation of the samian Dr 38 form current from the late 2nd to the mid-3rd century. (One such vessel is represented on site, see below). There is one complete rim sherd of the form, and three others include the flange but not the end of the upright rim. Two more look like they are from the ends of the upright rims of the form, unless they are from SSB bowls. A bead-rimmed bowl sherd may be a copy of samian form Dr 30/31, and there is an everted rim sherd from a jar.

#### *Group 9A fine greyware*

The eight sherds identified may simply be the finest greyware of the Alice Holt/Farnham tradition. All appear to be from beakers, but there is little to distinguish them from those of Group 3A, except for their temper-free paste. Some, however, could be from other sources, such as Highgate, but this is uncertain. The only featured sherd is from the rim of an ERBeak beaker with an everted rim and a black slip.

#### *Group 10A1 samian ware*

Of eighteen sherds, all but one is of Antonine or later date and from Central or East Gaul. The exception is a sherd from a South Gaulish bowl of Flavian date. All four rim sherds are also from bowls. Joanna Bird has provided the identifications as follows:

South Gaul:	Dr 37 sherd, Flavian, decorated with barbotine tendrils [601]
Central Gaul:	Dr 30 or 37, Hadrianic–Antonine (two sherds) [401] Dr 31R, mid–late Antonine [214] Dr 38 probably, Antonine [312] Sherd, Hadrianic–Antonine [402B] Sherd, decorated form but no decoration visible; Antonine [405]
East Gaul:	Dr 31/Ludowici Sa, first half of the 3rd century (two sherds) [400] Dr 31R/Ludowici Sb, first half of the 3rd century, heavy rouletting; round repair holes Sherds (two) [400], [401B] Dr 31/Ludowici Sa base, early to mid-3rd century [442] Dr 38, late 2nd to mid-3rd century [401B] Sherds (two) [400] Sherds (four), probably from same vessel [422]

*Group 10A3 Oxford red/brown-slipped ware*

Forty-two sherds (0.16kg; 0.51 EVEs) of Group 10A3, representing the most common fineware from the site. All featured sherds are from later 3rd and 4th century forms, including at least two bead-rimmed pentice beakers of Young type C22, a body sherd from a folded beaker and a small everted rim sherd of a closed form with a rim diameter of 70mm that might be from a miniature beaker or bowl. There are also three rims of Young C55-type bowls, including two rouletted, a disc-ring flagon of Young C8 type, part of the flanged rim of a Young C47 bowl and a sherd with rosette stamps that is possibly from a Young C70-type bowl. This last may be from the latest 10A3 vessel represented, since the type is thought to have been produced from *c*AD325 onwards (Young 1977).

*Group 10A4 Colchester colour-coated ware*

All five sherds are roughcast and from beakers, including a cornice rim sherd of 90mm diameter.

*Group 10A8 other red/brown-slipped fineware*

Seventeen sherds of a single beaker were recovered from several contexts. The fabric is grey except for its red/brown inner margin, and the vessel was folded and roughcast and had a matt surface. It is of uncertain provenance.

*Group 10B2 Lower Rhineland colour-coated ware*

All four body sherds seem to be from beakers, of which one was folded and another roughcast.

*Group 10B3 Nene Valley brown/black-slipped ware*

Nineteen sherds, mostly from beakers but a few from bowls. The only featured sherds are seven (joining and counted as one) from a folded beaker that has a beaded rim of only 60mm.

*Group 10B5 Oxford parchment ware*

The three identified sherds include rim sherds from two carinated bowls of Young's P24 type that date from *c*AD240 onwards.

PREHISTORIC AND ‘NATIVE’ ROMAN POTTERY TYPES (fig 40)

One hundred and twenty-eight sherds were examined to identify prehistoric material, including all that contain calcined flint, grog, organic material and shell, and some with quartz sand. Twenty-nine fabric variants were identified, but these were loosely amalgamated into five groups based on their principal tempering agent. This was, however, largely an arbitrary division.

Crushed calcined flint is the only temper in three sherds (CALC fabric), and roughly equal with grog and sand in another (CALC/GROG/Q). Of the three CALC sherds, one is relatively thick, and most probably of Middle–Late Bronze Age date, and the other two might also be as early. The only sherd of CALC/GROG/Q is rough surfaced and scratch marked, and more likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. Sparse quantities of calcined flint are also present in four fabrics predominantly tempered with grog, one with mostly organics and two with quartz sand as the main temper.

Grog is the most commonly used temper in the sample of ‘native’ types, being present in eighteen fabrics, although only sparsely in four of them. It is the predominant medium in six fabric mixes and equally predominant with quartz sand, calcined flint or organics in another eight. The most common fabrics have only grog as temper (GROG: 23 sherds), only a little sand in addition (GROG/q: eleven sherds), roughly equal quantities of grog, organics and a little sand (GROG/q/ORG: eleven sherds) or roughly equal proportions of all three (GROG/Q/ORG: eighteen sherds). Not all of these are prehistoric, however, especially some of GROG and GROG/q, some featured sherds of which are demonstrably of Roman types. There are two rim sherds from handmade flanged bowls (FRBs) that are typical of 4th century Roman assemblages in other fabrics (fig 40, nos 6, 7), and it seems likely that four rims from everted-rimmed jars are of similar date (fig 40, nos 2–5). One rim sherd of GROG is much more likely to have been from a Middle–Late Iron Age vessel, however: a globular/saucepan pot hybrid jar form that is burnished inside and out (fig 40, no 1). It is characterised by sub-angular orange/brown grog particles, often very large, like many other sherds of the grog fabric spectrum. In some, however, cream/mid-grey grog fragments are distinctive, and is the predominant temper type in one of the flanged bowls and in a few other sherds suspected of being Roman. There is a mix of both in most fabrics with grog, however, making it impossible to separate prehistoric from Roman material. The only other featured sherds with significant amounts of grog are a burnished neck in GROG/org, and a base angle sherd of c.90mm diameter in GROG/q/org that is almost certainly of Iron Age date.

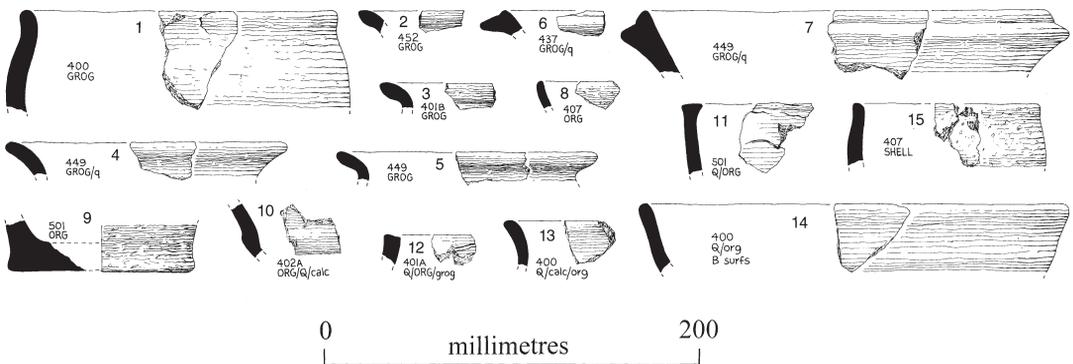


Fig 40 Farley Heath, Albury. Prehistoric and ‘native’ Roman pottery types from the 1995 excavations (nos 1–15) (Drawn by P.Jones).

Organic material is present in seventeen fabrics but predominant in only two, represented by five sherds. It is also equally dominant with sand, grog and flint in another six, represented by fourteen sherds. The temper, where identifiable from surface impressions, is often grass-like, with elongated strands that are very slightly ribbed. In others, especially those in which it has burnt out, the voids are angular, which perhaps suggests the use of charred wood fragments from previous firings. Initially, there was some hesitation about the identification of such voids as having been made by organic material rather than dissolved shell or other calcareous debris. Enough burnt material survived in some voids, however, to be sure of their identification. There are only three featured sherds, including the slightly splayed base of an Iron Age vessel in ORG (fig 40, no 9) and a body sherd of a burnished bowl with a rounded carination in ORG/Q/calc that may be an Early Iron Age type (fig 40, no 10). One more featured sherd is the rim of a handmade jar or bowl which, in fabric and general appearance, is very similar to Saxon grass/chaff-tempered ware (fig 40, no 8). It came from a pit suspected of being of prehistoric or Roman date, and although it could fit within the variable range of other organically tempered fabrics found at Iron Age sites in Surrey such as Brooklands, Weybridge and Thorpe Lea Nurseries, it might still be Saxon.

Quartz sand is present in 21 fabrics, but is sparse in six of them. Sand is predominant in six fabrics represented by sixteen sherds, and is equally dominant with grog, organics or flint in nine others with 36 sherds. Most sherds in which it is predominant have organics as the only other medium (Q/ORG and Q/org: thirteen sherds). Only one sherd has quartz sand only (Q). Of three featured sherds the most distinctive is the flat-topped rim of a jar in Q/ORG fabric (fig 40, no 11). Three other sherds from the same trench 5 area are also from this jar and one is scratched down the body like some Early Iron Age forms from Surrey. The vessel may have been a large shouldered jar. An everted rim sherd from a jar is in a Q/calc/org fabric in which the sand grains are very small and numerous (no 13). Another flat-topped rim in Q/ORG/grog may also be from an Early Iron Age jar and has two diagonal grooves, which are probably accidental rather than deliberate (no 12).

Of eight shell-tempered sherds, all but one has no other added inclusions. Five of SHELL are from pit 407 and include the rim of a small saucepan-type jar (no 15), and two from context 449 include a base angle from a jar (not illustrated). Both are likely to be from Late Iron Age vessels. The only sherd of SHELL/grog/q/org is from layer 195 and is probably of similar date.

Seventeen of the 'native' sherds examined were from Roman contexts, but with six from later robbed features [213], [214], [326] and [452] and only eleven in a primary Roman context [449]. Another seven were from pit [407], of Phase 1 or 2, which may have been the only prehistoric feature. It could be of Late Iron Age date except for the suspicion that the ORG rim might be Saxon. The rest of the prehistoric material is a mixed sample of fabrics current during the millennium before the Roman use of the site. The predominantly calcined flint-gritted sherds are probably of Middle to Late Bronze Age date, some featured sherds may be from Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age forms and others are of Middle to Late Iron Age fabrics and forms. The spread is roughly equal, however, with no apparent concentration of sherds of any one period, although the sample is too small to be certain of this. The proportion of grog-tempered sherds that are Roman is inestimable.

## **The coins,** by Richard Hobbs

### INTRODUCTION

The excavation in 1995 led to the recovery of a number of coins, which form the primary subject of this specialist report. It was also considered worthwhile to compile a list of additional coin finds recovered during previous survey and excavation work at the site. Both these groups of coins are discussed below, initially from the point of view of their numismatic significance, and second as a combined data set, in order to address issues concerned with the distribution

of coin deposition at the site, and how coin loss at Farley Heath compares with other Romano-British temple sites.

#### THE COINS FROM THE 1995 EXCAVATIONS (tables 9, 10)

A total of 93 coins were recovered from the 1995 excavations, and a further 24 pieces were submitted for examination by Mr Jeorsett, who had recovered the finds some time previously while metal detecting (table 10). The majority of the coins are of the Roman imperial period (110 pieces; *c*94%), with the sequence running from the Julio-Claudian era to the late 4th century AD, although the number of finds from each period, as is to be expected (see below), was not evenly distributed chronologically. Particularly abundant in relative terms are coins of the late 3rd century 'radiate' period, and copper coins of the late 4th century AD. Of the Roman imperial finds, all are low-value coinages of copper alloy or base silver, with the only piece of any strong numismatic interest, because of its origins, an Alexandrian tetradrachm (table 10, no 48). There are three earlier coins: an Iron Age coin of Verica, of a common type (table 10, no 2); a possible Republican piece (table 10, no 3); and an unusual Greek bronze piece of the 2nd–1st century BC (table 10, no 1). It is unfortunate that the latter coin was too poorly preserved for a fuller identification to be possible, and equally unfortunate is the fact that this coin is a metal detector find and therefore unstratified. This is typical of Greek coin finds found in Britain, as there has never been an example of a piece found in a sealed deposit on any archaeological site, despite the fact that such finds are not unknown. In the past, it was thought that they most likely were brought into the United Kingdom by servicemen after the Second World War, but there is mounting evidence that Greek coins are legitimate ancient losses (eg Holman 2000).

The 1995 excavations also produced a few later coins, the most interesting of which is a penny of William II (*c*1096–8), which, relative to finds of the late Roman period, is a rare piece. For what it is worth, a penny was also found at another Romano-British temple site at Hayling Island (Briggs *et al* 1992, 34, no 496). All three later finds from the site must represent stray coin losses made long after the site had been abandoned.

#### PUBLISHED COIN FINDS FOUND PRIOR TO 1995 (table 11; supplement S5–S8, see p3)

As stated in the introduction above, it was thought prudent to take the opportunity afforded by the 1995 excavation of the site at Farley Heath to compile and publish a list of previous coin finds from the site. A total of 112 coins are published here (table 11), from a number of disparate sources. A number of coins were published with previous survey and excavation work: these include the articles by Nightingale (1847–8), Tupper (1840–1; 1848–9a; 1848–9b; 1849–50) and Winbolt (1927). The total number of coins recovered during these phases of examination of the site is probably greater than 1000 (although the total is unlikely to be more than 1200), so it is disappointing that only about 10% of these can be adequately listed. Tupper is said to have recovered about 400 coins (*PSA* 1843–9), and two later commentators suggested that Tupper found about 1000 coins 'very little below the surface' (Goodchild 1938a, 392; Winbolt 1927, 184). The only major later finds were recovered by Lovell and Winbolt (in 1926), who listed 51 coins (Winbolt 1927). In general, references to Lovell's coin finds are hard to come by and are typically vague; for example Goodchild (1938b, 26) makes the following comment concerning potin coins: 'several of which were found by Mr Lovell in December 1852'.

For the record, three additional groups of coins were also mentioned by Atkins (1983; 1991), as a result of his research at Guildford Museum. The first group of seven coins was recorded in a letter dated 27 February 1949, and reported as being found by a Mr Butler in 'a pocket of black earth' in New Field, south of the 1939 kiln. The second group of fourteen bronze Roman coins in Guildford Museum (RB.577 and G8380 to G8393) were labelled as coming from Farley Heath. The third group consisted of fifteen small coins, twelve of which

were examined by Guildford Museum staff, and identified as mostly of the 4th century AD. These, however, have not been included in table 12, because their details are either too vague or cannot be disentangled from previous published sources, so may duplicate coins already listed.

Iron Age coin finds from the site were mentioned as early as 1847 (*JBAA* 1846), a 'British gold coin'), and published as early as 1850 (*JBAA* 1849). This account describes the exhibition of four British Iron Age coins from the Drummond collection, all of silver. One of the coins was of Commios, two were of Verica, and the fourth is uncertain, although appears to be an early unscripted silver type.

Seven coins in the Whitbourn collection were published in 1856 (*Archaeol* 7 1856). The engraving of the seven coins published here was reproduced 2 years later in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (*SyAC* 1858), where they were more adequately described. The first is a British 'P' quarter stater, the second a British 'QC' quarter stater, the third is an unscripted stater of uncertain type, and the last four pieces are British 'M' staters.

It was not until many decades later, however, that a full gazetteer of Iron Age site finds was provided for the first time with the publication of Derek Allen's essential work on British Iron Age coins (Allen 1960). However, in the subsequent updates published by Haselgrove (1978; 1984; 1989), there were no Farley Heath (or Albury) coins listed, and other gazetteers of British finds, such as the coin register published annually since 1989 in the *British Numismatic Journal*, do not mention any more recent discoveries. Finds present in the Celtic Coin Index held at Oxford have, however, been included. Obviously, the excavation of the site in 1995 was partly made necessary due to the activity of metal detectorists, and it would seem highly probable that an indeterminable number of pieces may have disappeared into trade and private collections over the last two decades or so. However, the present author's view is that, despite comparable artefactual evidence from Farley Heath and nearby Wanborough (particularly the priestly regalia), it is doubtful that the total number of coin finds discovered at Farley Heath over the years is in any way comparable to the much publicised Wanborough site. The latter temple produced 1075 coins during the 1985–6 excavations (Cheesman 1994, 36), with the total number of pieces looted from the site estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000.

#### COIN LOSS AND DEPOSITION AT FARLEY HEATH: SPATIAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION (table 10; tables 11–12: supplement S5–S8 and S9, see p3)

Information on where exactly on the site coin finds were made prior to the 1995 excavations is, unsurprisingly, somewhat sketchy. The earliest references to the actual location of coin finds at Albury, beyond a simple reference to their recovery on the Heath, come from Tupper (1848–9b), who describes a hoard of 'forty old gold British coins', apparently picked up on 'the road' (*ibid*, 95–7). It is assumed that Tupper is referring here to the road that runs along the eastern side of the temple, cutting through the eastern *temenos*. Most of these coins were subsequently melted down. A further six coins were also described by Tupper (1848–9a, 92–5), four early unscripted gold pieces (*ibid*, nos 3–6; table 12, nos 8, 12–14), and two later gold and silver coins respectively of Epaticcus and Verica (*ibid*, nos 1–2; table 12, nos 37–8). The former batch of coins were only four out of a total of approximately nineteen coins at least, which from appearances, probably constituted another hoard. It is suspected that the other two later coins were stray finds from the site. Tupper does not comment on the location of any of the finds he describes in this publication. Winbolt (1927) recovered 51 coins from a 'pit' south-east of the cella, inside the *temenos*. This is most likely to be in the southern part of the *temenos*, but Winbolt's plans are so poor that it is hard to be more accurate (R Poulton, pers comm). It is also worth repeating Winbolt's claim that Tupper's finds were 'very little below the surface' (see above), which is as far as our contextual information with regard to the bulk of Tupper's coin finds goes. In 1940, coins were noted to have been found 'south of the temple' with the fragmentary remains of a kiln (*JRS* 1940).

Table 9 shows the distribution of coin finds from the 1995 excavations by context, in rank order from highest to lowest. It is unfortunate that the majority of finds (31 coins, or 26.5%) are unstratified metal detector finds, and it would not be possible to establish coin loss distribution maps as with other published comparable sites, for example, Harlow (France & Gobel 1985). Nevertheless, the most productive contexts are those numbered from [400] to [449], which account for 53 coins, or 45.3% of all coins from 1995 controlled excavations. These pieces all come from trench 4, with a particular concentration, as with other small finds, in the eastern part of this trench. This is the largest trench opened in the area of the southern *temenos* wall, and it is clear that coins were deposited both inside and along the line of the wall itself. These coins are, in the main, of the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, with the only definite 1st century AD piece coming from context [400] (table 10, no 7; SF 34).

The only stratified Iron Age coin comes from a context within the west wall of the ambulatory, but this should clearly not be taken to imply that this is an area of the site where Iron Age deposition was more common: and indeed, there is no other artefactual evidence that specific deposition activity of an earlier date was occurring in this area. It should be noted that four coins provide vital dating evidence for contexts that have very little other artefactual evidence to date them – [139], [228], [228C] and [323] (the latter assigned to Phase 8, ie uncertain date).

COIN LOSS AT FARLEY HEATH IN RELATION TO COMPARABLE TEMPLE SITES (table 12 (supplement S9, see p3); fig 41)

Table 12 and figure 41 illustrate the pattern of coin loss at Farley Heath over the whole period of occupancy of the site, in comparison to other Romano-British temple sites. The majority of the comparable material for these sites is drawn from the data provided by Reece (1991: sites 130–40, excluding the unreliable lists from Jordan’s Hill and Hockwold), with three other important sites added: Wanborough (Cheesman 1994), Harlow (France & Gobel 1985) and Hayling Island (Briggs *et al* 1992). The Farley Heath profile is based upon numbers drawn from both the most recent survey and excavation (1995, table 10), and previous work on the site (table 11). It should be noted that there is a clear contrast between the pre-1995 finds and those from the most recent excavation and survey work (tables 10 and 11). Of the 112 pieces listed of the pre-1995 period, 34 pieces were of good quality gold or silver (*c*30%). In contrast, only two of the 117 coins from the 1995 work (<2%) were of good-quality metal (as opposed to base silver or copper alloy). This implies that Tupper in particular turned over a large area of the site (mainly the *temenos*), and recovered the pick of the finds, which in the case of the coins would have tended to be the shiniest and most obvious pieces.

The methodology involved in comparing sites in this way need not be discussed in depth here (Reece 1972, 1991). In simple terms, coins are assigned to 21 chronological periods, and expressed as coins per thousand for each of these periods, ie to allow the proportions of coins per period for different sites with differing coin totals to be rendered comparable. This allows each site to be placed against a background context provided by sites of a similar perceived function, hence demonstrating if a site behaves ‘normally’ or otherwise in terms of its fluctuations in coin loss. The method is coarse, and interpretation of these data, offered below, consequently attempts to be impressionistic as opposed to specific.

Figure 41 shows the following pattern of loss at Farley Heath. In relative terms, Farley Heath has a higher level of coin loss in the pre-Roman period than the majority of comparable sites: pre-Roman coins represent *c*23% of the total number of recorded finds (although the comments above on how coins were recovered prior to 1995 should be borne in mind). Most sites have very low levels of loss at this stage in their development. It is also clear that three sites have even higher levels of loss than Farley Heath: Hayling Island, Hampshire, Harlow, Essex, and Wanborough, Surrey. Wanborough is clearly exceptional in terms of its profile of coin loss: pre-Roman coinage, mainly in the form of indigenous Iron Age coinage, accounts for *c*97.5% of all coins from the site. It is unfortunate that the site was so disturbed by treasure

Table 9 Coins by context from the 1995 excavations and survey

Context no	Phase	No of coins	% of total	Earliest coin	Latest coin	Comments
US	n/a	31	26.5	Republic?	1719	Probably all metal detector finds; not from the excavations proper
401B	?	12	10.26	1st-3rd C AD	395-402	9 of the 12 pieces in this context are Constantinian or later; 2 are late 3rd C AD
402B	?	10	8.55	1st-3rd C AD	late 4th C AD	6 of the 10 pieces are Constantinian or later; 2 pieces are of the late 3rd C AD
449	?	8	6.84	late 3rd C AD	341-46	All the coins bar 2 are House of Constantine; the exceptions are late 3rd C AD
400	?	6	5.13	85-96	late 4th C AD	3 coins are of the late 3rd C AD
312	7	6	5.13	260-8	341-46	5 of the 6 coins are of the late 3rd C AD. Trench 3, below 310
424	?	5	4.27	late 3rd C AD	late 4th C AD	
165	7	4	3.42	140-4	367-75	Trench 1: test spit near north-east corner of ambulatory
310	7	4	3.42	late 2nd C AD	late 4th C AD	Trench 3: general clearance
425	?	4	3.42	323-4	367-75	
437	?	2	1.71	2nd-3rd C AD	late 4th C AD	
218	3	2	1.71	260-8	367-75	Trench 1: fill of [200/203] (north ambulatory wall, robber trench)
228	8	2	1.71	275-6	341-46	Trench 1: further spit in cellar under [219]
420	?	2	1.71	4th C AD?	341-46	
419	?	2	1.71	367-75	late 4th C AD?	
219	7	2	1.71	388-92	late 4th C AD	
113	5	1	0.85	-	late 4th C AD	
501	?	1	0.85	-	early 1st C AD	
401A	?	1	0.85	-	post-141	
323	8	1	0.85	-	2nd C AD	
106	7	1	0.85	-	229	Trench 3: further general clearance below [312]
228C	8	1	0.85	-	260-70	Trench 1: spade clearance south of the ambulatory
402A	?	1	0.85	-	269-71	Trench 1: further spit in cella under [219]
216	7	1	0.85	-	270-90	
139	8	1	0.85	-	3rd-4th C AD	Trench 2: a pit
328	3	1	0.85	-	322-3	2nd spit under [138]
252	3	1	0.85	-	350-3	Sample section across [316] (robber trench)
215	3	1	0.85	-	367-75	Trench 1: sample of [206]
172	5	1	0.85	-	late 4th C AD	Trench 1: fill of [201] (west ambulatory wall: robber trench)
108	7	1	0.85	-	late 4th C AD	Trench 1: north of temple
102	7	1	0.85	-	1895	Trench 1: spade clearance north of ambulatory
					1948	Latest coin known from the site. Spade clearance north of ambulatory
Total		117				

hunters that much of the actual coinage deposited disappeared into trade, and the damage caused in the process may account for the fact that later material seems to be poorly represented at Wanborough. Farley Heath, too, was a targeted site for treasure hunters, but the simple comparative method employed here does seem to indicate that Farley Heath, Wanborough, Harlow and Hayling Island ought to be seen as 'similar' sites in coin loss terms. This peak of coin loss in period 1 (pre-AD43) for these sites is partly due to the fact that this period differs from Reece's later periods in that it runs from the late 2nd century BC to the early 1st century AD. Nevertheless, these sites do stand out from other known British temple sites, and demonstrate that coinage deposition was taking place long before later phases of construction in the Roman period occurred. It may be of significance that the sites with a low level of coin loss at period 1 (pre-AD43), with the exception of Chelmsford, Essex, are all in the western parts of the province (eg, the counties of Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire). This east/west discrepancy in terms of coin loss has been noted previously for a whole range of sites with differing functions (Reece 1993; 1995), and may be an important clue to the differing rates of development across the province as a result of the romanisation process.

Returning to figure 41, levels of coin loss at Farley Heath throughout the 1st to the mid-3rd centuries AD remain low, as is the case with virtually all comparable British temple sites, and indeed, most Romano-British sites for which coin lists have been analysed (Reece 1991). At the end of the 3rd century, losses tend to rise, and levels of loss at Farley Heath are among the highest for the coinage groups under consideration here: for example, in the period 275–96, when 'barbarous radiates' were the main source of currency in the province. In general terms, for most sites in Britain, the majority of coins lost belong to the 4th century AD, and Farley Heath is no exception. It does seem to have a higher level of coin loss in the period 318–30 than other comparable sites, but this seems unlikely to be significant, as the coin list for Farley Heath is somewhat patchy. The main point is that coins continued to be lost or deposited at the site right up until the end of the Roman period, and in this sense, Farley Heath is typical of comparable Romano-British temple sites.

The final point to make concerning coin loss at Farley Heath relates to the nature of the numismatic material being deposited. The pre-Roman period differs from the Roman period in two respects. First, there is strong evidence that at least two hoards of coins (see above), ie discrete deposits of coins of similar type, were deposited at the site in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and subsequently never recovered. Secondly, tables 10 and 11 show that 34 of the 46 coins (*c*74%) of the indigenous Iron Age issues found at the site over the years were of gold or silver, and hence can be considered to be of high intrinsic value. It is true, of course, that bronze coinage was not common to this particular area of the country in the Late Iron Age (Hobbs 1996, 17–19), but nevertheless, coinage of the Roman period found at the site is predominantly copper alloy or base silver. Good coinage (ie gold and silver) was available during the Roman period, but it seems that when deposition occurred at the site, lower value coinages were preferred. Whether this ought to be seen as significant is open to question, but it may be an indication that 'romanisation' of the site also led to changing behaviour at least in terms of coinage deposition.

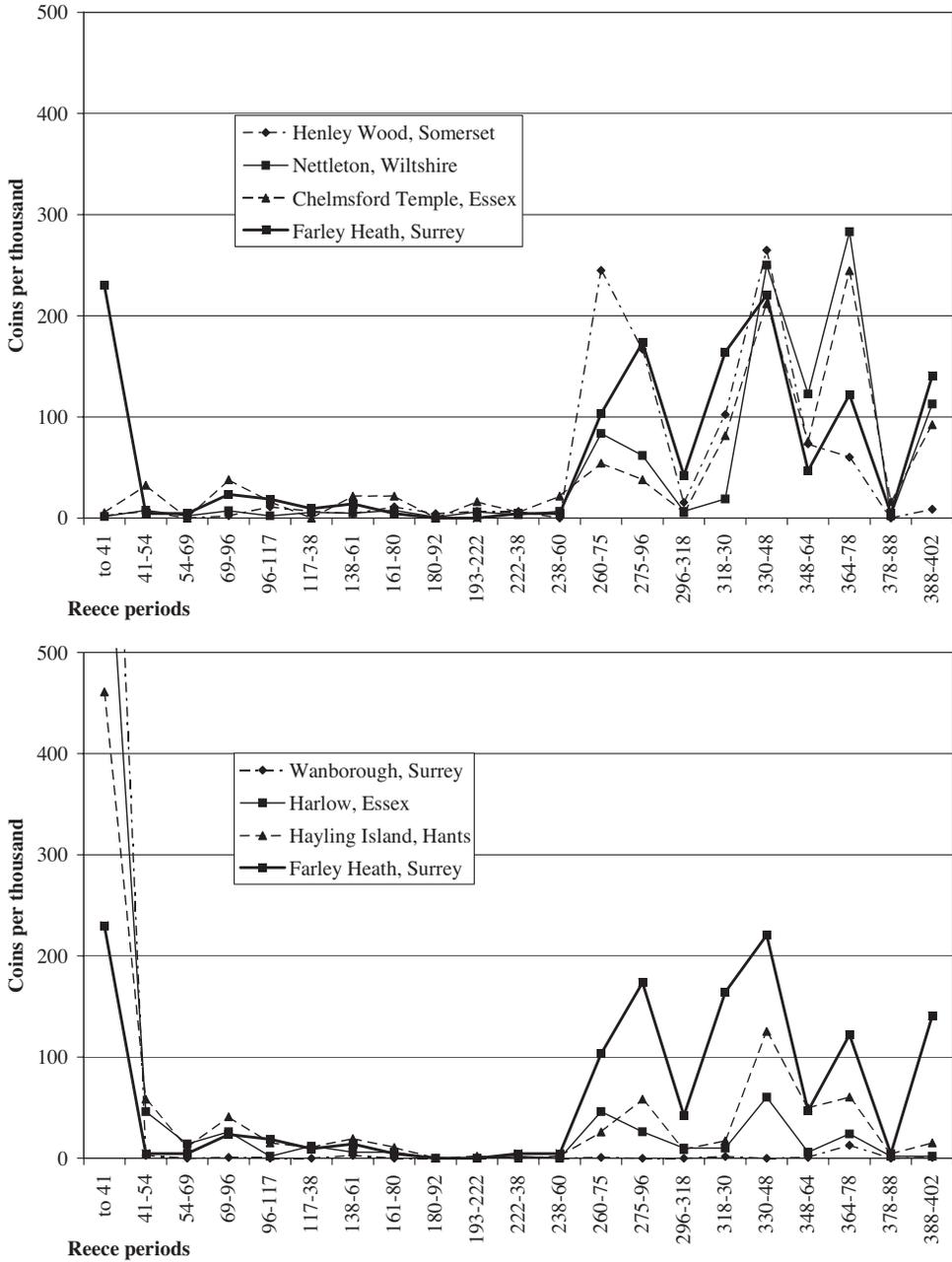


Fig 41 Farley Heath, Albury. Coin loss at Farley Heath in comparison with other Romano-British temple sites.

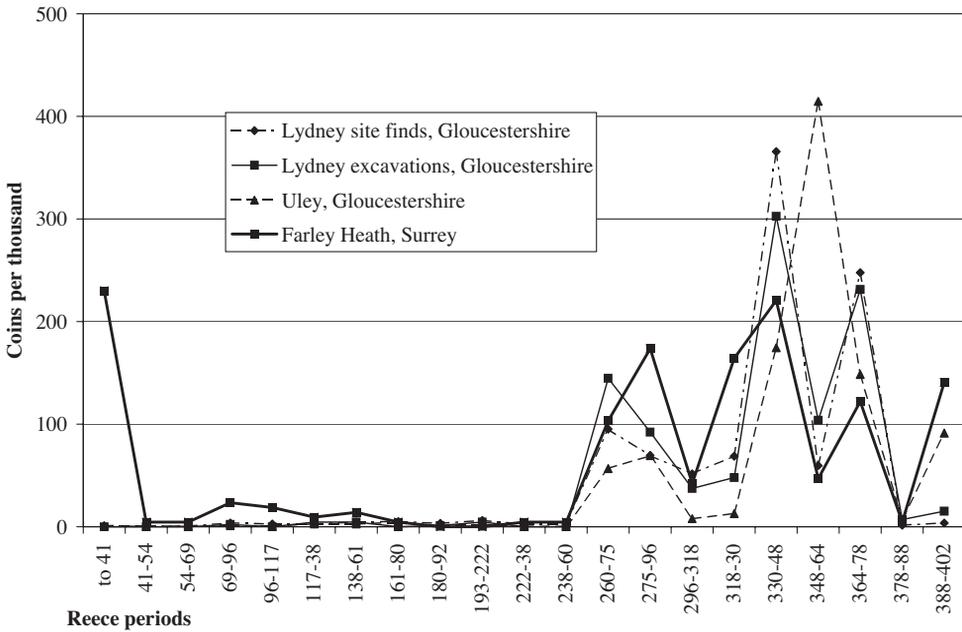
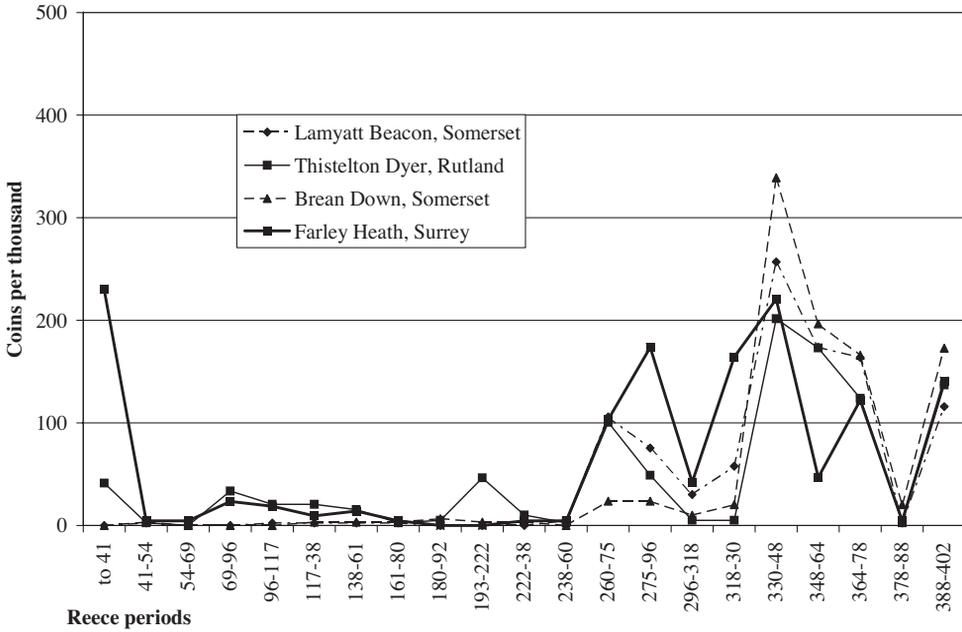


Fig 41 continued

Table 10 Coin finds from the 1995 excavations and metal detection arranged in chronological order. The site reference column provides either the context number followed by the small find number, or the reference 'J' and a letter for the coins recovered as metal detected finds by Mr Jeorsett

No	Site ref	Denom	Issuer	Date (AD)	Obverse/Reverse	Mint	Wt (g)	References
1	J, B	AE coin	uncertain (Greek)	2nd–1st C BC?	Obv: Zeus head r. Rev: female (?) figure stg, facing, Greek letters to l. Rev: 'VERICACOMMIF'	illeg.	3.04	–
2	113, 2	AR unit	Verica	early 1st C AD	Rev: lion r., below 'REX'	uncertain	0.81	<i>BIAC</i> 1332
3	US, 19	AR/AE den.?	uncertain (Greek)	Republic?	Obv: illeg.	illeg.	1.83	–
4	J, Q	AE as	Divus Augustus	22/3–30	Rev: vessel with oars? Obv: 'DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER'	Rome	10.14	<i>RIC</i> I, 81
5	J, J	AE as	Claudius I (barb.)	41–54	Rev: bust r. Rev: barbarous, 'S C'	n/a	4.60	–
6	J, V	AE as	Vespasian	78	Obv: 'IMPCASEVEESPASIANAVG [COSVIIIIPP?]' Rev: 'IVDEA CAPRA' 'S C'	uncertain	10.80	cf <i>RIC</i> II, 762
7	400, 34	AE as	Domitian	85–96	Obv: 'IMPCAESDOMITAVGGERM[?]' Rev: 'MONETA AVGVSTISC'	Rome	7.82	cf <i>RIC</i> II, 335
8	401B, 48	AE as?	uncertain	1st–3rd C	Obv: illeg.	Rome	6.87	–
9	402B, 83	AE as?	uncertain	1st–3rd C	Rev: illeg. Obv: bust r. illeg.	illeg.	6.66	–
10	J, N	AE sest	Trajan	103–11	Rev: figure stg., illeg. Obv: 'IMPCAESNERVAETRAIANOAVGGER DAGPMTRPCOSVPP'	Rome	24.54	cf <i>RIC</i> II, 459ff
11	J, P	AE sest	Hadrian	137	Rev: fig. stg. l., illeg. Obv: 'LAELIVS CAESAR'	Rome	23.44	<i>RIC</i> II, 1063
12	165, 7	AE sest	Antoninus Pius	140–4	Rev: '[TRPOTCOS]HSALVS', 'SC' Obv: 'ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR COS III'	Rome	23.74	<i>RIC</i> III, 635
13	501, 91	AE sest	Diva Faustina	post 141	Rev: '[SA]ILVS/[AVG]SC' Obv: 'DIVA FAVSTINA'	Rome	21.28	cf <i>RIC</i> III, 1163 (b)
14	J, L	AE dup.	Antoninus Pius	148–9	Rev: Providentia?, 'S C', illeg. Obv: 'ANTONINVS AVGPVSPPTRPXIT'	Rome	22.16	<i>RIC</i> III, 885
15	401A, 64	AE sest	uncertain	2nd C AD	Rev: 'COSIISC', Aequitas Obv: bust r., illeg.	illeg.	22.65	–
16	310, 40	AE sest	uncertain	late 2nd C	Rev: rider r., illeg. Obv: bearded bust r. (Aurelius?)	Rome	4.99	–
17	J, G	AE sest	uncertain	late 2nd C	Rev: soldier r., 'S C', illeg. Obv: bearded emp. r., illeg. Rev: fig. stg. R., leaning on staff and shield	illeg.	17.68	–

18	437, 108	AE as	uncertain	2nd–3rd C	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	8.64	–
19	323, 74	AR den.	Severus Alexander	229	Obv: 'IMPSEVALE-XANDAVG' Rev: Mars w/leg. R.	Rome	2.59	<i>RIC</i> IV, II, 92
20	J, I	AE as	Gordian III	240	Obv: 'IMPORDIANVSPIVS FELAVG' Rev: 'PMTRPCOSIHP SC'	Rome	10.41	<i>RIC</i> IV, III, 306
21	400, 35	AR ant.	Gallienus	260–7	Obv: 'GALLIENVS AVG' Rev: 'VIRIVS AVG'	illeg.	2.79	cf Cunetio 1095
22	106, 1	AR ant.	Divus Claudius (barb.)	260–70	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: Consecratio	n/a	1.69	cf Cunetio 2873
23	218, 24	AR ant.	Gallienus	260–68	Obv: 'GALLIENVS AVG' Rev: '[APOLLIN]ACONSAVG', centaur I.	uncertain	2.66	Cunetio 1386
24	312, 67	AR ant.	Gallienus	260–68	Obv: 'GALLIENVS AVG' Rev: 'VIRIVS AVG'	uncertain	1.75	cf Cunetio 1281
25	J, H	AR ant.	Salonina	260–68	Obv: female bust r., 'SALONINA AVG' Rev: 'VNO REGINA'	Viminacum	3.24	Cunetio 789
26	402B, 80	AR ant.	Claudius II	268–70	Obv: 'IMPCLAVDIVSAVG' Rev: 'AEQVITASAVG'	illeg.	2.64	Cunetio 1975ff
27	US, 17	AR ant.	Victorinus	269–71	Obv: 'IMPVICTORINVSPEAVG' Rev: 'SALVS AVG'	uncertain	2.20	Cunetio 2567
28	228C, 29	AR ant.	Victorinus	269–71	Obv: 'IMPVICTORINVSPEAVG' Rev: 'SALVS AVG'	uncertain	2.18	cf Cunetio 2552
29	312, 66	AR ant.	Victorinus	269–71	Obv: '[IMPVICT]ORINVSPEAVG' Rev: 'PACAVG'	uncertain	1.37	Cunetio 2529
30	310, 43	AR ant.	Victorinus	269–71	Obv: 'IMPVICTORINVSPEAVG' Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.44	–
31	J, K	AR ant.	Claudius II (barb.?)	270–4	Obv: 'IMPCL[.....]' Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.76	–
32	312, 72	AR ant.	Divus Claudius (barb.)	270–90	Obv: 'DIVO[.....]' Rev: Consecratio, eagle, head r.	n/a	2.08	Cunetio 2877
33	402A, 84	AR ant.	uncertain, barb.	270–90	Obv: radiate bust r., garbled legend Rev: fig. facing, garbled legend	n/a	1.65	–
34	402B, 77	AR ant.	uncertain, barb.	270–90	Obv: young radiate bust r., '? CAES' Rev: fig. stg. facing	illeg.	2.30	–
35	J, D	AR ant.	Tetrici	271–4	Obv: '[IMP]CTETRICIV[S...]' Rev: 'PAXAVG'	uncertain	2.50	cf Cunetio 2604
36	J, E	AR ant.	Allectus	274–96	Obv: 'IMPCALLECTVSPEAVG' Rev: 'PAXAVG', S A ML'	London	3.86	<i>RIC</i> V, II, 28
37	228, 28	AR ant.	Tacitus	275–6	Obv: 'IMPCTAC[ITVS]AVG?' Rev: 'SALVS AVG'	illeg.	2.33	–

No	Site ref	Denom	Issuer	Date (AD)	Obverse/Reverse	Mint	Wt (g)	References
38	449, 118	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: draped figure facing, illeg.	illeg.	0.96	—
39	US, 21	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., bearded, illeg. Rev: draped fig. stg. l., illeg.	illeg.	1.87	—
40	424, 103	AR ant.	uncertain (barb.?)	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: fig. stg. l. (Salus?), 'SAVGG'	illeg.	1.72	—
41	400, 36	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: bearded radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: fig. adv. r.	illeg.	2.22	—
42	401B, 54	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: female fig. stg. l.	illeg.	1.85	—
43	401B, 52	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: draped fig. stg. facing, illeg.	illeg.	1.33	—
44	312, 73	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: female fig. l., illeg.	illeg.	1.08	—
45	400, 42	AR ant.	—	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: figure stg., illeg.	illeg.	1.20	—
46	310, 38	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: figure stg. l., holding cornucopia, illeg.	illeg.	1.65	—
47	449, 111	AR ant.	uncertain	late 3rd C	Obv: radiate bust r., illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.23	—
48	J, M	AE tetradrachm	Diodetian?	late 3rd C	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: eagle facing	Alexandria	7.21	—
49	312, 65	AR ant.?	uncertain	late 3rd C?	Obv: radiate bust r.?	illeg.	0.67	—
50	J, U	AE follis	Maximian	297	Obv: illeg. Rev: 'IMP MAXIMINVS PAVG'	London	10.52	<i>RIC</i> VI, 17
51	US, 20	AE coin	uncertain	3rd–4th C	Rev: 'GENIO POPVLII ROMANI'	illeg.	1.30	—
52	216, 14	AE coin	uncertain	3rd–4th C	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.73	—
53	J, R	AE follis	Maxentius	307–10	Obv: illeg. Rev: 'IMPC MAXENTIVS PEA VG'	illeg.	5.17	cf <i>RIC</i> VI, 100
54	J, A	AE follis	Constantine I	310–12	Rev: 'CONSER-VRB SVAE'	London	3.85	<i>RIC</i> VI, 146a
55	J, T	AE follis	Constantine I	317–20	Obv: 'COMITIA VG NN', Sol, 'PLN', * Rev: 'IMP CONSTANTINVS SAVG'	Cyzicus	2.39	<i>RIC</i> VII, 8
56	402B, 86	AE follis	Constantine I	322–3	Rev: 'IOVICONSERVATORIA VGG', 'SMK' Obv: 'CONSTANTINVS AVG' Rev: 'BEATA TRANQVILLITAS', 'VOTIS XX', 'IPII R'	Trier	2.48	cf <i>RIC</i> VII, 368
57	139, 5	AE follis	Constantine I	322–3	Obv: 'CONSTANTINVS AVG' Rev: 'BEATA TRANQVILLITAS', 'PTR.'	Trier	2.50	<i>RIC</i> VII, 368

58	401B, 49	AE3	Constantine I	323-4	Obv: 'CONSTANTINVS AVG' Rev: 'SARMATIA DEVICTA', 'STR'	Trier	1.76	<i>RIC</i> VII, 435
59	J, S	AE follis	Crispus	323-4	Obv: 'IVLCRISPVSNOBC' Rev: 'CAESARVMNOSTRORVM', 'VOT X', 'PTR'	Trier	2.48	<i>RIC</i> VII, 440
60	425, 97	AE follis	Crispus	323-4	Obv: 'IVLCRISPVSNOBC' Rev: 'CAESARVMNOSTRORVM', 'PLON'	London	2.45	<i>RIC</i> VII, 292
61	449, 115	AE follis	Crispus	323-4	Obv: 'CRISPVS NOBILC' Rev: 'BEAT TRANQVLTAS', 'PLON'	London	2.57	<i>RIC</i> VII, 275
62	449, 110	AE4	House of Constantine	324-30	Obv: helmeted bust I. Rev: Wolf and Twins, 'TRP*'	Trier	0.93	<i>LRBC</i> 70
63	US, 18	AE follis	House of Constantine	324-30	Obv: laureate bust r., illeg. Rev: '[PROVIDENTIAEAVGG]'	illeg.	2.18	—
64	424, 95	AE3	Constantine II	330-5	Obv: 'FLIVLCONSTANTIVS' Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	illeg.	0.93	cf <i>LRBC</i> 354
65	401B, 56	AE3	Constantine II	330-5	Obv: bust r. Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	illeg.	1.17	cf <i>LRBC</i> 354
66	425, 99	AE3	Constantine II	330-5	Obv: 'FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC' Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	illeg.	1.56	cf <i>LRBC</i> 354
67	401B, 44	AE3	Constantine II	330-5	Obv: 'FLCONSTANTIVSNOBC' Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	illeg.	1.68	cf <i>LRBC</i> 74
68	401B, 50	AE3	Constans	330-5	Obv: 'FLIVCONSTANS NOB CAES' Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	Trier	1.19	<i>LRBC</i> 84
69	165, 9	AE3	House of Constantine	330-5	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	Alexandria?	1.91	cf <i>LRBC</i> 1428
70	401B, 57	AE3	House of Constantine	330-5	Obv: 'CONSTANTINOPOLIS' Rev: Victory on prow, 'TRS.'	Trier	1.28	<i>LRBC</i> 59
71	401B, 55	AE3	House of Constantine	330-5	Obv: 'CONSTANTINOPOLIS' Rev: Victory on prow, 'TR'.	Trier	1.19	cf <i>LRBC</i> 59
72	US, 22	AE3	House of Constantine	330-5	Obv: pearl diademed bust r. Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds.	illeg.	0.84	cf <i>LRBC</i> 1428
73	449, 113	AE follis	Constantine II	332-3	Obv: 'CONSTANTINVSINNOBC' Rev: 'GLORIA EXERCITVS', 2 stds., '[P]TR..'	Trier	2.15	<i>RIC</i> VII, 520
74	449, 120	AE3	House of Constantine	335-41	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: '[GLORIA EXERCITVS]', 1 std.	illeg.	1.24	cf <i>LRBC</i> 87ff
75	449, 119	AE4	Constantine Helena?	337-41	Obv: female bust r., illeg. Rev: 'PAX PVBLICA'	illeg.	0.81	cf <i>LRBC</i> 1046
76	402B, 78	AE4	Constans	341-6	Obv: '[CONSTAN]SPEAVG' Rev: 'VICTORIAEEDDAVGQNN'	illeg.	0.64	cf <i>LRBC</i> 137
77	312, 71	AE3	Constans	341-6	Obv: '[CONSTAN]SPEAVG' Rev: 'VICTORIAEEDDAVGNN'	illeg.	1.13	cf <i>LRBC</i> 137
78	449, 112	AE4	House of Constantine	341-6	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: '[VICTORIAEEDDAVGNN]'	illeg.	0.64	cf <i>LRBC</i> 137ff

No	Site ref	Denom	Issuer	Date (AD)	Obverse/Reverse	Mint	Wt (g)	References
79	228, 27A	AE4	House of Constantine	341–6	Obv: pearl diademed bust r, illeg. Rev: 'VICTORIAE[DDAVGNN]'	illeg.	1.02	–
80	420, 88	AE4	House of Constantine	341–6	Obv: pearl diademed bust r, illeg. Rev: 'VICTORIAE[DDAVGNN]'	illeg.	0.66	–
81	424, 98	AE4	House of c Constantin	341–6	Obv: illeg. Rev: 'VICTORIAE[DDAVGNN]'	illeg.	0.51	–
82	J, O	AE2	Constans	346–50	Obv: 'DNCONSTANSPFVAG' Rev: 'FEL TEMP REPARATIO' Galley (2)	illeg.	5.42	cf <i>LRBC</i> 40ff
83	J, X	AE3	Constans	346–50	Obv: 'DNCONSTANSPVAG' Rev: 'FEL TEMP REPARATIO', Phoenix 1	illeg.	2.03	–
84	165, 11	AE3	Constantius II (barb.)	346–50	Obv: '[ ] TIVS' Rev: 'FEL TEMP REPARATIO', fh.	n/a	2.52	–
85	328, 75	AE3	Magentius (barb.)	350–3	Obv: bare bust r. Rev: 'VICTORIAE[DDAVGNN]'	n/a	1.46	–
86	401B, 45	AE3	Constantius II	355–61	Obv: 'DNCONSTANTIV[SPFVAG]' Rev: 'FEL TEMP REPARATIO', fh 3	illeg.	1.16	cf <i>LRBC</i> 936
87	218, 16	AE3	Valentinian I	367–75	Obv: 'DNVALENTINIANV[SPFVAG]' Rev: 'GLORIA ROMANORVM' emp. and captive	illeg.	1.99	cf <i>LRBC</i> 296ff
88	401B, 58	AE3	Valens	367–75	Obv: 'VALENS PFVAG' Rev: 'GLORIA ROMANORVM' emp. and captive, 'PCON'	Arls	2.58	<i>LRBC</i> 526
89	252, 32	AE3	Valens	367–75	Obv: 'DNVALENS[PFVAG]' Rev: 'SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE'	illeg.	2.16	cf <i>LRBC</i> 527
90	J, W	AE3	Gratian	367–75	Obv: 'DNGRATIANVS[AVGGG]' Rev: 'GLORIA NO-VISAECVLI'	Arls	1.94	<i>LRBC</i> 511
91	402B, 82	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75	Obv: pearl diademed bust., illeg. Rev: 'GLORIA ROMANORVM' emp. and captive	illeg.	1.76	cf <i>LRBC</i> 526
92	402B, 81	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75	Obv: illeg. Rev: 'SECVRITASREIPVBLICAE', Victory adv. I.	illeg.	1.85	cf <i>LRBC</i> 520
93	419, 92	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75	Obv: pearl diademed bust, illeg. Rev: '[GLORIA ROMANORVM]' emp. and captive	illeg.	1.82	cf <i>LRBC</i> 498ff
94	165, 6	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75	Obv: pearl diademed bust, illeg. Rev: 'SECVRITASREIPVBLICAE', Victory adv. I.	illeg.	2.13	cf <i>LRBC</i> 520
95	425, 101	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: '[GLORIA ROMANORVM]' emp. and captive	illeg.	1.50	cf <i>LRBC</i> 498ff
96	402B, 79	AE3	House of Valentinian	367–75?	Obv: pearl diademed bust r., illeg. Rev: '[SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE]', 'OF III', 'PCON*'	Arls	1.77	–
97	219, 25	AE4	Theodosius I	388–92	Obv: 'DNTHEODISIVS[PFVAG]' Rev: 'VICTORIA AVGG', [L]VGP'	Lyons	1.21	<i>RIC</i> X, 44c
98	401B, 47	AE4	Arcadius	395–402	Obv: 'DNARCADIVS PFVAG' Rev: 'VICTORIA AVG'	illeg.	1.02	cf <i>LRBC</i> 197

99	J, F	AE4	Honorius	395–402	Obv: 'IDNHON]ORIVS PFAVG' Rev: 'VICTORIA[AVGVSTORVM]'	illeg.	1.15	cf <i>LRBC</i> 572
100	424, 94	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C	Obv: pearl diademed bust I., illeg. Rev: soldier stg., facing, illeg.	illeg.	0.56	–
101	424, 104	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C	Obv: illeg. Rev: fig. stg.?, illeg.	illeg.	0.40	–
102	419, 90	AE4?	House of Valentinian?	late 4th C	Obv: pearl and rosette diademed bust r., illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.62	–
103	402B, 85	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.78	–
104	215, 15	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.73	–
105	219, 26	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C?	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.78	–
106	402B, 76	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.42	–
107	400, 41	AE4?	uncertain	late 4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.32	–
108	172, 12	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C	Obv: pearl diademed bust r., illeg. Rev: 2 Victories vis a vis, wreath, illeg.	illeg.	1.22	–
109	437, 106	AE4	uncertain (barb.?)	late 4th C	Obv: bust r., illeg. Rev: garbled legend, illeg.	n/a	1.22	–
110	310, 60	AE4	uncertain	late 4th C	Obv: helmeted bust I., illeg. Rev: soldier stg. I.	illeg.	0.99	–
111	420, 89	AE3?	uncertain	4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.33	–
112	425, 100	AE coin	uncertain	4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	0.79	–
113	400, 33	AE coin	uncertain	4th C?	Obv: illeg. Rev: illeg.	illeg.	1.03	–
114	106, 4	AR penny	William II	c 1096–8	Obv: '+PILCINLIII' Rev: '+PALCINONLVI'	London (moncyer Walsin)	??	North 855; <i>BMC</i> IV, 246
115	J, C	Cu farthing	George I	1719	Obv: 'GEORGIVS REX' Rev: 'BRITANNIA'	–	3.97	<i>Seaby</i> 3662
116	108	AR shilling	Victoria	1895	Obv: bust r. Rev: Britannia	–	5.47	<i>Seaby</i> 3940
117	102	AR sixpence	George VI	1948	Obv: 'GEORGIVS REX' Rev: Britannia	–	2.75	<i>Seaby</i> 4084

*Seaby: Seaby's catalogue of coins of the United Kingdom*

*LRBC: Hill et al 1960*  
*North: North 1992*  
*RIC: The Roman Imperial coinage*

*BAC: Hobbs 1996*  
*BMC: Brooke 1916*  
*Cunetio: Besley & Bland 1983*

Abbreviations in the references column above

**Roman building material found prior to 1995**, by Joanna Bird

## FLUE-TILES

- 1 Relief-patterned flue-tile decorated with die 4, a pattern of lines and chevrons; 2nd century (Betts *et al* 1994, 69; Lowther 1948, 11). (Winbolt; BM.1973.4-3, 12; Atkins F6.2 and F6.3 are probably the same)
- 2 Flue-tile sherd, decorated with wavy lines incised at least twice with a comb of six teeth; a roundish hole is cut through the combed face (Tupper; GM.AS6056)

NB: Atkins notes references to further finds of flue-tiles under F6

## OTHER TILE

- 1 *Imbrex* fragment probably (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6379, marked 'T+')
- 2 *Imbrex* fragment (KM.1006)
- 3 Tile fragment (Tupper; BM.1853.4-19, 176; Atkins F4.1)
- 4 *Tegula* fragment (Tupper; GM.AS6057; Atkins F4.4)
- 5 *Tegula* fragment (marked 'Winbolt'; KM.1054; Atkins F4.2)
- 6 Twelve *tegula* fragments (KM.1006; Atkins F4.2)
- 7 *Tegula* fragment (KM.1317; Atkins F4.2)
- 8 Three tile fragments (KM.1005)
- 9 Five *tegula* fragments (from the surface of the temple, GM.AG850, AG852; Atkins F4.15)
- 10 Three tile fragments (Lowther & Goodchild, New Field ?kiln; GM.AS8334)

NB: Atkins notes references to further finds of tile and brick under F4 and F5

## OBJECTS IN TILE OR SIMILAR FABRICS, NOT IDENTIFIED

- 1 Curved piece of baked clay, possibly tile fabric (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6376)
- 2 Disc-shaped object, now approximately 130mm in diameter; flat underside, giving a wedge-shaped profile. Uncertain if the outer edge is actually finished; there is a hole in the centre approximately 30mm across. Hard sandy light-brown fabric; a hole near the edge is probably accidental (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6380)

## TESSERAЕ

- 1 Tile tessera, 30 x 25mm but bevelled to a triangle

on one side, probably to fit into a pattern (Winbolt; GM.AS6289; Atkins F8.1)

- 2 Fourteen tile tesserae, five with traces of cement on one face and lower third of sides: i) 20 x 25mm (GM.AS6291); ii) four 25mm square (GM.AS6290, AS6291); iii) 20 x 30mm, roughly cut (GM.AS6290); iv) two 30 x 25mm (GM.AS6290); v) five 30 x 35mm (GM.AS6290); vi) 25 x 40mm (GM.AS6290) (all Winbolt; Atkins F8.1)
- 3 Two tile tesserae: i) c35 x 32mm thick, with traces of cement on one face and lower third of sides; ii) c35 x 35mm thick (KM.1006)
- 4 Three tile tesserae: i) two 20 x 30mm; ii) 25mm square (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6383; Atkins F8.2)
- 5 Ironstone tessera, 20-25mm square (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6388)
- 6 Piece of ironstone, ?large tessera or waste from tesserae; approximately 75 x 100mm (Lowther & Goodchild; GM.AS6389)
- 7 Piece of softer, more sandy ironstone, possibly worked (Winbolt; GM.AS6293)
- 8 Small piece of softer, more sandy ironstone (KM.1006)

NB: Atkins notes references to further finds of tile tesserae under F8

## PAINTED WALL PLASTER

- 1 Two joined fragments, fine cream plaster over coarse pink plaster; painted brownish-pink. (Tupper; BM.1853.4-19, 175; Atkins F1)
- 2 One fragment of fine white plaster over coarse cream plaster with grit filler; painted pinkish-red. (Tupper; GM.AS6015; Atkins F2.2)
- 3 Three fragments of fine creamy-white plaster over coarse pink plaster with filler of grit and broken tile; the surface of the largest is painted brownish-pink, the two smaller pieces have traces of drab light brown paint (Winbolt; GM.AS6294)
- 4 Two fragments of fine white plaster over coarse pink plaster with filler of grit and broken tile; one is painted creamy-yellow with a thin brown band or panel at one side, the other is painted creamy-yellow. One fragment of fine white plaster over coarse cream plaster with grit filler; painted creamy-yellow and brownish-pink, perhaps in panels. Five fragments of fine white plaster over coarse pink plaster with filler of grit and chalk; painted dull pinkish-red. Three fragments of fine white plaster over coarse pink plaster with filler of grit and broken tile; painted dull red. One fragment of fine white plaster over coarse drab

yellow plaster with filler of grit and chalk; painted dull red. (Lowther & Goodchild; GMLAS6384–6387; Atkins F2.4–5)

NB: Atkins notes references to further finds of building stone under F5 and F7

NB: Atkins notes references to further finds of plaster under F2 and F3

#### WINDOW GLASS

#### BUILDING STONE

- 1 Piece of stone with cement (KM.1053; Atkins F5.1)
- 2 Four stone fragments (KM.1005)

- 1 Fragment of blue-green window glass, glossy one side, matt the other. No surviving edges, maximum length 32mm. (Tupper; BM.1853.4–19, 51; Atkins H2)

### **Building materials from the 1995 excavations,** by Kathryn Ayres

Much of the structural remains, including all Roman floor levels within the temple itself, had been removed either during previous excavations or by robbing. What did remain however, may add to our knowledge of the construction of the temple, its interior and its surroundings. This discussion includes finds from the 1995 excavations as well as the small quantity from pre-1995 excavations (listed above) that had been retained and recorded, the range of materials being similar in both.

As well as nails, bolts, cleats and various objects for holding together stones, tiles etc, there were a number of small iron fittings such as metal rivets and studs that may originally have formed parts of stools, tables or wooden boxes/chests, the wooden structure having rotted away.

A variety of tiles was recovered from the site including roof, floor and a single hypocaust tile. The *tegulae* and *imbrices* were standard for all types of Roman building. Flue-tiles were identified at previous excavations but it is unlikely that any of the rooms at the temple were heated; there does not appear to have been a bath-house nearby and they might have been used for constructing arches over windows and doors since they were relatively light. The kiln at nearby Wykehurst has been proposed as the place of production for the tiles (Goodchild 1937, 88). It was quite small, and Goodchild believed that its original and chief purpose was the manufacture of tile for the construction of Farley Heath temple, although the subsequent discovery of the villa at nearby Rapsley (Hanworth 1968) offers an alternative principal destination. The floor of the temple would have been covered in part with the paving tiles and partly with tesserae. Both clay and ironstone tesserae were collected, this type of flooring also being recorded elsewhere in Surrey at the villas of Binscombe (Smith 1977, 21) and Worplesdon (Sibthorpe 1831, 400) and the temple at Wanborough (O'Connell & Bird 1994, 159).

The first recorded robbing of the temple walls was in the 17th century (Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3, 33), and during the excavations of the 1920s and 30s 'ghost walls' were revealed that consisted of trenches containing mortar, wall plaster, tesserae and broken fragments of tile. Relatively few fragments of stone were collected during the 1995 excavations, but earlier work had revealed that the *cella* foundations were made up of irregular lumps of sandstone, Bargate sandstone, local ironstone and chalk from the Downs. The fragments of stone from these latest excavations most likely formed part of these foundations, making it clear that local stones were preferred. A small quantity of daub was also identified and would have been used in the construction of the temple, the working marks possibly indicating the attachment of mortar, which may have covered the outside of the temple.

Both plain white mortar and *opus signinum* were identified. They were also recorded in the earlier excavations and identified at the temples at Wanborough (O'Connell & Bird 1984), Titsey (Graham 1936) and Walton on the Hill (Lowther 1949). Painted wall plaster was

common on temple walls (de la Bédoyère 1991, 29) but as at Farley Heath, little survives over a large enough area to draw up any kind of scheme of decoration. However, a variety of colours, and the basis of some geometric patterns, was identified at both Farley Heath and Wanborough.

Finally, two small fragments of window glass were recovered.

#### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

A total weight of over 1481kg of Roman tile was collected on the site, and included samples of roof, flue and floor tiles as well as tesserae. They ranged in colour from orange through to dark red, some with ironstone inclusions up to 10mm in diameter. A small number were overfired and blistered, and traces of white mortar was identified on others. The material was mostly fragmentary, although in some instances enough survived for measurements to be taken.

Roof tiles made up the largest proportion with 956kg of *tegulae* and 481kg of *imbrices*. Flanges on *tegulae* were created by folding up the edges of the clay in the mould and slicing away the surplus (Brodrribb 1987, 13). The flanges could be of many shapes, most were rounded at the top on the inside but others were squared off or wider at the bottom than the top (*ibid*, 14). All these types were present in the Farley Heath assemblage with the rounder versions most abundant. One tile was slightly more elaborate and has a stepped appearance. Some of the flanges had been chamfered, which would have caused the *tegulae* above to slide down and the purpose for this chamfering is not known. Another, of which the corner survived, had had the flange completely removed on both the side and the end. This was apparently sometimes done to make the tile re-usable as a floor tile (*ibid*, 14).

Many of the flanges were complete enough for measurements to be taken, which can be compared to average measurements taken for tiles by Brodrribb (1987, 13). The external height of the flanges ranged between 28 and 55mm with the majority between 40 and 55mm. The average of the tiles studied by Brodrribb was 50mm which compares to almost exactly one sixth of a Roman foot. The width also varied. Most were between 20 and 34mm with one very tall and thin example measuring 15mm and another much wider one measuring 39mm. As a rule, the average depth of the flange works out at double the depth of the 'face' of the *tegula*, the face being the cross section of the unflanged part (*ibid*, 13). While looking at the combination of these two measurements on Farley Heath tiles, some did equate, while others were very close. Only in a few cases did the measurements differ greatly, and these indicated exceptionally long or short flanges. In his survey Brodrribb found that it was rare to find a *tegula* with a face of less than 20mm; at Farley Heath five measured between 15 and 20mm but the majority measured between 20 and 26mm. Four tiles, although not complete, were not as fragmented as the others. Two of the tiles measured 175 and 214mm wide and two were 240 and 250mm in length. Although it cannot be calculated exactly how wide or long these tiles actually were when complete, they can be used to give a minimum size guide.

One *tegula* with a round peg/nail hole was identified. Most tiles were locked together by means of the cut-outs but a certain number would have been pegged for more security. The holes were generally pierced before the tile was fired, as in this case, although some would have been made after the tile had hardened (Brodrribb 1987, 11).

A small number of the *tegulae* displayed signature marks of tile makers, created by running a finger over the tile before firing. They can take many forms but the most usual were single or double semi-circles or arcs made with the tips of the fingers. These were the most frequent in the assemblage at Farley Heath; the other form identified on a few examples being a cross (X), again made by the fingertips. Two tiles, which were probably *tegulae*, had been trodden on by animals while they had been left out to dry before being fired. A dog print can be seen on one and on a second there is a print of what appears to be a cat paw.

A single flue tile weighing 250g was collected, but as discussed above it was unlikely to have been used in a heating system but might instead have been used in an arch. Similar tiles were found at Titsey (Graham 1936), where again there was no other evidence of a hypocaust.

Flooring tiles included fragments of large paving tiles and tesserae. The paving tiles together weighed 6955g and although none were complete, one could be measured as at least 210mm in width. In total, 131 tesserae fragments were collected, and weighed 4750g. Many were broken and although it was not possible to obtain complete dimensions for all, most measured c25mm square.

A small quantity of post-medieval brick was retrieved and this was noted as an indicator of residuality of earlier material in these contexts.

MORTAR

Approximately 16kg of mortar were recovered from trenches 1, 3 and 4 (15,010g, 655g and 685g respectively) and ranged from white, to buff and pink *opus signinum*. It would have been used on both walls and floors for holding together stones, attaching tiles and so on. Cements were relatively expensive and, in order to economise on their use in building mortars, there was a tendency to dilute them with cheaper materials such as sand, crushed stone or some similar material (Davey 1961, 120). *Opus signinum* was made by mixing crushed tile and brick with concrete to create flooring with a red/brown hue.

PLASTER

Just over 7kg (537 fragments) of painted plaster was recovered (table 13), the largest piece of which was approximately 50mm long. Apart from eleven fragments (130g) from unstratified deposits, all was recovered from trench 1.

Table 13 Painted plaster from the 1995 excavations: number of fragments of each colour present

Colour	Red	Pink	White	Orange/ brown	Yellow	Buff	Blue/ green	Blue/ black	Patterned	Total
No of frags	148	15	114	4	12	203	3	4	34	537

Most of the plaster was attached to *opus signinum*, some buff, and some pink. Although the fragments were too small for any particular patterns to be picked out, most consisted of rough ‘wide’ strokes, with a small number having finer patterned stripes. The different colours present can be seen in table 13. The red ranged from deep red to red/brown and red/orange. Earlier excavations produced fragments decorated plain red, pink and white, and white with a brown line.

Different pigments were used to produce different colours, with the average painter working with a limited range (Ling 1991). Haematite or red ochre was used for red; red lead or iron for orange; yellow ochre for yellow; chalk, lead or lime for white; green earth (*terra verde*) for green; blue frit or Egyptian blue; and carbon for black. Uncommon or pastel shades were produced by mixing pigments.

BAKED CLAY

A total of 760g of baked clay was collected, which was probably used in the construction of walls. It was used in conjunction with wattle in buildings in Roman Britain to fill in between timber walls. Although the amounts collected here are small, they may be an indication that the temple was only partly made of stone.

STONE

Irregular fragments of stone were collected that would have been used as hardcore in the same way as those from earlier excavations. The majority was chalk and sandstone with a fragment each of flint and Bargate. A fragment of ironstone was recorded with mortar still

attached. These were local stones, the area having been quarried for ironstone and sand with the chalk probably coming from the North Downs.

Nine ironstone tesserae were also recorded, and together weighed 146g. They were of various geometric shapes, some square, some rectangular, and a few of triangular shape, and would have been laid to form a pattern. They vary in size but on average measure between 10 and 15mm thick. Similar examples were also found in earlier excavations.

#### WINDOW GLASS

- 1 Two sherds of pale green window glass. [442]

## CHAPTER 4 FARLEY HEATH ROMAN TEMPLE: A REVIEW

### Introduction

The 1995 fieldwork and the re-examination of the artefactual record from earlier work have together provided a considerable body of new or more precise evidence upon which to base a reconsideration of the results and interpretations of earlier work by antiquarians and archaeologists. The three main site investigations prior to 1995 are frequently referred to in what follows, but it may be helpful to summarise briefly their scope, character and results in advance.

Between about 1839 and 1849 Martin Tupper was involved in work on Farley Heath. His published account (Tupper 1850) is muddled, rambling and wrongheaded, but is nevertheless the most complete description of his work. Tupper found a wealth of remarkable objects, the 'hidden treasure [which] inflamed [his] mind', and also revealed the plan of the temple and *temenos*. His published plan of this contains clear errors of scale but the recent work (see figs 4 and 43 and the more detailed discussion below) has shown that the separate elements are essentially accurate. This apart, his methods, principally involving labourers trenching over the ground, were dismal by any standards. The full extent of his work is unknown, although he certainly worked outside the *temenos*, his discoveries including pottery kilns (fig 42). He interpreted the site as a 'camp or townland', and it was not until the 1930s (Goodchild 1938a) that the interpretation of the site as a Romano-Celtic temple became accepted.

Winbolt (1927) carried out the first recorded work of substance at Farley Heath since that of Tupper. He excavated parts of the temple, the *temenos*, and the 'ten acre enclosure' Unfortunately, his methods were no better than Tupper's – perhaps worse in some respects, such as his woefully inadequate finds drawings – and his work was surprisingly uninformative. He repeated Tupper's conclusions and even adapted his erroneous plan (fig 47).

The matter was brought onto firmer ground by the work of Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3) during 1939. Their excavation report was incomplete owing to the outbreak of the Second World War, but is the most important single publication on the temple. The site was excavated by means of a series of slit trenches, with most of the actual digging carried out by labourers, who seem to have dug to a standard depth, largely to allow recording of the sections. Their plan (fig 48) supersedes all earlier work and was the basis from which the 1995 excavation proceeded. Their conclusion that 'the Temple with its *temenos* area is now an exhausted site' has not been shared by more recent treasure hunters and proved to be unduly pessimistic with regard to the capabilities of modern archaeological methods.

### Pre-Roman

The site has produced a significant body of finds of pre-Roman date. The earliest securely datable material is Mesolithic including a microlith and a fragment of a core tool from the 1995 dig, as well as some earlier finds (p26). This forms part of a scatter of flintwork, which may include a high proportion of Neolithic/Bronze Age material, although diagnostic items are few. The latter do include, though, an edge-polished axe and another polished flake, clearly of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. These 1995 finds may be linked to earlier discoveries of similar date, consisting of a stone axe and a flint axe, and parts of both types. The stone axe and one axe fragment are said to have been found together (Atkins 1983, 7.3). Other material which may be usefully considered with this includes 21 stones and pebbles which appear to have been used for pounding or polishing, four fossil echinoids and two fossil sponges. Bird (1987, 187 and note 67) has connected these last with the Neolithic axes and the paved pond (Skemp pond, below) to suggest a link with similar temples in Normandy,

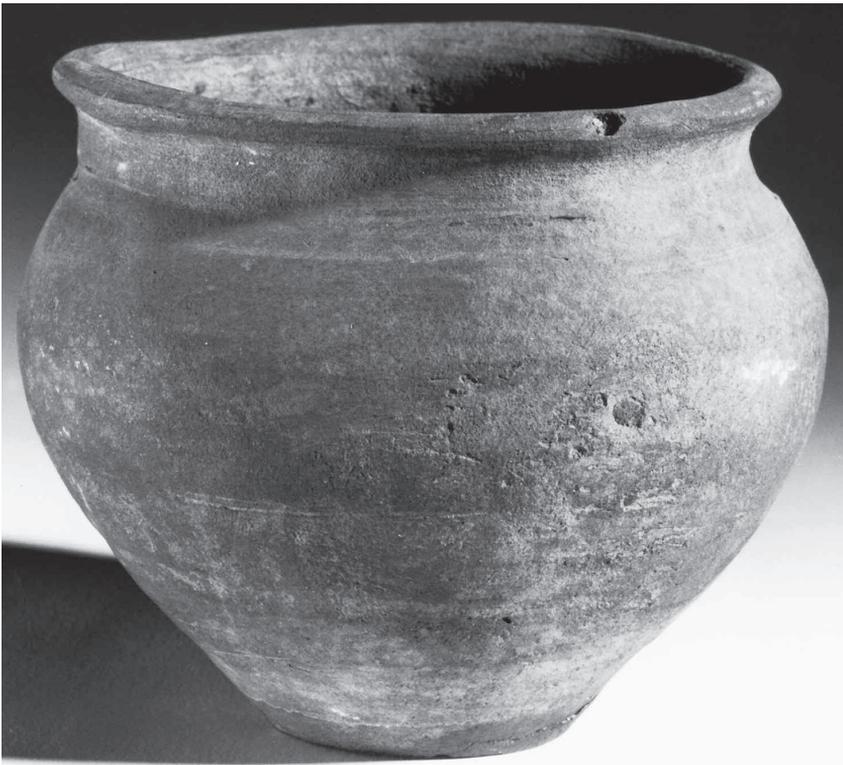
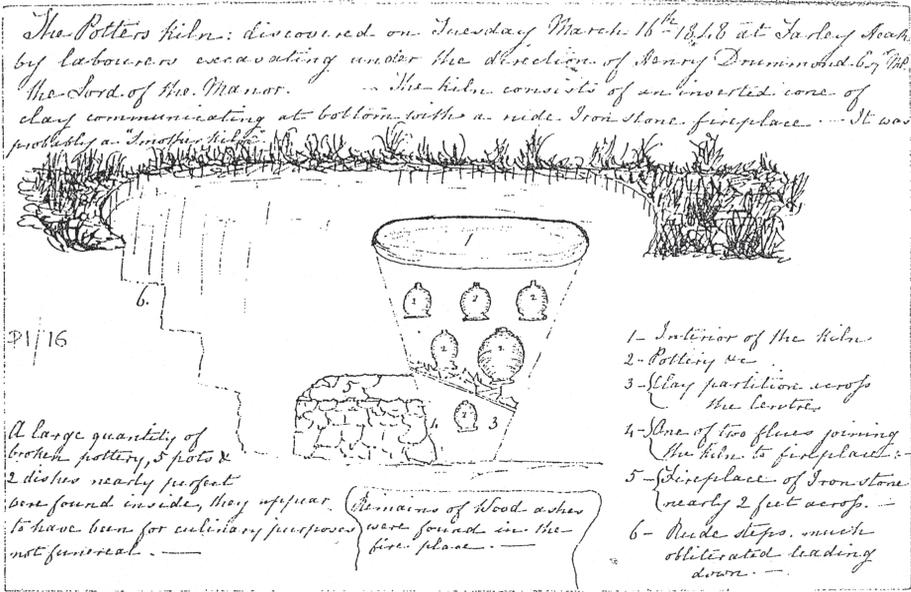


Fig 42 Farley Heath, Albury. (top) Contemporary illustration of pottery kiln found in 1848 (British Museum P1/16). The top three pots resemble some recorded in the British Museum register (pottery not available for examination recently). (bottom) Possible waster from Farley Heath in fabric similar to Alice Holt/Farnham products, now in the Ashmolean Museum (no 1948.165 (C)). See also figure 38, no 36. (Photograph copyright Ashmolean Museum, Oxford).

where such items were used as votive objects in the Roman period. Joanna Bird (p33) has also noted the occurrence of echinoids at the Surrey temples of Titsey and Wanborough and the long tradition of mystical/ritual associations of sponges and echinoids. There seems little doubt that Neolithic axes did acquire ritual significance in the Roman period, but the recovery of fragments is less convincingly explained in this way. It may be more plausible to associate them with the other flintwork evidence for activity on the site in the Neolithic period, although there is little to indicate its context. In part this depends on when heathland developed. The Bronze Age has been the favoured suggestion (eg Macphail & Scaife 1987, 45; Needham 1987) but there is little direct evidence to support this, and it is possible that localised (or widespread) clearance of forest cover occurred at a much earlier date. It could then be speculated that clearance of this distinctive high point led to it acquiring ritual significance, and that this shaped the history of the site down to and through the Roman period (see below). Direct evidence to support such an assertion is always likely to be hard to find, and other interpretations of this material are quite possible. Nevertheless, Woodward (1992, 26–30) has discussed the highly problematic question of the continuing or repeated sanctity of sites over a long period of time, and provided supporting evidence for its occurrence. A similar argument has been advanced for ritual deposition in the Thames at Shepperton (Poulton in prep), and it should be remembered that the frequent recovery of complete Neolithic axes from the Thames can scarcely be explained other than by Neolithic ritual activity.

Similar problems attend the recovery of Bronze Age material from the site. The finds include barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and what seems to be a small bronze hoard (S Needham, pers comm, the finds including axe heads and chisels). Needham (1987, 123) notes a pattern of similar hoards in south-west Surrey, and specifically mentions, also, that their deposition may reflect patterns of ritual activity. The recovery of a few sherds of Bronze Age pottery in 1995 (p105) confirms that the site was, at least, visited during the period, and the argument advanced below with respect to the Iron Age pottery would fit the Bronze Age material almost equally well.

Farley Heath is an example of the Romano-Celtic temple. In Gaul, Derks (1998, especially 183–4) has argued that this particular architectural form emerges as part of a process of *Romanitas*, ‘an articulation between the cultural codes of the local communities and those of the Roman state’ (*ibid*, 241), in the Claudian period, by the addition of a porticus or ambulatory, to the square or rectangular cult structures which had previously existed. The emergence of such temples in Britain at a similar date (Smith 2001, 33–75, 144) suggests a similar sequence of events, and this has led, over a number of years, to a search for its Iron Age origins and an attempt to define the processes by which a tradition of ‘natural’ sanctified sites was transformed into one of monumental shrines. This enquiry has not been without success (Drury 1980; Woodward 1992), although the number of useful examples is still very small, and for many of them there are considerable interpretative problems (Smith 2001, 15–16). An example of this is the claimed temple at Heathrow, Middlesex, the plan of which seems to be a timber prototype of the Romano-Celtic temple (Grimes & Close-Brooks 1993, especially 336–9), but for which not one of its plan, its interpretation or reconstruction, its date or its cult associations can be regarded as well established (cf Derks 1998, 179, who argues convincingly that it should not be regarded as a precursor to the stone Romano-Celtic temple). The difficulties and weakness of the evidence are in part due to a problem, as at other periods, in distinguishing between domestic and religious structures in the pre-Roman era, and in part to the likelihood that remote, religious sites, originally based on natural features, are relatively unlikely to enter the archaeological record. It is not surprising, then, that the most important results have been obtained from those Romano-Celtic temples which appear to be direct replacements for Iron Age shrines, such as Uley (Ellison 1980) or Hayling Island (Downey *et al* 1980). In discussing the Iron Age temple from Hayling Island, Downey *et al* (*ibid*, 294) make the point that a high proportion of known Iron Age temples in Europe are succeeded by Roman temples that closely mirror the Iron Age plan; one of their examples is Koblenz, which is the nearest parallel for the unusual polygonal *temenos* at

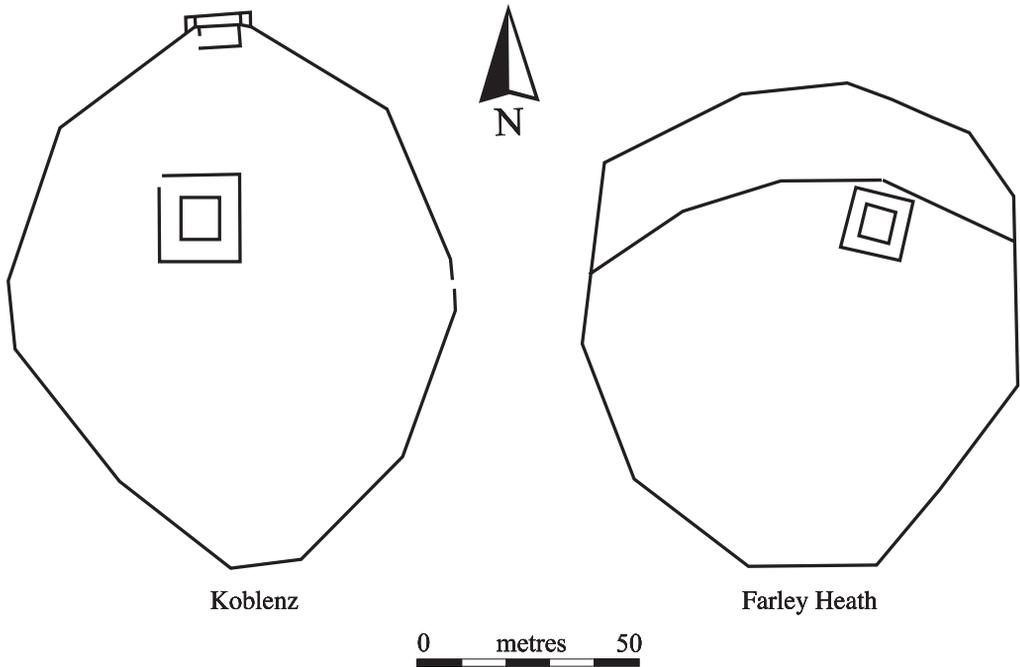


Fig 43 Farley Heath, Albury. Comparative plans of the temple sites at Farley Heath and Koblenz (after Cüppers 1990, 422)

Farley Heath (fig 43), although it should be emphasised that there is no clear evidence for the tempting proposition that polygonal *temene*, as a class, are of pre-Roman origin (Derks 1998, 201).

Despite these promising parallels, the careful excavation undertaken in 1995 (see especially p15) would appear to have demonstrated that it is very unlikely that the temple at Farley Heath was preceded by an Iron Age shrine of any substance in exactly the same location. At this point mention must be made of the curvilinear gully [210/211] (fig 5), which might possibly be part of an eaves-drip gully to a roundhouse of Iron Age type. Neither the interpretation of the feature or its date can be regarded as more than possibilities (see p19). A gully [93] of similar size and profile, probably having a diameter of around 10m, was found to have preceded the construction of the flint-built circular temple at Wanborough, Surrey (Williams 2007, 168). A feature of similar size at Harlow, Essex, south of the later Romano-Celtic temple, closely resembles the eaves-drip gully of an Iron Age roundhouse, and is certainly associated with ritual activity (Smith 2001, 33–7), as is the feature at Wanborough. This might, then, be a very tentatively advanced possible explanation for the feature at Farley Heath. If this is not the case, the focus of pre-Roman worship may have been elsewhere, centred upon a natural feature, such as a tree. This might, for example, have been central to the *temenos*, explaining the off-centre position of the Romano-Celtic temple (see further below).

Consideration also needs to be given to the possibility that the Iron Age finds, which are the primary reason for suspecting the existence of earlier ritual activity, are to be explained either as curated items deposited in the Roman period or as the result of normal Iron Age occupation. Taking the latter suggestion first, it would seem that the distribution of Iron Age settlement in this area is primarily controlled by its use for a transhumance economy, exploiting the extensive pasture provided by the heaths and woodlands of the greensand and the Weald (Hanworth 1987; Poulton 2004). Settlement evidence is extremely rare and largely confined to the hillforts on the greensand (eg Thompson 1979).

In these circumstances the sherds of Iron Age pottery found in 1995 (p98) and, perhaps, earlier (a few sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery were noted by Joanna Bird among the mass of Roman pottery that she catalogued, but have not been further studied) seem unlikely to have been deposited as a result of domestic activity on this heathland site, and this is, at least partially, supported by the absence of any of the usual domestic features from the excavated areas. The preferred explanation is that they result from visits to a sacred site.

The other artefacts of Iron Age date present different problems. These finds include an incomplete La Tène 1 brooch (Cotton 1982); one other brooch, a ladle, a horse fitting, and two weapons, all of which are Iron Age or just post-conquest in date (p30). All of these, as prestige items, could be heirlooms deposited after the conquest, with the possible exception of the 4th century BC brooch, where the time-span seems rather long. The detailed review by Hobbs (p106) of the coin evidence has emphasised the distinctive character of the pre-Roman finds, including at least two hoards and a variety of other, apparently single, finds (including one from the 1995 excavations). In this case there seems no doubt that, in Hobbs' words (p111), 'coinage deposition was taking place long before later phases of construction in the Roman period occurred'.

This evidence may be usefully measured against the five criteria advanced by Smith (2001, 162) as common features of the 'spatially distinct constructed sacred sites' that emerge in the immediately pre-Roman or Roman transition periods. The first two, a prominent position within the local landscape and an absence of direct association with domestic habitation, seem to be clearly demonstrated. There is no clear evidence that the site satisfies the criterion of possessing a shrine and enclosure, but the range of votive items, including the existence of martial items and ornamentation, fits the fourth criterion. The final factor, the ritual use of animals, cannot be demonstrated, owing to the poor recovery, recording and retention of bone in earlier excavations and the impossibility of dating that recovered in 1995 (p76). On the other hand, there is a possibility that the recovery of human bone (p77) is a pointer to later Iron Age activity, since Smith (2001, 157–8) considers that its association with Roman period temples in Britain is rare or non-existent, while Fauduet (1993, 128) notes for Gaul that it is almost exclusively associated with 'sanctuaires antérieurs à la Conquête et se rapportent à des pratiques rituelles gauloises' (sanctuaries that pre-date the conquest [of Gaul] and relate to the ritual practices of the Gauls). The evidence then, though far from detailed or comprehensive, seems unequivocal that Farley Heath was a site of ritual importance in the Iron Age, although the existence or form of any shrine is very uncertain.

One further pre-Roman issue needs to be discussed. There is a body of evidence, principally from classical authors, for the locating of Celtic sacred sites in woods, or next to springs, lakes or pools. For the latter, there is much archaeological evidence which points to the connection of prehistoric (and later) ritual activity with water (eg Bradley 1990). This throws into focus the Skemp Pond, which lies only about 100m from the *temenos*. This forms an irregular depression about 20m across, with water over about 7m diameter (varying seasonally), and is the result of a spring that rises here. Tupper records it as paved, partly with Roman tile, and in 1987 a tree was uprooted and revealed Roman tile and greensand masonry in the immediate area. This was interpreted as a medieval hardstanding (English 1988). Nevertheless, this and Tupper's evidence pointed to the possibility, that the pond was the original cult centre and retained an importance after the establishment of the temple. The 1995 excavation revealed no evidence of such material and no finds to suggest that the pond had ever been associated with significant Roman or earlier activity.

## The temple

The temple itself has been investigated on a number of occasions. This work has taken several different forms, all of which seem rather crude by modern standards, and the surviving/recorded information about which is generally inadequate and sometimes unclear.

The earliest record is that of Aubrey (1718–19; fig 44), who records ‘the toft of a Roman temple which seems to me to be square’, which had recently been damaged by digging for stone and brick. Tupper (1850) offers surprisingly sparse information, given his extensive investigations on the site. He says very little about the structure beyond saying that only the north-east corner of the inner wall of the ‘principal station’, as he termed it, survived as visible walling. His plan (Atkins 1991; fig 46) correctly indicates the concentric walls of the structure, but shows it as rectangular rather than square. Tupper’s plan shows, temple, *temenos* and surroundings at three different scales, which means that his temple appears in the wrong position relative to the *temenos* (see also fig 47 and below). The OS 1:2500 1st edition map of 1870 shows the surviving corner of masonry and confirms the location of Tupper’s work.

The next formal investigation was that carried out by Winbolt (1927; fig 48). Unfortunately, it is very difficult to make sense of either his written account or his plan. His text, though not his plan, indicates that he dug along the line of the *cella* wall and established that it was *c*22ft (7m) square internally (it is actually 18½ft (6m)). It is not clear how deeply he excavated to establish this, although he seems to have exposed the full depth of the foundations (3ft (1m)) at one or more points. Importantly, if correct, he records ‘*fragments of Romano-British pottery were found under the foundations*’ (his italics). His remarks on another foundation or earthwork are baffling: ‘We located the banks of the 22 yard square and cut a section through all four of them [...] it is certain that the sand banks were piled over a core of building rubble intended to solidify them; the grass growing over them held them firmly together’. Neither the size nor the form of these features corresponds with the ambulatory walls as subsequently identified by Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3), and it is far too small for the ‘ten acre enclosure’ (see below), and it is unclear as to what his observations refer. Lowther and Goodchild’s (1942–3) investigations brought the matter onto firmer ground. Their plan (fig 49) shows a typical Romano-Celtic temple of square form, with a *cella* surrounded by an ambulatory. The walls, with the exception of the north-east corner of the *cella*, were revealed as ‘ghost’ walls (robber trenches), with those of the *cella* a little wider than the ambulatory. The fills of the robber trenches included mortar, wall plaster, tesserae and

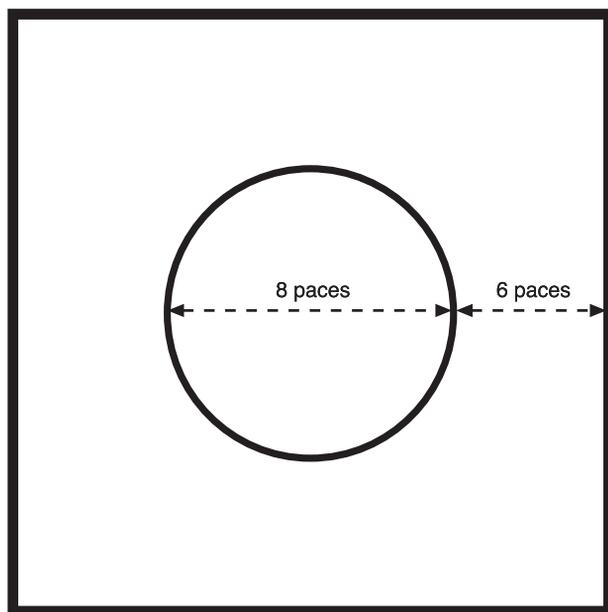


Fig 44 Farley Heath, Albury. Aubrey’s plan of 1672, after Atkins (1983/1991). This makes it clear that his references to the ‘Square’ and the ‘Circle’ of the temple refer to the ambulatory walls and a misreading of the *cella* walls, not, as Goodchild (1938a) and others have supposed, to the temple and the *temenos*.

tile. The soil beneath ‘floor level’ was said to be disturbed down to natural sand: it is not clear how or where floor level was identified, or when the disturbance occurred. The 1995 excavations (fig 5) have confirmed the general accuracy of Lowther and Goodchild’s plan, but added little, beyond revealing that no evidence survived for internal or attached features or the location of the entrance.

### Gods and priests

A review of the building materials (p121) shows that the temple had tessellated floors, plastered and painted (with geometric patterns) walls, and a tiled roof. Tile detailing may also have been used at window (or door) openings, and window glass was also in use. The exterior of the building could also have been rendered. Such limited information means that the artist’s impression of the appearance of the temple (fig 45) is very speculative.

There is no direct evidence for how the temple was used, but the site has yielded important items of priestly regalia, and items used in rituals (p29). The priestly items include two head-dresses (fig 17, no 77 and fig 18, no 76), two sceptre terminals, an eagle (fig 21, no 81) and an owl (fig 35, no 1), and most famously, the bronze sceptre binding with impressed figures and symbols, including a solar deity and a smith-god (figs 19, 20). It would be unwise to interpret these as representing the presiding deity or deities of the temple. Equally, the absence of the god’s name from the lead curse (fig 35, no 2) is unfortunate, but would have indicated no more than the favoured god of the supplicant. Also intimately connected with the ritual process were two enamelled stands (fig 22, no 82; fig 23, no 83), possibly miniature altars, and a number of bronze vessels, including a ladle probably used for pouring libations (fig 26, no 109).

### The *temenos* boundary

The form of the polygonal *temenos* enclosure, apparently unique in this country, has attracted attention on a number of occasions. It now seems, contrary to earlier views, that Aubrey (1718–19) did not remark on it (Atkins 1991). The earliest evidence, then, comes from Tupper (1850; fig 46). He said remarkably little about it, beyond observing that the stone walls had



Fig 45 Farley Heath, Albury. Artist’s impression of the temple. (Drawn by Giles Pattison).

been heavily robbed in recent years. It is his plan that is of principal significance, and this shows a ten-sided enclosure, with, on the northern side, a second wall which would have created a smaller nine-sided enclosure. A plan in the British Museum (fig 47: not identified until after the excavations in 1995 were completed), states that it was 'surveyed by Samuel Lovell; August, 1849', and is much more accurate in terms of scale and the relative disposition of archaeological and topographic features. His measurements for the circumference, diameter and area of the *temenos* are all within 2–3% of those established by the most recent work. Strangely, though, he seems to have superimposed a regular twelve-sided polygon over the irregular polygon which Tupper had actually revealed. The eastern junction of the two enclosures was examined by Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3), but they were unable to determine a sequence. They did, however, confirm the general accuracy of Tupper's plan of the northern side. Winbolt (1927) reproduced Tupper's plan in a somewhat distorted fashion, but did not excavate the 'Celtic' enclosure, as he termed it, except where his trench through the western bank of the 'ten acre enclosure' hit its (unspecified) remains. Lowther and Goodchild also excavated a trench in this area (fig 49) and should have encountered evidence for the western *temenos* wall: they do not mention such and their drawn section (Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3; fig 2) omits that end of the trench. Lowther and Goodchild also suggested a hypothetical *temenos* on the basis of a 'limit of disturbance' they encountered: there now seems little merit in this, and an alternative explanation is given below.

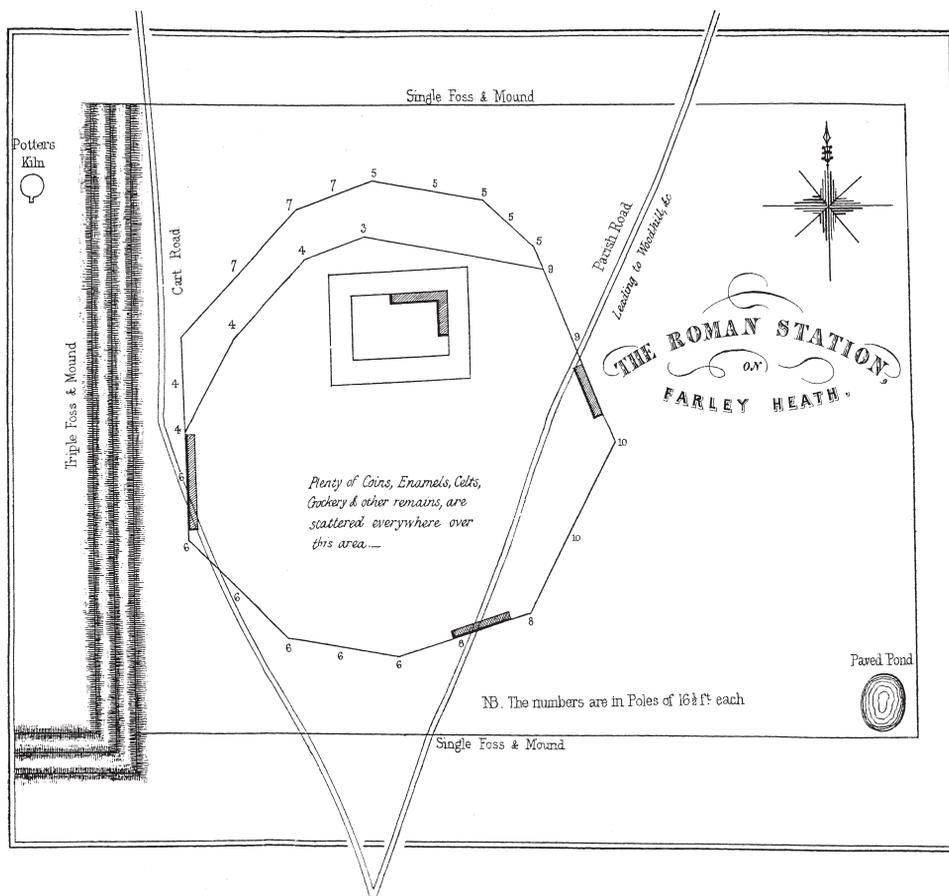


Fig 46 Farley Heath, Albury. Tupper's plan of 1850. Different elements seem to be drawn at different scales, and it is not possible to relate it straightforwardly to modern maps. (NB Tupper's plan had east at the top, and the lettering has been moved to orient it north).

The geophysical survey in 1994 revealed a low-resistance feature both north and south of the temple, which corresponds in form to the *temenos* boundary shown by Tupper. A principal focus of the 1995 excavations was to establish whether the geophysical survey had, indeed, confirmed Tupper's plan. On the southern side the feature was identified in precisely the predicted position. Its form suggested a robber trench for a wall about 0.8m wide, but with a relatively shallow foundation, at 0.3–0.4m, compared with the temple walls. The weight and thrust of the superstructure no doubt explains the depth of the latter, but the *temenos* wall foundations were undoubtedly capable of supporting a tall wall, creating a private and tranquil space, of the type which Crummy (1980, 252) argues for on the basis of foundations of similar dimensions at Sheepen Temple 2, Colchester, Essex. The fill of the robber trench suggested the wall was made of mortared greensand and ironstone. On the northern side features were also found which corresponded to the inner and outer *temenos* walls previously identified. The outer wall, with a width of 0.7m, was nearer in size to the southern wall than the inner wall at 0.6m wide, which might point towards the outer wall as the original one, with the inner wall as a later modification. The inner wall runs only 1–2m from the ambulatory wall of the temple, and it seems, somehow, unlikely that this would have been the original arrangement. The first *temenos* wall might have collapsed and been rebuilt nearer the temple. Perhaps, also, the entrance through the outer wall, directly along a north–south line projected through the temple and parallel to its north wall, identified by a gap in the outer wall (fig 4), had gone out of use and was closed off with the new wall.

Entrances have been identified at 25 sites, of which sixteen are monumentalised to some degree (Smith 2001, 151). They were, for example, stone-built at Harlow (France & Gobel 1985; fig 26), where the *temenos* entrance was in line with the temple entrance, but as the whole plan there was a very symmetrical one, unlike Farley Heath, the force of this observation is uncertain. At Koblenz (fig 43; Goodchild 1938a, 19–20) there was a main entrance to the east and, perhaps, a subsidiary one to the south. The geophysical survey (fig 3) indicates gaps at several points in the line of the *temenos* wall it revealed. Their significance is uncertain as the effect could well have been created by non-archaeological factors.

The 1995 investigations have confirmed the essential accuracy of Tupper's depiction of the *temenos* as an irregular polygon. This conclusion seems surprising given the general contempt in which the methods Tupper used have been held. He does not record using excavation to establish the plan but he indicates solid walling in only three places and it was, presumably, the rubble infill of robber trenches that he observed elsewhere.

A detailed comparison between the Farley Heath *temenos* and other sites is not necessary here. It is sufficient to note that other *temene* are highly variable in both size and shape. Farley Heath, with an enclosed area of about 1.2ha, is one of the largest areas for such a temple (Lewis 1966, *passim*), but there is no very close British parallel for its shape, although a site excavated in 1899 at Koblenz in Germany has a remarkable similarity (fig 43; Goodchild 1938a, 19–20). It, too, was sited in open country, close to a Roman road, and has a simple Romano-Celtic square *cella* and ambulatory temple, set off-centre to a polygonal enclosure. Only seven (out of 203 with good evidence for their shape) temple enclosures are of polygonal character among those identified within present-day France (Fauduet 1993, 104), and none bears a close resemblance to Farley Heath.

### **The *temenos* interior**

Consideration of the internal features of the *temenos* results in the bringing forward of much vaguer pieces of evidence as compared to that for the limits of the enclosure. Aubrey (1718–19) noted that, apart from the temple, he had found pieces of Roman tile and brick on the heath 'where has been a great deal of building in old times.' Tupper (1850), despite the extent of his work, is scarcely more precise. He refers to 'digging in the black mould of the burnt huts round the wall foundations', but otherwise says little about structures (it should be emphasised that the only walls he mentions are those of the temple and *temenos* boundary):

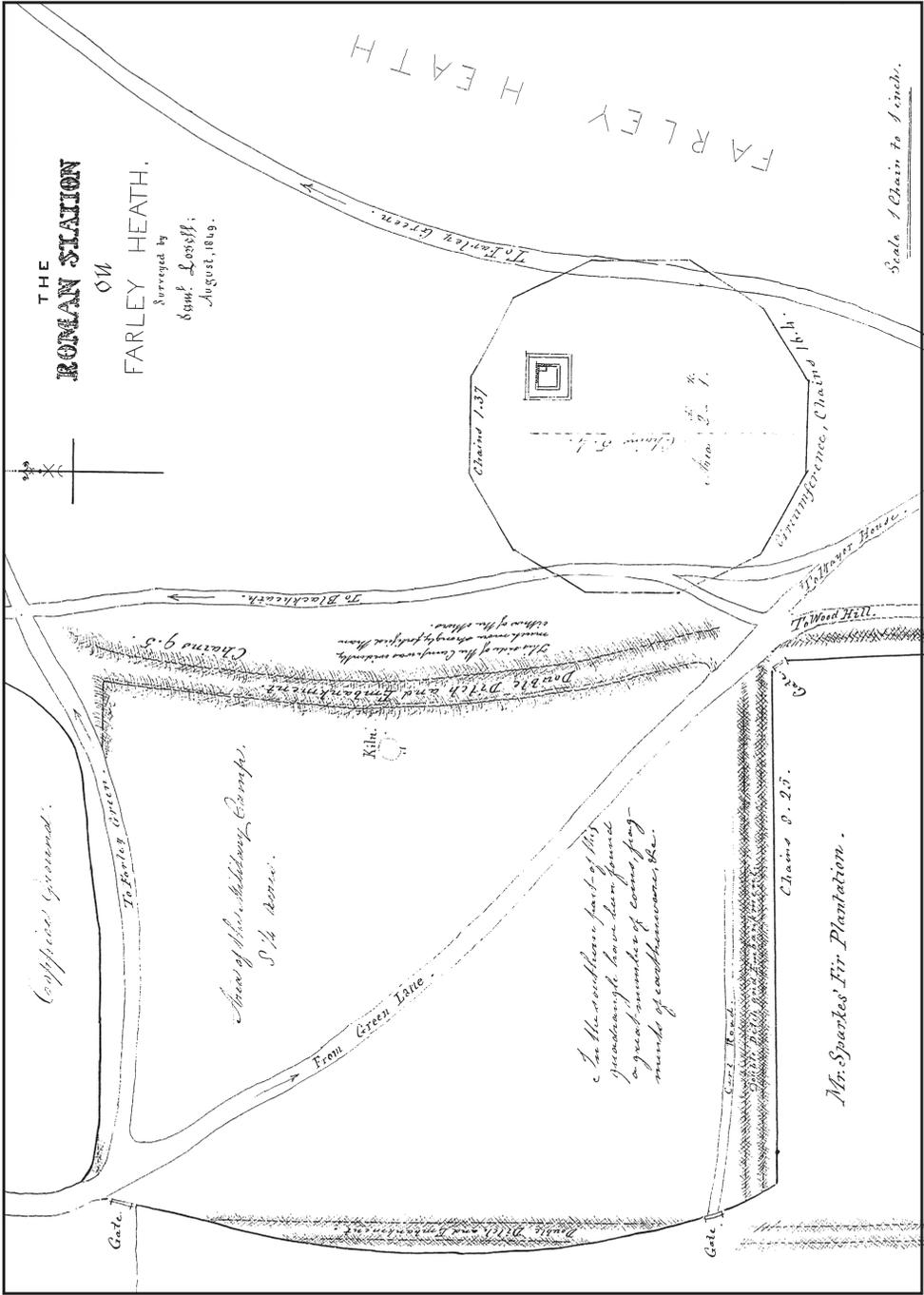


Fig 47 Farley Heath, Albury. The site as surveyed by Samuel Lovell in 1849. Lovell was a schoolmaster at Albury, and is recorded as the finder of the snaffle bit (fig 28, no 3) and some coins from the site (p107). The nature of the relationship of his to Tupper's work at Farley Heath is not known, nor is the precise nature of his own work at the site.

he did, however, discover a very large number of finds, and these point to a variety of activities and possibilities for use of the *temenos*. The following quotations indicate the context of his finds, only a proportion of which survive (see Chapter 3):

It is important to state that of these coins, exceeding a thousand in number, very few instances occur in which they have not been dug up one by one. They seem as if sown broadcast, a foot or two apart, pretty regularly distributed, and often very little below the surface. Wherever we have struck the black mould, possibly garden ground or urn-cemeteries, or the debris of burnt dwellings, we have met with coins and sherds of pottery over several acres (17).

In every spadeful of the black made soil which centuries of human culture have laid two or three feet deep upon the native yellow sand of Farley, we find pieces of urns of all sorts and shapes; while calcined bones, some human, others of the bull, horse and stag, layers of charcoal, burnt nails, bricks and stones, lumps of molten lead, and coins that have evidently felt the fire, testify to some ancient conflagration of this once flourishing settlement (26–7).

The reference to several acres is very interesting, but there is no precise indication of where he worked – it certainly extended beyond the *temenos* to where he found the kiln (fig 4). The ‘limits of disturbance’ identified by Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3; fig 49) may mark the principal area that Tupper worked within the *temenos*, especially as this is the same as the area he labelled (fig 46) as producing numerous discoveries, although it is difficult to be sure that the label is not simply a general one for the *temenos*. Indeed, ‘several acres’ implies the whole of the temple precinct, which is only about 1.2ha (3 acres), even allowing for the fact that his investigations extended beyond it. This is, additionally, implied by his identification of the robber trenches for the whole circuit of the *temenos* boundary walls.

The 1995 excavations have confirmed this impression. The finds, taken as a whole, are generally of small objects that might have escaped Tupper’s labourers, especially as they lack the eye-catching quality of many of his finds. Hobbs (p109) has noted how sharp the disparity is between the quality of the early coin finds and those from 1995, and concluded that this implies selective identification and/or retention in the 19th century. It is clear, though, that Tupper’s labourers did not always dig down to undisturbed levels, since Winbolt (1927; fig 48) found a large deep hole filled with material (including 51 coins) extending from the Iron Age to the last Roman period. The priestly head-dress found in 1971 (Bird 1996; the date is given as ‘around 1965’ there, but it was originally taken to the British Museum which gives the 1971 date in its records) also shows that some ground may have been missed, but the failure in 1995 to identify at any point Tupper’s ‘black mould’ strongly supports the thoroughness of his work. Only in trench 4 was a disturbed remnant of what may have been such a layer identified, and the greatly increased frequency of the finds there was very noticeable.

This discussion illustrates the difficulties that have been created by the extensive 19th century disturbance for an understanding of activity within the Farley Heath *temenos*. Taking the question of buildings first, excavation elsewhere has shown the considerable variety of structures that have been encountered (for a general review see Smith 2001, 76–161). At Hayling Island (Downey *et al* 1980) and Harlow (France & Gobel 1985) the arrangements seem to have been very regular with structures confined to those attached to the outer wall. At Lydney (Wheeler & Wheeler 1932) the grouping was more complex but reflected a well-organised use of space with a guest house, baths and another specialised workshop/cult centre. At Uley (Woodward & Leach 1993) a complex and changing set of buildings was identified in the temple area, including a probable guest house, though the other buildings are more difficult to identify as to function. The quantity of finds recovered from the Farley Heath site created an expectation that it too would have had other permanent buildings, apart from



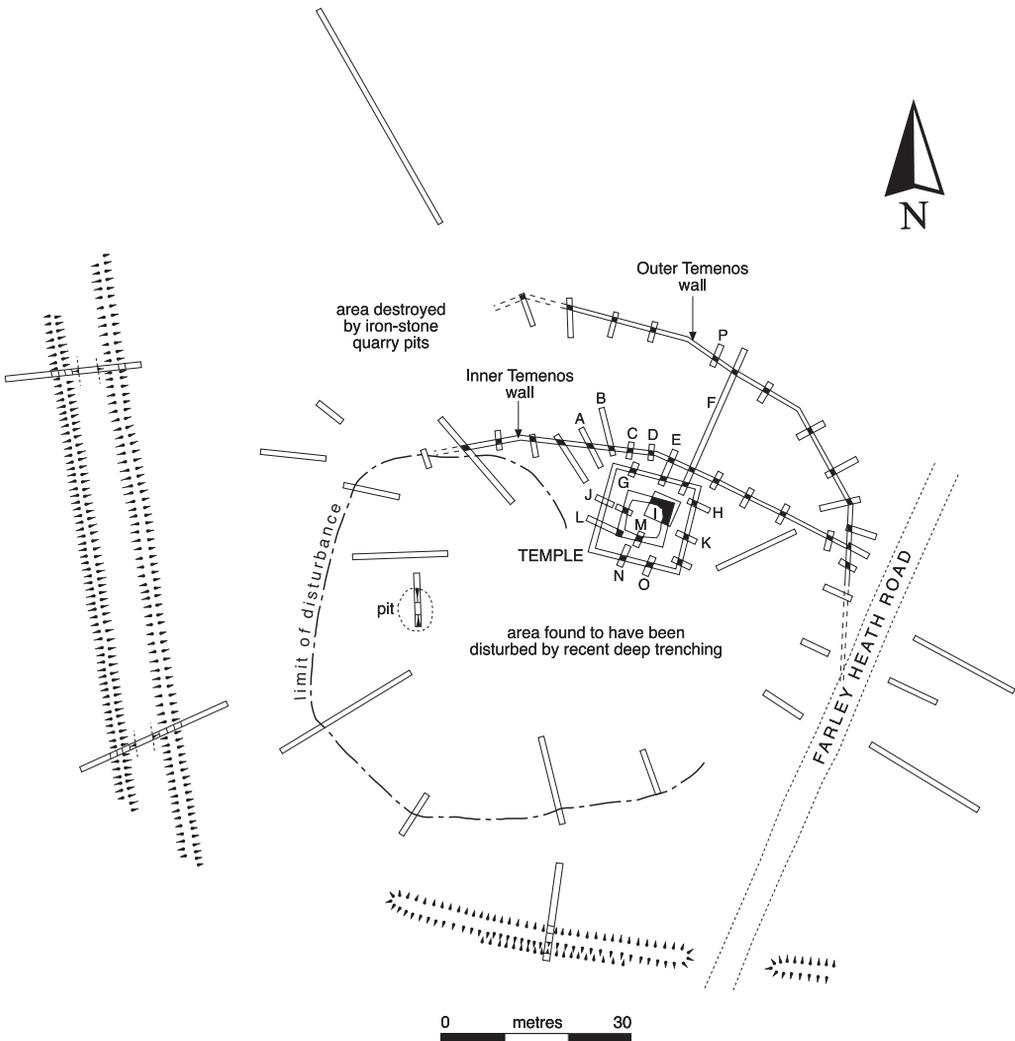


Fig 49 Farley Heath, Albury. Lowther & Goodchild's (1942–3) plan. The letters refer to trenches indentified in the excavations of 1995.

the temple. The 1995 excavations yielded no evidence of permanent structures, with trenches 2–5, at least, sited in areas where they might have been expected to survive earlier disturbance. The geophysical survey revealed no anomalies indicative of internal structures, and neither did Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3) encounter foundations or robber trenches other than the temple and *temenos* boundary. Tupper's successful identification and tracing of the robber trenches of the *temenos* boundary suggests that he might well have been capable of identifying similar features within the precinct. It would seem most probable, taking all the evidence together, that buildings constructed with solid foundations did not exist within the *temenos*. It remains possible that timber buildings were erected within the precinct, as these would far more easily have escaped detection.

Apart from buildings, evidence has been found at other sites for the use of the *temenos* in the form of gravelled pathways and of gardens: the general impression is that the area was kept clean, but occasional pits and middens do appear. At Uley, Ellison (1980, 312) has

suggested that votive offerings and temple rubbish were cleaned out and spread across the site after AD380. A similar event might account for the apparently broadcast nature of Tupper's discoveries, and offer some explanation for the remarkable chronological range of material in the pit excavated by Winbolt (above). Another possibility lies in the observation that at Woodeaton (Woodward 1992, 73) the distribution of objects suggested the existence of booths and stalls, with the sale of cult objects widening to include more general fairground activities, a common idea for the use of rural cult centres like Farley Heath (cf Rodwell 1980a, 233). A further alternative is that the distribution reflects the character of votive deposition in which part or all of the *temenos* was regarded as appropriate for such activity. It is unfortunate that there is an almost complete absence of evidence for the precise distribution as it seems quite probable that many of these votive objects would have reflected the patterns in the utilisation of sacred space that Smith (2001) has identified. Consideration of the date of these objects opens some further possibilities as to how they may have been deposited.

The artefactual evidence, taken as a whole, suggests that Farley Heath was utilised throughout the Romano-British period, although there is no means of determining how soon after the conquest the temple and the *temenos* boundary were built. It is possible that the way in which the shrine was used changed during this long period, and that this is reflected in the artefactual evidence. The disparity in rates of coin loss between the low levels of the 1st–2nd centuries and the comparatively high levels in the 3rd–4th centuries is common to temple sites (see Hobbs p111; perhaps also, of long lived Romano-British sites generally), as is the contrast between brooches, as favoured jewellery for deposition in the earlier period and bracelets, necklaces and finger-rings in the later period (see Bird, p30). The pottery evidence may be more significant. Pottery of the 1st–2nd centuries is rare, although it includes samian and other imported wares, and the only mortarium from the temple/*temenos* area. In contrast, 3rd–4th century pottery is abundant and dominated by relatively locally produced wares (Alice Holt/Farnham), with jars and bowls the predominant forms. The implication is that activity in the early period resulted in the deposition of comparatively few, but generally high-value or prestige objects whereas later finds are far more numerous and far less valuable. The early evidence fits well with the Iron Age evidence, suggesting a shrine in which access to the rituals is confined to the privileged few. The later activity is more broadly based, and must have involved larger numbers and more intense activity in order to produce the 'black mould' that Tupper found. The precise nature of this activity is harder to define, but any explanation needs to take account of the Roman finds outside the temple precinct.

### **The local context of the temple**

On the western side of the *temenos*, and extending down into New Field, evidence for pottery kilns and other Roman activity has been found at various dates (fig 4). Tupper (1850) referred to two pottery kilns (fig 42), but marked only one on his published plan. The location of the other is, however, marked on a manuscript plan in the British Museum, and both can be plotted on the modern map with reasonable confidence. There is a hearsay record of another kiln 'with 10 whole pots' being found in the late 19th century. Winbolt (1927) records coins and 3rd/4th century pottery from the corner of New Field, found when a potato patch was dug, and from the same area Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3) later excavated an 'oven' with late 4th century pottery, and traces of a pottery kiln. Atkins (1983, 4.72) records further finds from the same area of burnt earth (? kilns/ovens), pottery (including samian), glass, non-heath stone, and 4th century coins. None of the evidence is detailed or precise, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that occupation as well as industrial activity is involved. This is not, apparently, the most attractive location for potting, as it is distant from both clay sources and, probably, fuel. The most likely explanation is that production was small-scale and occasional, meeting the precise needs of periodic markets or, even more likely, making items for use in votive activity (cf the miniature clay pot votives at Uley: Woodward 1992, 68–9). The late Roman date of this activity is probably significant, reflecting the increased role of rural

markets at this period and a tendency towards the use of utilitarian objects in ritual activity. The difficulty in identifying products of the kilns among the pottery from the site (see Bird p79) poses a problem for this explanation. The only identified possibilities are a complete pot in the Ashmolean Museum (fig 42) and two copies of a samian dish form (fig 38, no 16). A possible answer is that the products of the Farley Heath kilns were made by potters from the Alice Holt/Farnham area on an occasional basis, which might make it impossible to distinguish broken fragments, or even whole pots, from other Alice Holt/Farnham products with any facility.

The negative results of excavation at a variety of other locations in the vicinity of the temple would seem to suggest that the activity noted above was relatively confined in area. Trenches dug to the south of the north-east corner of New Field were all unproductive (Winbolt 1927; fig 48) and other trenches dug by Lowther and Goodchild (1942–3; fig 49) to the east and north of the *temenos* also produced no archaeological material.

A record of the discovery of a cremation urn on Farley Heath before 1936 and now in Guildford Museum (Atkins 1983, 4.73) is also of potential relevance to the religious use of the site. Its precise findspot is, however, unknown and it might, conceivably, have come from the area of the heath nearest to Foxholes Wood, where six 1st and 2nd century cremations were excavated (Heath 1932): at about 1km north-east from the temple the direct relevance of these finds is doubtful.

The precise course of the Roman road leading to the site has occasioned considerable discussion. There is no doubt about the general course of the branch road from Stane Street leading towards the heath (fig 1), but the problem emerges when this begins to cross the heath itself, and clear evidence has so far proved elusive. There does, in fact, seem little to add to Goodchild's (1949a) conclusion, drawing on his own and earlier fieldwork and excavation, that a Roman road in such a situation is not likely to have taken a conventional form and would look no different to the medieval holloways or other sandy tracks that cross the heath. The well-marked holloway which passes to the west of the *temenos* (various figs including fig 46: often referred to as a double bank and ditch) and then north beside Jelley's Copse has a reasonable claim to marking the course of the Roman road.

### The wider context

The map (fig 1) shows that Farley Heath temple was remote from any known Roman town, and that two settlement sites, a villa at Rapsley, Ewhurst (Hanworth 1968) and a possible villa near Cranleigh (Bird 2004, 69) are about 5–6km to the south, on either side of the Roman road. It seems highly probable, although direct evidence is lacking, that the area had become heathland during the Bronze Age or earlier as a result of clearance, burning and agriculture (Macphail & Scaife 1987, 45: see Pre-Roman above). The Farley Heath site was, then, physically isolated and rural, but nevertheless served by a spur road from Stane Street. Taken together, these facts suggest a site of very special religious significance, a conclusion which the character and quality of the finds from the site tend to support.

It should also be noted that Farley Heath lies on the edge of the Weald, a relatively unpopulated area, which, whatever its precise status, must have effectively divided the Atrebatas from the Regni (Bird 1987, fig 7.1), leaving Farley Heath in a border zone (cf Bird 1987, note 11, who makes the interesting further point that Thiessen polygons based on the major towns at Silchester, Chichester and London have a junction at Farley Heath). This is precisely the circumstance in which it has been observed that 'some temple sites functioned within the economy and society in general as regulators in the spheres of trade, social contact and the administration of justice' (Woodward 1992, 20).

Smith (2001, 150) has noted that around twelve temples seem to be sited on the borders of tribal or *civitas* territories, while Fauduet (1993, 102) notes that this association occurs regularly in Gaul, where an elevated or dominant topographic position is also highly favoured for Roman temples. Farley Heath is approached from the south by a gradual rise, before the

ground drops slightly to where the temple was sited. From this direction the temple would not have become visible until the crest of the rise was reached, some 400 or 500m distant (fig 2). It would, however, have been a highly visible landmark from all other directions and right across to the North Downs (fig 1). Such a position would seem to be a more effective symbolic setting for the Regni than the Atrebrates, even more definitely so if the Roman road did not extend northwards from Farley Heath. Markets outside towns seem to have enjoyed a growth in importance during the Roman period and evidence to support this function at Farley Heath seems to belong especially to the 3rd/4th centuries. An earlier date for its development cannot be ruled out and need not occasion great surprise: it might simply represent another example of apparent transformation concealing underlying continuity, in which the religious site at Farley Heath took over some part of the functions formerly served by the Iron Age hillforts sited on the Lower Greensand (Hanworth 1987, 157–61).

### **The post-Roman period**

There are few finds from the site which belong to the period from the beginning of the 5th century down to the end of the 18th century. Only four medieval potsherds have been identified, and a single coin, a penny of 1096–8 (see Hobbs, p107). This is a rare piece and would be a surprising loss in such a remote location. It may, however, be deliberately (votively) deposited, as has been suggested for the group of five late 12th or early 13th century short-cross pennies found at the Wanborough temple, which may represent recognition of a religious site, identified by folk memory (Williams 2007, 186). The earliest known reference to the site is that of Aubrey (1718–19, 4, 79, see also Atkins 1991) in 1670 who refers to ‘the toft of a Roman temple’ the foundations of which had stood several feet high 40 years earlier but had ‘within these two years’ been dug up for the stone and brick. How did Aubrey know it was a temple? As a type, the Romano-Celtic temple was not defined until the 20th century, and nothing is mentioned which might have reminded Aubrey of the classical temples with which he would have been familiar. He refers in his final sentence to ‘The tradition by the Old People hereabouts [...] that heretofore a river ran in the bottom below the Roman temple’. This falls just short of an explicit statement that Aubrey’s identification of the temple rests on a traditional description, but it is very hard to resist the inference that it does. The implication would appear to be that local tradition preserved a memory of the site’s purpose for over 1000 years after it apparently ceased to function. ‘Apparently’ is used here since the possibility that it continued as a sanctified site long after the end of the Roman province of Britannia should not be dismissed. Henig (1999) has suggested that paganism continued in this way, noting especially the Celtic name, Nemetfield, ‘nemet’ meaning ‘sacred grove’, for the Roman temple site at Uley (Nympsfield, Gloucestershire). Although this site is in the Celtic west of the country, a similar transition is possible, since in Surrey, south of the North Downs, there is virtually no evidence for the arrival of Saxon newcomers, and it has been argued (Poulton 1987, 215–16) that this implies continuing British control in the 5th–7th centuries, especially, perhaps of a ‘kingdom’ occupying south-west Surrey (including the area of Farley Heath). Burl (2002) has documented an example of how oral traditions can preserve memories of sites, ‘though their original use has long since been abandoned’, and it is suggested that this must be the case here, extending long after any sub-Roman religious use of the site.

### **The ‘ten acre enclosure’**

The ‘ten acre enclosure’ has attracted much previous comment, and formed the basis of the 1995 scheduled area in the vicinity of the Farley Heath temple. It was first remarked on by Manning & Bray (1804–14). Tupper (1850) was followed by Winbolt (1927) in regarding it as of Roman origins, and both distorted its shape to give it the regular outline expected of a ‘camp’. Lowther & Goodchild (1942–3) recognised that it was not Roman and suggested it might be a medieval enclosure. Lovell’s 1849 plan (fig 47) shows a similar enclosure, described

as a ‘military camp’ but west of the *temenos*, its eastern boundary corresponding to the western boundary of the other authors. More recent work, summarised by Atkins (1983, section 4), has shown that the shape of the claimed enclosure is irregular, that only three sides are present, and that the ditches and banks are simply part of a wider system of enclosures on Farley Heath. Many such features remain as boundaries at the present day, and there can be little doubt that they are of post-Roman origin. Exact dates have proved impossible to establish by excavation, but documents (Atkins 1983, section 4) record the making of boundary banks on the heath as late as 1843.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Particular thanks for their advice and support are due to the successive Inspectors of Ancient Monuments responsible for the project, Amanda Chadburn, Steve Trow, Judith Roebuck, and to the English Heritage monitors, Pete Wilson and Sarah Reilly.

On site, the professional digging team consisted of Mark Dover, Nicola Hembrey, Nick Marples, Jane Robertson, Dave Arnold, Jim Stedman, Louise Steele and Nowal Shaikhley: Suzanne Huson was responsible for finds management and Giles Pattison acted as the site planner and deputy director. Voluntary assistance was given by a number of individuals. I am very grateful for all the hard work put in. The same team provided a variety of assistance with the post-excavation work, and Suzanne Huson, Kathryn Ayres and Giles Pattison deserve particular thanks for their general contribution over and above that specifically attributed in this report. Patricia Wiltshire, English Heritage environmental co-ordinator for the South-East, ensured that appropriate specialist advice was available as and when required. The specialists who have contributed reports to this publication are named in the appropriate places, but a general acknowledgement of their careful and prompt work is appropriate here. The permission of the Trustees of the Haverfield bequest to reproduce the drawings by Benjamin Nightingale (Haverfield MS) utilised in figures 10–33 is also gratefully acknowledged. Finally, the work took place by kind permission of the Trustees of the Northumberland Estate, on whose land it lies. Michael Baxter, the Resident Agent was particularly helpful in making the necessary arrangements. The site is a Scheduled Monument (Surrey No: 98) and work took place with the benefit of Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department of the Environment.

Subsequent to the excavations, the site of the temple has been marked out on the ground once more, in a similar fashion to the 1950s stone-capped concrete, which was removed in order to undertake the present work, and an explanatory noticeboard erected.

### **Acknowledgements for Joanna Bird**

The report on the early finds from Farley Heath would not have been possible without the assistance of a number of people, and it is a great pleasure to thank them now. A particular debt is due to C W Atkins, who meticulously tracked down the finds from the site and recorded their current whereabouts in his 1983 volume; without this, the work would have been very laborious and have taken much longer. I am deeply grateful to Catherine Johns, at the Department of Prehistory and Europe at the British Museum; despite the Department being closed for major re-organisation, most of the Farley Heath finds were kept available through the kindness of the late Keeper, Tim Potter, and Dr Johns and her colleagues, Karin Bejanaro, Tim Chamberlain, Kate Down, Marianne Eve, Joanne Freeman, Ralph Jackson, Jim Peters, Alan Slade, Debbie Slatford and Ray Walters, made every effort to make objects and work-space available, often at considerable inconvenience.

At Guildford Museum, I would like to thank Mary Alexander, who provided access to the Farley Heath finds and records and enabled me to work on the pottery at home, and also John Boas, Julie Clements and Arthur MacGregor, at the Ashmolean Museum Oxford, Paul

Hill, formerly at Kingston upon Thames Museum, and David Holloway, at Charterhouse School Museum, all made items in their care available for study. I am grateful to Kathryn Ayres and Phil Jones at SCAU for copies of their reports on the 1995 finds, and for making their finds available for comparison. I would like too to thank David Bird, who has read and commented on the reports and discussed many points, small and large, on Romano-Celtic temples in general and Surrey ones in particular; and David Brown, Jon Cotton, Philip Crummy, Brenda Dickinson, Christopher Sparey Green, Martin Henig, Catherine Johns, Bill Manning, Stuart Needham, Val Rigby and the late Grace Simpson for information and comment on individual items.

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### *Abbreviations*

Atkins = Atkins 1983  
 Lowther = Lowther 1934  
 Lowther & Goodchild = Lowther & Goodchild 1942–3  
 L&J = Lyne & Jefferies 1979  
 Record = Tupper 1850  
 Winbolt = Winbolt 1927

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    Haverfield bequest: manuscript relating to Martin Tupper's work at Farley Heath in the 1840s  
 SyAS                      Surrey Archaeological Society, Guildford  
    PF.ALB.22a Letter from Canon W Cooksey re Farley Heath, 1944

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The Society is grateful to English Heritage for generous financial assistance towards the publications cost of this report.

